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**ТАРЫХЧЫ КУШБЕК УСЕНБАЕВ – ИЛИМДИ УЮШТУРУУЧУ КАТАРЫ**

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**SCIENTIFIC ORGANIZATIONAL ABILITY HISTORIAN KUSHBEK USENBAYEV**

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**ОРГАНИЗАТОР НАУКИ – ИСТОРИК КУШБЕК УСЕНБАЕВ**

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*Макалада Кыргызстанда тарых илиминин калыптануу жана өнүгүү жолу жана бул жараянда тарых илимдеринин доктору, профессор Кыргыз Республикасынын илим академиясынын мүчө-кабарчысы Кушбек Усенбаев ролу каралат. Аты аталган окумуштуунун эмгектери КМШ сыртында да белгилүү жана учурда өтө актуалдуу болуп саналат.*

**Негизги сөздөр:** Кыргызстан тарыхы; илимди уюштуруу; Кушбек Усенбаев; калыптануу.

*В данной статье рассматриваются вопросы формирования и развития исторической науки в Кыргызстане и роль в этом процессе д.и.н., профессора, член-корреспондента Академии наук Кыргызской Республики Кушбека Усенбаева. Труды, исследовавшего особенно Нового времени вышеуказанного ученого известны за пределами СНГ и актуальны.*

**Ключевые слова:** История Кыргызстана; организация науки; Кушбек Усенбаев; формирование.

*With the acquisition of independence of the Kyrgyz people, changed their attitude to history, eliminated ideological orientation and control. The history of the Kyrgyz people, as well as neighboring peoples began to be studied from a new angle.*

**Key words:** The history of Kyrgyzstan; organizational sciences; Kushbek Usenbaev; the forming.

As the science of history in Kyrgyzstan has developed and begun to develop in the Soviet period, it encountered some difficulties inherent requirements of the time. Historical events were investigated in accordance with the ideology of a totalitarian regime, and scientists-historians were placed in an appropriate framework.

The years of perestroika and independence marked the beginning of the growth of the patriotic spirit of the people, have radically changed the public consciousness, increasing interest in the study of history. As a result of historical events studied under ideological pressure during the Soviet era, their white spots began to explore again.

In the post-soviet society "development of science and technology industries, scientific discoveries, development of communications, the growth of human intelligence created the conditions and the impetus for a deep, wide, and a new view of history" [1,p.3]. Scientists have begun to explore the history of Kyrgyzstan undistorted conforming to the new time. However, the first steps on a fair evaluation of research scientists who worked in difficult times, made a great contribution to the systematization and development of historical

science, bringing to the public information about their creative life. In this direction, there were works on the first Kyrgyz historians such as Ziyabidin Maksym (XIX c.), Osmonaly Sydykov (second half of the XIX century beginning of XX century), Belek Soltonoev (XX c.). Also began to explore the lives and activities, personal qualities of historians V.V. Barthold, S.M. Abramzon, B. Zhamgerchinov, A. Hasanov, A. Karaev, K. Usenbayev. Among them is particularly noteworthy scientific work of Professor K. Usenbayev, devoted his life to historical science, openly express their scientific views. Despite the obstacles of a totalitarian regime, he explored the most important problems of pre-revolutionary Kyrgyz history, socio-economic development, the national liberation movement, the friendship of peoples, leaving the community about 10 monographs and hundreds of articles. Study of its complex scientific way to create conditions for a better understanding of the country's history. We study the career of Professor K. Usenbayev and activities contemporaries who worked with him.

The first President of Kyrgyzstan Askar Akaev, noting the prominent historians of our state stressed that has been given new impetus to the emergence of new historical works, monographs, textbooks, they attempt an analytical understanding of our rich past. This contribution of Kyrgyz scientists as O. Karaev, I. Mokrynin, V.M. Ploskih, B. Soltonoev, K. Usenbaev, T. Chorotegin and many other truly priceless"[2, p.9].

Professor K. Usenbaev made an enormous contribution to the study of Russian history, it is also widely known for his work among Soviet historians.

The result of more than half a century (1947-1999yy.) Scientific activity was in-depth study of socio-economic status, relationships, economy, life, traditions, customs and Kyrgyz neighboring nations XIX - early XX centuries. K. Usenbaev From the beginning of scientific activity and the rest of his life in a responsible attitude to their chosen profession. As can be seen from his writings, in the study of various historical events, in spite of ideological orientation, he was guided by the principles of historicism. In the words of the scientist, the great cohort of historians in this period was choking, unable to resist, so were the time of departure from the historical truth [3]. While each has shown his true colors, but to accuse prominent Kyrgyz historians still cannot, because it was to blame for the imperial policy, and the time it was impossible to resist[4].

In the Kyrgyz historiography only beginning to explore the life and scientific work of prominent

historians. Despite the special works, periodicals and journals published articles about their life and scientific work. In most cases, they see light at the eve of the anniversary, or the presentation of new works. Articles devoted to public awareness of the vital functions, work, scientists are rare. Only in modern times there were collections of individual scholars and historians [5, p.253]. Among these studies, there are work related scientific activities prof. K. Usenbayev. For example, in a fundamental study of the Soviet period as a multi-volume "History of the Kirghiz SSR" in each issue given historiographical characteristic works of the scientist [6]. There are articles of individual scientists and journalists, describing some of the important moments of his life. In the periodical press articles on K. Usenbayev emerged from the 1950s. So, journalist S. Namatbaev published an article on parents scientific youth village Temen-Suu, Chui region in which we are talking about the father – Usenbaev Chonmurunova [7]. Next extensive article that tells about the family K. Usenbayev, accompanied by photographs. It is published in a single republic in the Russian-language edition [8]. It is a question of the first scientific papers of Usenbayev and forthcoming Ph.D. defense of a young scientist in Tashkent. In future articles on K. Usenbayev were devoted to scientific activity [9].

In 1965 he published the works of K. Usenbayev "The revolutionary movement in Kyrgyzstan before the October Revolution" received the highest rating of Kyrgyz historians. In his review of her notes that section of the book devoted to the dissemination of revolutionary ideas, the introduction of new material is different and original. It was first used archival documents related to the spread in Kyrgyzstan revolutionary proclamations and leaflets. These documents found by the author at the Leningrad Central State Historical Archives. These unknown until now very important archival documents proving the development of revolutionary ideas in Kyrgyzstan [10]. This first work of a scientist supports the idea of a background and actions to accomplish the October Revolution in Kyrgyzstan. It is known that recently published works separate, new textbooks such confirmation is not applied. Article A. Abyshkaev, published in 1968, tells the story of the historical events, studied by scientists, working plans for the future, doctoral dissertation and review it, its contribution to historical scholarship. Scientific way of a scientist, common tasks history of Kyrgyzstan, widely discussed in the articles Sh. Shiriyazdanova. Article Sh. Kelgenbaev meeting devoted to the native land of academician and professor A. Mamytov K. Usenbaev with his countrymen, students, during which the historian urged them to patriotism. In the years of independence saw the light of historiographical works devoted to the analysis of scientific work and research K.Usenbaev [11]. Of these, one can highlight the historiographical work Zh. Zhakypbekov [12]. It is widely used materials prof. K.

Usenbaev on the national liberation movement (pp. 69, 122, 123, 127- 128, 142- 144, 146-152, 196, 200-204, 207-209, 213-215), socio-economic and social development of the Kyrgyz people (pp. 84-85, 104-107, 173-174, 178), the political history of the Kyrgyz society (pp. 117, 186), the Kyrgyz cultural relations with other nations (p. 224). According to the author, the study K. Usenbaev enriched, expanded the factual basis of the Kyrgyz historiography [13, pp.497, 502]. However, in the years of independence, every historian, referring to the history of modern times, takes as its methodological basis of the works of K. Usenbaev.

Researchers at the history of Kyrgyzstan the second half of XIX - early XX centuries based on the writings and scientific findings prof. K. Usenbayev. According to some historians (D. Saparaliyev, T. Omurzakova et al.), Most of the works of the scientist sent to investigate the southern part of Kyrgyzstan. Head of state, scientists arguing that Southerners for centuries is an example of freedom and devotion to his country, noted the special attention that require history of the South. The correctness of these words today confirmed themes of social sciences and research work carried out in this direction. Proceedings of the historian K. Usenbayev his scientific findings are the basis conducted in historical and philosophical studies, involving a new period of time in Southern Kyrgyzstan. In recent encyclopedias noted that Kushbek Usenbaev investigated the problem of joining a Russian [14, p.363], it is also a renowned expert on the history of pre-revolutionary Kyrgyz. His research covers important issues of accession of Kyrgyzstan to Russia, its importance, political and socio-economic development of society, the national liberation movement XIX beginning of XX century [15, p.402]. Scientific successor prof. K. Usenbayev M. Mahmutbekova said: "Proceedings of my teacher, dedicated to the People's Liberation Movement ("In the early days of the revolution", "the 1916 uprising in Kyrgyzstan", "1916: heroic and tragic pages", "popular movements in Central Asia in the XIX century") written with great difficulties inherent in his time". [16]

Scientist – historian K. Moldokasymov marks the first book devoted to the 1916 uprising, as work is directly related to independence, the tragic and heroic pages of history of the Kyrgyz people. Scientific articles about prof. K. Usenbayev published not only in Kyrgyzstan, but also in other Central Asian republics. Eminent scientist Professor Uzbekistan. X. Ziyaev writes that the works of K. Usenbayev are of great importance for the Uzbek, Kazakh scholar, Professor J. Kasymbaev notes that his work, scientific findings are highly valued in Kazakhstan.

In the XIX - early XX centuries scientists were not deeply investigated as Professor K. Usenbaev liberation movements of the Kyrgyz people, the struggle for freedom and independence. He investigated, based on the materials of the central archives, oral folk works, socio-economic status, politics, culture, economic activities of the peoples of Central Asia in modern times.

One of the deeply studied problems prof. K. Usenbayev was the life and work of historical figures whose names have remained in the history of the Kyrgyz people in the XIX - beginning . XX centuries . His fruitful efforts of the individual, whose names have been forgotten, received its historical evaluation.

Social and political changes in the 80y. XX century created the conditions for renewal of historical science.

As a result of scientific and organizational activities of the scientist were identified important issues of national history, more deeply investigated personally by him or under his supervision. He is the author or co-organizer of about 10 fundamental works related to the history of Kyrgyzstan. His teaching, research experience allows to create a school of the best followers, who continued scientific research scientist.

Summarizing, we can say that the investigated problems prof. K. Usenbayev considered in close connection with the history of the neighboring peoples. Problems, which did not have time to review K. Usenbaev, are explored in different directions by his followers and will be studied by future generations.

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