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NEWSPAPERS PUBLISHED IN TURKESTAN IN 1918-1924

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Abstract. The article provides information about the newspapers published in Turkestan in 1918-1924. During this period, the local language newspapers published in Turkestan, their founders and the role of newspapers in the development of society are described.

Keywords. Turkestan, Jadids, Soviet government, printing house, newspapers

I. Introduction.

After the occupation of Turkestan by the Russian Empire, the Russian administration in the country began to publish newspapers in order to convey its orders and decrees to the local people, as well as to assimilate their ideas to the local people. The first such newspaper was Turkistanskiy Vedemosti. The influx of Jadid ideas into Turkestan and the intellectuals of the region were constantly acquainted with the press in the eastern regions of the Russian Empire. In particular, "Tarjimon" (Bakchasaroy), "Time", "Star" (Kazan), "Mulla Nasriddin" (Tbilisi), "Sirotil Mustaqil" (Turkey), "Siroj ul Ahbor" (Afghanistan), "Habil Vatan" (India). In awakening the people from their slumber in Asia, the influence of progressive literature as a mass movement inspired the Jadids to publish and further develop national media. Taraqqiy, Hurshid, Tujjor and other national media outlets published by them played a significant role in strengthening the socio-political movements of the Jadids. Beginning in 1906, newspaper production began to intensify. Hurshid, Shuhrat and Osiyo newspapers are published. After the events of February 1917, the attitude to the press in Turkestan changed and grew rapidly.

MATERIALS AND METHODOLOGY.

If we analyze the literature on the subject, they can be divided into three groups:

The first group includes articles analyzed by periodicals by the authors of this period. Among them is Abdullah Avloni. (History of the former Uzbek periodical press // "Turkiston" newspaper, June 24, 1924), Ziya Said. (Red Youth Press and its History // "Turkiston" newspaper. June 21, 1924).

The second group includes scientific literature published during the Soviet era: Ziya Said. (Collection of selected works. - T.: G'afur Gulom literature and art, 1974. - B 207.) Ernazarov T. E.. (Periodicals in Uzbekistan (1870-1924). T., 1959;) Ernazarov T.E. (Akbarov A.I., History of press in Turkestan (1870-1925). Textbook T.: Teacher, 1976;) Avsharova M.P. (Russian periodical press in Turkistan (1870 - 1917) Bibliographic index of literature) Ageev AI Latipova M.N. (National periodical press of Uzbekistan (1917 - 1939) T: 1947.). These publications focused more on the Soviet press than on the national press.

The third group may include research published during the years of independence. Kasimov M. (Issues of national awakening and Uzbek philology - T.: University, 1993;) Jalolov A., Uzganbaev H. (The role of the periodical press in the development of Uzbek enlightenment literature. - T.: Fan, 1993.) Rajapova R. (Turkestan at the beginning of the XX century: to the history of the origins of national independence. Scientific editor R. Ya. Rajapova. - T.: Shark. 2000). A'zamxo'jaev S. (Autonomy of Turkestan. - T.: Science,

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Rahmonov K. (Bukhara Akhbori and Ozod Bukhara newspapers - a source for studying the history of the Bukhara People's Soviet Republic. - T., 2009;) Tayronov Yo. (Social and political activity of Turkestan entrepreneurs at the beginning of the XX century. - T., 2011). These studies reveal the history of the national press and its role in the development of the country. These studies also show the role of the national press in the development of society.

RESULTS. In awakening the people from their slumber in Asia, the influence of progressive literature as a mass movement inspired the Jadids to publish and further develop national media.

Thanks to the selfless work of Munavvar Qori Abdurashidkxonov, Mahmudkhoja Behbudi, Abdulla Avloni, Ubaydullohoja Asadullohojaev, Nosirxantora, Ashurali Zohiri, Obidjon Mahmudov and others, the idea of jadid spread among the urban population of the country. The uniqueness of the national press in this period can be explained by the influence of two events. The first is the influence of the February Revolution of 1917, and the second is that the national intelligentsia of Turkestan acted independently. Newspapers published during this period included Hürriyet, Ulug Turkistan, Türk Sozi, and Xalq Dorilfununi. [1]

Until 1917, the press was under the control of Tsarist Russia's governor-general of Turkestan, while after mid-1918, the national press was under pressure from the Turkestan Bolsheviks. At that time, a commissariat of national affairs was set up within the

Turkestan Bolshevik government, which would strengthen control over the entire national affairs through direct supervision. The main task of the "National Affairs Section" opened within this commissariat was to control the Muslim press and prevent the spread of views that contradicted the policies of the Bolshevik government. The publication of such views was stopped, and instead of national newspapers and magazines, they published other publications loyal to the ideas, policies, and government of the Bolsheviks.

The first publication of the Soviet government in Turkestan was the Ishtirokiyun newspaper. The newspaper was published in Tashkent on June 20, 1918. [2: 1] The publisher of the newspaper was the Turkestan National Commissariat of Affairs. The newspaper was originally published three times a week, in two to three thousand copies, but due to lack of recipients, more than half remained in the archives.

“Ishtirokiyun” began publishing under the name Red Banner on December 12, 1920. [Page 3: 9] The newspaper operates as a publication of the Central Communist Party of Turkestan. Although the number of copies was not specified until March 41, it was published on March 30, 1921, No. 41 in 10,000 copies, and later in 5,000, 3,500, 3,000, and from August 4 to September 10, 1922 in 2,500 copies. The last 218 issues of the newspaper "Kizil Bayroq" Released September 10, 1922. [3:13 p]

After the closure of the newspaper "Kizil Bayroq" on September 10, 1922, the newspaper "Turkiston" began to replace it on September 13 of this year. [4:71-p] During this period, the number and quality of articles in the newspaper was enriched, simplified and sorted. From the organizational point of view, there is a development in the work of the newspaper. For the first time in Tashkent and on the ground, journalists are invited and journalists' associations are formed. The newspaper will open sections for workers and rural life. The youth association has also

proposed to include a youth representative in the newspaper and launch a "Youth Page". [5: 83-p].

The center publishes a number of newspapers outside Tashkent. The first such newspaper was published in Samarkand on June 11, 1918, "Reading of the Workers" [4: 72-p]. In 1918, in Fergana, "Information of the Council of Representatives of the Fergana Workers 'and Peasants' Red Army" [4: 72-p]

From September 1, 1918 in Namangan "Workers' Shield" [6: 4-p], from December 4, 1918 in Kokand "People's newspaper", [7: 4-p], from July 8, 1918 in the publishing house of the Fergana regional department of national affairs "Yangi Sharq" , [7: 4-p] "Freedom" in Namangan from July 18, 1919, [8: 2-p], "Sun of the Revolution" in Khorezm from March 8, 1920 [4: 73-p], "Flag of Labor" in Kokand from January 1921 , [7: 4-p], after the newspaper ceased its activities on May 25, 1921, and on May 27 of this year, the newspaper "Fergana" was published in its place. The fact that the number of newspapers increased from 800 to 8,000 is also a proof of the popularity of this publication.

The Bukhara Akhbori newspaper was published in Bukhara in September 1920. The newspaper was published under the name Ozod Bukhara in 1922. [9: 8-p] In October 1922, the Samarkand newspaper Zarafshan, [10: 2-p], was published in 1923. In Andijan the newspapers "Darxon", [7: 2-p], from January 1, 1924 in Tashkent "Yangi Yol", from June 12, 1924 "Dehqon", in September 1924 in Tashkent "Qizil matbaachilar" were published [4: 72-75 -p]

Conclusion. Although a Bolshevik government has been established in Turkestan since 1918, extremism has not stopped. Despite pressure, local Jadids have contributed to raising the political awareness of the country's people. Socio-economic, cultural and political issues were raised and these issues were covered in the newspapers.

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