



FROM THE HISTORY OF THE FORMATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF WOMEN'S JOURNALISM IN UZBEKISTAN

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ABOUT ARTICLE

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Abstract: The article, based on a wide range of sources and literature, highlights the issue formation and development of women's journalism in Uzbekistan. The topics of the first women's magazine of Uzbekistan - "Saodat" - are revealed.

INTRODUCTION

In the globalization age, the world has turned into a single information space. The dissemination of information about mutually beneficial relations between countries and peoples through the media has completely allowed information to become the property of everyone, as well as a strategic resource. This allows the information space and media to be used peacefully, and not "through the use of force" to solve the political and geopolitical problems of various powers. Consequently, promoting the principles of freedom of information, assessing the state of freedom to receive and disseminate information in the regions, preventing attacks on the freedom and independence of journalists, and freedom of expression are enshrined in Article 19 of the UN Universal Declaration of Human Rights. A practical step in this direction was the establishment in 1993 by the UN General Assembly, on the recommendation of the 26th session of the UNESCO General Conference, as "World Press Freedom Day".

THE MAIN RESULTS AND FINDINGS

On a global scale, a lot of work is being done on the issues of national printed publications, the role of the press in the development of the national economy, the material and technical base of the press and personnel issues in it, periodicals and its types, the formation of an authoritarian concept in the printing business, directions and financing of printing and publishing in independent states after the collapse of the Soviet Union.

During the years of independence, large-scale work was carried out in Uzbekistan to increase the role and place of the media. The legislative framework for the industry is perfectly formed. Currently, a Public Fund for the support and development of independent print media and a news agency in Uzbekistan has been created. The Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan defines the main

tasks of strengthening the role of the media and protecting the professional activities of journalists in modern Uzbekistan, which made it possible to increase the number of electronic media, newspapers and magazines, publishing houses and printing houses. Without a doubt, newspapers and magazines are important not only for the development of the media but also for the entire society. Given its importance, the study of the history of the formation and development of the women's press determines the relevance of research in the field of science.

The formation and development of periodicals in Uzbekistan is associated with such names as Tozhikhon Shodieva, Sobira Kholdorova, Khosiyat Tillakhonova, Saodat Shamsieva, Fotima Niyozova, Ikbol Akbarkhuzhaeva, Oydin, Zulfiya va Halima Khudoiberdieva. These leading journalists and writers of their time laid the foundation for Uzbek women's journalism. Along with them, it is worth mentioning the names of Tatar teachers Komila Muzaffaria and Fatima Makaeva, who founded a women's press in the region.

Tatar educators did their best to make Jadid schools more popular in the country, constantly raising public awareness of the benefits of the new style of teaching. One of such teachers is Komila Muzaffaria. She was interested in education from a young age and received her education at a Ufa girls' school. She had a strong interest in science and independently studied Russian and theology. Komila Muzaffaria began her career at the Ufa Special School for girls No. 3, where she worked for four years. After marriage (husband: Zarif Muzaffari) in 1909, she and her husband were engaged in teaching in various schools. In 1911 they came to Turkestan and continued their activities in schools for girls and boys in Kokand. Teacher Komila Muzaffaria is a kind, modest, kind-hearted woman who sincerely loves her profession. She always came to school early, helped students solve problems, quickly resolved disagreements, and taught students science with love. Komila Muzaffaria also had a beautiful voice and taught students national melodies. She spent her free time reading books and writing articles for the press, was a correspondent for the *El* newspaper, and was also one of the authors who influenced the founding and further activities of the *Suyum Beka* magazine. Carrying out such work by Tatar educators served as an impetus for the revival of publishing in the region. It can be said that this was the impetus for the emergence of the first indigenous women correspondents, who later became experts in journalism.

It is worth mentioning the following journalist - Fatima Makaeva, who conducted her teaching activities in Namangan, and also taking an active part in the life of the first newspaper in the Uzbek language "Farghona Sakhifasi" in the city of Namangan.

Of the women journalists of the 20-30s of the 20th century, special mention should be made of Tajikhon Shodieva, Sobira Kholdorova, Khosiyat Tillakhanova, Aidyn Sobirova, Saodat Shamsieva, Fatima Niyazova, Ikbolkhon Akbarkhodzhaeva, Muzayana Alaviya. They played a big role in the development of women's journalism in Uzbekistan, in the life of the first women's magazine "Saodat". The magazine is a popular, socio-political, artistic and decorative women's magazine of Uzbekistan. "Saodat", published in Tashkent 8 times a year, was originally published under the titles "Yangi Yol" (1925-1934), "Yorkin Turmush" (1936-1950), "Uzbekiston Khotin-Kizlari" (1950-1965). For certain reasons and because of the war, the magazine was not published from April 1934 to July 1936 and from July 1941 to October 1950. Since 1966 it has had its current name. Over the years, the magazine was edited by famous Uzbek writers and public figures: Tajikhon Shodieva (1927-1929), Sobira Kholdorova (1930-1931), Khosiyat Tillakhanova (1931-1934), Saodat Shamsieva (1936-1937), Fatima Niyazova (1937-1938), Iqbal Akbarkhuzhaeva (1939-1941), Aydin (M. Sobirova, 1951-1953), Zulfiya (1953-1985) and Halima Khudoiberdieva (1985-1994 gg).

At all times, the magazine has helped Uzbek women to be feminine, loved, and kind to their children, to overcome life's adversities and find their place in society. It served as a school for the formation of many young poetesses and writers, like Kh. Akhrorova, S. Makhmudova, R. Shomansurova, Kh. Khudoiberdieva, O. Khozhieva, Sh. Salimova, R. Rakhmonova, M. Ulugova, K. Rakhimboeva, D. Saidov, Kh. Bobomurodov. These students of the "Saodat" school from different eras today act in Uzbekistan as outstanding creative personalities and promote the "Saodat" experience.

During the years of independence of the republic, "Saodat" acted as a tribune of the female soul, as a promoter of national values, as a popular magazine calling on women to broad social activities, as a spiritual mentor of women of a resurgent nation to rethink themselves as free people, to demonstrate their capabilities. It, along with coverage of lifestyle, household, health, raising children, cultural and everyday needs of Uzbek women, presents examples of Uzbek cultural heritage and national values, world literature, works of young creative girls, interesting shots from the life of famous women of the world. Since 1999, the newspaper "Gulchehralar" has been published as a supplement to the "Saodat" magazine. This newspaper, published once a month and 12 times a year, focuses more on youth issues. The editor since 1994 has been Oydin Khozhieva.

CONCLUSION

Today in women's magazines of Uzbekistan, including the magazine "Saodat" there is a lot of materials reviewing trends in fashion and beauty; Exclusive interviews with stars, and designers of Uzbekistan and the world are published, reports are conducted from the main red carpets and the most remarkable new products of the season are selected. Materials for "Saodat" and "Gulchehralar" are written by editors and simply famous and influential journalists. The scope of the topics covered is incredibly wide, and modern technologies provide endless opportunities for transforming the author's findings into bright, fresh and relevant information resources about fashion and beauty, about the life of Uzbek women, which meet the highest standards and expectations of a huge global audience.

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