



THE RULE OF PRESSWORK IN CULTURAL LIFE IN TASHKENT IN THE SECOND HALF OF XIX CENTURY AND THE BEGINNING OF XX CENTURY

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ABOUT ARTICLE

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Abstract: This article informs about the position of presswork in cultural life in Tashkent in the second half of XIX century and in the beginning of XX century.

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INTRODUCTION

The complex, contradictory events that took place in Uzbekistan during the Soviet era must be organized in the same way as the socio-political, economic, spiritual and cultural life. This period cannot be erased from the life of our people. As IA Karimov said: "The history of these years is our history, the history of the people. History cannot be abandoned.

It is known that since Turkestan became a colony of the Russian Empire and other countries' rulers began to pursue a system of governance based on violence, the oppressed and oppressed peoples were deprived of their freedom and freedoms and became subject to others. As the last governor-general of Turkestan, A. Kurapatkin, put it, "For 50 years we have kept the indigenous population out of development, keeping it out of schools and Russian life."

However, it is true that the proud peoples of this country have never accepted their own fate and refused to live under the control of others, but, on the contrary, fought valiantly for their freedom and national independence.

METHOD

The periodicals established in Turkestan served the colonial policy of the Russian Empire. Turkistan Vedamosti has been published since 1870 and is the first official body of the Governor-General of Turkestan.

In the XIX-XX centuries in Tashkent the demand for the press increased in the development of economic and cultural life of the country. There are 25 newspapers and magazines in the "new" part of Tashkent.

In the late 19th and early 20th centuries, national intellectuals who fought for freedom published several newspapers. They were considered important for the cultural life of the local population in 1906 in the newspapers "Tarqqiy", "Khurshid", in 1907-1908 "Shukhrat", "Tujjor". It is safe to say that these newspapers were an important factor in shaping the social and political consciousness of the people of Tashkent. Through their efforts, newspapers and magazines began to be published in a number of major cities in Turkestan. On Friday, Tashkent published periodicals "Turk eli", "Najot", "Kengash", "Ulug Turkiston", "Turon".

The materials published by them reflected the peculiarities of the period, the acute socio-political issues, the situation on the ground, the problems that aroused public opinion and other pressing issues of life.

The periodicals established in Turkestan served the colonial empire of the Russian Empire. The first newspaper "Turkestanskiye Vedamosti" was founded in 1870 and was the first official body of the Governor-General of Turkestan. It mainly published orders of the central government and local administrations, periodic documents. Over time, the articles changed, and they were devoted to the political, economic and cultural life of the region and partly to Russia and foreign countries.

The first issue of the newspaper was published on April 28, 1872 (May 10) and was published regularly until 1917. This means that it was the only newspaper in the region that lived for half a century (50 years).

From April 16 to August 1, 1916, the evening issue of Turkistanskiye Vedamosti was published. The reason for the decrease in subscribers is that they are not published. In the late 19th and early 20th centuries, the development of economic and cultural life in the "new" part of Tashkent increased the demand for periodicals. But the government has not been less active in this matter, and newspapers are mostly privately owned by individuals. Newspapers were not published for a long time due to many problems, and some of them were suspended.

The second official newspaper was called The Tashkent Page of Telegrams and Announcements (1893). This newspaper covered local events. It was not published for some time. It was published on February 1, 1893 (No. 1), September 11 (No. 184) under the editorship of S. Petukhov. It should be noted that in 1905-1906 the newspaper "Tashkent leaflet of telegrams and announcements" was re-published.

In 1894, the newspaper Okraina was published, but it also stopped..

From September 3, 1906 to September 3, 1908 the newspaper "Tashkent Courier" was published. It is based on the newspaper "Tashkent Varakasi" published in 1904.

The emergence of the newspaper "Central Asian Life" was a significant event in the life of the country, which operated from November 2, 1905 to March 13, 1908. So, the lack of funds for the newspaper led to its suspension.

Another major publication was Russkiy Turkestan, published in 1889-1907. It was later reported to have been shut down by the administration, and was replaced by the Turkistan newspaper. Under the persecution of the Tsarist government, the newspaper was published from October 29 to December 3, 1906 under the name Vpered. The newspaper publishes articles on political and social issues, literary debates, lions, reports on court cases, letters to the editor and their answers. Thus, the role of this newspaper was important in covering the life of Turkestan.

In the 1st issue of 1906, the newspaper "Vpered" in an article "Tashkent, October 20, 1906" wrote about the difficulty of publishing a newspaper in the conditions of severe repression, and expressed confidence that "brighter times" will come. It is worth mentioning that 28 issues of this newspaper were published, and the newspaper was completely closed due to the ban of 1907.

Newspapers were also published by the country's military units. From 1906 to 1915 he worked for the Turkestan Military Newspaper. It covers issues of loyalty, morality, duty and discipline of soldiers. Thus, the newspaper served to strengthen the army's allegiance to the colonial government, to prevent the entry of revolutionary ideas into it.

Retired Guard Captain L.B. In 1907, Gentillo received permission from the authorities to publish the Turkestan Trade and Industry Newspaper. It contains articles and information on industry, trade relations, political and social life of the country. There are information about Russia and foreign countries and local events, court cases, columns, telegrams, announcements. It existed from January 3, 1908 to January 3.

From August 22 to September 4, 1908, 4 issues of the newspaper "Turkiston Hayoti" were published. Later, Tashkentskiy Golos (1904-1910), Tashkenskoe Utro (1909-1910), Turkestan (1912-1917), Turkestanskiy Kurer (daily) -4000, Karakurt (twice a week)) -5000. Based on the above information, it is known that the most popular newspapers are Turkestanskiy Kurer and Qoraqurt.

In the "new" part of the city came the periodicals published in the central regions of Russia. Based on the data of 1884, the city was known to subscribe to 200 such publications in 2000 copies, so that for every 8 inhabitants there was 1 copy. 1,600 copies of 100 newspapers and magazines arrived in Tashkent from St. Petersburg. In 1890, their number increased to 186. They numbered 2,571 copies, followed by an increase in the number of publications coming from Central Russia.

Although the press is developing in the "new" part of Tashkent, newspapers and magazines in the local language are not published at all for the residents of the "old" city. The Russian press in Tashkent mainly served the interests of the "new" part of the city. Only in 1870 in the "new" part of Tashkent was published "Uzbekiston Gazeta" in Uzbek as an appendix to the newspaper "Turkestanskiye Vedamosti". Since 1883, the newspaper has been published weekly in Uzbek. The newspaper publishes government and administrative orders, industrial and agricultural, historical and geographical materials.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

In the late 19th and early 20th centuries, national intellectuals who fought for freedom published several newspapers. They were considered important for the cultural life of the local population in 1906 in the newspapers "Taraqqiy", "Khurshid", in 1907-1908 "Shukhrat", "Tujjor". It is safe to say that these newspapers were an important factor in shaping the social and political consciousness of the people of Tashkent.

The press formed on the basis of the activities of the Jadids

TASHKENT

1	1906- year 14(27) July	Ismail Obili, editor of the Taraqqiy newspaper. Taraqqiy is the first national publication, and Taraqqiy was closed after 19 issues. The editor was arrested and the publishing house's property was confiscated. The day of publication of the first issue of "Taraqqiy" has been celebrated in our country since June 27, 1993 as the "Day of the Press and Mass Media Workers".
2	1906- year 7 September	"Khurshid" ("Sun") - one of the first Uzbek newspapers. Editor Munavvarqori Abdurashidkhonov. Published once a week.

3	1907 year 1 December	Shukhrat newspaper. Published twice a week, the newspaper's official editor is Abdullah Avloni, but in practice it was headed by Munavvarqori Abdurashidkhonov.
4	1908 year 9 April	Asia newspaper - editor Ahmadjon Bektemirov. A total of 5 issues were published and closed by the colonial authorities.
5	1914 year 4 April 1915- year 10 April	Sadoi Turkiston (Turkiston Gazetasi) is the editor of the newspaper Asadullohojayev Ubaydullohoja.
6	1915- 1918 years	Al-Islah is a magazine of Turkestan Jadids and Sol scholars. Editor Abdurahmon Sodiq ogli (Sayyoh). Attempts were made to reform Islam, but its activities were suspended after the publication of 5 issues.
7	1917- year February	Editor of Najot newspaper Munavvarqori Abdurashidkhonov, 20 issues.
8	1917- year June, September	Kengash newspaper. Publication of the Central Council of Turkestan Muslims. Reprinted from the Najot newspaper (March-June 1917). The newspaper was first edited by historian Ahmad Zakiy Validi and later by Munavvarqori Abdurashidkhonov. The Kengash widely promoted the idea of Turkestan autonomy and published 16 issues. In October 1917, it merged with the Turon newspaper and was published under the name Turk Eli.
9	1917- year	Turon newspaper - editors A.Avloni and M.Afandizoda. Published three times a week, it was republished in July 1917, although it was discontinued.
10	1917- year 25 April	Ulug Turkiston newspaper - editors Sodiq Abdusattorov, Kabir Bakirov, P. Domogatsky. The newspaper was first published in Turkestanskiye Vedamosti (up to 41 issues), then in Umid printing house (155 issues in total), and from the 137th issue the last page of the newspaper was published in Cyrillic.
11	1917- year 16 May	Shoroi Islam newspaper. Publication of Shoroi Islamiya. Published two to three times a week. Editor A.Battol. The newspaper was closed in June 1917 due to financial problems.
12	1917- year September	Turk Eli newspaper. He was the publisher of the Turkestan Muslim Central Council and the Turk Adam Central Party. With the change of the political system, the newspaper ceased to exist.

13	1918- year May	Turk Sozi newspaper - editor Temurbek Khudoyorkhonov. Published in Saidalikhoja Eshonkhoja ogli kindergarten in Shayhantahur district of Tashkent. It came out twice a week. The newspaper is a publication of the United Turkish Commonwealth.
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CONCLUSION

The restoration of periodicals and cultural and educational institutions contributed to the revival of political and cultural life in Tashkent. The colonial policy of the metropolis hindered this process. The publication of periodicals in the "new" part of Tashkent was a progressive exploration of the activities of cultural and educational institutions, many of whose demands were not supported by the government, and this process had a negative impact on the socio-political and cultural life of the masses.

The activities of educational and cultural institutions, creative associations, theaters, publishing houses, in turn, served to glorify and inculcate in the minds of the people harmful doctrines and ideas about socialism and communism.

One of the most important reforms of the Jadids was the establishment of the national press and journalism. The Jadids of Turkestan also benefited from the achievements of the Russian democratic and revolutionary movement. , was forced to give freedom of assembly to any meeting. This was greeted with joy by the Jadids. After that, the Jadids established newspapers and magazines, which were a battle shield and a great platform for the defense of the nation.

In the first issue of the Turon newspaper, published in Tashkent in April 1917, Abdullah Avloni put forward the slogan "Long live the People's Republic". the idea was put forward. In the same year, in the March 26 issue of Najot newspaper, Munavvarqori wrote: "Freedom is not given, it is taken. The Jadids' statement that "nothing can be hung, only blood and sacrifice can be taken" also testified to the serious struggle of the Jadids for the liberation of the people.

On March 14, 1917 in Tashkent on the initiative of Jadid leaders the organization "Shoroyi Islamiya" was created. It consisted of 15 people and was led by Munavvarqori Abdurashidkhonov. Under the influence of this organization, Turon and Ittihodi Taraqqiy organizations appeared in Tashkent.

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