

PRESS IN UZBEKISTAN: CLASSIFICATION OF POPULAR MAGAZINES AND NEWSPAPERS

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ABSTRACT

This article discusses the emergence of the press in Uzbekistan, its causes, needs, historical formation, its role in society, its stages of development. The press is based on the fact that during the Tsarist colonial and Soviet eras, the system became a tool of political propaganda.

KEYWORDS: Writing, Periodicals, Pictograms, Ideograms (Logograms), Messenger, Writer, Carpenter, Historian,

INTRODUCTION

The role of the press in reforming society [Trufanov, 1972. p.42; Xmara, 1974. S.188; Afanasev, 1981. S.383; Prokhorov, 1980. p. 50] Jadid representatives, realizing its extreme importance, pay special attention to it. Although the newspaper and magazine-type publications appeared in Turkestan in the second half of the 19th century, the history of the national press began on June 27, 1906. [Dostmuhammad, 2007. P.103; Boboxonov, 2002.] We can read in N.Abdiazizova's researches that Turkestanskije Vedomosti and Turkiston viloyatinin Gazeti were the first publications in Turkestan that were not popular enough among the masses and even among the intelligentsia [Dostmuhammad, 2007. P.102]. [Abduazizova, 2000. B.6.] After that, a number of press releases were published. According to research on the publication of magazines in Turkestan [Abduazizova, 1997. P.252] Before the October Revolution of 1917, the first magazine in Turkestan was Sredne-Aziatskiy Vestnik (March 1896), in the early twentieth century Turkestanskoe selskoe khozyaystvo (1906-1918).), "For the People" (1907), "Turkestanskiy skorpion" (1907-1910), "Srednyaya Aziya" (1910-1911), "Turkestanskiy karakurt" (1911), "Oyina" (1913-1915), "Al-Islah" (1915-1918), "Al-Izoh" (1917-1918, Turkestan is terminated by Resolution No. 243 of the Soviet Socialist Republic of Turkestan for non-compliance with the interests of workers) [Sayfullayev, 2019. P.59] magazines, the almanac "Stepnye mirage" (1914) and others were published and they mainly served the interests of the official circles, the local bourgeoisie. During this period, unofficial periodicals also operated in Turkestan. [Shadmanova, 2011. B.5; Dobrosmyslov, 1910. P.145-152] The work of Ziyoy Said (Soli Kasimov) is a unique bibliography of periodicals published during this period [Rakhmonov, 2009. P.5; Ziya Said, 1927], MP Avsharov's bibliographic index contains information published in Russian in Turkestan and not found in other sources on the history of periodicals [Shadmanova, 2011. P. 12; Avsharova, 1960. S.198]. It is noted that 10 magazines were published in Turkestan before 1917 [Abduazizova, 2002. B.11], Avloni testified that 22 newspapers and 8 magazines were published in 1905-1917. Most of them were issued by Jadid progressives who believed that the only way to get rid of the troubles that befell Turkestan was through education [Mahmud, 1924]. These periodicals did not last long because they did not

serve the interests of tsarist Russia, but instead worked to increase the national consciousness, social, economic and cultural level of the Uzbek people. [Hasanov, 2015. B.3]. During the period from February to October 1917 in Turkestan the newspapers "Najot", "Shorai Islam", "Turon", "Turk eli", "Ulug Turkiston", "El bayragi", "Ravnaq ul-Islam", "Ozod", "Al- Reforms ", "Izhor ul-haq ", " Bayon ul-haq ", " Yurt ", " Kengash ", " Ishchilar dunyosi ", " Chayon " magazines were published [Aduazizova, 2012. p. 198-202]. These newspapers and magazines published more articles based on the ideas put forward by the Jadids. After 1917, a multi-sectoral system of political party-Soviet press was established in Uzbekistan[36]. The process of formation and development of this press was carried out under the absolute control of the Communist Party. The form and direction of the press were determined on the instructions of the "leaders" of the ruling party. In Soviet times, there was no law regulating the activities of the press, but the form and direction of the press were determined by government decisions, instructions of the "leaders" of the ruling party [Bahriev, 2000. P.5]. Russian-language newspapers Znamya Svobody, Kokandskaya Pravda, Shchit Naroda, Ishtirokiyun, Voice of Workers, Information of the Fergana Workers 'and Peasants' and Red Army Council, published in the national language since 1918, Workers' Shield ", " People's Newspaper ", " New East ", " Dawn ", " Freedom ", " Sun of the Revolution ", " Bukhara News ", " Salvation " and other newspapers published articles promoting the ideas of the system, [Ernazarov, 1962 , B. 15-16] Newspapers such as the Red Banner did not give an objective assessment of the independence movement, but instead published articles that blamed the independence movement for all social problems [Khamaev, 2018. P.48]. A number of studies have been conducted on the history of the press during the Soviet period [Ernazarov, 1962. p. 221; Rastsvet narodnoy pechati in Uzbekistan. 1983; Shogulomov, Pidaev, 1965. B. 86; Yusupov, 1974. S. 85; Ernazarov, Akbarov, 1976. p. 288; Ernazarov, Akbarov, 1977. p. 310; Yusupov, 1977; Boboxonov, 1979. B. 149; Axmedova, 1983; Atamirzaev, 1983. S.184; Mamatova, 1994]. These studies exaggerate the role of the Soviet press in society and focus on its role. At the beginning of the twentieth century, newspapers and magazines began to be published not only in Uzbek and Russian, but also in Tajik, Kazakh, Kyrgyz, Turkmen and other languages living in Uzbekistan. [Abduazizova, 2008. P.384] In particular, in the Tajik language "Bukhara Sharif", [Rahimkulov, 2017. B. 13-14] "Ovozi tajik kambagal", "Roshnoi" in Jewish, "Bayroqi mekhnat", "Kutulish" in Uyghur, and later "Sharq Haqiqati" newspapers were published. [Ernazarov, 1962. B. 68-72; Azimov, 1994. p. 8-10] These publications in Uzbek and other languages made full use of the style of Pravda, the organ of the Communist Party [Ernazarov, 1962. P.132], published party resolutions and appeals, and paid great attention to the propaganda work of the regime. After the formation of the Uzbek SSR, by the 1930s, the press had become a full-fledged herald of Stalinism. 26 newspapers in Uzbekistan in 1925, [Ernazarov, 1962. P.22] 26 in 1926, [Aduazizova, 2002. P.36-37] 27 in 1927, 25 in 1928 [Ernazarov, 1962. P.22] newspaper , 24 journals, [Abdullaeva, 2010. P.17] In 1933, 54 journals and periodicals of the journal type were published, and by 1937 their number had risen to 57. [Aduazizova, 2002. B. 36-37] On all issues, these publications express not only the official guidelines and views of the party leadership, but also created an ideological basis for the general repression that took place throughout the country during these years[42]. After the formation of the Uzbek SSR, by the 1930s, the press had become a full-fledged herald of

Stalinism. 26 newspapers in Uzbekistan in 1925, [Ernazarov, 1962. P.22] 26 in 1926, [Aduazizova, 2002. P.36-37] 27 in 1927, 25 in 1928 [Ernazarov, 1962. P.22] newspaper, 24 journals, [Abdullaeva, 2010. P.17] In 1933, 54 journals and periodicals of the journal type were published, and by 1937 their number had risen to 57. [Aduazizova, 2002. B. 36-37] On all issues, these publications express not only the official guidelines and views of the party leadership, but also created an ideological basis for the general repression that took place throughout the country during these years. Between 1946 and 1990, the press expanded in number and paid great attention to the ideological and political "education" of all people. We can see from the researches of B. Yusupov [Yusupov, 1977] that the press is completely subordinated to the interests of the party and its control is strengthened[41]. The resolution of the Central Committee of the CPSU set the task of increasing the role of the press and raising the ideological level of newspapers and magazines, their use in solving the most urgent tasks of communist construction. [Red Uzbekistan, 1960. 9] By the second half of the 1980s, the so-called "reconstruction" period began to see the effects of freedom of speech and transparency in the press. According to H. Dostmuhammad, the critical spirit was on the rise. The notion of impartiality and impartiality was mixed with the notion of the interests of certain groups in the interests of the people. Corruption and chaos reigned in the society and in the press. [Dostmuhammad, 2007. b. 126-127] The weakening of the former Soviet power, the collapse of the economy, the various problems in society were encouraging people to look at life with a realistic view. Although the periodical press operated under the control of the Communist Party, it also began to publish articles exposing the problems of the period, imbued with ideas of national self-awareness[37]. Although the cracked ruling party tried to exert its pressure on such changes in the press through various means, it could not stop the growing force. In conclusion, until 1917, the issues of self-awareness, education, and independence were on the agenda of the national intelligentsia - the Jadids. expressed the will of the Communist Party, serving the purposes of the totalitarian regime, which consisted of mobilizing for the struggle for independence. During this period, the press was in need of radical reform due to its complete subordination to party interests, lack of democratic legal framework, lack of press freedom, lack of self-government, lack of a healthy competitive environment, and censorship. As a result of these problems, the press has become a powerful ideological and organizational tool to achieve the goals of the system. Many articles were published on their pages, which falsified the history of the people, undermined national values, widely supported the policy of monopoly in the country, and promoted atheism.

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