

THE NEWSPAPER "SADOI FERGHANA" IS THE NEWSPAPER OF THE FERGHANA REGION

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ANNOTATION

The article discusses the newspaper "Sadoi Ferghana", one of the main sources of education formation in the Ferghana region. The newspaper presents articles by enlightened teachers, relevant for that time, and the contribution of Jadid teachers to the development of school educational work based on evidence.

Keywords: school, enlightenment, "Sadoi Fargona", "Turkestan vedemosti", Vahob Ibodiy.

At all stages of the formation of the human society, there were polem stolknovenia interesov social groups, individuals, society and the state in various economic, political, cultural, national, religious and other spheres. Prichina po kotoroy podgotovka vysokokvalifitsirovannykh pedagogov nakhoditsya v center vnimania gosudarstva i intelligentsii, zaklyuchaetsya v tom, chto uroven ix podgotovki i shirota krugozora okazali bolshoe vliyanie na vospitanie podrastasyushchego pokolenia. Vot pochemu rukovideli gosudarstva i mestnye investors okazali shchedryu podderjku stroitelstvu medrese. В частности, в целях vnedreniya idey prosveshcheniya v massy izdanie gazet i zhurnalov na rodnom yazyke natsionalnoy intelligentsiey Turkestana schitaetsya vajnym istochnikom pod'ema dukhovnogo i politicheskogo samosoznaniya naroda strany. V dannoy state my rassmotrim newspaper "Sadoi Fergana", yavlyayushchuyusya odnim iz istochnikov periodicheskoy pechati, izdavaemoy v Turkestane [1].

The role and meaning of the official and neo-official press of the historic istochnika in the Turkestan region have been carried out by many scientific researches [2]. Osobenno posle obreteniya Uzbekistanom nezavisimosti istoriya periodicheskoy pechati, vykhodishey v Turkestane v kontse 19-nachale 20 veka, i ee nauchno-prakticheskij vklad v razvitie togo vremeni izuchayutsya uchenymi-issledovatelyami. Na stranitsakh natsionalnoy pechati prosveshchennaya intelligentsia donosila do shirokoy obshchestvennosti svoi vzglyady na reformu professionalno-pedagogicheskoy sistemy. Iz sodernaniya oppublikovannykh statey mojno poluchit svedeniya ne tolko o periode zavimosti Uzbekistana ot russkogo vladychestva, no i o ego obshchestvenno-politicheskoy, nauchno-kulturnoy jizni. Znachenie takikh istochnikov tsenno ne tolko dlya izuchaemogo voprosa, no i dlya vsego istoricheskogo perioda. Periodicheskaya чат obespechivaet obshchestvennost novostyami i informatsiey razlichnogo sodernaniya i pozvolyaet otsenit ejednevnye izmeneniya. Nesmotrya na to, chto soobshcheniya, privedennye na gazetnykh stranitsakh, neyasny, a v ryade sluchaev iskajeny, oni vajny pri

sozdaniy chronologicheskoy tablitsy sobytiy svoego vremeni. Analytiko-razvnytelnye stati ob izmeneniyakh, prozhodyashchikh v shcheschestve, uglublyali atnoshenie rizlichnyx sloev shchestva k gusudarstvennoy politike.

The first printing house and official printing on the territory of Turkestan began with the Russian-language newspaper "Turkestanskiye Vedomosti" (April 28, 1870) after the conquest of Turkestan by Tsarist Russia and the establishment of the Governor-General (1868) [3]. Although the newspaper mainly served the goals of the tsarist government and conveyed the decisions and orders of the government to the general public, some of its issues (newspaper "Turkestanskiye Vedomosti" 15, 17, 21, etc.) served as a source of information on the economy, socio-cultural society of the peoples of Central Asia., gives information about his historical life [4]. A supporter of the Russification policy of the tsarist government, N.P. Although Ostroumov published the newspaper "Turkestan Regional Newspaper" (1883-1917 in Russian and Arabic script), this newspaper, like the newspaper "Turkestanskiye Vedomosti", did not go beyond the approval of government decisions and the domestic and foreign policy of the Russian Empire. five]. Censorship and various fines and persecutions carried out by the tsarist authorities did not allow detailed information about their colonial policy in Turkestan to be provided. This newspaper also publishes articles by local intellectuals in the Arabic alphabet.

In 1905, political and economic tensions in the Russian Empire and the ineffectiveness of reforms in the agrarian sector forced Nicholas II of Uzbekistan to reform. In particular, on October 17, 1905, he published a manifesto "On Freedom of Speech"[6]. After that, private individuals and representatives of indigenous peoples living in the colonial territories of the empire were allowed to publish newspapers and magazines in the national language. Wealthy rich people, the national intelligentsia, competently taking advantage of the current situation, came to the government demanding reforms in the socio-economic, cultural and educational spheres. These advantages include tax cuts, limiting the arbitrariness of officials, easing the situation of the people, establishing fair administration, etc. The tsarist government was forced to make a number of concessions. During these years, the national intelligentsia of Turkestan wrote in the local language .), "Sadoi Turkestan", "Sadoi Forgona" (1914-1915). The emergence of newspapers and magazines and the feature articles published in them had a unique impact on the lives of the masses. It is known that research work is impossible without a historical beginning, so the periodical press also has its place as a source.

Although historians studied the periodicals of the late 19th and early 20th centuries and carried out scientific research on their content and essence, they used the Sadoyi Fergana newspaper only to highlight certain aspects of their research. An unforgettable event for the entire population of the Fergana Valley was the April 3, 1914 newspaper "Sadoi Fergana", published in Kok by the son of the famous contributor Obidjon Abdulla Makhmudov. The first issue of this newspaper was printed on silk fabric and is currently kept in the fund of the Kokan Museum of Local History. You can get acquainted with the full volume of the newspaper named after Alisher Navoi in the "Rare Manuscripts" section of the National Library of Uzbekistan. According to researcher Shodmonova, the Sadoi Ferghana newspaper was also published by such well-known periodicals as Vakt and Yuulduz. The first issue of the newspaper contains an article by editor Obidjon Makhmudov, in which the author says that "... the newspaper is a translator of the nation, it expresses the unknown, and also conveys the meaning of the nation

to others. In other words, the newspaper is the language of the nation. A nation without a newspaper is without a language. Because there is no language and literature. Just as air and water are essential to the survival of all people in the world, the press and literature of a nation are essential to the life and happiness of the people.

It would not be an exaggeration to say that the publication of the newspaper was an important milestone for modern educators in the Fergana Valley. Because in each issue of the newspaper there were articles by famous teachers of modern methods of their time (Vahhob Ibadi, Ashuraly Zahiri, Khamza Khakimzade, Muhammadjon Khaliqi Torahan Nomonjon oglu, Abdurahmon Rahmani, etc.). When analyzing articles in a newspaper on a scientific basis, they can be classified according to the genre and form of writing information in their content as follows: journalistic, official, foreign news, chronological, notes, bibliographic, feuilleton, advertising, etc.

In the first issue of the newspaper there was an article called "Success of the Madrasah", in which everyone is ready to spend their money, and, if necessary, their life, on the publication of the newspaper "Sadoi Ferghana", to bring representatives of indigenous peoples out of the swamp of backwardness and put them on the path knowledge and enlightenment, and for the further development of the newspaper. There is an article signed by only six persons (Mullah Mahmudhoja Rezaizada, Mullah Muhammad Kori, Mullah Abduoliullah Khan Mahmud and Mulla Ashuraly) with wishes for the further development of the newspaper. On page 2, an article by Shakir Mukhtar's son "Where to start the reform" is published. The author analyzes the activities of existing schools and madrasahs, compares them with foreign educational institutions, writes about the need to provide modern education to young people as in developed countries. Ashurali Zahiri, one of the famous modern teachers, in his article "Mother tongue" wrote about the norms of the literary language and criticized various representatives of the intelligentsia for using Turkish, Tatar and Arabic words in written and oral speech. literary language is definitely necessary for the acquaintance of a nation with other nations, and a nation without literary language is a land that cannot be collected. In addition, the author proposes to replace the subjects taught in schools with modern subjects. He calls for children to be taught in their native language in schools and to defend their native language with all their might. In the 2nd issue of the newspaper, an article was given by one of the leading educators, teacher Vahab Ibadi, entitled "Why the people of Turkestan faced a crisis", in which he identified five reasons why the people of Turkestan faced a crisis: 1) the method of teaching in schools and the madrasah is behind the times; 2) inconsistency of textbooks; 3) that teachers and professors did not reform madrasahs and schools without working on themselves; 4) resistance of some teachers and priests to the new teaching; 5) writes that teachers and teachers are not aware of the achievements of modern science.

On the pages of the newspaper one can read "Islah mofi islah al-islah" by Shakir al-Mukhtari, "Examinations in Khokand" by Olimjon Nurmuhammadi, "Education from the very beginning" by Khalid Said and articles by many other authors about the reform. education. The 15th issue of the newspaper published an article by the son of Muhammad Fatih Sigbatulla "Dear Effendi Editor", in which the author provides information about 20 soums collected for the Abdulla Tokayev scholarship and their spending [7]. In their articles, modern teachers write

about the advantages and possibilities of new method schools, and also offer to create charitable foundations for their further development.

In general, the newspaper can be considered as a pedagogical publication. Because patriotic educators, with their respective articles, believed that the way to lead the nation out of the swamp of backwardness was to reform the education system. In conclusion, we note that the newspaper "Sadoi Ferghana" was an important source at the beginning of the 20th century for instilling the ideas of education in the population, just like the national newspapers that existed in Turkestan. We believe that it is time to analyze this newspaper from the point of view of pedagogy and explore all the pedagogical ideas contained in it.

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