



## PUBLISHING AND JURNALISM ACTIVITES IN TURKESTAN IN THE LATE 19TH – ERLY 20TH CENTURIES

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**Annotation.** The end of the XIX – beginning of the XX centuries was a period of colonization of the Turkestan people by the Tsarist Russian Empire. A feature of Turkestan printing history is that printing in the area was established and progressive much later than in most countries in Europe and Asia.

This period is marked by the need for research based on a new worldview and unbiased approaches, since most of them were written under the influence of the ideology of the former Union, and the history of the mabaism and the press. On the basis of research, this phenomenon was discovered that as a result of the jadidism movement at the beginning of the 20th century, national and independent printing was formed.

**Keywords:** press, journalism, Turkestan jadids, literary articles, ideas of the Enlightenment, ideas of independence.

### Introduction

Printing in Turkestan arose under the leadership of Russian colonial officials, who conquered it by force of arms in the 60s of the XIX century. The newspapers "Turkestanskije vedomosti" and "gazetteer of Turkestan province", founded in Tashkent in 1870, were considered the firstborn naamunas of the Periodical Press in Central Asia, both of which were published before 1917. The "Turkestanskije vedomosti" was printed on April 28, 1870 (May 10, 1870, according to the decree of the Governor-General of Turkestan Kaufman<sup>1</sup>. "Turkestanskije vedomosti", the first-born official print newspaper in Turkestan, founded a timed press in Central Asia [1, 128].

Abdullah Avloni also wrote of the "Gazetteer of Turkestan province": "this newspaper, with the material support of the old government, began to come out from 1869 and continued without interruption until the February change. This newspaper came out, initially under the editorship of a totor named Ibrahimov at the time of his exit, followed by Novikov, Ostroumov, Ibn Yaminbek. This newspaper was a historically black Group newspaper that began to mislead the indigenous people as the first newspaper for Turkestan Uzbeks" [2].

### Literature analysis and methods

Abdulhamid Chulpan gave the "Gazetteer of Turkestan province" the following assessment: "the history of Gazetteer in Turkestan, the genesis of which is this: the newspaper published there first DAF'a was a newspaper published under the name "gazetteer of Turkestan province", published on the side of the generals who invaded Turkestan, which brought the shavkat and Kingdom of Rus' The editor at that time of this newspaper, totor chinovnigi, who came out of Turkestan a few years after the Russian invasion and persecution, was Ibrahimoff of the totor conquerors, who came to conquer Turkestan in conjunction with the Russian generals. This newspaper, written in a deeply perverse and incomprehensible lison, after a few

dates remained to Ostrumof, the son of the famous missionary Nicholas Peter from Abraham" [3, 96].

The "Turkestanskije vedomosti" had 17 issues in 1870; 1 time per week from 1871; 3 times from December 1903; 4 out of 1907, and was finally converted into a daily newspaper from July 1907. Its last issue came out on December 15, 1917. In Turkestan, the satirical magazines "Turkestansky skorpion" (1907), "Turkestansky karakurt" (1911) appeared in the same period, along with the Uzbek-language magazines "Oyina" (1913-1915), "Al-reform" (1915), and Al'manacs "Al-Note" (1917) and "Stepnie miraji" (1914). In conclusion, in Turkestan, Russian-language timed publications took the main place according to the era, and magazines of a socio-political orientation were issued.

After the first Russian Revolution (1905-1907), a number of Uzbek-language periodicals of socio-political and literary content appeared in Tashkent, and later in Samarkand, Kokand and Bukhara, one after the other. The editors and authors who founded printing were representatives of the enlightened jadidism movement that arose in Turkestan in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. The jadids lived the dream of turning the Turkestan land, which was under pressure from Russian conquerors and local mustabids, into a literate, enlightened, progressive, prosperous land, and saw the press as a powerful tool on the way to this dream. The leading exponents of Turkestan jadids Mahmudkhoja Behbudiy, Munavvarqori Abdurashidkhanov, Abdullah Avlani, Abdurauf Fitrat contributed very much to the formation of the progressive-oriented Uzbek press.

In the second half of the XIX century, a printed book began to be published in Turkestan for the first time. It was an extremely important historical event. It was a means of the colonial state to carry out political-educational activities towards the implementation of its far-sighted geopolitical and strategic plans.

In Tashkent, in 1868, the first printing press was established under the staff of the Military District. This printing house was not well equipped in the early period. For this reason, various blanks, working papers were printed here. Since this Printing House did not adapt to newspaper publishing, another printing house was established in 1869. Letter pickers from Russia were also called to work here. This Printing House would have an Arabic letter typeface from 1870.

Since the 70s of the 19th century, books in the Uzbek language also began to be published. The calendar by Shahimardon Ibrahimov, published in 1872, was their forerunner. The book was released in 500 copies, 17x13.5 centimeters in size, without a cover [4, 96].

Private printing houses also began to appear during this period (in the 70s of the 20th century). In 1877, S.I. Laxtin established the first private printing house. Although printing was established late in Turkestan, the publication of books by lithography was much more advanced.

The first lithography in Central Asia was established in Khiva in 1874 under the leadership of Otajan Abdalov and his Iranian mentor Ibrahim Sultan. However, their career did not last long.

One of the first Uzbek publishers, the Iron dealer Esonboy Husayinboev, launched his lithography in Tashkent in 1883. The equipment for this lithography was presented in more than 50 camels from Russia.

In late 1888, S. in Tashkent. A. Another printing press was launched by Portsev. In total, from 1868 to 1898, the number of printing enterprises in Turkestan reached 15. Of these, 6 were printers and the rest were printers with lithographs or typolithographs [4, 8].

Later, lithographs began to appear in Tashkent, Bukhara, Samarkand, Andijan and other cities. Tools for lithography were brought from Russia, India, Iran, Egypt and other countries.

The late emergence of printing in Turkestan was due to the region's economic and other aspects of backwardness. In Turkestan, book printing became widespread in the second half of the XIX century. As a result, the government of the Russian Empire was able to solve the important tasks set before it [5, 26].

The literature published in the local language was much smaller in quantity and quantity compared to that in Russian. The material base of some printing houses was rather poor, so they consisted mainly of typolithography and lithography.

### Results and discussion

Nevertheless, there was an increase in the number of books in the Uzbek language. By the lithography method, samples of Uzbek classical literature, nazm and religious works from old manuscript texts, poems of contemporary poets, folklore, translations, as well as teaching aids were also published. In the Printing House of Haji Muhammad Azimjan Marghilani in the Old City part of Margilan, 1889-1890 Fariddin attor's "Mantiq ut-tayr", "Ta'birnomai Khorun ar-Rashid", "Fiqhi kaydoniy" (Muslim jurisprudence) and Khoja Hofiz Sherozi's poetry collection were published. In 1902, Husayn Makaev, Haji Muhammad Azimjan Marghilani and others became private lithographers. In the lithography of Ghulam Hasan Orifjonov, the books of Alisher Navoi were published more than 10 times in 1908-1913. The lithograph "Matbaai Ishaqiya", inaugurated in 1909 by Ishaq Khan Ibrat in Namangan uyezd, Toraqurghan village, includes "Hebrew lyrics-poems fullami" (1909) and "a collection of writing history" (1911) as [3, 74].

During the Tsarist government, printing activities were not always progressive in one go. While some publications could not withstand competition, others ended their activities due to censorship by the Tsarist government. For example, from May 1, 1904, V.M. In the organization of Morozov, the Russian-language newspaper "Samarkand" began to be published. He was preceded by N.V. Bototin, later P.V. Pozdnyakov, G.D. Demurovs published [6]. In this newspaper published in the mass-social, literary direction, V. Vyatkin, V. Bartol'd, N. Likoshin, Yu. Articles by local historians such as Yakubovsky, "local messages" and "across the country" column also reflected life in the distant cities of Turkestan. On January 16, 1906, both this newspaper and the printing house were closed by the Tsar's censorship. Shortly thereafter G.D. Demurov manages to restart the printing press by paying a large fine [7, 5].

In Turkestan, the first independent publications in the Uzbek language appeared only at the beginning of our century, or rather during the first Russian Revolution of 1905-1907, only after a short forty years had passed since the "Gazetteer of the Turkestan province" began to appear. This was undoubtedly an important event of historical importance in the social life of the country. The Russian government, shaken by the blow of the revolution, is also forced to make concessions in the press sphere. Progressive Muslim intellectuals took advantage of this to obtain a permit to publish periodicals. Thus, first in Tashkent, and later in Samarkand, Kokand and Bukhara, one after another, a number of Uzbek periodicals of socio-political and literary content were established. Their organizers, editors and leading authors were

ideologists of the jadidism movement that arose in Turkestan during the Enlightenment at the beginning of the 20th century. The jadids literate, Ma'ri the Turkestan land, which was found under the feet of the conquerors and local mustabids [8, 45].

In organizing and establishing the activities of national periodicals, the jadids relied on the work experience of the local Russian press and newspapers and magazines published in the tatar language in different regions of Russia, the famous newspaper "Tarzan", which first appeared in the editorial office of the Great Enlightenment Ismailbek Gasprinsky [9, 54].

A special place in the history of the Uzbek national press at the beginning of the 20th century is occupied by the newspaper "progressive" (1906). This newspaper promoted the ideas of the free, enlightenment, based on the views of the jadids, paid great attention to the issue of the spiritual ground of independence in Turkestan, considered science as the spiritual ground of this Independence and always kept this issue in the spotlight, vigorously argued about the liberation of the Uzbek nation from ignorance, progress, fought for Democratic orders. "This is a newspaper," wrote Abdulla Avloniy, an Uzbek enlightener, "was able to become a newspaper in which El was reading in love. It was the wildest of the Muslim newspapers of the time and opened fire against the government and its administration. This newspaper gave Earley young writers a wide place from his page" [2].

From the very first issues," progressive "sought to spread the ideas of erk, hurriyat, independence among the local people. "We will show in Turkestan neither the death of the press, nor to the extent possible," wrote the first Press researcher Chulpan: "a progressive - Progressive newspaper, the editor of which was Ismail Obidi, a fellow of the inner Russian totors. After the October Revolution, this man was divided into the positions of the doxiliya coomisori, as opposed to the representative of the left socialist revolutionary faction. After a period of up to two months, he was suspended by the government" [3, 96].

On April 4, 1914, the initial issue of "Sadoi Turkestan", a newspaper founded by jadidchi Ubaydullahoja Asadullahojaev, went out of print. In the early issues of "Sadoi Turkestan", the "weak rich", who "found money and did not find reason", who would prefer to spend what they found to make a name on extravagant weddings, distanced themselves from the charity on their way, were sharply criticized.

"Samarkand" (1913), published in Turkestan in the second decade of our century.), "Sadoi Turkestan" (Tashkent, 1914-1915.), "Sadoi Fergana" (1914-1915.) newspapers," Oyina " (1913-1915.) is also a landmark in the history of our press. These publications, which made the interests of the prosperity of the country, the interests of the nation's maturation a criterion of activity, are distinguished by their great attention to the problems associated with the educational and spiritual basis of Turkestan independence and prospects [10].

The activities of the Jadid newspapers were arduous. The Russian administration took them on a hard scaffold. The Progressive (1906) in Tashkent.). "Khurshid (1906.)," Fame " (1907.), "Asia" (1908.) the newspapers were shut down by the Russian administration in Turkestan, while other national publications ceased to appear in most cases due to financial difficulties.

After the second Russian Revolution in February 1917, a number of new national periodicals appeared in Turkestan, demanding to renew the life of the country on a democratic basis. At the height of the national movement, the service of the newspapers "Salvation", "Turk eli", "Turon", "Ulug Turkestan" (Tashkent), "Hurriyat" (Samarkand), "El flag" (Kokand) and



"Yurt" (Kokand), "Chayon" magazines, which were established in the same year in directing the socio-political activity of the Uzbek people to the struggle for national independence, became noticeable<sup>1</sup>. These publications arose mainly at the initiative of active figures of the jadidism movement in Turkestan and acted in their creative cooperation. Chunonchi, the activities of the newspaper" salvation "was led by Munavvarqori Abdurashidkhanov, the organizer of the newspaper" Turon " was Abdullah Avloni. The Samarkand-based Khurshid newspaper was edited by Abdurauf Fitrat and Haji Muin, among others. Leading exponent of Uzbek publicism at the beginning of our century.

### Conclusion

A special feature of the history of the Turkestan press is that in this area the press was formed and dispersed much later than in other countries in Europe and Asia. The first periodicals in Turkestan were published at the expense of the Turkestan administration of the Russian government and served as a means of conducting their colonial policy in the territory. In the last decade of the XIX century, another innovation that took place in the field of press in Turkestan was the foundation of the magazine type of the periodical press. In Turkestan, the first independent publications in the Uzbek language appeared only at the beginning of our century, or rather during the first Russian Revolution. This was undoubtedly an important event of historical importance in the social life of the country. The Russian government, shaken by the blow of the revolution, was also forced to make concessions in the press. During this period, jadid newspapers and magazines occupy a special place in the history of the Uzbek national press. However, the activities of these newspapers are laborious late

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