



Journal Website:
<https://theusajournals.com/index.php/ijhps>

Copyright: Original content from this work may be used under the terms of the creative commons attributes 4.0 licence.

HISTORY OF THE FORMATION OF MILITARY PERIODICAL PRESS IN UZBEKISTAN

Submission Date: April 16, 2024, Accepted Date: April 21, 2024,

Published Date: April 26, 2024

Crossref doi: <https://doi.org/10.37547/ijhps/Volume04Issue04-04>

Dildora V. Alinazarova

Doctor of Philosophy in History (PhD), Associate Professor, Faculty of History, National University of Uzbekistan, named after Mirzo Ulugbek, Uzbekistan

ABSTRACT

This article provides information that today military printing has become a priority in countries around the world, and now attention to this area is growing in our country. Information about the research of a group of scientists who introduced the topic of the military press into scientific circulation is covered on the basis of scientific facts and primary sources.

KEYWORDS

Middle East conflicts, intersectionality, identity politics, national interests, ethnic identities, religious affiliations, cultural dynamics, geopolitical considerations, regional actors, international interventions, peacebuilding, conflict resolution.

INTRODUCTION

Materials from the military press occupy a special place in the study of the history of Uzbekistan. The entire volume of scientific research literature on the study of the history of military press is divided into the following groups: 1) publications from the period of the conquest of the Turkestan region by the Russian Empire; 2) studies of the Soviet period; 3) research conducted during the years of independence of Uzbekistan.

A characteristic feature of research activities in relation to the first group is work aimed at highlighting the processes that took place during the years of the existence of the Russian Empire. They collected valuable factual materials about the work of the regional press (Romanovsky, 1868, Aristov, 1873, Middendorf, 1882, Kostenko, 1891, Girs, 1883, Nalivkin, 1886, Ostroumov, 1890, Yuzhakov, 1891). In the

research works of the second group, statistical data on the development of periodicals in Turkestan in 1870-1925, the history of the formation of printing in Uzbekistan in 1925-1977 are examined and analyzed, and information about periodicals, printing houses and lithographs in Uzbekistan is also provided (Avsharova,1960., Ernazarov,1959., Aminova,1966., Ernazarov,1968., Safarov, 1973., Ernazarov, Akbarov, 1976 -1978., Bobokhonov,1979., Akbarov,1984.).

The main results and findings

The dissertation research of the Soviet period, devoted to the problems of the formation of the media in the country, deserves special attention (Agapov, 1967., Alimova, 1980.) During the years of independence, a number of titanic works were written (Abduazizova, 2000, Abduazizova, 2002, Obidov, 2009, Shamsutdinov, 2017, Kosimova, 2018, Abduazizova, 2021), monographs (Agzamkhodzhaev,2008, Abduazizova, 2008., Shodmonova, 2012, Rasulov, Isokboev, 2019.) and research dissertations (Radzhabov,1995., Kozakov, 2001., Vokhidova, 2002., Rasulov, 2008., Orziev, 2020., Komilov, 2021.) and scientific articles (Alimova,1998., Isokboev, 2007., Shadmanova, 2017., Rasulov, Isokboev, 2020.) with using new methodological approaches. The study of archival sources, published and unpublished works led to the understanding that the first printing houses and lithographs on the territory of Turkestan arose in the second half of the 19th century. (Chabrov,1954. P.77). After the conquest of Turkestan by the Russian Empire, a small printing house was brought to Tashkent from the center, which began operating in 1868 (Yuldashev, 1969. P.10). In 1869, another printing house was brought to Tashkent, intended for the publication of the official newspaper “Turkestan Gazette” - the first periodical in Central Asia. The printing house also received an Arabic font, in which the supplements to

the “Turkestan Gazette” were printed in the Uzbek and Kazakh languages. The first newspaper of Turkestan - “Turkestan Gazette” was published on April 28, 1870 and was the official organ of the Turkestan General Government. It should be emphasized that the newspapers “Туркестанские ведомости” (Turkestan Vedomosti) and “Туркистон вилоятининг газети”(Turkiston Viloyatining Gazeti)[1], published in Turkestan in 1870-1917. (Shodmonova,2009. P. 37), unlike other newspapers, were published for a relatively long time. Along with the official ones, in the 1890s, private newspapers in Russian and Jewish-Tajik languages began to be created in Turkestan. For example, we can cite the following newspapers: “На рубеже”, (On the edge), “Кокандские известия” (Kokand News)[2], “Фергана” (Fergana)[3], “Новая Фергана” (New Fergana) [4], “Кокандский листок” (Kokand leaf)[5], “Голос Ферганы” (Voice of Fergana) [6], “Ферганские отклики” (Fergana responses), “Ферганская жизнь”, (Fergana life), “Туркестанский край” (Turkestan region)[7], “Туркестанский голос” (Turkestan voice)[8], “Туркестанское слово”,(Turkestan Word), “Русский Туркестан”, (Russian Turkestan), “Ташкентский курьер”,(Tashkent Courier), “Turkestan Courier) (Abduazimova,2002. P. 175), “Утро Ферганы” (Morning of Fergana) and “Андижанский листок” (Andijan Leaf) [9], as well as the first newspaper in history in the language of Bukharian Jews “Рахамим” (Rachamim)[10]. Private newspapers differed from the official press in the versatility of their content, the submission of reviews by various social strata of society; their leadership was always hampered not only by problems with financial support, but also by censorship pressure. At the beginning of the twentieth century, on the initiative and efforts of Jadid educators, such newspapers as “Тараккий” (Tarakkiy) (1906) (Alimova,2000. P.9), “Khurshid” (1906), “Shukhrat” (1907) were created

(Shodmonova,2009. P.36), “Осиё” (Asia) (1908). This became an important event in the history of Uzbek culture: the national seal was born on the old Uzbek graphics. A separate range of problems of the military press received partial resolution in the research of I. Lurie. The collective monograph provides facts about the publication in 1910 in Fergana of the first newspaper of Bukharan Jews “Rachamim” in Hebrew, which published articles and poems directed against colonial oppression. The newspaper was published once a week until 1916 (Lurie, 2012. P. 231).

CONCLUSION

Thus, domestic and foreign scientists wrote many monographs and articles about the military press of Turkestan, devoted to various problems of its history. Based on the analysis of archival data and literature, it became known that the first professional military newspaper in Uzbekistan began to be published from 1918 to 1921 under the name “Red Army Man”, and from 1921 to 1938 under the name “Красная Звезда” (Red Star). From February 1938, the newspaper was again renamed “Красная Звезда” (Frunzevets) and until June 24, 1992 it was published as the press organ of the Turkestan Military District (Kosimova,2019). And also according to V.P. Shornikov in 1918-1924 in Turkestan, about 20 titles of military newspapers in Russian and 6 supplements to them were published at different times. For example, the newspapers “Милицейская армия” (Militia Army), “Красноармейская газета”(Krasnoarmeyskaya Gazette), “Красный орёл”(Red Eagle), “Листок неграмотного красноармейца”,(Leaflet of an Illiterate Red Army Soldier), as well as magazines: “Пробуждение”(Awakening), “Допризывник”, (Pre-conscript), “Санитарное просвещение”(Health education). These newspapers reveal and complement the military themes of the history of Uzbekistan and

are the main source for solving current problems in the historiography of the history of the military press of Uzbekistan.

REFERENCES

1. «Туркистон вилоятининг газети» - первая газета на узбекском языке, начала издаваться с 30 января 1883 г. в количестве 500 экземпляров под редакторством Н. Остроумова.
2. НА Уз, ф.И- 1, оп.8, д.506, лл.1-5.
3. Фергана. 1906. - № 1.
4. Новая Фергана. 1906. - № 1.; НА Уз, ф.И- 19, оп.1, д.28719, лл. 4-5, 17-18, 30.
5. НА Уз, ф.И- 19, оп.4, д.28853, л.51.
6. НА Уз, ф.И- 19, оп.4, д.28853, л.58; д.153, л.4; ф.И- 461, оп.1, д.968, лл. 13-15.
7. НА Уз, ф.И- 461, оп.1, д.1764, лл. 2-4; лл.12-14.
8. НА Уз, ф.И- 19, оп.4, д.29528, лл. 135,148, 152; НА Уз, ф.И- 461, оп.1, д.1764, лл. 12-14
9. НА Уз, ф.И- 19, оп.1, д.29528, лл. 135, 148; д.29440, л.138.
10. «Рахамим» (иврит. רַחַמִּים). 22 мая 1912. - № 15.
11. Алиназарова Д.В. Первая журналист-женщина / “Ўзбекистон хотин-қизларининг жамият ва оила мустақамлигини таъминлашда тутган ўрни: тарих ва ҳозирги замон” мавзусидаги Республика илмий-амалий конференцияси материаллари (2012 йил 3 декабр). – Карши, 2012. – Б. 117-118.
12. Алиназарова Д.В. Путь к толерантности сквозь призму изучения истории женской печати в Ферганской долине / Сохранение и укрепление традиционных ценностей культуры толерантности в многополярном мире. Сборник международной конференции. 2019. - С. 212-215.
13. Алиназарова Д.В. Из истории отраслевых и районных газет Ферганской долины. / Общество и инновации. 2023/2/20 № 4. – С. 195-205.



14. Аминова Р., Джураев Т. Узбекистан в годы Великой Отечественной войны (1941-1945). – Ташкент: Фан, 1966. – 205 с.
15. Бобохонов А. Ўзбек матбааси тарихидан. – Тошкент: Фафур Фулом номидаги Адабиёт ва санъат нашриёти, 1979. – 185 б.
16. Вохидова К.А. Исхакхан Жунайдуллоходжа Ибрат и его научно – историческое наследие. Автореф. дисс. ... канд. истор. наук. – Ташкент, 2002. – 50 с.



OSCAR
PUBLISHING SERVICES