



MAGAZINES PUBLISHED IN TURKESTAN IN 1918-1924 AND THEIR IMPORTANCE IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF SOCIO-POLITICAL THOUGHTS IN THE REGION

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Annotation:The article classifies the magazines published in 1918-1924, the cities where they were published, and the publishers of the magazines. Also, the role of magazines in awakening the socio-political opinion of the society is shown.

Keywords:Turkestan, magazines, Soviet government, Jadids, social consciousness

INTRODUCTION

The press is a spiritual mirror of the era and time. So, the press is the historical development and philosophy of society. Every press organ, be it a magazine or a newspaper, makes a certain contribution to writing the history of its time. It helps to illuminate some aspects of the people's history. After the establishment of the Soviet government in Turkestan in 1918, it paid attention to the press as its propaganda tool.

During this period, along with newspapers, the publishing of magazines also rose to a new level. These magazines differ slightly from newspapers in terms of publication time, size, form and direction. He also played an important role in shaping public opinion and worldview. Of course. By this time, publishing a magazine in Turkestan was no longer considered a novelty, on the contrary, based on the accumulated experience, it had moved to new foundations in the direction of the politics of the time.

MATERIALS AND METHODOLOGY.

If we analyze the literature on the subject, they can be divided into three groups: The first group includes articles analyzed by periodicals by the authors of this period. Among them is Abdulla Avloni. (History of the former Uzbek periodical press // "Turkiston" newspaper, June 24, 1924), Ziya Said. (Red Youth Press and its History // "Turkiston" newspaper. June 21, 1924).

The second group includes scientific literature published during the Soviet era: Ziya Said. (Collection of selected works. - T.: Ghafur Gulom literature and art, 1974. - B 207.) Ernazarov T. E. (Periodicals in Uzbekistan (1870-1924). T., 1959;) Ernazarov T.E. (Akbarov A.I., History of press in Turkestan (1870-1925). Textbook T.: Teacher, 1976;) Avsharova M.P. (Russian periodical press in Turkistan (1870 - 1917) Bibliographic index of literature) Ageev A.I Latipova M.N. (National periodical press of Uzbekistan (1917 - 1939) T: 1947.). These publications focused more on the Soviet press than on the national press.

The third group may include research published during the years of independence. Kasimov M. (Issues of national awakening and Uzbek philology - T.: University, 1993;) Jalolov A., Uzganbaev H. (The role of the periodical press in the development of Uzbek enlightenment literature. - T.: Fan, 1993. Abduazizova N.A. History of Turkestan press (1870-1917). - T.:Academy, 2000; The same author: History of Journalism of Uzbekistan. - Tashkent. Academy, 2002; The same author: The history of national journalism. 1 - vol. - Tashkent. Sharq, 2008. In this literature, magazines published in Uzbek language are given special importance.

THE RESULT

During this period, social-political, literary, humorous and educational magazines were published in Turkestan.

Examples of magazines operating in the socio-political direction are "Inqilob" ("Revolution") [6], "Kizil Yol" ("Red road", "Haqiqat" ("Truth") [8], "Kommunist yo'ldoshi" ("Communist Companion"), "Tong" (Dawn)[3]. In these magazines, social and political processes in Turkestan, as well as events in foreign countries, were covered.

During this period, more educational magazines were published in Turkestan. The issue of making children literate is given great importance. In this direction, the magazines "Ma'orif" ("Education" [1], "Bolalar dunyosi" ("Children's world") [7], "Bilim Ochogi" ("Center of Knowledge") [9], "Bolalar yo'ldoshi" ("Children's companion") in Samarkand, and "Nashri Ma'aorif" ("Educational Edition") [10] are published in Bukhara. In these magazines, great importance is given to the issues of teaching children to read and write.

At the same time, comic magazines were published in different cities of Turkestan. For example, magazines such as "Qizil tikan" ("Red thorn") in Namangan [4], "Mashrab", "Tayoq" ("Stick") in Samarkand [2], and "Mushtum" in Tashkent can be given as examples.

In the years 1918-1924, magazines focused on certain fields, as well as dedicated to certain events, were published. While magazines such as "Kasabachilar harakati" ("Labor Movement"), "Baynalminal" ("International"), "Axborot" ("information") were published for the development of a field, "Bizning Armug'on" [7] was published on April 8, 1922, dedicated to the cultural and educational congress held in Turkestan.

CONCLUSION

Social and political realities in Turkestan, scientific and cultural news, as well as events in foreign countries were analyzed in these magazines. In comic magazines, the flaws in the society were laughed at and these flaws were eliminated. There is another aspect that although these magazines were published in Turkestan during the years of Soviet power, the main work in the magazines was carried out by young people with extensive experience in the field of press. Journals published in Turkestan during this period played an important role in educating the people of the country. Journals were not limited to literary opinions.

They followed the international processes, gave their opinions about it in the press, introduced the local population to these events, and at the same time helped to draw conclusions about them, and helped to form the political culture of Turkestans. Of course, although the articles of these authors were published in Turkestan during the years of Soviet power, we can understand that they did not stop expressing their opinions during this period, and that they saw it as their duty to enlighten the people and form their political culture even in the conditions of political pressures.

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