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Restoration And Development Of Periodic Printing In Andijan

Dildora Alinazarova
Lecturer, National University Of Uzbekistan Named After Mirzo Ulugbek Tashkent, Uzbekistan

ABSTRACT

Andijan region is the cradle of traditional Uzbek art and folk crafts. It was here that the world-famous potters, masters of applied arts, gold embroidery, the production of natural fabrics and many other crafts were created and developed. This article analyzes the problems of periodicals that were raised in the Soviet period on the pages of the newspapers Andijan Pravda, Andijonnoma. On the basis of primary sources, a number of problems of the periodical press of the period under study are revealed and recommendations are given for the introduction of new materials on the history of the Andijan press.

KEYWORDS

Newspaper, editor, publisher, Andijan Pravda, Andijonnoma, Turkestansky Voice, Chaikins, journalism.

INTRODUCTION

Andijan region is the smallest in area, but the most densely populated in Uzbekistan. Andijan region is the easternmost region of Uzbekistan, occupying the eastern part of the Fergana Valley. The administrative center is the city of Andijan.

In many respects the region is unique and stands out from other regions of the country. The region was formed on March 6, 1941 by the

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Decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR as part of the Uzbek SSR. Before the creation of the Andijan region in 1926-1930, the Andijan district of the Uzbek SSR existed in the 17th-19th centuries Andijan was part of the Kokand Khanate.

THE MAIN RESULTS AND FINDINGS

Andijan region is also a kind of homeland of the Uzbek Michurins. Thanks to the best practices of local farmers and dehkans, agriculture, agriculture has risen to a high level, and what many farmers have chosen has spread throughout the country. In Andijan, the first experience of growing cotton under film was obtained, and the best varieties of "white gold" were bred by local specialists.

We can say that areas for one of the first intensive gardens were also laid in this region. Considering that the Andijan region is a plain, which is protected from the cold winds by the Alay and Fergana ridges from the East, the climate here is mild with warm winters, which has a beneficial effect on agriculture. Today the region is famous for its gifts of nature, which it supplies not only to the Fergana Valley and the republic, but is also involved in the export of these products.

This area is the cradle of traditional Uzbek art and folk crafts. It was here that the world-famous potters, masters of applied arts, gold embroidery, the production of natural fabrics and many other crafts were created and developed. And, of course, this is the birthplace of folk dance and especially the famous Andijan polka. However today we will not talk about the first plant in Uzbekistan for the production of GM Uzbekistan cars in Andijan, which are in demand all over the world, and not about the Andijan polka. Today we will consider the emergence and formation of periodicals in Andijan.

Periodicals, in particular newspaper periodicals, are a powerful means of ideological influence. It is not for nothing that the press was called the "fourth power" (after the legislative, executive and judicial). It is important to note one more feature of newspapers - the promptness of publication of socially significant information.

One hundred years have passed since the appearance of periodicals on the territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan. During this period, periodicals went through a peculiar path of development: journalistic genres in their content and direction changed and from the technical point of view were enriched.

"Andijan Pravda" is a Russian-language social and political newspaper of the Andijan regional government, published since July 1, 1916, originally was called "Turkestan voice".

"Turkestan Voice" - was issued with A.A. Chaikin's own funds, known for his democratic views. The newspaper regularly covered the life of the Fergana Valley, familiarized the population with the news of such cities as Tashkent, Osh, Petrograd, Moscow, etc. Subsequently the newspaper changed several names from 1917 “Turkestan Word”, from 1917 to 1921 “Izvestia”, from 1941 - “Stalin's banner”, from 1954 - “Andijan truth”. On May 31, 2000, the editorial office of Andijan Pravda merged with the editorial office of the newspaper Andijonnoma, about “Andijonnoma” later.

The funds of the Turkestan Security Department contain documents that reveal the history of the appearance of the “Turkestan Voice” newspaper, the first Russian newspaper in Andijan, which began to be published

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instead of the "Turkestan Krai" newspaper in Kokand. And also archival sources indicate that, in all likelihood, on November 1, 1916, there will already be an opportunity to start publishing a Muslim newspaper in Andijan, whose name was "Sadoi Turkestan" (Voice of Turkestan).

The head of the Turkestan regional security department reported to the Turkestan governor-general on September 24, 1916 on the activities of the Turkestan Voice newspaper, and that it began to be published on July 1, 1916 instead of the "Turkestan Krai" newspaper. It was on this day, July 1, 1916, that the last issue of the newspaper "Turkestan Krai" was published, the reason for the termination of its existence, in the form of a lack of funds and labor in the printing house. Information about the editorial staff of the newspaper "Turkestan Voice" is stored in the Fund-461 of the Central State Archives of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

Akhmedzaki Validi Togan (1890-1970), a Bashkir by nationality, occupies a special place in the formation of the Turkestansky Voice newspaper. He became one of the greatest Orientalists of the 20th century and at the same time one of the most prominent figures in the national liberation movement of the Muslim people of Russia. In 1913 and 1914 Validi made two successful scientific trips to Turkestan. Validi's trips themselves turned out to be successful, both in a purely scientific and in terms of personal meetings. He met with Behbudi and met many interesting people, among whom were the famous ethnographer Abubekir Divaev, Pulat Saliev, a young historian who later became a famous professor, student of the law faculty of St. Petersburg University Mustafa Chokaev, Socialist-Revolutionary Vadim Chaikin, poet Chulpan, Munnavar Qori, Nazir Turakulov, Ubaydulla Khojaev and other famous people, with some of whom Validi was brought together by political fate.

During his first trip to Turkestan in 1913, Validi in Fergana, meeting with the local socialist-revolutionary Vadim Chaikin. Discussing the issue of creating Muslim organizations with him, he even agreed to publish the newspaper "Turkestan Voice" in two versions - "in Russian and in Turkic". And in Tashkent he talked about the Turkish version with lawyer Ubaydulla Khodjaev and teacher Ashurali Zakhiri. Validi points out that he introduced them all to Chaikin and that an agreement was reached on the ideological direction of the future newspaper, determined by three points:

1) Legal and tax equality between the Russians and the local population;
2) Preventing the migration of Russians up to the provision of land in villages and cities of Muslim settlers;
3) The spread of modern education.

Upon the adoption of this program, V. Chaikin began to publish a newspaper in Andijan, and Ubaydulla Khojaev in Tashkent. Regarding the publishing activities of Vadim Chaikin and Ubaydulla Khodzhaev, the head of the Andijan district informed the higher authorities that "until the company of Chaikin and Khodzhaev is evicted from the region and their newspaper "Turkestan Voice" is not banned, the fight against their harmful activities ". Doctor of Historical Sciences S. Shodmonova, in her writings indicates that the editor and publisher of the newspaper was Anastasiy Afanasyevich Chaikin, the Andijan house owner and owner of a rather large apiary, the chairman of the mutual credit society and a member of the Andijan military-industrial committee, i.e. older brother of Vadim Chaikin. Vadim Afanasyevich

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Chaikin - A. Chaikin's younger brother, Socialist-Revolutionary, journalist, politician was also an employee of the Turkestansky Voice newspaper published in Andijan by his older brother.

The newspaper was printed at the expense of a publishing partnership, each member of which was obliged to invest 25 rubles. Employees of the Turkestan Territory newspaper, the editor of the Sadoi Turkestan newspaper, a well-known progressist Ubaydulla Khodzhaev, who had experience in publishing periodicals, took part in its activities, especially since he also took part in financing this newspaper.

92-issue of the newspaper "Turkestanskie vedomosti" dated April 27, 1916, an article is published under the title "Andijan". Here, too, is written about the publishing partnership on shares. - "The founders are 3 experienced newspaper workers. Shareholders are members of the local intelligent. The immediate goal of the partnership is to publish 2 newspapers; Russian and Muslim. The founders bring their knowledge and work into the business and 125 rubles each and receive 25% of the dividend. Shareholders' contributions - at least 25 rubles. Founders warn investors that for the first time to start the partnership, it is necessary to collect about 10,000 rubles, which will probably have to be written off at a loss, but that then, of course, the company began to give the shareholders solid profits that do not need guarantees. In the same place it is written that "The Russian newspaper is supposed to be published according to the widest program in the manner of those in the capital: solid leading articles on political topics, interesting feuilletons on social topics, scientific articles and fictional works from local life and everyday life, widely developed a network of correspondents in all cities and significant railway stations and villages not only in the region, but throughout the entire region, works of art by local poets, etc."

Information about the main employees of the newspaper "Turkestan Voice" is stored in the Fund-461 of the Central State Archives of the Republic of Uzbekistan, classified as secret and urgent.

It mentions:

1) Anastasiy Afanasyevich Chaikin - newspaper editor;
2) Vadim Afanasevich Chaikin;
3) Ubaydulla Khodjaev, a private attorney, collaborated in one of the newspapers published in Tashkent.
4) Stepan Antonovich - journalist, professional, student of Kharkov University;
5) Nikolay Mikhailovich Norinsky - journalist, former editor of a newspaper in Poltava. The professional journalist was published under the pseudonym ""Turkestan Voice" and " Y. Salamatin ".

Also, about the employee of the newspaper G.I. Pavlyuchenko wrote that he was the fact editor of the Fergana Morning newspaper published in Kokand in 1915, although a certain Lvov was the fictitious editor. According to our research, the following information about this newspaper employee was found:

Georgy Ivanovich Pavlyuchenko, tradesman of the mountains. Rostov-on-Don, former student of the Shanyavsky National University. In 1915, in Kokand, the newspaper "Morning of Fergana" of a brightly oppositional trend began to be published, which enjoyed a subsidy from local Jews. The fictitious editor

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was Lvov, an unintelligent person, a former typesetter, and the actual editor was Pavlyuchenko, as mentioned above. In the summer of 1916, he was transferred to the city of Skobelev, where he is a clerk at the office of the Military Commander and a correspondent for the Andijan newspaper "Turkestan Voice".

About Pavlyuchenko's activities in the newspapers "Morning of Fergana", "Fergana Life", "Turkestan Territory" was considered in another section of our research work.

Another selfless employee of the "Turkestan Voice" newspaper was I.Ya.Shapiro, who also graduated from legal courses at Kharkov University. He advertised in the newspaper that he could provide the population with advice on various legislative matters, i.e. on criminal, civil, administrative cases. He worked as a legal consultant for the newspaper.

Employee of the newspaper "Turkestansky Voice" Moisey Markovich Berdichevsky, literary pseudonym "Markovich", served as a correspondent in the city Kokand in the office of the Vadiavsky partnership, previously worked in the Kokand newspaper "Turkestan Territory", and after the termination of its publication, he began to work in the newspaper "Turkestan Voice".

Archival sources also testify to local employees of the "Turkestan Voice" newspaper. Although in the documents they are mentioned as natives who visit the editorial office of the newspaper almost every day and incite the population to file complaints, who have appropriated the name "Tarakkiyparvar": Saidulla Khojaev was a merchant; Alimjan-KhodjiMirza - former clerk of the Assaka volost administration Mukhammedzhan-Yakub Sarkorov - had no specific occupations; Mir-Ali Umarboev - city deputy; Latif-Jan-Madali Kaziev-translator of the bailiff of the second part of the city of Andijan; Kochkarbai-Mir Aliyev-clerk at Mir-Ali Umarboev; Atakhan Nazarbayev had his own bookstore; Mir-Haydar was the owner a manufactory store.

As it is written in the newspaper "Turkestan Territory", the newspaper "Turkestan Voice" had its correspondents in the cities of New York, Paris, London, Copenhagen and Bucharest. In order to improve the financing of the newspaper, advertisements and announcements were printed in it. If it was on the first page of the newspaper , each line cost 30 kopecks , if the last page, then 15 kopecks.

The publication of the newspaper was repeatedly suspended. Only in January 1917 - for criticizing the Turkestan military courts, for publishing material about the plight of the local population - the newspaper was closed twice, and the editor was arrested. Namely, according to the decree of the military governor of the Ferghana region of January 9, 1917 № 346 of the editor and publisher of the newspaper "Turkestan Voice" A.A.Chaikin was sentenced to 3 months in prison for spreading false information about the activities of an official, inciting a hostile attitude towards this person. But Chaikin appealed against this decree and by order of the Turkestan Governor-General, the arrest was canceled.

Then on January 22, according to the decree of the chief of the Turkestan Territory, the publication of the Turkestan Voice newspaper was suspended, the last 18th edition of the newspaper was published, and on January 24, 1917, the first issue of the Turkestanskoe Slovo newspaper was published under the editorship and publishing of A.A.Chaikin. Permission to publish the daily newspaper "Turkestanskoe slovo" was received from the military governor

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of the Fergana region on August 21, 1916. Although Anna Aleksandrovna Chaikina was a fictitious editor, in fact, A.A. Chaikin continues to edit this newspaper. The editorial office of the newspaper is located there, the employees remain the same.

Both of these newspapers belonged to Turkiston Nashriyot Shirkati, the owners of this partnership (Shirkat) were the Chaikin brothers. Such famous journalists as R. A. Safarov, N. S. Korkin, P. P. Volkov, GKraynov, S. Beznosov.

The editors of the newspaper, besides A. Chaikin, were P. Sheremetyevsky, A. Agapov, N. Kovalenko, P. Pyshkin, M. Sviridov, T. Sigalov, I. Gerasimov, R. Safarov, N. Kondratenko, I. Navozhenin, N Korkin.

In the editorial staff worked: L. Grishnin, E. Narodetskaya, V. Krinitsky, G. Krainov, O. Yakubov, Yu. Shaferov, O.Fadeev, M. Koshevatsky, M. Sadvakasov, I. Ionov, V.Serdtse, R.Melnikov, K.Sultanov, E.Sorokin, D.Aipova, K. Nomerovanny, T. Gorobchenko, G. Kechkin, L. Sbrodov, B. Yusupov, A. Voropaev, P. Volkov and many others.

For more than 22 years he headed the newspaper P.P.Volkov, who, shortly before moving to Russia, was awarded the honorary title "Honored Worker of Culture of the Republic of Uzbekistan" by presidential decree I. A. Karimov. At the present time S. Shukurov was the head of the newspaper.

Even before the revolutionary years, when waves of mass protests by workers against the tsarist autocracy began to roll to Andijan, the large regional newspaper "Turkestan Voice", published here, firmly stood on the position of the social democratic cell operating in the city. Materials of a revolutionary content published on its pages incurred repression from the bourgeois-bureaucratic apparatus of the authorities.

With the formation in Andijan of the Council of Workers, Peasants, Soldiers and Muslim Deputies on the printing base of Turkestan Voice and Turkestan Slovo, in 1917 a newspaper called Izvestia began to be published. Her story was difficult. During the civil war, it came out in the form of a poster. It was published by the Ferghana Pototdel ROSTA (Russian telegraph agency). Due to an acute shortage of paper, the circulation of Izvestia was very small - only 300 copies, and it was only enough to hang out in crowded places and distribute among the workers of large enterprises.

It was even more difficult with the release of a newspaper in the Uzbek language. There has never been such a font. Eight translators - scribes translated each new issue of Izvestia into Uzbek and rewrote it in the Arabic alphabet. She managed to "release" in this way, no more than 30 copies, and readers specially selected by the county-city party committee in teahouses, bazaars and other crowded places read them loudly.

Since Andijan was then part of the Fergana region, the newspaper was also a city newspaper. With the formation of the Andijan region in 1941, the regional newspaper Stalinskoe Znamya, half the size of Pravda, began to appear. And 15 years later, in 1956, the newspaper was already full-format and was renamed "Andijan Pravda".

The editorial board of "Andijan Pravda" has always represented an integral creative team. In different years it was led by prominent journalists of our republic, experienced editors, including P.S. Pushkin, M.S.Sviridov, I.V.

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Gerasimov, R. A. Safarov, who worked with inspiration, thoughtfully.

For fruitful work and in connection with the 50th anniversary of Andijan Pravda was awarded the Order of the Badge of Honor. The order to the team, as well as 30 Certificates of Honor of the Supreme Council of Uzbekistan to the editorial staff, printers and worker-sellers, were presented by the First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Uzbek SSR Sharaf Rashidov.

6 employees of the newspaper received the title "Honored Worker of Culture of the Uz SSR". Many journalists of the editorial office became laureates of regional and republican competitions for the best newspaper materials.

Journalist Nazhmiddin Ergashev in his article “Ijodiy silsila:“ Andijonnoma ”dan taralayotgan ziyo 99 yildirki yurtdoshlarimiz qalb-shurini yoritib kelmoda” said about the history of the regional newspaper in Uzbek “Andijonnoma”.

The author made a historical analysis of the creation of a regional newspaper in the Uzbek language. We tried to reveal and learn about the history of the newspaper in Russian. We indicated that with the formation in Andijan of the Council of Workers, Peasants, Soldiers and Muslim Deputies, a newspaper called Izvestia began to be published on the printing base of the Turkestan Voice in 1917. It was even more difficult with the release of a newspaper in the Uzbek language. There was no such font yet. Eight translators - scribes translated each new issue of Izvestia into Uzbek and rewrote it in the Arabic alphabet .

Journalist Nazhmiddin Ergashev in his article "Ijodiy silsila:" Andijonnoma "dan taralayotgan ziyo 99 yildirki yurtdoshlarimiz qalb-shurini yoritib kelmoda" said that "Andijonnoma" began to be published on May 30, 1921. He wrote: “History testifies that on May 30, 1921, the first newspaper in the Uzbek language “Qizil koshchi va dehkon” was created in the region. Later it was published under the name "Buttermilk fronti" ("Cotton Front"), "Communist", since November 1991 it began to be published under the name "Andijanoma". Vali Maksudov, one of the first Andijan journalists, who started the genealogical tree of editors, then this list was continued by Almas Aliyev, Obogul Egamov, Mutallib Usmonov, Muxiddin Koshimov and others.

CONCLUSION

The author of the article, journalist Nazhmiddin Ergashev wrote that in the 60s of the last century Sobirjon Shokarimov was appointed editor. Thanks to his efforts, the true history of Andijanoma was restored (“Qizil koshchi va dehkon” (“Red Army and the Peasant”), “Pakhta fronti” (“Cotton Front”), “Communist”). However, the information about the creation of the newspaper was "1931". Sobirjon aka carried out research and found an opportunity to bridge the gap between the newspapers “ Qizil koshchi va dehkon” and “Pakhta fronti”. And finally, in the fall of 1970, the words “May 30, 1921” appeared on the front page of the newspaper

If the regional newspaper of Andijan in Russian "Andijan Truth" was originally called "Turkestan Voice" (from July 1, 1916), then, as a result of our research, we can say with confidence that the regional newspaper of Andijan in Uzbek, "Andijonnoma" began published with 1917, not 1921, as the author points out. Accordingly, the words "published since May 30, 1921" are currently written on the front page of the newspaper. Based on our

research, we would like to increase the age of the newspaper and restore historical truth.

As the head of our state Sh.M. Mirziyoyev emphasized: "As the popular wisdom says," the river of life does not stand still ". Today, relying on the priceless heritage of our people, we can rightfully say that we have every opportunity to create the foundation of a new Renaissance in Uzbekistan. It all depends on how wisely we use this unique potential. " We, young researchers, taking into account the appeal of the head of state, must do everything possible to contribute to the development of science and education with our new research.

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