

COVERAGE OF POLITICAL PROCESSES IN TURKESTAN IN THE XIX CENTURY ON THE PAGES OF THE JADID PRESS

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Annotation: This article contains information about the coverage of political processes in Turkestan in the XIX century on the pages of the jadid press. Also, the existing newspapers of this period, articles of varying content published in them, talk about the change and reforms in the political life of that time. Articles published in the newspapers "great Turkestan", "El flag" were also commented on.

Keywords: Turkestan, Press, "great Turkestan", "El flag", jadids, "silent Islam", "Salvation", "Council", "little felyeton", Russia, "Hurriyat", newspaper, Duma, February Revolution.

INTRODUCTION

The jadidism movement, which entered the Turkestan region at the end of the 19th century, occupies an important place in the history of the country as an enlightened, social and political current. While this movement seemed to advance more enlightened ideas than outside, in essence it represented political goals. This is due to the fact that the Turkestan people, who have a thousand-year-old daavlat culture, for a moment did not agree with the colonial oppression. The jadids of Turkestan entered into a life – and-life struggle for independence and for independence, and never retreated from this struggle. This current, which reached the peak of its development at the beginning of the 20th century, ushered in the struggle for national awakening, national idea and independence in the region. Indeed, during this period, jadid progressives took an active part in all the iyyimoi, political, cultural changes that took place in the country. The growing desire of the people for freedom and Kurry leads the jadids from enlightenment to the field of political struggle. Especially after the overthrow of the Tsarist regime in the Russian Empire in February 1917, the issue of obtaining a seal to Turkestan became the main goal of All Progressives living in the Empire. In the country, a single political organization that supports the ideas and aspirations of the Jadid progressives, unites them, financially supports them, in a non – existent context – the press became a one – to-one salvation that could affect the social consciousness of Turkestan society. Jadid newspapers such as "silent Islam", "Salvation", "Council" embodied the socio – political views of the Jadid enlightenment, their maslak and goals. "In the fifth issue of the great Turkestan newspaper, Nushiravan Yovushev was among the first in his proverb" haqqinda receiving autonomy in Turkestan", which put forward the issue of obtaining a seal to the Turkestan country using freedoms of a democratic spirit to the proclamation by the Provisional Government. He was awarded the "sum of 30 million in the Russian Empire. representatives of the Turkic people live. For all of them, the people of Turkestan need to receive autonomy, and for this all fraternal Turkic peoples should not help either. For this, there are no guns, no axes for now but we can find them and we consider it necessary,"¹ after which the issue of the seal was widely promoted in the press. However, at the most necessary time, it was not possible to combine all forces in the territory under a single goal and plan.

LITERATURE ANALYSIS AND METHODOLOGY

¹ "Great Turkestan". №. 3 of may 5, 1917.

The newspaper "Ulugh Turkestan" also paid special attention to the issue of the future and development of Turkestan. In particular, in the article "people's Republic" by Nuriddin Sayfullah and Ibrahim Tohir, he promotes the method of Republican Bashkir system based on democratic system of governance for Turkestan and provides comprehensive information about it to readers. Democracy calls on everyone to vote for a republican form of government, saying that it demasters equal rights to society, universal elections, a free education system and medical services. Also, great Turkestan raises the issue of an immediate end to internal conflict and discord in the region. In the article "silent pity and events", printed in the 8th issue of this newspaper, the author analyzes the events related to the closure of the newspaper "uron", the quarrels, their expulsion from the Old City part and the emergence of the qashi "Ittifoqi Muslimin" to the organization "silent Islam". In fact, these disputes only justify the fact that the local nations of Turkestan cause the defeat of the Muslim population, while such political games are a ploy of the forces acting to keep the Empire out of hand. However, the expected political unity will not be gained. Especially in the elections for the Duma, the 'jadid' and 'qadim' disputes were deliberately mixed. The imposition of the ulama against the young progressive forces exacerbated distrust of the jadids in a large part of the population. In this regard, the great Turkestan printed the pilgrimage of Orolboy, called "Little felyeton". In it, the disputes and disagreements of Muslim deputies elected to the new Duma from the "Ulamo" and "Shouroi Islam" societies were put under laughter. The debate between them suggests that Turkestan serves for its decline and not for its progress, causing enemies to win. One of the most interesting aspects of such events is that the Duma is still led by an old Tsarist contemporary chairman, and the main focus of Hurriyat is only on the rock. If the Duma has this situation, questions are raised about whether the people will not be left without a head, and information is found that if the people had a head, they would have told these people.

Another of the timed press publications, which plays a very important role in the history of Turkestan, is the newspaper "El flag". "The first issue of the newspaper, which began with the slogan" Long Live the Joint people's Republic, " was published on September 8, 1917. The Jadid progressives, who were engaged in a serious struggle for the Turkestan seal, choose for their press the relatively peaceful and less internal conflict City of the country at one time. The pages of "El flag", which ashurali Zohiri and Bolot Soliev worked under his editorship, largely reflected political realities in Turkestan. In the initial issue of the newspaper, "Muslims approach the City Duma on election days, don't be unaware!" begins with an appeal.² In it, he calls on the people to be united and united, under one flag, one goal. Also, in the article "election of deputy of the City Duma", the author calls for all people to be actively involved in political processes. In this article, the changes in the management system introduced by the Tsarist government as a result of the February Revolution were reflected. It is noted that on the basis of the decision of the Provisional Government, the powers of the Duma were increased, in particular, its decision could not be banned by the governor as before. It was singdiirldi that the people are politically literate, their political activism is important to the Turkestan perspective. During this period, at the level of the Russian Empire, the Bolsheviks began to gain an increasingly large position as a force guarding the interests of the supposedly oppressed classes. In fact, it also turns out to be a political trick. This is the topic of the captain's article "our hard workers", published in the first issue of the newspaper. It concluded that all the peoples of Turkestan are Khur, disenfranchised working people.

RESULTS

In the eighth issue of "El flag", " A. In the article "Beck" nin" Confessions of conscience", the author calls on the ulama, who won one of the selves of that time, at the Constituent Assembly to fight

² <https://arxiv.uz site>

for the Erk and freedom of the Turkestan people, to be active in every way. But at this time, now political power had completely passed into the hands of the Bolsheviks. It should also be said in the newspaper that information about the victory of the October Revolution and Trotsky's Telegraph decision were published. However, there was no reaction. "The Kipchak, in his article" teach to enter from this day", begins the article with the phrase "from day to day panic increases...", falling into the anxiety that is going on in central Russia. The author does not believe in the loud promises of the Bolsheviks in the central publications. On the contrary, he concludes his opinion that "responsibility for the future of the Turkestan people has increased even more". With the coming to power of the Bolsheviks, the Turkestan progressives, in a very shaky situation, gathered all the mabjud forces in the city of Kokand and put the seal of Turkestan in limbo. ³The newspaper 'El flag' was transformed into the publication body of the Muhtoriya. The newspaper continued the work with a new slogan, "Long Live the land seal of Turkestan", a new zeal and enthusiasm. On the front page of the 12th issue of the "flag of El", on the day of "12th rabi ul ILG (13 December) Mavlud al-Nabi", there will be a "Muhtoriyat holiday" of all-Turkestan Muslims. This day, they collect Ionas for "National Investment" everywhere in the country of Turkestan. It was decided that every Muslim should make this day a great holiday and help alhal before the government."⁴

In the article "history repeated", the author said that "Turkestan has attracted its neighbors all the time with its wealth, its location in an economically favorable place. At first, the Persians wanted to conquer the Greeks and Arabs and turn them into their own possessions. But, they never achieved their intended goals. They all came and went as strangers. Once again, the mbu was repeated. The city of Kokand, considered the capital of Turkestan as the capture of the dreams and hopes of ten million people in Turkestan, was spared forty years of colonial suffering. History repeated, huddi, as in previous times, made a firm decision with the shijoat of the people's azmu. On November 27, 1917, the people of Turkestan declared their desire to the world. For us, there is no longer an obstacle to the pain from this, it is emphasized that only a struggle is needed for the action of plans with patience and perseverance. This issue of the "flag of El" also published the laws and resolutions of the Provisional Government of Muhtoriyat Turkestan " of November 29, 1917. It published a compiled list of 54 members of the regional people's Congress and 12 members of the government of the Republic of Turkestan, elected at the Congress in Kokand on November 27. It is also impossible to persecute members of the Provisional Government of the Republic of Turkestan without the decision of the shuras, and their identity is inviolable and their health, intentional harm to their lives, is equivalent to the abuse of the ten-million Turkestan khlq. There are records of the Congress handing over their protection to the people.

On December 30, 1917, the 9th Congress began its work in Kokand. Representatives of the Congress unanimously approved the nomination of Yurgal Agayev to the Ministry of land affairs. After that, Representative Avazov, who came to the Caspian region, will nominate Sultanmurod Ausuf from the Turkmen to the military Ministry. Sultanmurod Ausuf was considered among the Turkmen tribes to be extremely patriotic and protective of the rights of citizens, very noble. In this, the participants of the meeting were positively received and received by many, who were told by the Turkmen guys that they were not ready for military work. After that, the meeting discussed the issue of tax and feed work and agreed to introduce Ionas and taxes on the basis of shariqt. The task of conveying this decision to the Russian population was assigned to the Veruef Pedorosky company.

DISCUSSION

³ El flag. № 8. November 3, 1917.

⁴ El flag. № 12. December 9, 1917.

Of course, the Provisional Government of the Turkestan Republic perceived an increase in the efforts of the Bolsheviks to threaten the seizure of the seal by force day after day, and before this danger it calls everyone to unity and unity. The head of the treasury of the government of the Republic, Saidnosir Mirjalolov, asks the rich in the territory, in general, all citizens, for help in supporting the Provisional Government. Judging by the leaders of the newspaper, it is understood that the money raised by representatives in the territories is being withdrawn by the Bolsheviks under various pretexts, and the pressure on them is increased. Hence S. Mirjalolov fires to send the money directly to the city of Kokand from the mail to the Provisional National Assembly under the organization "silent Islamia". Also, on December 29, 1917, the Provisional Government of the Republic of Turkestan decides to form a national army in a situation where the existing threat in the territory is growing. And Mullah Ravshan, whose nationality is Kazakh, wrote his sh; in his land he calls everyone, including the entire Turkestan peoples, to the protection of the motherland for solidarity. In the article "distinguished Nations and Bolsheviks", published in the 18th issue of the newspaper "El flag", the author noted that the citizens of the former Tsar Rossiyasinnng Ukrainians, donites are conducting anti-Bolshevik efforts to keep their independence in their hands, the Finns even formalize their independence. The Turkestan people also declare Turkestan independent. In every village and town, they hold rallies and sew the soul of molu for the protection of the motherland. They swear that "our lives will be sacrificed for the sake of dignity."

"Abdullabek "Time to realize" the time of realization " describes the above-mentioned points in a more general way. He said, " We have been hurried, we have been exalted, we have been exalted. But there is no goal and no result. from our day to day, our courage increases. A handful will play us, and a bunch will take us out of ourselves and use it on ourselves. When we do not harm someone, we are insulted, we are shot, we are killed. Our money, our lives, our lives, they will mash the nation. And we can't go beyond rumors, little talk. The main guilt of our Insult is anger in complexity. It's time to realize that," says the author. In this article, the intrigues of the Bolshevik government were revealed. The simple people focus on the fact that they are helpless in the face of these games, in the face of the booty that they are using against the Provisional Government. In the article "Bolsheviks and ovroopa democracy", the author writes that the Bolsheviks informed the whole world of the existence of oz' in the short term. The Bolsheviks, starting a great conspiracy for a mercenary purpose, argue that they are distracting the people of the world with false news, and in doing so they are employing all means."

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CONCLUSION

As a conclusion, we can say that the pages of the jadid progressive newspapers are an important historical resource in the study of the cultural, socio – political processes that took place in the Turkestan region at the beginning of the last century. At the time, these newspapers served bemisl in the growth of the social consciousness of the Turkestan people, in the development of modern political culture in the country. In particular, today the pages of jadid newspapers such as " Silent Islam", " Salvation", " Council", " Flag of El", " Hurriyat " are an important historical source in the realization of the part rewritten on the basis of the heavy political bullshit that existed in Turkestan at the beginning of the last century. It is also considered of great scientific importance in the understanding of the political actions that exist in Turkestan, their true nature.

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