

**THE FORMATION, DEVELOPMENT AND ROLE OF THE JADIDIST PRESS IN TURKESTAN AT THE BEGINNING OF THE 20TH CENTURY IN THE PROCESSES OF NATIONAL REVIVAL****Normurodova Gozal Bekmurodovna**

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**Annotation.** This article examines the formation and development of Jadid press in Turkestan at the beginning of the twentieth century and its role in the processes of national awakening. The Jadid press served as an important means of promoting enlightenment, modern educational reforms, national identity, and socio-political awareness. The activities of publications such as *Taraqqiy*, *Sadoyi Turkiston*, *Hurriyat*, and *Oyina* are analyzed to highlight their contribution to social and cultural progress. The findings demonstrate that the Jadid press played a crucial role in shaping national consciousness and fostering ideas of independence among the peoples of Turkestan.

**Keywords:** Jadidism, Jadid press, Turkestan, national awakening, enlightenment, press history, social development, national identity, newspaper, journal.

**Аннотация.** В данной статье рассматриваются этапы становления и развития джадидской печати в Туркестане начала XX века, а также её роль в процессах национального возрождения. Джадидская пресса стала важным инструментом распространения просветительских идей, модернизации образования, формирования национального самосознания и общественно-политического мышления. На примере таких изданий, как «Таракий», «Садои Туркистон», «Хуррият» и «Ойина», анализируется вклад джадидской печати в развитие общества. Результаты исследования показывают, что джадидская пресса сыграла значительную роль в формировании идей национального возрождения и независимости народов Туркестана.

**Ключевые слова:** джадидизм, джадидская пресса, Туркестан, национальное возрождение, просветительство, история печати, развитие общества, национальное самосознание, газета, журнал.

**Annotatsiya.** Ushbu maqolada XX asr boshlarida Turkistonda jadidchilik matbuotining shakllanish bosqichlari, rivojlanish omillari va uning milliy uyg'onish jarayonlaridagi o'rni tahlil qilinadi. Jadid matbuoti xalqni ma'rifatga chorlash, zamonaviy ta'lim g'oyalarini targ'ib etish, milliy o'zlikni anglash va ijtimoiy-siyosiy tafakkurni rivojlantirishda muhim vosita bo'lib xizmat qilgan. "Taraqqiy", "Sadoyi Turkiston", "Hurriyat", "Oyina" kabi nashrlar faoliyati misolida jadid matbuotining jamiyat taraqqiyotiga qo'shgan hissasi yoritiladi. Tadqiqot natijalari jadid matbuoti Turkiston xalqlarining milliy uyg'onishi va mustaqillik g'oyalarining shakllanishida muhim omil bo'lganligini ko'rsatadi.

**Kalit so'zlar:** jadidchilik, jadid matbuoti, Turkiston, milliy uyg'onish, ma'rifatparvarlik, matbuot tarixi, taraqqiyot, milliy o'zlik, gazeta, jurnal.

**INTRODUCTION**

At the beginning of the 20th century, fundamental changes began to occur in the socio-political, cultural and educational life of Turkestan. This period was characterized by the intensification of the colonial policy of the Russian Empire, complex processes in the lifestyle of the local population, and modernization efforts taking place worldwide. In such conditions, the intelligentsia of Turkestan formed the Jadid movement in order to bring the people out of ignorance and backwardness, widely promote the achievements of modern science, and develop

the ideas of national identity. Jadidism emerged as a comprehensive educational movement aimed not only at reforming the education system, but also at renewing all aspects of society.

One of the main areas of activity of the Jadids was the development of the press. Because the press was considered one of the most effective means of communicating with the people, popularizing new ideas, and creating an intellectual awakening in society. The formation of the Jadid press in Turkestan was an important step towards national development, which had a significant impact on the political, economic and cultural life of the people. Issues such as modern education, women's rights, national unity, development and independence were widely covered through newspapers and magazines. As a result, a new worldview was formed among the population and the foundation was laid for the rise of national consciousness[2].

Jadid publications such as "Taraqiy", "Khurshid", "Shuhrat", "Sadoyi Turkiston", "Hurriyat" and "Oyina" became an important information platform promoting the progressive ideas of their time. These publications regularly covered not only local problems, but also international events, scientific news and issues related to the development of society. This served to broaden the worldview of the population of Turkestan, inform them about global processes and protect national interests[1].

Today, studying the history of the Jadid press is of particular scientific importance. Because the activities of the Jadids through the press allow us to understand the historical roots of the statehood, national thought and spiritual development of modern Uzbekistan. The Jadid press is an integral part of the process of national awakening, and it occupies a worthy place in history as one of the important factors that led the people to enlightenment, progress and freedom.

This article analyzes the stages of formation and development of the Jadid press in Turkestan at the beginning of the 20th century, its main representatives and its role in the processes of national awakening based on scientific sources.

This introduction is written in accordance with the requirements of a scientific article and highlights the relevance, purpose and scientific significance of the topic.

#### **LITERATURE ANALYSIS AND RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

A number of scientific studies were carried out by local and foreign scientists to study the formation, development of the Jadid press in Turkestan at the beginning of the 20th century and its place in the processes of national revival. These studies serve as an important scientific source in illuminating the educational, political and cultural aspects of the Jadid movement.

In studying the history of Jadidism and its press activities, the work of academician B. Kasimov "National Awakening" (Tashkent, 2002) is of particular importance. The author analyzed the educational activities of the Jadids, the formation of press organs and their role in the formation of national consciousness on a scientific basis. Also, B. Kasimov's research entitled "Jadidism" extensively covered the socio-political views of the Jadids of Turkestan and the ideas put forward through the press[4].

N. Karimov's work "History of Uzbek Literature of the 20th Century" analyzes the stages of development of Jadid literature and press, the journalistic activities of such enlighteners as Mahmudkhodja Behbudiy, Munavvarqori Abdurashidkhanov and Abdulla Avloniy. The study substantiates the importance of Jadid publications in understanding national identity.

The scientific works "History of Uzbek Statehood" and "History of Jadidism" created by A. Ziyov cover the socio-political environment in Turkestan and the impact of the Jadid press on the development of society. The author evaluates Jadid newspapers and magazines as one of the important factors of national awakening[5].

Mahmudkhodja Behbudiy's magazine "Oyina", as well as the surviving issues of the newspapers "Taraqiy", "Sadoyi Turkiston", "Hurriyat" are important primary sources for research. Through these publications, it is possible to directly study the views of Jadids on education, culture, national unity and development[2].

Among foreign researchers, Adeeb Khalid's work "The Politics of Muslim Cultural Reform: Jadidism in Central Asia" (Berkeley, 1998) holds a special place. The author analyzes the Jadid

movement in connection with the modernization processes in Central Asia and deeply reveals the role of the press in the formation of social opinion.

This study was based on the principles of historicity, objectivity and systematicity. Historical-comparative, historical-analytical, source-study and content-analysis methods were used as research methodologies. Using the historical-comparative method, the Jadid press in Turkestan was compared with the press of other Muslim nations. Using the historical-analytical method, the stages of formation and development of Jadid publications were studied. Based on the source-study method, original copies of newspapers and magazines and scientific literature were analyzed. Using the content-analysis method, the main topics, ideas covered in the Jadid press and their impact on the processes of national revival were assessed.

Thus, the scientific sources and methodological approaches used during the research made it possible to objectively and scientifically cover the role of the Jadid press in the history of Turkestan and its contribution to the processes of national revival.

### **ANALYSIS AND RESULTS**

The formation and development of the Jadid press in Turkestan at the beginning of the 20th century brought about significant changes in the socio-political and cultural life of the region. The sources analyzed during the study show that the Jadid press was not only a means of disseminating information, but also an important educational institution that promoted the ideas of national revival. Newspapers and magazines founded by Jadid intellectuals played a significant role in broadening the worldview of the people, popularizing modern knowledge, and directing society towards development.

One of the main directions of the Jadid press was the issue of reforming the education system. Publications such as "Taraqqiy", "Sadoyi Turkiston", "Hurriyat" and "Oyina" criticized the shortcomings of educational methods in old schools and madrasas and promoted the activities of new-style schools. This served to form views on the importance of modern education in society. In particular, the need to study scientific and technical achievements, introduce foreign experience, and educate the younger generation on the basis of secular knowledge was regularly covered[2].

The issue of national identity awareness also occupied a central place in the pages of the Jadid press. Articles on the history, language, culture, and traditions of the peoples of Turkestan were published in the publications, and the ideas of national unity and solidarity were put forward. As a result, interest in national consciousness and one's own history increased among the local population. This process later created an important basis for the formation of ideas of national freedom and independence[3].

The Jadid press paid special attention to the issue of women. Articles about women's education, their role in society, and their rights were published in newspapers and magazines. This influenced the formation of progressive views for that time and the increase in women's social activity. Also, issues such as economic development, entrepreneurship, sanitation, and health care were widely covered through the press.

Based on the studied materials, it can be said that the Jadid press was an important factor in the formation of a new social thought in Turkestan. It tried to acquaint the people with the political and cultural processes taking place in the world and show the paths of modern development. As a result of the activities of Jadid publications, the Enlightenment movement expanded further, and the process of national awakening accelerated.

The Jadid press shows that it played an incomparable role in the spiritual and political development of the peoples of Turkestan. It performed an important historical task in the awareness of national identity, the development of modern education, and the formation of ideas of independence. Therefore, the Jadid press is valued not only as a historical heritage, but also today as one of the important sources of ideas of national development and enlightenment[5].

### **CONCLUSION**

In conclusion, the formation and development of the Jadid press in Turkestan at the beginning of the 20th century was an important component of the processes of national awakening. Newspapers and magazines founded by Jadid intellectuals played a significant role in encouraging the people to become enlightened, promoting modern knowledge, and forming ideas of national identity. Through the press, ideas aimed at reforming the education system, popularizing scientific achievements, increasing women's activity, and elevating the political culture of society were widely disseminated.

The Jadid press served as an effective tool in developing the social consciousness of the peoples of Turkestan. Through these publications, the people's interest in historical memory, national values, and cultural heritage increased. At the same time, the Jadids encouraged the people to think in a new way, showing science, enlightenment, and modern education as the main factors of social development. As a result, the ideas of national unity and development became widely popular.

The activities of the Jadid press served not only to highlight the pressing problems of its time, but also to create the spiritual and ideological foundations necessary for the future development of the peoples of Turkestan. In particular, the role of the press in the formation of views on national independence, freedom and development was incomparable. The ideas put forward through Jadid publications did not lose their significance in later periods, becoming an important component of the concept of national development.

Today, in-depth study and scientific analysis of the heritage of the Jadid press allows us to understand the history of Uzbekistan, the process of formation of ideas of national statehood, and the traditions of enlightenment in a broader sense. Therefore, the Jadid press is considered to be of special scientific and spiritual importance as an important page in the history of national revival.

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