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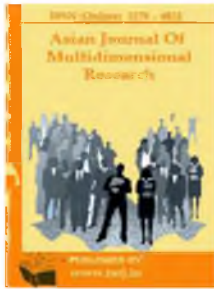
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THE ROLE OF JADID OBIDJON MAKHMUDOV IN THE SHAPING OF MUSLIM PRESS IN CENTRAL ASIA AT THE END OF 19TH –IN THE BEGINNING OF 20TH CENTURIES

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ABSTRACT

This paper is devoted to the Obidjon Makhmudov articles` role in the history of Turkestan at the end of 19th - in the beginning of XXth century. Article provides information about the large-scale reforms of the scientist as a publisher of the "Sadoyi Fergana" newspaper and a reformator. Still, the patient explains the condition with a gesture, not understanding what the doctor said. People did not know how to take his medicine, but took it as they knew how. For example, in the article "Union in Khokand" which published in № 120 raised the issue luxury weddings and celebrations, according to that 17 prominent people from Kokand formed an alliance and took control of weddings and celebrations.

KEYWORDS: *Jadid, Newspaper, Advancement, Turkestan Autonomy, Publishing Office, Research, Tsarist Russia, Enlightenment, Culture, Independence.*

INTRODUCTION

At the end of the 19th century, with the emergence of socio-political movements in Turkestan, the peoples living here began to strive to restore their cultural integrity. In this regard, given that the media is the primary basis for enlightening the people, it has taken the lead in organizing modern education, studying religious and secular sciences, using the achievements of developed countries, recognizing the equality of Muslim women and other areas.

On October 14th in 1897 the military governor of the Fergana region Shvaykovsky in his report to the Governor-General of Turkestan A. Vrevsky expressed his hope that the establishment of periodicals in Turkestan would lead to a good results, and most importantly, aimed at Tsarist propaganda [1.110].

On July 26, 1898, the General-Governor of Turkestan wrote for this report: "Of course, it is very important to create a periodical press. It's time to open a regional press." [2.25]. After that, the

General-Governor of Turkestan allocates a subsidy of 20 soums for each newspaper and 1,000 soums for 50 publications [3.102-103]. But this subsidy is reserved only for newspapers and magazines organized by the Russians.

The Turkestan press, which emerged in the late 19th and early 20th centuries, was similar to the press system of the entire Muslim world. It reflected the economic and socio-political situation of the peoples of Turkestan, as well as the basics of national science, culture, education and development.



Issue №1 of Sadoyi Fergana newspaper.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Many researchers expressed their views on the role of the Jadid press and its role in the life of society. “Taraqiy”, “Khurshid”, “Osiyo”, “Shuhrat”, “Samarkand”, “Oyna”, “Bukharai Sharif”, “Turon”, “Sadoyi Turkiston” and “Sadoyi Fergana” publications served the development of our people and were tools that opened their eyes.

Indeed, during their short but meaningful history, these publications acquainted our people with the socio-political, religious-enlightenment and cultural news of the new era, the events taking place in the international arena and their causes and consequences. It pushed people to take a step towards a new life, changed people’s worldview. The newspaper "Sadoyi Fergana" and its publisher, editor-in-chief Obidjon Abdukholik oqli (1871-1936) played an important role in this socio-political movement, and in this case many researchers tried to explore this magazine.

For instance, information about the spreading of the concepts of panturkism and panislamism in Turkistan, the economic and political foundations of the jadid movement, as well as the press of jadid movements were described in the works of Mark Dickens "The impact of russo-soviet culture in Central Asia", Seymour Becker's "Russia's protectorates in Central Asia 1865-1924", Khalil Burak's "Germany and turkestanis during the course of the World War I (1914-1918)", Kurzman's "Modernist Islam: 1840-1940". Besides that, there were informations on activities of progressive - intellectuals M.Behbudiy, A.Fitrat, A.Mahmudov.

In articles of Paolo Sartori's "Ijtihād in Bukhara: Central Asian Jadidism and local genealogies of cultural change", Morshedlo Javad's "Jadidism, islam and russification: the role of Jadidism in cultural change of Central Asia (1880-1930)", Styuart Horsman's "Turkestan struggle abroad (from jadidism to independennce)" were noted that the role of the jadid press in the broad

spreading of the civilization in Turkestan. The researchers focused on magazines such as "Oyna" "Hürriyat", "Sadoyi Fergana", and their role on the enlightenment of the people.

The successful publication and content of the newspaper "Sadoyi Fergana" is due to the rich outlook of Obidjon Mahmudov and his great politician, as well as the name of the editor of the newspaper Ashurali Zahiri. Boriboy Zokirov, one of the first polygraphists from Kokand, also played an important role in the success of the newspaper.

The letters of the newspaper and their fonts come in a variety of forms, and attract the reader with their charm. Alternatively, the fonts were a novelty for that period. After all, in the Uzbek and Russian versions of the newspaper, the old Uzbek script and the letters of the Cyrillic alphabet are typed in a unique way.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

In the first issue of the newspaper "Sadoyi Fergana" in 1914, Obidjon Mahmudov said: "The growing interest and enthusiasm of our people for the press and the nation has given us the courage to open a printing press and, at the same time, to publish a newspaper in our language. Our pain is the similar, our disease is the similar, our cure and medicine are the similar. So, dear brothers and sisters! Let's write, let's read. Because the cure for our ailments is reading and writing.

I repeat, brothers! Please write and read!" [4].



Sample of letters belonging to Obidjon Mahmudov publishing house.

The first issue of the newspaper was published on April 3, 1914, which stated that the newspaper would be published three times a week. It contains the following information:

"Sadoyi Fergana.

It is a Muslim newspaper published three times a week in Kokand. Subscription price of the newspaper:

Advertisement price for Khokand:

On the first page - twenty coins

On the last page - 15 coins

Subscription price to Kokand and other Russian cities:

Five rubles a year

For half a year - 3 soums

For three months - two soums

Ninety soums a month.

A copy of a newspaper in Kokand costs five coins. ”[5]

| صدای فرغانه | |
|--|-----------------------------|
| خوقند شهربنده هفته ده اوج مرتبه چقا دورغان مسلمانچه غرتهدور. | |
| غزته نيك آبونہ بهاسی: | |
| خوقندده وباشقه روسیه شهر لریفه | بیر یئله ۱۰۰ سوم |
| خوقند لیکر اوجون اعلان بهاسی | یاریم یئله ۵۰ سوم |
| میدسحروفایله | اوج آینه ۲۰ سوم |
| برنجی صحیفه ده ۲۰ تین | بیر آینه ۱۰ تین |
| آخرنجی صحیفه ده ۱۵ تین | |
| غیر شهر لر اوجون | |
| برنجی صحیفه ده ۳۰ تین | |
| آخرنجی صحیفه ده ۳۰ تین | |
| آبیک و یل نیک اعلان لارگه مناسب | |
| سورتده تزیل ایدتور. | |
| | خارجی عملکارینه: |
| | بیر یئله ۱۰۰ سوم |
| | آلی آینه ۶۰ سوم |
| | اوج آینه ۳۰ سوم |
| | بیر آینه ۱۰ سوم |
| | بیر یاریم سوم |
| خوقندده بر نسخه غزته ۵ تین | |
| آدرسی: آوتتور غان آدملردن خوقندده ۲۵ تین و باشقه شهر ده کی | |
| آدملردن ۵۰ تین آیلور. | |
| مخصوص سوزلاشقعه مدیر قبول ایتادور: کچتورون ساعت ۶ دن ساعت ۸ غه چ. | |
| آدرسی: خوقند شهربنده «صدای فرغانه» اداره-یئله | |
| Адресъ: Кокандъ. Редакция газеты „САДАЙ ФЕРГАНА“ (Ферганское Эхо). | |

Advertising prices in the 1st issue of "Sadoyi Fergana" newspaper (price list).

The №36 issue of the newspaper informs that Obidjon Mahmudov's printing house has an advertising service at low prices. In particular, it emphasized: "*In the printing house of Obidjon Mahmudov, various printed advertisements are accepted at low prices*" [6]. Based on this message, many factories and individuals are increasing the offer of their products and services. For example, in this aforementioned issue of the newspaper there was an advertisement called "Trader Samuel Wrightman", which said that this trader could buy cotton varieties for good money [7].

It is noteworthy that by reading these announcements, one can imagine the socio-political, economic and cultural situation of that period. In particular, issue №3 provided information on the bank "August Eger Bank of Germany" and advised the population to use the services of the Bank of Germany [8]. This shows that banking system is developed in Turkestan at that period.

In another publicity mentioned a "Leopold Kassella andC" dye factory where aniline dyes were advertised.

Another announcement was about the Valdemir Blum Cartel, which sells various types of steel products. It is known, that Obidjon Mahmudov effectively used advertisements to improve the financial condition of the newspaper.

As one of the leaders of the Jadid movement, Obidjon Mahmudov promotes the newspapers and magazines, and their publishing, urging the general public to subscribe to them and keep abreast of secular and religious news. For example, a newspaper

For example, the 122nd issue of the newspaper published an advertisement entitled *"At the library of Ghayrat in Kokand"*, which said that the library has a variety of books and can be used on a lease basis. In particular, it is said: *"At the library of Ghayrat in Kokand there are various teachers and school books, writing instruments, and due to the approach of exams, they are sold for 20 soums per one. Address Library of Ghayrat"* [10].

Another announcement in this issue states that subscriptions to the magazine " Al-Islah is proceeding, which is published every two weeks in Tashkent in the Turkestan dialect. [11]

The following announcement was made about the "Oyna" magazine:

"A magazine that will be published in Samarkand every fifteen days

Subscription price

Four soums a year

Two soums and fifty coins for six months

One soum fifty coins for a three months.

Address: G.Samarkand'. Reshetnikovskaya ulitsa dom№ 9.Redak.jurnala "Oyna" [12].

Realizing that periodicals were the primary basis for raising public awareness, Mahmudov, as a national progressive, advertised all newspapers and magazines to the society. For instance, the newspaper "Tarjimon" was also advertised in the 123rd issue of "Sadoyi Fergana:

"For 1915, the subscription book of the "Tarjimon" is proceeding.

The translator's subscription fee is five soums per year

Six months - three rubles

Quarterly - 5 cents per sum

Address: Redaksiya Gazeti Tardjiman v Bakhchisara". [13]

Sadoyi Fergana regularly advertises not only publications of national magazines, but also Russian language newspapers. For example, an advertisement entitled "Russian Trade" provided information about a newspaper published in Kazan, which read: *"Issue 91 is acceptable to customers. It is vital to say that, the life of Muslims in Russia are successful by a trade. That is why it is very important for Muslims to be aware of the messages of citizens who want to sell in trade and commerce It is well known that trade and commerce are very important for the Allah"* [14].

Abidjan emphasized that the newspaper covered:

1. *Articles on trade and commerce as well as guidelines on selling in real life.*
2. *Government orders on trade and commerce [15].*

Agricultural issues were also in the focus of the newspaper. For example, in issue 120, an article entitled "Seeds" was published, which contains the following information: "*Seeds*

Seeds are sold at the former Avazbaev plant in Khokand. The emergence of this plant has also been tested, the seeds are sold. Whole grains and seeds less than a pound are also sold. The price is one som and five tiyins." [16]

Another announcement was made about "Dehqon" magazine, which contains the following information:

The fourth issue of the Turkish magazine "Dehqon" about the history of the Society for Agricultural Aid in Turkestan region has arrived in our office. Farmers and horticulturists are encouraged to bring this magazine. Responsible editor Novikov. Address 'Tashkent' gorodskoy sad zdanie Turkestanskogo Sel.xoz. Obshestvo" [17].

In "Sadoyi Fergana" it is written that weddings and celebrations are becoming a means of luxury and self-aggrandizement, it is necessary to give up this trend, and concrete measures have been taken against it. For example, in the article "Union in Khokand" which published in № 120 raised the issue luxury weddings and celebrations, according to that 17 prominent people from Kokand formed an alliance and took control of weddings and celebrations. In particular, it contains the following information: *Alliance in Khokand*

On the third of March of this year, on the day of the Mr. Yakubkhoja Eshan's grandson's wedding, seventeen dignitaries of Khokand came together and signed an alliance. The purpose of the alliance is to organize all kinds of weddings in Kokand, to regulate wedding ceremonies, and to gather and consult with any of these 17 gentlemen in the event of any eventuality." [18]

In other words, based on the information provided in the newspaper, it can be concluded that the problem of luxury weddings and celebrations was considered important for that period as well.

Another article on that topic was published in the 20th issue of the newspaper, stated that extravagance at weddings and celebrations is considered a virtue in society and this is a fault: "*Rather, they call extravagance - generosity, heresy and futility-reward. For example, mullahs' hatmans and weddings, and going to the tombs of Eshan, spending money and souls there, and visiting them are examples of extravagance.*" [19].

The article "Instead of waste at the wedding ceremonies" emphasized that it would be best instead of wasting at wedding to build schools and libraries at Kokand.

The newspaper also covers women's issues and related processes. It is known that Turkestan women were only able to receive religious education, but were deprived of the study of secular sciences. This problem is covered in detail by progressive Jadids, to a lesser extent. However, they criticize the lack of any primary school that teaches the rules of geography, arithmetic, history, and language.

The newspaper also reported on the lack of separate medical facilities for local women. As a result, the first European medical facilities appeared in Turkestan. They were originally set up by the Russians, and later private hospitals also began to operate. News of their activities began to appear in the pages of newspapers. In particular, in 1914, in the №11 issue of the newspaper "Sadoyi Fergana" it was stated that the first private hospital was opened in Kokand by Ch.Yu. Norvillo and N.S. Kachkoev. In it, all diseases except infectious diseases were treated, even midwifery [21].

It was noted that men, women and children can apply to the hospital, and detailed information about the cost of treatment and reception hours is given:

“I-aya chastnaya lechebnitsa s postoyannymi krovatyami,

Doctors: Ch.Yu.Norvillo and N.S.Kachxoeva

Bankovskaya ul. Sobst.dom'. Telef №355.

Dr. Ch.Yu.Norvillo and N.S.Kachkhoeva Hospital

(with permanent beds)

Phone number 355.On Bankovsky Street.

People with various diseases are admitted to the hospital: lung pain, sore throat, nose, ear, eye pain and so on. It also accepts people with mild pain. Massage is also done. Patients are admitted from 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. The service fee is 15 tiyn.

Dr. V.Shichakin - treats patients with various injuries, nose pain, throat, ear, eye pain and sick women: from 10p.m to 16 o'clock.

Dr. Norvillo looks after abdominal pains, hospital nightmares, and midwifery. From 1 p.m to 3 p.m.

Dr. Kachkhoeva treats abdominal pain, children's pain and body aches. From 2 oclock to 3 p.m. ”[22].

Interestingly, the newspaper reported that one of the reasons locals were reluctant to seek medical help if they became ill was their lack of language skills. Still, the patient explains the condition with a gesture, not understanding what the doctor said. People did not know how to take his medicine, but took it as they knew how. In general, the rise of medical issues in the pages of the newspaper "Sadoyi Fergana" was a great importance for its time, which led to a change in traditional attitudes towards women. The fact that the progressive Jadid Obidjon Mahmudov tried to explain to the people the issues of educating women, raising their status in the family, and even their involvement in public affairs testifies to his knowledge of religious and secular sciences.

It should be noted that the provision of medical information and announcements became the main goal of the newspaper. Because few people were treated by doctors, the concept of medical culture was not sufficiently developed. In particular, in issue №7 there was an announcement entitled "Woman-doctor", which states that the services of a female doctor named S.Masterskaya can be used [24]. This has led many women seeking and recovering from this doctor.

The article "Doctor Bronstein" in the 70th issue of the newspaper contains the following information:

“Dr. Bronstein

Rozenbaxovskiy pr. ryad. Sr.Az.bank

(doctor)

It is treated with pigeon blood.

From 5 to 8 p.m.”[25]

The next medical announcement was made in the № 90th issue of the newspaper. It commented on the services of Dr. Chernoborodov:

"Dr. Chernoborodov

Priem' ot 9 do 11 utra, 4 do 7 vechera

Doctor Chernoborodov.

He corrects the patients of the eyes, nose and throat. "[26]

№ In the 110th issue, an announcement was made about Dr. Shalomovich, in which:

"Zubnoy vrach R. Shalomovich.

From prostudy and rheumatism. Natural ant alcohol. With the addition of buttermilk. Starinnoe ispytannoe narodnoe sredstvo. Radically izlechivayushchee dajе samыy zastor'lyy rheumatism'. Postal address: Kaluga. Dmitriy Dmitrievich Karnovu imeni Tibekino "[27].

In addition, the №36 issue of the newspaper published a useful piece of advice entitled *"Treating Cough Pain with Garlic"* and noted that this practice is being used in America: *"Some city hospitals in the United States are starting to treat cough with garlic. There are great benefits to be gained from this "[28].*

CONCLUSIONS

In general, the fact that the newspaper is intended for all segments of the population, the publication of articles and announcements in various fields - a testament to the tireless research and aspirations of the enlightener Obidjon Mahmudov, as well as the people's desire to be educated.

The last issue of "Sadoyi Fergana" was published on June 6, 1915. The newspaper played an enormous place in our history as a publication that can confidently raise the political, social, economic, cultural, educational and alsodaily problems. Another distinctive feature of Sadoyi Fergana from other Jadid press newspapers in Turkestan was that it also provided ample space for scholars in its pages and never published controversial articles. Due to this moderate policy, the newspaper became a favorite platform for both Turkestan scholars and serious progressives. On top of that, the newspaper gave plentiful space to the creative mind, youths. Poems of Sofizoda, Ibrat, Tavallo, Cholpon's first works were published in the newspaper. It is vital to say that Sadoyi Fergana later played a significant role in the development of many artists, scientists and journalists from Turkestan.

Obidjon Mahmudov's ideas in the field of press and publishing have not lost its original meaning to this day either. In the current information age of press, Obidjon Mahmudov's ideas in the uncompromising struggle with the Internet sphere can be instruction to all specialists working in this field. It is vital to say that, in order to raise the financial position of the newspaper Sadoyi Fergana, to develop it as a popular publication, Mahmudov well aware of the original rules of marketing. In this regard he has made a fertile use of advertising not only enlightened the people, but also contributed to the development of this sphere.

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