

HISTORY OF THE KHOREZM TIME PRESS: IN THE 1920S

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Abstract: The overthrow of the Khiva Khanate in 1920 linked the future of Khorezm with Soviet power. The article analyzes the processes associated with the history of Khorezm in 1920-1924. In addition to local publications, socio-political processes were covered on the basis of articles, information and data published in Bukhara, Turkestan, as well as in the press of the RSFSR, and later the USSR.

Key words: periodical, press, newspaper, social problem, political processes, KhPSR, KhSSR, independence movement.

Introduction. The newspaper "Sun of Revolution" ("Солнце революции"), which was operating under the Khiva political administration, was decided to transfer the newspaper to the Executive Committee due to the financial inability of the administration to manage the newspaper's lithography.

Analyses and Results. From June 1, 1921, the newspaper began to be published under the name "News of the Central Executive Committee of the Khorezm Soviet Republic". Shokir Sodikov was appointed as the temporary editor¹. In the September 7, 1921 issue of the newspaper, an article by the editor of the newspaper Mulla Bekjon Rahmanov about the establishment of the State Publishing House is published. The article indicates the following as the shortcomings of this area, that is, in the press and publishing work:

1. The lack of specialists in the field.
2. The fact that even the existing specialists are not familiar with the field of journalism.

Based on this, Mulla Bekjon Rahmanov emphasizes that it would be appropriate to carry out the following work for the development of the field:

1. Immediately establish the State Publishing House as a department under the Central Executive Committee.
2. Provide it with representatives of the field.
3. Transfer all printing house employees, all printing works and facilities to its jurisdiction.
4. Create 2 departments within this department:
 - 1) Editorial office of the newspaper "Khorezm News";
 - 2) Publishing department.

The article emphasizes that the establishment of an editorial office will serve the development of the "Khorezm News" newspaper. The publishing department will be responsible

¹ Инояттов Х.Ш. История Хорезмской Народной Советской республики (1920-1924 гг.). Т., "Фан". 1976. – С. 105-106.

for publishing books, developing measures for the selection and publication of historical works, and organizing publishing activities². The newspaper is published in three languages: Uzbek, Russian, and Turkmen³. The National Library of Uzbekistan holds issues 1-16 (July-August), published in 1921. The National Library of Uzbekistan keeps issues No. 1-16 (July-August), published in 1921. The newspaper covered the daily life of the Khorezm Republic. The first issue of the newspaper, under the heading “On Taxes⁴” reported on the tax levied by the Executive Committee of the Khorezm Republic on various products, raw materials, and leather goods from farmers. This type of tax is being introduced for the first time in the republic, and it is stated that it will be levied from autumn, that is, from the beginning of the harvest, and the purpose of levying the tax is to provide for the army fighting for “people's freedom”.

In issue No. 5 of July 15, 1921, the article “To the Surrender of Gulyam-Ali⁵” reported on the surrender of Gulyam Ali, a Turkmen tribal leader in the Council of Supervisors of the USSR⁶, to the USSR government. The newspaper published foreign news under the column “Beyond the Red Border”. Events in the RSFSR were covered in the columns “Across Soviet Russia”, events in Turkestan in the columns “Red Turkestan”, and regional news in the columns “Red Khorezm”. The editors of the newspaper were I. Bik, M. Alfin, and R. Nurin. The total circulation was 800 copies. Articles by I. Bik, M. Alfin, and R. Nurin, analyzing the news within the framework of the ideology of the RSFSR, were published in the newspaper issues. This is especially evident in M. Alfin's article criticizing the League of Nations⁷, or in R. Nurin's articles comparing and analyzing the proletariat and the bourgeoisie⁸.

A unique feature of the newspaper is that in some issues, the newspaper began with articles directly related to the Soviet regime, which performed the function of a special “Introduction” with a heading and the date of publication. During the study of the newspaper, we observed a similar situation in issues 5⁹, 14¹⁰, 15¹¹, and 16¹². Although it was one of the first newspapers in the region, advertisements can be found from the very first issues. These advertisements were mainly government announcements, and in the surviving issues, after the advertisements, a calendar called “Soviet Calendar” was published, which contained Gregorian

² Инояттов Х.Ш. История Хорезмской Народной Советской республики (1920-1924 гг.). Т., “Фан”. 1976. – С. 121-122.

³ Насыров Б.Ф. Из Истории политико-массовой и культурно-просветительной работы в Хорезме. Ўзбекистонда ижтимоий фанлар. № 4. Т., “Фан”, 1967. С. 54

⁴ Известия (“Известия полномочного представителя РСФСР в ХНСР”). О налоге. №.1. 6 июля 1921 г. – С. 1.

⁵ Известия (“Известия полномочного представителя РСФСР в ХНСР”). О налоге. №.5. 15 июля 1921 г. – С. 2.

⁶ Погорельский И.В. История Хивинской революции и Хорезмской Народной Советской Республики 1917 – 1924 гг. Ленинград., Издательство Ленинградского университета. 1984. – С. 117.

⁷ Известия (“Известия полномочного представителя РСФСР в ХНСР”). Национальная политика РСФСР. №.3. 11 июля 1921 г. – С. 1.

⁸ Известия (“Известия полномочного представителя РСФСР в ХНСР”).Хива, 8 августа 1921 года. №.14. 8 августа 1921 г. – С. 1.

⁹ Известия (“Известия полномочного представителя РСФСР в ХНСР”). О налоге. №.5. 15 июля 1921 г. – С. 1.

¹⁰ Известия (“Известия полномочного представителя РСФСР в ХНСР”).Хива, 8 августа 1921 года. №.14. 8 августа 1921 г. – С. 1.

¹¹ Известия (“Известия полномочного представителя РСФСР в ХНСР”). Хива, 10 августа. №.15. 10 августа 1921 г. – С. 1.

¹² Известия (“Известия полномочного представителя РСФСР в ХНСР”). Хива, 12 августа. №.16. 12 августа 1921 г. – С. 1.

and Hijri dates, that is, the date of publication of the newspaper and the dates until the publication of the next issue. Considering that it was published 3 times a week, a 2-day calendar (a 3-day calendar in the Friday issue) and important events that occurred on these dates were noted.

In October 1921 and September 1922, two pairs of printing presses, printing specialists, 700 kg of Russian and Uzbek (Arabic alphabet) letters, a small electret and a printing press were brought to Khorezm¹³. In order to set up this equipment, Otajon Abdalov worked together with Alexei Salopov and Gustav Schneidel¹⁴. Afzal Tokhirov, who came to Khorezm on the recommendation of the Turkestan government, also worked actively in the field, and at the same time he was the editor of the newspaper "Inqilob Kuyoshi". In 1923, such newspapers as "Inqilob Kuyoshi", "Khorezm Khabarlari", "Kyzil Yoshlor Ovozi", "Kyzil Khorezm Maoriufi" were published in the KhSSR¹⁵.

In the 1930s and 1940s, the newspaper "Bul Tayyar" (Be Ready) began to be published as a children's newspaper¹⁶. There were also newspapers and magazines that were later launched in the country, such as the magazines "Kyzyl Khorezm", "Maorif" and the newspapers "Khorezm Khabarlari", "Yordam", "Hunarmandlar Chokichi", "Kyzyl Yoshlor Ovozi", "Ishchilar Tovushi", "Kopkon". In addition, taking into account the fact that the activity of wall newspapers in the republic expanded significantly in 1923-1925, it can be said that in the May 16, 1927 issue of the newspaper "Inqilob Kuyoshi" the girls' wall newspapers "Umid Yolkini" and "Mazlumlar Ozodligi" were published, and on May 5, 22 wall newspapers participated in the press day held in Khiva, and when the exhibition opened, 4 newspapers were girls¹⁷.

In the press reports on the Khorezm state in the 1920s, one can find articles on education issues. A model girls' school with 50 places was opened in the form of half-boarding schools, the number of boarding schools was reduced at their expense. The qualification of pedagogical personnel was increased with the arrival of 18 Muslim teachers from the Russian Federation. After the reduction, there were only 7 boarding schools and 25 schools, which were provided with privileges and all the necessary things. To eliminate illiteracy, 4 adult evening schools were opened in Khiva and 12 in the region. 12 libraries were opened in the districts. The congress, which was held at the All-Khorezm Teachers' Congress, was attended by 98 teachers, and a public park was opened in the former khan's park. The park was equipped with electric lights, a fountain, a slide, grottoes, various swings, carousels, and huge stairs. The State Winter Theater, one of the largest theaters in the entire Muslim world, was built, with a capacity of 800 people. Uzbek, Tatar, and Russian troupes performed at the State Theater. District clubs and theaters were opened in Urgench and Toshhouz. A dramatic art studio with 40 seats and 4 teachers in the Uzbek language began to be established. The Khorezm People's Museum was improved and expanded. The journal "Maorif" (Enlightenment) began to be published. During this period, the principle of complete non-interference in matters of religion and endowments was applied, and

¹³ Бобохонов А. Асрдан ошган зиё масканлари. Т., "Ўзбекистон". 2011. – Б. 109.

¹⁴ Ҳаёт. Тошбосма иш бошлаганда. № 4. 28 январ – 3 феврал 2010 йил.

¹⁵ Иноят Х.Ш. История Хорезмской Народной Советской республики (1920-1924 гг.). Т., "Фан". 1976. – С. 16.

¹⁶ Бекмухаммедов У. Гурлан тумани. Т., Янги аср авлоди. 2011. – Б. 10-11.

¹⁷ Бекмухаммедов У. Гурлан тумани. Т., Янги аср авлоди. 2011. – Б. 7.

these issues no longer caused any complications. According to the decision of the Congress, 48 young men were sent to Tashkent and Moscow to study¹⁸.

On the elimination of illiteracy among the Communist Party members, the Central Committee of the Khorezm Communist Party adopted a resolution on the elimination of illiteracy among the party members. Thus, the elimination of illiteracy among the party members gives an opportunity to realize the need to eliminate their political illiteracy. Based on this, the responsible secretaries of all party cells and the responsible employees belonging to these cells, spending their free time on this task, set a number of tasks to bring this issue to the end, this process was carried out from the bottom up (the issue of management was considered the main issue for this period). Each cell with illiterate party members must independently begin to eliminate illiteracy among them and complete it within a certain period of time, illiterate party members must obey all decisions and instructions of the cell, and must unconditionally carry out the instructions of higher party organizations on the elimination of illiteracy among party members, and any party member who evades this work and does not treat studies with enthusiasm is considered an unnecessary member of the party. Of course, the propaganda and propaganda department of the Central Election Commission is responsible for obtaining primary and other educational materials necessary for the work carried out to eliminate illiteracy among party members¹⁹.

At the economic conference of the Turkestan, Bukhara and Khorezm Soviet Republics held in Tashkent in 1923, a decision was made to economically unite these three Soviet republics. In Khorezm, the Ministry of Education decided to convene a conference of Khorezm educationalists in the summer of this year, to open pedagogical courses after the conference, and began to implement relevant measures in this regard. A pedagogical council consisting of five people was created under the Ministry of Public Education, the composition of the council and its work plan were approved by the center²⁰.

In 1923, in the 64th issue of the "Sun of Revolution", in connection with the introduction of the New Economic Policy, the issue of cooperation became a primary necessity for the Russian Soviet Federative Socialist Republic. According to the new economic policy being implemented in the Soviet republics, large and serious tasks were set before cooperative organizations. There is no doubt that the development of cooperation eliminated the danger of the "handful" of merchants and the rich seizing the economy under the new economic policy. Thus, during this period of economic recovery, cooperatives played an important role in the successful implementation of the new economic policy of the Soviet authorities²¹.

In 1924, due to the increase in the number of subscribers and the expansion of the circle of participants in the preparation of materials, the importance of the newspaper "Sun of the Revolution" increased, and measures were taken to increase the newspaper's publication to three times a week. The lack of type in the publishing house, of course, hindered this. The newspaper "Voice of the Worker" of the printing workers began to be published, which was supposed to represent the mood of the workers and their management body and be a leader in propaganda

¹⁸ Иноятов Х.И. История Хорезмской Народной Советской республики (1920-1924 гг.). Т., "Фан". 1976. – С. 203-204.

¹⁹ «Инклав куюши», № 65, 24 марта 1923 г.

²⁰ «Инклав куюши», № 65, 24 марта 1923 г.

²¹ «Инклав куюши», № 64, 19 апреля 1923 г.

work. The wall newspapers of the Komsomol cells were revived and great attention was paid to them²².

Conclusion. "Inqilob Kuyoshi" was published in Khiva until the end of June 1928. From March 1921 to May 1922, it was published under the name "Khorezm Khabarlari". The publishing house began its activities in Urgench in July 1928. During the period when the newspaper began its activities, the editorial staff included Zokir Bekchurin, Madrakhim Saidashev, Habib Samigullin, Muhammad Zokirov, and Umar Qurbani²³.

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²² Иноят Х.Ш. История Хорезмской Народной Советской республики (1920-1924 гг.). Т., “Фан”. 1976. – С. 325-326.

²³ Тошпўлатова Д. Матбаачилик тарихидан. Воҳа солномаси. – к Урганч, Хоразм. 2010. – Б. 39.