

JADID PRINTING IN TURKESTAN**Abdusamatova Gulnozakhan**

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Annotation

This article studies the development of Jadid printing in Turkestan at the beginning of the 20th century, in particular the activities of the lithography-typography “Matbaai Is'hoqiya” (1908–1917) founded by Is'hoqkhon tora Ibrat in the Fergana Valley (Namangan). Ibrat's bringing lithography equipment from Orenburg, converting a bathhouse into a printing house with the help of local residents, his first publications (“San'ati Ibrat kalami Mirrajab Bandiy” and others), his collaboration with Tatar intellectuals (Husayn Makaev, Abdurauf Shahidiy), the publication of the newspapers “Ferg'ona Sahibi” and “Ferg'ona Nidosi” and their fate after the October Revolution are discussed in detail. It is emphasized that the printing house played an important role in promoting the ideas of enlightenment and national revival by distributing books and periodicals in national languages. In the history of Turkestan printing, the specific aspects of the political, economic and cultural activities of the Jadids are shown on the example of Namangan.

Keywords

Jadid printing, Is'hoqkhon tora Ibrat, Matbaai Is'hoqiya, Namangan, Fergana Valley, Lithography (lithography), Fergana page, Fergana cry, Enlightenment, National awakening, Tatar-Bashkir intelligentsia, Turkestan press

INTRODUCTION

Until the beginning of the 20th century, all printing houses established in Turkestan published, along with books in Russian, a number of literary books in the local language. The continuation of printing in this way was beneficial for the Russians both politically and economically. Since printing brought great financial benefits, the Russians retained this industry in their hands. However, by 1917, 5 printing houses were established by representatives of the local nationality. They were productively active in Samarkand (1894), Bukhara (1901), Andijan (1904), Tashkent (1907), and Namangan (1908).

The local progressive intellectuals of the country did a lot to promote their enlightened ideas among the people and raise the political consciousness of the local population. The establishment of printing houses on their part was one of the important steps in this direction.

At the beginning of the 20th century, in addition to the regional printing houses, the printing houses of “Matbai irkhokiya” (1909-1913) operated in Namangan.

The organizer of the printing house opened in Namangan at the beginning of the 20th century was the well-known representative of the new movement, Iskhokhon Junaydulayev Ibrat (1862-1937). Ibrat read and even wrote for such periodicals as “Turkestfnskie vedomosti”,



“Turkiston viloyatining gazeti”, “Sadoi Turkiston”, “Sadoi Ferghana”, “Tarjiman”, “Vaqt”. In addition to Russian, he was fluent in the languages of the East: Arabic, Persian, Turkish, Afghan, and Hindi.

After returning from a trip abroad to the Arab countries, India, and Afghanistan in 1897, Ibrat created the work “Lug’ati sitta al-sina” (Dictionary of Six Languages), which included Arabic, Persian, Hindi, Turkish, and Uzbek. This work, after several years of efforts by the Turkestan publishing supervisor N. Ostrumov, was published in 1901 at the V. M. Ilin printing house in Tashkent. When Ishaqkhan Ibrat published this work, he became a pioneer in book publishing. His petition to the court of the Turkestan governor-general to open a lithography (lithography) was not granted permission from St. Petersburg. Without obtaining permission to open a printing house, in 1907 he went to Orenburg, Russia, and bought a lithographic machine from a printer named Gaufman, on the condition that he would pay for it within 10 years. He bought a lithographic machine that was released in 1901. The lithographic equipment was brought from Orenburg to Kokand with great difficulty by train, and from Kokand to Turakurgan by camels.

Ibrat converted the bathhouse he had built into a lithographic printing house and, before receiving a government permit in 1908 (1909), began his activities by publishing a book entitled “Sanoati Ibrat kalami Mirajjab Bandiy”, which was allowed to be printed by the censor of the main administration of St. Petersburg in 1908. This lithographic printing house, established in the village of Turakurgan, Namangan uyezd, became famous under the name “Matbaai Iskhokiya”. The entire village came to the aid of Ibrat's newly started work. Even his neighbor Mirzaboy Giyasov cut down a walnut tree from his house for the letterpress. Iskhakhon Junadullayev also designed a personal seal for the lithography, the appearance of which was an image of a shining sun, with the word "science" engraved in the center. With this, Ibrat compared science to a shining sun.

In order for the lithography to cover its expenses and get rid of credit debt, announcements were made at the end of some works with the following content: “We announce that from this day on, our printing house will accept orders. For example: brochures, announcements, various forms and greeting cards, invoices, cards, letterheads, anything can be printed. It is our desire and duty to print the works on very good and elegant paper, decorate them, and make them look good, so that our customers will be satisfied with them... It is our goal from the beginning to make our printing house the only one in the region. The printing house of the Ankarib Urufat will also be opened, the equipment is ready, and permission has been obtained from the government.”

Researcher A. Iqoboyev, speaking separately about the activities of Tatar-Bashkir educators in the enlightenment movement in Turkestan, emphasizes that Ibrat established cooperation with Tatar Jadids Kh. Makaev and A. Shakhidi.

Tatarstan teacher Khusayn Makaev began teaching Russian at the school opened by Ibrat. The scientific research of A. N. Rasulov is also noteworthy in this regard, and his research touches on the history of relations between Turkestan and the Volga and Ural peoples, as well as the socio-political and cultural activities of the Tatar-Bashkirs in the country. In particular, the researcher notes that Khusayn Makaev, along with his pedagogical activities, worked as a proofreader, typographer and stamp maker at the Matbaai Iskhokiya printing house.



In 1909, the lithography of the "Matbaai Iskhokiya" was converted to typolithography. In 1908-1909, the printing house was headed by Okhonzoda Abdulrauf Shahidi. In 1910, the printing house was moved to the city of Namangan. Here, in 1910-1913, Khusayn Makaev worked as the printing house director, and in 1913-1917, M. N. Abdussatorov worked as the printing house director. During this period, the printing house gained great importance on a Turkestan scale, initially publishing books in national languages. Since 1917, newspapers and magazines have also been printed in "Matbaai Iskhokiya", and in Namangan, under the publisher and editorship of the Tatar author Khusayn Makaev, in early 1917, the newspaper "Ferg'ona Sakhifasi" began to be published, and from August of the same year, the newspaper "Ferg'ona Nidosi" began to be published. They described important socio-political and cultural issues of that time, and also included poems by Ibrat Kh. Makaev and others.

The printing house was confiscated due to the October Revolution. During the Soviet period, such newspapers as "Narodnaya Gazeta", "Erkinlik", "Ichshilar Kalqoni", "Sovdep", "Rosta" were published in this printing house in Russian and Uzbek. The lithographic machine brought by Ibrat Iskhaqon from Orenburg was used in the Namangan printing house until 1952. In 1952, the machine was sent to the Turakurgan printing house and was used to regularly publish the Namangan district newspaper "Uchqun" until 1960.

In 1909, the first bookstore in Namangan was opened by the Tatar intellectual Iskhaq Sharipov. The store began selling books, manuscripts, advertisements, invitations, etc. published by the "Matbaai Iskhokiya". Iskhok Sharipov also organized the import and sale of books and newspapers published in Arabic graphics in neighboring foreign countries, India, Iran, Turkey, as well as in Kazan and Petersburg, to Namangan.

The emergence and development of printing in Namangan at the beginning of the 20th century played an important role in the cultural life of the Turkestan region. In our opinion, the emergence of printing in the Fergana Valley, in particular in Namangan, is also an important object of research in the history of Turkestan printing.

In conclusion, we can say that modern printing in Turkestan was actively developed by local intellectuals at the beginning of the 20th century, despite the censorship and economic restrictions of the Russian Empire. The most striking example of this process was the "Matbaai Is'hoqiya" organized by Is'hoqkhan Ibrat in Namangan. He brought equipment from Orenburg and, in collaboration with the local population and Tatar intellectuals, published books, pamphlets and newspapers in national languages ("Ferg'ona page", "Ferg'ona nidosi"). This printing house not only brought economic benefits, but also played an important role in promoting the ideas of enlightenment, awakening political consciousness and strengthening cultural relations. Although confiscated during the Soviet period, its equipment was used for many years. The example of the Namangan printing house further illustrates the local characteristics of the Fergana Valley Jadid movement and its significance on the scale of Turkestan. This topic will remain an important object for further research.

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