



RESEARCH ARTICLE

THE “SADOI FERGANA” NEWSPAPER - THE MOST IMPORTANT HISTORICAL SOURCE IN THE LIGHTING OF SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROCESSES IN TURKESTAN

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ABSTRACT

This article shows the role of the national press in covering the socio-economic processes in Turkestan in the early 20th century, in particular, the “Sadoi Fergana” newspaper published by the Jadids. Also, the articles published by the national Jadid patriots on the pages of this newspaper and their socio-economic ideas and views were carefully studied.

Keywords:

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INTRODUCTION

One of the immediate tasks of the representatives of the Jadid movement in Turkestan in the late XIX and early XX centuries was to increase the spiritual outlook of the peoples of the country and ensure their active participation in socio-economic and political processes. The “Sadoi Fergana” newspaper, which was published under the editorship of Obidjon Makhmudov in Kokand on April 3, 1914, played an important role in this (Sadoi Ferghana, 1914-1915). On the pages of the newspaper, along with the cultural life of the peoples of Turkestan in the early 20th century, articles were published concerning their social and economic life and articles were regularly distributed to the general public. It would be advisable to make a scientific analysis of the ideas and opinions expressed in articles published in the newspaper “Sadoi Fergana” and devoted to social and economic life. For the development of Turkestan in the sights of the Jadids, first of all, the need to improve and develop the economy was identified as the most urgent task for achieving freedom. And to achieve this, the Jadids underlined “the liberalization of the economy serves to develop trade, industry and agriculture at a high level, as well as to achieve the level of developed countries by the province” (Niyazi, 1914). The Jadids noted that at the beginning of the 20th century, local traders of Turkestan faced problems in commerce and banking, because they did not have economic knowledge.

The author of the article entitled “Commerce and School” writes that one of the main reasons for the bankruptcy of merchants of Turkestan is illiteracy in the field of commerce, that, first of all, a businessman needs to pass this school of commerce and that it is necessary to open schools of commerce (Niyaz Abdurahmanugli, 1914). Progressive figures analyzed the socio-economic situation in Turkestan and not only revealed the problems of this sphere, but also carried out practical work to eliminate them. However, it should be noted that the Jadids recognized that only when local proprietors, traders and entrepreneurs radically changing their activities, united together for prosperity, would they fight Turkestan from this difficult situation, while answering the question what should be the owners. For example, the author of the article entitled “Progression”, which deals with the causes of the ruin of artisans, noted that one of the causes of the problem was the domestic progressive forces. The author criticizing the indifference of the progressive forces to this problem, wrote: “And our Jadids, progressive workers, give orders for sewing clothes or shoes to some European master and pay for their services with a surplus. And yet do not try to teach their nationality to such a craft” In our opinion, the author of this article, published in the “Sadoi Fergana” newspaper, using the phrase “Jadids or progressive figures” in relation to the local rich, he wanted to see in their person progressive patriots fighting for the preservation and development of national craftsmanship that value national art and values that cares about the future of the nation. This is proved by the following words of the author at the end of the article: “In order to educate our young people to professional skills, it is

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necessary to open a school of various professions and lead to young professional masters and train them. No one should deny that every nation should develop in such ways. The newspaper "Sadoi Fergana" contains even more thoughts about the spiritual appearance of the merchants and owners of Turkestan. In one of the articles published in this newspaper, it was pointed out the qualities that a merchant or entrepreneur should have, to which he should pay attention in order to ensure the development of trade. "Trade is not an easy task, and if every person with money can afford to engage in trade, and although no one will touch him, after a while he may lose all his property, and even be in debt. The author argues that the merchants must have the following qualities and positive qualities: "A merchant is someone who knows the wishes of the buyer, who knows the will of the buyer, who knows what the buyer wants, finds what he likes, the merchant needs to know how cheap to buy goods, the merchant should not often be served for outdoor activities, adventures, but should be capable of long journeys. They must be morally educated and must not use a lie. How many stories were discovered when villagers were deceived by many shopkeepers. In this way, a person can never be rich. On the contrary, only through courage and loyalty can prosperity be gained to merchants. If one merchant even be rich, if he is not popular, then his business will not develop. Also the figures of this profession should be courageous".

Being aware of the social life and lifestyle of people of the region, the Jadids noted that their life is complicated day by day, that many are not professionals in their field, recognizing their uselessness for their people on the basis of these facts, noted what people need for the nation. In particular, they say: "The most useful people for the nation are those people who produce benefits for their people, and also for other nations in turn". The Jadids said that such people would save national wealth, and not allow the leak of national wealth foreign land. As you can see, the Jadids were seen in the guise of artisans, producers of people who constantly work for the good of the nation and do not allow the national wealth to move to other countries. Jadids say that such artisans, manufacturers retain investment, the wealth of the nation, and vice versa, they bring capital to their nation as a result of hard work and the production of necessary goods. They also emphasize that the most harmful for a society or a nation are those who are useless to society because of their lack of profession, in the number of them unemployed. The Jadids recognized that if there are many useful people and producers in one nation, then this nation is happy and prosperous, and if there are many harmful people in the nation, this nation will be in decline, and eventually it will collapse. The adaptation of Turkestan's agriculture to the interests of the metropolis and the results of the establishment of the colonial system in agriculture, the aggravation of the situation of dehkans and landowners in this region caused another area to be included in the struggle program of the Jadids, who are fighting to save the country from economic dependence. Jadids in covering the activities of representatives of the region's agriculture were based on personal experience, evidence from their lives. This helped them to find the roots of the problem, their solution and objectively assess the situation. Abdulhamid Chulpan criticized in his article in the newspaper "Sadoi Fergana" that farmers do not use new technologies (Chulpon, 1914). Later, Chulpon went to the village and talked with farmers to find out the reasons for this situation. In his next article, he completes a review of what he sees and hears from farmers that the problem is that farmers do not have the funds and are forced to borrow money from the rich with a return condition of two or three times the initial amount. At the end of his words, Chulpan called on all progressive young people to look for ways to solve the problem and to pay serious attention to it (Andijan, 1914).

In response to this article, the editors of the newspaper "Sadoi Fergana" published their proposals. As it is written in the newspaper, in order to relieve (dehkan) farmers from debt, it is necessary to open "debt houses" (property credit centers) in villages. It is emphasized that the national intelligentsia and Jadids are responsible for developing ways of organizing and using such credit institutions. An article titled "Open a bank in Fergana", published in the newspaper "Sadoi Fergana" dated September 14, 1914, proves that progressive figures not only resorted to various challenges and proposals, but also took practical steps to solve the above problem. This article, published in the 59th issue of "Sadoi Fergana", shows that the Jadids took the initiative to open a special bank for peasants in order to save peasants from debt and gradually develop agriculture. They offer to local investors at the expense of their capital, which is stored just like that, to open such banks that finance the activities of dehkans. According to the national Jadids, this is, firstly, the guarantee that the welfare of the owners will continue to grow and be maintained, and secondly, if the bank's money is only an investment by local residents, the nation itself will be the owner of the bank. Third, since the percentage of loans to dehkans will be affordable, they, in turn, will be able to recover from their permanent debt and rectify the situation.

The editor's: "If they want to open this bank, they can contact the office of "Sadai Fergana", and we will show you the guidelines needed to open such banks ... If the residents of Fergana decided to donate to the community, we can find out the necessary information...", they profoundly prove that the Jadids have developed a theoretical program and a practical plan for the creation of such credit banks that specialize in financing farmers. Thus, progressive leaders, studying the best experience of other nations and states, tried to determine the path of economic development that suits Turkestan, while preserving its originality. Being aware of the achievements of capitalist countries in the socio-economic life, they advocate the introduction of new technologies in agriculture and production. The Jadids sought to lead reforms in each area in accordance with the interests of the nation and develop as part of global progress. In this regard, they had their own points of view and their own concept of economic development. Of course, the "Sadoi Fergana" newspaper played an important role in the implementation of these creative ideas of the Jadids and in their coverage for the general public.

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