

SCIENCE
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Актуальные проблемы социальных и гуманитарных наук

Ijtimoiy-gumanitar fanlarning dolzarb muammolari

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SCIENCEPROBLEMS.UZ

IJTIMOIIY-GUMANITAR FANLARNING DOLZARB MUAMMOLARI

№ 10 (5) – 2025

АКТУАЛЬНЫЕ ПРОБЛЕМЫ СОЦИАЛЬНО- ГУМАНИТАРНЫХ НАУК

ACTUAL PROBLEMS OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES

TOSHKENT-2025

BOSH MUHARRIR:

Isanova Feruza Tulqinovna

TAHRIR HAY'ATI:

07.00.00- TARIX FANLARI:

Yuldashev Anvar Ergashevich – tarix fanlari doktori, siyosiy fanlar nomzodi, professor;

Mavlanov Uktam Maxmasabirovich – tarix fanlari doktori, professor;

Xazratkulov Abror – tarix fanlari doktori, dotsent;

Tursunov Ravshan Normuratovich – tarix fanlari doktori;

Xolikulov Axmadjon Boymahmatovich – tarix fanlari doktori;

Gabrielyan Sofya Ivanovna – tarix fanlari doktori, dotsent;

Saidov Sarvar Atabullo o'g'li – katta ilmiy xodim, Imom Termiziy xalqaro ilmiy-tadqiqot markazi, ilmiy tadqiqotlar bo'limi.

08.00.00- IQTISODIYOT FANLARI:

Karlibayeva Raya Xojabayevna – iqtisodiyot fanlari doktori, professor;

Nasirxodjayeva Dilafruz Sabitxanovna – iqtisodiyot fanlari doktori, professor;

Ostonokulov Azamat Abdukarimovich – iqtisodiyot fanlari doktori, professor;

Arabov Nurali Uralovich – iqtisodiyot fanlari doktori, professor;

Xudoyqulov Sadirdin Karimovich – iqtisodiyot fanlari doktori, dotsent;

Azizov Sherzod O'ktamovich – iqtisodiyot fanlari doktori, dotsent;

Xojayev Azizxon Saidaloxonovich – iqtisodiyot fanlari doktori, dotsent

Xolov Aktam Xatamovich – iqtisodiyot fanlari bo'yicha falsafa doktori (PhD), dotsent;

Shadiyeva Dildora Xamidovna – iqtisodiyot fanlari bo'yicha falsafa doktori (PhD), dotsent v.b.;

Shakarov Qulmat Ashirovich – iqtisodiyot fanlari nomzodi, dotsent.;

Jabborova Charos Aminovna - iqtisodiyot fanlari bo'yicha falsafa doktori (PhD).

09.00.00- FALSAFA FANLARI:

Hakimov Nazar Hakimovich – falsafa fanlari doktori, professor;

Yaxshilikov Jo'raboy – falsafa fanlari doktori, professor;

G'aybullayev Otabek Muhammadiyevich – falsafa fanlari doktori, professor;

Saidova Kamola Uskanbayevna – falsafa fanlari doktori;

Hoshimxonov Mo'min – falsafa fanlari doktori, dotsent;

O'roqova Oysuluv Jamoliddinovna – falsafa fanlari doktori, dotsent;

Nosirxodjayeva Gulnora Abdukaxxarovna – falsafa fanlari nomzodi, dotsent;

Turdiyev Bexruz Sobirovich – falsafa fanlari doktori (DSc), Professor.

10.00.00- FILOLOGIYA FANLARI:

Axmedov Oybek Saporbayevich – filologiya fanlari doktori, professor;

Ko'chimov Shuxrat Norqizilovich – filologiya fanlari doktori, dotsent;

Hasanov Shavkat Ahadovich – filologiya fanlari doktori, professor;

Baxronova Dilrabo Keldiyorovna – filologiya fanlari doktori, professor;

Mirsanov G'aybullo Qulmurodovich – filologiya fanlari doktori, professor;

Salaxutdinova Musharraf Isamutdinovna – filologiya fanlari nomzodi, dotsent;

Kuchkarov Raxman Urmanovich – filologiya fanlari nomzodi, dotsent v/b;

Yunusov Mansur Abdullayevich – filologiya fanlari nomzodi;

Saidov Ulugbek Aripovich – filologiya fanlari nomzodi, dotsent;

Qodirova Muqaddas Tog'ayevna - filologiya fanlari nomzodi, dotsent.

12.00.00- YURIDIK FANLAR:

Axmedshayeva Mavlyuda Axatovna – yuridik fanlar doktori, professor;

Muxitdinova Firyuza Abdurashidovna – yuridik fanlar doktori, professor;

Esanova Zamira Normurotovna – yuridik fanlar doktori, professor, O'zbekiston Respublikasida xizmat ko'rsatgan yurist;

Hamroqulov Bahodir Mamasharifovich – yuridik fanlar doktori, professor v.b.,;

Zulfiqorov Sherzod Xurramovich – yuridik fanlar doktori, professor;

Xayitov Xushvaqt Saparbayevich – yuridik fanlar doktori, professor;

Asadov Shavkat G'aybullayevich – yuridik fanlar doktori, dotsent;

Ergashev Ikrom Abdurasulovich – yuridik fanlari doktori, professor;

Utemuratov Maxmut Ajimuratovich – yuridik fanlar nomzodi, professor;

Saydullayev Shaxzod Alixanovich – yuridik fanlar nomzodi, professor;

Hakimov Komil Baxtiyarovich – yuridik fanlar doktori, dotsent;

Yusupov Sardorbek Baxodirovich – yuridik fanlar doktori, professor;

Amirov Zafar Aktamovich – yuridik fanlar doktori (PhD);

Jo'rayev Sherzod Yuldashevich – yuridik fanlar nomzodi, dotsent;

Babadjanov Atabek Davronbekovich – yuridik fanlar nomzodi, professor;

Normatov Bekzod Akrom o'g'li — yuridik fanlar bo'yicha falsafa doktori;

Rahmatov Elyor Jumaboyevich — yuridik fanlar nomzodi;

13.00.00- PEDAGOGIKA FANLARI:

Xashimova Dildarxon Urinboyevna – pedagogika fanlari doktori, professor;

Ibragimova Gulnora Xavazmatovna – pedagogika fanlari doktori, professor;

Zakirova Feruza Maxmudovna – pedagogika fanlari doktori;

Kayumova Nasiba Ashurovna – pedagogika fanlari doktori, professor;

Taylanova Shoxida Zayniyevna – pedagogika fanlari

doktori, dotsent;

Jumaniyozova Muhayyo Tojiyevna – pedagogika fanlari doktori, dotsent;

Ibraximov Sanjar Urunbayevich – pedagogika fanlari doktori;

Javliyeva Shaxnoza Baxodirovna – pedagogika fanlari bo'yicha falsafa doktori (PhD);

Bobomurotova Latofat Elmurodovna — pedagogika fanlari bo'yicha falsafa doktori (PhD).

19.00.00- PSIXOLOGIYA FANLARI:

Karimova Vasila Mamanosirovna – psixologiya fanlari doktori, professor, Nizomiy nomidagi Toshkent davlat pedagogika universiteti;

Hayitov Oybek Eshboyevich – Jismoniy tarbiya va sport bo'yicha mutaxassislarni qayta tayyorlash va malakasini oshirish instituti, psixologiya fanlari doktori, professor

Umarova Navbahor Shokirovna– psixologiya fanlari doktori, dotsent, Nizomiy nomidagi Toshkent davlat pedagogika universiteti, Amaliy psixologiyasi kafedrasini mudiri;

Atabayeva Nargis Batirovna – psixologiya fanlari doktori, dotsent;

Shamshetova Anjim Karamaddinovna – psixologiya fanlari doktori, dotsent;

Qodirov Obid Safarovich – psixologiya fanlari doktori (PhD).

22.00.00- SOTSIOLOGIYA FANLARI:

Latipova Nodira Muxtarjanovna – sotsiologiya fanlari doktori, professor, O'zbekiston milliy universiteti kafedra mudiri;

Seitov Azamat Po'latovich – sotsiologiya fanlari doktori, professor, O'zbekiston milliy universiteti;

Sodiqova Shohida Marxaboyevna – sotsiologiya fanlari doktori, professor, O'zbekiston xalqaro islom akademiyasi.

23.00.00- SIYOSIY FANLAR

Nazarov Nasriddin Ataqulovich –siyosiy fanlar doktori, falsafa fanlari doktori, professor, Toshkent arxitektura qurilish instituti;

Bo'tayev Usmonjon Xayrullayevich –siyosiy fanlar doktori, dotsent, O'zbekiston milliy universiteti kafedra mudiri.

OAK Ro'yxati

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THE IMPORTANCE OF THE NEWSPAPER "TARZHUMAN" IN THE STUDY OF THE HISTORY OF KHOREZM

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Abstract. Muhammad Rahimkhan II, like Abdulahad, was supposed to meet with "Tarzhuman" during his visit in 1883 and expressed a desire to subscribe to the newspaper. Gasprinsky was very proud that these high-ranking officials had subscribed to his newspaper and become its readers as early as 1887. From the above, it can be assumed that the Khan of Khiva was familiar with Gasprinsky's ideas and activities from the very beginning, thanks to his newspaper. The article expresses an opinion on the importance of the "Tarzhuman" newspaper and the significance of the news it published.

Keywords: press, newspaper, "Tarzhuman", socio-political life, news.

XORAZM TARIXINI O'RGANISHDA "TARJIMON" GAZETASINING AHAMIYATI

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Annotatsiya. Muhammad Rahimxon II ham xuddi Abdulahad singari 1883-yilda tashrifi chog'ida "Tarjimon" bilan tanishib qolgan va unga obuna bo'lish istagini bildirgan bo'lsa kerak. Gasprinskiy bu yuqori mansabdor shaxslar 1887-yildayoq uning gazetasiga obuna bo'lgan va o'quvchi bo'lganidan juda faxrlanar edi. Yuqoridagilardan shuni taxmin qilish mumkinki, Xiva xoni o'z gazetasi orqali Gasprinskiyning g'oyalari va faoliyati bilan boshidanoq tanish bo'lgan. Maqolada mazkur "Tarjimon" gazetasining ahamiyati va unda keltirilgan xabarlarining ahamiyati borasida fikr bildiriladi.

Kalit so'zlar: matbuot, gazeta, "Tarjimon", ijtimoiy-siyosiy hayot, xabar.

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The newspaper "Tarzhuman" was first published in Bakhchisaroy in April 1883 by Gasprinsky. He worked as the newspaper's editor until the end of his life, that is, until 1914. After the death of Gasprinsky, his colleague Hasan Sabri Ayvazov and his son Rifat Gasprinsky continued to publish the newspaper until early 1918. Muhammad Rakhimkhan II subscribed to and read Gasprinsky's newspaper "Tarzhuman", but it is unknown when he received it. Muhammad Rakhimkhan II made his first official visit to Russia in 1883, on the occasion of the accession to the throne of the new Russian emperor Alexander III. The first essays about Khiva and its ruler appeared in the Russian press after Khiva became a protectorate of Russia. The Russian press attached political significance to Muhammad Rakhimkhan II's first visit in 1883 [1].

The April 12, 1891 issue of the newspaper covered the issue of goods delivery, and it was reported that starting from March 6 of the same year, horses from Chorjoi to Petro-Aleksandrovsk and Khiva could deliver 4,000 pounds of manufactured goods to Khiva and Petro-Aleksandrovsk, and 3,000 pounds of sugar alone[4]. Trade with the Khiva Khanate Petro-Aleksandrovsk was the main intermediary region in trade, and in order to develop trade with Khiva, a large interconnected caravanserai was being built in the Aleksandrovsky fortress, where it was planned to carry out wholesale and retail trade in various goods adapted to oriental tastes [5]. The 1891 issues of the newspaper, under the topic "Bukhara", told about the historical and geographical situation, population, and partial history of Bukhara at the end of the 19th century. It also contains information about Khiva, specifically geographical information, namely that Bukhara was located in Central Asia, bordered by territories belonging to the Russian Empire in the northeast, shared a border with the Pamirs and Afghanistan in the south, was also part of Russian possessions in the southwest, and bordered the Khiva Khanate in the west, occupying an area of 60 square versts [6].

We can also see that the newspaper "Tarzhuman" widely used news from newspapers published in Turkestan, including "Turkestanskaya Gazeta" covering the visit of Asfandiyorkhan, the successor of the Khan of Khiva, to Tashkent, where he visited the sights of Tashkent, performed Friday prayers, and visited Polvan Mirzo at the invitation of Sharif Khoja Eshon, the judge of the Shaikhontokhur dacha and the headmaster of the Khoja Ahrar Vali madrasah, after which he got acquainted with the Russian-Tatar school, and then visited the Shaikhontokhur cemetery [7].

In the 1891 issue of "Tarzhuman", according to reports from central newspapers, the Khan of Khiva had applied to the Russian government for permission to set off on an educational tour of Russia for his son and heir. Based on reports from local newspapers, Tarzhuman reported on the visit of the Prince of Khiva to Tashkent, and the emperor had agreed to recognize the Khan's fourth son, Asfandiyor Turu, as the successor to the Khan of Khiva, at the request of the Khan of Khiva, presented by Baron Vrevsky, the Governor-General of Turkestan, the previous year (1890). On August 28, 1891, Asfandiyor Tura, with a retinue of 50 people led by Polvan Mirzo Bashi, the first secretary of the Khan, arrived in Tashkent via the Caspian Sea Railway passing through Bukhara and Samarkand, accompanied by one of the Khan's highest officials, Yusuf Makhram, the head of the Khan's staff, Abduljafar Makhram Bashi, and others. Asfandiyor Tura brought a letter from the Khiva Khan Muhammad Rakhimkhan Bakhodir to the Governor-General of Turkestan, Baron Vrevsky, asking for the Khan's boundless devotion and deep gratitude for fulfilling the Emperor's desire to appoint Asfandiyor Khan as his heir. On August 30, 1891, Asfandiyor Tura was received by the regional governor. At this reception, the young successor of the Khiva Khan congratulated the Emperor on his Name Day and congratulated the regional governor on the Day of the Angel. congratulated. On the evening of August 30, Asfandiyar Tora had lunch with the Governor-General of Turkestan, and on September 4, he inspected the boys' and girls' gymnasium. The newspaper gave positive reviews of Asfandiyar Tora, including - Asfandiyar Tora is a 20-year-old, inquisitive and polite young man. He was interested in the army and expressed a desire to learn Russian, read and write. There is every reason to hope that Asfandiyar Tora will be appointed heir to his father, the Khan of Khiva, and will justify the emperor's high trust in him [8].

Khan of Khiva Muhammad Rakhimkhan wanted to introduce Russian language learning in the khanate and opened a primary school in Khiva with Russian language instruction and a boarding school for 10 students. In April of that year, the chief inspector of schools of the Turkestan region, with the permission of the regional supreme governor, visited Khiva and inspected the Russian school with the permission of the khan. Having heard Karensky's report on the state of the school, the activities of the teachers, and the students' knowledge of the Russian language, the khan asked to send a Russian language teacher to Khiva. As a result, in 1891, the Kyrgyz Muslim Husayn Ibrahimov, who had graduated from the Turkestan Teachers' Seminary with excellent grades, was appointed as a teacher of Russian language and arithmetic at the aforementioned school [9]. This issue was raised in subsequent issues, in which the governments of Bukhara and Khiva, realizing that it was useful for their citizens to know the Russian language, wrote a letter from Bukhara to the Translator, requesting the Russian government to establish special departments in the main madrasas of Bukhara and Khiva to teach the Russian language to minors and adult local residents [10].

The "Tarzhuman" newspaper widely used news from the newspaper "Okraina", in particular, the following news item, which also relates to the history of Khiva, can be cited as an example: We heard that a joint-stock company is being established in St. Petersburg to purchase raw silk and cotton from Bukhara, Khiva, and Turkestan for delivery to factories abroad, primarily to France [11]. The same news item is quoted in another issue of Tarzhuman [12], and the newspaper from which the news was received is noted as "Novoe vremya".

The capital's newspapers reported that the visit of the Emir of Bukhara and the Khan of Khiva to Petersburg, contrary to the promises of the foreign press, would not be of a political nature, since the former would travel primarily to enroll his son in the imperial corps as a student. The Khan of Khiva, on the other hand, would come to Petersburg in order to travel around Europe and to ascertain whether the Russian government would object to his trip [13].

In Central Asia, we were informed from Bukhara that at a meeting with the Governor-General of Turkestan, Baron A.B. Vrevsky, the Khan of Khiva expressed his desire to visit Petersburg and introduce his heir to the emperor [14].

In 1893, "Tarzhuman" covered the Bukhara emir's journey in detail. In addition, in the issues of that year, news about the socio-economic life of Tashkent was also published under the Tashkent column. One such news item mentioned that during the twenty-five years of Turkestan's existence under Russian rule in 1867-1892, local trade had developed significantly, and the trade turnover of the most important cities - Tashkent, the main center of trade between the steppe and settled oases, Kokand, specializing in cotton, Khiva, Kashgar, Yarkand, and finally Samarkand, the terminus of the Trans-Caspian Railway between Bukhara and Russian Turkestan - reached a total of ten million rubles. This news item quoted the newspaper "Turkestanskiye Vedomosti" [15]. Similarly, under the title Khiva, the November 30, 1894 issue of "Tarzhuman" tells of a situation in Khiva, according to which, according to the newspaper "Okraina", the following incident took place in Khiva: In August 1894, a Persian merchant, apparently a rich and respected man, arrived in Khiva. He quickly made many acquaintances among the city's businessmen and charmed everyone with his hospitality, his delicacies, and his tales of travels. One day he met a rich man from Khiva. The Persian, as always, treated him with courtesy and, as a good friend, told him that he needed 2,000 rubles to buy something, but that he did not have the local currency that he was supposed to get in Petro-Aleksandrovsk in

a few days. Therefore, he asked the rich man from Khiva to lend him 2,000 rubles in the form of 500 half-imperials [16]. The Khiva merchant, not knowing how to refuse, hands the requested amount to the Persian merchant on the basis of a pledge of 500 gold pieces. A few days pass. The Persian merchant goes to the post office in Petro-Alexandrovsk to get the money and disappears without a trace. The Khiva merchant begins to worry about the 500 gold pieces in his hands and decides to carefully examine the pieces. The pieces turn out to be gilded copper. The poor Khiva merchant runs to the khan! There he meets several people who are in a similar situation to him. The search for the Persian merchant turns out to be fruitless. Then the khan calls the money changer, the local banker who first recommended him to the market, and says that he must compensate the people who have been deceived. The money changer, having announced that he will obey the khan's condition, disappears from Khiva a few days later, taking with him the money of even more people than the Persian merchant. The report of the incident ends with the following sentences: "This incident has aroused the interest of the entire Khiva oasis" [17].

Due to the great demand for oriental fabrics abroad, a group of Parisian merchants sent trusted people to the Caucasus, Bukhara, Khiva, with the aim of purchasing and ordering fabrics of all possible qualities and values [18].

In order to establish trade relations between Russian merchants and Turkey, Persia, Khiva, Bukhara and other Eastern countries, it is emphasized that the Ministry of Finance, in coordination with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, should establish special schools for training translators at consulates, and courses at universities in large cities in Moscow, based on the Lazarev Institute. To this end, Muslims should also strive to learn the Russian language in order to further develop and strengthen business relations [19].

In Arab, Persian and Turkish newspapers we often come across reports from Russia or from "Tarzhuman". We thank our Muslim colleagues for their attention, we ask them to always take into account the interests of their readers, citing the source from which they receive Russian news, and in general, in a news report from a newspaper, they are asked to indicate the source, in this case the issue of "Tarzhuman". The newspaper itself, in turn, emphasizes that it tries to provide brief but accurate information so that Muslims abroad can judge Russia without the need for English, German or other intermediaries [20].

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