

"ZARAFSHON" NEWSPAPER THAT DID NOT WANT MUIN'S "STICK"

Muftillayeva Umda Tohikrovna

Teacher of the Department of "History" of the Nav.D.U

Annotation

This article analyzes the literary and journalistic activity of the Jadid enlightener Hoji Muin, particularly his creative work related to the "Zarafshon" newspaper. Based on his publications in periodical press, the study reveals his socio-political views, attitude toward social issues, and his role in the development of journalism. The article also highlights his satirical writings, critical approach, and his contribution to the promotion of Jadid ideas.

Keywords

Hoji Muin, Zarafshon newspaper, Jadidism, journalism, press, satire, public opinion, enlightenment, Turkestan.

This, the literary and journalistic activity of Haji Muin in the later period is scientifically analyzed on the basis of his articles published in such periodicals as "Kizil Bayroq", "Turkiston", "Ishtirokyun" and "Zarafshon". From this it can be seen that he was not limited to the newspaper he edited, but also actively worked on the pages of other newspapers. Between 1918-1919, several of his articles were also published in the newspaper "Ulug' Turkiston". It should be noted that a new stage in his professional journalistic activity was formed in close connection with the newspaper "Zarafshon". In this publication, Haji Muin consistently continued the principles of initiative, intellectual research and social responsibility previously manifested within the framework of the newspaper "Mehnatkashlar Tovushi", enriched the editorial work in content and served to increase the social significance of the newspaper. "In the middle of 1922, the newspaper "Kizil Bayroq" published 2-3 articles about the difficult situation of the newspaper "Kambagallar Tovuz". Taking these into account, the Central Party Committee of the Turkestan Republic appointed Comrade Ghozi Yunus to publish a regular newspaper in Samarkand called "Zarafshon". Comrade Ghozi brought from Tashkent several pounds of new type, 150 pounds of good white paper and two typewriters and began publishing the newspaper "Zarafshon" (in October 1922). After Comrade Ghozi had this newspaper well-established in all respects, he himself went to Tashkent (at the beginning of 1923).¹

The organizer of this newspaper was Ghozi Yunus, and Ziyoyev's work "History of the Uzbek Press of the Time" notes that Haji Muin later worked as one of the responsible employees of the "Zarafshon" newspaper. According to the author, the editorial board of the newspaper included Mahmudxon Yusufiy, Haji Muin, and Zarif Bashir.² The first article published by Haji Muin in the newspaper "Zarafshon" was called "The State of the Samarkand Press", and it

¹ <https://n.ziyouz.com/portal-haqida/xarita/matbuot/jadid-matbuoti/hoji-muin-samarqand-matbuotining-tarixi-1923>

² Ziyoyev said. "Materials for the history of the Turkestan press". Tashkent. Samarkand 1927 b-109

was published in the 2nd issue of the newspaper in two parts. In this article, the author provides information about the establishment and activities of the press publications he worked for, and presents his scientific and analytical considerations on the factors related to the organizational and period conditions that led to their subsequent cessation. He regularly participated in the pages of the newspaper "Zarafshon" with series of articles covering current social, political and cultural issues in the life of society, covering important problems of the era based on an analytical approach. Based on the results of scientific research conducted to date, in particular, the research of Nilufar Namozova and other researchers, it can be said that the number of articles published in this publication is more than thirty. This indicator clearly demonstrates his continuous and stable creative cooperation with the newspaper "Zarafshon", as well as the author's active participation in the formation of public opinion through the periodical press. One of the articles that occupies an important place in his socio-publicistic heritage is the work entitled "The Necessity of Enthusiasm and Ijtihad". In this article, the author emphasizes that the practical activities and reforms carried out by Vadud Mahmud after his appointment as the head of Samarkand Education Department gave positive results in a short period of time. Through this example, Haji Muin puts forward the need for personal responsibility, dedication, enthusiasm and hard work as the main factors of social development. According to the author, only if these qualities are present can fundamental changes be achieved in social life. The image of Vadud Mahmud is interpreted by Haji Muin as a symbol of an intellectual who selflessly served the interests of the nation, through which the practical expression of the ideas of Jadidism is demonstrated. We have very few serious and real workers, and many of our works lack passion and enthusiasm. If only we had 5-10 active workers like Vadud. At that time, our works would not have remained so monotonous.³

In fact, in terms of his activities and worldview, Haji Muin belonged to the class of intellectuals who selflessly served the development of society. Therefore, he evaluates the reforms implemented by Vadud Mahmud as the head of Samarkand education not as a simple administrative activity, but as an important historical process serving the interests of the nation. The article concludes with these thoughts. Time expects work from progressives, let's not be responsible before history.⁴ Later, due to the dismissal of Vadud Mahmud, an article called "Open Letter" was published in the "Turkiston" newspaper against this decision. The article states that the situation of education in Samarkand, the hopelessness of education workers, and in particular, the fact that Vadud Mahmud was dismissed without listening to their opinions, even though many people supported him, hurt the entire education system. We will now inform you in what form, if anyone continues in this way, there will be no possibility for our work. Therefore, we consider ourselves to be absolved of responsibility. At the same time, we ask why Vadud Mahmud was dismissed despite the approval of the majority. If Comrade Vadud had not been able to work, issues 8-9 of the "Zarafshon" newspaper would have written appreciatively about his work.⁵

On the pages of the newspaper "Zarafshon" Haji Muin continued his satirical activity under the column "Tayok". Although this column was close in content to his previous work in the publication "Voice of Workers", it was short-lived in duration, being published in only 4-5 issues. In the second part of the column "Tayok", Haji Muin exposes, through laughter and irony, one of the main social vices leading to the decline of society - the problem of bribery. Through satire,

³ Haji Muin "The necessity of enthusiasm and ijtihad". Zarafshan. 1922 (زرافشان) No. 4

⁴ That source

⁵ Haji Muin. "Ochiq xat" Turkiston (ترکستان) gazetasi 1923-yil 2-mart.

the author seeks to reveal that this vice is a serious obstacle to the development of society. Such an approach, which sharply criticizes negative situations in society, was not approved by government circles, and as a result, the publication of the column "Tayok" was stopped. The "stick" cannot remain neutral in this important struggle. It directly supports the bribe-takers because the bribe-takers take bribes only from the people, not from the government. This will not harm the government's treasury. It will only harm the people's pockets.⁶

In connection with the closure of the satirical section of "Tayok", Haji Muin published an article entitled "Slander against the Service". In this article, the author noted that this newspaper was warmly received by readers, its sphere of influence reached the Caucasus and Crimea, and in a short time caused a certain social resonance. Nevertheless, he criticized the fact that all the work done and the results achieved were ignored due to one objection raised by the center. Haji Muin also analyzed the criticisms expressed by a journalist from Tashkent named Kasym and noted that his first objection was related to the alleged interference of the newspaper in political issues, while his second criticism was directly directed at the satirical section of "Tayok". The author assessed this situation as an impartial attitude towards the activities of the press and tried to substantiate the important role of social criticism and satire in the life of society. Now let's look at Comrade Kasim's correct criticisms. He writes that among our shortcomings, our newspaper writes little about local news and the printing house, that it does not have complete information about farmers and the life of farmers, that it writes little about party life, and at the end of his article he wants our newspaper to become a farmers' newspaper, to interfere less in politics, and to write more about local life.⁷

References

1. Said, Z. *History of Uzbek Periodical Press*. – Tashkent.
2. Namozova, N. Research on Hoji Muin's journalistic activity.
3. Materials of the "Zarafshon" newspaper (1922–1923).
4. Hoji Muin's articles ("The State of Samarkand Press", "The Necessity of Effort and Initiative", "Open Letter").
5. Turkestan periodicals: "Qizil Bayroq", "Turkiston", "Ishtirokiyun".
6. <https://n.ziyouz.com/portal-haqida/xarita/matbuot/jadid-matbuoti/hoji-muin-samarqand-matbuotining-tarixi-1923>

⁶ Boturbek "Bribery and Bribery" in the section "Tayaq". Zarafshon 1922 (زرافشان) No. 5

⁷ Haji Muin "Slander of the Service". Zarafshan (زرافشان) June 21, 1923