

Surkhandaryo Press in the 20-30s of the 20th Century**Isaev Oybek Axmed o'g'li**Termiz State Pedagogical Institute History and its teaching methodology
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Annotation: It researched the socio-economic and cultural history of the Surkhan oasis in the 30 years of the 20th century based on the materials of the oasis press in this article. It can be emphasized that the establishment of the Surkhan oasis press and the materials that were illuminated mainly focused on the restoration of agriculture. As well as that It is widely covered information about the reforms that were carried out in public education, the health care system, and the cultural bleaching of the oasis.

Keywords: Pattakesar, "Red border", bleaching, editor, district, newspaper, "for Ilgor Surkhan", oasis, campaign, loan, rally, collective farm, hospital, camp, museum.

In the study of the history of the Surkhan oasis of the 30s of the 20th century, the available press materials and archival documents of the oasis are important. In particular, in the study of the history of socio-economic and cultural processes of the oasis, there is a need to widely use the information of the state press bodies of the Surkhandarya region.

On April 2, 1932, in the Pravda newspaper, a decision was made by the executive order of the Pattakesar (currently Termiz district) district committee to publish the newspaper "Kyzil Chegara" in the oasis [1]. In this decision, it was noted that the newspaper "Kyzil Chegara " will appear once every five days as the director of the Termiz District Committee of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan and as a distributor of propaganda and propaganda of the trade union council. The first issue of the newspaper "Kyzil Chegara " was published on April 15, 1932. On April 8, 1933, there was a meeting of employees of the cultural educational institutions of Termiz district, where the editor of the newspaper "Kyzil Chegara" O. Saidboev spoke about the celebration of the one-year anniversary of the newspaper.

According to the organizational order of the district committee of the KP of Uzbekistan, adopted on March 15, 1935, the Termiz district newspaper "Kyzil Chegara" was transformed into an organ of the Surkhandarya district committee of the Uzbek Communist Party, the district council of trade unions, the Termiz district committee and the regional council, and the name "Ilgor for Surkhan" given At that time, 1,000 copies of the newspaper were published three times a week. Rustam Abdurakhmanov was confirmed as the editor of the district newspaper. If you look through the first issues of the newly established newspaper "Ilgor Surkhan for the future", you can observe materials aimed at strengthening the collective farms established in our oasis, social changes and restoration of the national economy. In 1935-1941, this newspaper made the local people of the oasis submit to the Soviet authorities and obey its instructions and tasks without question, and also launched propaganda and campaigning activities during that period.

In the first pages of the "Ilgor Surkhon uchun" newspaper, it is customary to cover achievements and shortcomings in agriculture. For example, at that time, a special article was published in the newspaper "Ilgor Surkhan" of the oasis for local people and collective farms plowing land with an old "plow" in the Shorchi district of the Okrug. In it, critical opinions were expressed under the heading that agricultural work in the district is "not well established" and plowing the land with a

"wooden plow" instead of a machine[2]. At that time, due to the failure of existing tractors and the lack of spare parts, the farmers of the village council of "Hidirsha" used the traditional method. Because it was absolutely impossible for the crop to be delayed under any pretext. The achievements and shortcomings of the trade industry, which is considered the economic branch of the Surkhan oasis, have been cited and described in the newspaper Ilgor Surkhan. One of the main factors for the development of the industry was the high demand for electricity at that time. In the initial period, it was planned to provide electricity with a small capacity, but by 1937, the demand for electric power of the city of Termiz will be 10%, according to the article. In 1937, the Termiz city council planned to build a power plant with a capacity of 1200 horsepower. Since a high-power electric engine was not found at that time, a 400-horsepower diesel was brought from the "Revolution" plant in Gorky[3].

In 1938, it was announced through the newspaper that the spread of bonds had a special place in the economy of Uzbekistan. Because if the bond was issued, it was an excuse for the lack of cash that could be taken from the population. In the internal economy of the oasis, efforts were made to sell bonds and forcefully distribute them. The Soviet authorities made it a habit to draw up annual plans for the distribution of work, including each work in the five-year plan and strictly controlled the implementation of this plan. But no matter how effective that plan was, work was carried out in this system. At that time, the quantity played a greater role than the quality of work. A similar phenomenon also had an effect on ordinary bonds in the oasis [4]. 110 people were gathered and a rally was organized in order to distribute and promote the third five-year bond of the trade department of Termiz city. At the rally, the representative of the Soviet government, L. Smrenov, gave a speech and read out the decision of the Soviet government to issue the third five-year bond. Through this speech, he invited him to applaud with great joy. They signed this bond with solidarity and urged that "we will fight against the damage caused by the enemies of the people."

In particular, the achievement of the Soviet government for its own sake was that it was able to hold the people in its hands and, in this way, do everything by imposing obligations. In the five-year plan of the Poshkhord village council of the Sherabad district of the oasis, the obligation to deliver butter, meat, wool was imposed, and because collective farms could not fulfill the products that should be delivered, their activities were announced in the press [5]. The amount of milk, meat and wool given to each collective farm was divided separately.

In the newspaper of the district "Ilgor Surkhan uchun" it was reported that new hospitals have been opened in the mountain districts of the oasis, treating the local residents of the oasis based on modern medicine. For example, in 1937, a new hospital was established in "Baynalminal" collective farm belonging to "Dehqonabad" village council of Boisun district, and 174 households lived in the collective farm, of which 123 households went to the hospital for medical examination. passed the rick. The work plan of the hospital was to protect the population from infectious diseases and attract the local population. According to the district newspaper, infectious diseases in this district have existed since the time of the emir of Bukhara, until then there were no treatment facilities, and the emir and his begs constantly ignored the treatment of infectious diseases. Now the Soviet government has been established and our party has published an article that has completely changed the face of these villages. However, it is necessary to ask whether Uzbekistan remembered the establishment of Soviet power after 13 years, or whether the emir of Bukhara brought infectious diseases from somewhere else. Well, what could the beggars say about the disease.

In any literature or research work, the phrase that infectious diseases were on the rise throughout Uzbekistan in 1900-1920 is not mentioned by Russian historians or local historians, why now by

1937 the minds of the local population are being poisoned by the disease left over from the time of beklik [6]. In addition to the fact that the author of this article is a local Uzbek nation, it would not be wrong to say that he writes phrases aimed at instilling the Soviet ideology into the minds of the population.

Public education also occupies a special place in the social life of the oasis. In 1939, a pioneer camp was launched on the side of the district executive committee in the garden next to the secondary school belonging to Zarabog village council of Sherabad district. The necessary equipment for this camp was provided by the Soviet authorities[7]. In the camp, propaganda activities for schoolchildren were carried out at an intensive pace, along with education, physical training was also conducted for the students. At that time, the Soviet government encouraged the local population to destroy their own religion and organized a council of "godless" in the society. There were many attempts to leave a bad impression of religion on the minds of schoolchildren, who are mainly representatives of the younger generation. The article "Interest in learning Russian language is great" among student pioneers of Stalin incomplete secondary school in the center of Sherabad district was published in Okrug newspaper. He published an article in the newspaper that the 7th-8th-9th graders of the school finished the 3rd quarter with excellent grades in the Russian language [8]. The purpose of publishing the article was to serve as an example for other children of the district, that is, to promote the Russian language. It is interesting that if it is an incomplete secondary education, if all its students know the full Russian language, if the information in the article is correctly presented, then the school is not incomplete, but o It was called a secondary school. In the same year, a conference of teachers was held in Termiz district. In the main work plan of the conference, what should be paid attention to when promoting the policy of the Soviet government to young students and promoting the work of the Communist Party, the Council of People's Commissars of the USSR and the Central Committee and the trade union councils of the whole union, as well as Stakhanovism was included in the promotion work plan[9]. In general, it was said that the Soviet authorities were engaged in propaganda work on a large scale in all spheres.

In 1935, the employees of the district museum organized their first expedition to the Bobotog Mountains and the city of Denov. This was the first expedition of the museum. The staff of the museum started scientific study of "Old Termiz". The department of zoology began to operate in the museum. At that time, the director of the museum G. V. Parfyonov brought 2 bears, 3 wolves, 3 hyenas and other animals from the Tashkent zoo. By 1936, he moved the department of zoology to the territory of the collective farm named "Zhdanov" and the zoo continued its activity there[10]. By February 16, 1939, the zoological department of the museum was separated from the museum as an independent organization and was named Surkhondarya district zoobotanical park.

In 1937, one of the cultural institutions in the Surkhan oasis began to be monitored. One of such teahouses was located in Boisun district, and its work had a bad effect on the Soviet authorities. The reason is that at that time, teahouses were one of the centers of cultural entertainment and propaganda and propaganda of the Soviet government. In addition, red teahouses are provided with republican and district newspapers, and are considered to be the center of opportunity to get acquainted with the daily information of the country and the district. But in the teahouse of the district, without paying attention to this situation, a strongly critical article was published.

By 1939, articles about district theater actors were widely published in the press. An article about Khurshid Adilov, the leading actor of the regional theater, was published in the regional newspaper. In the article, Khurshid Adilov was recognized as a skilled actor in plays based entirely on the policies and ideologies promoted by the Soviet authorities. He earned the respect of the entire

audience for his thorough and dexterous performance of the main roles in "Chegarachilar" and "Deversant" in "Vatan" [11]. The Soviet authorities recognized such actors as people who served the purpose of bringing people into the public eye and serving the political path.

On the one hand, some aspects of the life of the oasis were described in the press, praising the attention and power of the Soviet authorities, and on the other hand, there were cases of degradation and general destruction of the work level.

In conclusion, it should be noted that the Surkhandarya district newspaper "Ilgor for Surkhan" can be interpreted as an important source for studying the history of socio-economic and cultural processes of the oasis. If you read the newspapers published by the Surkhan oasis press in the 1930s, there is not a single interesting article. Because, instead of providing cultural and spiritual nourishment, it can be explained that the district newspaper only promoted the numbers and the policies implemented by the Soviet authorities in the district. However, despite this fact, it is considered the newspaper of our region and can be used as an important source for illuminating the history of the region.

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