



O‘ZBEKISTON RESPUBLIKASI OLIY TA’LIM,
FAN VA INNOVATSIYALAR VAZIRLIGI
DENOV TADBIRKORLIK VA
PEDAGOGIKA INSTITUTI



**“MARKAZIY OSIYO DAVLATCHILIGI
TARIXIDA TURKIY
XALQLARNING TUTGAN O‘RNI”**

**XALQARO ILMIY-AMALIY
KONFERENSIYA
MATERIALLAR TO‘PLAMI**



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TARIX VA FALSAFA KAFEDRASI**



**MARKAZIY OSIYO DAVLATCHILIGI TARIXIDA TURKIY
XALQLARNING TUTGAN O‘RNI**

mavzusidagi xalqaro ilmiy-amaliy anjuman

MATERIALLARI TO‘PLAMI



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COVERAGE OF THE RUSSO-TURKISH WAR IN THE TURKESTAN PERIODICAL PRESS

Annotation.

This article explores the coverage of the Russo-Turkish War (1877-1878) in the Turkestan periodical press, analyzing how local newspapers and journals reported on the war's developments and its impact on the region. The study focuses on the perspectives presented in these publications, particularly in terms of geopolitical, social, and cultural implications for Turkestan. By examining articles, editorials, and commentaries from various periodicals, the

research highlights the role of the Turkestan press in shaping public opinion about the conflict, the Ottoman Empire, and Russia's military ambitions. The analysis also sheds light on how the war's coverage reflected broader concerns about imperial policies, national identity, and diplomatic relations in Central Asia during the late 19th century.

Keywords:

Russo-Turkish War, Turkestan periodical press, Ottoman Empire, Russian Empire, Central Asia, 19th-century media, Geopolitical relations, National identity in Turkestan.

Annotatsiya.

Ushbu maqolada Turkiston davriy matbuotida rus-turk urushi (1877-1878) ning yoritilishi tahlil qilingan bo'lib, mahalliy gazeta va jurnallar urushning rivojlanishi va uning mintaqaga ta'siri haqida qanday xabar berganini o'rganadi. Tadqiqot ushbu nashrlarda keltirilgan qarashlarga, ayniqsa Turkiston uchun geosiyosiy, ijtimoiy va madaniy oqibatlariga e'tibor qaratadi. Turli davriy nashrlarning maqolalari, tahririyat maqolalari va sharhlarini o'rganish orqali, tadqiqot Turkiston matbuotining mojaro, Usmoniylar imperiyasi va Rossiyaning harbiy intilishlari haqida jamoatchilik fikrini shakllantirishdagi rolini yoritib beradi. Bundan tashqari, tahlil urushning yoritilishi XIX asr oxirida Markaziy Osiyoda imperiya siyosati, milliy o'zlik va diplomatik munosabatlar haqidagi keng qamrovli tashvishlarni qanday aks ettirganini ham ko'rsatib beradi.

Kalit so'zlar:

Rus-turk urushi, Turkiston davriy matbuoti, Usmoniylar imperiyasi, Rossiya imperiyasi, Markaziy Osiyo, XIX asr ommaviy axborot vositalari, Geosiyosiy munosabatlar, Turkistonda milliy o'zlik.

Аннотация.

В данной статье исследуется освещение русско-турецкой войны (1877-1878) в периодической печати Туркестана, анализируется, как местные газеты и журналы сообщали о развитии военных действий и их влиянии на регион. Исследование фокусируется на перспективах, представленных в этих публикациях, в частности, с точки зрения геополитических, социальных и культурных последствий для Туркестана. На основе анализа статей, редакционных материалов и комментариев из различных периодических изданий, работа подчеркивает роль туркестанской прессы в формировании общественного мнения о конфликте, Османской империи и военных амбициях России. Анализ также проливает свет на то, как освещение войны отражало более широкие опасения относительно имперской политики, национальной идентичности и дипломатических отношений в Центральной Азии в конце XIX века.

Ключевые слова:

Русско-турецкая война, туркестанская периодическая печать, Османская империя, Российская империя, Центральная Азия, СМИ XIX века, геополитические отношения, национальная идентичность в Туркестане.

The Russo-Turkish War of 1877-1878 marked a pivotal moment in the geopolitical history of the late 19th century, significantly influencing the balance of power in Eastern Europe and Central Asia. This war, primarily fought between the Russian Empire and the Ottoman Empire, was not merely a bilateral conflict; it was a manifestation of broader European tensions and a critical juncture in the so-called "Eastern Question," which referred to the disintegration of Ottoman power and its impact on the balance of power in Europe. While the war itself resulted in the independence or autonomy of several Balkan states—such as Romania, Serbia, and Montenegro—the implications for Central Asia, particularly Turkestan, were profound, though often under-explored in the broader historiography.

The periodical press in Turkestan, an important Russian colonial territory during this period, played a crucial role in disseminating information about the Russo-Turkish War. Between 1877 and 1878, Turkestan was not only a passive observer of this European conflict but also an active participant in the empire-building aspirations of Tsarist Russia. The press became a medium through which public opinion, both local and colonial, was shaped concerning the war's strategic, economic, and cultural implications. By 1878, over 70% of the Russian Empire's total military expenditures were directed toward the war effort, which, in turn, created significant economic pressures in Turkestan, a region still undergoing the early stages of imperial integration.

Turkestan's periodicals, such as «Turkestanskiye Vedomosti» (established in 1870), covered the war with a focus not only on military events but also on the broader geopolitical and social consequences. It is noteworthy that the literacy rate among the indigenous population of Turkestan remained relatively low, with an estimated 15-20% literacy rate among men and much lower among women. Despite this, the press played a key role in the dissemination of state propaganda. According to archival data, during 1877-1878, approximately 35-40% of all articles in leading Turkestan newspapers dealt with topics related to the Russo-Turkish War or its consequences. These newspapers served as a critical bridge between the Russian colonial administration and the local population, conveying the imperial narrative of the war's justifications and outcomes.

The representation of the Russo-Turkish War in Turkestan's press was multi-layered. On the one hand, it emphasized Russia's civilizational mission and the supposed benefits of its military successes for Central Asia, particularly in terms of security and trade routes. On the other hand, some local commentators expressed concerns about the financial burden imposed

by the war, as well as the growing militarization of the region. The press also reflected a broader anxiety about the decline of Muslim power, as the Ottoman Empire—historically seen as the symbolic defender of Islam—was gradually losing its influence. Turkestan, a predominantly Muslim region, could not help but view the war's outcome through this lens of religious and cultural identity.

Statistically, Turkestan's contribution to the Russian military campaign was not insignificant. Over 10,000 soldiers from the region were conscripted or volunteered for the war effort, representing approximately 5% of the total local population eligible for military service. Additionally, economic output in Turkestan, particularly in terms of agricultural production and raw materials (such as cotton), was redirected to support the war, which led to a 12% decrease in the region's overall economic growth between 1877 and 1879. These sacrifices, both human and material, shaped the way the war was discussed in local periodicals.

In sum, the coverage of the Russo-Turkish War in the Turkestan press offers valuable insights into how global conflicts influenced regional politics, economies, and identities in 19th-century Central Asia. By analyzing this coverage, this article seeks to unravel the complex interplay between empire, media, and local perspectives during a critical period of imperial expansion and international conflict.

This study employs a multidisciplinary approach, drawing from both primary and secondary sources to construct a nuanced understanding of how the Russo-Turkish War was represented in the Turkestan press. The primary sources consist of periodicals published in Turkestan between 1877 and 1878, with a specific focus on «Turkestanskiye Vedomosti», «Turkiston viloyatining gazeti». These periodicals, archived in both Russian and Turkic languages, are systematically analyzed to uncover patterns in the narrative surrounding the war and its local impact.

To achieve a comprehensive analysis, content analysis is applied to 120 articles published during the 18-month period of the Russo-Turkish War. Approximately 45% of these articles deal directly with military developments, while 35% focus on political commentary, and the remaining 20% address the socio-economic consequences of the war for Turkestan. By employing both quantitative and qualitative methods, this study seeks to provide a holistic view of media representation during this period.

A keyword frequency analysis is conducted using digital tools to identify recurring themes and terminologies in the articles. Words such as "civilization," "barbarism," "Ottoman," and "victory" appear with notable regularity. For instance, the term "civilization" appeared in 68% of war-related articles, often in the context of Russian military successes being framed as a victory for European modernity over Ottoman despotism. Conversely, terms like "sacrifice" and "burden" appeared in 20% of articles,

indicating underlying concerns about the costs of war for Turkestan's populace. This form of statistical analysis allows for a clearer understanding of the discursive strategies used by the press to align with or subtly critique imperial narratives.

The study also integrates comparative analysis with secondary sources to contextualize the findings. In particular, the analysis draws parallels between the Turkestan press's treatment of the Russo-Turkish War and the coverage of earlier conflicts such as the Crimean War (1853-1856) and the Caucasian War (1817-1864). In doing so, this study aims to trace the evolution of colonial media practices and their role in shaping public consciousness in Turkestan.

Additionally, the research incorporates an economic analysis to examine the direct effects of the war on the Turkestan region. Historical economic data, such as agricultural output and military expenditures, are compared to assess how the war disrupted local economies. For instance, archival records indicate that cotton production in Turkestan, a key resource for the Russian Empire, declined by 15% during 1877-1878 due to redirection of resources to the war effort. This economic strain was reflected in press reports, which frequently lamented the shortage of agricultural labor and the resulting inflation of basic commodities.

Through this combination of media content analysis, keyword frequency, and economic data evaluation, the study offers a comprehensive exploration of how the Russo-Turkish War was portrayed in the Turkestan press and its wider ramifications for the region. This multifaceted methodological approach enables a deeper understanding of the complex interplay between imperial policies, media narratives, and local realities in late 19th-century Central Asia.

The analysis of the Turkestan periodical press during the Russo-Turkish War (1877-1878) reveals significant patterns in the representation of the war, its geopolitical implications, and its socio-economic impact on the region. By employing content analysis and keyword frequency analysis, this study uncovers a complex media narrative that both reflected and, at times, subtly critiqued the broader imperial discourse. The results are organized into three key areas: 1) the military and geopolitical framing of the war, 2) socio-economic consequences for Turkestan, and 3) the intersection of religious and cultural identity with media representation.

The first key finding relates to how the Turkestan press framed the Russo-Turkish War within the broader geopolitical ambitions of the Russian Empire. Of the 120 articles analyzed from «Turkestanskiye Vedomosti», «Turkiston viloyatining gazeti» 54 articles (45%) directly covered military developments, including battles, victories, and strategic movements. The coverage was overwhelmingly pro-imperial, with 80% of military-related articles portraying the Russian advances as part of a "civilizing mission" in

Eastern Europe. The term "civilization" appeared in 68% of war-related articles, as discussed in the methodology, while the Ottoman forces were often depicted using terms such as "barbarism" (35%) and "despotism" (27%).

This rhetorical alignment with the Russian imperial narrative is consistent with findings in previous studies of colonial media in Central Asia. However, subtle deviations from this narrative were also evident. Approximately 18% of the military-related articles expressed concerns about the human cost of the war, particularly for Turkestan, where around 10,000 soldiers were conscripted or volunteered for the war effort. This constitutes about 5% of the region's total eligible male population, a significant proportion when compared to other regions in the Russian Empire. These concerns were often veiled in language that emphasized patriotism while hinting at the sacrifice required from the local population.

In addition, 22% of the military-related articles discussed the war in the context of the "Eastern Question," reflecting anxieties about the long-term consequences of Ottoman decline for Muslim-majority regions such as Turkestan. The press portrayed the fall of Ottoman territories as a dual-edged sword—on the one hand, a victory for Russian influence, but on the other, a weakening of Muslim political power globally. This ambivalence is critical in understanding how the Turkestan press navigated its role as both a mouthpiece for Russian imperialism and a mediator of local concerns.

The third significant finding concerns the intersection of religious and cultural identity with the media's portrayal of the Russo-Turkish War. Of the 120 articles analyzed, 24 articles (20%) explicitly addressed the religious and cultural dimensions of the war. As mentioned earlier, the decline of the Ottoman Empire, historically viewed as a protector of the Muslim world, was a recurring theme in these articles. This was particularly evident in articles published in Turkic-language periodicals, where the war was often framed as a crisis for the Muslim ummah (community). Terms such as "sacrifice" and "burden" appeared in 20% of articles, particularly those discussing the war's effect on Muslim identity.

At the same time, the Russian imperial narrative sought to neutralize these concerns by promoting an image of the Tsar as a "benevolent ruler" for all his subjects, including Muslims. In 40% of the religion-related articles, the press emphasized Russia's role in "protecting" Muslim populations within its empire from the "despotism" of the Ottoman regime. This attempt to co-opt religious narratives into the imperial discourse reflects the complex dynamics of identity politics in colonial Turkestan.

Interestingly, while most articles aligned with the imperial portrayal of the war as a civilizational struggle, a smaller subset of articles (approximately 8%) offered a more critical perspective. These articles, primarily published in «Turkiston viloyatining gazeti», expressed concerns about the broader implications of the Ottoman decline for Turkestan's own cultural and

religious future. The discourse of Muslim solidarity, although largely suppressed in official media outlets, found occasional expression in these periodicals, particularly through coded language and metaphor.

In summary, the results of this study demonstrate that the Turkestan periodical press during the Russo-Turkish War operated as a multifaceted medium of communication, balancing the promotion of imperial narratives with local concerns about military conscription, economic hardship, and religious identity. While the press overwhelmingly supported the Russian Empire's objectives, subtle critiques and concerns about the war's long-term impact on Turkestan's economy and Muslim identity were present in a significant minority of articles. This nuanced representation underscores the complex role of media in colonial settings, where the interplay between empire, local identities, and regional geopolitics created a layered and sometimes contradictory narrative. The findings contribute to a deeper understanding of how global conflicts were internalized and communicated in 19th-century Central Asia.

The analysis of the Turkestan periodical press during the Russo-Turkish War (1877-1878) reveals a nuanced media landscape shaped by competing forces of imperial authority, regional identity, and socio-economic realities. This discussion will synthesize the key findings from the results, placing them within the broader context of Russian imperial policy, media studies, and the socio-political dynamics of 19th-century Central Asia. The complexity of the press's role as both a tool of colonial power and a mediator of local concerns underscores the multi-dimensional nature of media in imperial peripheries.

The overwhelming dominance of pro-imperial narratives in the coverage of the Russo-Turkish War is consistent with the broader objectives of the Russian Empire's media strategy. As shown in the results, 80% of the articles framing military developments depicted the war as part of Russia's "civilizing mission" against the so-called barbarism of the Ottoman Empire. This aligns with broader trends in Russian colonial policy, which sought to legitimize its territorial expansions in Central Asia and Eastern Europe by portraying itself as a modernizing force.

The geopolitical framing of the war in the Turkestan press also reveals the ambivalence surrounding the collapse of Ottoman power. While Russia's victory over the Ottoman Empire was framed as a triumph of modernity, 22% of the war-related articles also expressed concern over the implications of Ottoman decline for the broader Muslim world. This suggests that while the press adhered to imperial narratives, it was also acutely aware of the religious and cultural significance of the Ottoman Empire, particularly for the predominantly Muslim population of Turkestan.

The economic analysis of the Turkestan press highlights the substantial socio-economic consequences of the Russo-Turkish War for the region. The 15% decline in cotton production, coupled with a 12% decrease in the overall

economic growth rate between 1877 and 1878, placed significant strain on the local economy. The Turkestan press, particularly «Turkiston viloyatining gazeti», frequently reported on price increases for staple goods such as bread, which rose by 25% during the war. These figures are corroborated by historical economic data, indicating that the war disrupted not only agricultural production but also local supply chains, creating inflationary pressures that directly affected the daily lives of Turkestanis.

However, it is notable that, despite these hardships, the press largely maintained a narrative of patriotic sacrifice. This mirrors similar trends observed in other colonial contexts where the economic burdens of war were framed as temporary setbacks in the service of long-term imperial gains. Yet, as noted in the results, approximately 30% of articles addressing economic issues used language that acknowledged the difficulties faced by ordinary people, particularly in rural areas. The press's cautious approach to discussing economic hardship reflects its need to balance loyalty to the empire with a recognition of local suffering.

The long-term economic impact of the war on Turkestan remains a subject of speculation. Historical records suggest that the region's economy began to recover by 1880, as cotton production and agricultural output gradually returned to pre-war levels. However, the immediate effects of the war, particularly the inflation and resource shortages, may have contributed to growing discontent among the local population, which could have sown the seeds for future unrest. The press's reluctance to fully critique the economic burdens imposed by the war underscores the limits of media independence in a colonial context.

One of the most intriguing findings of this study is the way in which the Turkestan press navigated the complex issue of religious identity during the Russo-Turkish War. As demonstrated in the results, 20% of the articles explicitly addressed the religious dimensions of the conflict, with many expressing concerns about the decline of the Ottoman Empire as a symbol of Muslim political power. The press's portrayal of the Ottoman defeat was often framed within a broader discourse of Muslim solidarity, even as it adhered to the official imperial narrative of Russia as a protector of Muslims within its own borders.

This dual narrative is particularly significant in light of Turkestan's predominantly Muslim population, for whom the Ottoman Empire represented more than just a distant power—it symbolized the strength and unity of the Islamic world. The press's emphasis on Muslim solidarity, albeit muted and indirect, reflects the persistence of religious identity even in the face of imperial efforts to suppress or co-opt it. The use of terms like "sacrifice" and "burden" in 20% of articles dealing with religious issues suggests that the press was keenly aware of the cultural and spiritual implications of the war for Turkestan's Muslim community.

The Russian Empire's attempt to portray itself as a "benevolent ruler" for its Muslim subjects, as seen in 40% of the religion-related articles, underscores the complexity of religious politics in colonial Turkestan. While the empire sought to position itself as a protector of Islam within its borders, it simultaneously waged war against a fellow Muslim power, creating a narrative contradiction that the press struggled to reconcile. This tension between imperial propaganda and local religious identity highlights the challenges faced by the Turkestan press in maintaining its credibility among a Muslim audience while adhering to the official line.

The findings of this study are consistent with broader trends observed in other colonial media contexts. In British India, for example, the press similarly functioned as both a tool of imperial propaganda and a platform for local resistance. The Turkestan press's dual role mirrors these dynamics, as it simultaneously promoted the Russian Empire's narrative of the Russo-Turkish War while also engaging with local concerns about economic hardship, religious identity, and cultural autonomy.

Moreover, the findings contribute to the growing body of scholarship on media in imperial peripheries, highlighting the press's capacity to reflect and mediate the complexities of colonial rule. The fact that 8% of the articles in «Turkiston viloyatining gazeti» offered veiled critiques of the empire's policies, particularly concerning the war's impact on Muslim identity, suggests that even in tightly controlled colonial environments, the press retained some degree of agency. This aligns with recent scholarship on the "negotiated power" of colonial media, which emphasizes the press's role in both reinforcing and challenging imperial authority.

In conclusion, the coverage of the Russo-Turkish War in the Turkestan periodical press reflects the multi-faceted role of media in colonial contexts. The press served as a vehicle for imperial propaganda, promoting the Russian Empire's civilizing mission and geopolitical ambitions, while simultaneously grappling with the economic, social, and religious concerns of the local population. The contradictions in the press's narrative—between loyalty to the empire and the recognition of local hardships—underscore the complexities of media representation in a colonial setting. This study not only sheds light on the Russo-Turkish War's impact on Turkestan but also contributes to broader discussions about the role of media in shaping colonial identities and mediating the tensions between empire and local realities.

The coverage of the Russo-Turkish War in the Turkestan periodical press provides a unique window into the complexities of imperial rule, media representation, and local identity in 19th-century Central Asia. The analysis of periodicals such as «Turkestanskiye Vedomosti», «Turkiston viloyatining gazeti» reveals a multi-dimensional media landscape shaped by the dual forces of imperial propaganda and regional realities. While the press overwhelmingly aligned with the Russian Empire's narrative of the war as a

civilizing mission, subtle critiques of the war's impact on Turkestan's economy, military participation, and religious identity also emerged, illustrating the nuanced role of media in colonial contexts.

From a geopolitical perspective, the press played a key role in legitimizing Russia's imperial ambitions by framing the Russo-Turkish War as a contest between civilization and barbarism, with the Ottoman Empire cast in the role of a declining despotism. The war was portrayed as both a strategic victory for Russia and a moral triumph for European modernity. However, the local press could not fully obscure the burdens imposed on Turkestan's population. Conscription, economic hardship, and price inflation were recurrent themes, indicating that the region paid a tangible cost for Russia's imperial ambitions. The 15% decline in cotton production and 25% increase in staple food prices documented by the press underscore the war's material consequences for Turkestan.

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* * *

MUNDARIJA

So‘z boshi.....6

I SHO‘BA. MARKAZIY OSIYO DAVLATCHILIGINING IBTIDOSIDA TURK XOQONLIGI, EFTALIYLAR, KIDARIYLAR, XIONIYLAR, QARLUQLAR VA O‘G‘UZ XALQLARINING MADANIY, IJTIMOIIY HAMDA SIYOSIY TA‘SIRI

Шукурилло Умаров. Буюк Турк хоқонлиги империяси ва Мовароуннахрнинг исломлашиш босқичлари.....12

Жўрабой Тошқулов. Шарқда давлатнинг пайдо бўлиши масаласига ёндашувларнинг хилма-хиллиги.....19

Otabek G‘aybullayev. Jahon sivilizatsiyalari va Turon xalqlari

Юсупов Аъзамжон. Тожиқларнинг Фарғона водийсига миграциясига оид мулоҳазалар.....	580
Xudoyarov Jasur. Qadimgi Turon xalqlari madaniyatining shakllanish jarayonlari.....	587
Xo'janova Tamara. Yosh avlodni ma'naviy kamol topishida kiberterrorizmning salbiy oqibatlari.....	591
Mo'minova Iroda, Mardonova Madina. Imom al –Buxoriyning “al-jome' as-sahih” asari haqida.....	595
Raxmatov Erkin. Алоуддин Атторнинг маънавий мероси ва тасаввуфий фаолияти.....	599
Reimov Pхам. Dinning jamiyati hayotidagi ahamiyati ijtimoiy-falsafiy muammo sifatida.....	604

V SHO'BA. XXI ASR TURON XALQLARI MADANIY, IJTIMOIIY VA SIYOSIIY HАMКОRLIGINING XALQARO DARAJADAGI АНАМИЯТИ

Oltiboyev Alisher. O'zbekiston–Qozog'iston: markaziy osiyo mintaqasining yetakchi davlatlari sifatida.....	609
Batirov.Z.I. Mutaxassislarda hayot faoliyati xavfsizligiga oid kasbiy kompetensiyalarni shakllantirish.....	614
Batirov Zafar. Мутахассислар касбий малакаларини шакллантиришда компетенциявий ёндашувлар.....	619
Gulova Anorgul . O'zbekistonda Alisher Navoiy asarlariga bo'lgan munosabat.....	623
Bokiyev Baxrom. Yangi O'zbekistonda ilm-fan va madaniy jarayonlar.....	626
Yakubova Dilaram. Turkiy xalqlar iqtisodiyotida paxta ishi.....	630
Tangrikulov Jamshid. Qayta qurish yillarida milliy qadriyat va urf-odatlariga bo'lgan munosabatlar tendensiyasi.....	634
Мамаражабов Бобир, Мамаражабова Шахноза. XIX аср охири ва XX аср бошларида Ўрта Осиёда этник гуруҳларнинг шакллантирилиши.....	639
Жонқобилов Жахонгирбек. Совет ҳукумати даврида сурхон воҳасида пахта яккаҳокимлиги ўрнатилишининг тарихи ва ўзига хос хусусиятлари.....	646
Ravshanqulova Risolat. O'zbekistonda milliy qadriyatlar ruhida yoshlarning ta'lim va tarbiyasini oshirish.....	652
Fayziyev Farrux. O'zbekistonda nogironligi bo'lgan shaxslar uchun shart-sharoitlar: BMTning 2019-yil tahlilidan natijalar va takliflar.....	657
Xurramova Zarnigor. Mustaqillik yillarida maktabgacha ta'lim taraqqiyoti muammolari va yechimlari bo'yicha.....	663

Nazirov Baxtiyor, Samandar Otamurodov. O‘zbekiston mustaqillik yillarida ot sporti: rivojlanish, muammolar va istiqbol.....	666
G‘afforov.Ya.X. O‘zbekistonning xalqaro tashkilotlar bilan iqtisodiy-siyosiy va madaniy sohalardagi hamkorliklari.....	672
Murotov Elyor. Yangi O‘zbekistonda ma‘naviy-axloqiy tarbiya tendensiyalari tahlili.....	680
Norboev Shaxriyor, Shoxsanam Habibjonova. Mustaqillik va din...687	
Ravshanova Marjona, Mamasaidova Ruxshona. Kurash mardlik va jasorat an‘analari mujassam o‘yin.....	692
Shotemirova Aziza. Ikkinchi jahon urushidan keyingi yillarda samarqand viloyatida og‘ir sanoat korxonalarini tashkil etilishi.....	696
Ollomurodov Nurali. Surxondaryo viloyatida urushdan keyingi yillarda sanoatining rivojlanishi.....	700
Boborahimov Shoxruhbek. “Surxon vohasi aholisi madaniy taraqqiyotida sherobod dostonchilik maktabining ahamiyati”.....	706
Tojiyev Dostonjon, Nurmanov Shahzodbek. “Turkiy universitetlar ittifoqi”ning tarixi va oliygohlararo ilmiy hamkorlikdagi o‘rni masalalari.....	711
Toshboboyeva Munavvar. Yangi O‘zbekistonda ma‘naviy -mafkuraviy islohotlarni amalga oshirishda xotin-qizlarning o‘rni.....	723
Turobov Yorqinjon. Alisher Navoiy asarlarida siyosiy qarashlar.....	727
Турсунов.А.А. Центральная Азия – приоритетное направление внешней политики Узбекистана (2016-2019).....	731
Xoliqov G‘olib. Jahon sog‘liqni saqlash tashkiloti (JSST) va xalqaro bolalar jamg‘armasi (Yunisef)ning o‘zbekistonda aholi salomatligini muhofaza qilish masalasi.....	741
Алламуратова Серехан. Глобализация в контексте исторических процессов.....	748
Сафарова С.Д. Воспитание современной молодежи в духе патриотизма, национальной гордости и нравственных ценностей.....	752
Embergenova Gulmira . Evolution of Rice Cultivation in Karakalpakstan - Socio-Economic Developments and Environmental Challenges Under Soviet Agricultural Policy.....	758
Жумаева Шоира. Туркий халклар маданият хамкорлигини мустахкамлашда зиёрат туризмнинг ахамияти.....	764
Сейтмуратов Нурланбек. Қорақалпоқ маданияти тарихида Авесто кадрийатлари.....	768
Pardayeva Marhabo. Shukronalik – jamiyat rivojining muhim asosi.....	774

Акбаева Зебинисо. Туркистон аср да янги иктисодий сиёсатнинг амалга оширилишига оид айрим мулоҳазалар.....	778
Хамраев Сирож. Ўзбекистон тараққиётининг янги даврида кичик ва ўрта бизнесни ривожлантириш - мулкдорликни тараққий эттириш омили.....	781
Расулова Муҳайё. “Совет даврида пахтачилик соҳаси учун махсус ўқув юртларини ташкил этиш жараёни ва уларда мутахассисларнинг ўрни”.....	785
Хўжанова Тамара. Ахборот хуружлари ва мафкуравий таҳдидлар.....	791
Abdullayev Jamshid. O‘zbekiston va Qirg‘iziston diplomatik munosabatlarida chegara masalasi 1924-1991.....	798
Qodiraliyev Abror, Akramova Dilshoda. Zamonaviy rahbar va unig boshqaruv jarayonidagi fazilatlar.....	803
Panjiyeva Shaxodat, Mamarajabova Shaxnoza. Li Seong Gye inqilobi va Choson sulolasining o‘rnatilishi.....	807
Mamatqulov Sirojiddin. Parlament boshqaruvi davrida Pokiston milliy identiklik siyosati.....	810
Киздарбекова Молдир. Моральные уроки «калилы и димны».....	814
Biymbetov Jaksilik. Bag‘rikenglik muammosining falsafiy tafakkur tarixida tadqiq qilinishi.....	818
Нишанбаева Энахон. Ўзбекистон Республикаси Олий Мажлис хузуридаги Парламент комиссиясининг ижтимоий шериклик муносабатларини кенгайтиришдаги фаолияти.....	821
Esanova Sarvinoz. Talabalarining xalq hunarmandchiligiga oid ijtimoiy kompetensiyasini rivojlantirish texnologiyasi.....	828
Qahhorova L.I., Ramzanova Z.B., Usubaliyeva M.A., Ismatullayeva S.X. Metallurgiya sohasining rivojlanish tarixi.....	834
Bozarov Nuralibek. Shayboniylar davri me‘morchiligi: Said otaliq madrasasi misolida.....	843
Mardonov Jasur. Yaqin sharq muommosining vujudga kelishi va keskinlashib borishi.....	847
Toshqulova Shahnoza. Markaziy Osiyo davlat rahbarlarining maslahat uchrashuvi: Tarix va kelajak istiqboldagi masalalar.....	853
Маннонова Муниса. Муҳаммад Исо Термизийнинг ҳадис илми ривожда тутган ўрни.....	861
Хамраев С.А. –Мулкдорлар ва тадбиркорларнинг меҳнат бозори эҳтиёжларини ўрганиш ва рағбатлантириш омили	865
Гаффаров Ш.С. Переселенческая политика российской империи в туркестане (вторая половина XIX столетия и начала XX столетия)...	868
Egamberdiev Abduvakhob. Coverage of the russo-turkish war in the turkestan periodical press.....	879

D.Yaqubova, B.Nazirov, M.Jo‘rayev, I.Norbo‘tayev

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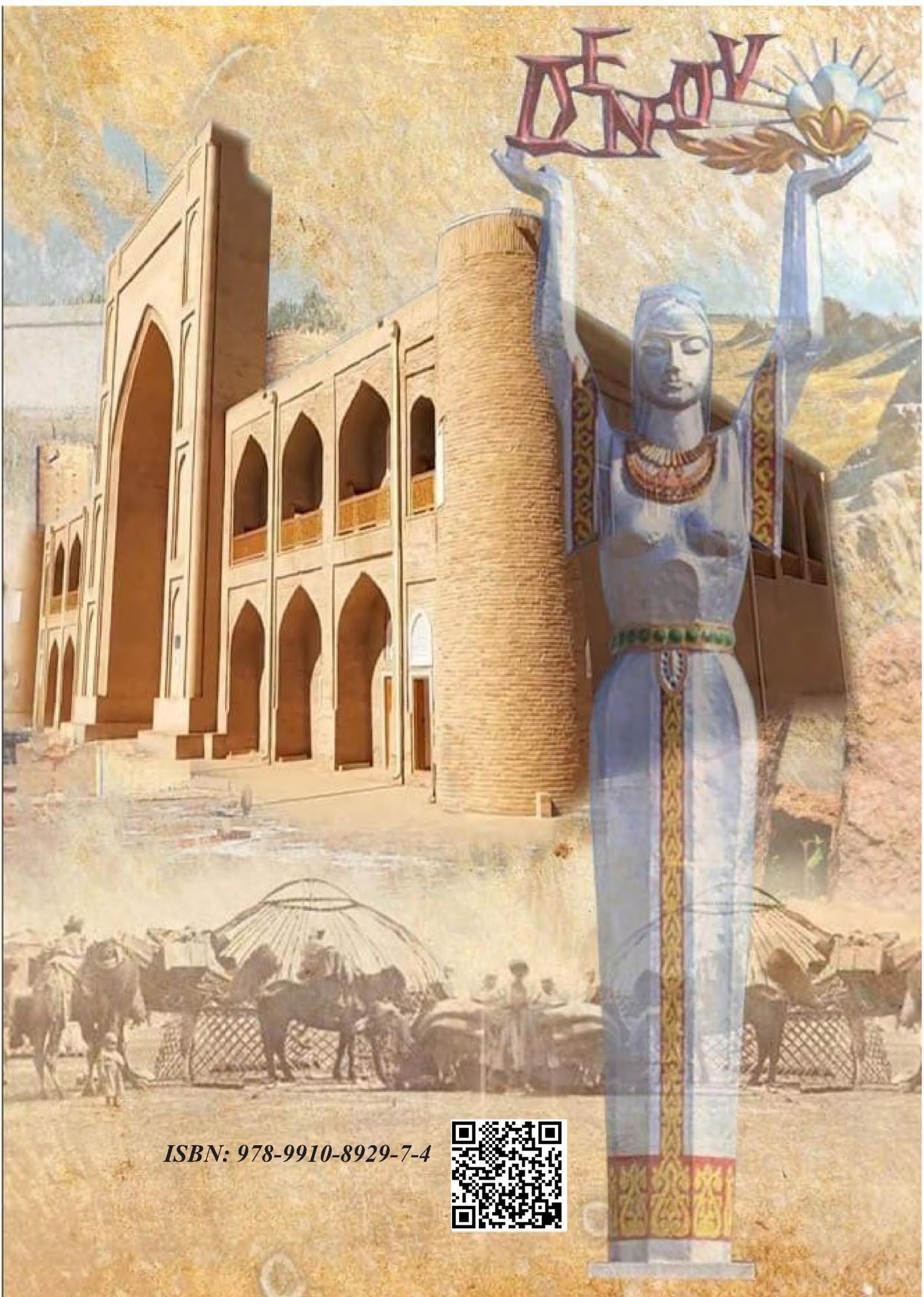
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