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## **FROM THE HISTORY OF THE FORMATION OF THE PERIODICAL PRESS**

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### **Annotation:**

This article provides a comprehensive analysis of the history of the formation of the periodical press from ancient times to its development in Uzbekistan. It covers global processes, from the first methods of transmitting information in ancient Rome to the role of Johannes Gutenberg's invention of the printing press in the development of the press, to the emergence of the first newspapers and magazines in the 17th century. The article also examines in detail the formation of the periodical press in Uzbekistan, in particular, the early publications such as "Turkestanskiye Vedomosti" and the modern press, including the "Taraqqi" newspaper, its role in the national revival, and its changes during the Soviet and independent periods. The article reveals the importance of the periodical press in socio-political, economic and cultural development.

**Keywords:** Periodical press, History of the press, Newspaper, Journal, Printing house, Gutenberg, Turkestan region newspaper, Taraqqi, Modern press, Uzbek press, History of information.

The word press can be used in a narrow and broad sense. In a broad sense, it refers to all types of printed publications: books, newspapers, magazines, documents - all this is called the press, and in a narrow sense, it refers to newspapers and magazines. Its purpose is to instill and shape certain ideas in the minds of the population as a sphere of strong spiritual influence of the existing system. Since the 21st century, the development of the Internet and social networks has formed and developed new areas of the press, while at the same time paving the way for the crisis of the press in the form of printed publications.



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If we briefly and generally dwell on the history of the development of newspapers, in 59 BC, by order of Julius Caesar, reporters were appointed by the state to deliver important political and local news to citizens. They began to collect information about battles, births, deaths, judgments and weddings. Their appearance was in the form of leaflets and bulletins. In the 7th-8th centuries AD, there was a newspaper called "Di Bao" in China, which contained important political and military information and imperial decrees. At that time, it required a lot of money and time to reproduce such newspapers and leaflets.

The age of modern newspapers began in the 15th century. In 1445, the German Johann Gutenberg invented the first printing press that could print in large numbers, and the mass production of newspapers became no longer a problem. From this time on, for five centuries until the beginning of the 21st century, newspapers were the main medium of communication between people and cities, and an important distributor of knowledge and ideas.

The first newspapers were published once a week or every 15 days, and were in small numbers. They mainly printed palace news and commercial news. In the 16th century, a small fee called "gazetta" was paid for written information in Venice. Since the 16th century, each country, city, region, university, academy and organization began to publish its own newspapers and magazines. For example, in 1556 in Venice, the newspaper "Notizie scritte" was published, in 1558 in Cologne, Germany, the 24-page magazine "Michael Ensinger", in 1621 in London, the first newspaper under the name "Sorante" was published regularly.

The first French newspaper In 1631, Theophrastus Renoud, the personal physician and chronicler of King Louis XIII (1586-1653), together with the Parisian booksellers Louis Vendôme and Jean Marpin, founded the periodical "La Gazette". The term "newspaper" became popular after the establishment of this publication. In 1690, the first American newspaper, "Publick Occurrences", was published in Boston. In 1851, the news agency "Reuters" was founded. In 1880, the first photographs appeared in newspapers. In 1903, Alfred Harmsworth founded the first tabloid (daily magazine) in London, the Daily Mirror. Since the 18th century, newspaper production has developed, especially in England, Germany, France, Italy, and the United States, and many socio-political daily newspapers have been



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published in these countries. The first press in Central Asia was published during the colonial period of the Russian Empire. It was during this period that, starting in 1870, the Turkestan Governorate began publishing two newspapers: Turkestanskije vedomosti (Turkestan Vedomosti) and Turkestan Viloyatining Gazeti (the latter in Uzbek). These newspapers were important steps in the development of Uzbek journalism. In addition, more than 100 local newspaper types were published until 1917.

In 1890-1907, the newspapers "Okraina" and "Russky Turkistan" also operated. The above-mentioned newspapers were published in Russian. They did not protect the interests of the local population, but rather of officials and entrepreneurs of Russian nationality in Turkestan. They differed in that they criticized the problems and concerns of the local population and sought solutions to them.

The emergence of a truly national press in Uzbekistan is associated with the newspaper "Taraqqiy" published in Tashkent on June 27, 1906. This day is celebrated in our country as the Day of Press and Mass Media Workers. After the February Revolution in Russia in 1917, newspapers such as "Turk eli", "Najot", "Turon", "Ulug' Turkistan" were created to awaken the national interests and identity of our country, and during their short period of activity, active propaganda work was carried out.

However, after the October Revolution of 1917, all newspapers published by local patriots during this period were banned, accused of being "counter-revolutionary". In their place, publications that served the interests of the ruling regime appeared. One such newspaper was "Nasha Gazeta", which began to be published in April 1917. This newspaper appeared as one of the first propagandists of the socialist regime. For example, in April 1919 the name of the newspaper was changed to "Izvestia", in 1922 to "Turkestanskaya Pravda", and in November 1924 to "Pravda Vostoka", and during the Soviet period it became an organ of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan, the Supreme Council of the Uzbek SSR and the Council of Ministers. Currently, the newspaper is an organ of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

After the establishment of the Uzbek SSR in 1925, newspapers were given great importance in conducting political and ideological propaganda. From this period,



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publications such as "Kyzyl Yulduz", "Yosh Leninchi", "Batrak", "Lenin Uchquni", "Madaniy Involvement", "Komsomoles Vostoka", "Uzbekistanskaya Pravda", "Pioner Vostoka" appeared, aimed at various segments of the local population. In general, during the Soviet period, the press sector took on a new look, now this sector is financed by the state and local authorities, and the publication of newspapers in all newly formed districts was also established.

During the years of independence, great attention has been paid to comprehensively and scientifically accurate coverage of the history of Uzbekistan, based on historical evidence. The history of Uzbekistan, which is an integral part of world history, is significant not only for its antiquity, but also for the fact that its long-term historical processes have had a great impact on the processes of world historical development.

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