

HISTORY OF BUKHARA PRESS AND ITS ACTIVITY

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Abstract: In the article The emergence of the press in Bukhara and the development of the sector during the years of independence are analyzed historically. It is analyzed that today the press has become an information system that freely writes and promotes the achievements and shortcomings in the socio-economic, political, spiritual and educational spheres of the country .

Keywords: Mass media activities, "Bukhara news", "Free Bukhara", "Bukhara proletarian", "Bukhara truth".

Аннотация: В статье исторически проанализировано возникновение прессы в Бухаре и развитие отрасли в годы независимости. Проанализировано, что сегодня пресса стала информационной системой, которая свободно пишет и пропагандирует достижения и недостатки в социально-экономической, политической, духовно-образовательной сферах страны.

Ключевые слова: Деятельность СМИ, «Бухарские новости», «Свободная Бухара», «Бухарский пролетарий», «Бухарская правда».

Annotatsiya: Maqolada Buxoroda matbuotning paydo bo'lishi va istiqlool yillarida sohaning rivojlanishi masalalari tarixiy jihatdan tahlil qilinadi. Bugungi kunda matbuot mamlakatdagi ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy, siyosiy, ma'naviy-ma'rifiy sohadagi yutuqlar va kamchiliklarni emin-erkin yozadigan hamda targ'ib qiladigan axborot tizimiga aylangani tahlil etilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: Ommaviy axborot vositalari faoliyati, "Buxoro axbori", "Ozod Buxoro", "Buxoro proletari", "Buxoro haqiqati".

Bukhara has a three-thousand-year-old ancient history. This land was the cradle of saints, thinkers, scholars, scholars, scientists, intellectuals, statesmen and public figures, as well as devotees who fought for national liberation. Many rare works were written by scholars and thinkers who lived on this land. The first printing press appeared in Bukhara during the colonial period of the Russian Empire. This paragraph of the study analyzes the issues of the emergence of the press in Bukhara and the development of the industry during the years of independence from a historical perspective.

The government of the Bukhara People's Soviet Republic, the Central Committee of the Bukhara Communist Party and, on the initiative of Faizulla Khodzhaev, the Central Press under the All-Union Central Executive Committee of the RSFSR, the Turkcentropechat, established in Tashkent on April 5, 1919, and the "Turkrosta" department of the Russian Telegraph Agency participated in the organization of mass media in Bukhara. In October 1920, the press apparatus of the Bukhara SSR was established. This press organ operated in accordance with the Regulations of the Press Bureau of the Turkestan Central Executive Committee.

In October 1920, the Bukhara Telegraph Agency was founded. Its wall newspapers "Jarchi" in the Muslim language and "Kundalik" in Russian covered the news that was happening in the BSSR, Russia and Turkestan. Faizulla Khodzhaev directly supervised the organization of these newspapers and the information agencies "Bukhrosta" and "BukhTA". In particular, his services in creating the printing base of the BSSR are particularly noteworthy. With the direct participation of F. Khodzhaev, state printing houses No. 1 and 2 were established in Old Bukhara and New Bukhara (Kagan). They began publishing newspapers, magazines, leaflets, books and posters.

Later, newspapers with different names such as "Bukhara News", "Ozod Bukhara", "Bukhara Proletari", "Bukhara Haqiqi" were published in Bukhara. Those who made a great contribution to the formation of the Bukhara press include Fayzulla Khojaev, Said Ahrori, Abdurauf Fitrat, Abdulhamid Sulaymon oglu Chulpon, Abbas Aliyev, Qori Yuldash Pulatov, Mahmud Badali, Ziyos Usmani, Astanakul Abdukayum oglu, Abdusalom Niyozov, Alo Kamolov and others. Said Ahrori, the first representative of the Bukhara school of journalism, founded an independent press during those difficult and difficult years of the Soviet dictatorship, regularly publishing "Bukhara News" 2-3 times a week in 3-5 thousand copies.

These include the magazines "Bilim Uchkuni" (Spark of Knowledge), which began to be published in April 1922, "Kyzyl Nayza" (Kyzyl Nayza) of the United Military Course in Uzbek, "Shkola i Zhizn" (School and Life) published in Russian, the newspaper "Najot" (Spark) in Persian, the magazines "Maorif va Kultury" (Education and Salvation) published in 1923 by the Bukhara educational institution. It is possible to mention the youth press published in various cities and villages of the BSSR. For example, in 1922, the Komsomol newspaper "Yosh inkybolchi" (Young Innovator) was published in New Bukhara (Kagan), and the magazines "Yosh kuch" (Young Power) and "Yuniy proletariy" (Young Proletarian) in Bukhara, and the newspaper "Kovshun Yoshlari" (Youth of Kovshun) by the youth of the village of Kovshun. The newspapers "Jayhun Akhbari" (News) of the Bukhara Telegraph Agency, "Bukharskaya Pravda" (Turkestanskaya Pravda) published by the Bukhara branch, and the magazine "Bukhara Genushchi" (Life of Bukhara) played a great role in explaining government policy to the population.

In the Uzbek SSR, the signature of Faizulla Khodzhaev can be found more often on the pages of the press organ published in the 20s-30s of the 20th century than on the activities of the editorial staff. The publicist, who held senior and responsible positions, never forgot his journalistic profession for a moment. He was proud of this profession. It is no coincidence that in the questionnaire issued for delegates to the 15th Congress of the All-Union Communist Party (Bolsheviks) and filled out by F. Khodzhaev himself on December 1, 1927, he proudly wrote his profession as "journalist."

In the late 1920s, the activities of free creative people in Uzbekistan began to be tightly controlled by the Bolsheviks. Strict censorship was established in the press. The former national press was replaced by newspapers and magazines promoting communist ideology. Every free thought expressed in the press was analyzed by the Bolsheviks. Any article or work calling for the development of national consciousness was met with fierce opposition from the Bolsheviks.

Jahongir Ismailov, chairman of the Bukhara regional branch of the Creative Union of Journalists of Uzbekistan, has prepared a book collection dedicated to the 90th anniversary of the newspaper "Bukharanoma". The first chapters of the book describe the history of this publication, which was born in the 1920s as a successor to the newspapers "Kutulish" and "Uchkun", which were the press organs of the fighters against the amir's tyranny, and was published under the names "Bukhara News", "Ozod Bukhara" and "Bukhara Proletari". The author of the work, Said Ahrori, Abdulhamid Chulpon, Ziyos Usmani, Astanakul Abdukayum ugli, Qori Yuldash Pulatov, Kasim Sorokin, Abdusalom Niyozov, tried to show through concrete examples how this newspaper, edited by such freedom-loving intellectuals as Ostanakul Abdukayum ugli, quickly became a favorite publication of the people of the oasis and a platform for free thought.

The Bukhara regional press also served the interests of the party during the "Reconstruction" period. Employees loyal to the communist regime were appointed to leadership positions. Akhmadjon Niyazmurodov, a journalist and publicist who worked at that time, expressed the following thoughts in his treatise: "The "reconstruction" in the press reached such a level that one of the employees who was raised in our team and rose to leadership, although he did not fully

understand the essence of the work and its roots, tried to present himself as a business man and looked for obvious mistakes in each issue of the newspaper. Almost every day he would contact the leadership by phone and curse at them about spelling mistakes, the misplacement of some information and news, the fact that such and such a leader had attended a meeting or a banquet, and sometimes he would criticize in his own way why there were so many condolences on the pages of the newspaper. No matter what we say, this "pragmatist" who understands "reconstruction" in his own way will work within the framework of what he knows, has learned, and has been taught by his "teachers." Therefore, we would remain silent, adhering to the principle that it is not polite to teach reason to the dishonest."

After the Republic of Uzbekistan achieved the freedom and independence it had dreamed of for centuries, many newspapers and magazines were renamed and new newspapers were founded. They began to implement new valuable systems, such as the national idea, multi-party system, the desire to build a just and legal democratic state, the protection of individual rights, the establishment of equal relations with the countries of the world, the privatization of part of state and public property, the stimulation of citizens' creative activity, increased attention to spiritual values, the transition to a market economy, and other similar measures. Undoubtedly, such important measures renewed the content and form of newspapers.

Thanks to independence, the process of newspaper printing in the Bukhara region accelerated, and the printing base reached the level of the most developed countries in the world. It is worth noting the extremely high quality of the product. Before the modern printing of newspapers, workers in the field performed rather complex tasks. For example, letters were typed on a linotype machine, each row in the columns was cast in lead, images were transferred to a metal cliché after several stages of chemical treatment in the zincography workshop, materials supplied from the center were transmitted for hours on a teletype, pages were manually placed on a metal mold one by one by a metronpager (a printing house worker who prepares newspaper pages on a teller), and the columns, and sometimes between the rows, were filled with veneers of various sizes, which, from today's point of view, seem very archaic. In order for the newspaper to become ready, in addition to the editorial office, at least fifteen to twenty employees of the printing house also worked hard. The next day, the pages on the teller were read again, and the sheets and rulers were thrown into separate boxes for reuse depending on the size, the lead castings were melted down, and the next issue of the newspaper was prepared. In the meantime, if one of the machines was out of order, worry would be added to worry. Currently, all processes, except copying and printing of newspaper pages, are performed in the editorial office itself, on a computer.

Currently, 2 regional newspapers ("Bukharanoma" and "Bukharaskiy vestnik"), 11 district newspapers, and 1 city newspaper ("Bukhara Akshomi") are published in the Bukhara region. 9 network newspapers are also published in the region. "Bukharanoma" is the socio-political newspaper of the Bukhara regional administration. It is published in the Uzbek language twice a week in Bukhara. In 1995, the 75th anniversary of the first issue of the newspapers "Bukhara Haqiqi" and "Bukharaskiy Vestnik" was celebrated by Bukhara journalists.

In the early years of independence, the third page of each issue of "Bukhara Haqiqatii", which was considered the official newspaper of the region, was dedicated to news and information in the Tajik language. The Tajik pages provided important information about the history of Bukhara, the construction work during the Samanid dynasty, the education system at the Mir Arab Madrasah, master artists, and the work of craftsmen.

The article, titled "The Tajik Press," describes the history of the Bukhara press, the hard work of specialists in the field, issues of cooperation with journalists in Tajikistan in the mass media system, and the regular coverage of news from the political arena.

Since December 1999, the newspaper "Bukhara Haqiqat" has been published under the name "Bukharanoma". After the Republic of Uzbekistan gained independence, the newspaper "Bukharanoma" has radically changed in form and content, trying to cover the life of the Bukhara region better than ever. The newspaper has supplements "Bukhara News" and "Bukhara Football". The circulation of the newspaper is 6,000 copies (2015). The 100th anniversary of the newspapers "Bukharanoma" and "Bukhara Gazette" was widely celebrated in Bukhara in June 2020. The newspaper "Bukharanoma" delivers important news to the population quickly and qualitatively. In addition to the printed circulation of the newspaper, an electronic version has also been launched.

"Bukharskiy Vestnik" ("Bukhara News") is a socio-political newspaper of the Bukhara regional administration. It is published in Russian twice a week in Bukhara. It was first published in Bukhara on January 5, 1920 under the name "Izvestia" ("News"). Since 1958 it has been published under the names "Krasnaya Bukhara" ("Red Bukhara"), since 1970 "Soviet Bukhara" ("Soviet Bukhara"), and then from 1991 to 1999 under the names "Bukharskie Izvestia" ("Bukhara News"). At various times, the newspaper was edited by G.Ya. Krakowskiy, S.V. Bondarenko, V.G. Popov and others. "Bukharskiy Vestnik" was the leading press organization that promoted communist ideology in the Bukhara region during the Soviet regime. During the period of independence, there was a sharp change in the political orientation, content and content of the articles. "Bukhara Bulletin" reflects on its pages the creative work that took place in the Bukhara region during the years of independence, promotes the domestic and foreign policy of our state among the Russian-speaking population. Circulation - 1237 copies (2015).

During the celebrations of the 100th anniversary of the newspapers "Bukharanoma" and "Bukharskiy Vestnik", 300 million soums were allocated from the overfulfilled part of the regional local budget for the second quarter of 2020 to financially support the editorial staff of these publications. This event was a major event in the last 30-40 years of the history of the media in the Bukhara region.

The names of the long-standing newspapers "Bukhoronoma" and "Bukharsky Vestnik" have changed several times since their inception. The change of generation of journalists was not without pain. However, the tradition of faithfulness to such important features as intolerance to shortcomings, strong journalistic speech, and determination has been preserved in the press publications of Bukhara region.

It is important to strengthen effective cooperation with the newspapers "Bukharanoma" and "Bukharskiy Vestnik", as well as with all the press and mass media. It is worth noting the role of the press service operating under the regional administration in widely promoting the essence of the work carried out by the Bukhara regional administration. The press conferences organized by it and which have become a tradition are of great importance for journalists in covering the most pressing issues in the life of the region in a deep and open spirit.

In the material entitled "World fame of the names of Bukhara" and "Bukhari" published on November 20, 2019, in issues 94-95 of "Bukharanoma" newspaper, the names awarded to Bukharai, as well as the rich history of the city, which made an incomparable contribution to world civilization, were specially recognized. The specific internal culture, customs and traditions of the people of Bukhara are described based on specific sources.

Another advantage of "Bukharanoma" is that almost every issue of it contains articles about current issues, especially spiritual losses. It is noteworthy that everyone from the newspaper's editor to the public relations correspondent pays attention to this issue, and that the newspaper plays an important role in raising the younger generation as spiritually mature people.

Bukhara press cannot be imagined without 11 district newspapers. The newspaper plays an important role in covering socio-economic and cultural processes in the districts. Also, many problems in the social sphere of the districts, including health care, education system, family

relations, etc., came to the editor's attention. These problems were studied and covered in the newspaper.

Among the districts of the Bukhara region, Gijduvan district is considered a leader in journalism. The editorial office of the newspaper "Kolkhoz khiqati" (Farm Fact), located in three rooms in the inner courtyard of Abdurashidboy, who was captured on August 17, 1931, and the various genres of materials published by them on the pages of the newspaper, served the politics of its time. The newspaper "Kolkhoz khiqati" was first published in 1931 in 1250 copies, in 1932 in 5200 copies, and in 1937 in 10000 copies.

Members of the editorial board of the newspaper "Bukhara Haqiqatii" visited the Zhandor district on June 23, 1999. The district governor, B. Obidov, received journalists and informed them about the successes achieved by Zhandor grain and cotton farmers in the eighth year of independence, as well as how accumulated social problems are being solved. The journalists visited the district labor camps, got acquainted with the progress of grain harvesting and cotton growing, studied the work of public education and cultural institutions, and studied the problems of organizing peasant farms and working with troubled families.

In his congratulatory message on the Day of Press and Mass Media Workers, the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev expressed the following opinion: "Our people are well aware of and highly appreciate the selfless work you, the press, are doing to establish democratic values in our society, ensure the constitutional rights of our citizens in the field of information, and provide timely and accurate information about socio-political processes and events taking place in the world and in our country."

In an environment where social networks and their readers are growing, it is important for periodicals to maintain their place in the information space. But this is not easy to do. To do this, they need to speak from the hearts of people, to become more open-minded and less formal.

The lack of talented young people is a special problem in the press of Bukhara region. The average age of press workers in the region is 45-48 years. Since 2001, attention has been paid to computer typing, pagination and offset printing of newspapers. By this time, polygraphic execution of publications became different. After the editorial offices of Karakol and Gijduvon district newspapers were typed and paged, they were sent to the regional printing house via electronic communication and started printing. The editorial offices of Vobkent and Shofirkon district newspapers also adopted the same method. In this way, the process of transferring the editorial offices of all districts to the computer since 2001 was completed.

The press also gave wide scope to the promotion of Islamic culture, theory, history and laws. The large-scale articles, radio broadcasts and television programs about the great Sufi scholars Imam Bukhari, Hakim at-Termizi, Khoja Abdukhaliq Gijduvani, Bahauddin Naqshband and a number of other historical figures, great sages, in particular, Sahibkiran Amir Temur aroused great interest in the public. All this indicates that the Uzbek press has gotten rid of the previous vices of "red-handedness", has become healthy, has become popular and open. This can be said to be a clear evidence that the mass media is taking steps towards democratization.

The Uzbek people have always listened to the voice of the press with special respect. That is why they have respected specialists in the field, journalists. Because the mass media bring enlightenment, spirituality into people's hearts and homes, and enlighten people's minds. The role of the mass media is important not only in the republic, but also in the region in further accelerating socio-economic development, educating the population, especially youth, in the spirit of national and universal values, and forming a national ideology. The role of the mass media in Uzbekistan is also incomparable in the formation of a single family of more than 130 nations and ethnic groups, the Uzbek people, and in their peaceful and harmonious coexistence. It is the honorable duty of journalists to deeply instill in the minds of citizens the spirit of courage and

self-sacrifice in achieving the great and noble goal of building a free and prosperous homeland, as well as instilling in young people the spirit of courage and self-sacrifice.

In short, the growing number of publishing houses, printing houses, newspapers and magazines of various names, and electronic media undoubtedly expands the opportunities of the pen. Great changes are taking place in the field of the press in the Republic of Uzbekistan, including in the Bukhara region. In the modern era, based on advanced achievements of science and technology, modern information and communication technologies, one can be informed about the news and information that has happened in any part of the world at the same time. Concepts such as computers, mobile phones, satellite communications, the Internet, e-mail, telegrams, and websites have emerged. All of the above fundamental changes are certainly explained by the achievement of independence, the fact that Uzbekistan has turned its face to the world, and the special attention and care of the country's leader to the sector.

The Bukhara regional press has entered a completely new stage of development, both in terms of development and quality. Under the Soviet regime, the press was deprived of the opportunity to honestly write about the national disease. During this period, the press served only the interests of the party. Today, the press has become an information system that freely writes and promotes the achievements and shortcomings of the country in the socio-economic, political, spiritual and educational spheres.

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