

HISTORY OF PRINTING IN TURKISTAN (UZBEKISTAN)

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Abstract: This article discusses the history of printing in Turkestan. Information is provided on the procedure and powers of the first book publication, opening of printing houses and establishment of press works.

Keywords: publication, printing, a printing house, printing press, lithography, typo-lithography, printing industry.

In 1868, a great Russian zoologist, zoogeographer and traveler, N.A. Seversov, one of the first explorers of Turkestan, started publishing books in Central Asia. It was founded with the publication of the book "Memories of the land on the peaks of Chu and Norin and the roads leading from it to (former) Chinese Turkestan". The scientist's book was published in a printing house opened under the headquarters of the military district. In March 1871, this printing house published the first book written in Uzbek - "Calendar" compiled by Sh.M.Ibrohimov, the editor of "Turkestan region newspaper".

H.Shamsi reported that after Tashkent, book printing began in Samarkand.¹ The first printing house of Samarkand began with the initiative of Colonel Poltaranov, who moved his printing house from Ashgabat to Samarkand. Nemathon Hajiyeu, one of the workers who worked in the printing house, said that at that time, the printing house did not print books, but printed office notebooks and documents of enterprises. Printing press workers worked for 10-12 hours. Nematkhon Hajiyeu took part in the strike in 1905 and demanded to reduce working hours to 8 hours. At that time, 2 people worked in the typesetting department of the printing house, and 50-60 people worked in lithography. The reason is that many religious books were printed.

The second half of the 19th century at the beginning of the 20th century, there were 19 large and small printing houses in Samarkand. K.M.Fyodorov printing house was founded in 1899. The first product of this printing house was "Announcements and telegrams sheet of Samarkand". In 1899, Georgy Demurov from Baku started lithography. This printing house would later become the largest typo-lithography in the city. In 1903, after the merger of Demurov lithography and Naim Abramovich Kugel stamp-engraver printing house, this printing house was called "Demurov typo-lithography" until 1908.

In addition to these, there was a printing house of the Vasiliev brothers and a Sliyanov typo-lithography. In 1907, the Ignatov brothers' printing house merged with the Sliyanov and Gazarov printing houses. This printing house also joined the Demurov typo-lithography and became a large polygraph base. Demurov, who first printed tea labels in his own lithography, published the Russian newspaper "Samarkand" in 1904. The owner of the printing house, Georgy Ivanovich, lived in Tbilisi. Its printing works were carried out by Karapet Khristoforovich Sliyanov. About one hundred and fifty workers worked in typo-lithography.

¹ Shamsiy Husayn. Matbaachilik va uning qisqacha tarixi. – Toshkent: O'znashr, 1930. – B.50-52.

In the 1910s, Mahmudhoda Behbudi opened his own publishing house called "Nashriyoti Behbudiya". In 1913, he translated Fitrat's "Bayonoti sayyohi Hindi" into Russian and published it. Creates and prints a map of Turkestan.²

At that time, there were 30 printing houses in the Fergana Valley, fourteen of them in Kokand, four in Yangi Margilon, four in Andijan, and ten in Namangan.³

Lithography, established in 1908 by the progressive Ishaqkhan Ibrat, occupies a special place among the printing houses opened by representatives of the local nation. Ishaqkhan Ibrat was in Ufa and Orenburg in 1908 and bought a lithographic machine manufactured in 1901 from a printer from Orenburg on the condition that he would pay for it within ten years. He brought lithography equipment with great difficulty from Orenburg to Kokand by train, and from Kokand to Torakorgan on camels.

As a result of the expansion of the needs of the printing press, lithography was moved to the city of Namangan in 1910 and converted into type-lithography. The daily growth of the Namangan printing house has led to the increase of book stores in cities and villages. "Since 1910, thirteen bookstores have been opened in Namangan, two in Pop, two in Chust, and one in Yangikurgan. Books printed in "Matbayi Ishaqiya" are sold at low prices in these shops.

The second printing house in Namangan is the Husayn Makayev printing house, where religious and literary books are printed. After October, newspapers, announcements, propaganda papers, works of Soviet offices were printed in this printing house.

According to H.Shamsi, there was also a lithograph of Azim Khoja in Kokand. Azim Khoja from Margilon, on his way back from a pilgrimage, entered one of Bombay's stone printing houses and learned the art of book publishing. In 1887, he brought with him the tools necessary for lithography. Because he brought them without the permission of the governor, he and his sons secretly publish religious books in Kokand and sell them at a low price. Soon the printing house catches fire and its equipment burns. The rest will be confiscated by the governor.

The opening of printing houses and establishment of press works in Bukhara began in 1883. Some literature mentions that the first printing house in Bukhara was opened in 1894 by Levin, a Jew. Mulla Muhsin, who returned from the pilgrimage to Bukhara in 1884, brought lithography equipment from India earlier than the Levin printing house. In his printing house "Haftiyak", "Aqeed" and Rumi's "Spiritual Masnavi" were published.

In the first decree "On State Publishing", which was adopted by the Soviet government on January 11, 1918, it was indicated that it is necessary to immediately start wide publishing activities in the country. According to the decree, the Party and Soviet bodies of Turkestan attached great importance to the organization of publishing in the country. A special resolution "On Publishing" was adopted at the first session of the Communist Party of Turkestan.

In accordance with the decision of the 5th Congress of the Soviets of Turkestan, the People's Commissariat for National Affairs, established under the Council of People's Commissars of the Turkestan ASSR, was assigned the task of carrying out agitation and propaganda work among the population. According to the "Regulations on the National People's Commissariat for National Affairs", the Commissariat shall have a publishing house that publishes newspapers, revolutionary socialist literature, and scientific works in a language that is understandable to the public, depending

² Mahmudxo'ja Behbudi. Tanlangan asarlar. – Toshkent: Ma'naviyat. 1999, - B.13.

³ Boboxonov V. O'zbek matbaasi tarixidan. – Toshkent: G'afur G'ulom nomidagi adabiyot va san'at nashriyoti, 1979. – B.103-107.

on the capabilities of each nation. In March 1918, the USSR adopted a decree "On the nationalization of printing and lithography". By May 1918, 20 printing enterprises were nationalized. The People's Commissariat for National Affairs published brochures, flyers, and invitations. In these, the policy of the Communist Party was explained, and government decrees and decisions were propagated.

Along with the People's Commissariat for National Affairs, other commissariats and institutions started publishing. On November 15, 1918, the Press Bureau was established under the Central Executive Committee of Turkestan, and in December, its publishing department was established, and it was entrusted with the overall management of the printing industry. By mid-May, the department printed 59 brochures, flyers and posters in Russian. The publishing department started to organize book sales in Turkestan ASSR.

The main task of the publishing house was to publish educational and pedagogical literature. Due to the lack of textbooks in the local language, school education was delayed. In the early years, mainly translated works were published. Gruber's "Elementary Geography", Valishev's "Arithmetic Textbook", and T.N.Kori-Niyazi's "Tabiyot Parcha" were the first published works.

On May 21, 1919, the Central Executive Committee of the All-Union approved the decision "On the State Publishing House". From now on, management of publishing houses and publishing of books by private individuals was entrusted to a single state body. In October 1919, on the basis of this regulation, the Council of Culture and Education of the Republic of Turkestan adopted a decision "On the establishment of the State Publishing House". It was approved as a State Publishing House in March 1920.

The State Publishing House of Turkestan has been given broad powers to organize the work of publishing houses in the republic. It also includes Turksentropechat.

On November 16, 1920, the All-Union Central Executive Committee and the Turkestan Commission of the Central Committee of the CPSU held a meeting of representatives of newspapers, magazines and publishers in Tashkent. A special department was established under the Turkestan ASSR Commissariat of Education to manage them.

At the end of 1920, the collegium of the People's Commissariat of Education decided to speed up the work of reorganizing publishing works. In order to establish a strict order in the publication, the Turkestan State Publishing House was assigned the task of reviewing the list of all materials to be printed. After that, from large books to small orders, they went through the State Publishing House, not the printing department as before.

According to the instructions of the agitation and propaganda department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Turkestan, no publication will be published until the State Publishing House gives permission.

Turkdavnashr began to systematically publish Marxist, promotional and educational literature on a national scale.

There are also publishing departments under various agencies, which sign contracts with the printing houses of the state publishing house.

In 1921, the activities of the Turkestan State Publishing House expanded, and it began to provide books and brochures to the people's republics of Bukhara and Khorezm. In the middle of 1923, Turkestan State Publishing House was reorganized and named Central Asia State Publishing House. Due to the demarcation of the nation-state and the establishment of new republics in the country, the Central Asian state publishing house was reorganized.

On February 3, 1925, the charter of "Uzdavnashr" was approved. This day is the day of establishment of the publishing house. The first book published in the publishing house was the

"Manifesto of the Communists" translated by Abdulla Awlani. After that, F.Khojyev, T.Riskulov, N.Torakulov, A.Ikromov, Y.Okhunboboev and other statesmen dedicated to issues such as the economic life of the republic, the development of cotton cultivation, the improvement of industry, literature, art books on the issues of at were published. In 1925-1935, Uzdavnashr mainly published books in six directions: educational literature, socio-economic, artistic, agricultural, children's and adolescent literature, and pictorial printed products. Uzdavnashr remained the only state publishing house in the republic until the mid-1930s.

In 1964, Uzdavnashr was named "Uzbekistan" publishing house.

In the late 1950s, the number of publishing houses in the republic was 7, and in the 1970s and 1980s, there were more than 10. As a result, "Uzdavnashr" was left with the task of publishing mainly socio-political literature, partly on production, technology and agriculture.

By 1989-1990, there was a shortage of paper, cardboard and similar materials imported from Russia. In the years of independence, it became more acute. The structural structure of the publishing house changed during the transition to the market economy. Instead of eight editorial offices, two editorial offices were established. Work was also carried out in new directions in the field of book sales.

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