



THE INTRODUCTION OF NEW TECHNIQUES IN PRINTING AND PUBLISHING HOUSES OF BUKHARA (1920-1924 YEARS)

Annotation:

The article deals with the scientific observation through the analysis of sources about new techniques and equipment that served the development of printing and publishing in the BPSR from 1920 to 1924.

Keywords:

Calligraphy, printing-house, publishing-house, electro – lithotypography, electrical equipment, syncography, muslim shrift, bookcase, Ampere, horsepower, machine, press, foreign book printing.

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Introduction.

The reforms in all aspects of life in the Republic of Uzbekistan create a solid foundation for the economic, social and cultural growth of our country. Among the discoveries that are the product of human thinking, the place and role of inventions in the field of technology is incomparable. Continuous development of society cannot be imagined without technical changes. Addressing the deputies of the Oliy Majlis on December 28, 2018, the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Miromonovich Mirziyoyev paid special attention to the improvement of active investments and the introduction of advanced technology to our country, one of the important factors of social and economic development of Uzbekistan.

In the first half of the 16th-19th centuries, when the khanates ruled the Central Asian region, for a long time in the agriculture, handicrafts and trade sectors, labour tools, traditional means of technique and vehicles (horses, camels, mules) were exploited. Consequently, it lead us to lag behind the developing process of the world.

As it is known from the long history of mankind bt the time the printing presses were invented , books were written by calligraphers manually. It took a long time to create a book, and it involved the work of many specialists, such as a cover maker, a page maker, a book maker, a leather maker with a calligrapher. With the establishment of stone printing houses, books were published in printed form, liflets, posters, invitationsand others were also printed in these printing houses. Historical studies show that stone printing presses appeared earlier in Turkey (Ottoman Empire), Iran and Egypt from Eastern countries, but Turkestan started making use of it 50 years after them. Lithography (lithography) came to the Khanate of Khiva from Iran in 1874. Khan of Khiva Muhammad Rahim Khan II Feruz (1864-1910) bought a stone printing press from Iran and made it possible to print thousands of books in the Khanate¹. Researcher M.Z. Orziyev writes that the first private lithography shops were established in Bukhara Emirate in 1884-1886, and lithography was brought to Bukhara by merchants and tourists

¹ Ernazarov.F.A. XIX- asr oxiri – XX-asr boshlarida Xiva xonligidagi madaniy hayot. Tarix fan. ilm. dar. olish uchun dis.avtoreferati. –Toshkent- 2005. –B .16.



such as Mulla Mukhsin, Mulla Ahmad, Haji Azimboy. Later, in 1894, the Levin's printing house was opened in New Bukhara (Kogon), and in 1901, the Obidjon Mahmudov's printing house was established². The first government printing house in Bukhara Emirate was opened after the emir's manifesto in April 1917 and existed for a short time, from the spring of 1917 to March 1918 (until the Kolesov incident). This printing house, located on the site of the old Emirate Park. It was under poor conditions until the fall of 1920, when the government of the USSR took measures to put it into operation and provide it with modern equipment and specialists. First of all, there were no typists, engineer-technicians, and necessary equipment to start the printing press. Therefore, in the fall of 1921, the government sent the secretary of the newspaper "Kizil Sharq" and the conductor of the military department of the train M. K. Budailov, Habibullin, on the "Kizil Sharq" propaganda train that came from the Center to Turkestan. Budailov entrusted the Habibullins with the task of setting up a printing house, publishing house and press in Bukhara. M.K. Budailov, who is from the Magadshi district of Tatarstan, and who knows Uzbek, Arabic, Russian, and Kyrgyz languages well, graduated from the 1st Kazan typist and printing school. He provided the abandoned Bukhara Emirate printing house with equipment, Muslim font and typesetters; he showed enthusiasm in bringing journalists. M.K. Budailov worked as the director of the first state publishing house of the BPSR in Bukhara³.

If we go back a bit in the history of events, in 1917-1918, during the technical equipment of the Bukhara stone printing house, the Tashkent branch of the Russian company "General electric Company" presented a dynamo that could amplify two types of electric current. According to the archival document, these dynamos could work at a constant electric current of 260 amperes, 115 volts, 300 current, 1100 turnovers per minute, 460 mm in diameter, 250 mm in width, and 7100 rubles.

The second type of dynamo has 20 horsepower, 174 amperes, 1320 turnovers per minute, the length of the pulley is 400 mm, the width is 200 mm and cost 4500 rubles⁴. Information about the fact that 50 percent of the price of these dynamos is paid in advance, and the rest is paid by money transfer through "Russian-Asian Bank" during the process of documenting, discussions aimed at turning typolithography into electronic typolithography with these electrical equipment are included in archival documents. One of the documents shows that the Bukhara printing house received a 260-amp, 115-volt dynamo along with its pulley, rheostat, voltmeter-ammeter. In our opinion, the work of technically equipping the stone printing house has not been completed⁵. First, these new electrical equipment were expensive, secondly, the government could not transfer the necessary funds to the bank account of "Rus-Asia Bank" in time, and thirdly, the "General Electric Company" which had participated in the delivery of technical equipment. ", "Lediyeu and Shukin" firm and its representative, businessman Malinovskys, had disputes and disagreements on the issue of payment and indebtedness. In his report, engineer Malinovsky informed the authorities that he paid 28,426 rubles and owed 7,000 rubles for the equipment that was purchased⁶. The fact that electrotechnical equipment which was brought to the Bukhara printing house until the years of the USSR government means that a lot of experience has been accumulated in this regard. Secondly, the introduction of electro-lithography in the printing house made it possible to provide the areas near the printing house with electric light. It is a positive aspect that a number of streets were lit by electricity rather than by light bulbs. In 1921-1922, the arrival of stone-printing equipment, Muslim font, typewriter and engineering specialists from Volga, Ural, Turkestan ASSR increased steadily. In August 1921, 58

² Orziyev M. Z. XIX- asr oxiri – XX asr birinchi choragida Buxoroda bosmaxona, nashriyot va matbuot ishi. Tarix fanlari bo'yicha falsafa doktori (PhD) dissertatsiyasi avtoreferati. – Samarqand- 2020. – B. 12-13.

³ Look. Rasulov A. Turkiston va Volgabo'yi, Uraloldi xalqlari o'rtasidagi munosabatlar. – T. " Universitet," 2005. – B.- 188- 189- 190-191.

⁴ O'zbekiston Milliy Arxivi (O'MA) I- 3-fond, 2-ro'yxat, 722-yig'ma jild, 4-varaq, 4-varaqning orqa tomoni, 5,6,7-varaqlar.

⁵ O'MA, I-126-fond, 2-ro'yxat, 1682 yig'ma jild, 20,21,22 varaqlar.

⁶ O'MA. I-3-fond, 2-ro'yxat, 722 yig'ma jild, 14,15,16 varaqlar.



poods of Muslim fonts and typewriters were sent to the USSR after the government of the USSR applied to the state font production enterprise No. 1 in Kazan (Tataristan): 400 poods in 1922, and another 770 poods of Muslim typewriters at the beginning of October of the same year⁷. The font was adopted by the government of Bukhara. However, there were not enough specialists who could work with the Muslim font and new electrical equipment. There was a lack of technicians and locksmiths who could repair the lithography equipment when it stopped working. It is reported in the periodical press that some employees were separated due to non-observance of technical safety⁸. Therefore, 13 (in some sources 14) typewriters from Tatarstan visited Bukhara as specialists. Although they started working in printing and publishing, they left Bukhara in 1922 due to low wages, difficult household life and various infectious diseases 5 out of 13 typists died in Bukhara.

Printing of books, posters, advertisements, leaflets increased in Bukhara, which was provided with new technical equipment. However, due to the inability to fully satisfy the cultural and educational needs of the people of this republic, the government printed books in Kazan, Ufa, Orenburg and took measures to bring them to Bukhara⁹.

Members of the government of the USSR also took a personal initiative in bringing new foreign equipment and tools for printing and publishing. Kori Yoldosh Polatov (1890-1965), who was the supervisor of education in the government of the USSR in 1920-1922, and later was the editor of the "Bukhara Akhbori" newspaper, returned from his trip to Moscow and St. Petersburg in 1922-1923 and brought syncography for the publishing house¹⁰. Thanks to this new technical tool, the newspaper "Bukhara Akhbori" began to publish photographs.

It is known that trade, cultural and educational relations between the USSR and Germany developed in the 1920s. Special attention was paid to sending young people from Bukhara to study in German educational institutions. Students from Bukhara got acquainted with the technical news in Germany and published special articles in their "Kumak" magazine in the "Technology and we" column. When government leaders made trips to Germany in order to get information from students, in 1922, on one of these trips, they brought a Muslim typewriter and relating equipment and technical tools from this country to Bukhara¹¹.

In 1912, enterprises in the polygraphic industry in Turkestan were established at the end of the 19th century. They were equipped with 95 typolithographic machines of various capacities, 9 electromotors, and 30 served for typography and lithography. There were 3 typographies equipped with the most modern techniques and equipment in the city of Ko'kan. In 1914, Obidjon Mahmudov's printing house was opened in the Old Town of Ko'kan, where the newspaper "Sadoi Turkistan" was published in Uzbek. The first typography in Kokan was Sh.D. Belsky typography, in 1909; 1911, he won a gold medal at the World Exhibition held in Rome (Italy). In addition to books and newspapers being printed in typographies, picture postcards were also produced using modern technical equipment in the typography of E. Wilde, a representative of the German nationality, apothecary and publisher¹². His typography was located near the Horde of Kokand Khan, and he made a good profit from the sale of paintings depicting Kokand scenes.

In 1913, 218 typesetters, 150 pagers, 106 binders, 40 lithographers, 11 printers and 150 permanent and more than 270 workers who worked per day served in the printing industry in Turkestan. A typewriter

⁷ Rasulov A, Isoqboyev A, Nasretdinova D. Turkiston ijtimoiy – madaniy hayotidan xabarlar. T.; "TURON-JQBOL" -2019. –B.134-135.

⁸ Haqiqat ochdur, hazm etmakka omuxta bo'lmoq lozim. || Buxoro axbori, || 4-son, 1922-yil 3-dekabr, (arab imlosida).

⁹ Qori Yo'ldosh Po'latov. Yo'l xotiralari || Buxoro axbori, 133-son; 1923-yil 11-fevral

¹⁰ Qori Yo'ldosh Po'latov. Yo'l xotiralari || Buxoro axbori, 133-son; 1923-yil 11-fevral

¹¹ Hayitov Sh; Rahmonov K. Buxoro Xalq Respublikasi va Germaniya; hamkorlikning tarixiy lavhalar. –T.: Fan; 2004.- B.44.

¹² Sobirov. N; Egamnazarov A. Farg'ona vodiysining ijtimoiy – iqtisodiy va madaniy rivojlanishida nemis ishbiarmonlarining hissasi. (XIX asr oxiri- XX asr boshlari).-T.: " Falsafa va huquq"; 2012.- B.88-89; B. 142-143.



received 1.30 rubles a day, a lithographer - 1.40 rubles, a cover-handler - 2.70 rubles, a black worker - 1.0 rubles, and a minor - 0.40 rubles for his work in printing houses¹³. It is known that in 1921, during the famine in Ural and Volga, Muslim font and printing presses continued to arrive in Turkestan and the BPSR, KPSR from Kazan. In 1921, 60 pounds of flour and rice were sent to the Kazan publishing house from Turkestan, 6 pounds of rice and 2 pounds of dry fruits rice were sent to the Petrograd and Moscow publishing houses. Instead, technical means were sent to Turkestan from Kazan, Samara, Orenburg, Ufa, Simbirsk governorates. From July 1 - August 1, 1921, 3 wagons of agricultural equipment, construction materials, modern equipment for 2 oil and one cheese production plant, as well as printing equipment, Muslim font were sent from Samar province to Turkestan ASSR. Instead of equipment, wheat and food products were sent from Turkestan to alleviate the famine.¹⁴

In conclusion, it should be noted that from the end of the 19th century, Turkestan was supplied with machinery and modern equipment for printing and publishing works from the Russian Empire, Ural, Volga and other foreign countries. As a result of the establishment of activities such as lithography and electro-lithography, there had been changes and positive developments in book printing and publishing. However, during the period of the governments of the Soviet Socialist Republic, the BPSR and the KPSR, the demand for technical equipment and engineering specialists increased in order to re-establish printing and publishing works. No matter how much positive work was done in this regard, the intended goal was not achieved. Such factors as the complex political situation in these republics, the crisis that covered all areas after the First World War, the terrible famine in the Soviet society in the 1920s, the great state policy of the center, the national-territorial demarcation carried out in Central Asia hindered the noble goals in this regard.

Conclusion: During the years of the government of the BPSR, in order to establish printing and publishing work on a modern basis, new technical tools were brought from Russia, the East and a number of European countries. However, the goal of cultivating specialists among the local population who can use and repair these technical means was not resolved until the last year of the BPSR. It should be noted that these techniques were somewhat important in raising the consciousness of the local population and strengthening the activities of cultural and educational institutions. Printing of books, posters, advertisements, leaflets had increased in Bukhara, which is provided with new technical equipment. There were 3 typographies equipped with the most modern techniques and equipment in the city of Ko'kan. It can be considered that the introduction of new techniques in the printing industry in the late 19th and early 20th centuries had a significant impact on the socio-economic life of Turkestan.

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¹³ Sobirov N; Egamnazarov A. O'sha kitob.-B.89

¹⁴Rasulov A. O'sha kitob.-B. 39-40; 43.



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