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**Abstract.** The article covers the history of the first publishing houses and printing works established in Turkestan (Uzbekistan).

**Key words:** publishing house, newspaper, printer, modern, Soviet, book.

The history of literature begins with mankind's attempts to perfect its thinking. Since ancient times, people have been trying to create a book, "one of the great miracles" (M.Gorky) in order to leave the masterpieces of knowledge they have acquired to the generations. After the advent of writing, scientists, philosophers, and rulers left their knowledge and experience for posterity on stone inscriptions, ceramic fragments, palm leaves, papyrus, parchment scrolls, and printed pages. Libraries were established in order to preserve books created with difficulty. The ancient Sumerian library - archives, the knowledge houses of the Arab caliphates, the libraries of the ancient city of the Tanguts - Kharohoto, the library of Alexandria, the ancient Russian book chambers, the library of Mirzo Ulugbek... these have remained in history as the "memory of humanity" (as Bernard Shaw called it).

Book publishing started in Turkestan in the 1960s. Until this period, mainly lithographic books were brought to the country from abroad. The first printing house established in Turkestan in 1868 published books in the Russian language. In particular, I.A. Seversov's book entitled "Chu and Norin mountain regions and reports about the road from them to Chinese Turkestan" was published. Since the 70s of the 19th century, books in Uzbek have been published. The first of them was the book "Calendar" by Shohimardon Ibrahimov, published in 1872 in 500 copies. The boom in publishing led to the expansion of printing and lithography industries. In particular, in 1872, a printing press was opened in the office of the Governor General of Turkestan. The first national printing house in Central Asia was established in 1874 at the initiative of Khan of Khiva, poet Muhammad Rahim Khan II (Feruz). At the beginning of the 20th century, private typographies were increasing in the country. Including I. I. The Geyer printing house operated from 1903 to 1910, and mainly printed newspapers were produced here. At the beginning of the 1910s, five more typographies and two lithographies were working in Tashkent. In 1906, Ghulam Hasan Orifjanov opened a lithography shop in the Chachichman neighborhood of Kokcha, in the "old" part of Tashkent, and quickly gained a reputation among the people. This lithography was active until the establishment of Soviet power.

H. Shamsi writes that printing in Samarkand started after Tashkent [1]. The first printing house of Samarkand started with the initiative of Colonel Poltaranov, who moved his printing house from Ashgabat to Samarkand. According to one of the workers who served in the printing house, Nematkhon Hajiev, the printing house did not print books, but printed office notebooks and documents of enterprises. In the printing house, workers worked for 10-12 hours. In 1905, Nematkhon Hojiev took part in a strike and demanded that the working hours be reduced 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 and 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 1989 [2]. The first product of this printing house was "Announcement and telegram sheet of Samarkand". In 1899, Georgy Ivanovia 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 Abramoviya Kugel stamp-engraver printing house, this printing house was called "Demurov typo-lithography" until 1908.

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In addition to these, there was a printing house of the Vasiliev brothers and Sliyanov type-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 was first engaged in printing tea labels in his own lithography, published the Russian newspaper "Samarkand" in 1904. The owner of the printing house, Georgy Ivanovich, lived in Tiflis. Its printing works were carried out by Karapet Khristoforovich Sliyanov. About one hundred and fifty workers worked in typo-lithography.

In 1910, Mahmudkhoja Behbudi opened his own publishing house called "Nashriyoti Behbudiya". In 1913, he translated Fitrat's "Bayonoti sayyohi Hindi" into Russian and published it. Created and printed a map of Turkestan. [3]

The number of printing houses in the Fergana Valley was 30, of which fourteen were in Kokand, four in New Margilon, four in Andijan, and ten in Namangan. [2]

In addition to printing houses in six regions, there were established "Matbayi Is'hoqiya" and M.N..Abdusattorboev printing houses in Namangan.

Lithography, established in 1908 by one of the jadids Is'hoqkhan Ibrat, occupies a special place among the printing houses opened by representatives of the local nation. Is'hoqkhan 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 brings the lithography tools with great difficulty from Orenburg to Kogan by train, from Kogan to Torakorgan on camels. "On the place of the hammam he built (the hammam was built in 1905, the reactionary priests declared it "haram", the people did not go to the hammam) he established a printing house and "Matbayi Is'hoqiya" [4] writes U. Dolimov in the article.

Husayn Makaev, well-versed in printing works, helped him in this work. The printing house was put into operation in April 1908, and for the first time the booklet "san'ati Ibrat kalami Mirrajab Bandi" dedicated to the writing and husnikhat of "Savodi Ibrat" was published. Various books, pamphlets, textbooks, posters and postcards on literacy were regularly published. Orders for their preparation served to financially support the printing house. Announcements about accepting orders for printing houses were placed at the end of published works. Is'hoqkhan created an image of the shining sun and wrote the word "science" inside the sun. In this way, Ibrat compares knowledge to the sun that gives light. This logo is present in almost all the books published by Is'hoqkhan.

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 day-by-day growth of the Namangan printing house led to the increase of book stores in cities and villages. "Since 1910, thirteen bookstores had been opened in Namangan, two in Pop, two in Chust, and one in Yangikurgan. Books printed by "Matbayi Is'haqiya" were sold at low prices in these stores.

The second printing house in Namangan is the Husayn Makaev's 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 [1]. Husayn Makaev (1875-1937) was born in the Saratov province of Russia. He came to Fergana in 1903 and worked as a teacher until 1904. However, according to Article 26 of the Turkestan Constitution, his school was closed (according to this article, Tatars were forbidden to teach in Central Asia), and he was arrested. In 1910, he started working as a proofreader and manager in the printing house of Is'hoqkhan. In 1917, the newspaper "Fergana Nidosi" was published under his editorship. In 1918, this newspaper served as a propagandist of the new regime under the name "Workers' Shield". H.Makaev was imprisoned in 1937 and sent to a correctional labor camp for 10 years by the decision of the NKVD tripartite meeting [5].

According to H.Shamsi, there was also a lithograph of Azim Khoja in Kokon. Azim Khoja from Margilon, returning from a pilgrimage, enters one of the lithography shops in Bombay and learns book publishing art. In 1887, he brought with him the tools necessary for lithography. As he brought them without the permission of the gubernator, he and his sons secretly produce religious books and sell them at a low price. But soon a fire broke out in the printing house and the equipment burned down. The rest equipment was confiscated by the gubernator.

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. At the first meeting of the Communist Party of Turkestan, a special resolution "On Publishing" was adopted.

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, leaflets, and invitations, in which the policy of the Communist Party was explained, and government decrees and decisions were propagated.

In 1918, a school for training typists from the national population was opened at the Turkestan People's University. At the end of this year, a polygraphy department was established under the National Economy Council to manage printing houses in the country.

At the beginning of 1919, the head of the Central Agency for Press Supply and Press Distribution (Tsentropechat) under the All-Union Central Executive Committee submitted to the autonomous representative of the Turkestan Republic in Moscow the plan to establish the Turkestan department (Turktsentropechat) of this institution. The scope of activities of Turktsentropechat includes the distribution of press products - organization of newspaper-magazine expedition, timed press releases in the center and places, sales of books and their propaganda. Turktsentropechat also had to deal with publishing. It is headed by MK Troyanovsky from Moscow.

On May 21, 1919, the Central Executive Committee of the All-Union approved the decision "On State Publishing". From then 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. In 1920-1921, Turkestan State Publishing House published 5373 thousand copies of books with more than 1100 titles.

The State Publishing House of Turkestan had been given broad authority to organize the work of publishing houses in the republic. Its composition also included Turktsenropechat.

At the end of 1920, the collegium of the People's Commissariat of Education decided to speed up the reorganization of the publishing house. 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 would be published until the State Publishing House gives permission.

Publishing educational and pedagogical literature was considered the main task of publishing. School education was held back by the lack of textbooks in the local language. In the early years, mainly translated works were published. Gruber's "Elementary Geography", Valishev's "Textbook of Arithmetic", T.N. Kori-Niyazi's "Tabiyot Parchasi" were the first published works.

In 1921, the activities of the Turkestan State Publishing House expanded, and it began to supply 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 restructured. The Central Asia Bureau of the Central Asian Committee of the RKP(b) issued a decision that "The state publishing house should be divided equally according to the number of newly established republics."

On February 3, 1925, the charter of "Uzdavnashr" was approved. This day was 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. In 1925-1935, Uzdavnashr mainly published books in six directions: educational literature, socio-economic, artistic, agricultural, children's and juvenile literature, and pictorial printed products.

After that, until the mid-1930s, Uzdavnashr remained the only state publishing house in the republic.

In 1938-1939, the Children's and Adolescent Publishing House, the State Technical Publishing House, the Musical Literature Publishing House, the State Literary Publishing House (Ozadabiynashr), the Visual and Photographic Products Publishing House, and several departmental publishing houses were established in the republic. All these publications were created on the basis of the respective departments of Uzdavnashr.

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

At the end of the 50s, the number of publishing houses in the Republic increased from 7 to 10 in the 70s and 80s. 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 system of the publishing house changed during the transition to the market economy. Instead of eight editorial offices, just two editorial offices were established. Also there were new directions in the field of book sales.

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