



## ACTIVITY OF EDITORS OF "BUKHORONOMA" NEWSPAPER

Klichev Oybek Abdurasulovich

PhD, Bukhara State University, Bukhara, Uzbekistan

Juraboev Azizbek Akhmadjon ugli

Bukhara State University, Master's Degree in Historiography,  
Source Studies and Methods of Historical Research (By Country)

a.a.juraboyev@buxdu.uz

### Abstract

This article talks about the editors of "Bukharanoma" newspaper, which is a periodical press organ of the Bukhara region, who enriched their knowledge, skills, and power with their sharp journalistic articles for the happiness of the people, the well-being of the country, and the sustainability of our history.

**Keywords:** Journalist, editor, newspaper, press, article.

I visit districts and cities almost every day and get to know people's lives, social and economic life of regions, and the progress of reforms. This kind of daily practice gives me a lot. However, it is necessary to emphasize that the press, especially the "Bukharanoma" newspaper, which is celebrating its 90th anniversary, has a special place in fully understanding the various processes taking place in the life of our region, and in being informed about them in detail. It is commendable that our publications boldly highlight shortcomings and problems in various aspects, while widely covering materials related to the popularization of positive experiences. In most of such materials, the author's approach to the issue from the position of an active citizen, impartiality, playfulness, putting forward practical suggestions, and in short, professional skills attract the attention of readers. After studying the issues raised in the critical statements of our newspapers, their positive solution was taken under the control of the regional administration. This is fully in sync with the editorial team's commitment to ensuring the effectiveness and efficiency of the materials. The name of "Bukharanoma" newspaper, which has a long history, has changed several times since its inception. The change of generation of journalists was not without pain. But now we are responding to the shortcomings in our publications. It is noteworthy that the tradition of loyalty to such important features as intolerance, a strong publicist word, and determination has survived. The editorial offices of these newspapers are





the cradle of Bukhara journalism. They have extensive experience for district and city newspapers, and also have the status of a creative school.

Abdurauf Fitratdir was born in May 1886 in the city of Bukhara, in the family of a merchant. At first, he studied at the Guzar school, then at the Bukhara madrasas. "In the following centuries, Turkestan, especially in Bukhara, became the cause of the backwardness of science and technology. Because their word is noble. "They were not well versed in the sciences of interpretation and hadiths of the Prophet." Sadriddin Ainiy writes about Fitrat, "He was one of the open-minded young people from Bukhara, he was considered one of the talented virtues." Fitrat Vatan was one of the scientists, writers, and historians who put forward ideas such as honoring the Motherland, honoring and preserving the rich heritage left by our ancestors, and establishing an independent state. However, this ardent advocate of independence did not live long. Although Fitrat did not work as an editor in Bukhara Akhbori, the first press publisher of the People's Republic of Bukhara, he played an important role in determining its political direction and content. It was on Fitrat's initiative that his students Said Ahrari and Cholpon were invited to Bukhara and headed the "Bukhara Akhbori" newspaper for a certain period of time. It is known to everyone that they worked based on the guidance of their mentors during their time as editors.

The first chief editor and publisher of "Bukhara News" was Mahmud Said Ahrari. Said Ahrari (1895-1931), son of Muhammad Said Abdurashidhoja Eshon, spent most of his short but productive life in Bukhara. Said Ahrari, who moved to Bukhara in the fall of 1920, worked as the editor-in-chief of the "Bukhara Akhbori" newspaper from September 9, 1, to June 30, 1921, until the 41st issue. S. Ahrori, a chronicler of the Republic of Bukhara, wrote not only in the newspaper "Bukhara Akhbori" ("Free Bukhara"), but also in "Turk Sozi", "Ishtirokyun", "Zarafshon", "Kizil Uzbekistan" during 1918-1931. published his articles and literary works in newspapers and magazines "Alanga", "Ma'rif va madaniyat", "Ma'rif va o'qituvchi". Fayzulla Khojaev, Abdurauf Fitrat, Abdulvahid Burhanov, Musa Saidjonov, who were part of the editorial board at that time, despite being busy with important state affairs, they were familiar with the news and articles in each new issue of the newspaper in advance, and Said Ahrari was their based on his feedback, he made appropriate changes to the text. Said Ahrari edited the newspaper during the most difficult periods of the formation of the Bukhara People's Republic, and as a leading journalist, he spoke on various topical issues. But the young republic needed to use Said Ahrari's organizational skills in other areas. At that time, in order to achieve true independence, the People's Republic of Bukhara was establishing its embassies and representative offices in other countries. They needed experienced diplomats who knew foreign languages to work





in them. That is why, at the suggestion of Faizulla Khojaev, Said Ahrari was released from the editorship of "Bukhara Akhbori" newspaper and went to Baku as the head of the permanent representative office of the People's Republic of Bukhara in Azerbaijan. National demarcation was held in Turkestan, and Faizulla Khojaev was the chairman of the government of the Republic of Uzbekistan (after his appointment, he did not isolate his loyal colleague). He appointed Said Ahrari as the head of the publishing department in the office of the Supervisory Council of Uzbekistan. Said Ahrari made a great contribution to the development of press and printing works in the republic. However, Said Ahrari in the press The Shura authorities did not forget the tyrannical winters. Said Ahrari was one of the first to be arrested when repressions began in the country. Cholpon tried to publish the newspaper "Bukhara Akhbori" based on these principles. In this issue of the newspaper, various, large and small messages are printed. Most of them served to introduce newspaper readers to the news in the field of education and culture in the republic. At the same time, the newspaper strives to inform its customers about the political, cultural and educational events in Eastern countries. Our opinion is confirmed by the constant transmission of reports reflecting the events taking place in countries such as Turkey, India, and Arabia. As an editor, Cholpon strove to put the people's interest above all else in the "Bukhara Akhbori" newspaper. A historical comparison is made in his article written on the occasion of the Bukhara government congress. The "Bukhara Akhbori" newspaper, edited by Cholpon, recognized the independence of the republic as sacred and authoritative. In this, Cholpon's characteristic of patriotism and putting the independence of the Motherland above everything else was shown. As an editor, Cholpon wanted the publication he headed to be independent in all respects, even financially.

Abdujalil Khalilov was born in 1947 in Yangiyol, Tashkent region. In 1970, after successfully graduating from the Faculty of Journalism of Tashkent State University, he started his work in the main publication of Bukhara region "Bukhara Haqiqat" (currently the editorial office of the regional Council of People's Deputies and the newspaper "Bukhoronoma" of the regional hokimality). The outstanding journalist Abdujalil Khalilov, who worked as the deputy editor-in-chief of the newspaper until 2015, successfully worked as the acting editor-in-chief of "Bukharanoma" newspaper in 2015-2016 and did not spare his knowledge and potential in mastering the secrets of the journalistic profession. In the 60s of the last century, brother Shukur lived in the center of the region - the two-story, multi-room house located next to the school named after M. Gorky was called "journalists' house" by Bukharas. Because along with this teacher, famous journalists of the region at that time Ahmad Rahmatullaev, Ahror Bahromov, Aminjon Shukurov and several other Russian journalists also lived here.





We young people, who studied at the school on this street and dreamed of becoming a penman in the future, always looked at them with envy. "You can learn how to write from all these journalists," the elders of the neighborhood told us. But humility, politeness, and patient contentment can only be learned from Shukur. After becoming a journalist and joining the ranks of journalists of our region, I was convinced that these old people's words are true. Because brother Shukur never looked down on young penmen, he spared no time to teach his old colleagues his many years of experience [8].

In conclusion, it can be said that "Bukhara Akhbori" and "Ozod Bukhara" newspapers are an important source of information about economic processes and changes in the USSR, its legal foundations in the new historical conditions. The newspaper "Bukhara Akhbori" covers the internal and external policies of the People's Republic of Bukhara, the socio-economic, political, cultural processes and problems of its time, which have been implemented by the government in dozens of columns, as objectively and critically as possible. It is not wrong to say that it has been achieved.

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