



“Bukhara Sharif” Newspaper Is A Source Of Coverage Of The Social Life Of The Bukhara Emirate

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Abstract

This article analyzes the information on the social life of the Bukhara emirate from articles, news and various letters published in the columns of the newspaper "Bukhara Sharif" published in Bukhara in 1912-1913. The source value of the newspaper "Bukhara Sharif" in covering the education system and medicine of the Bukhara emirate, the lifestyle of the population, and everyday life is revealed by studying the original copies of the newspaper stored in the document fund of the Bukhara regional museum-reserve and the rare edition fund of the National Library of Uzbekistan named after Alisher Navoi.

Keywords: reform, school, newspaper, press, madrasa, medicine, teacher, secular sciences, disease, pharmacy.

1. Introduction

The issue of studying the history of Uzbekistan more thoroughly and, in turn, based on sources, in various forms, avoiding biases and conducting research based on source analysis, is on the agenda. The "Uzbekistan – 2030" strategy sets out clear, perspective plans for further improving activities related to the protection, scientific study and popularization of cultural heritage [1].

There are several sources for studying the history of Uzbekistan, most of which consist of historical literature and various official documents. There are also studies that use journalistic sources to study some aspects of the history of Uzbekistan. In particular, there are many cases of using the Turkestan press as a source for studying the history of Turkestan in the 19th-20th centuries [2]. In addition, researchers also use materials from the local press organs published in the Bukhara emirate, the "Bukhara Sharif" and "Turon" newspapers, within the framework of their topics. This article also analyzes the materials of the "Bukhara Sharif" newspaper on the social life of the Bukhara emirate [3].

2. Research Method

In studying the topic, primary sources are considered from the perspective of the topic period, and literature that provides views and opinions on their various analyses, as well as newly studied press materials[4]. They can be divided into the following groups:

1. Press publications that serve as a basis for covering the topic
2. Literature that reflects the views of modern intellectuals.

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3. Studies devoted to the analysis of press publications. Methods such as comparative analysis and objectivity were used in writing this article [5].

3. Result

The periodical press materials that are a source of studying the history of the Bukhara Emirate can be divided into three main types in terms of territory. The first is newspapers and magazines published in the territories of the Russian Empire outside the Turkestan General Governorate, which include the newspapers "Tarjiman" (Translator), "Vaqt" (Time), "Din va maishat" (Religion and lifestyle), the magazine "Shuro" (Council), etc [6]. The second is periodical press organs published in the territory of the Turkestan General Governorate, such as the newspapers "Turkiston Viloyati Gazeti" (Turkestan Province Newspaper), "Hurriyat" (Freedom), "Ulug' Turkiston" (Great Turkestan), "Sadoyi Farg'ona" (Echo Fergana), "Sadoyi Turkiston" (Echo Turkestan), "Ishtirokiyun", "Mehnatkashlar Tovushi" (Voice of Workers), the magazine "Oyina" (Mirror) and other periodicals. The third is the newspapers "Bukhara Sharif" and "Turon" published in the territory of the Bukhara Emirate [7].

The most important of these periodicals are, of course, the newspapers "Bukhara Sharif" and "Turon", because these newspapers are published in the territory of the Bukhara Emirate and cover all issues in the country.

The newspaper "Bukhara Sharif" was first published on March 11, 1912 in New Bukhara (Kogon) in a lithographic printing house opened in 1894 by a citizen of the Russian Empire N.V. Levin [8]. The newspaper's pages acknowledge Mirkhaydarkhodja Mirbadalov as its leader, Mirzo Jalol Yusufzoda as its editor, and Mirzo Siroj Hakim as its active participant. Sadriddin Aini also provides information about the publication of this newspaper [9]. The newspaper was initially published in tajik 6 times a week, later 3 times a week, and ceased publication on January 2, 1913, after the publication of the last 153rd issue. The newspaper had a circulation of 800 copies.

The newspaper consists of 4 pages, and at the top of the first page, the issue number, the date of publication, as well as the subscription fees and the advertising prices for the newspaper are indicated. The first page contains various news, advertisements, and an editorial. The editorial section is a series of articles by the editor of the newspaper, Jalal Yusufzoda, on education, language, and religion. These articles mainly provide comments on the reform of school and madrasah education in the Bukhara emirate, and the cleanliness of the city by the population [10]. In almost all issues of the newspaper, the second page begins with the column "Telegraph News". It mainly covers events and incidents occurring abroad, received by telegraph.

The second page also contains the column "Local and Turkestan News", which provides news on social and economic issues that occurred in the Turkestan region and Bukhara. The "Letter" column, which contains news and various opinions from the regions of the Bukhara emirate, mainly devoted to social issues, also has a place on this page.

The third page has separate sections called "Turkey" and "Iran", which provide news about events in these countries. Also, "Domestic News" and "Foreign News" occupy a place on the third page. They provide the latest news from the territories of the Russian Empire and European countries [11].

The fourth page contains a list of books published in the lithography house along with the newspaper, the timetables of the railways on the routes New Bukhara (Kogon) - Bukhara, New Bukhara (Kogon) - Tashkent and New Bukhara (Kogon) - Krasnovodsk, and various advertisements. The above arrangement was not constant in all issues of the newspaper. An analysis of the columns in this newspaper can also be seen in a number of foreign studies [12].

4. Discussion

These columns contain a wealth of information on the social life of the Bukhara Emirate. The "Local and Turkestan News" column describes violations that occurred in the emirate's territories, the measures taken against them, and problems in the social life of citizens, while the "Letter" column describes issues that have been plaguing the population of Bukhara and the surrounding regions, and requests the government's help in finding solutions to them [13].

One of the people who contributed to the newspaper with his many articles was Mirzo Siroj Hakim, who submitted a series of articles to the newspaper on the issues of health, hygiene and cleanliness of the city of Bukhara, which were one of the main social problems in the emirate. In the existing issues of the newspaper "Bukhara Sharif" there are more than 30 of his articles under the title "Hifz us sihat" (Preserving health), and in the column "Letter" he gave his opinions on the issues of cleanliness and hygiene in the city of Bukhara [14]. It was also emphasized the need to create favorable conditions for medical procedures in Bukhara, and to increase the number of hospitals and pharmacies.

A lot of information about the history of the Bukhara Emirate is found in newspapers published in Turkestan, which were subordinate to the Russian Empire, as well as in press publications created by the Jadids, and later in various newspapers and magazines that served the Bolsheviks. However, the newspaper "Bukharay Sharif", published in the territory of the Bukhara Emirate, also contained various articles and reports that covered the social life of the emirate, and they help to study the life of the population of the Bukhara Emirate at the beginning of the 20th century [15].

5. Conclusion and Recommendation

The newspaper "Bukhara Sharif" is one of the bright sources of the socio-political life of the Bukhara emirate, and during its existence it has become an important information medium in reflecting the life of various layers of society. Articles, news, critical opinions and analytical comments published on the pages of the newspaper are of particular importance in covering the political processes, economic reforms, and spiritual and moral environment of that time. As the research revealed, "Bukhara Sharif" turned out to be a mass media that not only reflected reality, but also gave a spiritual and educational impetus to the processes of renewal of society, and served to form civic consciousness. The newspaper was of particular importance in that it covered issues related to almost all spheres of social life. It regularly raised topics such as the daily life of the population, education, trade, the tax system, public administration, religious and educational issues, and international relations. In particular, the newspaper's pages clearly show the elements of a democratic approach, such as openly presenting existing problems in society, making proposals for their elimination, and expressing opinions on the responsibility of state officials. This was a great innovation for its time and strengthened the role of the media in shaping public opinion. The studied materials of "Bukhara Sharif" show that the newspaper is an important source that reveals the content of the reform process in the internal politics of the Bukhara Emirate. In particular, the socio-economic changes carried out in the emirate, reforms in the education system, the strengthening of the new enlightenment movement, the formation of new views and worldviews were conveyed to the general public precisely through the newspaper. This indicates that the value of "Bukhara Sharif" as a historical source was not limited to the provision of information, but also actively participated in the process of spiritual awakening and encouragement of society to renewal. The newspaper also served to shape the standards of journalism of its time. Its methodological integrity, analytical approach, reasoning based on evidence and facts, and balanced coverage of public life marked a new stage in Uzbek journalism. Today, the study of the pages of "Bukhara Sharif" is of great scientific importance not only as a source of historical information, but also for understanding the role of the media in the development of society. It can be said that the "Bukhara Sharif" newspaper is a source of incomparable historical importance in covering the social life of the Bukhara Emirate,

shaping public consciousness, and conveying the content of socio-political processes to a wide range of strata. Through its materials, we have the opportunity to deeply analyze various aspects of society of that time, the dynamics of social life, and the true content of the reform process in the Bukhara Emirate. Therefore, it is appropriate to evaluate “Bukhara Sharif” not only as an example of historical journalism, but also as an invaluable source for scientific research.

6. References

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