

«HISTORY OF MASS MEDIA»

Bazarbaeva Anar Gayratdinovna

Karakalpak state university, faculty of history

Tel number: +998993335342

Email: @bazarbaevaanargul23@mail.ru

Annotation: The 21st century is the age of information, the age of enlightenment. Consequently, life has become so serious by this time, the importance of the mass media in the powerful flow of this process has increased. Nowadays, we have the opportunity to receive information about events that happened or are happening in one or another corner of the world through newspapers and magazines, radio and television, and even directly. That is why today our society is provided with a stream of news and news by countless mass media. In particular, discoveries and inventions in the field of telecommunications and information technologies, computer technology that opens up wide opportunities for obtaining and distributing information, the international information communication system, and the introduction of the Internet into our lives have fundamentally changed the face of our society. Journalism and journalism cannot work without journalism, they are connected to each other and become a component of each other. Apparently, "journalism" is the summation of the press service of the General Publishing Council.

Keywords: press, radio and television, Internet, website, information, communication, communication, OAV (mass media)

Early oral (preachers, heralds, runners, etc.) and written (papyrus, notice boards, etc.) examples of gathering and disseminating information, though irregular, are well known from ancient times. Journalism appeared in the 17th century when economic and political struggle intensified. Radio journalism, photojournalism and film journalism developed in the late 19th and early 20th centuries, and television journalism began in the 1940s. The first press products were produced in Turkestan in the second half of the 19th century. Private printing houses, lithography and other printing enterprises were established in the country. Official newspapers such as "Turkestanskije Vedomosti", "Gazette of Turkestan Region" played an important role in the formation of Uzbek journalism. Enlightened writers such as Zakirjon Furkat, Hamza Hakimzoda, Sattorkhan Abdugafurov, Abdulla Avloni, Sadridin Ainiy made a great contribution to the development of Uzbek journalism. Famous journalists M. Shermukhamedov, S. Said, A. Ayubov, K. Aliev, M. Hasan, K. Sorokin, M. Usmonov, A. Yokubov and others created the first examples of national journalism. A. Qadiri, G' Ghulam, Oybek, H. Olimjon, A. Kaxxor, Shayhzoda, K. Yashin, S. Abdullah, Zulfiya,

N. Safarov, A. Mukhtar, R. Faizi, S. Akhmad, I. Journalism became a school of life in the formation of creativity of writers like Rahim. In order to provide the press, radio and television of the republic with professional journalist personnel, the Journalism Department of the Faculty of Philology was established in 1949 at the National University of Uzbekistan named after Mirzo Ulugbek and has been operating as a Faculty since 1967 (there are doctors of history and philology, candidates, professor and docents: T.Ernazarov, O.Togaev, O.Saidov, A.Akbarov, P.Khamdamov, V.Abdullaev, R.Muhammadyev, A.Karimov, T.Pidaev, S.Umirov, G'.G' ofurov, F. Nesterenko, F. Muminov, F. Muminova, M. Khudoykulov, B. Dustkora-eV, A. Abdurakhmonov, K. Ernazarov, Yo. Mamatova, M. Alimova and others carried out scientific and pedagogical activities). In 1999, the Faculty of International Journalism was established at the Uzbek State University of World Languages. Journals related to special professions such as "Uzbekistan press", "cinema" are being published in Uzbekistan. A number of journalistic associations: International Organization of Journalists (1946); International Federation of Journalists (1952); Commonwealth countries, as well as the Union of Journalists of Uzbekistan (1957) exist. September 8, 1958 is considered the international day of solidarity of journalists. In order to increase the role of free press in Africa, the Windhoex Declaration was developed by publishers, editors, and journalists. May 3, 1991, was announced by UNESCO as the World Press Freedom Day. That is, the day of adoption of the Declaration is celebrated as a holiday.

During the years of independence, important practical measures aimed at increasing the role and place of mass media in society were taken in our republic. "Socio-political fund for democratization and support of mass media of Uzbekistan" was established (1996). This fund is considered an independent, self-governing, non-governmental organization of mass media representatives. In addition, the "Information Center", as well as "National Press Center", "International Community Center for Retraining of Journalists", "Republic Legal Enlightenment Promotion Center", etc. were established in the Presidential Office. title was established.

Mass media Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On publishing activities" ("Press of Uzbekistan", 1996, No. 6), Presidential Decree "On measures to increase the role of television and radio in the social development of Uzbekistan" ("Press of Uzbekistan", 1996, No. 4), "On guarantees and freedom of information" of the Republic of Uzbekistan (April 24, 1997), "On protection of journalistic activity" (April 26, 1997 - kabr), works in accordance with the laws "on advertising" (December 25, 1998) and the decision of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan "on training and retraining of journalist personnel" (February 26, 1999). 2002 On December 12, the law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On the principles and guarantees of obtaining information" was discussed by the Oliy Majlis.

With the publication of "Turkestanskije Vedomosti" (1870-1917), the official newspaper of the Governor General of Turkestan, a periodical press was founded here. It published necessary materials on the history, culture, geography, ethnography of the country. At the same time (1870), the "Gazette of the Turkestan Region" was published in the local language. Until 1917, in addition to these two newspapers, more than 100 newspapers in Russian and Uzbek (partially in Kyrgyz and Tajik languages) were published in Turkestan. Most of them were published in Tashkent, Samarkand, Ashgabat, Kagan, Andijan, Bukhara, Farhana and other cities. These are: "The Life of Middle Asia", "Progress", "Khurshid", "Sadoyi Turkistan", "Sadoyi Fargona" (1912-1914), "Salvation", "Fargona's Cry", "Turon", "Turk eli" (1917) and others. "Taraqqi" newspaper operated from June 27, 1906 to August 20, 1906. It was a truly progressive, national newspaper representing the interests of the local people. According to the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the date of establishment of Taraqqiy newspaper - June 27 was declared as "Day of Press and Media Workers" in our country.

In conclusion: Ubaydullahhoja Asadullakhujaev, Munavvarqori Abdurashidkhanov, Makhmudhoja Behbudi, Abdurauf Fitrat, Obidjon Mahmudov, one of the enlightened leaders of our nation, from the press of Turkestan time, for the sake of the nation and its future, enlightened against ignorance, freedom against evil, courage against oppression, and the life of the society. they used newspapers as the most effective means of quickly reflecting their various aspects.

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