

## MODERN ISSUES OF MASS MEDIA DEVELOPMENT IN UZBEKISTAN

YAKUBOVA FERUZA ANVAROVNA

Teacher of the Uzbek Language and Literature Department of UZJOKU

### ABSTRACT:

The article deals with legislation on the media, the system of hiring the journalist's skills cadres and their motivation such as national awards in our modern society. The dynamic increase in the number and quality of publications and broadcasting channels in Uzbekistan today, shows collateral works and the achievement of our country in this sphere.

**KEYWORDS:** journalism, mass media, publication, broadcasting, legislation, Uzbekistan's image, neutrality, journalism ethics, national interests, norms of professional ethics, globalized world, international media, journalists and news consumers, technical barriers, topic, national awards.

### INTRODUCTION:

Uzbekistan is the most populous and economically significant of the five Central Asian republics of the former USSR. Although authoritarian, its government appears to recognize the need to train journalists in Western journalistic theory and practice. The observations and experiences of the authors, as recent Fulbright-sponsored journalism scholars in Central Asia, are combined with limited sources on mass media in the region, to discuss the most effective journalism education under current conditions in Central Asia.

The article begins by identifying the current state of Uzbekistan journalism in the modern global public sphere. It then surveys the contemporary landscape for Uzbek journalists and the three different ethical tasks that need to be addressed:

- Issues of objectivity as part of the process of shaping the country's international image;
- The lack of a journalism code of ethics and its impact on nation building and national interests and nation building;
- Norms of professional ethics that are simultaneous triaded but difficult to balance.

Journalism in Uzbekistan is changing. In comparison to several years ago when some journalists are being detained for criticism of the Uzbek government there is an increasing sense of journalistic liberty. Journalists have a 'open-media' climate under President Shavkat Mirziyoyev. Furthermore, the Uzbek government recently registered Turon24, an independent regional news organization. However, there are always problems. Although it helps all state media to be freer, reticence and reluctance remain to criticize the government openly. For instance, in September 2018, for "social and religious questions, four Facebook bloggers were arrested, often advocating a larger role for Islam in the society." "In Uzbekistan, independent journalists and rights activist are often subjected to systematic harassment and intimidation, monitoring, arrests, attacks and deliberate discredit" as Director Oksana Pokhalchuk, Director of Amnesty International Ukraine said.

Independent local reporters are still in treacherous waters. For instance, Podrobno.uz journalists have compiled a list of grievances that significantly restricts their ability to report news. These allegations included the exclusion from selected activities, broader news outlets, the presumption that they will be the

mouthpieces for press releases from state and business agencies, the lack of accreditation in expressing personal views and the retroactive request for editing or removing the entire article written by a journalist. In addition, the government of Uzbekistan grants Internet licenses and allows Internet providers to block content that doesn't comply with 'official guidelines' for keeping the license while in the country of Central Asia the situation is improving. In the 2018 World Press Freedom Index, the Uzbek press recently ranked 165 out of 180 – one place higher from 166 in 2016. Reporters without Borders also noted that the only country in Central Asia to raise its ranking was Uzbekistan.

It remains a challenge to find competent journalists. There was no significant preparation for journalists in previous years. The most talented journalists left the country, and there was no place to gain experience. Further developments are much hindered by the absence of creative and professional journalists. Real, several universities in the academic year 2020 announced that new journalism departments would be launched - which could help to fill the void. I would like to teach directly, but none of the local universities have invited me so far to join the Journalism School.

Contrary to many of our global peers, the majority of practicing journalists lack an official ethical journalism code or even an informal code. It is necessary for Uzbekistan to establish such a code.

Every journalist shall be held responsible for the accuracy, objectivity and fairness of the information. This norm, set out in the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan, is in line with one of the standard documents which govern journalism globally: the declaration of the UNESCO on fundamental principles relating to the participation, promotion and promotion of human rights and

the ethnic, apartheid and incitement mass media. The second of all 11 principles notes that it is the journalist's duty to report critically on the events: "The diversity of the sources and media available to him should ensure public access to information, allowing every individual to verify facts accuracy and to evaluate events objectively." This concept applies to all media companies which publish articles that build the image of individual subjects and work in the world of the media. This concept must be remembered by journalists who are actively engaged in shaping the image of the country.

Also characteristic of modern Uzbekistan is bloggers and the growth of their popularity. It has strong readership reputation, since it is also the first to raise sensitive topics such as corruption, crime and power abuse. They also cover news before online media resources. After all, even online media outlets must "sync watches" toward themselves. There are never any hot topics, but just bloggers in the media. However, bloggers often exploit their readers by propensity to reveal unverified and conflicting information or by publishing paid materials and political attacks.

To conclude, modernisation is required in the state of journalism in Uzbekistan. We have to comply with rules, with guidelines and with ethics. The three ethical tasks listed in this article must be carried out by Uzbek journalists of all levels to enhance the global image of the country. These tasks include the objective process of being approved and followed nationally, the creation and implementation of a professional code of ethics, and the further development of professional ethics practices to make them uniform for all Uzbek journalists.

The modern world has a diverse repertoire of social and mass media, which provide a wide range of media. As such, these mediated forms analyze themselves promptly. Different comparative analyzes will help global

media educators, scholars and practitioners to draw broader conclusions and identify next steps to be taken at this point of the media evolution.

**REFERENCES:**

- 1) Dostmuhammad, K.N. (2007). Issues of Journalist's Ethics. Tashkent, UZ: Yangi asr avlodi.
- 2) Ahmedova, J. (2016). Issues of information security in the condition of globalization. (Unpublished doctoral dissertation). Uzbek

State World Languages University, Tashkent.

- 3) Arendt, H. (1996). The Origins of Totalitarianism (English trans). (M.C. Ковалевой, & Д.М. Носова, eds.). Moscow, RU: ЦентрКом. Retrieved from [https://www.e-reading.club/chapter.php/1017156/52/Arendt-\\_Istoki\\_totalitarizma.html](https://www.e-reading.club/chapter.php/1017156/52/Arendt-_Istoki_totalitarizma.html)
- 4) Uzbek journalists deplore eight local media "maladies." (2018b, June 29). BBC Monitoring Central Asia Unit. Retrieved from Nexis Uni database.