

## HISTORY OF THE PRESS IN KARAKALPAKSTAN

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### ANNOTATION

This article provides information about the history of the first press and the first newspapers and magazines in Karakalpakstan. Mass media in Uzbekistan is concerned with the situation of Uzbek media. Although a government decree officially eliminated state censorship in 2002, it has continued to severely restrict independent journalism, particularly following the Andijon uprising of 2005. Licensing and regulation are the purview of the State Press Committee and the Inter-Agency Coordination Committee, which use their authority to harass and delay the activities of independent media outlets. In late 2006, authorities further tightened state control by requiring re-registration by all media outlets not passing a summary review of qualifications. In 2005 some 30 to 40 independent television stations and seven independent radio stations were in operation, but four state-owned television stations, run by the Television and Radio Company of Uzbekistan, dominated the market. No live programming is allowed. Total newspaper readership is estimated at only 50,000; the newspaper market is dominated by the state-owned papers Pravda Vostoka, Halq Sozi, and Narodnoye Slovo. The largest privately owned papers are Novosti Uzbekistana, Noviy Vek, Noviy Den, and Mohiyat. The state controls newspaper distribution and materials supply. In the early 2000s, newspaper articles occasionally have criticized government policy and social conditions, but bribery of journalists is common.

**Keywords:** newspaper, magazine, print media, television, journalism, victory news, online book, online site, online newspaper.

### INTRODUCTION

The role of the Karakalpak press in the period of independence is reflected in the formation of new ideas. The main task of our national press has been to understand the ideology of national independence, the essence of the concept of spiritual enlightenment and to convey it to the general public. As Professor A. Muminov said, "Journalism is a public institute." The role of the press in the democratic renewal of society is enormous. The beginning of the first book printing in Karakalpakstan and the appearance of the first publishers began in 1928. The first historian of the history of the press in Karakalpakstan was K. Awezov.

In his book "Karakalpakstan to the 10th anniversary of Kazakhstan" he wrote that in Karakalpakstan in 1925-1929 a total of 110,000 books in 52 terms were published in Karakalpakstan, reading aids and books were published in 32 terms, a total of 140,000 terms. In 1930, the first political and social literary magazine "Red Karakalpakstan" was published. In Karakalpakstan, educational tools, textbooks and books were brought from Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan. In 1928, the Turtkul printing house began to publish books in the Karakalpak language. After the emergence of the Karakalpak Autonomy in 1924, the first newspaper in Karakalpakstan, the First Step and Erkin Karakalpak, were published in 1924 in the cities of Turtkul and Khojayli. [1: 7]

U.Kh.Shalekenov writes in his book "Essays on the history and culture of Soviet Karakalpakstan" that in 1928 the first book in Karakalpakstan was published in Turtkul. Also, on September 13, 1928, by the decision of the Presidium of the Karakalpak Autonomous Oblast Executive Committee, the issue of

"Organization of printing in the Karakalpak Autonomous Region" was adopted. Thus, in 1928, under the auspices of the Central Management Committee, the Planning Committee, parties and organizations of the Karakalpak Autonomy, the printing press in our country allowed the emergence and formation of book printing. [2:20]

August 27, 1928 is the date of establishment of book publishing in Karakalpakstan. In the Karakalpak Autonomous Oblast, the publication of booklets in our native language this year, without satisfying the freedom of speech, was a novelty and a cultural achievement for the people of Karakalpakstan. In 1928, more than 50 books in Karakalpak were published. In 1928, "Collection of Karakalpak literature" was published and its author was S. Majitov.

According to archival documents, Turtkul Publishing House published a book with 41 terms in 1928-1929, with a total circulation of 66,000.

With the advent of Karakalpak book printing, the former Znanie store in Turtkul became a book publishing house. He laid the foundation for the Karakalpak Book Company. [1:23]

Today, the media coverage of the victory in Karakalpakstan is as follows: a total of 39 newspapers and 8 magazines are published in the country. There are five republican, 14 regional, 18 branch newspapers, 2 republican and 6 branch magazines. In addition, there are 2 book editions ("Karakalpakstan" and "Knowledge"). In Karakalpakstan, the circulation of newspapers and magazines is 210,000, of which 25 are in Karakalpak, 6 in Uzbek, one in Russian and one in Turkmen. In February 1992, the Supreme Council of Karakalpakstan issued a regulation on the media of victory. The newspaper "Free Karakalpakstan" was published in Arabic in 1924, and in 1929-1930 it was transferred to the Latin alphabet. The newspaper "Mehnatkash Karakalpak" was published in 1931 under the term "Red Karakalpakstan". [2:27]

The first newspaper to enter Karakalpakstan was published in Russian in 1919. It is the Izvestia newspaper. By the 1930s, photojournalists began to appear in the Republican press with good work. The best photojournalists who worked for the newspaper in 1940-1941 were FL Yakubov, B.Slyusarenko, S.Feklistov. [3:10]

## **CONCLUSION**

In conclusion, after gaining independence, the Karakalpak press, like other industries, has undergone radical changes. Restoration of national values, development of spiritual enlightenment has become the main idea. One of the main trends in the spiritual development of the period of independence was a new interpretation of the image of historical figures in the Karakalpak press. In Karakalpakstan, various measures are being taken to develop the press. Although the history of the development of the press in Karakalpakstan dates back to the 30s of the last century, it continues to grow from year to year. In the democratization of the political and economic life of the country, in the strengthening of the ideology of national independence, the media, radio and television, which serve the formation of new public opinion, play a significant role. On 7 February 2019, the UNESCO Office in Tashkent launches a portal for Massive Open Online Courses (MOOC), <http://mooc.tuit.uz/>. The event will last two hours from 10:00 to 12:00 and be in three languages: English, Russian and Uzbek. This portal was developed in cooperation with the Tashkent University of Information Technologies (TUIT) within the framework of two projects funded by the UK Government "Enhancing the Capacity of Uzbek Media to Serve the Public Interest" and "Safety of Journalists and Countering Impunity in the Media of Uzbekistan. MOOCs are gaining popularity all over the world because of its accessibility and flexibility – they can be taken by anyone, anywhere in the world and, moreover, the courses can be taken at the own convenience and

pace of students/ listeners. This quality of MOOC fully complies with the principles of UNESCO in the field of education, namely, it makes education open and free. MOOC turned out to be a kind of avant-garde of liberalization of modern education. Many courses use interactive tools, which makes them attractive and comprehensive to students and expand their understanding of traditional teaching tools.

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