

Article

Formation of the Legal Framework of the Periodical Press of Uzbekistan (1991-2023)

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Abstract: From its beginnings during colonial control until the post-independence era, the article examines the development of the press in Uzbekistan. It draws attention to how important Tatar enlightenment was in founding the first press and how Jadid reformists influenced the use of media as a vehicle for a national awakening. The research fills in the information vacuum about the precise effects of these early works on the evolution of society. It uses historical examination of original materials, such as magazines and legislative documents, as part of its methodology. Tracing the evolution of Uzbekistan's press in terms of law and culture is the goal. Findings show a notable departure from Soviet and colonial rule.

Keywords: Uzbekistan, press, books, magazines, law, resolution, jadid, newspaper, city, information, printing, intelligentsia, colonial, Turkestan democalization, organization, news media

1. Introduction

The press is a set of all printed products, which in a narrow sense are periodicals. The press mainly represents newspapers and magazines (synonym – pressa). The press, as a sharp and influential tool of social consciousness, has a lasting and active influence on the Society of man, forms public opinion, is a powerful ideological factor in the absorption of certain views into public consciousness.

The press covers the life of society in various (socio-political, economic-production, scientific technical, etc.) directions. The press was formed in Europe in the middle of the 15th century, for almost the 5th century (until the emergence of other types of media – broadcasting and television) was considered the main means of interpersonal Mass Communication, the dissemination of knowledge and ideas.

In the 70s of the XIX century, the Press began to form on the territory of Uzbekistan. In Tashkent, the “Туркестанский ведомости” (“Turkestan Gazette”), an Uzbek language annex founded in 1870 by the colonial rulers of the country, is considered the first examples of the “Turkiston viloyatining gazetisi” (“Newspaper of the Turkestan province”) press in Central Asia.¹

2. Materials and Literature Review

It is worth saying that the contribution of the tatar enlightenment is great in the emergence and development of timed press and printing works in Turkestan. In 1870, according to the Order of the Governor-General of Turkestan Konstantin Petrovich von Kaufmann,

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the “Turkiston viloyatining gazeti” (“Gazetteer of the Turkestan province”) began to be published as an appendix to the newspaper “Туркестанский ведомости” (“Turkestan Gazette”). Kaufman asked Petersburg to cite Muslim fonts for the publication of this newspaper [1]. This newspaper was originally written by tatar printers Shahimardon Ibrahimov and M. Chanishev was the editor. Tatar letter pickers Shahingirey Bekkulov, Abdulatif Yavushev, Ali Bektemirov worked [2]. While it promoted the colonial policies of the Russian Empire, it contributed to the development of the National Press and printing.

After that, from 1905-1907, the first progressive national newspapers began to operate in Turkestan. These, “Taraqqiy” (“Progressive”), “Tujur”, “Xurshid”, “Shuhrat” (“Fame”), etc. Their path was continued by the newspapers “Sadoi Turkiston”, “Sadoi Farg’ona”, “Najot” gazetalari, “Oyina”, published in the second decade of the 20th century. National publications promoted the ideas of turning Turkestan into a literate, enlightened, progressive, prosperous, independent land.

In June 1906, the first Uzbek national newspaper “Taraqqiy” (“Progressive”) began to be published. It was edited by Ismail Obidiy of tatar ethnicity. About this newspaper, Abdulhamid Chulpan writes in his article “Turkistonda matbuot” (“Press in Turkestan”), published in Baku: “Taraqqiy” (“Progressive”) was a progressive newspaper, the editor of which was Ismail Obidiy satellite from the inner Russian Tatars [2]. After the October Revolution, this man was divided into the Office of the doxilia commissioner, as opposed to the representative of the left socialist revolutionary faction. After two months, he was cut off from the side of the government” [3]. Colonialism and bigotry were condemned in this newspaper. Articles have been published urging Muslims to wake up, to gain knowledge of the nation. The reason for his anti-government comments was shut down. In 1907, “Shuhrat” (“Fame”) was published by Abdullah Avloni, and in 1908, “Asia” was published by Ahmadjan Bektemirov.

At the beginning of the 20th century, the influence of the Press on everyday life, people, society became strong. In this, it can be seen that the press has become a necessity for people to actively interfere in their social life and become boxed out of the world. Initially, the newspapers came out once a month bazor, because during this period there was a shortage of paper in the Turkestan territory. Gradually, weekly and daily publications began to rush among the people. In particular, the articles and information on its pages took on a spiritual need.

3. Results

In fact, the jadids raised the value of the press as the most fundamental factor in reforming the spirituality of the nation, in particular, enlightening young people, teaching them to look open to the world and instilling a grandiose thought. The press acted as the main source and internet for human beings, providing information about yesterday.

And under the jadids, the press was to be a wish, a servant on the way to the development of the nation and el-yurt, the sun of the consciousness of the people, a mirror on the conscience of everyone. When they were few, they achieved this. For example, the newspaper “Ulfat” became the voice of enlightenment and spirituality, literature and literature, and the publication of “Sado” became the voice of the unity of volunteers. The name of newspapers and magazines was chosen in accordance with these noble intentions.

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Turkestan intellectuals performed their school duties in Crimea – Boqchasaroy-until they themselves published a newspaper. In this, they knew the program of the ideas of Ismailbek Gasprinsky "Unity in Language, thought, work." The jadids followed his ideas by reading this enlightener's newspaper "Tarjimon" ("The Translator") (1883-1914).

After 1917, as in all allied republics within the former USSR, the Turkestan region was decided by a multi-disciplinary system of the Soviet press, a party of a new political orientation. The process of formation and development of the press, contrary to universal democratic rules, took place in the conditions of unipartianism – the absolute sole rule of the Communist Party. The image, direction of newspapers, magazines, books were determined on the instructions of the leadership of this ruling party.

4. Analysis

This process intensified especially after the seizure of power in Turkestan. The Bolsheviks began to organize various press publications to spread their socialist ideas. The Bolsheviks used these newspapers to escalate the class struggle in Turkestan. Articles were also published criticizing Islam. Even also published articles discrediting scarecrows who campaigned for the independence of the land. During the Soviet era, the Press served as the main tool in promoting the ideas of the comunistic system.

Since 1991, a completely new stage of democratic development in terms of quality has also begun in the development of the press of Uzbekistan. Now organizations, parties, associations, some communities, citizens also have the right to establish press publications. Freedom of the press in the country, the opportunity was created to ensure freedom. In order to create conditions for the normal functioning of the media, to solve financial and technical issues related to their publication and distribution, to provide practical assistance for the active participation of creators in the democratic process, the Social Fund for the democratization and support of the media of the Republic of Uzbekistan was established (August 30, 1996).

The foundation is an independent, self-governing, non-governmental organization of media representatives. The adoption of the law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On publishing activities" (August 30, 1996), "On Media" (December 26, 1997), "On protection of journalistic activities" (April 24, 1997), "On guarantees and freedom of information" (April 24, 1997) played an important role in the development of the Uzbek press. The state press Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan, which has been in general charge of the work of the press of Uzbekistan, was reorganized into the press and Information Agency of the Republic of Uzbekistan according to the decree of the president of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On improvement of Management in the field of press and Information" (July 3, 2002). In accordance with this, the press and Information Agency of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, the regional departments of press and information were formed under the regional authorities. This reform was a major step taken to oddin in the context of democratization and liberalization of the social life of the country in order to more fully meet the needs of the population of the Republic for information, to promote the widespread development of media, publishing works and printing, to form a modern market for information services.

5. Discussion

Press products of Uzbekistan (printed publications) are divided into periodicals and non-periodicals. Periodicals include newspapers, magazines, magazine-type publications (bulletins, scientific papers, etc.), non-periodicals include books, pamphlets, printed products, etc. These, in turn, are of several types – general and specialized. According to the institution – newspapers of government agencies, people's movements, parties, associations, foundations, commercial, religious organizations, etc. Depending on the regional direction – there will be a central (nationwide), regional, city, district, Lower Press bodies (see multi-circulation newspaper). In the conditions of a market economy, advertising,

commercial, private newspapers appeared magazines in essence, socio-political and socio-economic, literary-artistic, natural-scientific, agricultural, etc. Depending on the direction – divided into children, young people, women, etc. According to the establishment – government agencies, non-governmental organizations, private magazines are also coming out. Book products are divided according to their purpose – mass literature, political literature, fiction, scientific literature, scientific-mass literature, textbook, reference literature, etc. Based on the demands of the market economy in the country, a system of publishing houses appeared, which were necessary for the general public, publishing shopping books (see again publishing). On June 27, 1906, “Taraqqiy” (“Progressive”) was the 1st issue of the paper. From this date (June 27), it is celebrated as press and Media Staff day in Uzbekistan (since 1993). Issues related to the press of Uzbekistan are mainly covered in the magazine “Press of Uzbekistan”. For example, according to the state statistics committee, by January 1, 2021, the number of subscribers connected to the internet was almost 20 million. This figure increased by 21.9 percent compared to the corresponding period last year.

In print publication data from 2000 to 2020, the issue of magazines and other timed editions was 195 in 2019, down to 175 in 2020. Newspaper circulation, however, decreased from 460 to 94 in 2019 to 366 in 2020. Our President Shavkat Mirziyoyev has developed the following bills on raising the press service to public policy, which will strengthen the social and political consciousness of the people and make it a fourth power, which will be able to promote the pressing problems of society.

“Tong yulduzi” (“Morning Star”) and “Klass!” newspapers and “Gulxan” and “G’uncha” magazines were completely transferred to the Ministry of public education of the Republic of Uzbekistan. Ensuring the implementation of legislation on media activities; implementation of monitoring and control over compliance with legislation, state and network standards, guarantees of freedom of speech and information in media, publishing, printing and information-library activities; Participation in the implementation of measures aimed at ensuring information security, preventing prejudices and threats in the information field; raising the morale of our people through book propaganda, promoting the traditions of reading widely, creating electronic and audio books, supporting and developing the activities of printing and distributing book products; organizing the preparation and implementation of targeted programs for the publication of socially significant publications; assistance to publishers in obtaining their position and balance in the International Book Market of book products; participation in the protection of the rights and interests of citizens and legal entities of our country in the field of preparation, distribution, use of Information; development of necessary activities to create equal conditions in the media market for the media, regardless of the form of ownership; development of, development and implementation of measures to introduce innovative technologies into the field; organization of national and international competitions, exhibitions and other public events in the field of media, publishing, printing and information-library activities; development of cooperation with relevant regional, foreign and international organizations in the fields of press and information, publishing, printing, information-library activities. These bills of President Shavkat Mirziyoyev are an effective solution to the problems facing the press.

6. Conclusion

In conclusion, the press is an important tool that informs the people how it is managed, what policies are being carried out in the country. At the same time it is one of the democratic principles. In each period, the press must serve in the interests of the people. Makes the people look like politics and social life. At the same time, together with the people of bōladi for this reason, we must organize a complex of improvements and activities of the press system.

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