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THE NEWSPAPERS OF UZBEKISTAN ARE IN PRESENT STAGE

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Abstract: In article questions of development and formation of journalism of Uzbekistan in days of independence are considered, some aspects of creation of legislative base of activity of mass media, relevant by the international standard and the information country providing on stage development in the tideway democratic reforms and society liberalization are mentioned. In work it is noted that on today's day in the country about ten acts of the mass media directed on modernization, on increase of their efficiency and effectiveness are accepted.

The author comprehensively studied activity of republican newspapers them tasks, features of the direction and the contents, and also a role in society development in socialization of masses, in increase of legal and civil culture of the population are whole also.

Keywords: Independent journalism, newspaper, functions, independent media (or not public media), circulation.

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After gaining its political sovereignty there have been positive changes in mass media like other branches. Nowadays more than 1500 mass Medias are active. It consists: 887 newspapers, 242 magazines, 61 TV studios, 36 radio channels, 400 web sites, 18 newsletters by branches and 4 information agencies. This process is appearing not only in government but at the moment in non- government mass media. Non-government mass media consists more than 50 percent of publishing printed media, 53 percent of broadcasting TV and 86 percent of radio channels. These numbers show nearly 3 times rise in comparing with the beginning of 1990.

It must be said that a lot of work is being held in supplying with the freedom of the mass-media, turning the mass-media into the rostrum which people express their opinions and ideas, attitudes and positions to the

occurring events. And, attempts being held in the way of containing supplying with rights and freedom, getting information, the right and freedom of spreading information and own opinions are becoming a basic tendency. As the proof of this we must emphasize that a lot of work has been done in the way of supplying with the freedom of the word and liberalization of mass-media in the past years, especially in the last ten years. In this case, at first we must emphasize that created the base of legislation supplying with the development of mass-media, which suits world standards. Till now about ten rules have been adopted for developing mass media freely and fast, to guaranty information sector effectively working and is being continued successfully in this branch. We may say as example forwarding laws by enacted Legislation Chamber of Oliy Majlis of Republic of Uzbekistan: "About mass media", "About defending journalism", "About principles of information freedom and guarantees", "About advertisement", "About author and similar laws" and etc.

Around the Republic mass media regular pressing, in all, newspapers also have own roles.

"Народное слово" (in russian), "Правда Востока" (in russian), "Молодёжь Узбекистана" (in russian), "Независимая газета" (in russian), "Нурлы жол" (in kazakh), "Овози тожик" (in tajik) are the newspapers which are counted as regular newspapers of the Republic. Also, many newspapers, which are in karakalpak language, are printing "Uzbekistan Today" (in english) is printing from 1st September of 2006-year. Newspapers are printing in uzbek, russian, karakalpak, tajik, Kazakh and other languages inside of the Republic of Karakalpak, viloyats, cities and districts. If "Халк сузи" (in uzbek) and "Народное слово" (in russian) are the newspapers of the advisory board of house of representatives of Oliy Majlis of Uzbekistan, advisory board of the Senate of Oliy Majlis of Uzbekistan and Executive branch of Uzbekistan, "Правда Востока", "Хуррият", "Даракчи", "Мохият", "Независимая газета" are independent newspapers.

In Uzbekistan every sphere has own newspaper. "Кишлок хаёти" (village life) is the newspaper of agriculture and hydro economic ministry, "Мулкдор" is the newspaper of state property committee, "Маърифат" and "Учитель Узбекистана" are the newspapers of higher and nation education ministries, "Туркистон" and "Молодёжь Узбекистана" are the newspapers of the Youth of Republic, "Ватанпарвар" is the newspaper of armed forces ministry, "Ишонч" and "Доверия" are the newspapers of professional movement committee. This list can be contained.

In Republic region, city, district newspapers are, also, printed. Every region has the newspapers which are dedicated to education, internal works (police), public procurator's office, medicine, prudence and other spheres.

Drawing of the newspapers of republic is not so big. If the drawing of "Халк сузи" is 104.000, drawing of "Народное слово" is 27.262. From political parties' newspapers, the drawing of "O'zbekiston ovozi" is 19.000. Inside the sphere newspapers, the number of "Маърифат" is much bigger; it is printed twice a week with 8 paged. Nowadays the drawing of "Маърифат" is 35.000.

"Хордик", "Отдохнѐм", "7x7", "Хонадон", "Кайфият", "Бекажон", "Сугдиѐна", "Хумо", "Тасвир" are entertaining newspapers, their drawing is normally about 5.000 - 10.000, but some of newspapers' drawing is 50.000 - 60.000.

Different materials are paged according to their position and direction on every newspaper page. Government newspapers illustrate internal and external policy of republic, economy, agriculture, culture, education, and techniques and so on.

After appearing political parties, they founded their own newspapers. At that time there are four political parties in our republic and each political party has own newspapers: "O'zbekiston ovozi" (Uzbekistan's voice), "Adolat" (Justice), "Milliy tiklanish" (National erection), "XXI asr" (XXI century), these newspapers describe their party's advantage and desire.

Independent newspapers try to give the articles which expressed free and independent ideas of author. But it is difficult to say them too independent.

We can say that around the Republic newspapers entertaining newspapers are best-selling.

Inside these newspapers contains 7-8 pages which, about love story of famous artists and poets, problems between wives and husbands and some parts of shameful signs.

Entertaining newspapers are also named yellow mass media. We can describe these printing materials briefly like this: 1. Very brief, official information. 2. Views of famous arts life. 3. Different information which was taken from internet. 4. Brainstorms (crosswords, scan words). Also inside and last pages of these newspapers interesting riddles, brainstorming questions are being given. In these newspapers print cover full pictures of well-known artists. These facts play role for paying attention of readers.

Entertaining newspapers are sold in the markets, crowded places kiosks and working places. Much people sell them and read with interested.

If way pay attention to contents of printing newspapers in Uzbekistan we can fell positive changes than 19-20 years ago. If than in previous newspapers' pages printed articles on ideology and politics, than are printing articles about social-cultural life of republic and foreign countries, their economy, politics and sports in brief. In these newspapers articles which about "checking journalist", "important themes", "world economy", "breath of world" besides the newspapers aren't be able to bring different materials

in interesting analytical and meaningful manner. We can meet articles which were written suspicious and subjective.

On the 67 article of Constitution of Republic of Uzbekistan expressed: "Mass media is free and works on rule. They are responsible for truth of information an in defined order. Doesn't work censorship". On the other hand an analytical and critical article sometimes prints on the pages of newspapers. Articles which are based on praise and look like each other like to very closely or reports are printing on the pages of newspapers yet. Professional skills of journalists and openness aren't felt.

On the pages of political parties newspapers print large and mean less. Nowadays it's difficult to believe that newspapers readers read large and boring articles with patiently because period, time and consumer demands brief and clear news and information quickly from newspapers. we can stay behind of the period.