

MASS MEDIA MATERIALS AS A SOURCE ON THE HISTORY OF THE REPUBLIC OF  
UZBEKISTAN

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**Abstract:** *The article examines the materials of mass media of the Republic of Uzbekistan. It is about network activity, registration and norms established by law. Formation and development of mass media at a new stage is also studied. Also, media materials are studied as a source of the history of the Republic of Uzbekistan.*

**Keywords:** *Democracy, internet, provider, communication and information, electronic resource, data exchange, domain, virtual world, computer, legal base, official sources, culture, international cooperation, legislation, press.*

The study of the materials of the mass media of the period of independence of Uzbekistan from the point of view of source studies sets new tasks for the science of history along with all social and humanitarian sciences. In the study of this period, first of all, the selfless work of the people on the way to independence, the ways and means of achieving national independence, the experience of building national statehood, the political, economic, social and spiritual factors of strengthening independence, and the ideology of national independence should be studied. a number of important problems such as creation should be comprehensively studied. There is enough reason to study, research, and make preliminary scientific-theoretical conclusions.

In this sense, the leader of our country Sh. Mirziyoev in order to further increase the importance of academic science in the innovative development of the economy, increase the prestige of the Academy of Sciences and improve its activities, to form a unified system of management and regulation of scientific research and innovative activities, as well as to increase the place of science in the socio-economic development of the Republic of Uzbekistan 2017 In accordance with the decision PQ-2789 dated February 17, "On measures to further improve the activities of the Academy of Sciences, organization, management and financing of research and development activities", O under the Ministry of Higher and Secondary Special Education It is of great historical and political importance that the Public Council on the Latest History of Uzbekistan was transformed into the Public Council on the Latest History of Uzbekistan under the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan. [2:4].

By 2017, more than 1,500 mass media are operating in our republic. The total broadcast time of TV channels within the National Television and Radio Company of Uzbekistan alone was 616 hours. However, before independence, this number was only 48 hours.

It is noteworthy that the composition of mass media has also changed radically. This is confirmed by the fact that almost 53% of all TV channels and 85% of radio channels in our country are non-state mass media.

Today, the legislation aimed at establishing various privileges for mass media has become more and more sophisticated. In particular, the decision "On providing additional tax benefits and advantages for the further development of mass media" adopted on December 30, 2011 is a clear proof of this. [7:4]. This decision will strengthen the economic foundations of the mass media in terms of ensuring the rights and freedoms of citizens in the field of information. After all, economically free, strong and independent mass media will be able to provide analytical, fast and impartial information to the public.

As a result, he consistently worked on training highly qualified journalists, analysts and commentators, establishing effective creative relations with prestigious international media companies and foreign colleagues, improving the professional skills and experience of young professionals.

Taking into account the diversity of opinions, the events taking place in our country and abroad, to more fully ensure the openness and transparency of the reforms implemented by our people, to more actively cover the foreign and domestic policies implemented in Uzbekistan. set the task. All conditions have been created for this in our country. The mass media of Uzbekistan, which has such wide opportunities and is considered one of the important institutions of civil society, has become a force that expresses public opinion and moves towards further democratization of all aspects of our life today.

Information on the activities of various institutions and societies covered in the press pages, articles published on the socio-economic and cultural life of Uzbekistan during the period of independence are important in determining the importance of the publication as a historical source. In addition, scientific pamphlets, monographs and historical works on the history of Uzbekistan's independence period can be created based on media materials.

When we talk about the history of mass media in the period of independence, we can see that this process has been constantly progressing. Simultaneously with this process, information sources also developed and new types began to spread widely.

All types of mass media were used to influence the views of society members based on the ideas of independence, and to communicate ideological processes to the general public. That is why it is important to study the press and printed publications that operated in this period from the point of view of source studies and historiography.

The variety and abundance of information and opinions about events and phenomena in the press of Uzbekistan during the years of independence requires an objective attitude in studying them and drawing scientific conclusions. Therefore, it is necessary to use the principles of objectivity, historicity, problematic periodicity,

analysis and synthesis, and quantitative analysis methods in the research of media materials of this period from the point of view of source studies. In particular, the method of source science analysis and synthesis is used to clarify the content of articles, messages, and materials published in printed and electronic publications, and quantitative analysis is used in the classification of periodicals, as well as in the determination of information about newspapers.

Predictions about the inevitable disappearance of old periodicals with the development of this system have often been made. But these predictions did not come true. The newspaper was able to adapt to the new conditions. Changes have also changed this mass media, showing adaptability and adaptability. The process of specialization of newspapers has increased: in addition to publications intended for everyone, many newspapers have appeared for various social groups and structures, for a special circle of readers.

From the point of view of sources, print media has an important advantage compared to other media. This advantage is related to the materiality of the sheet of paper. The paper on which the newspaper report is printed ensures long-term preservation of the content of the periodical issue. The newspaper can be read in whole or in part, archived and retrieved at any time as long as it is saved.

In the first years of independence, the newspapers "Halq Sozi" and "Uzbekiston Ovozi" created the conditions for the formation and development of the press of the independence era in Uzbekistan and took a key place in the emergence of the national press. The articles and messages published on the pages of these newspapers increased the interest of Uzbeks in political-economic, cultural-educational issues. These two publications can be found in all regions of the republic, in state organizations, offices, and business establishments.

The main purpose of Halk Sozi newspaper is to express the wishes of the Government of the Republic of Uzbekistan in foreign and domestic policy, and its daily pages cover the state visits of the President of the Republic, high-level meetings, visits of foreign guests to our country and negotiations with them. News articles, articles and reviews are regularly published. For example, on the eve of Uzbekistan's state independence, the first foreign state visit of the president was covered in detail by the Halk Sozi newspaper [8: 4].

The analysis of press materials shows that the articles published on various issues at the end of the year are important. Because at the end of the year, socio-political and cultural processes in the life of the society will be concluded, and unresolved problems will be noted and new tasks will be set. In the same way, from the year-end issues of Tafakkur, Mulokat magazines, such report articles appeared [9: 6, 12].

When studying the articles published in newspapers and magazines of the period of independence from the point of view of historiography, it is necessary to separately

study the basis of the issue in them. Because in some cases, we see that even in central publications, commissioned articles are published.

When studying historical articles, special attention is paid to the main idea of the author, the problems presented in it, ways to solve them, and the author's conclusion. In the analysis of articles in the direction of information and reporting, attention is paid to their novelty level. An article or information in one newspaper is analyzed periodically, and the official attitude of society members and the government to the same issue is studied on the basis of several newspaper materials. When studying mass media of the period of independence of Uzbekistan, it is necessary to know its territoriality, language, period and founders. In addition, when researching materials, it is important to know the identity of the editor of newspapers and magazines. Because when the editor of the publication changes, the size, quality of the pages and, in some cases, the direction of the newspaper also changes. Communication media and news agencies also play an important role in providing the mass media of Uzbekistan with news. In particular, by the decision of the Cabinet of Ministers of 8th of 1995, in order to spread truthful information about the progress of socio-economic and political reforms in Uzbekistan in foreign countries, develop relations with national news agencies and international information centers, and accelerate the republic's integration into the world information space. In November, the Information Agency with the rights of a legal entity was established under the Ministry of Foreign Affairs [10: 11]. Taking into account the fact that an initiative group consisting of non-governmental mass media, state and non-governmental organizations of Uzbekistan established the non-state news agency "Turkistan-press", on March 19, 1999, the president supported the "Turkistan-press" non-state news agency. the decree on support" was announced [11: 3]. These news agencies have provided not only the periodical press, but also the television of Uzbekistan with information about the most important events in the world and their commentary. In particular, the information provided by these agencies was regularly reported in the central publications "Halq sozi", "Uzbekiston ovozi", "Turkistan" [12: 1, 56, 112].

The Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan, civil and criminal codes, as well as special legal documents directly related to the activities of mass media, the law on advertising, decrees and decisions of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, government decisions, departmental regulatory documents registered in the prescribed manner by the Ministry of Justice have been adopted.

These legal documents are the basis for managing mass media activities. During the years of independence, a significant legislative and regulatory basis was created for the rapid and consistent development of mass media in the republic. Taking into account the current requirements and standards, "On the protection of journalistic activity" [3: 4, 5], "On advertising" [4: 1, 2], "On the principles and guarantees of freedom of information on"[5: 1, 2], "On Information"[6: 1, 2] laws and a number of other legal documents were adopted.

Heads of the editorial office, including managers responsible for its activity as an enterprise, must follow the provisions of a number of laws regulating the economic activity of state and commercial enterprises in our country.

It is necessary to pay special attention to the principle of historicity when evaluating the activities of mass media and their sources during the years of independence, and evaluating their response to socio-economic events. Analyzing the data and evaluating the facts are of great importance in determining the used sources and materials, the specifics of the researched issues at that time. That is why periodical press materials occupy an incomparable place in the study of the history of the years of independence of Uzbekistan. Because the mass media system develops under the influence of internal laws, external factors, in particular, political, economic, cultural processes, and the analysis of these processes, the reaction to them, is widely expressed in press materials. For this reason, media materials occupy an important place among the sources of the history of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

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