

ABOUT THE HISTORY OF JOURNALISM

Uteniyazova Aynura

Republic of Karakalpakstan.

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Abstract. *This article discusses the history of journalism as a type of social activity.*

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Journalism is a type of social activity. The owners of this activity (journalists) are engaged in the collection, analysis and dissemination of socially relevant information through the media (press, radio, television, news agencies, etc.). Journalism is the preparation and dissemination of reports about events, facts, ideas and human interactions that are "news of the day" and inform society with at least some degree of accuracy. It is used to organize the word, profession, methods of information collection and literary styles. Journalism is one of the forms of mass propaganda and agitation. Journalists devote much of their energy to working with primary sources, and research papers or other non-fiction articles may often refer to encyclopedias, scholarly articles, or other secondary or tertiary sources. When researching and writing a story, a journalist often interviews a range of individuals, from politicians to ordinary citizens, to gain insight into what people have experienced, and journalists encourage and shape their stories. The nature and purpose of journalism depend on the social nature of society. The term journalism was originally applied to a set of magazines, and later to all periodicals. Now the term journalism refers to the product of journalistic activity, a set of related professions, as well as education and a branch of science in this field. Journalistic activity includes the press, radio, television, news agencies, documentary films, etc.

The media in the journalism system rely mainly on journalism to meet the public's daily needs for relevant social and special information, and also use scientific, artistic and other works that interpret important social issues. The media in the journalism system adhere to a certain periodicity and speed in their activities.

The widespread use of the Internet and smartphones has brought significant changes to the media landscape since the beginning of the 21st century. This has created a shift in the consumption of print media, as people increasingly consume news via e-readers, smartphones, and other personal electronic devices, as opposed to the traditional formats of newspapers, magazines, or television news channels. News organizations need to fully monetize their digital wings, as well as improvise the context in which they publish in print. Newspapers have seen print revenues decline faster than digital revenues grow. The first buds of social activity aimed at collecting, analyzing, and disseminating information have appeared in ancient times. Informing people about events in social life and exerting a certain ideological and spiritual influence on them through the media have manifested themselves in various forms and methods. Oral information was delivered by speakers, heralds. Written information, for example, was written on papyrus in Ancient Egypt and distributed. In Ancient Rome, announcements and manuscripts were used.

Long before the advent of the press, people had come up with various ways to disseminate important news:

- Daily news: Heralds and messengers read out government decrees in the marketplaces.
- Acta Diurna: In Ancient Rome (59 BC), by order of Julius Caesar, daily events were written on stone or metal tablets and hung in public places. This is considered the world's first "newspaper".

The true development of journalism is associated with the invention of the printing press by Johann Gutenberg in 1440.

- News began to spread faster and in greater numbers.
- In 1605, the world's first weekly newspaper, "Relation", was published in Germany. During this period, journalism became the "fourth estate" of society.
- Popularization: As a result of the industrial revolution, paper became cheaper, and reading newspapers became a daily habit for ordinary people.
- Invention of the telegraph: News could reach across continents in a matter of minutes.
- Yellow press: A trend of journalism with sensational, sensational headlines, started in the United States with Joseph Pulitzer and William Hearst.

Modern journalism first appeared in the form of the first periodicals in the early 17th century. In the second half of the 19th century and the 20th century, photo and film journalism were formed due to the discovery of photography and cinematography. From the 1920s of the 20th century, radio journalism began to develop based on the achievements of radio technology, and in the 1940s, television journalism appeared.

With the emergence and development of mass media, the need for journalists with a high level of general knowledge and professional skills has increased. This need has led to the emergence of special journalistic education in different countries. Several types of journalism have emerged, differing from each other in terms of political orientation, and different views on the role and function of activity in social life have emerged. For example, communist journalism was based on party affiliation and classism. This situation has often led to restrictions and gross violations of human rights and freedoms in the field of information in a universal sense.

Journalism is the collection, preparation and dissemination of news and related commentary and artistic materials through print and electronic media such as newspapers, magazines, books, blogs, webcasts, podcasts, social networks and social media sites, e-mail, radio, film and television. The word journalism was originally used to refer to reporting on current events in print, especially in newspapers, but with the advent of radio, television, and the Internet in the 20th century, the term was expanded to include all print and electronic communications.

The development of journalism depends on a number of factors, among which political freedoms, primarily freedom of the press, occupy a special place. Freedom of the press is a necessary condition for the development of a democratic society. Only in conditions of free activity can journalism provide members of society with objective and truthful information, and manifest itself as an intermediary between the state and society.

Journalism in Uzbekistan appeared in the second half of the 19th century. Its history begins with official periodicals such as "Turkestanskiye vedomosti" and "Turkiston viloyatining gazeta" published in Tashkent. In the first and second decades of the 20th century, private national newspapers and magazines ("Taraqqiy", "Khurshid", "Sadoi Turkiston", "Samarkand", "Oyina",

etc.) also operated in Uzbekistan, the main focus of which was on educating enlightened people capable of ensuring national development. During the Soviet regime, the periodical press network in Uzbekistan expanded due to general political and sectoral newspapers published at the republican, regional and district levels, as well as new magazines, and at the same time, radio and television journalism also gained momentum in Uzbekistan. However, these were doomed to serve the political, economic and ideological goals pursued by the authoritarian regime.

After Uzbekistan gained state independence, republican journalism entered a democratic stage and a new system began to form, contributing to the democratic renewal of society and the establishment of a legal democratic state. In 1997, the laws "On Guarantees and Freedom of Information", "On Protection of Journalistic Activities", and "On Mass Media" were adopted.

Also, on February 26, 1999, the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Improving the System of Training and Retraining of Journalists" was published.

These documents are of great importance in improving the system of training and retraining of journalistic personnel in our republic and raising it to world standards. Since then, much work has been done to implement these laws and resolutions. Due to independence, the approach of journalists of the republic to analyzing and covering events and phenomena of social life has also changed radically. Now, journalists rely on scientific knowledge, universal human and national values, and universally democratic rules recognized by the international community in analyzing and covering social processes.

In the process of forming the journalism system, the foundation was laid for specialized higher education in journalism in the republic. In 1949, a special department was established at the Faculty of Philology of the Central Asian State University (now the National University of Uzbekistan) to train journalists with higher education. This department was transformed into an independent faculty in 1967. By the resolution of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan (April 26, 1996), the honorary title "Distinguished Journalist of the Republic of Uzbekistan" was established. In addition to the National University of Uzbekistan, journalists with higher education are trained at the Nukus State University, as well as at the University of World Languages of Uzbekistan and the University of Journalism and Mass Communications of Uzbekistan. Since 1997, the International Social Center for Retraining Journalists has been operating at the Academy of State and Society Building under the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

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