



ON THE SOCIAL NEED AND HISTORY OF JOURNALIST TRAINING IN KARAKALPAKSTAN

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ABSTRACT

This article deals with the socio-historical necessity of training personnel in the field of mass media in Karakalpakstan, as well as some important aspects of the history of special journalistic education. Also, in the paper, it is scientifically and theoretically based that the process of training journalists with professional higher education has become important in the development of this field in Karakalpakstan.

KEY WORDS: *Journalism of Karakalpakstan, press, radio, mass media, journalistic education, training of journalist personnel, senior specialists.*

INTRODUCTION

Although the history of personnel training in the field of journalism in Karakalpakstan needs to be improved, it has a unique history of development. This process is a phenomenon related to the emergence of the press and radio in Karakalpakstan and the social need for qualified journalists to work in them. In the 20s of the last century, more precisely, in June 1919, the newspaper "Izvestia" (currently "Vesti Karakalpakstana" newspaper), which is considered the body of the Executive Committee of the Amudarya department, was founded [7, p. 61].

In September 1921, based on the decision of the Executive Committee of the Amudarya region, the newspaper "Krasny amudarinets" was established in Tortkul, and in 1922 the name of the newspaper was changed to "Amudarinskaya jizn" [4, p. 294]. After the national statehood of the Karakalpak people acquired the Autonomy of Karakalpakstan in 1924, the need for a newspaper and radio in the Karakalpak language was felt to increase the political and cultural literacy and activity of the people, to convey news to the general public. Therefore, at the meeting of the organization bureau of the party committee of the Karakalpak region held on November 23, 1924, the statement of Q.Adinaev "On the establishment of the newspaper of the autonomous region of Karakalpak" was heard and the relevant decision was taken:

1. It should be considered necessary to publish a weekly newspaper in the Karakalpak language.
2. Let the newspaper be published under the name "Batraklar Haqiyqati" ("Batrakskaya Pravda").
3. An editorial commission should be established in the composition of Q.Auezov, A.Kudaboev and Nasrullaev. They should be advised to publish the first numbered newspaper on December 1, 1924 [3, p.8].

LITERATURE REVIEW

However, it turned out that this decision was made hastily. Because the regional newspaper "Batraklar Haqiyqati" was not published in the specified period. For these reasons, the opinions of the representatives of the intelligentsia are taken into account, a new meeting will be held and attention will be paid to the issue of publishing the newspaper. However, before that, in November 1924, we have vague information about the publication of the Karakalpak-language newspaper "Birinshi adim" for a short period of time. However, there is no information about how the first issues of "Birinshi adim" newspaper were published and who edited them.

Historical information has greatly contributed to our scientific knowledge of the past. In those days, the issues of every newspaper in the country were sent to the central cities. In the future, the issue of finding the issues of the newspaper with this name mentioned, and the deep study of historical sources, says the young scientist R. Arziev [2, p. 46].

At the meeting of the organizational bureau of the Karakalpak Regional Party Committee on December 18, 1924, the issue of "Press" was once again considered. According to the proposal of Allayar Dosnazarov, the name of the Karakalpak newspaper was approved to be "Erkin Qaraqalpaq". Abu Qudabaev was assigned the role of the responsible editor of the newspaper, and S.Agaydarov was assigned the role of the deputy editor of the newspaper. Thus, the first issue of "Erkin Qaraqalpaq" newspaper was published on December 31, 1924.

"Erkin Qaraqalpaq" newspaper is published in lithographic method, and lack of permanent editors and literate staff, incomplete font, outdated printing equipment, the quality of newspaper issues does not meet the requirements. The first issues of the newspaper were propaganda in nature,



and the government's decisions and messages were printed. In the first issues, articles and pictures that did not meet the demand were published. This situation indicates that the articles and letters received by the editors were not processed and were directly submitted to the publication [1, p. 52]. From this we can understand that the press does not have creative and technical staff with special knowledge, and the working journalists did not have certain journalistic qualifications and skills. Until 1930, the newspaper was published under the names "Erkin Qaraqalpaq", then "Miynetkesh Qaraqalpaq" (1930-1931), "Qizil Qaraqalpaqstan" (1931-1957), "Sovet Qaraqalpaqstani" (1957-1992), after independence it is being published under the name "Erkin Qaraqalpaqstan".

Among the first journalists: Qasim Auezov, Nauriz Japakov, Orazali Kosekeev, Izbasar Fazilov, Maksudulla Yakubov, Khojan Abdihalikov, Tamender Safiev, Ismail Sultanov, Gurbanbay Aralbaev and others are the first swallows of the press industry in Karakalpakstan [5, p. 299]. The first radio broadcasting equipment was brought to Karakalpakstan from 1922, according to archival documents. In May of this year, a set of "Telefunken" type receiving radio station equipment will be sent from the Tashkent-Turkestan postal and telegraph district to Tortkul, the capital of Karakalpakstan. Since there were no local radio specialists at that time, military radio operator D. Kuznetsov and his wife Nadezhda came to Karakalpakstan with a trip. They tried to use the radio station, and in the middle of August, the Tortkul reception radio station was launched.

At the end of 1930, broadcasts in the Karakalpak language began to be broadcast through the Tashkent radio station, and in December 1931, a Radio Committee was established in Karakalpakstan and A.G. Lekhin was confirmed as its chairman. After a lot of organizational difficulties, starting from April 16, 1932, broadcasts were started through radio stations. Radio Karakalpakstan started its first broadcasts in 1932 in the city of Tortkul. Q. Aralbaev, K. Orazov, B. Zinaliev, I. Bekbauliev, A. Tantesheva, B. Shteynberg, Fuchkin, Aboltin and others took an active part in the establishment of Karakalpakstan Radio [5, p. 318].

From the 1930s, the current "Qaraqalpaqstan jaslari" (February 1931), "Jetkinshek" newspaper (January 1932), "A'miwdaya" magazine (July 1932) and a number of district newspapers were founded one after another. In the press, mainly news, feuilletons, essays, and letters were published, while on the radio there were short news, ensemble of folk songs and concert programs of talented young people. Therefore, the Karakalpak national press and radio industry began to form. After Karakalpakstan became an autonomous republic on March 20, 1932, and was incorporated into the Republic of Uzbekistan on December 5, 1936, Tashkent's support for the development of Karakalpak national journalism, including radio and later television, increased.

With the emergence of mass media in the republic, there was a social need for qualified journalist personnel in editorial offices. In the early years, this gap was gradually filled by young writers who had just entered the literature, and later, the journalism faculty opened in the central cities and other regions, and local staff who completed the courses. Ismail Sagitov (1908-1993), who graduated from the Institute

of Journalism in Moscow in 1932-1934, and later from the Faculty of Journalism of the Kazakh State University (1949), was one of the first journalists with a specialty. He was a scientist, skilled translator, who had created great works as a folklorist and literary critic, along with working in positions such as department head, editor-in-chief, the director of the Karakalpak State Publishing House in "Qizil Karakalpakstan" newspaper.

Also, Jumat Habibullaev (1922-1943), who studied at the course for editors in Moscow, Tajiakhmet Seytmamutov were editors (1905-1971), who graduated from the editors' course in Tashkent, and Galim Seytnazarov (1927-1994), who graduated from the journalism course in Almaty, had special preliminary education. In addition, we know that Karakalpak intellectuals who studied at language and literature, culture and art, teaching institutes and courses in cities such as Moscow, Tashkent, Samarkand, Alma-Ata were among the first employees and representatives of the journalism, press and publishing industry.

Therefore, the lives and creative activities of most public figures, writers and poets of that period (until the second half of the 20th century) were directly related to the press and editorial office. They worked in the Karakalpakstan Television and Radio Broadcasting Committee, the State Press Committee, the Publishing and Polygraph Combine, the Union of Journalists and Writers, the central newspapers and magazines as leaders, chief editors, and creative workers. In the post-war period, with the introduction of the telegraph (now news agency) agency (1954) and television (1964), journalism as a system was fully formed in Karakalpakstan and we can say that it created the foundation for the emergence of a new specialty - the profession of a journalist.

By this time, the journalism of Karakalpakstan was enriched with a group of specialists with special diplomas. In particular, K. Begjanov (1966), who graduated from the Faculty of Journalism of Moscow State University, K. Erniyazov, K.Mambetov (1963), T. Matmurov (1963), S. Sadikov (1963), who graduated from the Faculty of Journalism of Tashkent State University y.), G. Yaqubov, T. Gurbanbaeva, in the 1970s O'. Abdirakhmanov (1973), Z. Ishmanova (1974), Sh. Usnatdinov, G. Annaqlicheva, G. Rakhimova, in the 1980s, M. Jumamuratova (1978), S. Atabaev (1978), K. Reymov (1980), Sh. Ayapov (1980) and a number of other journalists later became state and public figures became famous poets and writers, scientists. Although journalism needs professional personnel, their organized training began more than half a century after the press appeared in the republic. The need for highly educated journalists in Karakalpakstan became the basis for the emergence of special journalistic education in the early 80s.

According to sources in the field, the training of journalists in the Republic of Karakalpakstan has been started since 1983 at Nukus State University (now Karakalpak State University). In 1983-1984, the faculty of philology accepted students majoring in journalism. However, the admission was temporarily suspended due to the lack of teachers who would conduct classes for students in specialized subjects. In 1989, the process of admission to journalism was restarted and the "Literary Theory and Journalism" department was established



within the faculty of philology, headed by a famous writer, doctor of philology, professor Kamal Mambetov [6, p. 77]. It should be mentioned that S. Akhmetov, G. Esemuratov, A. Najimov, A. Dauletov, Yu. Pakhratdinov, A. Matekeev, K. Allambergenov, I. Uteuliev and others made a great contribution to the training of journalist students in the early years. K.Mambetov, S.Sadikov, M.Jumamuratova, Sh.Ayapov, K.Reymov, who graduated from the Faculty of Journalism of Tashkent State University, armed themselves with the necessary professional knowledge from specialized subjects.

Indeedly, it is no secret that in the early years there were some problems in strengthening the material and technical base of the journalism specialty, providing it with qualified personnel. Nevertheless, using the existing facilities at the university, a photo studio and a laboratory room were provided. In 1992, the establishment of a separate department of "Journalism" at the Karakalpak State University named after Berdak was of great importance in determining the prospective directions of training journalist specialists in our republic. Malika Jumamuratova, who defended her candidate's thesis on Karakalpak literature, was confirmed as the head of the department. It should be noted that in the years 1992-1999, when he headed the department, the research of Karakalpak journalism and the training of scientific and pedagogical personnel were started. Most of the first graduates were directed to mass media in our republic. Among them, we can single out journalists who have served in Uzbekistan, famous TV journalist and poet A.Uteniyazova, B.Esmurzaev, journalist who had served in Karakalpakstan, representative of children's journalism D.Ubbiniyazova, radio journalist N.Begimova, as mentor journalists with unique professional skills and creativity. Also, Z. Qoziqbaeva, A. Abdimuratov, D. Bekbauliev, T. Masharipova were involved in the scientific and pedagogical activities of the university. They worked as the first teaching staff of Karakalpak journalism. Having successfully defended his research work, he is currently teaching students.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Based on this, we can say that in a short period of time, the preparation of local personnel for Karakalpakstan journalism, the establishment of journalistic education was a solution to the problems of the mass media in our republic related to the need for journalist personnel with special diplomas and editorial staff for creative and technical specialists. During the years of independence, training of student-journalists in accordance with the newly developed qualification requirements and curriculums and science programs in the field of education, including journalism, was started at the university on the basis of the Law "On Education" and the National Personnel Training Program. Advanced pedagogical technologies have been introduced into the educational process and wide opportunities have been created for students to learn. In order to connect journalistic education with practice, practical cooperation plans were developed with the leading mass media in the republic, and systematic cooperation was started.

According to the decision of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated February 26, 1999 "On improving the system of training and re-training of journalist personnel", Karakalpak State University, among the higher educational institutions in the center that trains journalist personnel, paid great attention to the improvement of the problems of training and education of specialists in the field, and the material and technical base. A number of measures were taken to strengthen and improve the quality of education. In accordance with the state education standards, fundamental sciences (political, philosophy, history, cultural studies, law, economy, ethics and aesthetics, history of Uzbek, Karakalpak and foreign literature) and sciences of new special specialties (mass media management, communication theory, mass information) In-depth study courses (technical and technical means, methodology and literary editing, journalistic sociology and psychology, marketing) were introduced.

Based on the decision, "Journalism" was established as a separate department in April 1999 in order to improve the quality of training of journalists at Karakalpak State University. In 1999-2000, professor B.Abdikamalov, in 2000-2002, doctor of philology Sh. Abdinazimov, in 2002-2004, associate professor B.Genjemuratov, in 2004-2005, Associate professor B.Paluanov headed the department. In order to provide the department with qualified specialists, professors and teachers were accepted for positions on the basis of competition. Also, well-known journalists and devoted employees of the field were involved in the educational process of the department. In the first years of the establishment of the department, 7 teachers (3 of them are candidates of science) taught journalism students. In order for students to conduct their education in connection with practice, educational centers and department branches were established in Karakalpakstan radio and television, central press publications. In them, talented students were paired with qualified journalists and learned the creative process of editorial work together. Such activities increased students' interest in their profession and had a great effect on their future activities.

The analyzes showed that since 2005, during the years of operation as part of the faculty of "Karakalapak Philology", we can see that large-scale work on the further development of the educational process was carried out in the "Journalism" department. In particular, the photo laboratory belonging to the department was reconstructed in 2007. As a result of the strengthening of the scientific-pedagogical base of the department, masters were trained in "Journalism: sports journalism", then "Journalism: by sectors", "Advertising in mass media".

CONCLUSION

In recent years, professors and teachers of the "Journalism" department have been focusing on improving the educational and methodological process of training future journalists. As a result, more than 30 monographs, educational literature, collections of articles and other scientific and journalistic works have been published, serving to improve Karakalpak journalism training and educational and methodological support. In order to further develop the



research activities of the department, together with foreign and national mass media experts, scientists and researchers, to exchange experience on the important problems of the theory and practice of journalism, the latest achievements in the field of education, every year “The role of mass media in the process of globalization” traditional scientific-practical conference on the subject is being held on the international and republican scale. In Karakalpakstan, the process of training journalists was also started at Nukus branch of the State Institute of Art and Culture of Uzbekistan, where art journalists were trained for a period of time (2009-2010).

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