



ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE AND LEGAL BASIS OF RADIO BROADCASTING IN UZBEKISTAN (1927-1980)

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ABSTRACT

The article deals with issues related to the organizational structure and legal framework of radio broadcasting in Uzbekistan, as well as the people who led the activities of the structure. It is also said that the decisions of the government and the center, which regulate the process of radio broadcasting and broadcasting in the country, have served as the basis for the activities of the industry.

INDEX TERMS: *radio, radio station, radiofication process, hardware, material and technical base, programs, radio stations, radio committee, information, radio waves, radio points.*

LEVEL OF STUDY OF THE TOPIC

Research on the emergence of radio in Uzbekistan and its activities serves as a methodological basis for this research. In this regard, philologists R. Abdusattorov, Nishonbaev have a special scientific significance [1]. Their research covers the journalism of Uzbek radio. The history of the formation of Uzbek radio up to 1937 was studied by B. Rihsiev [2]. A.F. Esin also studied radio and television from a historical point of view in his scientific work [3]. The brochures of S.E. Smirnov [4] and R. Rakhmonov [5] on radio activity also have a special place. Also, the history of Karakalpak radio in 1930-1990 was studied by T. Madraymov [6], the role of the media, in particular, radio in the development of cultural life of the republic in 1950-1990. Mavkulov and, studied by Yu. Ergasheva [7]. It is noteworthy that these studies cover different periods of the radio broadcasting process in the country and its activities.

The process of complete accomplishment of the radiofication process in Uzbekistan, its material and technical condition, the issue of radio journalists and the process of radio coverage of the population has not been systematically studied. Republican radio shows a lack of historical coverage, both in the Soviet era and in the years of independence. The Central State Archive of the Republic of Uzbekistan has a lot of information on the history of radio

broadcasting and the lack of a comprehensive analysis of scientific research on the history of national radio requires a scientific study of the subject.

THE MAIN PART

During the years of Soviet rule, the centralized system of government, which dominated the processes of central and local political governance, influenced the management of radio affairs, among other areas. The leaders of the central government of the USSR also paid special attention to such issues as the organization of radio broadcasting in the republics of the Union, as well as the establishment of bodies that control these processes, the definition of goals and objectives of these organizations. In particular, on the basis of the decisions of the Council of People's Commissars of the USSR in the organization of the radio broadcasting process in the Republic of Uzbekistan, important instructions were given by the People's Commissars of the Uzbek SSR. In 1927, when permanent radio broadcasting was established in Uzbekistan, the Central Committee of the CPSU (b) headed the management of radio broadcasting and radio broadcasting. Since 1925, this organization has been working on the basis of the tasks carried out by the Commission for the Organization of Radio Propaganda under the Department of Propaganda (Agitation and



Propaganda - MT) of the Central Committee of the CPSU (b). At that time, the following issues were identified as priorities of the main processes:

- provision of transmitters and receivers with the necessary equipment to ensure the organization of large-scale advocacy and cultural and educational work;

- intensive radio broadcasting of villages;

- The main priority is to strengthen propaganda and cultural-educational broadcasts [8].

In the early years of Radio Uzbekistan, the heads of political, economic and cultural organizations and groups of organizations working in the government of the republic worked on the above-mentioned tasks. In particular, the Ministry of Communications of the USSR was responsible for radio broadcasting in the republics of the USSR, and was regularly involved in logistics and logistics for the organization of radio broadcasts. VA Mokhryakov, Head of the Central Asian Communications Department, provided the necessary technical and financial assistance for the organization of radio broadcasting and broadcasting in Uzbekistan [9].

In July 1928, the Council of Labor and Defense passed a resolution "On the reorganization of radio broadcasting", according to which the joint-stock company "Radio Broadcasting" was liquidated. The organization and management of radio broadcasting in the territory of the USSR was entrusted to the People's Commissariat of Posts and Telegraphs. A special radio administration was established within this People's Commissariat. On December 28, 1929, the Central Asian Communications Department decided to establish a Republican Radio Council under the Soviet of People's Commissars to manage radio broadcasting in the USSR. The Radio Soviet is the only body of radio broadcasting, managed by the Soviet Central Radio Soviet. The tasks of the Council of People's Commissars of the USSR were:

- Management of radio broadcasting and broadcasting in the territory of the USSR;

- Review of radio broadcasting plans and monitoring of their implementation, ie control (censorship) of radio broadcasts;

- Viewing broadcasting plans, contracting with organizations interested in radio, sponsoring their services in the implementation of this work;

- Review financial plans and find the necessary funds for their material and technical support;

- Preparation of programs on political interests, education with the permission of the top, the development of radio programs to attract public attention to strengthen the propaganda;

- Conducting events to increase the number of radio listeners, organizing conferences and providing insights on compliance with established rules;

- Planning general public works around the radio and linking existing processes with the activities of the organization [10].

In 1931, the All-Union Broadcasting Committee under the People's Commissariat, and in 1932, in connection with the reorganization of the People's Commissariat of Posts and Telegraphs, the People's Commissariat of Communications of the USSR became known as the All-Union Broadcasting Committee. In 1933, a governing body called the All-Union Committee on Radio and Broadcasting was established under the USSR Council of People's Commissars. [11]

In 1930, the organization and management of radio broadcasting in the USSR was transferred to the People's Commissariat of Post and Telegraph. A special radio station was established within the People's Commissariat, and in 1931 the All-Union Broadcasting Committee under the People's Commissariat and in 1932 the People's Commissariat of Communications of the USSR became known as the All-Union Broadcasting Committee [12].

The scale of radio broadcasting in Uzbekistan has expanded. One of the most important events in the field of radio work in the country was the opening of the radio center in Tashkent, which was established in September 1929 and played an important role in the development of radio broadcasting in the country. Taking into account the influence of radio broadcasting on the broadest strata of the republic, in December 1931 the Central Asian Broadcasting Committee was established in Tashkent, which was later renamed the Uzbek State Radio Committee [13].

Based on the transformation of the USSR Council of People's Commissars into the USSR Council of Ministers in March 1946, the All-Union Radio Committee under the USSR Council of People's Commissars was renamed the All-Union Radio Committee under the USSR Council of Ministers [14].

In July 1949, the USSR Council of Ministers renamed the All-Union Committee on Radio and Broadcasting under the USSR Council of People's Commissars into the Committee on Radio Broadcasting (internal broadcasting) and the Committee on Radio Broadcasting under the USSR Council of Ministers (for foreign listeners) [15].

Despite the fact that the radio organizations of the republic changed several times since the establishment of radio in the republic until the end of 1950, the republican radio was organized on the basis of the charter established by the Central Radio Council. Regardless of which of the above organizations was under the control of the Republican Radio, the radio operated on the basis of its own directions of becoming the main propagandist of the communist ideology.



In 1957, Uzteleradio was established in the republic. In mid-1958, by a government decision, the Radio House was transferred from the Ministry of Communications to the Committee on Television and Radio Broadcasting [16].

In 1952-1957, the Radio Committee of the USSR was under the General Directorate of Radio Information of the Ministry of Culture of Uzbekistan. During these years, the program of the only television studio "Tashkent" was broadcast via an antenna mounted on a 180-meter TV tower and a transmitter TTR-5/2: 5 kW [17].

The activity of the People's Commissars of the Uzbek SSR played an important role in the systematic organization of the activities of the Radio Committee of Uzbekistan. Chairman of the People's Commissars of the USSR (1925-1937) Fayzulla Khodjaev played an important role in the establishment of the Republican Radio. Fayzulla Khodjaev regularly supervised the construction of the first radio station in Central Asia, the Tashkent Radio Station, in 1926, and the 25-kilowatt Tashkent Radio Station in 1929. [18] Also, the activities of the heads of the committees on the instructions of the Council of People's Commissars played an important role in the organization of radio broadcasting and broadcasting in the country.

The first director of the Tashkent radio station was E. Koksharov (1927-1930). E. Koksharov was directly involved in the construction of the Tashkent radio station, the installation of the radio station and the initial equipment of the building allocated for radio broadcasting, as well as the organization of the work process. E. Koksharov also informed the chairman of the Council of People's Commissars F. Khodjaev that in 1928 the radio station was in a difficult financial situation and developed measures to overcome this situation. The Council of People's Commissars will study the situation and take measures to eliminate the existing problem [19]. Abdullaev, Ankaboy, Ziya Said, and Rakhmonov, who served as chairman of the Republican Radio Committee after 1930, were instrumental. During their leadership, the process of radio broadcasting in the country was completed, the Tashkent Radio House was built and re-equipped. The type and size of broadcasts increased. Republican radio has served to ensure that it is always at the forefront among the allied republics.

Along with the organizational aspects of radio work and radio broadcasting processes in Uzbekistan, its legal aspects have also been created. On February 8, 1927, in accordance with the order of the Council of People's Commissars on radio broadcasting of provincial, city, district centers and collective farms in the republic [21], radio broadcasting of the republic was intensified.

The Republican Communist Party was involved in organizing propaganda and propaganda

issues on the Republican Radio. The decisions and instructions of the Communist Party of the USSR served as the legal basis for the party's dissemination of propaganda work.

The management of the Central Committee of the Communist Party for Broadcasting and Broadcasting provided party leadership over these broadcasts. The above-mentioned examples, set as the main task by the Commission, have served as an important program in the organization and implementation of the radio broadcasting process in all the republics of the Union, as well as in Uzbekistan. In this regard, the party has served as an important tool in communicating all the reforms, decisions and tasks in the social, political, economic and cultural spheres of the republic. During the leadership of the Central Committee of the Communist Party on radio broadcasting, decisions were made on the initial stage of radio broadcasting in the country, and a lot of work was done on its implementation.

Since the late 1920s, the Central Government of the USSR has issued many decisions and instructions on the process of radio broadcasting in the republics of its union. Such decisions issued by the central government served as a legal basis for the development of radio broadcasting and broadcasting, as well as for the development of broadcasting activities in the republics. In particular, in Uzbekistan, a number of resolutions and orders issued by the USSR and the government of the USSR aimed at the development of broadcasting and radio broadcasting served as the organizational and legal basis for the activities of the republican radio.

The construction of the first radio station in the country had a specific legal basis for the beginning of radio broadcasting in other regions of the country. It is known that in the late 1920s and 1930s, attention was paid to the subordination of all spheres of life in the republic to the ideology of the Soviet regime. The development of all social, economic, political and cultural spheres of society played an important role in the conduct of the population's attitude to labor in accordance with Soviet society. For this reason, in the late 1920s and 1930s, a number of decisions were made in the republic to improve radio broadcasting in the republic and to expand the process of radio broadcasting. These decisions have led to the further popularization of radio in the development of industry and agriculture in the country, educating the population in accordance with the party's ideas. In particular, in 1928, the Council of People's Commissars of the USSR "On the next tasks in the field of radio broadcasting." The resolution not only identified important tasks related to radio broadcasting in the country, but also indicated ways to improve radio propaganda, radio broadcasting in general [23]. Also, the decision of the XV Congress



of the Council of People's Commissars of the USSR in 1928 to pay special attention to the cultural sphere showed the importance and urgency of the work of radio broadcasting in the republic. It was noted at the meeting that the process of radio broadcasting in the country should be included in the list of cultural events, as the existing radio stations in the country are showing their results, despite the short time. Following this decision of the Council of People's Commissars, large-scale urban and rural radio broadcasting began in Uzbekistan [24].

The decisions of the Presidium of the State Planning Commission of August 29, 1929, approved by the Council of People's Commissars of the Uzbek SSR on July 29, 1929 also played an important role in the successful implementation of radio broadcasting in Uzbekistan [25]. On September 18, 1929, a conference of the Society of Radio Friends was held in Andijan to expedite radio broadcasting in cities and villages. An appropriate decision was made on the issues discussed at the conference, and on the basis of these decisions, radio broadcasting was soon revived.

Shortly afterwards, on October 16, 1929, the first congress of the Society of Radio Friends of Uzbekistan was held. The congress highlighted the important role of radio in promoting the reconstruction and consolidation of agriculture in the country, the development of heavy industry, the promotion of urban and rural culture. It was noted that the development of radio broadcasting in the country is one of the important tasks in the implementation of the above-mentioned state programs, given that a large part of the population is illiterate. The congress identified the work of the Society of Radio Friends on the basis of specific plans for the future of radio broadcasting and broadcasting. In particular, it set itself the task of organizing radio clubs, organizing special radio posts, training staff for radio, and publishing radio-related literature [26]. In carrying out such tasks, the Republican Radio Council relied on the decisions and instructions of the Central Radio Council with the support of the Council of People's Commissars of the USSR.

The above tasks were organized on the basis of the 1929 Statute of the Radio Council. This regulation consisted of 4 sections and 10 clauses, almost identical to the central radio Soviet regulations. The activity of the radio center was carried out on the basis of this Charter. The regulations are divided into separate sections according to the content of the preparation of broadcasts in the radio center. In particular, it consisted of the Department of Artistic and Dramatic Broadcasting, the Department of Political Broadcasting, and the Department of Educational and Musical Broadcasting [27].

The decision of the Council of People's Commissars of 27 January 1931 [28] proclaimed the right of all citizens, organizations and enterprises to install and use radio equipment in their workplaces or in their homes. This decision served to further liberalize the activities of radio organizations in this area.

In 1933, the Council of People's Commissars of the USSR approved the "Charter of the All-Union Committee on Radio and Broadcasting under the Council of People's Commissars of the USSR [29]". Radio, Central Broadcasting, and Local Broadcasting Departments were established under the auspices of the Committee. In particular, the regional radios, which began their work on the basis of the Tashkent radio station, have now received the status of the regional radio committee. The regional radio committees are subordinated to the republican radio committee and operate independently on the basis of the established charter.

The 1934 meeting of the Central Asian Economic Council on "Radio Broadcasting and its Development" was important for the development of national radio. The Council considers that it is necessary to further expand and improve the work of radio in the country, taking into account the effective contribution of national radio in the achievements of agriculture, industry and other economic growth processes of the republic. The meeting highlighted the achievements in the field of broadcasting and radio broadcasting, as well as listed the existing shortcomings and gave specific instructions to address them. The Ministry of Communications, as the main organization responsible for the implementation of tasks in this area, is entrusted with the control of [30]. The implementation of the issues raised at this meeting will show its positive results. By 1935, the total number of radio stations in the country was 7,297 [31]. This is three times more than in 1930. [32]

On February 2, 1935, Fayzulla Khodjaev, the chairman of the HKS, in his speech at the council of radio workers, spoke about the achievements and shortcomings of the republican radio. In addition, his instructions on the organization of future programs of the national radio, strengthening its material and technical base, as well as training of radio technicians and journalists, training of radio specialists served as the legal basis for the development of national radio [33].

The decision of the All-Union Radio Broadcasting Committee under the USSR Council of People's Commissars on November 11, 1935 "On the improvement of radio broadcasting in the national republics and regions" played an important role in the development of republican and regional radio. This decision covered all the processes related to radio broadcasting and broadcasting in terms of content. In particular, along with the development of national



radio, the tasks were set to organize the work of regional radios, to send special instructors to remote rural areas, as well as to control the regular operation of radio stations in all collective and state farms [34]. As a result of this decision, the Tashkent Directorate of Radio Communication and Broadcasting was established in 1940 on the basis of the first high-capacity radio station, which was transformed on March 27, 1941 into the Directorate of Radio and Broadcasting of Uzbekistan. As a result of the work carried out in the radio administration of the republic, by 1941, the first stage of radio broadcasting in Uzbekistan was completed. That is, at this stage, the centers of all regions of the country were radioed as a result of the analysis conducted by the Republican Radio Council.

The outbreak of World War II required the military deregulation of all sectors of the republic. One of the most difficult and responsible tasks here was to further develop the newly recovering economy and to supply all the necessary material goods for the front. It was also an important issue of these years to double labor productivity in agriculture. In addition, public awareness campaigns to ensure mass mobilization on the front have become a topical issue. Further improvement of the republican radio played an important role in the positive, rapid and effective solution of all measures in this direction. The need to broadcast the calls and messages to the public served as an important factor for the organizational legal framework of the radio's activities in these years and in the post-war years. Taking into account the policy of the Soviet government in the late 1920s and 1930s, May 6, 1945 was designated as Radio Day by the decision of the People's Commissars of the USSR, taking into account the effective work of radio during World War II. Since then, it has become a tradition to celebrate May 7 every year as "Radio Day". This, in turn, played an important role in the organizational work of the republican radio. In particular, Uzbekistan, like all the republics of the USSR, has been preparing for this day, and various competitions and festivals have been held between the republics. Such events have created a great basis for the improvement of the republican radio in all respects.

In the post-war years, Uzbekistan began to implement the five-year plans of the Communist Party, based on the unlimited use of cheap energy and rich resources of its people. Such qualities as diligence, patience and peace-lovingness of the Uzbek people were used in carrying out the task of unilaterally bringing the economy of the Republic to the pre-war level and further development, subordinated to the interests of the Center. The results of the Second World War once again showed that the use of radio's extensive capabilities in the implementation of the plans set by the Soviet government would be effective. For this reason, he

focused on the development of radio, which is an active promoter of five-year, seven-year and nine-year plans focused on various issues. Every decision and instruction on the successful completion of the above-mentioned plans has served as an impetus for the development of national and regional radio.

The most important tasks for the economy were outlined in the plan for 1946-1950, adopted at the 8th session of the Supreme Soviet of the Uzbek SSR in August 1946. The development of industry is focused on the development of cotton growing, which is a leading sector of the economy. The Resolution of the Soviet Government of February 2, 1946 on measures to restore and further develop cotton growing in Uzbekistan became the basis for strengthening cotton monopoly in Uzbekistan [36].

Naturally, such a topical issue has placed a great responsibility on the Republican Radio, which since its inception has extensively covered agriculture in its programs. For this reason, on June 29, 1945, the Chairman of the Council of People's Commissars of the USSR A. Abdurahmanov and the Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union U. Yusupov adopted a Resolution "On Improving Broadcasting and Broadcasting in the Republic." The resolution considers the implementation of radio work to be very low, gives instructions on specific items to improve it and attaches it to the responsible persons [37].

In the 1950s, a number of decisions were made to develop radio broadcasting and broadcasting in the republic. The practical results of these decisions have played an important role in the development of the material and technical base of national and regional radios, as well as in increasing the number of radio stations in the regions.

Numerous decisions to increase the range of broadcasts aimed at those working on the Soviet government's agricultural development programs have served to improve the work of groups that make up radio programs, but in fact have extinguished the morale of the people and put the economy first. In particular, in April 1951, a meeting of the Bureau of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan discussed the issue "On the state of the art of music and measures to further improve it." It was noted at the meeting that the Department of Arts has been doing harmful work for many years, creating dramatic performances of opera, ballet and music with such legendary content as "Farhod and Shirin", "Layli and Majnun", "Tahir and Zuhra". The resolution recommended revising genre repertoires and radio broadcasts [38]. This decision of the Republican Communist Party served as a legal basis for the development of radio programs.

In the 60s of the XX century, in order to further develop cotton growing, the Government of the Republic paid great attention to the development



of Mirzachul. During these years, measures were taken to develop the reserve and gray lands and on this basis to increase the cultivation of cotton and grain [39]. It is more accurate to say that the beginning of this new process of mastering Mirzachul in the republic has now clearly defined the tasks of the radio. Satisfaction with the achievements of young people working in the development of the Surkhan-Sherabad desert was expressed in letters to the radio newspaper "Struggle for Cotton", which was broadcast on the radio [40]. The measures taken by the Soviet government to implement this policy in a timely manner, of course, required the intensification of propaganda work among the people. For this reason, the country has developed decisions to increase the role of the media in society. In particular, the resolution of the Central Committee of the CPSU of January 4, 1960 "On the tasks of party propaganda in modern conditions" emphasizes the important role of radio in the promotion of party ideas [41]. The implementation of these tasks has had a positive impact on the formation and improvement of the legal framework of the national radio.

The decision of the Central Committee of the CPSU on June 29, 1960 "On the further development of public initiatives in the Soviet press and radio" accelerated the activities of the republican radio [42]. The process of analysis of the activities of the Republican Radio shows that as a practical result of this decision, attention was paid to the fact that after the 60s, radio programs were organized according to the wishes of listeners. The letters sent by the listeners to their radio stations were studied and sent to them not only by radio but also by mail to the indicated addresses.

In accordance with the Resolution of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan and the Council of Ministers of the Uzbek SSR of September 26, 1961 "On measures to accelerate the completion of mass radio broadcasting in the Uzbek SSR and the development of broadcasting and television in the republic" instructions were given to provide each family with a radio reception point [43]. As a result of the measures taken in the country on this decision, by 1970 the number of radio stations increased by 8% compared to 1930, the number of radio organizations by 4.9%, and the number of radio stations by 50%. In the 1970s, radios entered all homes and worked continuously. The decision became the basis not only for the completion of the radio broadcasting process, but also for the strengthening of its material and technical base, the systematization of specialists and their work process. On May 27, 1971, the USSR Council of Ministers adopted a resolution on the "Charter of Communications of the USSR." Paragraph 2 of the first part of the Resolution, entitled "General Rules", stipulates that the organization and design of radio broadcasting and

broadcasting shall be carried out in accordance with this Regulation, while Paragraph 3 of the Regulation states that "public radio broadcasting and radio broadcasting within the Ministries of Communications of the Allied Republics "[44]. Due to the great political importance of radio broadcasting for the state and society, Article 21 of the Regulation stipulates that any buildings and structures under construction must agree with the Ministry of Communications so as not to interfere with radio broadcasting, regardless of the relevant ministries [45]. Paragraphs 76-78 of the Regulation define the technical issues of the organization of radio broadcasts. Article 85 of the Regulation stipulates that the organization of any type of radio broadcasting shall be organized by organizations designated by the Ministry of Communications, if the enterprises and organizations have internal radio broadcasts, in strict compliance with the relevant rules and technical norms [46]. This regulation, developed by the Center, has served as a basic guide for professionals working in the field of national radio. On the basis of the charter developed by the Center, the Ministry of Communications of the USSR gave instructions to all radio committee organizations in the republic on the organization of radio broadcasting in the republic and monitored the actual results of the work performed on the basis of this charter.

In general, the regulations and decisions developed by the government of the USSR for the development of the radio industry in all republics also served as an impetus for the development of radio in Uzbekistan. As a result of the work carried out in the country on these decisions, in the 70-80s, the Uzbek radio served as a legal basis for its comprehensive development compared to the past.

Although the emergence and development of radio in Uzbekistan was a historical necessity, it was actually a technical development that had to happen. In the 1920s, when radio began to enter Uzbekistan, its potential was widely used in many countries, including Europe. For this reason, the leaders of the Soviet government paid special attention to the radio broadcasting of the republics. The figures given in the section above show that radio is widely developed in Uzbekistan, albeit slowly. The reason is that the first radio station in Central Asia was built in Tashkent. It was this first two-kilowatt radio station that in 1941 served as an impetus for the penetration of radio into many regions and remote areas of Uzbekistan.

The activities of the Radio Committee of Uzbekistan, the systematic and beneficial organization of its work were based on the regulations and decisions issued by the center. As a result of the implementation of these decisions and regulations, the Republican Radio has been able to meet its needs in all respects. The decisions made by



the Center are based on the ongoing political, economic, socio-spiritual processes in the country and the need to communicate them to the public, which, of course, has led to a strong base in all areas of radio. From this point of view, every historical process in the republic, the efforts to implement them have served to improve the legal framework of the republican radio. On the other hand, it was the desire of the USSR to evaluate its policy correctly for the states of the outside world. This was because the policy of the USSR government towards the states of the union was openly criticized by the countries with developed radio industry. For this reason, he focused on expressing on the radio that the peoples of the union were satisfied with their lives. This situation also served as one of the legal bases for the expansion of the radio broadcasting process in the country. As a result of internal and external factors, radio has been formed and developed in Uzbekistan for almost 50 years.

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