



POLITICAL FEATURES OF CREATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF TELEVISION IN UZBEKISTAN

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ABSTRACT

In this article highlights the history of television, archival materials, the first project for transmitting images, the structure of the state Committee of the UzSSR for television and radio broadcasting and the political features of creation and development of television in Uzbekistan.

KEYWORDS: *television, TV, development television, history of television, project, telephotograph, mass media.*

INTRODUCTION

According to archival materials, the first project for transmitting images at a distance was proposed in 1843 by the English mechanic A. Ben and a few years later by K.Beckwell invented a system for transmitting images on an ordinary telegraph line. But the devices of A.Ben and K.Beckwell was not distributed due to difficulties in reaching contacts in the transmitter and receiver.[1]

The first project of the pantographic telegraph, which found practical application, was proposed in 1862 by the Italian inventor D.Caseli. However, the operation of this device has shown their economic impracticability due to the low transmission speed and high cost of maintenance.

Among the inventors of television systems, the Portuguese Professor A. de Paiva (1878) and the American J.A.Paiva were famous. Carey (1880), French scientist C.Senlec (1881). However, these systems were not viable, as well as some other attempts to simultaneously transmit all the elements of the image.

A great contribution to the development of the theory and practice of television was made by the Russian inventor P.I.Bakhmetyev, who proposed his system called "telephotograph" in 1880. An important advantage of P.Bakhmetyev's system was a technically sound solution to the problem of correct image transmission over a distance.[2]

MATERIALS AND METHODS.

The idea of scanning and alternating image transmission proposed By P.I.Bakhmetyev, as well as the well-known disk of P.Nipkov, patented in 1884 in Germany, found application in all systems.

In 1889, the Polish inventor M.Wolfke was the first to receive the privilege for electrical transmission of images without wires.

In 1899, the Russian inventor A.A.Polumordvinov for the first time in the world instead of black-and-white television offered a real system of color television. A huge contribution to the development of color television was made by the Baku inventor I.A.Adamian, who proposed a system for transmitting the electric signal of each color over an independent communication channel – this was the first project of a television system with simultaneous color transmission.

Thus, all television systems proposed before 1907 were based on mechanical image scanning and their significant disadvantage was the low clarity of the transmitted image.[3]

In 1911, the Russian scientist professor B.A.Rosing was the first to put forward the idea of using electron beams for image scanning.[4] Therefore, B.A.Rosing is called the founder of electronic television. The important discovery of B.L.Rosing attracted the attention of scientists from foreign countries, but in Russia the scientist's works remained unnoticed. He, like most of the Russian intelligentsia, was one of the victims of Stalin's repressions. In 1931, B.L.Rosing was captured and exiled to Siberia.

In such a political situation, there were no opportunities for rapid implementation of his discoveries in production, but the ideas and work of B.L.Rosing were fruitful for his students and followers.[5]

Rosing himself never succeeded in creating an electronic transmitting device, but he pointed out the paths that his followers should follow.



B.P.Grabovsky foresaw the future of electronic television, having constructed a cathode switchboard - "Telephot" in 1924.[6] He showed his invention "Telephot" - a device for transmitting images over a distance to B.Rosing and received his approval. B.Grabovsky's speeches on the radio about vision at a distance were listened to with interest in many cities of Uzbekistan.

In 1928, on July 26, B.Grabovsky and his assistant, a young laboratory assistant I.F.Belyansky, received patent No.5592 for the world's first complete electronic device for electric telescopes. In the same year, on July 26, in the presence of a Commission led by professor N.Zlatovratsky of the Central Asian state University, the telephot was successfully tested in the laboratory conditions of the Central Asian communications district, and on August 4, 1928, the device was tested at the corner of Sayilgoh and Buyuk Turon streets. The screen flashed an image of a moving tram. Many newspapers in Tashkent wrote about this greatest invention. So, it was in Tashkent that we managed to get the first ever telephoto image of a moving object. July 26, 1928 is considered the date of birth of modern television.

At the end of 1929, B.P.Grabovsky and I.F.Belyansky arrived in Moscow and just at this time, employees of the all-union electrotechnical institute under the leadership of V.I.Arkhangel'sky and P.V.Shmakov began to design a 30-line television broadcasting system.

In some countries in Western Europe and the United States, television mechanical transmitters were already operating. So, in England since 1926, broadcasts were conducted by J.Baird, in the United States in 1927, a group of employees of the company "bell telephone" under the leadership of G.Ives was established a television connection between New York and Washington, in Germany in 1929, at the international radio exhibition In Berlin, Krauwinkel demonstrated his television system. Just this short period in the history of television was called the heyday of the mechanical era, and it was at this time that B.P.Grabovsky and I.F.Belyansky tried once again to restore their electronic telephot, which was broken on the way from Tashkent to Moscow. The fact that this time the Tashkent inventors were helped is evidenced by archival documents, which emphasize the interest in telephot from the Supreme Soviet of the RSFSR and its department – the Central Bureau for assistance to invention.

The American inventor F.Farnsworth was the second in the world after B.V.Grabovsky, who carried out television transmission using electronic devices on both the transmitting and receiving sides of the system. The third is the German scientist Manfred von Ardenne, who did not even have to invent a transmitting tube.[7].

The projects of famous Russian scientists B.A.Rcheulov (1922), A.A.Chernyshev, Y.S.Volkov

(1929), L.A.Kubetsky (1930), S.I.Kataev (1931), P.V.Shmakov, P.V.Timofeev (1933), V.K.Zvorykin (1933), G.V.Braude, and B.V.Korotkov, B.V.Krussera were of great importance in the development of electronic transmitting devices using electron-beam tubes. (1934). [8]

It should be noted that the post-war history of developments in the field of television has more than 35 years, and the number of scientists and inventors is several hundred people.

Speaking about the organizational structure, it should be noted that the State Committee for radio and television under the SM UzSSR has existed since 1926.[9] by the Decree of the SNK of the UzSSR of September 28, 1933, the Uzbek Committee for radio communication and broadcasting was formed under the SM UzSSR, in 1949-1953 it was renamed the Committee of radio information, in 1953 -1957 - the Main Directorate for radio information of the Ministry of culture of the UzSSR. [10]

By the resolution of the SM of the UzSSR of June 17, 1957, the Committee on radio and television was formed. By the decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the UzSSR of May 15, 1962, it was transformed into the state Committee of the SM UzSSR for radio and television. By the decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the UzSSR of July 30, 1970, it was transformed into the Union-Republican state Committee for television and radio broadcasting of the UzSSR. By the decree of the Supreme Soviet of the UzSSR of July 26, 1978, it was renamed the State Committee of the UzSSR for television and radio broadcasting.[11] The Committee was responsible for the state and further development of television and radio broadcasting, for the ideological, political and artistic level of radio and television programs, the scientific and technical progress of television and radio, the technical quality of broadcasts, and for the fullest satisfaction of the spiritual needs of workers.

ANALYSIS AND RESULTS.

The main tasks of the Committee on television and radio broadcasting were [12]:

Propaganda of marxism-leninism, the program of the CPSU as the highest achievement of modern social and scientific thought; the struggle of the CPSU for the unity of the international Communist movement based on the principles of proletarian internationalism;

popularization of the achievements of the world system of socialism, the struggle of peoples for peace, democracy and socialism, coverage of the class struggle in the countries of capital and the national liberation and labor movement of the peoples of colonial and dependent countries against imperialist oppression;

explanation of the internal and foreign policy of the CPSU and the Soviet government, the policy of friendship of peoples and peaceful coexistence of



States with different socio-economic systems, the struggle for world peace, coverage of the life of the Soviet people, their success in building communism, the superiority of the socialist system over the capitalist;

mobilization of the masses for the successful implementation and over-fulfillment of Communist construction plans, dissemination of advanced experience in the field of industry, construction, agriculture, scientific and technical knowledge;

promotion of the best works of literature, music and theater art of the peoples of the USSR and other socialist countries, as well as works of progressive literature and art of capitalist countries;

Prompt informing of Soviet TV viewers about events in the Soviet Union and abroad.

As for the structure of the state Committee of the UzSSR for television and radio broadcasting, it looked as follows[13]:

I. Central office of the state Committee

Guide

Technical management

Planning and financial management

Central accounting department

Personnel department

Supply division

Capital construction department

Administrative and economic Department

Second department

The office

II. Republican television

The General Directorate of programs

Chief editors:

propaganda

informations

agricultural program

program for youth

program for children

literary and dramatic programs

music program

popular science and educational programs

film program

programs for Tashkent and the Tashkent region

III. General television and radio broadcasting services

General Directorate of local television and radio broadcasting

Quality control department

Home edition of the preparation of programs for the Central

TVS

Department of sociological research

Sports programs Department

Department of art collectives

Directorate of construction of enterprises of the state Committee

Fee verification and processing Department.

IV. Enterprises and organizations Of the state Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan

SSR on television and radio broadcasting

TV technical center

Broadcasting and recording house

Uzbektefilm Studio

Special vehicle depot

V. Regional committees:

The QC Committee of the Autonomous Soviet socialist Republic for television and radio broadcasting

TV and radio broadcasting Committee of the Executive Committee

Andijan regional Council of people's deputies

TV and radio broadcasting Committee of the Executive Committee

Kashkadarya regional Council of people's deputies

TV and radio broadcasting Committee of the Executive Committee

Namangan regional Council of people's deputies

TV and radio broadcasting Committee of the Executive Committee

Of the Samarkand regional Council of people's deputies

TV and radio broadcasting Committee of the Executive Committee

Surkhandarya regional Council of people's deputies

TV and radio broadcasting Committee of the Executive Committee

Syrdarya regional Council of people's deputies

TV and radio broadcasting Committee of the Executive Committee

Khorezm regional Council of people's deputies

TV and radio broadcasting Committee of the Executive Committee

Ferghana regional Council of people's deputies

TV and radio broadcasting Committee of the Executive Committee

Jizzakh regional Council of people's deputies

After the Tashkent TV center was put into operation in 1956, the volume of television broadcasting established by the Tashkent TV Studio for 1957 was 715 hours. Of these, studio broadcasts were 125 hours; out-of-studio broadcasts were 100 hours; and film broadcasts were 490 hours. The plan did not include time to transmit the table for setting up TV sets, breaks and intermissions, as well as rehearsals using the TV path.[14] And already in 1958, the volume of television broadcasting was 1000 hours.[15] Of them:

1. Studio broadcasts – 334 hours.

2. Field transfer – 177 hours.

3. Film shows – 489 hours.

For example, according to archival materials in April 1957, the Committee on radio and television broadcast the following TV shows[16]:



April 8 - "Towards the 40th anniversary of October" - broadcast for soldiers of the Soviet Army;

April 21 - a program for children and soldiers dedicated to the 87th anniversary of the birth of V.I.Lenin; A.Fayziev's speech about working on the film "On Lenin's ticket"; a concert of works by Soviet composers.

April 22 - broadcast dedicated to the 87th anniversary of the birth of V.I.Lenin; concert of instrumental music; feature film "Lenin in 1918".

April 23 - newsreel "Pioneria"; feature film "Lenin in October".

April 30 - for children - "Hello, may day"; feature film "We live here".

Thus, this program shows that there were many television programs that demonstrated the significance of the October revolution, revealing the victory of socialism over capitalism.

Thus, during the Soviet period, most of the socio-political television programs dedicated to the 50th anniversary of the formation of the Uzbek SSR and the Communist party of Uzbekistan were full of huge socio-economic and cultural transformations that took place in Uzbekistan for half a century, speeches by prominent party, state and public figures of the Republic, notable innovators and leaders of production, veterans of the party and labor, scientists, culture and art.[17] in particular, such cyclical programs as "Lenin and Uzbekistan", "Essays of the Communist party of Uzbekistan", "Chronicle of achievements and victories", "Tazim", "Party, mind, honor and conscience of our era".

During the pre-holiday period, 11 editions of the TV festival of regions of Uzbekistan were organized, in which the first secretaries of regional party committees and representatives of other public organizations took part. On economic, cultural and scientific development in 50 years was told in the anniversary show, "The proud name of work", "Shining path Uzbek farmer", "The flowering of socialist culture", Association of general ideas of friendship and brotherhood among all peoples of the USSR.

A TV festival of the Union republics was also dedicated to the Golden anniversary of the Uzbek SSR and the Communist party of Uzbekistan. Each of these programs demonstrated the friendship and unity of views of the peoples-brothers in the construction of a Communist society.

TV programs from other cycles were subordinated to the mobilization of workers for a worthy meeting of the anniversary, the search and introduction of new reserves in production. Among them are "Heroes of Strada", "Club of economic knowledge", "Glory to labor", "Progress" and others.

Weekly news releases of "Akhborot" covered new forms of social competitions, achievements of advanced teams on the labor pre-jubilee watch. Among them:

Progress of construction and commissioning of 174 anniversary objects of the Republic reconstruction of the square and construction of the monument to V.I.Lenin in Tashkent, preparation and holding of the days of the UzSSR in Moscow in October 1974

It should be noted that the staff of the radiotelecenter has carried out significant work on the further development of the technical base of color television, improving the technology and organizing the preparation of TV shows. To the rapid introduction of color television to provide quality indicators tracts color television blah designed, manufactured and installed stand television equipment, which allowed to measure all the qualitative indicators of color television tract with the help of oscilloscope type "Tetroniks" for visual control of the video signal in wardrobe built internals, type TMU-301.

The above-mentioned equipment provided quality indicators that fully met the ORT standards. [18]

In the year of the Golden jubilee of the Uzbek Soviet Republic and the Communist party of Uzbekistan, all the creative forces of the Uzbektefilm Studio were directed to creating films dedicated to this date. The establishment of Soviet power in Uzbekistan was described in a full-length feature film - "Going to tomorrow", a full-length documentary color TV movie "Let there always be sun", told about the life, studies, recreation, work of the young generation of Uzbekistan and other films that showed the best people of the Republic; documentaries that covered different aspects of the Republic's life, such as "Patterns", "Eastern fantasy", "Melodies of joy", "Brigade", "Uzbekselmash" and others.

Along with such ideologized programs broadcast by the state television of the UzSSR, there were other shortcomings in the work, for example, the Tashkent radiotelecentre in pursuit of planned indicators of sales of products for certain items of expenditure allowed overspending, so for the article-capital repairs by 29 thousand rubles, overspending of electricity by 3.8 thousand rubles and other items of expenditure by 105.9 thousand rubles.

In some organizations, there was excess wealth. This led to the formation of over-normative stocks of material values. Exceeding the standards above were established at the Tashkent radio television centre at 154.5 thousand rubles., the radio television centre of Urgench – 21,0 thousand rubles, Nukus – 15,0 thousand rubles.

In addition, the over-planned expenses of TV broadcasting amounted to 154 thousand rubles. the established deadlines for the delivery of TV films by the Uzbektefilm Studio were violated from 3 to 10 days.



Thus, by 1975, the following indicators were observed in the UzSSR in the sphere of television broadcasting[19]:

- Number of TV studios - 3 including:
 - two-program 3
 - leading color transmission 1
- Number of retransmissions 11 stations
- Volume of relay transmissions stations 44590
- Average daily transmission volume 58.5

- local program 17
 Annual transmission volume 21352
 - local program 6205
 Note: Volume figures are given in hours.
 The draft plan was approved by the state television and radio Agency of the USSR.

The following table provides a plan for the volume of television broadcasting Of the state Committee of the Uzbek SSR on television and radio broadcasting for the period up to 1990 and for 1981-1985[20].

(in daily average; in hours)

Показатели	1975 year	1980 year	1981 year	1982 year	1983 year	1984 year	1985 year	1990 year
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

1. Television broadcasting

1. Total for the Republic

Average daily volume

television broadcasting-total	63,3	79,7	93,0	96,1	96,1	97,6	98,6	110,3
a) local program	16,8	15,0	15,0	15,0	15,0	16,0	16,0	16,0
including the colour transfer	1,1	5,5	11,5	11,5	11,5	12,5	12,5	12,5
b) relay transmission	46,5	64,7	78,0	81,1	81,1	82,6	82,6	93,3

2. Republican

television (in the capital Republic)

Average daily volume

television broadcasting-total	26,2	29,9	41,6	42,1	42,1	42,6	43,6	53,3
a) local program	11,2	11,0	11,0	11,0	11,0	12,0	12,0	12,0
including the colour transfer	1,1	5,0	11,0	11,0	11,0	12,0	12,0	12,0
b) relay transmission	15,0	18,9	30,6	31,1	31,1	31,6	31,6	40,3

3. Regional TV

Average daily volume

a) local program	5,6	4,0	4,0	4,0	4,0	4,0	4,0	4,0
including the colour transfer	-	0,5	0,5	0,5	0,5	0,5	0,5	0,5
b) relay transmissions	31,5	45,8	47,4	50,0	50,0	51,0	51,0	53,0

Karakalpak the Committee

Average daily volume

television broadcasting-total	16,5	26,4	27,2	28,5	28,5	29,0	29,0	30,0
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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
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a) local program	3,4	3,0	3,0	3,0	3,0	3,0	3,0	3,0
including the colour transfer	-	0,5	0,5	0,5	0,5	0,5	0,5	0,5
b) relay transmissions	13,1	23,4	24,2	25,5	25,5	26,0	26,0	27,0

Khorezm the Committee

Average daily volume

television broadcasting-total	20,6	23,4	24,2	25,5	25,5	26,0	26,0	27,0
a) local program	2,2	1,0	1,0	1,0	1,0	1,0	1,0	1,0
including the colour transfer	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
b) relay transmissions	18,4	22,4	23,2	24,5	24,5	25,0	25,0	26,0

DISCUSSION.

In the production, economic and financial activities of the state Committee and its divisions, the following shortcomings occurred: the facts of exceeding the approved volume of television

broadcasting, especially for the Karakalpak Committee. The plan for 1978 was not fulfilled by the Uzbektefilm Studio for certain indicators, accounting and reporting were lagging behind, and the audit work plan was not fulfilled.[21]



So, consider in detail the action plan of the national television in atheistic propaganda in the light of decisions of the XXVII Congress of the CPSU, the XXI Congress of the Communist party of Uzbekistan, resolutions of the Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist party of Uzbekistan on 5 November 1986, Decisions of the Central Committee of the Communist party of 18 August 1986, "On strengthening the fight against the influence of Islam." [22]:

"Religion and society" - broadcasts of this series are subject to the formation of viewers' ideas about the reactionary role of Islam in the historical past of the peoples of Central Asia, reasoned criticism of Islam, its rites and regulations, and the disclosure of the negative role that it plays in modern conditions.

The programs were supposed to reveal the reactionary essence of modern Islam with the help of atheist scientists, tell about the origin of world religions and their place in history, show the experience of atheistic work in the regions of the Republic, new modern traditions and rituals.

The host of the program is doctor of philosophy, Professor A.E. Abdusametov.

The term of execution is constant. The time limit is 30 minutes. Responsible - E. Azimov.

"Islam in the modern world" - in the programs it is necessary to show the reactionary role of Islam in the modern politics of the Eastern countries, its use in ideological sabotage against the USSR.

The broadcasts of the series will include a story about anti-communism as a weapon of Muslim reaction in the fight against social progress, about the Islamic factor in the plans of imperialism, about the adaptation of Islam to modern conditions in the countries of the East.

Leading-Vice-President of the Academy of Sciences of the UzSSR E. Yusupov.

The deadline is January-July 1987. The time limit is 30 minutes. Responsible - E. Azimov.

"Islam and woman". The year 1987 marks the 60th anniversary of the emancipation of women in Uzbekistan. How this struggle went will be described in the next broadcasts of the series:

"The evolution of Islam and the women's issue". About how Islam changed and adapted to modern conditions, and how the role and place of women were considered in the interpretation of Muslim ideologists.

Leading-candidate of philosophy, associate Professor D. Valieva.

The deadline is March-December 1987. The time limit is 30 minutes. Responsible - E. Azimov.

"The opposite of science and religion." Broadcasts with the participation of scientists of the USSR Academy of Sciences will expose religious ideas about the world.

"The achievements of modern science and the failure of religious myths about the structure of the Universe."

Transfer from the Institute of Astronomy of the USSR Academy of Sciences.

The host is academician K. Bobodzhanov.

"Science and religion". There are scheduled programs on the following topics:

From polytheism to monotheism". Freedom of thought of the ancient world.

- The origin of Islam and its spread.

- Eastern Renaissance and religion.

- The Western Renaissance and the age of enlightenment.

- A powerful force of the materialistic worldview and religious force.

"The triumph of scientific atheism and the beginning of mass atheism".

- The victory of the Great October and the beginning of mass atheism.

- The cultural revolution and the crisis of Islam.

- The socialist way of life and religious prejudices.

- The rise of nations. National religious traditions and rituals.

- Principles of socialist and religious morality.

- Islam and modern ideological struggle.

- Humanism of scientific atheism.

The term of execution is constant. The time limit is 30 minutes. Responsible - D. Boltaev. The moderator is doctor of philosophy, professor E. Jabbarov.

Atheist TV Club. As part of the Teleclub's programs, the struggle by means of television to overcome the ideological and religious remnants of Islam among young people in the conditions of building socialism and communism will be intensified. The programs will be broadcast in a popular format using movies, photos and other materials once a month in Uzbek. The programs will be prepared jointly with the Central Committee of the LKSM of Uzbekistan, The house of atheism, and young scientists of the Republic.

The term of execution is constant. The time limit is 30 minutes. Responsible - O. Muminov, T. Makhkamova.

"In the land of pioneers" - within the framework of this cycle program, reports from the Museum of nature, the departments of atheism and the history of religion will take place. Children will get acquainted with the origins of religion, based on the fear of incomprehensible natural phenomena, and get an idea of the development of religious views during various socio-economic formations.

In particular, the programs will tell about young local historians of the village of Bulak-Bashi in Andijan region, school №16 in Namangan region, and school №5 in Urgut district in Samarkand region.



The term of execution is constant. The time limit is 30 minutes. Responsible: T.Mullabaev.

"Orzu" - in this cycle, intended for high school students, conversations and debates will be held about the origins of atheism, the formation of the younger generation of an atheistic worldview, telling about the religions of different peoples of the world. Scientists, philosophers, and historians will take part in the broadcasts.

The term of execution is constant. The time limit is 30 minutes. Responsible: T.Mullabaev.

Planned to be the airing of the satirical novel the stories Gayrat, Mirmuhsin, N.Aminova, ridiculing religious prejudice, and the drama K.Esena "Nurhon", the drama Hamza Hakim-zade Niyazi "Ishq Qurbonlari".

The time – constantly. Responsible - M.Akhmedov.

The program includes feature films and TV documentaries on atheistic topics. Among them: "Virineya", "Zhuravushka", "Star of Ulugbek", "Avicenna", "Possessed", "Born in a thunderstorm", "Father Sergiy", "Chief designer", "Cosmonaut Vladimir Dzhaniybekov", "Conquerors of the Universe", "Taming of fire", "Takeoff".

The time – constantly. Responsible - F.Rashidov.

The following materials will be prepared in the information program "Akhborot":

- reports from the house of scientific atheism;
- materials on the work of local councils to implement new rites and rituals;
- films about the work of atheist clubs in the place of residence;
- cinemaservice on birth registration by the new socialist rituals;
- materials on the organization of local history atheistic museums in the buildings of former mosques /Ferghana/;
- reports from Samarkand, Bukhara, Khiva, Kokand on the atheistic views of ancient thinkers, the use of ancient monuments for cultural and educational institutions;
- stories about the work of visiting teams of lecturers of the society "Knowledge" in the regions of the Republic;
- "Khoshar-folk tradition" - under this heading will be told about the care of residents of the Republic for historical and cultural monuments, gratuitous assistance in harvesting.

The time – constantly. Responsible - A.Tadzhiev.

Thus, in the Order of the Chairman of the state Committee of the UzSSR on television and radio broadcasting dated may 15, 1987, it was noted about the departure of a mobile television station in order to prepare locally a variety of topics and genres of television programs that tell about the economic, social and cultural life of the Republic in the year of the 70th anniversary of the Great October. [23]

At the Board of the state Committee of the UzSSR on television and radio broadcasting "On the implementation of measures planned on television and radio in connection with the resolution of the Central Committee of the CPSU "On further improvement of ideological, political and educational work", it was noted that serious attention is paid to the promotion of Marxism-Leninism, issues of internal and foreign policy of the CPSU, specific problems of Communist construction in our country were revealed in the broadcasts; on the need for deep content of broadcasts to foreign countries, their acuteness in exposing the false ideological speeches of the apologists of imperialism, to show clearly the advantages of the Soviet socialist system over the bourgeois; to ensure daily operation of all editions TV to promote the resolution of the CPSU Central Committee. [24] The TV collective saw its task as to further promote the immortal ideas of marxism-leninism, to comprehensively reveal the historical significance of the October revolution, to cover in depth the revolutionary and transformative activities of the Communist party, and to convincingly reveal the advantages of socialism over capitalism.

Television has created columns and series of programs that tell about the impressive achievements of the workers of Uzbekistan in all areas of economy, science and culture, about the leading role of the party in the struggle for the implementation of the immortal Leninist precepts.

In light of the issues raised in this important decision, the program "Akhborot" gave a lot of materials of the best collectives of the Republic – Tashkent aviaalyansa named after V.P.Chkalov Tashkent factory named after the October revolution, state farm "50 let Oktyabrya" of Bukhara region, farm "Hazaribag" Danauskas district, the papal agro-industrial enterprises and others.

The reports and interviews with the heads of party, Soviet, and economic bodies described what had been done in various sectors of the national economy to further improve the ideological, political, and educational work.

To implement the party's decisions, the main editorial office of propaganda prepared new headings "For the effectiveness and quality of ideological work", "The origins of our strength", "The welfare of the people – the highest goal of the party", "Culture and life", "The communist education of workers – an important front in the struggle for communism".

Thus, one of the programs "The origins of our power" introduced viewers to the international team of the Angren coal mine, which is increasing the pace of coal production and joined the socialist competition under the motto "Work without laggards". The purpose of the program is to promote and disseminate best practices, scientific and technical achievements of workers of an advanced enterprise.



The programs on agricultural topics covered the labor rivalry of cotton growers, grain growers, livestock breeders, vegetable growers, and machine operators. These topics were raised in the programs "Inson va Zamin", "Animal: experience and problems", "School of excellence", "Competition, experience, results", "Complex mechanization - the main direction in cotton production".

Feature films introduced viewers to the remarkable farmers of the Pontifical agricultural and industrial Association named after Lenin, who opposed the weather with heroism and grew a rich harvest. And during the harvest there was a program - "There is a cotton Strada" - showing the struggle for record indicators.

Uzbek television paid unflinching attention to the issues of a comprehensive approach to the education of workers, especially young people. The problem of moral and aesthetic formation of the younger generation in the family and school took a leading place in the programs of the youth editorial Board. The program "We are the Komsomol of the 70s", "Soviet warrior", "Student - golden era", "My profession is my pride" and others told about young people who continue to multiply the wonderful traditions of older generations.

It should be noted that at this time, the critical performances of Uzbek television significantly increased. This was especially evident in such programs as "Culture and life", "From our chief correspondent", "Blue screen Mail", "Akhborot".

The editorial offices sought the effectiveness of their speeches and established a clearer system of informing workers about the measures taken on a particular critical story that was broadcast.

Among the programs of the children's edition, I would like to name the cycle "Man begins with childhood" - about the organization of public preschool education.

In the field of view of recent programs was the organization of pre-school education in rural areas. This included: construction of kindergartens, food, medical care, organization of the educational process.

One of the issues of this program was devoted to the problem of building preschool institutions in rural areas. Another program was dedicated to the organization of preschool education in the Uchkurgan district of Namangan region. And one of the issues of this program gave advice to preschool workers on the organization of training in Russian spoken language. These broadcasts were conducted regularly.

The editorial Board paid great attention to the promotion of sports. Programs "Eat strong", "Fun starts", "Olympic hopes" were dedicated to these issues.

Ideas of friendship, kindness, mutual understanding, sometimes more effective to submit through song and dance. New programs "Sing, dance from the heart", "I, you, he, she....." they were given

in the form of a publicistic concert with small comments and interviews with participants of concert programs, artistic Directors, and parents.

Great work on aesthetic education, promotion and familiarization of children with art was conducted by the program "Flashlight", organizing reports from the puppet theaters, the Tyuz, the State Opera and ballet theater. Navoi, circus, exhibitions of children's creativity.

Interesting (from the point of view of archival data and television solutions) is the material of three issues of the program for pioneers "Beat the drum!" it was dedicated to the 55th anniversary of the pioneer organization of Uzbekistan and the 50th anniversary of the first all-Union meeting of pioneers.

Under edition of popular science and educational programs ideological propaganda decree was carried out mainly in such series as "University for parents", "Family Council" dedicated to the education of the younger generation of the Soviet people in the spirit of patriotism, sense of civic duty.

A special place in the field of ideological propaganda was also occupied by educational cycles of programs with a wide thematic coverage. This is "the Soviet state and law", as well as TV lessons in social science. They were regularly carried out in Uzbek and Russian and were based on a thorough analysis of the ideological foundations of the Soviet state, on the legal and civil foundations that were developed by the new Constitution. The hosts of these programs were scientists of pedagogical Sciences, teachers of the Higher party school, lawyers.

On March 17, 1965, the decree of the Council of Ministers of the USSR No.481-R on the introduction of the educational (third) program of the Central television in March 1966 took place. In accordance with this order, the Council of Ministers of the UzSSR adopted resolution No.428 of July 14, 1965 "On the organization of educational (third) television programs in the city of Tashkent".[25]

In accordance with the resolution of Council of Ministers of UzSSR on the establishment of the Tashkent Studio third (training) program the Committee approved the structure of the main edition of educational programs that have been developed and approved staffing, recruitment was done for this edition.

The state Committee was preparing for the start of broadcasts. Together with the ministries of higher and secondary special education and enlightenment, the state Committee for vocational education and the "Znaniye" society, a program of programs was developed.

The program included lectures, educational films, consultations on the curricula of Universities and secondary schools, and a special Council for educational television was created.[26]

In 1967, the volume of television broadcasts was continuously expanded. The Tashkent TV



Studio, which has been operating for more than ten years, conducted programs on three programs. TV shows from Moscow were regularly received. The state Committee brought together more than 1,300 radio and TV journalists, Directors, cameramen, artists, artists, and technical workers who, under the leadership of the Republican party organization, did a great job of Communist education of workers. [27]

After the launch in 1967 of color television broadcasting in the SECAM standard (a more developing system, it is open to the creative contribution of specialists from all countries, suitable for long-distance transmissions, is the basis of the Soviet-French cooperation on the creation of a common color television system) in 1968, Tashkent carried out regular, confident and good quality reception of color television from Moscow on the Moscow-Tashkent cable line. Taking into account that the program was transmitted from Tashkent to Moscow and the republics of Central Asia and Kazakhstan, in 1969 they organized their own color television broadcasts from Tashkent. [28]

By 1969, the Tashkent TV center was equipped with both imported and domestic equipment. Imported equipment was installed in 1967 and provided a high level of television broadcasts. As for the domestic one, it was established in 1955.

Naturally, the domestic equipment essentially fell into disrepair and the image quality was low, which rightly caused sharp criticism from viewers.

Taking into account the above, the state Committee under the contract 69 / 05-8-50627-134 purchased for the Tashkent TV center from the French company "Ecler" two sets of narrow-film synchronous cameras with tape recorders that allowed simultaneous shooting and recording of sound, at a cost of 14 thousand rubles (foreign currency). The use of this equipment made it possible to dramatically increase the ideological and political quality of the transmitted operational materials, reduce the cost of production, reducing the number of service personnel from 19 to 7, and expand the geography of the voiced reportage broadcasts.[29]

By the beginning of the 1980s, the state Committee of the USSR on television and radio broadcasting (Gosteleradio USSR) began broadcasting TV channels I program and II program, the state Committee of the Uzbek USSR on television and radio broadcasting (Gosteleradio Uzbek SSR) TV channel III program (Uzbek), alternately broadcasting in the Tashkent region on the same frequency channel programs of Tajik and Kyrgyz television were IV program, in Tashkent-TV channel V program (Kazakh).[30]

In 1963, the Syrdarya television and radio broadcasting Committee was established, and in 1982 - the Navoi regional Executive Committee. In the 1990s, GTRK of Uzbekistan launched UzTV-1, UzTV-2, UzTV-3, and UzTV-4 TV channels (the

broadcast consisted in part of broadcasts of Russian channels ORT and RTR). In 1989, Samarkand television started broadcasting on the frequency II of the program, and in 1990 - Namangan television.[31]

CONCLUSION

In General, the history of creation and development of television in Uzbekistan is characterized by the following features:

- July 26 and August 4, 1928-dates of events that marked the beginning of an era in the history of mankind – the era of television. A group of inventors led by Boris Pavlovich Grabovsky managed to transmit and receive a telephoto image on the screen for the first time. And the "hero" of one of the world's first TV shows was.... the Tashkent tram!

In Tashkent, the branch of the center for scientific and technical creativity of youth of the Sergeli district operates the Museum of electronic television named after B.P.Grabovsky. His personal archive from the 70s is stored in the Central state archive of Uzbekistan. Grabovsky and his invention are dedicated to a separate stand in the State Museum of history of Uzbekistan, and in the Museum of the National University of Uzbekistan updated for the 90th anniversary. And today in the memory of people, along with the names of world – famous scientists and inventors, the name of Boris Pavlovich Grabovsky is rightfully worth the name of the man who was the first in history to design and assemble a working model of a fully electronic television system. The invention of B.P.Grabovsky successfully tested in our city, of course, causes a sense of pride for our country, for its capital, which has become the birthplace of electronic television;

- During the period under review, television broadcasts were subordinated to the party-class approach inherent in the Communist ideology. TV programs introduced false ideas into people's minds, aimed at falsifying our history, belittling national feelings, values of the Islamic religion, and the beliefs of Muslims. As a result, ignorance of their native language, national traditions and culture, and their history became a personal tragedy for many people;

- In order to organize the administrative and command system of TV broadcasting management in the Republic, a Central institutional body was created- the State Committee for television and radio broadcasting;

- In a politicized, ideologized economy, broadcasting was based on planning and administration, which made it impossible to adapt production relations to the conditions of a free market economy, that is, reducing budget allocations and switching to self-financing, which hindered the improvement of the quality and variety of programs produced.



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