
CONFERENCE ARTICLE

**FORMATION AND TERRITORIAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE RADIO BROADCASTING SYSTEM IN
UZBEKISTAN (ON THE EXAMPLE OF JIZZAKH REGION)**

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ABSTRACT

The article examines the historical formation and regional development of radio broadcasting in Uzbekistan. It highlights the launch of regular radio broadcasting in 1927 and the expansion of radio networks in the regions. Using the Jizzakh region as a case study, the paper outlines the gradual development of the regional radio system, including the establishment of the regional radio station and the earlier role of district radio points.

KEYWORDS

Radio broadcasting, mass media, regional radio, Jizzakh region, radio points.

INTRODUCTION

Radio broadcasts in Uzbekistan public information tool as early formed and society social - cultural in life important role In particular, regular radio broadcasts were launched in Uzbekistan on February 11, 1927. Soon , radio stations began operating in the cities of Samarkand, Namangan, Urgench and Nukus. The oldest of the radio channels is " Radio of Uzbekistan" , which served as the main support for the formation of a radio audience in the country .

The radio broadcasting system in Jizzakh region was formed gradually, and the regional radio was launched on January 1, 1974. However, long before this date, radio stations were established in the districts of the region to establish radio communication. In particular, in 1935, there were 92 radio stations in Zamin district, 102 in Mirzachal district, and 27 in Gallaorol district.

By the mid-1950s, as a result of the increased need for radio broadcasting in the regions, the number of radio stations in the districts increased significantly. Radio stations were widely introduced, especially at machine-tractor stations, which played an important role in the technical support of agricultural production. In particular, 15 radio stations were installed in the 2nd Mirzachol MTS in the Mirzachol district of the Jizzakh region, 28 in the 3rd Mirzachol MTS, and 5 in the 4th Mirzachol MTS, through which information and propaganda work was carried out .

Jizzakh Radio first went on the air in August 1974. It told stories about people who actively participated in competitions to fulfill socialist obligations, mobilizing the working masses to new victories. The following are the names of the regular broadcasts on the radio during this period briefly List: " Creators of White Gold", "Builder", "Youth", "Competition is the key to success", "No one is forgotten, nothing is forgotten" .

In 1974, Nasim Noriyev was appointed chairman of the regional television and radio broadcasting committee. He was entrusted with the responsible task of organizing a regional radio and

transmitting the first broadcasts to the airwaves. This process was not without difficulties: the old building of the former Gorky school (now school No. 1) in the city of Jizzakh was renovated and adapted for use. With the support of the Republican State Television and Radio Broadcasting Company and the regional leadership, the necessary material and technical base was created. As a result, in just eight months, Jizzakh region acquired its own independent radio . This event was an important historical milestone not only in the development of regional journalism, but also in the rise of the cultural and educational life of the region .

On August 8, 1974, the Jizzakh regional radio began its activities with the first broadcast entitled "We speak from Jizzakh." This broadcast was opened with welcoming remarks by the first secretary of the regional party committee , Said Mametovich Toirov, and the chairman of the executive committee of the regional Council of People's Deputies, Erkaboy Islamov .

The initial formation of the regional radio took place in difficult conditions. Recalling the events of that time, Sodiq Nishonov, who was the secretary of the regional party committee at that time , emphasizes that broadcasts were often of poor quality due to a shortage of personnel, a lack of necessary technical equipment, and the lack of a suitable building . The old building on the previous "Partiya XII sezdi" street was used as a temporary radio house, but the cramped premises and inadequate conditions made the process difficult. Therefore, the issue of building a modern radio house was not removed from the agenda.

assistance of the Central Management, in particular, Sharof Rashidov . On his initiative, a new two-story building was built in a short time that met all technical requirements , allowing the Jizzakh Radio team to continue its activities in modern conditions .

was Salomat Karaboyeva, the first announcer of the Jizzakh region . The broadcasts were initially broadcast in 5 languages - Uzbek , Russian, Kazakh, Tajik and Crimean Tatar . Initially, the

programs were 15 minutes long, and given the capabilities of the technical equipment of that time, it took a lot of work to cut the tapes in the editing, remove the necessary words, re-connect them with glue, and convey the idea not only through voice, but also with musical decorations appropriate to the topic. The services of Husan Ermatov, Bahrom Mirzo, Jamila Dehqonova, Khudoyberdi Karimov, Abdugani Batyrov, Sayyora Boronova, and Oppogoy Batyrov were great in the development of radio broadcasting.

When the Jizzakh regional radio station first began its activities in August 1974, radio broadcasts were organized in a daytime and evening mode, based on specific time standards. Archival documents show that broadcasts on the Jizzakh regional radio station were broadcast at least twice a day.

According to archival materials, daytime radio broadcasts were broadcast from 10:30 to 10:50 in 1974, that is, for 20 minutes. These daytime programs were prepared using microphone and tape recorder technical means and were aimed at delivering short information and meaningful materials. This indicates that radio broadcasts were organized in a compact and clear format for the daytime audience.

Evening radio broadcasts were broadcast from 17:00 to 17:20, that is, for 20 minutes. The evening programs included musical and cultural materials, including concert programs. In particular, the script of the concert program broadcast on August 9, 1974 at 17:00 confirms that musical programs with the participation of folk songs and performers were regularly broadcast on the regional radio.

Also, the broadcast program of the Jizzakh regional radio was strictly regulated. The broadcasts began with a special address to the listeners, and the technical parameters were publicly announced. In particular, it was noted that the broadcasts were broadcast at a frequency of 72.38 megahertz and a wavelength of 4.15 meters.

In the 1960s, 7 percent of the population of Jizzakh region did not have access to radio. As a result of measures taken to eliminate this problem in the republic, by the mid-1980s, the total number of radio stations in the republic had reached 1,896.5. In Jizzakh region, the number of radio stations increased from 20.0 in 1970 to 50.1 in 1983, which can be considered a positive result.

In 1984, significant changes took place in the material and technical base of the regional radio. On the initiative of the regional radio management, Nasim Noriyev, the regional radio acquired its own modern building. This building was equipped with ultra-modern electronic equipment manufactured by the Hungarian company "BiaG", which played a significant role in increasing the quality and volume of broadcasts. As a result of this renovation, Jizzakh radio was able to strengthen its activities not only at the regional, but also at the republican level.

That's it in the field done increased organizational and infrastructural of reforms logical continuation as 1981 Jizzakh Construction of the "Radio House" in the city began. After this facility was put into operation in 1982, the volume of local broadcasting expanded significantly. The five-year plan stipulated that almost every house in cities and villages should be provided with radio stations. All this was evidence of serious attention being paid to the role of radio, which is a newspaper without paper and without distance.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, radio broadcasting has been formed in Uzbekistan as a mass media that has played an important role in the socio-cultural life of society. The gradual expansion of the radio system from the center to the regions, in particular, the formation of radio infrastructure in the case of Jizzakh region, has played an important role in providing the population with information. The establishment of radio stations in the districts has served to strengthen regional information exchange and develop the local

communication system.

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