

PUBLISHING IN UZBEKISTAN: PROBLEMS AND SOLUTIONS

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Abstract: This article discusses publishing houses in Uzbekistan. The article also reveals its problematic aspects and solutions. In recent years, important issues on the agenda have been reforms of an effective and innovative approach to the development of our industry, efforts to increase the share of information, publication and print, which is an important area of public policy. Over the years, many organizations in the system, especially publishing houses, have turned into businesses with no legal basis, financial base or reputation.

Since these enterprises were often viewed only as producers, their important role in social and political life, spiritual and ideological issues was forgotten.

Keywords: Publishing, book, editing, number, editor, proofreader, polygraph, book graphics.

Introduction

Information of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated September 13, 2017 No PP-3271 “On comprehensive measures to develop the system of publishing and distribution of book products, increase and promote the culture of reading and reading” and February 2, 2019 “Information under the Presidential Administration of the Republic of Uzbekistan and Resolution No. PD-4151 On the organization of the activities of the

Agency for Mass Communications” proved that the sector needs to be reformed, the system needs to be updated, and there are still enough problems. The need to modernize the information sphere and to provide our literary-loving people, especially young people and children, with high-quality book products has been on the agenda.

In recognition of the extensive work that has been done so far on these issues as a spokesperson for the field of literature, spirituality, publishing, let us make some suggestions and comments on the development of the industry.

Indeed, the contest “The best reader” initiated by the President, the project “1 million books for each region”, the process of implementation of the Five Initiatives in Boka district, new and effective actions in the country and many other socio-cultural events, proved how close and necessary the field of literature, publishing and printing is to life.

The Main Findings and Results

Currently’s audience is different. Today's reader doesn't believe in yesterday's fluffy buns. It is necessary to raise the prestige of book publishers, the number and weight of books they publish, their image and position in the eyes of authors to a new level. Circulation of the rarest works (even the books of famous writers such as Firdavsi, Saadi, Hafiz, Rudaki, Rumi, Jami, Navoi, Babur, Kadyri, Cholpon, Oybek, Zulfiya, A. Aripov, E. Vahidov) is still 5-10 the fact that there are no more than a thousand, that publishers often forget about the level and quality of the financial situation, that there is no specific procedure for pen fees, that the customer or publishers at their own expense do not respect the publishers, is a reality.

To overcome these problems, it is advisable to pay attention to the following.

First, the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Public procurement for publishing houses in the system should be organized under the auspices of the Agency for Information and Mass Communications under the Ministry of Radio and Television. The state is the main reformer. His ideological policy is also broadcast primarily through the media and books. In this regard, it is necessary to introduce a unified state order for the publication of books with the active participation of the Republican Spiritual Center, the Writers' Union, the Youth Union, the Ministries of Higher and Secondary Special Education, Public Education, etc. Preschool education and culture. Only then will it be possible to form publishing plans based on orders, to bring the number of copies of our classical and modern literature to at least 40-50 thousand and evenly distribute them in places - regional libraries, educational institutions, in short, to the population as a whole. At the same time, the product becomes cheaper.

This is to ensure that the Agency manages and strictly controls the process of receiving government orders and distributing them for execution among publishers in the system. Simply put, the Agency determines the amount of funds allocated by the state and the volume of publications, and also monitors the execution of the order.

Second, it is well known that there is no such thing as a “public publishing house” or a “private publishing house” for the reader. They just take the book in their hands as a real reality. Today, the low level of books published by state publishing houses or private enterprises, the large number of errors and omissions, the fact that counterfeit products still exist, directly lead to a negative assessment of the image of the industry. In order to

prevent such cases, it is necessary to establish an Editorial Board or Arts Council consisting of qualified specialists and well-known artists in all publishing houses, regardless of the form of ownership, and to increase the responsibility for publishing books on this basis.

Third, the development of any state is closely linked to the upbringing of the younger generation. This issue is even more profound in the essence of the Five Initiatives put forward by the Head of State. Therefore, special attention should be paid to the fate of the newspaper “Tong Yulduzi”, magazines “Guncha” and “Gulkhan”. Because these publications, which lay the first ideological foundation in the hearts of the younger generation, are an important part of the policy of educating children and adolescents, informing them. Currently, these publications are under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Public Education and are practically abandoned. However, in fact, they should be at the disposal of the Agency, and these publications should become one of the main means of propaganda in the education of the younger generation.

Fourth, our fast-growing industry, especially the training of skilled workers for publishing houses, remains open. It is well known that the Tashkent Institute of Textile and Light Industry has a faculty that trains printing specialists and the Tashkent Printing College under the Agency. But these are only grown by printing professionals. The most necessary specialists for publishing houses, such as editor, technical editor, proofreader, are still recruited at the expense of journalists or philologists. It takes two to three years for journalists and philologists to adjust to publishing. Pages, on the other hand, are often self-taught. However, publishing is an activity that requires special knowledge and skills. With this in mind, based on the experience of developed countries (Russia, USA, Germany, Japan, South Korea, Turkey, Poland), I think it is time for us to

open a publishing and printing institute. It is possible to create a new institute on the basis of the Faculty of Printing at the Tashkent Institute of Textile and Light Industry, the Department of Book Graphics at the Institute of Art and Design named after K. Behzod, the Department of Publishing and Editing at the University of Journalism and Mass Communications. At the same time, representatives of all three areas will be trained in one place, and the possibility of providing high-quality and ready-made personnel to publishing houses will increase, and representatives of these three specialties will be formed together during the training period.

Conclusion

In short, currently, after joining the publishing house, employees are mainly undergoing retraining for publishing. This negatively affects the quality of work and the development of the industry. Also, if such an institute is established, it will be possible to organize 6-month retraining courses for existing publishing professionals. Considering that such an institution will be the only one in Central Asia, on this basis it will be possible to admit students from neighboring countries, train them and invest in this area.

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