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LEGAL BASIS FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF RADIO AND TELEVISION IN THE REPUBLIC OF KARAKALPAKSTAN

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ABSTRACT

The article analyzes the history of the creation of the legal basis for the development of radio and television in the Republic of Karakalpakstan and the radical change in business activity, the expansion of creative opportunities. Most importantly, today the urgent task is to strengthen the role of the media, to protect the professional activities of journalists, to create a radio and television that can penetrate the hearts of the population and critically analyze the existing problems.

KEYWORDS: *Television, Radio, Tv-Journalism, TV-Programme, Editorial Staff.*

INTRODUCTION

Radio and television, one of the sources of mass communication and information of the twentieth century, have rapidly entered the life of society and become a factor influencing the formation of social and spiritual consciousness. When we think of television and radio interacting with the general public, we mean not just a single-meaning television and viewing event, but an extremely complex, routine, process that affects the worldview of millions of viewers. Basically, television and radio have demonstrated in a very short period of time that they are a very broad, mass, fast, and lively art medium in terms of technical capabilities, the scope of creative research, compared to other art forms. Television and radio have invented new means of expression in the solution of life's problems, in the perfection of the human heart and mind [1].

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The development of radio and television in the Republic of Karakalpakstan dates back to the years of independence. It was during this period that the development of television and radio

broadcasting became an important direction of the ongoing socio-political and socio-economic reforms in the country. At the state and government level, unprecedented changes and creative developments have begun as a result of the import of modern technical equipment from the most developed countries of the world. For the first time, specialized, private and digital TV channels have been launched. Infrastructure has been created for the sector. Such changes require the study of the development of radio and television and their place in the socio-cultural life of the population in a separate topic. Most importantly, today the urgent task is to strengthen the role of the media, to protect the professional activities of journalists, to create a radio and television that can penetrate the hearts of the population and critically analyze the existing problems.

In order to meet the information needs of the population of the republic, to radically improve the content of television and radio programs, to expand the range of broadcasts and genres, it has been done on the basis of laws and decisions adopted by our government [2].

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No PF-309 of January 7, 1992 “On transformation of the State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting of the Republic of Uzbekistan into the State Television and Radio Broadcasting Company of Uzbekistan”, March 28, 1994 “On measures to strengthen the material and technical base of the State Television and Radio Broadcasting Company of Uzbekistan” August 25, 1997 “On complex re-equipment of the system of the Uzbek Television and Radio Company”, November 8, 2005 “On measures to reform and develop independent television and radio broadcasting channels”, December 27, 2005 “The adoption of the Resolution “On measures to improve the activities of the National Television and Radio Company of Uzbekistan” shows that a wide field of action for creative research in the field has been created, all conditions have been created to open new opportunities. [3]

In order to reform and develop the National Television and Radio Company of Uzbekistan and independent television and radio channels, reorganize their activities, and initially improve the regulatory framework, a number of normative acts of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan were adopted. In particular, on the basis of the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated February 14, 2006 “On measures to organize the activities of territorial divisions of the National Television and Radio Company of Uzbekistan” practical measures were taken to reorganize the Republic of Karakalpakstan and regions [4].

In particular, on the basis of the laws adopted by the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the Jogorku Kenesh of the Republic of Karakalpakstan has adopted several laws related to journalism. In particular, the Law of the Republic of Karakalpakstan of 5 October 2007 “On Mass Media” (as amended), 25 June 1997, the Law “On Protection of Journalism”, 25 June 1997, “Guarantees of access to information and Law on Freedom of Information, August 28, 1999, Law on Advertising, November 12, 2003, Law on Principles and Guarantees of Freedom of Information, Law of August 29, 2007, Law on Copyright and Related Rights For example, the Law on Mass Media has been repeatedly appealed to, a number of amendments and additions have been made to its new editions, censorship has been abolished, and the independent operation of television and radio has been ensured to ensure its economic independence. In general, over the years of independence, more than 40 normative legal acts have been adopted in this area [5].

Karakalpak radio and television cover the socio-political, socio-economic and cultural life of the Republic, other major social events and events taking place here, addressing important issues of socio-economic development of local authorities and self-government, political and social development of citizens. has been developing programs aimed at increasing their social activity and effectively organizing their activities to protect their constitutional rights and freedoms. Development of information-humanitarian, educational, cultural-enlightenment programs taking into account the interests of the multi-ethnic population of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, popularization of modern achievements in the field of world culture, art, music, tourism, cinema, taking into account the interests of the multi-ethnic population and prepares TV viewers, radio listeners and, above all, high-level artistic and entertaining TV and radio listeners who cultivate a sense of beauty and spirituality in young people and children [6].

CONCLUSION

As a result of reforms in the system during the years of independence, the Karakalpak TV and Radio Company has become the only broadcaster that covers 95-98% of the territory of the Republic in terms of the distribution of its TV and radio channels. During the years of independence, the activities of the Karakalpak TV channel have changed radically. Various shows and TV programs in new genres have been created. Today, the Karakalpak TV channel broadcasts 18 hours a day in analog and digital formats [7].

In April 2013, the TV programs of Karakalpakstan were included in the digital broadcasting network "UZDIGITAL TV". Thanks to the dubbing studio, which opened on June 1, 2013, young viewers have the opportunity to watch cartoons in Karakalpak. In 2014, a second dubbing studio was launched, and the start of dubbing movies into Karakalpak is one of the biggest achievements in the industry [8].

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