

FORMATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF RADIO IN UZBEKISTAN (1927–1991)

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ABSTRACT

This article provides a scientific analysis of the formation and development of radio in Uzbekistan. The article also discusses the organization of radio programs during the Second World War and the radio presenters who conducted these programs. The dissemination of the necessary information to the people through radio communication also played an important role in the propaganda work of the Soviet government. It is known that in 1915 the first radio stations were built in Tashkent and Kushka. These stations were equipped with the best equipment of the time - the German plant Siemens and Galske.

KEYWORDS: *Radio, Radio Program, Broadcast, Listener, Radio Wave, Radio Station, Mail, Radio Literacy.*

INTRODUCTION

The dissemination of the necessary information to the people through radio communication also played an important role in the propaganda work of the Soviet government. It is known that in 1915 the first radio stations were built in Tashkent and Kushka. These stations were equipped with the best equipment of the time - the German plant Siemens and Galske. Due to the political crisis that took place after the Bolsheviks came to power in 1917, these radio stations were not repaired at all, and as a result they fell into disrepair. In the middle of 1921, Turkestan radiotelegraphy was reorganized as a task of state importance, and all radio stations were transferred to the People's Commissariat of Post and Telegraph. In Turkestan, however, it was only in the 1920s that this issue began to receive attention. In particular, as a task of national importance, in the middle of 1921 Turkestan radiotelegraphy was reorganized, and all radio stations were transferred to the People's Commissariat of Post and Telegraph [1.7]. According to the requirements of the time, the activities of the sector were centralized. In 1920, the People's Commissariat of Posts and Telegraphs from Moscow sent five radio telegraphers and two electricians to the republic with 10 radios to assist local communicators. The devices were installed in Samarkand, Khiva, Margilan, Fergana, and later created opportunities for strong communication with the regions and other cities of the Russian Federation [2].

In July 1925, a radio commission was set up under the Central Committee of the CPSU (b). The commission is tasked with closely monitoring the ideological aspects of radio broadcasting and resolving organizational issues related to radio propaganda. [3.6].

Beginning in 1926, the Central Committee of the VKP (b) decided to direct the broadcast. This decision provided party leadership over radio broadcasts [4.9].

Construction of a radio station in Tashkent began in 1926 [5.15]. Newspapers published in 1926 reported on the construction of a radio station in the republic, how far the sound would travel, and the construction process. The construction of a radio station in the republic was associated not only with the enrichment of science and technology with new achievements, but also with the promotion of trade, agriculture and culture. [6].

In the republican press in 1926 there were articles in the press about the work to be done to increase radio literacy. In particular, instructions were given on the measures to be taken before the launch of the radio station. The main task before us is to increase the radio literacy of the population in rural and urban areas. They need to organize radio clubs on the ground. Because the literature published in the field of radio at that time was in foreign languages, most of the local population did not understand these languages. Therefore, they knew that using teachers was the most effective way to organize radio clubs. In addition, newspapers and magazines on radio literacy, as well as the Republican Cultural Centers provided assistance. Explanatory work has been carried out to explain to the general public the importance of radio broadcasting in comparison with word-of-mouth transmission. The 60-hectare plot of land needed to build the radio station was selected from a location not far from the railway station, close to the city limits. The task of guarding and servicing this radio station was assigned to the treasurer of the military regiment not far from the radio station [7]. This radio station was built on the basis of a contract with a representative of the Labor and Defense Council and the Powerless Current Trust plant. Experienced engineers and industry leaders from Leningrad took an active part in the construction of the radio station [8.16]. The first radiogram was about a train traveling from Moscow to Tashkent. These stations were equipped with the best equipment of the time - the German plant Siemens and Galske [9].

Due to insufficient funds allocated by the state for the construction of the radio station, the population of the republic also raised funds [10]. In 1926, the newspaper Pravda Vostoka frequently published articles that aroused public interest in radio and encouraged people to contribute to the radio station under construction. In particular, a member of the Union of Weavers V. V. Ivanov wrote in a letter to the newspaper: "I will donate 1 soum for the construction of a radio station in Tashkent and call on the weavers of Andijan and Tashkent to contribute to this important work [11]. Also this year, the Local Radio Friends Society and trade unions joined the call and took an active part in raising money for the construction of the radio station [12].

In particular, a man named Paskutsky donated 5 soums for the construction of a radio station, and called on his friends Ter, Belsky, Otaboev, Gorodensky, Kampenus, Solntsev, Avez-Geldi, Mushnikov and Shevyalev to follow suit [13]. Employees of the Tashkent Stock Exchange will pay 14 soums 75 tiyn for the construction of a radio station. In addition, the citizen Brachforges will pay a fee for two articles published in the newspaper "Pravda Vostoka" (4 soums 80 tiyn) and Utkin, Vashchin (regional Komsomol organization), V.Ivanova (Central Asian railway cell), Brodsky (Central Asian State University (SAGU))) and urges all professors and teachers of SAGU to follow the example [14]. School communities also contribute to this important work. Joining the call of the 3rd school team, the 6th school team named after Pushkin will also donate 5 soums to the radio station fund. The money raised for the construction of the radio station amounted to 186 soums and 55 tiyins [15].

It is noteworthy that the periodicals opened a special section for radio on their pages, and published a lot of material on how to install a radio and antennas, as well as instructions and tips on radio. Such materials were regularly published in the late 1920s and 1930s in the mass media of the former Soviet Union in newspapers, magazines and programs dedicated to radio activities. In

particular, Novosti dnya (weekly newspaper "Kun yangiligi" - "Radioperedacha"), "Radio v derevne" (weekly newspaper of the society "Qishloqda radio" - "Radioperedacha"), "Radiogazeta" (weekly newspaper covering the program), "Radio vsem" ("Radio for all" - edition of the "Society of Radio Friends"), "Radioslushatel" ("Radio listener" - magazine), "Radio front" (edition of the All-Union Radio Committee under the USSR ICC) and a number of other publications. can be displayed [16.6-7]

In the same years, similar publications were published in Uzbekistan. Radio Corner (Red Uzbekistan), Radio Chronicle (Sem dney magazine), Radio (Pravda Vostoka), Radio Fan Corner (Ishchi)[17]

The Weak Current Trust completed the station in January 1926. Equipped with radio equipment in accordance with the agreed agreement, it will be handed over to the Council of the Central Asian Economic Council in late January. According to the financial report prepared before the commissioning of this radio station, a total of 2297 rubles. 20 kop. spent. In 1925, the work of the first congress of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan was broadcast on Moscow radio. However, the day of the establishment of radio in Uzbekistan is associated with the grand opening of the Tashkent radio station on February 11, 1927 [18.154].

The first radio broadcast lasted only two hours in an old, low-rise building with five small rooms. By 1930, radio broadcasting time had exceeded 9 hours per day.

However, the capacity of these existing radio stations was not sufficient to transmit radio broadcasts throughout Uzbekistan. Therefore, it was decided to build a 25-kilometer radio station in Tashkent. This radio station was completed in late 1929 and launched in 1930 [19.3]. During this period, reports, interviews and concert programs were broadcast on the radio. Particular attention is paid to the organization of radio newspapers, which are mainly of a propaganda and propagandistic nature, including such programs as "Struggle for cotton", "Free woman", "and Tractor", "Collective farm". Radio newspapers not only filled the media, but in a sense in that period also replaced it in the dissemination of information. In addition, the information disseminated by radio was able to reach a large audience.

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 People's Commissariat of Posts and Telegraphs was entrusted with the organization and management of radio broadcasting in the USSR. The People's Commissariat of Communications 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.

In 1928, there were radio receivers in a number of cities of Uzbekistan, and 15 such devices were operating in Kokand from the cities of the Fergana Valley [20.155]. Taking into account the wide range of radio broadcasts, clubs and red teahouses, collective and state farms, and radio stations were set up in the cities and villages of the republic, promoting the "achievements" of Soviet construction. At the same time, the population was able to hear various messages on the radio. Like other media outlets, radio broadcasts were tightly controlled by the state. In January 1927, the Central Committee of the VKP (b) decided on the obligation of the party to control the programs of all radio broadcasts. Orif Ayyubov, one of the country's oldest journalists, recalls that in the late 1930s A. Ikramov, the first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan, personally called the radio studio to criticize the radio newspaper for its proliferation of critical material [21.6]. In the early years, only information was provided on radio broadcasts, but later it also served to educate the population aesthetically, in which various concerts and art programs began to be given and began to occupy most of the airtime.

In other cities of the country, radio broadcasting has begun. In November 1927, a radio station was launched in Samarkand, then the capital of Uzbekistan, and in 1929 a radio station with a capacity of 4 kilowatts was built there. In 1927, three hours a week were broadcast in Uzbek for four hours, and in 1937, Tashkent and Samarkand radio stations began broadcasting in eight languages for 30 hours. In 1928, there were 274 radio stations in Andijan [22.155] which was, In 1936, their number quadrupled. Since 1929, the Andijan radio station has been broadcasting from Moscow, Sverdlovsk, Baku and Odessa [23] In 1936, there were 20,000 radio stations in Uzbekistan. However, the country's leadership acknowledges that radio does not have a high status in Uzbekistan, citing two reasons - a lack of the necessary specialists and the low level of radio equipment itself [24.505].

During the Second World War, Uzbekistan became the backbone of the front. In other words, if we compare our troops repelling enemy attacks to a mighty, legendary giant, his soul was behind this front.

Many factories were relocated to Uzbekistan. Tashkent Radio reported that military planes manufactured at the Chkalov plant, which had been evacuated from Moscow, were flying straight to the front lines, destroying Nazi troops, and that tanks being loaded from Tashkent into echelons were crushing enemy troops. He repeatedly stressed that Uzbekistan has become an armory of the front. To help the front, workers in two shifts donated part of their wages, and the peasants donated their last savings to the production of planes and tanks for the front. Radio journalists reported that food and clothing were being taken from Uzbekistan to the front.

The people listened to the radio with excitement and hope. Because someone's child, someone's father, brother, nephew, grandson was fighting on the front. In particular, the programs "Letters from the Front" and "Letters to the Front" attracted the attention of the general public. It was a peculiar dialogue between front and back. Every day old fathers and mothers came to the radio station. They said, "Son, look, do you have a letter from my son?" or "I want to send a letter to my son on the radio, too. Please write, my dear."

Poet Hamid Olimjon read a poem he had written on the first day of the war on the radio. It has been more than 50 years since this poem was read. This poem, read by Hamid Olimjon himself, is still kept in the rare treasury of the republican radio. Alexei Tolstoy, Anna Akhmatova, Konstantin Simonov, Korney Chukovsky, Lugovskoy, Petr Pavlenko, Iosif Utkin, Semen Gudzenko, Eddie Ognitsvet, who lived and worked in Uzbekistan during the war, spoke about the Uzbek people who worked selflessly behind the front lines. Sometimes on the radio in Belarusian. Composer Nikita Bogoslovsky created his famous song "Shalandi" in Tashkent. Our radio staffs were his first listeners.

During the war years, the Broadcasting Committee was a great school of creativity and experience for many engineers, journalists, and literary and artistic figures. They began their creative careers as journalists, writing simple stories and rising to the level of writers who created great works of art. The war taught them to work quickly, responsibly, to withstand any challenge. In those years, writers Aydin Sobirova, Nasrullo Akhundiy, Adham Rahmat, Hakim Nazir, Mirmukhsin, journalists Tashkin Muminov, VMArkt, DN Protopopov, Numon Gulomov, EA Moiseeva, Poshsho Ganiev, Lyudmila Zelenskaya, Vladimir Mikhailov, announcers Hamid Gulom, Turob Tola, Kadyr Mahsumov, Hurriyatkhon Nabieva, Ziyoda Aminova, Tuygunoy Yunuskhodjaeva worked without knowing sleep and rest. Tashkin Muminov, a journalist and honored cultural worker of Uzbekistan, recalls those days: "I used to work as a correspondent for Songi Inform. I went to the front on the first day of the war, was wounded in 1943, and returned to work on the radio again. The conditions of the war required prompt action. We would read the emergency messages in the form of accurate manuscripts. There was a sofa in the editorial. We would take a nap in turn. We also went home once a week" [26.8.11]

Writer Hakim Nazir worked in various editions of the Broadcasting Committee from the beginning of the war until the day of the victory. He is one of our writers, who rose from ordinary journalism to the level of a great representative of children's literature, was awarded the honorary title of "People's Writer of Uzbekistan." Hakim Nazir is a kind and caring teacher who has brought up many young journalists in radio. A reporter ran to the radio to read a news story, an essay or a story, a poet's poem to the public as soon as the ink had dried. a writer or a musician could be seen sitting in front of the studio, preparing in front of the studio with a thousand excitements.

Dozens of scientists and cultural figures came to the memorial every day. Oybek, Hamid Olimjon, Gafur Gulam, Shaykhzoda, Abdulla Qahhor, Mirtemir, Uygun, Sabir Abdulla read their newly written poems and stories on the radio for the first time. I still remember Cheburikhin's letter to Ghafur Ghulam, read on the "Letters from the Front" program. It reads: "Dear Ghafur Ghulam! I read your poem "You are not an orphan" published in the newspaper "Pravda". Consider the tears I shed over this poem as my respect for your work. Now I am calm for the fate of my son who was evacuated to your country. Warrior Cheburixin. " Ghafur Ghulam's poem "You are not an orphan" is carefully preserved in the treasury of rare radio recordings. This poem was recited by Ghafur Ghulam himself.

The "Latest News" program has been expanded. It aired every two weeks. The people tried not to miss any issue of this program. Every evening, as the evening wore on, artists began to come to the radio. In particular, the ensemble led by Yunus Rajabi, Jurahon Sultanov, Mamurjon Uzokov, Karim Muminov, Berta Davidova were preparing for the concert, which will be held from 9 to 10 pm. He was accompanied by Tuygunoy Yunuskhodjaeva and Hamid Gulom. Occasionally poems were recited. People's writer of Uzbekistan Mirmukhsin says about his years working in radio: "When I came to work in radio, I felt like I was in the middle of a creative atmosphere. I arranged for Ghafur Ghulam to come out with his new poems. When I found out that A. Lohuti had arrived in Tashkent, I ran to the National Hotel and arranged for him to appear on the radio. In the meantime, I went to Rizamat Musamammedov's vineyard on the Dormon side and wrote an article. I invited Sadridin Ayni, a teacher from Samarkand, to Tashkent. I took Anna Akhmatova, who lives on Pervomaiskaya Street in Tashkent, to the radio. When I heard that Alexei Tolstoy was receiving Hamid Olimjon, the chairman of the Writers' Union, I immediately went there to meet him. "

The truth is that Sofiya apa is the daughter of the radio, her sister and Turob Tola are her great-grandmother today. He lived a life worthy of his envy. At the age of 16, Sofiya Bukharaeva, who entered the school in 1931 as an ordinary technician, later worked as a deputy chairman of the radio committee for several years, worked for a long time in the editorial office of music broadcasts, and coached many students. Hakim Nazir, Sofiya Bukharaeva's peer, People's Writer of Uzbekistan, who worked with her during the difficult war years, says: "Sofiya Shokirovna is one of the first employees of the national radio. The radio has absorbed a lot of his work. It is no coincidence that the elders and younger members of the team respect her as a "sister" and "mother". Sister Sofiya is seen not only as a radio expert, a sincere counselor, but also as her closest assistant. I came to work in radio in early 1942. Sofiya Shokirovna was one of those who sent me to the political news editorial office. The little girl was the deputy chairman of the republican radio at that time. Having worked in radio for 11 years, I was constantly in touch with Sofiya Shokirovna. I still remember going on creative trips to different cities, villages and regions, preparing broadcasts about our advanced contemporaries and celebrities".

During those terrible war years, the broadcasting program was radically changed, and the radio was given a new responsibility. Radio has become the most militant, responsive media behind the front. I had to work in very difficult conditions. There were no tape recorders. TASS and Sovinformburo's materials were recorded by Shorinafon during the broadcast from Moscow and

immediately translated into Uzbek. Sofiya Shokirovna also showed diligence in organizing this work. Sofia Bukharaeva's work is multifaceted. He worked for several years as an editor of music broadcasts. His services are invaluable in the recording of melodies and songs performed by many great singers and musicians

"Radio recording began in 1946," he said. Before that, a device called "Shorinafon" was used, - says Sofiya-opa. - At that time, only small works were written. Moscow Radio used to send recording brigades to our republic. I remember when the brigade first arrived in Tashkent in 1949, it was like a holiday. The brigade lasted about 20 hours and taped works of various genres and the creations of artistic teams. The organizational work of the brigade was entrusted to me by the management. In the future, I had to go to Moscow Radio and participate in the Arts Council. I was so excited. Before I left, Yunus Rajabi and I reviewed the list of works. "Until 1966, Tashkent Radio had seven studios. Broadcasts had to be transmitted from a portable audio recording bus because the radio rooms were badly damaged during the quake. The new 5-storey building was soon completed and the number of studios increased to 12 [27.18-20].

Thus, initially, Tashkent Radio broadcast three or four times a week: from 5 to 7 in Russian and from 7 to 9 in Uzbek. The radio broadcasts consisted only of newspaper readings and concerts. By the late 1960s, Uzbek radio broadcast about 33 hours a day. A total of 15 hours of radio broadcasts were in Uzbek, more than 8 hours in Russian, 1 hour in the languages of other republics, and 7 hours in the languages of foreign countries. During these years, the foundation stone of Uzbek radio was developed, the volume of broadcasts increased, the quality improved, and broadcasts for foreign countries began to be prepared. The people of Uzbekistan were aware of the information on the radio, and for many years it served as the only media outlet in remote villages. At the same time, the population used it for cultural recreation. However, the Soviet government used radio extensively to promote its ideas.

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