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## YOUTH PRESS IN KARAKALPAKSTAN: PROBLEMS AND SOLUTIONS

**Abstract:** This article discusses the role and importance of youth publishing in society at present. Therefore, the current state of the youth press in the Republic of Karakalpakstan will be analyzed and evaluated critically. At the same time, journalistic articles published in the youth press will be analyzed.

**Key words:** Publisher, newspaper, youth, educator, scientist, publicist, article, journalist, activity, culture, spirituality, population, society, youth press, problem and solution.

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### Introduction

Nowadays, the main layer of our society is young people and children. According to statistics, adolescent and children make up 60% of the population in Uzbekistan. This shows that more attention should be paid to this layer. We aim to consider these aspects in journalism, that is, in the example of the Karakalpak press. The first reason is that young people and their upbringing, as well as the latest developments in society and the future are directly related to their lives, secondly, journalism is exactly the press that is our object.

### The main part

Attention to the upbringing of young people has long been one of the most pressing issues in the public eye. The reason is that young people are very different from adults with their enthusiasm, perspective, aspiration to knowledge, inquisitiveness and other qualities. Young people enrich the programs of enlightenment, culture, spirituality, traditions and customs left by their ancestors, take new places in the history of socio-political life with new initiatives and reforms. Therefore, the society lays the foundation for its future by educating young people, acquiring certain professions, shaping their worldview, developing

their physical maturity and spiritual wealth. Our great ancestors Abu Nasr al-Farabi's "Ijtimoiy siyosat" (Social Policy), "Baxt-saodatga erishuv to'g'risida" (On the Achievement of Happiness), "Fozil odamlar shahri" (Town of Noble People), Nizam ul-Mulk's "Siyosatnoma" (Policy), "Ro'shnoma" (The guide), Yusuf Khas Hajib's "Kutadgu Bilig" (Knowledge that leads to happiness), Mahmud Kashgari's "Devonu lug'atit turk", Kaykovus's "Qobusnoma", Ahmad Yugnaki's "Hibatul-haqoyiq", Alisher Navoi's "Mahbub ul-qulub", "Vaqfiya" are directly dedicated to the education of the next generation, especially about the youth. In these respects, these works are still fulfilling their educational function without losing their value.

Along with educational institutions, the role of the media in the education of young people is special. Because the media is the mainstay and "backbone" of society. Commenting on the concept of support, society is the population, the people. Therefore, the media (newspapers, radio, television and the Internet) are the only reliable means of the population. Because a person cannot express his appeal or opinion, or a complaint, to all the people in the society at once, only through the media, and through it a person can achieve his goal. As an autumn, the population sees the work

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done by it through these media and draws appropriate conclusions from it.

It is known that the role of the press, which specializes in the lives of young people, in educating young people is special. Because the press, which specializes in special youth, guides them as the main force that determines the future of society, the educator acts as a communicative vehicle [1]. Commenting on the importance of the press in this direction, V.G. Ganicheva says: «Special publications for young people should not only cover the life problems of their audience (where to study, what to specialize, what to do in their spare time), but also to participate in overcoming them, to help them find their place in society» [2]. Researcher E.G. Gnevasheva not only focuses on the features of the youth edition, but also emphasizes its audience: «In today's youth, a new view of the world has emerged. Therefore, it should be noted that the task of educating young people falls on the youth publications» [3].

According to the Karakalpak Information and Mass Communications Department, in the Republic of Karakalpakstan, there are currently 49 registered media outlets in the field of journalism, of which, only Karakalpakstan Jaslary is a special youth publication. This is the saddest part of the problem. Because in today's era of globalization, when the problem of educating young people is one of the main problems in all parts of the world, there is only one publication that encourages ad descent to unite and solve problems related to their upbringing.

Secondly, according to statistics, «approximately 40% of the total population of Uzbekistan is under 18 years old. Children under the age of 18 make up 30 percent of Uzbekistan's nearly 30 million population» [4]. If we are talking about children here, It is clear from these data that young people also make up almost the majority of the population of Uzbekistan. This figure also applies to the Republic of Karakalpakstan.

So, the fact that in the region, where young people and children form the basis of the population of the region, there is only one publication dedicated to them, means that the problem is obvious. However, the relevant officials and experts have not yet commented on this. This is the second manifestation of the problem.

The next problem is the age of the journalists working in the youth edition. Of course, in accordance with the purposeful organization and direction of any publication, it is necessary to identify all the features and aspects that are unique to it. And it is necessary to pay constant attention to these aspects. For instance, in publications dedicated to women, only men work, activities of non-legal staff in legal publications, and the activities of journalists in health care publications who do not belong to the field at all or the way adults operate in youth publication, in our view, is not at all ethical at all. This is also analyzed in detail in the book

"Theoretical and practical bases of coverage of children's issues in the media of Uzbekistan" co-authored by Nargis Kasimova and Nazira Toshpulatova.

«I am in favor of working with a creative team of more young people in children's publications. The reason is that they have not yet forgotten the impeccable joys and sweet worries of childhood. Young artists are also the initiators of new ideas» [5]. That opinion was expressed by an experienced journalist from Uzbekistan A. Juraev. That is, the journalist comes to this conclusion from his own practice. Indeed, one can fully agree with this view. Because it is better that each field is carried out by its own specialist. Otherwise, we will have to face the situation we have mentioned above.

As can be seen from these analyzes, it would be good for the youth publication to pay more attention to the issue of the age of journalists in their work.

The next problem is the lack of connection between the sponsorship of the publications and the newspaper editorial office. For example, publications in the Republic of Karakalpakstan can be conditionally classified as follows:

- Republic;
- Network;
- District;
- Frequent.

The youth edition, which is our object in this article, is one of the republican editions. Because this publication is dedicated to the socio-political issues of youth in all regions of the Republic of Karakalpakstan. The publication is intended to be headed by the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Karakalpakstan and the Council of the Youth Social Movement of the Republic of Karakalpakstan. This is stated both in the registration and organization of the newspaper, and in the newspaper itself. But these things do not seem to be noticeable in the creative activity of the newspaper, nor in the activity of other material issues. That is, the founders do not pay attention to the material side of the newspaper in the first place, secondly, is that the creative journalist does not pay attention to the staff at all.

All this can be attributed to the low level of activity of the youth press in Karakalpakstan. This, in turn, affects the creative thinking of journalists working for the newspaper, secondly, the low level of creative thinking of the journalist is due to the lack of ideas to guide young people in the right direction, this shows that it can have a very negative impact on the upbringing of young people.

When we list the problems with the youth edition in Karakalpakstan, it is possible to overestimate the current state of the publication due to the many problems there. Not to mention the technique and technology, as well as the issue of regional correspondents. That is, despite all the problems, the newspaper is still operating.

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Nevertheless, a number of journalistic articles and columns have been published to guide young people in the right direction. It can be seen that external authors are also participating in the newspaper with their opinions. This shows that the importance and role of the newspaper in educating young people still exists.

A number of scholars and publicists, as well as adults, discuss controversial journalistic materials and public opinion on the problems of youth education. For this purpose, the newspaper has special pages and columns, such as "Zamanlas" (contemporary), "Darman" (healing) and "Moral temasi" (moral theme). For instance, in the February 7, 2004 issue of the publication, on the page "Zamanlas" by the editorial board of "Youth Life and Problems" was published an article entitled "Everything begins with", "Assalawma aleykum" [6]. This material is about greeting etiquette and culture among young people. In there, the student and other youth expressed their views and opinions on the culture of greeting among adolescent today. At the same time, instead of summarizing the material, sociologist U. Jalmenov expresses his views on this topic in our society today. Indeed, this topic is one of the most pressing issues in our society nowadays. Especially in the current pandemic. In other words, the material covers a wide range of customs that are alien to our program and culture, such as the way young people greet each other and fight. While many of the young people who commented on the topic in the material said that the greeting was against the program, some said that they approved the program and expressed it as a level of respect for each other. However young people who oppose the program say they themselves are following the program. That is, it is clear from these thoughts of young people that it is impossible to stop or eradicate this type of greeting culture. Sociologist U. Jalmenov explains this type of greeting, which is rapidly spreading among young people: «– In my opinion, a head-to-head greeting can be a twisted type of a program of a nation, a people, a group. That being said, something bad is more sticky than something good». In addition, he strongly opposes this tradition, saying that it is difficult to say that young people who are not in line with our nationality and values, who imitate such traditions among other peoples, nations and groups, are civilized people.

This topic, raised by the editors, has aroused great interest among the public and publicists.

Publicists and the public alike have been vocal in their opposition to this type of head-to-head fighting among young people also have expressed their views on the culture of some young people to greet and ask people of all ages. Especially noteworthy is a number of journalistic materials about the youth by the scientist and publicist J. Bozorbaev. The author's comments on the subject are "Is a head-scratching also a greeting?" [7] reflected in the article entitled. The author of this article, published under the heading "Thoughts from the article", is influenced by the ideas in the article we quoted above, "It all starts with greeting (in local language it calls "Assalawma aleykum"). Commenting on the topic, the author commented on the words "Assalamu aleykum" and "Valeykum assalam" in the introduction to the article, the purpose and tasks of greeting, what is said in the Koran and Hadith about it, as well as his views on the culture of greeting in some foreign countries, and approaches them from a philosophical point of view. At the same time, the author emphasizes the influence of society in the administrative-command period on the violation of the etiquette of greeting and asking questions among young people. Regarding the situation at that time, he said: «... We kept saying "zdrastiy" (hello) without anyone noticing, otherwise we just kept quiet. ... It was even thought that the notion that one should greet one's parents in the morning was outdated». That is, the author wants to say that the influence of society on the upbringing of young people is special.

At the last part of the article, the author quotes the following lines from the poem of the late Ibragim Yusupov, the poet, hero of Uzbekistan:

«If he fights, let the rams fight head to head,  
If he fights, let the roosters fight in anger».

In doing so, the author sharply criticizes the way young people shake their heads.

There are many articles in this direction in the newspaper. To do this, first of all, it is necessary to take into account the activities of the newspaper's editorial office and all the features of the journalistic staff who want to work in it.

### Conclusion

All in all, the interest in the youth publication is high among the society. If the organization of the youth publication and more attention to its creative activity is strengthened, it will have an impact on the education of young people.

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