



THE FORMATION AND DEVELOPMENT STAGES OF PRINTING HOUSE ACTIVITY IN JIZZAKH REGION (LATE 20TH – EARLY 21ST CENTURY)

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ABSTRACT

This article analyzes the formation, development stages, and the role of printing house activity in the mass media system of the Jizzakh region based on historical sources. In particular, it examines the modernization of printing technologies in the late 20th century and the post-independence period, the introduction of offset printing equipment, and the factors influencing the improvement of print quality. Furthermore, the study highlights the close relationship between the development of printing houses and the progress of regional press, providing a scientific interpretation of transformations in Uzbekistan's printing system through the example of the Jizzakh region.

KEYWORDS: Jizzakh region, printing house, printing industry, offset printing, cliché, technological modernization, mass media, newspaper publishing, print quality, historical development

INTRODUCTION

The printing industry plays a crucial role in the development of mass media. In particular, the introduction of modern printing technologies has been one of the key factors in the formation and advancement of regional press. In this context, studying the historical development of printing house activities in the Jizzakh region is of significant academic importance, not only for understanding the history of regional media but also for analyzing the overall evolution of Uzbekistan's printing system.

When the Jizzakh Regional Printing House began its labor activities, it produced products worth only 24 thousand soums, but by the 1990s of the 20th century, this figure had reached half a billion soums. In 1994, it was planned to make a net profit of 56 millions. As early as the first quarter of this year, the figure in this regard was reached. More precisely, in January-March it was issued with a profit of 53 million rubles. Net profit was mainly spent on social homogenization of workers.

"Jizzakh truth" – "Джизакская Правда" on the occasion of the 20-year anniversary of nazetas (1994), a machine with chemical processing on the surface of a metal object (traveler) was installed in the cliché-making shop of the printing house to improve the quality of newspapers. After that, the quality of the pictures published in newspapers improved somewhat. In addition, strong ties were established with the printing industry in Russia, Turkmenistan, and Tajikistan, and the necessary spare parts were imported.[1]

Among the people who laid the foundation for printing in Jizzakh, Murtozokul Umarov, Mustafokul Maksudov, Vahob Jalilov, and Polat Jurayev should be mentioned. Murtozokul Umarov is considered one of the firstborn printers in Jizzakh. M. in 1932 in the establishment of a printing press. Umarov was one of the activists. Mustafokul Maqsudov was one of the people

who played a role in the development of printing and in attracting local youth to the enterprise. Vahob Jalilov, on the other hand, took the initiative in building a modern, new-type printing press with his efforts.

Articles prepared by the editorial staff are sent to the printing house's typesetting department. In the sex, typists, semi-robotic technicians, were able to type words from letters and lines from words in any size in an instant.

After the newspaper was printed and all errors were corrected, the editor on duty allowed the newspaper to be cast. After the sex workers had taken four pages of the paper into the mold, they poured metal into the mold in a special machine. The cast metal pages are then mounted on the pressing machine. The newspaper that the people read on this machine was printed instantly. It was not for nothing that the masters of the printing press were called newspaper workers. They were in the arms of labor while the customers were resting at night. The nights are connected to the mornings. The newspaper in the hands of the people is printed in a new style. That is, the newspaper was typed on a computer, paginated, and printed using the offset method. It was printed by experienced workers on a Dominant machine made in the Czech Republic.[2] In 1979, construction of inter-district printing and editorial buildings began in Zomin and friendship areas.[3] According to the account of may 1 of this year, a total of 650 thousand rubles of construction and installation were carried out at the construction facility.

I would like to present the following report from the Order of the Red Banner of Labor Printing House of the Publishing House of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan on the publication of the newspaper during this period:

At 9:30 p.m., the phone rang in the editorial office's office at the Press House in Tashkent. It was coming from the printing house's rotary shop.

"Hello, the newspaper "Jizzakh Haqiqati" is ready, we are waiting for permission to print," said the head of the workshop.

On duty S.Pulatov poladov inspected the copies of the newly printed newspaper, the sex Master S.Glebov was shown the last column whose paint on the third page did not touch well. This defect was soon corrected. At 9:45 p.m., the two copy editors on duty signed the newspaper with the words "Permission to print, 9:45 p.m."

Another issue of the newspaper is ready. From the morning, readers will read this issue of "Jizzakh Haqiqati" with love. Thinking about these things, the newspaper employee felt proud[4].

It is truly worth being proud of. Because it took a lot of time and effort to publish these copies of the newspaper, which will become history in the future. At the exit of this issue of the newspaper, the hyssop of thousands of newspapers, in addition to the editorial staff, is it not a sign that the press has a great power, just to imagine the presence of a cocktail of hundreds of workers of the printing house?

...As usual, today, in the first flight of buses traveling on the "Jizzakh - Tashkent" route in the early morning, the editorial office's package was sent to Tashkent. On the package was written "Tashkent city. It is written: "Lenin Avenue 41, to the editorial office of the newspaper "Jizzakh Truth"." The editorial office's permanent representative to the Central Committee of the Uzbek Communist Party, Kholmuhhammad Nurullayev, accepted the package and handed it over to Linotype operator Lida Kim to type the materials for today's issue, and to artist Mahmud Jurayev to take the photographs. Before this period, the newspaper had 2. 3. Pages 4-5 were

being paged under the direction of the publisher, Mahmud Sulaymonov. The proofreaders and sub-editors, Mahmuda Zokirova, Malika Muminova, and Soliha Nazarova, quickly began their work. Every minute counts. If they are distracted from work for a moment, they start making phone calls from the linotype and pagination shops. Because every employee must complete their assigned tasks on time and in a timely manner. Otherwise, the newspaper will be late. No one has the right to do this.

After the editor-in-chief pointed out the technical, stylistic, and orthographic errors in the pages that had been printed one after another, the linotype operator and page setters rushed to correct these errors. At this time, the last - front page layout of the newspaper was also ready. Urgent messages received from Jizzakh by phone and teletype for pages 1 and 4 were also re-piled in the car and lowered into the dial. Vipuskayushchiy M.Suleymanov always takes on the responsibility of paging the first page. This is how Gal Ham became. A typist with many years of experience, M.Suleymanov knows very well what Font to dial the title and rubrics of each message, khikoya, reportage and ocherk, with which line to frame. It is gratifying that since the provincial newspapers began to be published in Tashkent, Mahmud Sulaymonov diligently taught the intricacies of his profession to several Jizzakh printers. He worked effectively in the timely and technically beautiful publication of the newspaper "Jizzakh Truth".[5]

For those who are not familiar with the publishing process, here is a brief overview of what is involved in the newspaper process:

Linotype is a machine that casts lines of lead, antimony, and tin;

Cliché – a copy of a photograph or drawing transferred to metal;

Verstka – the preparation of metal pages based on the layout of the lines, the titles set in metal letters, and the drawings provided by the editorial office from the clichés;

A matrix is a copy of metal pages printed on special cardboard paper with high pressure (you can also call it a mold). An alloy is poured into this matrix to create a stereotype for printing the newspaper on paper. Another piece of information about the newspaper's publication. The initial work begins with the creative journey of the reporter. During the journey, the reporter prepares articles and reports about important daily events. He types them on a typewriter and submits them to the editorial department. In the department, the reporter's work is thoroughly analyzed, corrected for errors and shortcomings, and then transferred to the secretariat.

Both the architect and heart of the newspaper are secretaries. The secretary in charge and his assistant determine the queue for publication, depending on the relevance of the article, and again they are re-edited and transferred to the editor-in-chief. After the editor-in-chief has expressed his or her opinion and given permission to print, the article is returned to the secretariat. The article is then sent to the printing house. When an article typed in lines is brought to the metal state in the printing house, a copy is made from it and sent to the secretariat. Thus, the typed articles and messages are placed in the newspaper's layout in the secretariat and sent to the printing house. Photographs are also attached to it (in the form of a cliché)[6].

In the compositing department of the printing house, pages are decorated with beautiful lines, borders, and ornaments (the decorations are also made of metal) and then transferred to the typographer-stereotypist. Before that, copies of the page are taken and read several times by editorial proofreaders and journalists on duty, comparing the numbers, names, and characters in each article and correcting errors.

The page is cast in a matrix, a metal copy of the page is made, and then printed on a high-speed rotary press. It is then delivered to readers.[7]

In conclusion, the development of printing house activities in the Jizzakh region reflects the broader evolution of Uzbekistan's printing industry. The modernization of technologies, particularly the transition to offset printing, significantly improved the quality and efficiency of printed materials. These advancements played a crucial role in strengthening the regional mass media system and expanding publishing capacities. Overall, the study demonstrates that technological progress in printing has been a key driver in the growth of local press and information dissemination.

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