

STAGES OF FORMATION OF THE IDEOLOGY OF FRIENDSHIP OF PEOPLES IN THE PRESS OF KARAKALPAKSTAN

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After the Republic of Uzbekistan gained independence, fundamental changes occurred in all spheres of public life. In particular, ensuring interethnic harmony, strengthening mutual respect and solidarity between representatives of different nationalities has become one of the priority areas of state policy. In this regard, the First President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Islam Karimov emphasizes: "The peaceful and harmonious coexistence of representatives of all nationalities and ethnic groups living in our country is our greatest wealth"[1].

This policy was also consistently implemented in the Republic of Karakalpakstan. The territory of Karakalpakstan is a multi-ethnic region, where representatives of different nationalities live. Therefore, the issue of ensuring interethnic harmony and strengthening friendship between peoples is of particular importance. In this process, the mass media, in particular the press, play an important role. Because the press is a means of forming social consciousness in society, promoting spiritual values, and strengthening social unity. According to researchers, "media is an important communicative tool in ensuring social stability in society"[2].

The formation of the idea of friendship of peoples in the press of Karakalpakstan historically took place in several stages. The first stage is the first years of independence (1991-2000), during which a new political and social system began to form in society. At the same time, propaganda work aimed at ensuring interethnic harmony occupied a large place in the press. Articles dedicated to the customs, culture, and lifestyle of representatives of different nationalities were published in the newspaper. This served to create an atmosphere of mutual respect and tolerance in society.

In particular, such publications as "Erkin Karakalpakstan" and "Karakalpakstan tongi" played an important role in this regard. Through these newspapers, the role of representatives of different nationalities in the life of society, their cultural heritage and traditions were widely covered. This has become an important factor in strengthening interethnic ties and ensuring social unity. The second stage covers the years 2000-2016. During this period, the idea of friendship between peoples began to be more systematically and deeply covered in the press. Now articles are written not only on the basis of information, but also on the basis of an analytical approach. Special sections were organized about the culture, art, traditions, and role of representatives of different nationalities in public life. This further strengthened tolerance in society.

During this period, strengthening interethnic harmony was elevated to the level of state policy. As Islam Karimov noted, "Interethnic harmony and tolerance are an important condition for the stability of society"[1]. This policy was widely reflected in the press, promoting the unity and solidarity of representatives of different nationalities.

The third stage is the period after 2016, at which the idea of friendship between peoples was raised to a new level. The policy of openness, tolerance, and humanism pursued by President Shavkat Mirziyoyev has been widely covered in the press. In particular, he emphasizes: "Interethnic harmony and religious tolerance are an important factor in the development of New Uzbekistan" [3]. During this period, numerous articles were published in the press about the contribution of representatives of different nationalities to the development of society, their culture and traditions. In particular, materials about the life and work of representatives of different nationalities were widely covered in the press of Karakalpakstan, and their role in society was highly appreciated.

The press used various forms to promote the idea of friendship between peoples. In particular, through materials about holidays, festivals, cultural events, and international forums, the unity and solidarity of representatives of different nationalities were demonstrated. In articles published in connection with national holidays such as Navruz and Independence Day, the ideas of interethnic unity were widely covered.

Also, articles about the daily life, work, and achievements of representatives of different nationalities were published in the press. This served to create a positive social environment in society. According to researchers, "positive information transmitted through the press strengthens social trust in society"[2]. Another important task of the press is to strengthen mutual respect and trust between representatives of different nationalities. Materials about the achievements of representatives of different nationalities were published in the press of Karakalpakstan, thanks to which a positive social atmosphere was formed in society. This played an important role in preventing interethnic conflicts.

At the same time, the press also served as an important tool in preventing extremism, nationalism, and other negative phenomena. The promotion of the ideas of tolerance and friendship served to ensure the stability of society.

In general, the idea of friendship of peoples gradually developed in the press of Karakalpakstan and today has become an integral part of society's life. By promoting this idea, the press plays an important role in strengthening interethnic harmony, ensuring stability in society, and developing social unity. In conclusion, the formation of the idea of friendship of peoples in the press of Karakalpakstan, as a historical process, developed in several stages. At each stage, the role of the press steadily increased. As a result, the press has become an important tool for strengthening interethnic harmony, promoting tolerance, and forming a stable social environment in society.

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Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada Qoraqalpog'iston matbuotida xalqlar do'stligi g'oyasining shakllanish va rivojlanish bosqichlari tarixiy nuqtayi nazardan tahlil qilingan. Matbuot orqali millatlararo totuvlik, bag'rikenglik va hamjihatlik g'oyalarini targ'ib qilish, ularning jamiyat barqarorligini ta'minlashdagi o'rni yoritilgan. Tadqiqot natijasida matbuot xalqlar do'stligini mustahkamlashda muhim ijtimoiy-ma'naviy institut sifatida namoyon bo'lishi asoslangan.

Kalit so'zlar: matbuot, xalqlar do'stligi, millatlararo totuvlik, bag'rikenglik, tarixiy ong, OAV.

Аннотация: В данной статье анализируются этапы формирования и развития идеи дружбы народов в прессе Каракалпакстана с исторической точки зрения. Подчеркивается продвижение идей межнационального согласия, толерантности и солидарности через средства массовой информации, их роль в обеспечении стабильности общества. В результате исследования обосновано, что пресса проявляет себя как важный социально-духовный институт в укреплении дружбы между народами.

Ключевые слова: пресса, дружба народов, межнациональное согласие, толерантность, историческое сознание, СМИ.

Abstract: This article analyzes the stages of formation and development of the idea of friendship of peoples in the press of Karakalpakstan from a historical point of view. The promotion of the ideas of interethnic harmony, tolerance, and solidarity through the press, their role in ensuring the stability of society, is highlighted. As a result of the research, it is substantiated that the press manifests itself as an important socio-spiritual institution in strengthening the friendship of peoples.

Keywords: press, friendship of peoples, interethnic harmony, tolerance, historical consciousness, media.