

ISSUES OF SPECIALIZATION IN JOURNALISM

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Internet, which is the most used element in our day, is actually one of the promising discoveries of the second half of the last century. However, at the beginning this idea was evaluated as a fantasy. Paul Beran, an American engineer and one of the mature innovators in the field of informatics, suggests transmitting digital data using packets, since it is difficult to transmit an analog signal clearly over a long distance. However, at the beginning this idea was evaluated as a fantasy.

Paul Beran develops a computer-to-computer data transfer mechanism that forms the basis of the ARPANET (Advanced Research Projects Agency Network). This network was developed by the Advanced Research Projects Agency (DARPA) of the US Department of Defense in 1969 and was in operation until June 1990.

As a result of these discoveries, the Internet was born on October 29, 1969. Later that day at 21.00, the first communication session will be held between the University of California at Los Angeles and the Stanford Research Institute, located 640 kilometers apart. Operator Charlie Klein tries to connect to a computer in Stanford from Los Angeles. His colleague Bill Duvall confirms the appearance of each transmitted character on the monitor by telephone. The first time only three "LOG" characters are transmitted. These were just the first syllables of the word LOGON¹. Then the connection is interrupted, but at 23.00 the connection is restored and the word is transmitted. This date is officially recorded as the birth of the Internet. This discovery was an early prototype of the current internet.

In this process, the Internet (internet) - a network that unites the worldwide computer system designed for storing and transmitting information, penetrated almost every stratum of the world's population. This system consists of a combination of TCP/IP protocols. The World Wide Web (WWW) and other data transmission systems operate on the basis of the Internet. By 1997, the Internet had become the world's only means of information exchange, with about 10 million computers and more than a million domains². The Internet has entered people's lifestyle so deeply that on June 3, 2011, a UN resolution was adopted, according to which the use of the Internet was recognized as one of the basic human rights. Today, everyone who has access to the Internet is making good use of the above right. However, with the rise of social media in recent years, anyone with access to the Internet has become a whistleblower. In fact,

¹ https://serpstat.com/ru/blog/skvoznaya-analitika-dlya-nishy-nedvizhimosti/?utm_source=google&utm_medium=cpc&utm_campaignid=14927491902&utm_campaign=np-ser-ru-

² Nurutdinova M. Classification of multimedia genres. Monograph.

the preparation, import and distribution of any religious materials in the Republic of Uzbekistan is regulated by law.

In accordance with Article 10 of the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Freedom of Conscience and Religious Organizations": preparation, import and distribution of materials of religious content on the territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan, preventing the spread of ideas and views that lead to the violation of inter-confessional harmony and religious tolerance in the society, and encourage religious violence and leadership in order to be carried out after receiving a positive conclusion of the theological examination.

In addition, the potential of this portal to broadcast the process of competitions directly to Internet platforms, in particular, to yutub, provides diversity in the process of covering sports realities.

Due to the fact that the Internet is getting deeper and deeper into life, all electronic mass media are trying to widely use social networks in order to expand the scope of information distribution.

Today, the "Hidayat Sari" studio of the Uzbek television and radio company and the "Ziya" media center under the International Islamic Academy of Uzbekistan are carrying out certain works on the coverage of the state policy implemented in the religious and educational sphere in our country. In particular, "Ziya" media center prepares TV shows, informational programs, reports, special reports, films, feature and documentary films, as well as broadcasts for "Uzbekistan", "Navroz" and "Oriyat dono" radio channels.

"Hidayat" and "Islam Nuri" publications for Muslims, "Mominalar" publications, "Slovo jizni" newspaper for Orthodox believers, "Vostok svyshe" magazine, as well as prayer lectures and other educational publications are published³.

Nevertheless, the largest audience in the religious sphere is gathered on Internet resources, that is, on the site and social networks. In this regard, the official website of the Office of Muslims of Uzbekistan <http://www.muslim.uz> is a reliable source for the population. This site aims to cover several religious areas and has established cooperation with licensed sites.

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