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THE ROLE OF MEDIA IN THE ESTABLISHMENT OF CIVIL SOCIETY IN UZBEKISTAN AND THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THEIR LEGAL BASIS

Abstract: This article discusses the role of the mass media in the construction of civil society and the creation of their legal framework during the years of independence.

Key words: information, censorship, medium, printing house, publishing house, trend, agency.

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Introduction

The role and place of the media in building civil society is enormous. After gaining its independence, Uzbekistan, as in other spheres of social life, began a completely new era of qualitative changes in the activities of the media, which gained its national basis. The radical qualitative changes that have taken place in the socio-political life of the country have also placed completely new demands on the media. It was to mobilize the citizens of the country on such a noble cause as the creation of a great Uzbekistan of the future, based on the promotion of a comprehensive idea of national independence. In order to carry out these tasks, it was necessary to create a legal framework for the media. Today, "about 10 laws aimed at liberalizing and developing the press and media, ensuring freedom of speech, fully meeting democratic requirements and standards have been adopted, creating a solid legal framework in this regard" [2.449].

The main part

Article 67 of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan states: "The mass media shall be free and operate in accordance with the law. They are responsible for the accuracy of the information in the prescribed manner. Censorship is not allowed" [1.12].

At the sixth session of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan on August 30, 1996, the laws

"On publishing activities" and "On copyright and related rights" were adopted. Also in 1997, the laws "On Protection of Journalism", "On Guarantees and Freedom of Information", "On Mass Media" (in the new edition in 2007) were adopted, and the "Retraining Center for Journalists" was established. serves to guarantee freedom of speech and opinion in our country.

The Action Strategy for the further development of the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2017-2021 sets out the work to be done in this area. In its first "Priorities for Improving the System of State and Society Building" in 2017 it is planned to implement the following tasks in the media system:

- Amendments and additions to the laws of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Mass Media" and "On Protection of the Professional Activity of Journalists".
- Development of a program to improve the practical skills and practical skills of journalists.

Independent publications work independently within the ideas, programs and directions of their institutions. They have their own approach to reform and renewal, their own approach to problems. However, the fate of a single sacred independence, the future of the country and the people, unites them.

No one denies that the media is getting deeper and deeper into our lives day by day. We take this process as a matter of course. The role of the media in shaping public opinion is important for the socio-

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political stability of the country. The new socio-political and economic conditions in the country pose completely new and hitherto unknown tasks to the media.

At present, the activation of the role of the media in the life and work of society is reflected in:

It is necessary to create the necessary conditions to increase the capacity of the media, to give them a worthy place in the political, economic and spiritual life of society, to provide social and legal guarantees for the activities of journalists.

Review the process of training professional journalists and media workers to be able to freely and objectively express different views on the processes taking place in the country, to be an impartial mediator between the government and society, and, most importantly, to be an active and consistent defender of human and public interests. It is necessary to assist them in mastering modern methods and means of acquisition, analysis, processing and delivery. The main changes in the field of mass media today are as follows:

1. The mass media is formed and developed on the basis of the ideology of national independence.
2. To study and promote national values, customs and traditions of our people, history of religion and religion, scientific and spiritual heritage of our great ancestors in the study of the history of our country.
3. To study and promote national values, customs and traditions of our people, history of religion and religion, scientific and spiritual heritage of our great ancestors in the study of the history of our country.
4. Increasing coverage of the national education system.
5. The establishment of non-governmental television and radio studios, private and commercial advertising.
6. Expanding the ability to prepare and broadcast broadcasts in world languages.
7. In the field of information, regardless of the form, number, direction, it is important that a competitive environment is formed.

After the independence of Uzbekistan, there was a peculiarity in the press and other media. Newspapers, magazines, radio and television broadcasts covered topics of social, economic, political and educational significance, directly dedicated to the independence of the republic.

The Uzbek media have the opportunity to receive information about events in foreign countries, news, directly from those countries or major news agencies.

The development of society certainly does not stop there. The ongoing reforms in our country have begun to impose a wide range of tasks, in turn, on the

media. Adoption and implementation of the laws "On guarantees and freedom of access to information", "On protection of journalistic activity" directly determines the spiritual image of the modern Uzbek national statehood. The creation of such laws, their submission to the deputies and public discussion, testifies to the consistent adherence to international law, such as Uzbekistan's commitment to universal values, human rights and freedoms, protection of its honor and dignity.

Reorganization of the television and radio broadcasting system on the basis of national ideas, strengthening its influence on the implementation of economic, political and social reforms in the republic has become a topical issue as a very important issue of democracy, constitutional development, protection of human rights and freedoms, dignity. At the same time, the transformation of the media into a "fourth power" remains a requirement of reform - to turn them into an independent social force, to turn the political system into a full-fledged link and an effective tool for shaping public opinion. According to experts, the freedom and independence of the media depends on three factors. These are: first, the existence of special laws and regulations; second, the functioning of market relations and the competitive environment in the field of information; third, the professionalism of journalists and the level of responsibility for their words "[4.43].

Today, 2.3 billion readers read the newspaper every morning. Forty-three percent of Internet users read newspaper news electronically. The revenue of the global newspaper market is \$ 163 billion a year, three times the revenue of the book trade, twice the revenue of the film industry, and three times the revenue of the music industry. At present, there are 1,513 media outlets of various forms of ownership in the country, as well as 122 publishing houses. But the question is whether all of them serve to develop our national idea, to raise the morale of our people [3.2]. The press remains the only media that is not affected by advertising in the process of getting information from consumers. However, with the help of modern printing technology, it is possible to have a simple newspaper quality magazine form. This further increases the interest of students in the press [5.4].

Conclusion

The conclusion is that in an era of globalization where great changes are taking place for the hearts and minds of people, it is important to further improve the media in order to strengthen the focus on high spirituality, moral education. therefore, an individual's information culture is ethically related to the timely acquisition and discovery of new information or knowledge, while at the same time receiving it correctly and using it effectively in daily life.

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