

## **THE IMPORTANCE OF THE MEDIA IN THE PROCESSES OF CIVIL SOCIETY DEVELOPMENT IN UZBEKISTAN**

Ulugbek Hayitov

Uzbekistan University of Journalism and  
Mass Communications Associate Professor, Ph.D.

### **Summary**

The role of mass media in the process of formation and development of a legal democratic state and civil society, as well as ensuring public and parliamentary control over the activities of state power and management bodies, establishing strong relations between the government and the public, their place in the system of civil society institutions and The features, functions and significance of the constitutional rights and freedoms aimed at strengthening the role of citizens and ensuring the freedom of speech are briefly described.

Keywords: legal democratic state, civil society, mass media, democracy. public control, role of mass media, functions of mass media, social opinion, mass media, socio-political life.

After the independence of Uzbekistan, the role of the mass media as a priority direction and an important task of building a legal democratic state and the formation and development of civil society in the country became an issue of urgent importance.

Civil society is an important guarantor of ensuring democracy, the rule of law and individual freedoms in the country, and its main goal is to realize the decent life and lifestyle, dreams and hopes of all citizens through social institutions, mass media, various groups and other public associations in this society. is a practical issue.

In the process of formation and development of legal democratic state and civil society, the role of mass media is of great importance, and it is an important factor in providing relevant and up-to-date information to the social-economic and political processes in the life of the state and society.

At the current new stage of development, mass media are aimed at ensuring public and parliamentary control over the activities of state authorities and administrative bodies, creating legal mechanisms aimed at strengthening their role in establishing strong relations between the authorities and the public, strengthening their place and role in the system of civil society institutions, and ensuring freedom of speech of citizens. serves as a practical action program for the full realization of constitutional rights and freedoms.

In the new stage of democratization processes, i.e. introduction of effective communication mechanisms with the people in the first "Priority lines of improvement of the state and society

building system" of the Action Strategy for 2017-2021; development of civil society institutions, increasing their social and political activity; strengthening the role of the mass media, protecting the professional activities of journalists" [1] will further increase the importance of the mass media as a legal, socio-political factor

Before discussing the role and importance of the mass media in the formation and development of the civil society, it is necessary to briefly touch on some features of the civil society related to the topic.

It is known that civil society is, first of all, a human unit formed voluntarily in the economic, social and spiritual spheres of society's life, including primary non-state systems;

- secondly, it should be taken into account that the economic, social, family, national, spiritual, moral, religious, production, personal and non-state relations in the society in which a person lives are a mutual complex;

- thirdly, it is a society of free individuals, voluntarily formed organizations and citizens protected by laws from pressures, interference or consolidation of various bodies on the basis of certain purposeful actions, and it means that they have legal, social and political opportunities to express their identity.

Civil society can be conceptualized as a dialectical complex of interdependent 3 main spheres - economic, political and spiritual.

This situation is in the economic sphere - economic relations, that is, primarily property relations. The wealth and variety of structures in production associations and organizations (labor teams, cooperatives, artels, business associations, family associations) directly depend on the variety of forms of ownership.

In another important socio-political sphere - these relations arise due to the satisfaction of political interests and the desire to ensure freedom through participation in various parties, movements, citizens' initiatives, various associations. It is this interest that plays an important role and determines the political image of the organization, its relationship to the existing state. It reflects the process of implementation and development of civil society in the actual spiritual sphere related to human activity - public and individual consciousness, as recommended scientific theory, concept, everyday consciousness in social psychology, living experience, tradition and other forms of expression.

In addition, in addition to the basis and areas of civil society, it is possible to consider the rules (signs) necessary for its successful operation:

First, it is ownership. Each member of civil society should have a certain property, which makes a citizen economically and socially independent, a person thinks freely, and is not afraid of various pressures for being an owner.

Secondly, it is assumed that various forms of socio-political and social structures representing various and many interests are developed in the society (political groups, parties, organizations).

They lead the relationship between the state and society, otherwise the individual is directly related to the state, where conflicts between the individual and the state can arise.

The third is personal development, socio-political activity, and conscious participation in social self-management. Because the more active a person is, the more social institutions, which are the second factor, will be active.

If we pay attention to the above-mentioned signs, their main components were created in Uzbekistan, but from the point of view of socio-political sciences, it is necessary to carry out purposeful work on their study and analysis, as well as on their weak and developed aspects and features in the development of civil society. This process finds its practical expression in the Action Strategy developed by the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Shavkat Mirziyoyev, in a number of decrees, [2] normative documents [3] and works [4-5].

In this regard, the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev emphasized: "In the consistent implementation of democratic reforms in our country, civil society institutions, non-governmental non-commercial organizations, mass media occupy a special place. Therefore, we must take necessary measures to develop effective mechanisms of public control. In this regard, there is a deep meaning and scientific essence in his words: "Consistently continuing the concept of a strong state to a strong civil society is one of our most important tasks" [6].

The question of the role and importance of the mass media in the development of civil society, by its essence, appears as a socio-political task and performs a number of socio-political tasks of a certain form in the current society.

The most important task of the mass media is to convey the most necessary information for the members of the society. It receives and delivers information about the most important events for citizens and government agencies, the received and transmitted information not only includes various photographs of one or another evidence, but also interprets and evaluates them. Information that has social value distributed in mass media and requires the attention of state agencies, public organizations, and the socially active part of the population or affects them is included in socio-political information. Based on the received information, citizens form a social opinion about the activities of civil society institutions, government, parliament, political parties and other political institutions, economic, cultural and other life of the society. Today, the mass media also fulfills the task of education, that is, it manifests itself in the delivery of information from mass media and other sources, which allows citizens to evaluate and organize information, and accompanies a person throughout his life, significantly influencing his perception of political and social information. In addition, the importance of mass media in distance education is increasing day by day, and in the future, it can become an important source of knowledge and education and an influential factor in shaping certain views of a person.

In socio-political life, sometimes, under the guise of political education, it is possible to form false rational structures of consciousness that incorrectly reflect existence through information in his imagination. In this regard, to provide analytical information against biased or one-sided information that serves their interests from foreign news networks (radio, television, press, Internet), and to develop mechanisms to form the skills of citizens to look at any information from a relative, impartial and critical point of view. it will be appropriate to further strengthen the output and implementation.

The mass media's task of education is closely related to their socialization task, and essentially turns into it. However, if political education implies the acquisition of systematic knowledge and expands the possibilities of knowledge and evaluation of a person, political socialization

means integration, assimilation by a person of political norms, values and patterns of command. This allows the individual to adapt to social existence.

The mass media also has the function of criticism, which is performed not only by the mass media in the socio-political system, but also by the opposition, as well as by the prosecutor, the court and other special control institutions. However, media criticism differs in that it is not limited in its scope or its object. Its object can include the government, the activity of hokims, the court, and various directions of state policy, political parties, public organizations, and the mass media itself.

In our opinion, during the election and re-election processes held in 2019-2020, the communication and conversations between political parties, their leaders, bloggers, citizens, working with different layers of society members, especially youth, political elite, leaders of the state and society, political party life and It should also be noted that he has a lot of theoretical and practical knowledge in raising and discussing existing economic and social problems, and in the end, he gave impetus to the further development of civil society.

Another important factor is the control function of the mass media. Although the mass media, relying on public opinion, cannot apply administrative or economic punishment to lawbreakers, unlike state and economic control agencies, their control is not so ineffective, but can have a stronger effect. Because they give not only a legal but also a moral value to certain events and persons.

This process, the current globalization and the further diversification of communication tools, their influence based on one or another goal, and based on the existing conditions, require a detailed analysis of the issues of further improvement of media activity.

Currently, the mass media not only articulates and integrates, that is, criticizes the shortcomings of politics and society, but also articulates various social interests, forms and unites political subjects. They provide various public groups with an opportunity to openly express their opinion, to find common ground and unite, to generalize goals and beliefs, to clearly express and demonstrate their interests in the eyes of the public, that is, to create an idea and understanding of the foundations of civil society.

The range of social and political tasks of mass media is not limited to those listed above. Some scientists, approaching this issue from another angle, emphasize the following tasks of mass media:

- an innovative task, which leads to the emergence of socio-political changes by setting specific public problems in a broad and decisive way and drawing the attention of the government and the public to it;
- the task of promptness, media coverage of the policy of a specific state, political party and non-governmental organizations;
- task of forming public opinion;
- the task of mobilizing, if all the above-mentioned tasks of mass media are combined or vice versa, directly or indirectly enables it to be implemented. This task is expressed in encouraging people to take certain socio-political actions (or consciously not to act), and in involving them in politics. Mass media have the ability to influence people's minds and emotions, their way of thinking, evaluation methods and criteria, political action style or specific reasons. Without mass media, even an educated person cannot think correctly and make responsible decisions

about the social and political processes full of conflicts. The mass media make it possible to go beyond the narrow scope of direct personal experience and reveal the whole world of politics. Thus, the possibilities of mass media in the field of socio-political influence are practically unlimited, it is of great importance in the life, activities and goals of political parties, organizations and institutions, as well as in the development of civil society.

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