



### AS THE MAIN SYMBOL OF A PRESS – DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY IN UZBEKISTAN

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**Abstract.** This article focuses on the participation of the media in the establishment of public control in the society. Public control is examined, directly and indirectly, whether positive or negative, by force or recommendation, whether perceived or not understood, formal or informal, creative or destructive, natural or artificial manifestations. The press is explored as an effective tool for shaping new thinking and consciousness in the population, as a free expression of the thoughts and the will of the people.

**Keywords:** press; electronic mass media; public control; television; radio; newspapers.

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The Law "On Public Oversight", which came into effect on 13 April 2018, outlined the role of the media in the four subjects of public control.

It is noteworthy that during the rapid changes, the importance of fast and impartial information and the influential word of the journalist are growing. Consequently, mass media have become an integral part of our everyday life, and they play a crucial role in ensuring the effectiveness of the ongoing reforms in all areas, increasing the socio-political activity of citizens, enhancing public control, and in the relationship between the state and society. President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev has said in his congratulatory message to the press and mass media: "... we know well that Uzbekistan's mass media have also made great progress in the years of independence, and we are rightly proud of these achievements" [1].

Indeed, in the past, a robust legal basis for this industry was created and a material and technical base was created to meet the requirements of the time. As a result, our national journalism and printing have improved in number.

It should be noted that during the years of independence, the number of mass media in our country has grown almost fourfold and exceeded 1,500.

By public opinion, it is noteworthy that almost 53 percent of all TV channels in Uzbekistan and 85 per cent of the radio channels are non-governmental. Especially day-to-day, the TV channel "Uzbekistan 24" has found its place and audience in the national information space.

The Creative Union of Journalists of Uzbekistan, the National Press Center, the National Association of Electronic Mass Media, the Public Fund for Support and Development of Independent Print Media and Information Agencies. The International Press Club, which joined them, quickly became a reflection of public control.

But today, we cannot say that all the media in our country are expanding their audience as an open space for dialogue. There are few media outlets that are critical of the public, who are keenly aware of the acute problems and issues faced by people, their causes and factors, and who provide critical and analytical material to the public. Regrettably, journalists who raise issues like bureaucracy,



covetousness, and corruption, which are stiff-necked by the development of the country.

As you know, the role of the media in the implementation of public control over democratic development is remarkable. As the media reflects socio-political and economic reforms in society, television, radio, and newspapers are not just a matter of estimation, but in some ways the power of the people. The media are regularly reviewing and reporting on some issues and events. Provides social cohesion in addressing various conflict issues, pressing issues, and tries to eliminate the factors that cause problems. In other words, the media in their speeches encourages public opinion formation and elimination of deficiencies against subjects that lead to the appeal.

In addition, citizens also express their thoughts on the subject by letters, interviews, and articles. Often, the media engages state figures, scientists, and experts in the country to formulate a common goal of manifesting or overcoming the problem. As a result, it is based on social unity in dealing with some of the nationally important issues. This testifies to the legal basis for public control in any society. At the same time, although the abovementioned examples do not fully reflect public oversight through public oversight or the media, it is clear that such communication is an effective mechanism of public control.

We know that control over the activities of public authorities is related to social activity. There are natural and artificial factors for participation of citizens in social processes. Man it is natural if you are in a process of socialization the desire to participate in political processes. And in the immediate release of that enthusiasm, the media comes to the aid. Increasing community problems is socially active encourages citizens to be bolder, daily calls eliminating matters of universal importance attracts attention. From the top to

the top of the state, the people democratization without involvement of representatives does not always represent the interests of society. Such a practice negative consequences, including self-motivation of citizens do not fully understand their rights and interests, and arise in public life the ability to counteract future problems.

Public relations it is effective to overcome such difficulties one of the institutes is the scientific theory of public control. This approach requires a in this part of our study, when we consider the media's involvement in establishing public oversight, we consider it appropriate to present the theoretical-social basis of this issue. It is difficult to determine the scope of the media unless it is analyzed. Of course, it is important to take into account the considerations made in modern Western countries.

Many Western viewers have public control over their views (i.e., separated by a single line). In particular, American sociologist Travis Hirschy interprets public control in terms of preventing and combating crime. According to him, social surveys form public control and regulate behavior that is socially-characteristic [2].

Another American sociologist, Charles Horton Cooley, the role of public control plays an important role in eliminating illnesses it is effective in preventing existing violations services. This is a unique competition in the community environmentally friendly, but also specifically social it also serves to form a conscience [3]. At the same time, the role of the state in public monitoring it is important to remember that. Basic control object the state has a national interest in spite of being a state it is efficient if it does not allow the public to be controlled it is difficult to give. Leading by powerful national leaders' effectiveness of public oversight in some countries.



The factor that ensures the state is the state leader. It's about this American sociologist Ruth Benedict writes: "The ultimate public control is to leave people behind themselves to ensure that people are free to live freely it does not. All citizens who feel themselves in a free, democratic society, but strong leaders or royalty are all citizens as a general guarantee of some common liberties feature" [4].

If we look at information dissemination sociological aspects, public control is directly or indirectly positive and negative, either expressed or understood, by formal or unofficial, creative and destructive, natural or artificial.

In the form of a tutorship by family, relatives or mahalla, it's a contradiction or contradiction to this or that negative behavior ethics, discipline recognition is called direct control. Indirect control is society members, national, religious traditions and traditions educational process.

Public control is positive and negative may be. Positive control by the public to admit, praise, or exhort on the other hand, negative behavior strike, penalty, and anger control is negative.

Public Oversight by Power is a group of individuals or groups of members of the team by means of different measures, for example, forced out of the local media or at mahalla meetings.

Advocacy is a community-based approach that involves propagating and promoting any social benefit tradition among team members. It is understood by the public as an expression of public control scheduled for a certain period of time it is said. Traditions in society are national or religious control over tradition has not been realized public control.

Official standards adopted by public institutions Public Oversight Control community members or community leaders, if any by formulating negative public opinion the activities to be carried out are called informal

control. Implementation of Social Reforms and Outcomes It is in the process of promoting various educational tools the constructive essence of public control. Different methods of censorship are intentional control will have a destructive look. Artificial controls are the members of the individual or group without any recommendation. Kind of control is also called self-control. By the community necessarily by means of fear or shame the nature of its control is its naturalness.

The journalist investigates the violation of human rights and freedoms, and draws the attention of society, government and officials to negative events in various fields. Article 19 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights states that everyone has the right to freedom of opinion and expression. This right is without any obstacle any means of communication regardless of frontiers freedom to seek, find and disseminate information and ideas include. Over the next period, the United States and the European Union to conduct journalistic investigations in countries shapes, methods, and mechanisms are described legal and organizational measures have been taken. Particularly, Switzerland's "Public Awareness the rules set forth in Article 15 of the Law "On journalists, and parliamentarians should be assisted as far as possible in their field of inquiry and information collection. The Journalists' Association, which conducts journalistic investigations in the United States, operates. The association supports the organizational and legal support of journalists and media outlets that carry out public oversight over the activities of public authorities and administration.

Back to the recent history, the First President of the Republic of Uzbekistan The "Concept of Intensifying the Democratic Reforms and Formation of Civil Society in the Country" published by I. Karimov on November 12, 2010 is an important step in strengthening media engagement in ensuring



public oversight. The third section of the Concept focuses on the reform of the information sphere, the provision of information and freedom of speech, and proposes a separate proposal for public oversight by the media outlets [5]. In particular, the Concept reads that the Concept "On Media", "On Principles and Guarantees of Freedom of Information" with the aim of creating an effective legal mechanism aimed at enhancing the role of mass media in public and parliamentary oversight of the activities of public authorities and governance, "And some other legislative acts.

In this regard, it is envisaged to undertake extensive efforts to activate the work of state and public associations, information services, media. Reducing the time limit for processing media reports, working on legal mechanisms for strengthening the administrative responsibility of legal and government officials for violating the requirements of the law in the field of information. At the same time, the use of modern information and communication technologies in the state and public administration system is becoming increasingly important in the process of political modernization. The fifth chapter of the Concept also focuses on the formation and development of civil society institutions in which the conceptual framework for building civil society has been thoroughly analyzed.

Indeed, following the implementation of the Concept of Further Deepening Democratic Reforms and Forming Civil Society in the Country, legal criteria for ensuring public oversight have emerged. This can be seen only in the example of the Law "On Public Opinion and Administration" adopted in 2014 and the Law on Social Partnership, effective January 1, 2015. [6] This law clearly defines the boundaries of the socio-economic development programs, the solution of humanitarian problems, and the interaction of non-state non-profit organizations with state

structures in protecting the rights, freedoms and interests of different social strata of the country.

At that time, the reforms in our country have put new challenges to the mass media. The press became an effective tool for the formation of new thinking and consciousness in the people, the free expression of the people's thoughts and wishes.

But one historical fact is worth mentioning. One of the main conditions of the Concept of further deepening democratic reforms and establishing civil society in the country was the adoption of the Law on Public Control. This law was adopted eight years later (although the constitutional amendments were introduced to the articles of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan on April 16, 2014. The notion of ours - GM) indicates that on the one hand, excessive time has been spent, on the other hand there has been some slowdown in the precise definition of the legal criteria that constitute the rule of law. In this context, the decree of President Shavkat Mirziyayev on December 28, 2016 "On measures to radically improve the system of work with individuals and legal entities" has prompted the acceleration of the process.

So, what was done in this period?

A working group consisting of members of the parliament, representatives of non-governmental non-profit organizations, the mass media and their associations, as well as other experts was formed to prepare the draft law "On Public Oversight". The group analyzed over 100 normative-legal documents, drafted international experience in public oversight, opinions of scientists and specialists, as well as scientific studies carried out in the field. The events (conferences, seminars, roundtables, etc.) dedicated to the draft law were organized. Public discussions were held. In addition, the Internet bill of the bill was also created. For example, the draft law



was discussed at [www.strategy.gov.uz](http://www.strategy.gov.uz) and other websites.

Finally, on August 15, 2017, a draft law "On Public Oversight" was submitted to the Legislative Chamber of the Oliy Majlis on the initiative of a group of deputies. On 15 November 2017, the lower house of the parliament passed the law and sent it to the Senate for approval. Senators approved this law on 29 March 2018.

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