

THE ROLE OF THE MEDIA IN THE NEW UZBEKISTAN

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Abstract: *The article describes the role of the media in society in the New Uzbekistan. Regulates the activities of the industry, registration and the norms established by law. The formation and development of the media at a new stage is also studied. It is also stated that instead of searching for individual facts, the database is used to establish correlations and trends, and scientific information is obtained through informational operations. So, the source of production in the new information society depends on the technologies of knowledge gathering, information processing and symbolic communication. Knowledge and information are always important in the development of society. At the same time, the development of information in society and its impact on knowledge as a source of production were studied.*

Key words: *Legislation, newspapers, magazines, radio, television, Internet, journalist, information space, public organizations, local authorities, the media.*

Implementation of political reforms during the transition period of the new Uzbekistan, the construction of a legal democratic state, the formation of civil society, measures to deepen economic reforms, factors of social and political stability in the country, spiritual and spiritual purification and the restoration of national values and the rightful place of New Uzbekistan in the world community are widely covered in the mass media. That is why there is a need to cover historical processes as fully as possible, to summarize them, to organize them in a certain way, and to study these processes in a comprehensive manner. Today's intense period requires an objective study of the history of New Uzbekistan on the basis of media materials, research, scientific and theoretical conclusions.

Large-scale reforms have been implemented in our country in order to build a democratic legal state and build a strong civil society. In particular, ensuring freedom of information and speech, liberalization of this area was defined as an important priority for building a democratic, legal state and a strong civil society of New Uzbekistan.

The Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Mass Media" and the special laws clarifying it and related to this field of social activity determine the main directions and aspects of the editorial activity and the mass media it produces.

Including:

- the legal status of the editorial office and its printed edition, the conditions of their establishment, their relations with state bodies and other structures of society;
- subjects of editorial activity and their mutual relations;
- the legal status of the journalist as both a member of the editorial team and the author of articles in the newspaper and his relations with the editorial managers;
- the relations of the editorial office and its journalist with the circle of print readers [1: 3].

Changes in the field of information, support measures implemented by the state had a positive effect on the development of the country's print media, their number increased more than several times during the years of independence.

The print media market of New Uzbekistan has developed rapidly. The following market offers can be distinguished in the market of periodicals of Uzbekistan:

- socio-political publications;
- publications in the field of economy, finance and business;
- publications on agriculture and farming issues;
- publications on educational and scientific issues;
- publications on medicine and health;
- entertainment publications and digests;
- publications for women;
- sports press;
- satirical publications;
- evening newspapers;
- publications of political parties and movements;
- newspapers and magazines in national languages (Karakalpak, Kazakh, Tajik, Korean and other languages).

Competition among entertainment publications is particularly strong. In order to attract more readers, several dozen publications enter into fierce competition. All of them are private publications whose interest is to make a profit. Therefore, they try to actively promote their products, advertise them, and conduct a flexible pricing policy. The low level of competition between publications for farmers and socio-political publications required attracting investment. [3: 112].

The establishment of the public fund for the support and development of independent print mass media and news agencies of Uzbekistan was an important step in the state support of mass media.

In the short period since the creation of this fund, a large amount of work on the development of media in the country has been carried out with its financial support, including:

- thanks to the grants, more than 80 printed and Internet publications are operating stably in the republic,
- The editors of 15 newspapers were granted preferential loans for the implementation of projects to improve and modernize the media's material and technical base,
- created more than 80 websites of printed publications,
- "Journalistic skill centers" were established at the editorial offices of leading newspapers in Nukus, Andijan, Samarkand and Karshi to train and retrain journalists and increase their creative potential.
- Master classes for students of journalism faculties were organized at the editorial offices of "Marifat" - "Uchitel Uzbekistana", "Jamiyat", "Biznes Vestnik Vostoka", "Uzbekistan Today" newspapers and "Turkistan-press" news agency.
- "Region Inform" information service, "Uzbekistan Today", "Jamiyat" newspapers were established under the co-founding of the fund.

Employees of the information service have developed a plan to receive, collect and present new information and data from their organization to which mass media every day. That is, each official should act according to the plan approved by the head of the organization, and therefore, provide the resources required by the Information Service.

Information service is regularly required by the organization to create a flow of resources. Today, the Internet is being used effectively to fulfill this important task. Currently, almost all leading organizations of our republic, including political parties, have websites on the Internet. The following information has been made available through the websites and their materials:

1. Organization name, address, map, building photo, phone numbers, e-mail, etc.
2. Organization's Charter, Program, various normative documents.
3. Laws of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Presidential Decrees, government decisions related to the organization (as well as changes and additions to them from time to time).
4. Names and surnames, positions, biographies, photos of the organization's officials.
5. Information, news and pictures about various events, conferences, roundtable discussions aimed at covering the daily activities of the organization.

6. Letters, applications, proposals received by the organization and information on their implementation.

7. Important articles covering the organization in newspapers and magazines published at the establishment of the organization, as well as in other mass media.

8. Information about the organization's territorial (provincial, city and district) departments and departments.

9. New plans, projects aimed at the development of the organization's activities, as well as relations with organizations of similar fields.

10. Monthly, quarterly and annual reports on the work carried out by the organization.

At the same time, when studying the information obtained from the website on the Internet from the point of view of source studies, it is necessary to pay attention to the following:

A) Getting to know the daily activities of the organization's employees and collecting the most important information,

B) Thoroughly checking the accuracy of received information, facts and figures, working in cooperation with officials and responsible employees in this regard,

V) Determine which information related to the organization's activity needs to be kept secret, pay serious attention to ensuring information security,

G) Full indication of the names and duties of the persons whose names are recorded in the source,

D) Extracting the text of materials meaningfully, briefly and concisely, etc.

We see that the information services of some organizations still do not use this advanced method of creating information sources and ultimately information distribution. This can be seen in the case of their websites being almost empty or having "pages" that once only had a post or two in their name.

There may be some difficulty in getting resources from any ministry or organization. That is, it is possible to get confused when writing terms, expressions, names of documents related to this field. In such a case, the information service closely assists the source collector. In order to avoid mistakes when writing about a conference, it is advisable for a media worker to contact the Information Service. The information service consistently collects the information required to be provided by the organization and presents it as a resource on the relevant website. He will be well aware of the laws, documents, work process, terms, facts and figures related to the activities of the organization. Therefore, the materials provided by the official websites of state organizations serve as a reliable source.

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