

Public Information in Implementing Public Control Organizational and Legal Basis of the Participation of Instruments

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Abstract: This article analyzes the legal aspects of public control of mass media. due to the rapid and continuous delivery of information, the mass media occupy a leading place among the subjects of public control in the implementation of public control.

Keywords: democracy, public control, society, mass media.

INTRODUCTION

It is impossible not to recognize the role of electronic mass media, which is considered one of the most effective mechanisms for ensuring public control today, due to the fact that electronic mass media are now distinguished by the speed of information dissemination and the possession of many readers. stands Due to the rapid and continuous delivery of information, electronic mass media occupy a leading position among the subjects of public control in the implementation of public control. Article 4 of the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Mass Media" defines the mass media as follows: "Periodic distribution of mass information with a permanent name and in printed form (newspapers, magazines, newsletters, bulletins) etc.) and (or) electronically (television, radio, video, newsreel programs, websites on the Internet global information network) published or broadcast at least once every six months (hereinafter referred to as broadcast in the text) , the form registered in accordance with the law and other forms of periodical distribution of mass information are mass media" [1].

In addition, in Article 3 of the Law "On Public Control", subjects of public control are defined as follows: "Citizens of the Republic of Uzbekistan (hereinafter referred to as citizens), self-government bodies of citizens , as well as non-governmental non-commercial organizations registered in accordance with the law, mass media are subjects of public control [1].

Today, the concepts of "transparency" and "openness" that are widespread in the modern media space, the priority tasks defined in the decision of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On approval of the unified information policy concept of the Republic of Uzbekistan", and the mechanisms for their effective implementation is analyzed. In particular, it was noted that misunderstandings in the perception of the concept of "openness" by ordinary citizens (that is, the population), expert associations, and executives, as a result of gaps in the mandatory elements of openness, lead to difficulties in evaluating the activities of public control subjects and state authorities. The openness and transparency of the activities of local authorities - the main indicator of their effectiveness, an important part of the implementation of constant communication between citizens and executive bodies - was analyzed based on the results of social surveys. The effectiveness of public control is not related to the low level of mobilization of citizens to these processes and weak expression of public interests.

METHODOLOGY

The article uses methods such as historicity, logic, analysis and synthesis, comparative analysis, forecasting, and systematic, functional approaches.

RESULTS

The functions of public control fully correspond to the specific functions of civil society. Because the weakness of the legal framework and the low level of trust in the institution of public control does not mean that the non-state sector is inactive. The effectiveness of public control is determined by a number of factors: the attitude of the population to civil society, the involvement of the general public in public control, the level of political culture of the population and the nature of interactions with state authorities. Insufficient transparency of public control mechanisms, lack of confidence in existing public control subjects, may be the basis for the appearance of public protests. For example, the wave of people's anti-corruption actions, the immorality of officials, monthly salaries, and similar events often resonate in social networks and some mass media [2].

The mechanisms of public control that are being formed in our country, in turn, are aimed at supporting local public initiatives by the authorities. In this, attention is paid to the development of partnership relations with political parties, non-governmental organizations and the society as a whole, rather than the character of domination by the state. Such cooperation can be effective and meet the demands of civil society. These are manifestations of an active civil society, which can unite public interests both in the regions and at the national level, and can fill the gaps in the formation of democratic norms of state building with their activities. In the dissertation, based on the analysis and interpretation of knowledge about the processes of public control, it is based on the possibility of evaluating the activities of effective mediators - institutions of communication between the state and society, including the mass media. Also, this may create favorable conditions for successful cooperation of civil society analysis centers with public control subjects in the future. For example, this is based on the fact that republican and regional civil society institutions, central and local councils provide great opportunities for establishing cooperation and multifaceted social dialogue in ensuring public control.

The mechanism of interaction of civil society institutions and mass media with 20 state bodies is a systematic set of methods, procedures, technologies and interaction channels aimed at organizing the interaction of the state, civil society and mass media based on generally accepted norms. This mechanism should be formed in accordance with the requirements of civil society, work, the connection between the processes of error correction, the introduction of institutional restrictions in the process of interaction, the sequence of their implementation, and rely on methods with a stabilizing effect. . Such a mechanism allows to imagine the system of mutual relations between the state, mass media and civil society with the help of certain tools and technologies. The analysis of relations between civil society institutions, mass media and state authorities shows that even at the current stage, the state has not fully solved the problem of obtaining information for citizens. This is also confirmed by the differences between the number of the population of our country and the number of modern ICT, computers, internet mobile communications, mass media that provide them with information.

In addition, there are difficulties related to providing local and self-government bodies, NGOs, community associations, educational and other organizations with modern ICT, and updating the old ones. If we take a broader approach to the problem, the low availability of information and insufficient creation of the necessary conditions prevent the full development of the domestic telecommunication infrastructure. Many problems, such as the inability to connect to the Internet from mobile phones, tablets and other modern devices, the lack of wireless connection (Wi-Fi) programs of communication operators, also delay the development of electronic forms of public control. The legality of mass media activities and the impartiality of the information they disseminate play an important role in the relations between the state and society, in particular in public control. Because the mass media, as an important subject of public control, helps to ensure the balance and stability of state-society relations [2].

ANALYSIS OF RESEARCH RESULTS

The role of electronic media in our modern society should be:
providing information (that is, informing the population);
mobilization and formation of public opinion;
support political literacy, education, political socialization of citizens; articulation of various interests in society;
control state and local government bodies and express critical opinions on their activities;
integration of policy subjects [3].

To conclude from the above, electronic mass media are public
is an important subject in ensuring control. It is also distinguished from other mass media by its fastness and reliable distribution of information in any conditions, and its audience is not limited.

SUMMARY

In a legal democratic state and civil society, the mass media, as a unique mirror of public opinion, inform the authorities about the mood and needs of different groups and categories of the population, and in turn, the influence of people on its activities. should show both positive and critical attitude, objectively study the existing problems in all aspects and bring them to the attention of the public.

For this, first of all, as in all spheres of the country's life, it is necessary to achieve the rule of law in the activities of the mass media, to ensure the true economic freedom of the press, and most importantly, to give a correct assessment of the events that live with the concern of the country and the nation. It is necessary to train highly qualified journalists who have their own point of view and specialize in a specific field, and to support them in every way. Of course, in order to take an active part in the process of liberating the life of the society, first of all, the journalist should be free-thinking and deeply aware of his rights and responsibilities.

Secondly, at the current stage of our development, it is extremely important to clearly define the legal basis of the relations between mass media and state agencies, journalists and administrative bodies, to identify and eliminate the factors that hinder the free activity of journalists and press officers. is enough. Because "at this point it is necessary to correctly determine the priority aspects of the relationship between the mass media and state authorities, including the mechanisms of control over the activities of the mass media, the closure of information sources, as well as to editorials by the authorities and it is about solving problematic issues related to the elimination of pressures from administrative structures to a certain extent."

Thirdly, if the republican "Creative Association of Journalists" with the participation of relevant scientific institutions (for example, the "Social Opinion" center) will establish a continuous sociological monitoring system among the representatives of the media, in our opinion, the opportunities for obtaining information, ensuring the economic independence of the press mechanisms, journalistic ethics and its main.

it was possible to clarify many issues such as principles. The scientific data collected as a result of this monitoring is not only in the media, but in general, in all spheres of the country's life, the determination of democratic freedoms, first of all, "The development of mass media based on the requirements of the times, achieving the principles of freedom of press and speech in practice, strengthening the spirit of real criticism in the press", would have created an opportunity to develop effective opinions and proposals aimed at deepening the processes of liberalization in this area,

creating a real competition in the information field, creating a free environment for journalists, and improving the activities of non-governmental and public associations.

Fourthly, in the future, special attention is being paid to the introduction of the corporate management system tested in the experience of the enterprises, organizations and institutions operating in our country, as well as developed countries in the field of the private sector. In this sense, to strengthen the activities of the "Creative Union of Journalists of Uzbekistan", a structure that protects the rights and interests of journalists, defines the norms and principles of professional ethics of the activities of representatives of this field, and the perspective of mass media in general, and frees the press. it is necessary to increase the role and importance in the process, to apply its positive aspects to the activities of the mass media based on the study of the experience of developed countries, to further improve the coordination of the activities of non-governmental branches of the press: associations, foundations and associations.

Fifth, to organize the retraining and professional development of journalists and press workers based on the requirements of the time, developed countries, to form a system that works continuously in this regard, to establish democratic values in our country, to create a truly free press, to make a worthy contribution to the solution of the above-mentioned issues no doubt.

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