



IMPLEMENTATION OF PUBLIC CONTROL OF MEDIA IN UZBEKISTAN AND ITS SPECIFIC FEATURES

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| Article history: | Abstract: |
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| Received: March 1 st 2023 Accepted: April 6 th 2023 Published: May 6 th 2023 | Currently, public control is of great importance in the effective functioning of state administration and authorities. The sphere of influence of this institute is extremely high in that the leaders and employees of state bodies strictly follow the laws and fulfill their duties and obligations responsibly. From this point of view, in the implementation of public control, first of all, the role of all citizens, as well as non-governmental organizations and mass media, should be strengthened. In this regard, the sense of responsibility, initiative, involvement in the political, socio-economic processes taking place in Uzbekistan should be formed in the mind of every person. If we are intolerant of any violations of the law, if we evaluate the actions of officials as a majority, if we freely express our opinions, then the rule of law will be truly ensured. Due to the results of pragmatic, open and transparent new stage reforms implemented in Uzbekistan in recent years, the influence of public control in our society has significantly increased. Everyone sees and knows that many shortcomings and problems, cases of violations of the law are put an end to, especially in social networks and mass media. In this article, current issues related to the implementation of public control of mass media in Uzbekistan are scientifically and creatively studied and covered on a scientific and analytical basis. |

Keywords: public control, citizen, social networks, mass media, public structure, state bodies, state bodies, social justice, political power, non-governmental non-profit organizations, civil society, local government, socio-political reforms.

INTRODUCTION

Public control has long historical roots in our country. Since ancient times, this institution has appeared in the form of the Council of Elders, and it was considered a public structure engaged in beautification of neighborhoods, solving population problems, self-defense, always being alert and vigilant, not neglecting children's upbringing, and other public works. In other words, the term public control is not a concept that appeared to us today or yesterday. However, it will be closer to the truth if we say that it has been neglected to a certain extent during the history of social development of our country.

The participation of the mass media in the implementation of public control ensures that the rights and freedoms of citizens in Uzbekistan are not only guaranteed by the state, but also have priority in the activities of state bodies, and the presence of public control is an indicator of the fact that political power is literally in the hands of the people.

Citizens of the Republic of Uzbekistan, self-governing bodies of citizens, as well as non-governmental non-profit organizations registered in accordance with the law, mass media are subjects of public control. Public control can be carried out by public councils, commissions and other public organizational structures in accordance with the law.

Public control serves balance, equality, mutual responsibility and accountability in the relations of the individual, society and the state to achieve social justice.

Social and political reforms implemented in Uzbekistan have reached new levels in the field of public control. The regulation of relations in the field of organization and implementation of public control over the activities of state bodies and institutions in the Republic of Uzbekistan was carried out on the basis of the Law "On Public Control" of April 12, 2018. In accordance with Article 3 of this Law, mass media that are state-registered in accordance with the procedure established by law are considered to be one of the subjects of public control.



Mass media as a subject of civil society is a "bridge" and "channel" of information flow from society to the state (to its bodies and officials) and informs society about state affairs. They serve as a factor of public control over the activities of legislative, executive and judicial authorities. [1.]

Public control is a mechanism that allows control of the authorities at the stage of decision-making in society, both at the stage of implementation and at the stage of evaluation of the result. The system of mutual cooperation between the state and civil society is based on the model of mutual responsibility and understanding of the interests of both parties. One of the main forms of public participation in state activities is public control. This allows the public to monitor the activities of state structures, to turn into legal norms the opportunities related to identifying wrong calculations and deficiencies in the activities of state bodies in general.

Public control will be able to act as a new form of democracy, a measure of the effectiveness of the state mechanism, an indicator of trust in the decisions made by the state. Sociologists V.O. Luchin and N.A. As Bobrov noted, "the ability of society to control the power is a sign of civil society." [2.]

Public control is the activity of the subjects of public control, which is carried out in order to monitor the activities of state authorities, local state authorities, state and municipal organizations, other bodies and organizations that exercise certain state powers in accordance with federal laws, as well as the public's actions and acceptance is the verification, analysis and evaluation of the decisions made by the public:

Public control can be implemented through the following structures:

- public control commissions;
- public inspections;
- public control groups;
- other organizational structures of public control.

It should also be noted that the concept of "public control" and the concept of "civilian control" seem very close to each other. However, there are commonalities as well as significant differences between the concepts of "public control" and "civilian control". For example, according to lawyers working in the military field, civilian control refers to the control of public organizations over the activities of the army. If we take this as an example of the Republic of Uzbekistan, The Public Council established under the Ministry of Defense carries out such control. It follows that civilian control means control of the activities of the Armed Forces by non-

military organizations in accordance with the laws of our country and appropriateness. In addition to the above, civil control also refers to control over the compliance of the activities of the Armed Forces with the Constitution, international agreements, as well as the compliance of social issues in the Armed Forces system with legal norms. The difference between the concepts of "public control" and "civilian control" is seen here. Civil control can be carried out by a citizen who is not a member of a public association. Public control is carried out not by individuals, but by public associations and their representatives.

Sociologist M. M. According to Mamasiddikov, "in foreign countries, openness and transparency have become the (transparent) standard of governance and law-making, in particular, the fight against corruption has become the norm of law enforcement and other activities." [3.] Openness and transparency in the Law "On Combating Corruption" is defined as one of the principles of struggle. In addition, among the subjects of the fight against corruption, civil society is of great importance as a measure of the fight against corruption.

Professor A. A. Atajonov expressed the following views on ensuring the openness and transparency of law enforcement agencies. Article 9 of the Law "On Internal Affairs Bodies" states that "internal affairs bodies carry out their activities openly and transparently in cooperation with state bodies, self-government bodies of citizens, other organizations and citizens, as well as mass media. [4.]

It should also be noted that individuals and legal entities have the right to receive reliable information about the activities of internal affairs bodies, as well as directly affecting the rights and legal interests of individuals and legal entities, except for information limited by law.

President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh.M. Mirziyoev On January 22, 2020, in a speech at the joint meeting of the Senate and the Legislative Chamber of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan - "Covering the activities of state bodies and the progress of reforms in the mass media should become a priority. The purpose of the reforms implemented in the economic, social and spiritual spheres is to explain to the population the essence of the adopted documents and calls for more active participation of the executive authorities in ensuring their implementation. At the same time, it is necessary to widely use the opportunities of mass media, social networks, and websites, to hold press conferences, briefings, and media tours." they said. [5].



If we focus on the essence of these words spoken by President Shavkat Mirziyoyev, it should be noted that mass media is the main, most powerful and influential ideological tool. Because, it is necessary to be able to objectively and quickly convey the events happening in the society to the general public through mass media (radio, television, press publications and other media). Also, the term "fourth power" is used in relation to mass media, taking into account their strong influence on public life and citizens' activities.

To sum up, the mass media serve as a kind of educator for the public, an organizer of important events, and a means of influence in solving current problems. It is through mass media that our national and universal values, national idea and democratic principles are propagated. The media has always been and must be a measure of democracy and freedom of expression. Free and independent mass media determine and strengthen democratic progress. Most importantly, it promotes social development. From this point of view, the role and importance of mass media in the implementation of public control in Uzbekistan is huge.

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