

SCIENCE
PROBLEMS.UZ

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Actual problems of social and humanitarian sciences
Актуальные проблемы социальных и гуманитарных наук

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2024

SCIENCEPROBLEMS.UZ

**ИЖТИМОЙ-ГУМАНИТАР ФАНЛАРНИНГ
ДОЛЗАРБ МУАММОЛАРИ**

№ S/7 (4) - 2024

**АКТУАЛЬНЫЕ ПРОБЛЕМЫ СОЦИАЛЬНО-
ГУМАНИТАРНЫХ НАУК**

ACTUAL PROBLEMS OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES

ТОШКЕНТ-2024

БОШ МУҲАРРИР:

Исанова Феруза Тулқиновна

ТАҲРИР ҲАЙЪАТИ:

07.00.00-ТАРИХ ФАНЛАРИ:

Юлдашев Анвар Эргашевич – тарих фанлари доктори, сиёсий фанлар номзоди, профессор, Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президенти ҳузуридаги Давлат бошқаруви академияси;

Мавланов Уктам Махмасабирович – тарих фанлари доктори, профессор, Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президенти ҳузуридаги Давлат бошқаруви академияси;

Хазраткулов Абдор – тарих фанлари доктори, доцент, Ўзбекистон давлат жаҳон тиллари университети.

Турсунов Равшан Нормуратович – тарих фанлари доктори, Ўзбекистон Миллий Университети;

Холикулов Ахмаджон Боймаҳамматович – тарих фанлари доктори, Ўзбекистон Миллий Университети;

Габриэльян Софья Ивановна – тарих фанлари доктори, доцент, Ўзбекистон Миллий Университети.

Саидов Сарвар Атабулло ўғли – катта илмий ходим, Имом Термизий халқаро илмий-тадқиқот маркази, илмий тадқиқотлар бўлими.

08.00.00-ИҚТИСОДИЁТ ФАНЛАРИ:

Карлибаева Рая Хожабаевна – иқтисодиёт фанлари доктори, профессор, Тошкент давлат иқтисодиёт университети;

Насирходжаева Дилафруз Сабитхановна – иқтисодиёт фанлари доктори, профессор, Тошкент давлат иқтисодиёт университети;

Остонокулов Азамат Абдукаримович – иқтисодиёт фанлари доктори, профессор, Тошкент молия институти;

Арабов Нурали Уралович – иқтисодиёт фанлари доктори, профессор, Самарқанд давлат университети;

Худойқулов Садирдин Каримович – иқтисодиёт фанлари доктори, доцент, Тошкент давлат иқтисодиёт университети;

Азизов Шерзод Ўктамович – иқтисодиёт фанлари доктори, доцент, Ўзбекистон Республикаси Божхона институти;

Хожаев Азизхон Саидалохонович – иқтисодиёт фанлари доктори, доцент, Фарғона политехника институти

Холов Актам Хатамович – иқтисодиёт фанлари бўйича фалсафа доктори (PhD), доцент, Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президенти ҳузуридаги Давлат бошқаруви академияси;

Шадиева Дилдора Хамидовна – иқтисодиёт фанлари бўйича фалсафа доктори (PhD), доцент в.б, Тошкент молия институти;

Шакарров Қулмат Аширович – иқтисодиёт фанлари номзоди, доцент, Тошкент ахборот технологиялари университети

09.00.00-ФАЛСАФА ФАНЛАРИ:

Ҳакимов Назар Ҳакимович – фалсафа фанлари доктори, профессор, Тошкент давлат иқтисодиёт университети;

Яхшиликков Жўрабой – фалсафа фанлари доктори, профессор, Самарқанд давлат университети;

Ғайбуллаев Отабек Мухаммадиевич – фалсафа фанлари доктори, профессор, Самарқанд давлат чет тиллар институти;

Саидова Камола Усканбаевна – фалсафа фанлари доктори, “Tashkent International University of Education” халқаро университети;

Ҳошимхонов Мўмин – фалсафа фанлари доктори, доцент, Жиззах педагогика институти;

Ўроқова Ойсулов Жамолиддиновна – фалсафа фанлари доктори, доцент, Андижон давлат тиббиёт институти, Ижтимоий-гуманитар фанлар кафедраси мудири;

Носирходжаева Гулнора Абдукаҳхаровна – фалсафа фанлари номзоди, доцент, Тошкент давлат юридик университети;

Турдиев Бехруз Собирович – фалсафа фанлари бўйича фалсафа доктори (PhD), доцент, Бухоро давлат университети.

10.00.00-ФИЛОЛОГИЯ ФАНЛАРИ:

Ахмедов Ойбек Сапорбаевич – филология фанлари доктори, профессор, Ўзбекистон давлат жаҳон тиллари университети;

Кўчимов Шухрат Норқизилевич – филология фанлари доктори, доцент, Тошкент давлат юридик университети;

Ҳасанов Шавкат Аҳадович – филология фанлари доктори, профессор, Самарқанд давлат университети;

Бахронова Дилрабо Келдиёровна – филология фанлари доктори, профессор, Ўзбекистон давлат жаҳон тиллари университети;

Мирсанов Ғайбулло Қулмуродович – филология фанлари доктори, профессор, Самарқанд давлат чет тиллар институти;

Салахутдинова Мушарраф Исамутдиновна – филология фанлари номзоди, доцент, Самарқанд давлат университети;

Кучкаров Раҳман Урманович – филология фанлари номзоди, доцент в/б, Тошкент давлат юридик университети;

Юнусов Мансур Абдуллаевич – филология фанлари номзоди, Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президенти ҳузуридаги Давлат бошқаруви академияси;

Саидов Улугбек Арипович – филология фанлари номзоди, доцент, Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президенти ҳузуридаги Давлат бошқаруви академияси.

12.00.00-ЮРИДИК ФАНЛАР:

Аҳмедшаева Мавлюда Ахатовна – юридик фанлар доктори, профессор, Тошкент давлат юридик университети;

Мухитдинова Фирюза Абдурашидовна – юридик фанлар доктори, профессор, Тошкент давлат юридик университети;

Эсанова Замира Нормуротовна – юридик фанлар доктори, профессор, Ўзбекистон Республикасида хизмат кўрсатган юрист, Тошкент давлат юридик университети;

Ҳамроқулов Баҳодир Мамашарифович – юридик фанлар доктори, профессор в.б., Жаҳон иқтисодиёти ва дипломатия университети;

Зулфиқоров Шерзод Хуррамович – юридик фанлар доктори, профессор, Ўзбекистон Республикаси Жамоат ҳавфсизлиги университети;

Хайитов Хушвақт Сапарбаевич – юридик фанлар доктори, профессор, Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президенти ҳузуридаги Давлат бошқаруви академияси;

Асадов Шавкат Ғайбуллаевич – юридик фанлар доктори, доцент, Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президенти ҳузуридаги Давлат бошқаруви академияси;

Эргашев Икром Абдурасулович – юридик фанлари доктори, профессор, Тошкент давлат юридик университети;

Утемуратов Махмут Ажимуратович – юридик фанлар номзоди, профессор, Тошкент давлат юридик университети;

Сайдуллаев Шахзод Алиханович – юридик фанлар номзоди, профессор, Тошкент давлат юридик университети;

Ҳакимов Комил Бахтиярович – юридик фанлар доктори, доцент, Тошкент давлат юридик университети;

Юсупов Сардорбек Баходирович – юридик фанлар доктори, доцент, Тошкент давлат юридик университети;

Амиров Зафар Актамович – юридик фанлар бўйича фалсафа доктори (PhD), Ўзбекистон Республикаси Судьялар олий кенгаши ҳузуридаги Судьялар олий мактаби;

Жўраев Шерзод Юлдашевич – юридик фанлар номзоди, доцент, Тошкент давлат юридик университети;

Бабаджанов Атабек Давронбекович – юридик фанлар номзоди, доцент, Тошкент давлат юридик университети;

Раҳматов Элёр Жумабоевич – юридик фанлар номзоди, Тошкент давлат юридик университети;

13.00.00-ПЕДАГОГИКА ФАНЛАРИ:

Ҳашимова Дильдархон Уринбоевна – педагогика фанлари доктори, профессор, Тошкент давлат юридик университети;

Ибрагимова Гулнора Хавазматовна – педагогика фанлари доктори, профессор, Тошкент давлат иқтисодиёт университети;

Закирова Феруза Махмудовна – педагогика фанлари доктори, Тошкент ахборот технологиялари университети ҳузуридаги педагогик кадрларни қайта тайёрлаш ва уларнинг малакасини ошириш тармоқ маркази;

Каюмова Насиба Ашуровна – педагогика фанлари доктори, профессор, Қарши давлат университети;

Тайланова Шохид Зайниевна – педагогика фанлари доктори, доцент;

Жуманиёзова Муҳайё Тожиевна – педагогика фанлари доктори, доцент, Ўзбекистон давлат жаҳон тиллари университети;

Ибрахимов Санжар Урунбаевич – педагогика фанлари доктори, Иқтисодиёт ва педагогика университети;

Жавлиева Шахноза Баходировна – педагогика фанлари бўйича фалсафа доктори (PhD), Самарқанд давлат университети;

Бобомуротова Латофат Элмуродовна – педагогика фанлари бўйича фалсафа доктори (PhD), Самарқанд давлат университети.

19.00.00-ПСИХОЛОГИЯ ФАНЛАРИ:

Каримова Василя Маманосировна – психология фанлари доктори, профессор, Низомий номидаги Тошкент давлат педагогика университети;

Ҳайитов Ойбек Эшбоевич – Жисмоний тарбия ва спорт бўйича мутахассисларни қайта тайёрлаш ва малакасини ошириш институти, психология фанлари доктори, профессор

Умарова Навбахор Шокировна – психология фанлари доктори, доцент, Низомий номидаги Тошкент давлат педагогика университети, Амалий психологияси кафедраси мудири;

Атабаева Наргис Батировна – психология фанлари доктори, доцент, Низомий номидаги Тошкент давлат педагогика университети;

Шамшетова Анжим Караматдиновна – психология фанлари доктори, доцент, Ўзбекистон давлат жаҳон тиллари университети;

Қодиров Обид Сафарович – психология фанлари доктори (PhD), Самарканд вилоят ИИБ Тиббиёт бўлими психологик хизмат бошлиғи.

22.00.00-СОЦИОЛОГИЯ ФАНЛАРИ:

Латипова Нодира Мухтаржановна – социология фанлари доктори, профессор, Ўзбекистон миллий университети кафедра мудири;

Сеитов Азамат Пулатович – социология фанлари доктори, профессор, Ўзбекистон миллий университети;

Содиқова Шоҳида Мархабобовна – социология фанлари доктори, профессор, Ўзбекистон халқаро ислом академияси.

23.00.00-СИЁСИЙ ФАНЛАР

Назаров Насриддин Атакулович – сиёсий фанлар доктори, фалсафа фанлари доктори, профессор, Тошкент архитектура қурилиш институти;

Бўтаев Усмонжон Хайруллаевич – сиёсий фанлар доктори, доцент, Ўзбекистон миллий университети кафедра мудири.

ОАК Рўйхати

Мазкур журнал Вазирлар Маҳкамаси ҳузуридаги Олий аттестация комиссияси Раёсатининг 2022 йил 30 ноябрдаги 327/5-сон қарори билан тарих, иқтисодиёт, фалсафа, филология, юридик ва педагогика фанлари бўйича илмий даражалар бўйича диссертациялар асосий натижаларини чоп этиш тавсия этилган илмий нашрлар рўйхатига киритилган.

Ижтимоий-гуманитар фанларнинг долзарб муаммолари” электрон журнали 2020 йил 6 август куни 1368-сонли гувоҳнома билан давлат рўйхатига олинган.

Муассис: “SCIENCEPROBLEMS TEAM” масъулияти чекланган жамияти

Таҳририят манзили:

100070. Тошкент шаҳри, Яккасарой тумани, Кичик Бешёғоч кўчаси, 70/10-уй. Электрон манзил:
scienceproblems.uz@gmail.com

Боғланиш учун телефонлар:

(99) 602-09-84 (telegram).

07.00.00 – TARIX FANLARI

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PHILOSOPHICAL ANALYSIS FREEDOM OF INFORMATION

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Abstract. Freedom of information is one of the most important aspects of the development of society. The ability to speak objectively and truthfully in any process requires speed, thoughtfulness, and great responsibility. The article discusses the issues of establishing public control over the activities of state authorities in Uzbekistan, the further development of television, radio, press and Internet journalism.

Keywords: freedom of information, strategy of action, press, political parties, television, radio, public control, websites, economy, media, state, social group, authoritarian theory, blogger.

AXBOROT ERKINLIGI FALSAFIY TAHLILI

Usmonov Farxod Lapasovich

Toshkent davlat iqtisodiyot universiteti (TDYU) (PhD) dotsenti,

Annotatsiya. Axborot erkinligi jamiyat taraqqiyotining eng muhim jihatlaridan biridir. Har qanday jarayonda xolis va to'g'ri so'zlay olish tezkorlik, o'ychanlik va katta mas'uliyatni talab qiladi. Maqolada O'zbekistonda davlat hokimiyati organlari faoliyati ustidan jamoatchilik nazoratini o'rnatish, televideniye, radio, matbuot va internet jurnalistikasini yanada rivojlantirish masalalari muhokama qilinadi.

Kalit so'zlar: axborot erkinligi, harakat strategiyasi, matbuot, siyosiy partiyalar, televidenie, radio, jamoatchilik nazorati, veb-saytlar, iqtisodiyot, ommaviy axborot vositalari, davlat, ijtimoiy guruh, avtoritar nazariya, blogger.

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Introduction. Today, ensuring the rights and freedom of citizens in society is a defining feature of a democratic state. In order to exercise legislative power in a democratic state and society, the political rights and freedoms of the population must be ensured, the legal and political culture of the people, and the consciousness of the citizens must be developed.

In the concept of human rights recognized by the world community, freedom of information is included among the necessary and mandatory elements of the expression of human dignity, equal and inalienable rights of all people. Every person, with the innate and natural freedom of speech, can develop and promote their innovative ideas for the betterment of society. In this sense, freedom of information is a natural and inalienable right, which forms the basis of a person's inner world and spiritual life, without the permission of others to interfere in his personal life. The need to build a "free, free" society requires us to realize and feel that we are responsible for the development of this society, not on the basis of rejecting the laws of nature, ignoring responsibility" (Parmonov. 2009).

Understanding freedom of information in this way also reminds us of the need for social control. In our opinion, only if the sense of freedom and feeling of responsibility are harmonious, the place, status, respect of the person in the society will increase.

In Uzbekistan, a number of reforms were carried out to ensure the freedom of mass media. The ban on sites blocked for decades has been lifted, media registration has been simplified, live broadcasts of political content have been introduced, and some journalists can be said to be able to cover sensitive topics such as corruption and forced labor.

In the 20s of the 20th century, the press in Uzbekistan changed from the authoritarian theory of Tsarist Russia to the theory of the Soviet communist press. This theory prevailed for nearly a century, and the mass media based on it limited people's independent thinking. So, is it possible to jump from the Soviet totalitarian press theory to the libertarian theory to the theory of social responsibility? In other words, why do we have such a hard time getting used to criticism, hearing a new opinion, and accepting it if appropriate? In our opinion, the economic potential of society is also important here. First of all, mass media should be economically self-sufficient and not rely on someone else's help. Necessary funds can be found, first of all, by advertising the products of competing companies. In this, we need to study the path taken by the developed West. From this point of view, it can be seen that elements of libertarian theory have entered our lives today. Today's Uzbek mass media are providing information, there are special TV and radio programs for writing, even many publications are being published, efforts are being made to find the truth and establish social control.

It is necessary to patiently teach leaders and citizens that the work will not end with the passing of a single law, and that the life in which freedom of information will prevail, and while teaching, it is necessary to teach them step by step.

In modern scientific views, it is emphasized that the correct decisions made with the active participation of the general public serve the development of society more and more efficiently. The sense of social responsibility is formed in the society as the knowledge of the ordinary citizen is established from the information "at the disposal" of the state authorities and management bodies (Dostmuhammad. 2013). The right of people to freely discuss their problems should not be restricted. We believe that the state should recognize and protect these rights. Ensuring the rule of law belongs to every citizen. If we organize the discussion and promotion of the adopted laws well, if we correctly apply our rights and freedoms in the areas related to the law, if we can arouse in ourselves and the people around us the feeling of turning to court when our rights are violated, we will help to ensure the rule of law and protect the law. Otherwise, there will be laws that do not affect the practice of law enforcement, do not have enforcement mechanisms, and do not work. It is the duty of the media to establish public control and react to violations of civil rights. Therefore, mass media is the main democratic institution that establishes public control.

It is necessary to further liberalize the activities of the mass media, to consider them as the main task of turning them into a forming force of social opinion in the society, heralds of the ongoing reforms. In our opinion, conducting social polls among the members of the society, broadcasting the execution of laws through the mass media will lead to a radical improvement of the life of the society. Every citizen should have a deep understanding of the role of freedom of information. In this, the readiness and maturity of the society is important. Political and legal understanding of society creates a degree of freedom of information. In the implementation of

the freedom of information, the subject has the opportunity to distribute it without anyone's interference, as long as it does not violate the freedom of others and does not pose any threat to the rights protected by the interests and values of others, by observing the independent thinking, opinion and belief protected by the law. Basically, this means that the spiritual world of a person is inviolable. In this case, the state assumes the obligation not to prevent the free exchange of thoughts and ideas that do not limit the rights and freedoms of other subjects and do not harm legally protected objects.

Literature review. With the development of information and communications in the world, with the establishment of democratic values, the issue of freedom of information is becoming even more urgent. Issues of information and freedom in Uzbekistan (A. Mominov. 2013), (K. Dostmuhammad. 2013), K. Bahriev [13] and others in their works revealed the opportunities for democratic development, the role of socio-political and spiritual factors in the development of an information society.

Research methodology. In Uzbekistan, consistent work is being done to ensure the freedom of speech and information, to form the institutional and legal framework for the development of the information sector and mass communications. Today, the mass media is considered a leading factor guaranteeing citizens' freedom of information, and is an objective indicator of real democratic reforms.

The extent to which the population is aware of socio-political and economic reforms in Uzbekistan is important in understanding the essence of the renewal processes. In this process, the task of further development of the system of state and society construction is putting the study of socio-philosophical aspects of freedom of information, the development of reasonable conclusions and suggestions regarding its theoretical-practical solution as an urgent task.

Discussion and results. Democracy plays an important role in ensuring the stability of society. After all, democracy allows the government and the political system to organize their activities taking into account the objective needs of society (Popper, 1963). It is possible to protect and promote individual and general views of people within the law only in a democratic state. This is reflected in the formation of political parties, public associations and their activities, political pluralism, freedom of the press and other aspects (Lazareva, 1994). In this sense, freedom of speech, which can affect the results of elections or the functioning of the government in the political system of society, is an important aspect of freedom of information. When combined with democratic processes that ensure government accountability to the electorate, freedom of expression becomes one of the most important means of protecting human rights.

Establishing close relations between mass media and information services of state structures has become an urgent issue in Uzbekistan today. At the same time, the analysis of the current situation in the field shows that there is no prompt and adequate response to the challenges arising in the media space, and the needs of society for the timely presentation of comprehensive information about the large-scale reforms implemented in the country require a significant increase in the work in the field of information, the information services of state bodies and organizations, requires bringing the activities of mass media to a new level in terms of quality.

In turn, mass media should be a force capable of influencing and criticizing the official state power. But the mass media can exert informational influence on any branch of power only

if it is completely independent. Otherwise, no matter how important the task of informing the society is in theory, the role of mass media in the political system will not be worthy. The mass media can secure its institutional position as an independent element of the political system only when it is organizationally independent from the state power.

It is necessary to recognize that mass media perform different tasks according to political traditions and this is determined by different political interests. The press, radio, television and Internet sites can also express the interests of the state, party, social group, and political leaders.

The paradigms we propose are divided into several structures.

First of all, it is necessary to be able to separate state authorities from mass media. The state and society can communicate (dialogue) through the state mass media. Criticism of state authorities, journalistic investigation, publication of socially important information kept secret by the authorities are part of the duty of independent mass media.

Secondly, the educational function of the mass media is to deliver information to consumers based on the observance of moral, ethical, legal and political norms established in the society. At the same time, state bodies, political parties and private mass media, in accordance with their role in society, in addition to searching, creating, receiving and distributing information, also carry out propaganda, promotion and advertising activities. Private commercial mass media are mainly engaged in advertising of goods and services. In this case, the mass media may not be able to cover the objective reality exactly, because their task (more precisely, the goal of the founders) is to put this reality in the direction required by their political or economic interests. As noted by researcher Dallas Smith, the main task of mass media is not to sell ideological goods to consumers, but to build audiences and sell information to advertisers (Keane, 1994). Professor T. Peterson of the University of Illinois (USA) distinguishes the following main functions within the freedom of the mass media:

- serving the political system by providing information;
- discussion of public affairs;
- spreading enlightenment so that the masses are able to govern themselves;
- protection of individual rights from the government;
- serving the economic system by connecting the needs of the seller and the buyer through advertising;
- ensuring interest of newsstands and audience.

Third, freedom of information may be subject to certain restrictions or sanctions in any country due to the need to ensure the country's territorial integrity, national security, or public order. Therefore, it is assumed that the state mass media, first of all, will be the official press bodies that publish the country's legislative documents. In our opinion, if the mass media is established by a state body and is financed (fully or partially) from the state budget, it is appropriate to call it a state mass media.

Fourth, in the "state-media-society" concept, the media is an intermediary between the state power and the population. People always feel the need for information about state bodies and officials distributed through mass media. The public is informed through the press, radio and television, and this enables it to know how to behave in various political situations. Within this method, mass media is considered to be a representative in expressing the common interest, a means of exercising people's rights to govern the state.

Understanding the role and importance of mass media in political processes changes the political ethics of politicians. Political leaders work under the cover of the media. However, a party leader can use the media to spread his image and show off his public speaking skills on TV or radio, promoting his ambition and political rhetoric on the Internet. Here, mass media, television, radio, and Internet publications must fully and impartially cover all aspects of the activities of a certain political party and its leader, which means that it is the only force against possible negative consequences. The one-sided influence of information on the society and the individual increases the negative influence of falsifiers. Ignorance is a powerful and dangerous tool in politics to change public and individual minds. The evidence in the history of world politics shows that some foreign party leaders are succeeding in using mass media and Internet publications for malicious purposes.

We should not oppose the activities of the press of political parties and help implement the principle of political pluralism. Today, political parties in Uzbekistan have their own press agencies and through them they constantly inform the population about their pre-election programs and political activities. But the press bodies of some political parties are only performing propaganda tasks. In fact, their task is to spread their political programs, ideas and slogans more widely among the population. Solving the problem of objectively influencing the politically inactive layer of citizens (that is, those who do not actively participate in political processes and are not members of political parties) through information is a complex issue. Citizens are the primary electorate in any election, the source of sovereignty and sole authority in any democracy.

The level of the existing five party newspapers does not meet the requirements of the times. The fact that the total number of party newspapers does not even reach 60,000 indicates that actual problems in life and concrete proposals for their solution are not expressed in these publications.

Let's give an example of private publications. For example, newspapers such as "Darakchi", "Tasvir", "Sogdiyona", which we usually know as "entertainment publications", not only talk about light-hearted talk, but also about important life issues, for example, communal services, market prices, medicine, transport. issue, the circulation of which is increasing as it comprehensively covers the problems related to entrepreneurship. But party publications cannot compete with them in these matters.

It can be seen that the operation of private newspapers, television and radio in our country is regulated not only by political and legal norms, but also by market laws. But it is difficult to get a satisfactory answer to the question of whether they provide impartial and reliable information. Such mass media often "play the music" dictated by their "economic masters". For this reason, it is extremely important for democracy to ensure the organizational, political and economic independence of the press, radio and television from the state, political parties and commercial structures.

Fifthly, since the press, radio and television express and protect different interests, it is necessary to operate a completely new model of the institutional subsystem of information. In this regard, we are talking about non-state mass media and Internet publications. First of all, they should be politically neutral, as well as economically independent from the state budget or large financial-industrial structures.

The unbiased "public media" information that we want to establish serves the public interest and does not seek to carry out advertising, promotion and propaganda work. It is a "mirror" that reflects the processes of social life. Seeking, creating, receiving and transmitting information is part of the task of public mass media. "Public mass media" should be understood as newspapers, magazines, radio and television, Internet publications that are not financed by the state budget or non-profit organizations. The purpose of mass media is to inform the society objectively about the events taking place in the country and abroad. It should be noted that the term "public mass media" is not the only term here.

In some countries, names such as "non-commercial television", "public radio" and others are used. For example, in the GFR, the term "public legal media" is used, which includes two aspects. Firstly, it is understood that independent mass media inform the public about impartial information, and secondly, it is understood that the mass media functions as an independent element of the political system within the framework of a specially defined law. Therefore, "public-legal" public mass media fully meet the goals of democracy. In this case, the individual's consciousness and morals adapt to the real historical situation in the state. A public informed by unbiased information is an important link in the democratic mechanism of any country. Because important political decisions cannot be made (election of deputies to the parliament, voting in the referendum, etc.) without having the correct information.

However, in a democratic state, it is not limited to the activities of mass media. The institutional sub-system of information in the form of public mass media should not be the "fourth power" in society, because its scope of activity is aimed at objectively reflecting social life and informing the population about events happening in the country and abroad. In the "Society-Media-State" system, the press, radio, and television act only as mediators. They have made it their mission to objectively inform the public about the existing real situation and do not seek to change it. Today, social networks on the Internet, bloggers with various professions have also begun to perform this task. It seems that elements of "citizen journalism" have entered us. In the 21st century, receiving or transmitting certain information does not depend on time and space, and the content of the time category is also changing. That is, it is constantly decreasing day by day. Similarly, the concept of "space" is losing its boundaries. The reason is that people are now communicating with each other in different parts of the world through the Internet and mobile communication. The news about events and events happening in one or another part of the world is spreading quickly and clearly to the whole world, no matter where it is.

There are enough problems in the field of telecommunications. We want to focus only on one aspect of them. It is known that today, not only in the city, but also in rural areas, through cable television or special antennas, through TV channels of Russia and other countries, our youth are watching films against oriental morals, shows, national pride and patriotism, is it possible to increase their motivation for science and enlightenment?

No, of course, it is necessary to emphasize that the problems in this area are waiting for their solution. Currently, most of our compatriots are turning more to local Internet sites. In other words, "Does the newspaper have a future?" it's time to answer the question. It should not be forgotten that the role of the press in society will never disappear, on the contrary, in the conditions of new competition, it will strengthen, open new aspects and maintain its longevity.

In our opinion, print and internet publications should not be opposed to each other. On the contrary, they should have complementary and enriching resources. It is necessary for print mass media to adapt to the conditions of the "information age", introduce modern methods of management and marketing in their activities, and most importantly, professionally cover topics that are important and interesting to our people, and for this, create a free creative environment for journalists.

In recent years, many editorial offices of periodicals in almost all regions are unable to fulfill their obligations to their subscribers. "Joint publishing" of several issues of newspapers together, under the pretext of lack of funds or raw materials, non-observance of the periodicity strictly defined by the Regulations of newspapers leads to a gross violation of consumer rights. In addition, the cost of publishing many regional and district newspapers in the country is increasing compared to current market prices.

The media is also facing financial problems after the COVID-19 pandemic. The loss of compulsory subscription leads to the collapse of newspaper editorial offices and the unemployment of employees. In this situation, if they are not supported, especially if they are not given tax incentives, many mass media may be closed. If we delve deeper into the problem, it turns out that most of the publications that are running at a loss or unable to find their place in the market are newspapers founded by hokimities and state institutions.

Today, 80-90% of the subscribers of newspapers are legal entities, and experts doubt the real readership of newspapers. Moreover, the concept of "subscription" seems to be melting for journalists on the one hand, and for readers on the other hand. So, unless we move from the traditional "subscription seasons" to the real press (media) market, the way to find a solution to the problem will remain blocked.

At this point, it is appropriate to dwell on the paid content - paywall system, which is implemented in practice by the leading publications of the West. This experience can pay off. However, Internet publications require such conditions as the presence of a permanent, "loyal" audience, and the exclusivity of information and data in order to establish a subscription. That is, in most cases, such indicators are characteristic only of specialized, business publications. In short, the paywall system is an effective method only for web resources of large specialized analytical publications. But this system cannot be a solution for informative publications. Currently, there are websites that provide free information, so a paid subscription to electronic versions of daily publications does not justify itself (Muratova, 2014).

To develop mass media, it is necessary to find a lot of money to introduce new innovations, to pay large salaries and fees to journalists. In the former Soviet era, the role of the mass media was only propagandist, but now the media is not only a propagandist, but also carries out functions such as information delivery, social-political, spiritual-educational entertainment materials, advertising of various goods and services. Currently, the income of online publications comes primarily from advertising. Therefore, for the development of mass media in Uzbekistan, the economy should be free, flourish and the advertising market should also strengthen.

CONCLUSION

1. Today in Uzbekistan traditional mass media are being replaced by a new generation of mass media - social media. World experience shows that such mass media activities are effective. But there are negative factors related to the provision of freedom of information in

modern mass media. For example, the superiority of "negative" freedom over "positive" freedom in the mass media, the lack of effective communication of the mass media with the state and society, the low reflex level of freedom based on responsibility, and the decrease in the creative content of journalists are among such factors.

3. According to its nature, mass media has the potential to become one of the important democratic institutions of civil society. Optimizing the social role of journalism creates conditions for improving the health of society. All state and public structures are interested in this, and it can be achieved only if attention is paid to the improvement of public administration mechanisms. The mass media fulfills one of its important tasks if it ensures that citizens directly participate in the democratic management of society by exercising their right to freely express their opinion. Only if the creative environment in the mass media is healthy, the need to include it in the structure of civil society will be felt.

4. In order to form an effective information policy of the state, it is necessary to form a new understanding of freedom of information based on responsibility and goal-seeking in society and journalism.

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