

## Peculiarities of Improving Media Legislation in Uzbekistan

A. Yakubov

Teacher Karshi State University Uzbekistan, Karshi

**Annotation:** This article discusses the specifics of improving media legislation in Uzbekistan.

**Keywords:** Uzbekistan, specifics, legal education, improving, media, legislation.

During the years of independence, our country has witnessed a large-scale work to strengthen the legal framework of the media (media), to ensure full freedom of speech and press, to protect the rights of journalists, to ensure the economic stability of the media.

Indeed, the role and importance of the media in society is enormous. As a literal fourth power, they are a great force that can react to changes in the activities and practices of all branches of government, form social opinion among the masses, and move society. Therefore, from the first days of independence, the legal framework for the media has been created and is being strengthened. Based on the requirements of our Constitution, a number of laws aimed at organizing the media and regulating their activities are being revised. Of course, there is a great meaning behind this.

It should be noted that the Universal Declaration of Human Rights of 1948, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights of 1966 and a number of other international documents reflect the principles of media activity in our national legislation.

In order to further strengthen the position of the media in our country, to ensure their independence, to form a democratic press system, on July 1, 2002 the Presidential Decree "On improving governance in the field of press and information" and the Cabinet of Ministers "On the organization of the Uzbek Press and Information Agency. These legal documents are aimed at ensuring management in the field of press and information, strengthening the material and technical base of publishing and resources, monitoring the media, coordinating their activities and a number of other important tasks.

Also, as a result of amendments and additions to the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Mass Media", which was in force until 2007, the law was adopted in a new edition. The new law regulates many relations, such as the establishment of a contractual relationship between the founder and the editorial board, the rights and obligations of the founder, the charter capital, the distribution of income, the establishment of the media in several institutions, the termination or termination of the media.

The novelty of the legislation is characterized by the fact that the founder and the editorial board do not interfere in each other's internal affairs, resolve property issues within the law and set the appropriate limits of responsibility. It is noteworthy that this law is aimed at further democratization of the industry, expanding the rights of journalists, the formation of economic resources. Although the current law was adopted in 1997 and amended in 2002, it did not fully cover the issues of democratization of society and legal coordination of relations in the field of mass media in today's market economy.

In general, there are ample opportunities to further strengthen the activities of the media, to ensure their operation within the law, to perform the tasks assigned to them without external interference. Accordingly, it can be said that the main tasks of the media remain to provide accurate and truthful information, to analyze events and happenings, to expose negative views and flaws in society, especially to establish public control.

The new law focuses on the development and coordination of the legal framework for the radical changes that have taken place in the field of mass media in recent years, especially in the organization and operation of the media. The law differs from the previous law in terms of scientific direction, structure, content and scope. The law includes a number of new provisions that allow for the liberalization of the establishment of the media and the expansion of the rights of founders. Unlike other laws, it expands the basic concepts that explain the content of some terms related to media activities. Especially, the non-censorship of "media" directly involved in ensuring the freedom of the media, as well as the forms and forms of activities that are masked, are disclosed in detail. At the same time, the principles of preventing the abuse of media freedom have been expanded. The new law simplifies media registration procedures and clarifies the text of the application for registration.

It is known that the Charter is the main legal source for the media. A situation that has caused controversy in this regard; that is, the question of whether the charter belongs to the media or to its editorial office is clarified, and a separate article strictly defines it as the "editorial charter". The procedure for registration of media outlets has also been updated with some clarifications, and in our opinion, a legal solution to the existing problems seems to have been found. In particular, the rules for revocation of a certificate of registration are set out in the article.

In the previous law, the notion of "additional sheet" and "appendix" was a burden on the publication. Due to this shortcoming in the law, a number of periodicals have long been published as "applications of a particular media outlet" and have not been registered or coordinated. To address this shortcoming, the new law includes a separate article on this issue

The article entitled Investigative Journalism has been removed from the law due to its comprehensive definition in the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Protection of Journalistic Activities", and a new article defining the status of the media editorial board has been added. The law discloses the legal status of the media founder as a separate article.

Other examples can be found that testify to the inconsistencies that arise in the application of applicable law. For example, Article 24 of the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Mass Media" states that the distribution of foreign media in the territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan is carried out in accordance with the law. However, due to the lack of such legislation, the activities of foreign media outlets in the territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan were not regulated. On the contrary, such publications have been reproduced and distributed in violation of the requirements of Article 11, Part 4, Article 15, Paragraph 4 of the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Mass Media" and so on. Article 24 of the law establishes the rules and forms of distribution of media products of foreign countries as a separate rule.

Given that for the first time the electronic form of periodicals is one of the methods of distribution of periodicals, the law expands the rule on the procedure for distribution of media without registration. This creates a wide range of opportunities for a number of entities seeking to engage in media distribution. As a result, the society will be able to receive various information freely and in a timely manner by any means.

For the first time, the law establishes a new rule: the distribution of messages prepared using audio and video recordings, movies and photos in secret. The purpose of this is that the dissemination of this type of information, prepared using the means of information preparation, and the resulting relationship is legally strengthened.

The law expands the right to deny and respond and sets requirements for it. Although the current law does not allow the monopolization of the media market, it does not define its principles and level of monopoly. With this in mind, the law significantly expands the existing norm to prevent and prevent monopolization of the information market and clarifies its principles.

The law includes a new article entitled "International cooperation in the field of media." This norm creates ample opportunities for the media to operate in the international arena.

New requirements have been set for the media to pursue a policy of liberalization, to ensure their independence, and to stop or suspend the production of media in order to prevent arbitrariness and various interferences. Based on these requirements, the law for the first time established new rules for the liquidation or termination of the media by the founder and the court. According to this rule, the decision of the court on the liquidation of the media is based on the claim of the registrar and other competent authorities for permanent violations of the law by the editorial office, the registration of the organization or the editor-in-chief by the registering authority or other competent authorities. The non-compliance with the decision to suspend the media was clearly established.

In our opinion, the new law could serve as a sufficient legal basis for strengthening the state policy in the field of mass media in our country through laws, ensuring greater independence of the media in practice, expanding legal guarantees for them to perform their duties.

Based on the above, it should be noted that the new version of the Law pays special attention to:

The law is enriched with new rules that give the media ample opportunity to organize and operate;

There are rules aimed at legal regulation of the rights and obligations of the media established outside the territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan, but published and (or) distributed in the Republic of Uzbekistan;

The process of registration, establishment and distribution of the media has been legally liberalized and simplified;

demonstrations of monopoly positions are set up in order to prevent an individual from having a monopoly position in the media market, and so on.

In accordance with the tasks set out in the Concept of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan at the joint session of the Legislative Chamber of the Oliy Majlis and the Senate on November 12, 2010, democratization of society taking into account the growing role and responsibility of journalists in the implementation of the goals and objectives of modernization, modernization of the country. to further strengthen their position in society, to create the necessary conditions for them to carry out their professional activities, to further liberalize access to information. There is a need to form a class of information owners, improve the legal framework for the circulation of information in market conditions,

According to the above, the revision of a number of articles of the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Protection of Journalism" and the Principles and Guarantees of Freedom of Information and its adaptation to current practice and requirements, using the experience and legislation of developed countries, Filling with norms is one of the main tasks.

### Literatures:

1. O'zbekiston Respublikasi Konstitutsiyasi. Toshkent. O'zbekiston NMIU. 2017.
2. O'zbekiston Milliy ensiklopediyasi.-T.: Davlat ilmiy nashriyoti. 11-qism, 2005
3. Tadjixanov U, Saidov A. Huquqiy madaniyat nazariyasi. T.2.-T.:1998. -B. 195
4. Karimova. O. Huquqiy tarbiya metodikasi.
5. Xalq so'zi. 2001 yil 5-yanvar