

# To the Way of Informed Society



A.Muminov, O.Muminov, Kh.Polvonov, S.Ktaybekov

**Abstract:** *The article states that the vital need for information, the formation of the factors that contribute to its satisfaction, play a leading role at every stage of human development. Currently, interest of the international community in the development strategy of Uzbekistan and reform strategy is growing. A few years ago, those who did not properly understand the essence and significance of this development path are now studying it with great care and analyzing the wide-ranging reforms undertaken in the country over the last two or three years. From this point of view it is worth noting the importance of the article. Over the past years in the country, a lot of measures have been taken to liberalize the information sector and to ensure freedom of speech. The legal basis for the activities of mass media has been consistently and systematically improved. At the same time, the experience of foreign legislation and prospects of development of information and communication technologies were considered. As a result of strong legal framework that meets democratic requirements and socio-economic reforms in the country, the media has grown. As a result of the introduction of modern technologies in the field, new media systems such as digital, mobile and Internet TV have been introduced into the system, Internet journalism has been formed. In our country, the number and scope of non-governmental media has increased, and institutions have been set up to support them. In order to introduce modern technologies in the information sector, the work is underway to establish a 5G system. The article also addresses existing shortcomings in the field, to solve them, adopting the concept of a unified state policy in the field of information, involving citizens and the general public in government and public administration, ensuring frankness and transparency of government agencies, increasing their accountability to the public and thereby the need for further improvement of the mechanism of effective communication with the state authorities.*

**Keywords :** *Information, information society, information sphere, mass media, information and communication technologies, Internet, liberalization of information sphere.*

## I. INTRODUCTION

Humanity has passed a long way in the development of the information society. Although there are many stages of development in this way, such expressions as “The Oldest

Period,” “The Old Age” , “Medieval Times,” and “Modern Times” are used, and human needs for information have never diminished. Throughout the centuries, the scale of information expanded and its significance increased. [1] Early oral (preachers, bellmen, messengers and etc.) and written (papyrus, notice boards, etc.) examples of information gathering and dissemination are indefinite, but are well-known from ancient times. In ancient times, the need for full information and communication was reflected in various sources. Historical sources of Zoroastrianism say that Zoroastrian in delivering god’s messages taught the people to prevent aggression and ruins, to work honestly, to live in harmony with justice and to bow the truth. Any information, news should be estimated as it is given in “The Avesto” written 30 centuries ago and reached to us, with its validity, reality and completeness, with its help it can be summed up by the fact that humanity is motivated by kindness and goodness. [2] When it comes to other sources, it becomes apparent that people involved in collecting, processing, and disseminating information that constitutes the essential meaning of the media, and who wrote to the public also existed in the time of Amir Temur. It is stated in Sahih Bukhari in “Qissai Temur”: “I have commanded that every border and region, army and country to appoint a correspondent, in order to give and write real and true information about the entrance and exit of the soldier, the governor, the peasant, and the strange soldier, wealth and presents strange people and the caravans, and as well as the information about the neighborhood kings and their works and scientists’ works and educated people’s words”. [3] So, it was an important factor for Amir Temur to gather information about the events and use them in leading the government. Alisher Navoi also paid special attention to the impartial and objective information during his creative career. In his epos “Farkhad and Shirin”, the great thinker, who paid special attention to the social significance of the message,

You are the king – if you know,

If you are warned – you are the king, [3]

is a testimony to the fact that any news, information estimated with its reality, impartiality, completeness and efficiency and with its help nation’s will was directed. In this context, it is as if the story of the first person to acquire information, to have a social network, to prevent all crashes and catastrophic events, is the message that today’s news-world is governed by information. In the following poem, if the person acquires the news being the first, he can occupy the social authority and because of this, the news is about the prevention of all crashes and catastrophes today’s message appears as a prophecy about our world governed by news, information.

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\* Correspondence Author

**Muminov Alisher\***, History department, National University of Uzbekistan named after Mirzo Ulugbek. Tashkent, Uzbekistan.

**Muminov Otabek** History department, National University of Uzbekistan named after Mirzo Ulugbek. Tashkent, Uzbekistan.

**Palvanov Khikmat** History department, National University of Uzbekistan named after Mirzo Ulugbek. Tashkent, Uzbekistan.

**Ktaybekov Salamat** History department, National University of Uzbekistan named after Mirzo Ulugbek. Tashkent, Uzbekistan.

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The formation of written culture in the history of humanity has created the most convenient tools for information dissemination and education. More than five thousand years ago, culture emerged in ancient times, such as ancient Egypt and Misopotamia, followed a number of forms of written culture. In particular, calligraphy, book art, publishing and printing books began to emerge.[4]

### II. HISTORY OF BECOMING THE INFORMATION SOCIETY

The first encyclopedia in the history of humanity was the "Natural History" book written in Rome in the first century BC by Pliny. It has more than 20,000 articles in its 37th edition. This book was so valuable that it had been re-published 43 times until 1536. The first dictionary was written in 1225, Latin creeds of Muslim faith were collected in it.[5] By the XVI century, about 1,000 books were published each year in Europe, and by 1950 1,200,000 books were published. By the time of the 1960's in the XX century, world-class book production was 1,000 copies per day. An example of the rapid growth of publishers and print publications is the increase in the number of published scientific journals and articles two times in every fifty years.[6] One of the most popular forms of newsletters today is the primordial version of the newspaper, first in Rome in the first millennium BC, in the form of leaflets and bulletins, and in China in the VII century, it was published with the name "Diabo" - the "Capital news".[7] The media, formed in Europe in the mid-XV century,[8] has become a major means of disseminating information and ideas among the people for about five centuries (other types of mass media - such as radio and television). One of the major media and propaganda tools is the newspaper ("Gazeta" - Italian word for money, printed periodic). In the XVI century information bureaus appeared in Venice. Here, the chirographers managed to distribute the information manually and receive "gazzeta" money for their services.[9] It is assumed that the word "gazeta" is now derived from it. In 1631, when the French publisher T. Renault started publishing periodicals in the name of "Za Gazette" in Paris [10], the term "newspaper" was used. The newspapers began to appear regularly in Europe even in the XVII century, even in small circulation. In Germany, "the Leipziger saytung" in Germany (1661), in England "Daily currant" (1702), "Vedomosti" in Russia (1702), "Journal de Paris" in France (1777) and others appeared.[10] At the end of XIX - beginning of the XX century, newspaper business developed. In 1913 there were 856 newspapers with a total circulation of 2.7 million. [11] The sharp increase in scientific and technical development has created many modern media and propaganda. One of the means of media is the radio - in Latin radio means I am radiating, distributing radiation. In 1895, Alexander Popov invented the radio.[12] Radio is in the field of radio electronics, radiophysics, and as well as it is also a means of political science, social, educational, cultural and educational upbringing. It plays a significant role in the formation of our national mentality.[13] The key feature of radio information, which is the fastest way to disseminate information, is also the fact that the information is document-based. Qualitative development in this area has

increased the need for broadcasting broadcasts to be relevant, accurate, and the subject to be propagated should be rich in facts. Since 1924 in Uzbekistan, the material and technical base of radio broadcasting has been created.[14] When the television appeared, as if people's old dreams came true, imagined that the miracle of television described by our ancestors was realized. At the same time, the TV has become a powerful and powerful tool for media and propagation, the formation of public opinion and dissemination of information. It is also a proof that a large proportion of news and information on humanity today is related to television. [15] This discovery was invented in Tashkent, the inventor B.P. Grabovskiy created a television electronic system in 1928. However, television programs began in November 1956.[16] The construction of national and regional television studios (1950) is related to the creation and strengthening of the material and technical base of television in Uzbekistan. Television shows were broadcasted on the regional level, thanks to the construction of a television center in Tashkent, Urgench and Nukus (1953-1962).[17] For the first time, color television shows were broadcasted in 1971. In 1967, three television shows began being broadcasted in three television programs, and a one day broadcast of three programs consisted of 26 hours in 1976. Despite the emergence and development of mass media such as radio, television, and the Internet in the XX century, press still plays an important role in human society and has a permanent and effective impact on the socio-political processes. In the process of historical development, the media was founded by individuals, social groups (political movements, parties, trade unions, cultural and administrative institutions, etc.), joint stock companies, government agencies and others. For example, in early Europe, the church used extensive printed books and leaflets to promote religious propaganda.[18] On the ground of increasing the influence of church on the spiritual life of the church, secular press was founded and developed extensively. An advanced social system has been a major breakthrough in the struggle for the establishment of democratic procedures. It is known that many books and articles have been written, many researches have been made about the emergence and the development history of Turkestan mass media. Studying national publications such as "Taraqqiy", "Sadoi Turkiston", "Sadoi Fergana", "Samarkand", "Oyina", which left a bright mark in the history of the Uzbek media, is a key issue in identifying important aspects of our national values. In this sense, it is desirable to interpret the history of media in Uzbekistan as an interconnected phenomenon of history, history of thought and history of enlightenment. The newspapers were not published in the XIX century until the 1970s in Turkestan. "Turkistan Vedomosti" is the first example of media coverage in Central Asia. Materials about the history, culture, geography, ethnography, industry and various fields of science were published in it. At the same time (1870), the local newspaper "Turkistan Region Newspaper" began to be published. Until 1917, in Turkistan, more than a hundred newspapers were published in both Russian and Uzbek (partly in Kyrgyz and Tajik), besides these two newspapers.

Most of them were published in Tashkent, Samarkand, Ashgabat, Kokand, Andijan, Bukhara, Ferghana and other cities.[19]The first prominent national newspapers in Turkestan began to function from 1905 to 1907 (“Taraqiy”, “Khurshid”, etc.). “Sadoi Turkistan”, “Sadoi Fergana”, “Najot” newspapers and “Oyina” Magazine, published in the second decade of the XX century, continued their path. National publications promoted the idea of turning Turkistan into a literate, educated, progressive, prosperous, independent country. All this shows that our national press has been developing in different periods. The idea of liberation from colonialism and the development of the nation were among the main goals of the “Taraqiy” newspaper. In particular, in the article titled "The 14th of June in Tashkent" in the first issue of the newspaper: “Do we the Muslims have the right to freedom?” “No! There are no relatives at all.” It is emphasized that the ignorance and illiteracy dominated society will never achieve freedom.[20]. In the meantime, it should be noted that the 1st issue of the “Taraqiy” newspaper on June 27, 1906 as the Day of Press and Media Workshop has been celebrated in Uzbekistan since 1993. The nation-imperialist devoted Jadids considered colonialism as a threat to the nation, even though it was offensive and dangerous. In this regard, the Jadids paid great attention to the development of the national media at the first level. This is a clear example of the publication of the “Tujjor” newspaper on 21 August 1907 and the editor was Saidkarim Saidzimboev. “The Muslims in Turkestan stayed as dumbs and deaf without religion, without press, I had been dreaming of serving to my nation for a long time, but I did not know which way would be better to serve them. Now I found out that Turkistan Muslims did not need anything except the newspaper written in their language.”[21] S. Saidzimboev’s words which are full of pains and his passionate words about the nation’s trauma are of great importance today. At the beginning of the XX century, representatives of the jadid press in Turkistan opposed the cruelty of the colonial Tsarist government’s press freedom. After 1909, Jadid was unable to issue any publication till 1914, due to the Russian tsarism policy. Even though the published press were written in colonial terms, free thoughts, freedom expressing ideas showed that it was the courage and devotion of our national enlighteners, who believed that they could gradually move towards freedom with youths and with the help of knowledge. We can remember our President’s words about the Turkiston Jadids, who raised the idea of enlightenment in the period of the tsarism colony: “In the beginning of the last century, the prominent representatives of the Jadid movement, the intelligentsia such as Munavvar Qori, Abdulla Avloniy, Tavallo, Ubaydulla Khojaev, Gozi Yunus, Gulam Zafari, Khurshid left an indelible mark in our history with their noble ideas and educational works.”[22]

Many of the above-mentioned sources indicate that the media appeared many centuries ago. At the same time, its emergence and development stages were in the period of economic and political struggle in society. The problem of freedom of speech and information has been existed since the emergence of the press and has been resolved variously in different societies. The authoritarian media, which was the first period of the press and issued by individual rulers, was not free for

the broad public. This was against to the benefits of individual leaders of the media. Therefore, at that time there was a demand for the release of the press. The new emerging progressive forces demanded freedom of the press to express their views freely. A clear example of this is the struggle for freedom of the press during the revolutionary events in France and England in the XVII and XVIII centuries. Joseph Addison, Richard Stil in England, Kamil Demulen, Jean Paul Marat in France and other prominent journalists struggled for press freedom expressing their thoughts and feelings of the public in their work.[23] It is important to note that during the post-Soviet era the activity of the mass media was under the strict control of party control, that all the press was forced to serve the ideology of the Communist Party, it is necessary to say that in accordance with the political aspect of this period, the party became a multi-disciplinary system of Sovietpress.

### III.DEVELOPMENT OF INFORMATION TRANSFER MEDIA IN INDEPENDENT UZBEKISTAN

As time passed, new technologies of spreading information emerged. In particular, in May 1996, mass media in our Republic located in the United States of America established communication with the world's largest computer system “Internet” and everybody could get the latest news from it.[24] It became an important event in the history of the Uzbek Mass Media. Thus, the awareness of world news has been created, and information exchange has been created to access the information market. Nowadays the Internet is becoming more and more accessible to all areas of society. Users of the global network, along with the reasons for such popularity of the Internet, note the following advantages: data transmission in printed version; radio (via voice); TV (audio + video). The reason for the popularity of the internet is time consuming and economic effectiveness, and as well as information and its interpretation can be broadcasted independently through internet and also there is an opportunity to communicate with others. Indeed, in the globalizing world, Internet is becoming an integral part of people’s everyday life. It is also useful to get the information more and faster. At the same time, the Internet is also the largest library. Thanks to it, citizens of the world, including Uzbekistan, have access to get various data. Everyone has access to the global network and has the opportunity to learn the information they need, regardless of which country or library they are in. Being aware of news and changes, one also enriches their world outlook. In this regard, only one “Internet Archive” has created an electronic version of books of 2.9 billion pages since 1996. Another example. The British Library digitized 4 million papers of the press printed in the XVIII-XIX centuries into the Internet. These Internet capabilities create a wider access to the world's rich spiritual wealth.[25]It is worth noting that the amount of information about our country on the Internet is increasing. In particular, in March 2013, “Wikipedia”, which is widely known in the media as a large, popular online encyclopedia, there are more than 100 thousand articles in Uzbek language.

It has been noted that the number of articles in the Uzbek language section of the Encyclopedia has increased in recent years and nowadays the number of articles in the Uzbek version in Wikipedia took the 3rd place according to the articles in the Turkish language. It is in the first place among the versions in all other languages according to increasing the number of applicants to the articles in the Uzbek language.[26] On the other hand, the number of applicants in the Uzbek language is higher among all versions of the encyclopedia. The above-mentioned examples show that the Internet is serving to be aware of world events, to exchange information, to get the information faster and more. At present, the interest of the world community is growing towards the development of Uzbekistan, the reform strategy. Those who did not properly understand the meaning and significance of this development a few years ago are now studying carefully, analyzing the large-scale reforms undertaken in the country in the last two or three years.[27] In the past years, many measures have been undertaken in Uzbekistan to liberalize the information sphere and ensure freedom of speech. The legal basis of the media activity has been consistently and systematically improved. As a result of a solid legal framework and socio-economic reforms in the country, the number of media media has increased, new trends of journalism have emerged, a network of non-state newspapers and television and radio stations have expanded, the scale of use of modern information and communication technologies has expanded in the field. This is an evidence of a thorough improvement of the information communication industry, accelerating the implementation of market mechanisms in the sector, strengthening the role of media in enhancing the role of the media in public administration and leading bodies and improving the effective mechanism for the use of information technology in the state and creating society.

At present, the importance of Mass Media is the journalistic responsibility in broadcasting the essence of democratic reforms, their active civil position, standards of access to information for mass media and practice of its use, journalistic specialization in delivering impartial and right information is one of the most important issues in press. It is also important to further strengthen the material and technical basis of print and electronic media, and to raise the professionalism of the sector's employees to modern requirements. It should be noted separately the policy pursued by the information policy of our country is based on the consistent and comprehensive provision of the freedom of Mass Media and the functioning of law, as defined by the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan [28], the right of everyone to freedom of thought, expression and convictions, as well as the right to seek, receive and spread the information. [28] It is possible to see the effectiveness of the work aimed at improving the media activity during the years of independence, including the increase in their number. In 1994, there were 475 Mass Media in the country, including 384 newspapers, 66 magazines, 19 television studios, 3 cable television channels, 2 radio studios and one agency [29], today, there are about 1,500 Mass Media in Uzbekistan [30]. Over the past ten years, the number of independent print media has grown by 2.5 times, and the number of independent electron Mass Media has grown by 7 times.[31] During this

period, changes in number and quality of the media can also be observed. During this period, changes in the size of the media can also be observed in the quality change. Nearly 53 percent of all available TV channels and 85 percent of radio channels are non-state media.[32] Today Television, the Internet, and Radio play an important role as a means of Mass Media in broadcasting the essence of the democratic reforms to every citizen in our country. As a result of gradual introduction of modern technologies in the field, new media structures such as digital, mobile and internet TV are entering the system. It is worth noting that the number of Uz domen websites and information portals in the global network has exceeded more than 400, and many of them are working in foreign languages, and the new creative generation – Internet journalists are formed in this direction.[32] It is also important to note that there are many organizations in Uzbekistan that support the activities of non-governmental media. In particular, the Public Fund for Supporting and Developing Independent Print Media and News Agencies of Uzbekistan, the Public Fund for Support of NGOs and other civil society institutions under the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the Public Fund, the Creative Union of Journalists, the National Press Center, National Association, International Press Club.[32] At present, we are witnessing the increasingly active participation of our country in the formation of a global information society. Our future development strategy is also aimed at creating factors and conditions for shaping an informed society. The following are examples of our beliefs. It should be noted that Uzbekistan was one of the first CIS countries to use the fourth generation network (4G). This technology is capable of transmitting data up to 100Mbps. (30 times faster than the 3G network).[33] Currently, the Ministry of Information Technologies and Communications summarizes the proposals of operators, providers, suppliers of telecommunication equipment for the establishment of the most advanced 5G system in the country.[34] These organizations' proposals for a broader application of the 5G system in the "smart city", "secure city", "intelligent transport", projects, education, healthcare, industry and agriculture are being summarized.[35] As a result of system startup, the user can immediately get the requested information.[36] The level of development and modernization of telecommunication networks can also be assessed by the development of mobile communications. Thus, if in November 2005 the first million mobile telephony was registered in the country,[37] by 2017 the number of mobile subscribers increased by 1.4 million and reached 22.8 million.[38] Uzbekistan is one of the leading countries in mobile communication development index. Compared to 2000, the number of mobile subscribers in Uzbekistan increased by 200 times. In 2011, there were more than 600 mobile phones per thousand population.[39] The number of Internet users in 2017 grew almost by one third and reached 20 million.[40] The speed of Internet access sharply increased from the beginning of 2017 to 65,000 Mbps, up from 104,000 Mbps.[41] Conditions for users are constantly improving thanks to the speeding up and the decline in Internet services tariffs.

The popularity of Internet in Uzbekistan can be seen in expanding the Uz Domen Zone. At present, the number of web sites, information portals in the global network has exceeded more than 400, and many of them are working in foreign languages and it allows for a clear picture of the changes.[42] Based on the special significance of the information sector in the development of civil society, its regulatory legal base is being carried out a comprehensive, consistent and scientific basis. Taking into account the current legislation in Uzbekistan, the experience of foreign law, as well as the prospects of ICT development, a number of normative and legal acts aimed at increasing the effectiveness and efficiency of this sector are systematically improving. Large-scale works are being carried out in our country. In particular, in order to inform the international community about the life of the country, achievements in the implementation of the reforms, to satisfy the information needs of the population, and the strengthening of interrelationships between citizens and government agencies, almost every government has their websites in the network.[43] As a result of the adopted governmental decisions and action plans, the Government Portal, one of the most important components of e-government in our country, was developed in September 2003 and posted on the Internet at [www.gov.uz](http://www.gov.uz) as a trial. In order to enhance the capabilities of the Government Portal [www.gov.uz](http://www.gov.uz), to create it on a modern platform, to introduce additional modules, to increase the number and quality of interactive services, a new Government portal with additional modules (G2V and G32S) [44] was launched and posted on the Internet on October 1, 2009. At present, the Government portal has become one of the most popular internet resources in the Republic. Taking into account the need for information resources of the population of the country, a mobile version of the Government portal has been developed and posted on the Internet at [www.my.gov.uz](http://www.my.gov.uz) to provide them with enabling environment for the use of interactive public services. [45] A Global Conference on Freedom of the Mass Media was held in London, UK, on July 10-11 this year. Delegations from more than 100 countries, particularly heads of foreign ministries and information ministries of 60 countries, journalists, media industry and civil society representatives participated in it. In the forum the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Uzbekistan said that the decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan on additional measures to ensure the independence of Mass Media was an important step towards strengthening the independence of Mass Media and legal guarantees for free access, representatives of leading foreign Mass Media in Uzbekistan, such as, France Press, BBC, The Economist, Xinhua, Voice of America, Ferghana.Ru, EurasiaNet reporters are working freely, in order to ensure guarantees and international standards in the field of independence of Mass Media, the Ombudsman of Mass Media in the Republic of Uzbekistan was planned to establish, focusing on the protection of the rights and legitimate interests of journalists and ensuring their security.[46] The head of the Information and Public Relations Agency under the Presidential Administration of the Republic of Uzbekistan, in his video message to the participants of the forum, said that rapid reforms in Uzbekistan led to the sudden revival of the news

field, opened closed doors for the press, emerged journalists' self-confidence, and demand for openness also increased. In the harangue, he emphasized the opportunity renewed of full access to a number of foreign media resources that had been closed for years in Uzbekistan and full access to web-sites of law enforcement agencies, currently developing a draft law on equalizing bloggers' rights to journalists, the draft legislation aimed at increasing the administrative responsibility for the obstruction of journalists' activities by officials are being worked out. [47] As we talk about the reforms in the information sphere in our country, it is important to note the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On additional measures to ensure the independence of the media and development of information services of government agencies and organizations" signed on June 27 this year. Given the high role of the information services as a primary source of information confrontation in the world, its high role in the implementation of state information policy, the Decree sets out the following main tasks of information services:

- monitoring and analysis of information space;
- Immediately respond to critical comments and widely discussed information attacks through official websites;
- Studying public opinion about the activities of state bodies and organizations, the position of local and foreign media.

In order to implement this decision of the President it was decided to implement the following programs.

Firstly, fully to organize information services of ministries, committees, republican level organizations and local authorities; Secondly, providing important messages on websites of each organization, social networking and messenger pages; Thirdly, organizations develop monthly, quarterly, annual media plans for press conferences, briefings, and media tours through websites, social networks; Fourth, the Agency of Information and Mass Communications in cooperation with the ministries and khokimiyats will conduct validation of information service managers; Fifth, to organize a regular public opinion research using a questionnaire to build a positive image of each organization. In addition, the most important tasks were to provide information for foreign publications, to develop a foreign language version of the website, to establish contacts with foreign embassies in the country.[48] At the meeting dedicated to critical analysis of the activities of state bodies in the information sphere,[49] existing problems were highlighted. In particular, the activities of the information services of state and economic administration, local khokimiyats do not meet modern requirements, and press secretaries are effectively communicating with the media to ensure objective, reliable, prompt and complete coverage of large-scale reforms in our country, the general public and the world community. inadequate access to social services and mobile messengers.[50] The fact that some leaders are not paying enough attention to working with the press. So far, about 20 state and economic management bodies, more than 150 district, city and regional khokimiyats have not organized information services. One of the disadvantages mentioned above is that websites of some organizations do not work well.[51]

In order to solve the existing shortcomings, fast adoption of the concept of a unified state policy in the field of information, expanding the participation of the press services in the media space, organizing expert and journalists' groups before them, organizing of operative statements of the heads of government agencies in case of resonant events, it is expedient to develop a mechanism of taking measures for officials who are neglecting to inform the issue to the public as soon as possible. [52] Increasing participation of citizens and the general public in the ongoing reforms in the country, their active involvement in public and public administration, ensuring openness and transparency of government agencies, further increasing their accountability to the public and thus, the National Movement "Yuksalish" in partnership with the "Development Strategy" Center has launched a special "Community" online-platform to facilitate effective communication with government agencies.[53] The platform allows citizens to quickly inform government officials about current events and events in public life, submit proposals for the development of industries and territories. The platform also receives proposals from citizens to develop and improve regulatory and legal documents, government programs and other government decisions. Launched on August 6th of this year, the online platform "Jamoatchilik" ("Community") summarized the preliminary results of its activities on August 12th.[54] During this short period, the number of messages and offers received on the platform reached 500. They are related to many areas, such as education and health, finance and credit, energy and utilities, passport systems and legalizing citizenship, forced labor and corruption, and many of them are related to amendments and addenda to existing legislation.

#### IV. RESULTS AND CONCLUSION

As a result of all this, it can be seen that, on the initiative of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh. Mirziyoyev, the "Strategy of Action" for the development of Uzbekistan in five priority areas is also based on the evolution of modern scientific and theoretical foundations of the country's development, as well as the evolutionary progressive continuity of reforms. It is important to note that this is an important step towards ensuring free and equal rights to access information, implementing the principles of public administration and management, as well as creating effective legal mechanisms for the widespread adoption of information technologies in this area. As you can see, the requirements for information have not changed over the centuries. On the contrary, its significance has increased in society and today the media plays an increasingly important role in the development and implementation of the development strategy of Uzbekistan. This is an evidence of a further improvement of the effective mechanism for the improvement of relations in information sphere, acceleration of introduction of market mechanisms in the sphere, strengthening of information freedom, strengthening the role of Mass Media in control over the activities of public authorities and administration, and the effective mechanism for the use of information technologies in public and creating society.

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## AUTHORS PROFILE



Muminov Alisher is a Doctor of Political Science, Professor, Dean of the History Department of the National University of Uzbekistan named after Mirzo Ulugbek. His research He has published more than 100 works on political science, culture and history. The national policy of independent Uzbekistan and the ways of its implementation in the spiritual and cultural sphere. His area of interest is Political processes in society, issues of social and economic security and information security. The national policy of independent Uzbekistan and the ways of its implementation in the spiritual and cultural sphere. His area of interest is Political processes in society, issues of social and economic security and information security.



Muminov Otabek is a Senior Lecturer and Deputy Dean for Education of the History Department of the National University of Uzbekistan named after Mirzo Ulugbek. He has been teaching several subjects such as — Modern technologies in archeology, — Human evolution and prehistory for more than 12 years. He has published more than 25 monographs, scientific articles.



Palvanov Khikmatjon is a Junior Researcher, Deputy Dean for the Spiritual and Educational Section of the History Department of the National University of Uzbekistan named after Mirzo Ulugbek. He has been teaching several subjects such as — Archaeology, — Ethnology and —Introduction to the specialty for more than two years. He has published more than 10 articles on his research theme.



Ktaybekov Salamat is a Lecturer of the History Department of the National University of Uzbekistan named after Mirzo Ulugbek. His research topic is about Great Silk Road especially its historiography in XIX-XX centuries. He has been teaching several subjects such as —History of Uzbekistan, — Office Basics and etc for more than two years. He has published more than 15 articles on his research theme.