

THE MAIN DIRECTIONS OF DEVELOPMENT OF THE INFORMATION SPHERE IN CIVIL SOCIETY

*Madumarova Nilufar Maxamadovna, lecturer,
Fergana State University,
Uzbekistan, Fergana city*

Abstract: It should be noted that in the experience of the countries of the world, a lot of attention is paid to scientific research, its technologies, startup ideas, computer literacy. Only through the achievements of Science and new technologies can high economic growth be achieved. Whereas in the last century, universal discoveries were made in many ways based on the intellectual potential of a person, in today's era, science is being formed with the help of modern ICT. Today, Uzbekistan, which ranks among the developing countries, is making high achievements in all areas, and the development of Information Technology and telecommunication systems is based on these successes.

Keywords: *information, globalization, informatization, civil society, freedom of speech, freedom of Information, human rights*

INTRODUCTION:

Civil society is a system of independent and independent public institutions and relations from state bodies, which are designed to provide conditions for the self-realization of individuals and collectives and the realization of private interests and needs. Currently, the Republic of Uzbekistan is undergoing a systematic, dynamic process of reforming all aspects of society, the development of political, legal and socio-economic systems, spiritual revival and the establishment of democratic values. The consistent process of building a democratic State governed by the rule of law and the formation of a strong civil society continues.



Civil society is a society of conscious individuals actively involved in solving socio-political problems, where law prevails, excluding arbitrariness and state interference, where citizens and the state act on the basis of partnership.

MAIN PART

The process of reevaluation of values in our society has also given rise to a new understanding of traditional interpretations of civil society. The main thing in them was the awareness of the systemic nature and, consequently, the need for a systematic approach to its study. With this approach, it is revealed that the content and degree of awareness of society and man are directly dependent on the functioning of all structures of society, primarily economic, political, social and legal. As a result, the information factor in civil society acquires a complex structure in which the corresponding components or subsystems can be distinguished.

The revision of priorities and accents in the interpretation of the problem of social security and their transfer from the interests of the state, which were perceived in isolation from the needs and needs of a person, to the interests of the person himself, put social philosophy in front of the need to develop a completely new aspect of this problem – the information paradigm of civil society.

The ongoing transformation processes in social, spiritual, political life and the economy significantly affect the state of the information and psychological state of civil society itself.

New factors that have a direct impact on the information and psychological security of individual citizens, groups, mass associations, and the general population include:

- changes in the socio-political situation due to fundamental changes in various regions of the world, the development of a multipolar world, the formation of new national interests;
- establishment of statehood based on the principles of democracy, legality, and information openness;
- the destruction of the previously existing command and administrative system of public administration, the political and ideological sphere, as well as the established system of ensuring the security of the country;
- strengthening international cooperation based on maximum openness of the parties;
- low level of political, legal and information culture in society.

Thus, the information paradigm of civil society is increasingly asserting itself as an area necessary for further scientific, theoretical and practical research.

RESULTS

The independence of our country also marked a new stage in liberalizing the information sphere, ensuring freedom of speech. Over the years, a wide range of reforms, many measures have been implemented in this area. In this regard, it is necessary to separately note that an excellent legal



framework for the activities of the media has been created and that it plays an important role in ensuring freedom and rights for people in the field of information acquisition.

First of all, it is necessary to note that the policy in the field of information in our country is carried out on the basis of consistent and thorough provision of the norms that everyone has the right to freedom of thought, speech and belief and the right to seek, receive and disseminate information that he wants.

Indeed, the analysis of the laws governing the activities of the media during the years of independence shows that the improvement of the legal framework for this area was carried out in a consistent and systematic way. In the past years, as a result of the legal space and socio-economic reforms created in our country, the number of printed publications has increased, a system of private newspapers and TV Studios has emerged. The constitutional norms that ensure freedom of information are also refined in other laws that regulate the activities of the media and relations in the field of information in general.

It should be noted separately that democratic processes are much deeper, in developed countries with a corresponding press, freedom of speech and thought has gradually entered with its flow. The adoption of such laws in order to radically reform society, break the concepts that have been formed over the centuries, and transform hurried thinking into a lifestyle has become a great political, cultural, and, moreover, legal event for Uzbekistan. At the moment, he shows that the adaptation of the information field to World templates, the training of citizens in free thinking and, on this basis, the reconstruction of society on the basis of Common Sense has risen to the level of Public Policy.

As you know, one of the important signs of civil society is the provision of public and parliament control over the authorities of state power and administration. In this regard, the concept proposed the adoption of the law "on the openness of the activities of state authorities and governing bodies". The introduction of this law into life, adopted on May 6, 2014, serves to ensure the openness and transparency of reforms carried out in our country, providing legal mechanisms for informing the public about the activities of state authorities.

In the context of the formation of civil society, the role of public opinion is becoming increasingly important. As a result of the impact and wide participation of citizens in the adoption of political decisions through the media, media appeals increase in the process of implementing programs. This provides an opportunity for further rapprochement, development of relations between citizens and public administration bodies with the help of the media.

The adoption of this law creates all the necessary conditions for the implementation of public control over the activities of these bodies, serving to objectively, quickly and fully inform citizens about the activities of public authorities and governing bodies, to ensure the active participation of citizens in the processes of state and community construction.



The world community, which has entered the information stage of development in the 21st century, is following the path of modernization and informatization of each area. The revolutionary impact of information and Communication Technologies is observed in the institutions of state structures and civil society, the economic and social sphere, science and education, culture and the way of life of people. Computer technology allows people to take more full advantage of their potential, helping them achieve the goals of increasing the level of well-being, strengthening democracy, peace and stability.

DISCUSSION

The change in the information space of the current society leads to the formation of a new system of values, the most new priorities of knowledge and practice. Such values and priorities, in turn, seriously affect the behavior of a person in society, the development of a political and economic system, the functioning of almost all social institutions.

At the same time, politics, economics and culture are exposed to various risks and threats associated with the use of information in the interests of certain groups or the conscious violation of information. Such problems strengthen the relevance of re-observing the prospects for development in the conditions of the domination of electronic communications, and also necessitate the creation of the necessary conditions for the appropriate assessment of the capabilities of a new type of information space and the implementation of its positive potential.

Currently, in developing countries, it is fully realized that information is a national resource, the preservation, development and rational use of which is a task of State importance. Thus, at the present stage, a state policy is being formed that seeks to develop the information sphere of society and covers not only telecommunications, but also the entire totality of production and relations related to the creation, storage, work on them and distribution of types of information (aimed at work, audience, scientific and educational news, etc.).

CONCLUSION

In a changed information environment, the interconnection of the state and society is gaining a new configuration – the configuration of digital coexistence. This also provides the opportunity to modernize the now – current, traditional forms of citizen interaction with power structures, as well as the emergence of a qualitatively new type of power interaction-e-government and e-democracy.

REFERENCES:

1. Н.Усмонов. Гражданское общество. Текст лекции. ФерПИ, 2019 год.
2. М.Тешабоев. Стратегия развития Узбекистана. Гражданское общество. УМК. ФФ ТУИТ, 2019 год.
3. Sharipova, K. (2024). THE IMPORTANCE OF FORMING THE GENERAL AND PROFESSIONAL CULTURE OF THE TEACHER. *Best Journal of Innovation in Science, Research and Development*, 3(2), 106-112.



4. Шарипова, К. (2023). СЕМЬЯ, МАХАЛЛЯ, ШКОЛЬНОЕ СОТРУДНИЧЕСТВО В ВОСПИТАНИИ ДЕТЕЙ. *INNOVATIVE ACHIEVEMENTS IN SCIENCE 2022*, 2(18), 53-57.
5. Sharipova, K. (2023). MILLATLARARO TOTUVLIK VA DINIY BAG ‘RIKENGLIK O ‘ZBEK XALQINING YUKSAK QADRIYATIDIR. *Talqin va tadqiqotlar*, 1(18).
6. SHARIPOVA, K. (2024). YANGI O ‘ZBEKISTONDA GENDER TENGLIKNI TA’MINLASHDA IJTIMOIIY INSTITUTLARNING O ‘RNI. *News of UzMU journal*, 1(1.2), 266-269.
7. Sharipova, K. (2023). ORPHANS AND CHILDREN DEPRIVED OF PARENTAL CARE STUDY AT SCHOOL PROBLEMS IN OBTAINING A QUALITY EDUCATION AND UPBRINGING.
8. Dadaboeva, J. (2022). THE BASICS OF CIVIL LEGAL REGULATION OF SEPARATION FROM MARRIAGE. *Research Focus*, 1(4), 253-261.
9. Dadaboeva, J. (2024). THE IMPORTANCE OF FAMILY STRENGTH IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF CIVIL SOCIETY. *Best Journal of Innovation in Science, Research and Development*, 3(2), 99-105.
10. Dadaboeva, J. (2023). STATE PROTECTION OF FAMILY, FATHERHOOD, MOTHERHOOD, CHILDHOOD. *Science and innovation*, 2(C2), 29-33.
11. Anvarovna, D. J. (2023). HISTORICAL LEGAL BASIS OF ADOPTION STAGES OF DEVELOPMENT. *World Bulletin of Management and Law*, 23, 39-41.
12. Anvarovna, D. J. (2023). THE NECESSITY OF ADOPTION. *American Journal of Research in Humanities and Social Sciences*, 13, 155-159.
13. Nazarov, M., & Gaybullaeva, M. (2020). Influence of Ecological Factors on Photosynthesis Processes In Legumes. *Agro Science Journal*.
14. Gaybullaeva, M. F. (2022). Influence of soil and climatic conditions of the experiment area in Fergana region on the weight of pea pods. *Asian Journal of Multidimensional Research*, 11(6), 89-92.
15. Gaybullaeva, M., Usmonov, S., & Akramov, A. (2023). Forest resources of uzbekistan. *Наука и инновация*, 1(7), 46-49.
16. Обидова, Г. К., & Гайбуллаева, М. Ф. (2021). Хорижий тилларни ўқитишда экологик таълимнинг педагогик психологик имкониятлари. *Scientific progress*, 2(7), 312-321.
17. Gaybullaeva, M. F. (2021). The Role Of Biomass In Saving Natural Resources. *The American Journal of Horticulture and Floriculture Research*, 3(02), 1-6.
18. Zakirova, D. S. (2023). PSIXODRAMA TALABALARDA MILLATLARARO MUNOSABATLAR MADANIYATINI SHAKLLANTIRISHNING INNOVATSION



- TEKNOLOGIYASI SIFATIDA. *Oriental renaissance: Innovative, educational, natural and social sciences*, 3(6), 797-806.
19. Zakirova, D. (2023). SPEECH CULTURE IS THE MAIN CRITERION OF EDUCATION. *European Journal of Interdisciplinary Research and Development*, 16, 389-395.
 20. Zakirova, D. S. (2022). Talabalarda Millatlararo Munosabat Madaniyatini Shakllantirishning Metodologik Asoslari. *FAN, TA'LIM VA AMALIYOTNING INTEGRASIYASI*, 3(6), 439-448.
 21. Zokirova, D. (2024). PSIXODRAMA TALABALAR O 'RTASIDA MILLATLARARO O 'ZARO MUNOSABAT MADANIYATINI SHAKLLANTIRISHNING INNOVATSION TEKNOLOGIYASI SIFATIDA. *Miasto Przyszłości*, 46, 42-51.
 22. Saidolimovna, Z. D. (2024). MILLATLARARO UMUMBASHARIY MANFAATLAR VA QADRIYATLAR. *Miasto Przyszłości*, 45, 278-286.
 23. Sanobarkhon, I. (2023). FORMATION OF A SPIRITUAL AND MORAL CULTURE IN THE FAMILY. *Miasto Przyszłości*, 42, 370-375.
 24. Исроилова, С. М. (2023). Использование графических органайзеров в эффективном изучении русского языка. *IQRO*, 2(2), 626-628.
 25. Исроилов, М. И., & Исроилова, С. М. (2022). Хукукий Маданият Йўлида. *Central Asian Research Journal for Interdisciplinary Studies (CARJIS)*, 2(Special Issue 2), 82-87.
 26. Исроилова, С. М. (2018). Понимание" интерактивность" и" интерактивное обучение" в образовательной среде. *Вопросы науки и образования*, (3 (15)), 122-124.
 27. Исроилова, С. М. (2019). Повышение коммуникативных навыков студентов на уроках русского языка в нефилологических вузах. *Вестник науки и образования*, (19-2 (73)), 59-61.
 28. Собиров, Н., & Исроилова, С. (2021). СЛЕДЫ АВСТРО-ВЕНГЕРСКИХ ВОЕННОПЛЕННЫХ ПЕРВОЙ МИРОВОЙ ВОЙНЫ В ХУДЖАНДЕ. *Farg'ona davlat universiteti*, (2), 29-29.
 29. Turg'unboyev, A. (2024). JAMOATCHILIK MUHOKAMALARI INSTITUTI TIZIMI, SHAKLLARI VA FAOLIYAT YO'NALISHLARI. *Miasto Przyszłości*, 45, 271-277.
 30. Abduraxmonova, M. M., & Turgunboyev, A. F. (2023). AHOLIGA SIFATLI ITIMOYIY XIZMATLAR KO 'RSATISHDA JAMOATCHILIK FIKRIGA TAYANISH SAMARADORLIGI. *O'ZBEKISTONDA FANLARARO INNOVATSIYALAR VA ILMIY TADQIQOTLAR JURNALI*, 2(22), 192-200.
 31. Абдурахмонова, М. М., & Турғунбоев, А. Ф. (2022). ЖАМОАТЧИЛИК ФИКРИНИНГ КЕЛИБ ЧИКИШ ОМИЛЛАРИ, ШАКЛЛАРИ ВА ФАОЛИЯТ ЙЎНАЛИШЛАРИ. *Research Focus*, 1(1), 324-326.



32. Абдурахманова, М. М., & Тургунбоев, А. Ф. (2022). Формирование Рынка Труда Как Фактор Развития Народного Хозяйства. *Central Asian Journal of Theoretical and Applied Science*, 3(8), 1-6.
33. Абдурахмонова, М. М., & Тургунбоев, А. Ф. (2022). БОШЛАНГИЧ ТАЪЛИМ–ЖАМИЯТ ХАЁТИНИНГ БОШ БЎҒИНИ СИФАТИДА. *Oriental renaissance: Innovative, educational, natural and social sciences*, 2(11), 704-709.
34. Qurbonov, P., Ataxonov, S., & Sharofiddinov, S. (2022). MASOFAVIY TA'LIMNI TASHKIL ETISHNING USLUBIY ASOSLARI. *Евразийский журнал математической теории и компьютерных наук*, 2(13), 43-47.
35. Sanjarbek, A. (2023). The role of information technology in the treatment of cancer. *Asian Journal Of Multidimensional Research*, 12(4), 32-34.
36. Atakhanov, S., & Turdimatova, R. (2023). TECHNOLOGY OF CRITICAL THINKING OF STUDENTS ON BIOLOGICAL ISSUES. *Academia Repository*, 4(12), 121-127.
37. Tukhtarova, I. (2022). THE IMPORTANCE OF USING POPULAR SCIENTIFIC LITERATURE IN TEACHING A FOREIGN LANGUAGE TO STUDENTS OF NON-LANGUAGE FACULTIES OF UNIVERSITIES. *Research Focus*, 1(3), 106-112.
38. Tukhtarova, I. (2023). THE IMPORTANCE OF LITERARY TEXT IN TEACHING ENGLISH GRAMMAR.
39. Tuxtarova, I. (2023). BADIY MATN INGLIZ TILINI O'QITISH VOSITASI SIFATIDA. *Talqin va tadqiqotlar*, 1(23).
40. Tukhtarova, I. (2023). USE OF POPULAR SCIENTIFIC LITERATURE IN TEACHING A FOREIGN LANGUAGE.
41. Tuhtarova, I. (2020). Some Aspects Of Using Examples Of Fiction In Teaching Foreign Languages. *Scientific Bulletin of Namangan State University*, 2(6), 409-415.
42. Сулаймонов, Қ. (2022). ЁШЛАР ИНТЕЛЛЕКТУАЛ МАДАНИЯТИ ШАКЛЛАНИШИГА ОБЪЕКТИВ ВА СУБЪЕКТИВ ОМИЛЛАР ТАЪСИРИ. *Science and innovation*, 1(В3), 688-696.
43. Сулаймонов, Қ. (2017). ЎРТА СИНФ–БОЗОР ИҚТИСОДИЁТИНИНГ ЕТАКЧИ КУЧИ. *Scientific journal of the Fergana State University*, (3), 13-13.
44. Kurbon, S. (2023). FUQAROVIY FAOLLIK VA UNING FUQAROLIK JAMIYATIDAGI O'RNI. *THEORY AND ANALYTICAL ASPECTS OF RECENT RESEARCH*, 2(15), 185-191.
45. Sulaymonov, K. (2024). PROSPECTS FOR THE FORMATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF CIVIL SOCIETY IN UZBEKISTAN. *EPRA International Journal of Research and Development (IJRD)*, 9(1), 72-74.



46. Sulaymonov, K. (2023). RULE OF LAW GUARANTEE OF HUMAN RIGHTS AND FREEDOMS. *Best Journal of Innovation in Science, Research and Development*, 287-291.
47. Karimova, G., & Komilaxon, M. (2023). Ekologiyada Muhit Va Omillar Tushunchasi, Ularning Mohiyati, Evolyutsion Jarayonda Tutgan O'rni. *Miasto Przyszłości*, 43, 374-381.
48. Karimova, G. (2022). Forms of organization of educational activities in history in higher educational institutions. *Asian Journal of Multidimensional Research*, 11(6), 127-132.
49. Karimova, G. (2024). The Use of Modern Innovative Pedagogical Technologies in Sociology. *Miasto Przyszłości*, 44, 358-362.
50. Karimova, G. (2024). THE METHODOLOGY OF COMPILING A SOCIOLOGICAL QUESTIONNAIRE. *Miasto Przyszłości*, 46, 52-56.
51. Gulnoza, K. (2024). FUTUROLOGIYA: TARIX, BUGUN VA KELAJAK. *SCIENTIFIC APPROACH TO THE MODERN EDUCATION SYSTEM*, 2(23), 142-147.
52. Мамажонова, Д. (2022). Конституциявий ислохотлар–халқ манфаатининг асосий мезони. *Oriental renaissance: Innovative, educational, natural and social sciences*, 2(10), 688-693.
53. Mamajonova, D. (2024). LEGAL BASIS FOR THE FORMATION OF INTELLECTUAL CULTURE IN YOUNG PEOPLE. *Best Journal of Innovation in Science, Research and Development*, 3(2), 341-348.
54. Mamajonova, D. (2023). WAYS TO COMBAT CRIME AND IMPROVE THE CRIME PREVENTION SYSTEM. *IMRAS*, 6(7), 227-236.
55. Боротов, А. (2023). СОБИҚ ИТТИФОҚ ВА ЎЗБЕКИСТОНДА ҲУСУСИЙ МУЛК: РИВОЖЛАНИШ ИЕРАРХИЯСИ ВА ИСТИҚБОЛЛАРИ ХУСУСИДА АЙРИМ МУЛОҲАЗАЛАР (“ТЕМУР ТУЗУКЛАРИ” БИЛАН ҚИЁСИЙ ТАҲЛИЛ АСОСИДА). *Interpretation and researches*, 1(1).
56. Боротов, А. (2023). ХУСУСИЙ МУЛК ДАХЛСИЗЛИГИГА ДОИР АЙРИМ МУЛОҲАЗАЛАР. *Общественные науки в современном мире: теоретические и практические исследования*, 2(Махsus son), 154-155.
57. Baratov, M., & Borotov, A. (2021). Methods and resources of realizing the right of private property or the right to use the land as an element of private property. *Berlin Studies Transnational Journal of Science and Humanities*, 1(1.4 Legal sciences).
58. Боротов, А. (2022). ХУСУСИЙ МУЛК ҲУҚУҚИНИ ИШОНЧЛИ ҲИМОЯ ҚИЛИШНИНГ КОНСТИТУЦИЯВИЙ-ҲУҚУҚИЙ АСОСЛАРИ: ТАКОМИЛ ЙЎЛИДА. *Academic research in educational sciences*, 3(TSTU Conference 2), 96-102.
59. Khomidovich, B. A. (2023). Development of private property and business. *World Bulletin of Management and Law*, 18, 105-107.



60. Nilufar, M. (2023). FORMATION OF LEGAL CULTURE AMONG YOUNG PEOPLE AND ITS IMPORTANCE IN BUILDING A CIVIL SOCIETY. *IMRAS*, 6(7), 416-421.
61. Madumarova, N. (2024, February). THE ESSENCE OF LAW, ITS SIGNS AND FUNCTIONS. In *INTERNATIONAL SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH CONFERENCE* (Vol. 2, No. 21, pp. 68-71).

