



DOI: **10.5958/2249-7137.2021.01687.6**

THE ROLE OF MASS MEDIA IN INCREASING THE POLITICAL AND LEGAL CULTURE OF YOUTH

Dilshodabonu Olimjon qizi Urolova*

*Basic Doctoral Student,
University of Journalism and Mass Communications,
UZBEKISTAN
Email id: dilshodabonu6@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

This article identifies the role of the media in raising the political and legal culture of young people. Social surveys were conducted among young people and compared with the results of previous surveys. Suggestions have been made to further strengthen the role of the media in this regard. To do this, it is necessary to pay attention to the following aspects. First of all, our people must be fully aware of the decrees, laws and decisions of the President, the Oliy Majlis and the government.

KEYWORDS: *Journalism, Media, Political Culture, Legal Culture, Youth, Mass Media, Press, Television, Online Journalism, Uzbekistan, Civil Society, Public Policy, Law.*

INTRODUCTION

In order to build the rule of law and civil society, which is the main goal of our country, the population must have a high political and legal culture. Of course, this is not a quick and easy task. Political and legal culture should be formed in every citizen from early childhood with the help of social institutions. The importance of the media within these social institutions is enormous.

Mass media (mass media) means periodic distribution of mass media with permanent name and in print (newspapers, magazines, newsletters, newsletters, etc.) and (or) electronically (TV, radio, video, newsreel programs), websites in public telecommunications networks) shall be understood as a form that is published or broadcast at least once every six months, as well as other forms of media distribution.[1]

The issue of raising the legal culture of youth was identified at a meeting of the First President of the Republic of Uzbekistan on May 20, 1997 with the heads of law enforcement agencies, legal scholars, and the media. In particular, the following were mentioned as priorities in this regard: "First of all, it is necessary to increase the political activity of the society through the formation of a real legal consciousness. So that people can show interest in reform. Let him realize the above higher purpose as an immediate executor, not as an observer or participant. We must ensure that democratic principles become ingrained in people's minds and become an integral part of our legal capacity.

To do this, it is necessary to pay attention to the following aspects. First of all, our people must be fully aware of the decrees, laws and decisions of the President, the Oliy Majlis and the government. Second, everyone should have documents, especially those related to human rights, in their hearts, and understand how these laws affect their lives. Thirdly, the population should be aware of the draft laws, ie how they are implemented should be under public control. The most important thing is to achieve wide participation of citizens in public administration and law-making.

For this, the press, radio and television have to do a lot of work. So that the population is aware of the laws and practices in a timely manner. In short, raising the legal culture of our people should be raised to the level of public policy. "[2]

Despite the fact that this opinion has been expressed for a long time, this issue still remains relevant. Over the years, the media has been able to do significant work to improve the political and legal culture of the population, youth. Journalistic materials prepared in this regard are quite numerous. However, there is a need to further improve their quality.

Different factors play a role in the process of forming a person with any behavior and appearance.

The main sources of legal information for young people are:

- ✓ legal relations;
- ✓ legal advice;
- ✓ mass media;
- ✓ electronic legal information systems;
- ✓ Classes on legal issues in educational institutions and special courses;
- ✓ interpersonal legal relations, etc.

Of course, all this will have an impact on the younger generation. It is well known that among these sources of legal information, the most effective tool in today's information and globalization process is the media. Because the media is an important tool for promoting the democratization and liberalization reforms aimed at increasing the political activity of young people, their broad involvement in socio-political life. In other words, the media effectively shapes the legal culture, political and civic activism of young people.

In order to prove our point, we conducted a public opinion poll in January 2021. It was attended by 200 young people aged 14 to 30 years. "Where do you get most of your political and legal

information?" "Mass media (television, radio, press, internet)", "people around, family members and friends", "books and textbooks on political and legal issues", "educational institutions and special courses", "electronic legal information systems", "Other sources" were provided as an option. According to the survey, 82% of respondents know more about political and legal information from the media.

In this regard, in February-March 2013, Usmanova's doctoral dissertation "System for the development of political and legal knowledge of students through the media" was asked to determine the assessment of young people on the level of their political and legal knowledge. In a public opinion poll, young people were asked, "By what means do you prefer political and legal messages?" When asked, 65% of them said, "It is better that the messages are conveyed through the media".

In a 2010 sociological study [3], the media was not rated as the leading tool influencing the legal consciousness and culture of young people. 900 respondents took part in the public opinion poll conducted by Candidate of Sociological Sciences, Associate Professor J. Matkarimova. Respondents were asked the following question: "What influences the formation of legal consciousness and legal thinking of citizens in our society?"

Respondents responded as follows:

- ✓ 22.54% "Family, educational institutions, social environment";
- ✓ 20.2% "Family, educational institutions, television";
- ✓ 17.18% "Family, press, neighborhood";
- ✓ 12.9 percent "Television, literature, cinema";
- ✓ 8.11% "Television, radio, cinema, theater";
- ✓ 5.01% "Television, radio, press";
- ✓ 4.77% "Family, social environment, neighborhood";
- ✓ 4.05% "Family, educational institutions, radio";
- ✓ 3.10% "Educational institutions, social environment, television".

Thus, eleven years ago, the importance of the factors that shape the system of individual socialization was assessed in the following sequence:

1. Family.
2. School.
3. Peer group.
4. Mass media.
5. Social institutions and organizations.
6. Political and legal educational environment.

Today, however, the role of the media in the socialization of young people has in many cases surpassed that of the family, school, and peer group. Because information technology and

information transmission has become an important part of the development of society in modern times.

This opinion was confirmed by the results of surveys conducted in the framework of our research, which shows that today the media plays a leading role.

It is also possible to refer to the results of specific sociological research to show that the media plays a major role in raising the legal level and culture of the masses, providing them with legal information. For example, the Center for Public Opinion Research of the Republic of Uzbekistan "Public Opinion" conducted a nationwide survey on May 15-25, 2019. [4] The purpose of the survey was to determine the awareness of citizens from the normative documents adopted during the year. It also included questions about the role of the media in disseminating information about legislation among the population. 97.2% of respondents said that they received news about the legislation through the media (newspapers, magazines, radio and television).

Analyzing the results, it can be concluded that it is necessary to further increase the activity of the media, especially local media, in raising public awareness of legal reforms.

It is known that the way of thinking of each member of society, in particular, the formation of legal consciousness, is also influenced by the media. In the age of information technology, the media serves to shape the socio-political, legal thinking of all segments of the population, to expand the level of influence on their activities. "The media shapes our thinking," writes E. Dennis, a Western researcher. [5] Russian scholar O. Kuzmin states that "the media is able to control and even guide it because of its ability to give public opinion a public tone." [6]

As noted in the Address of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev to the Oliy Majlis on December 22, 2017, "the media is an important and influential factor in strengthening democratic principles in the life of our society." [7]

It was also noted in the speech that today there are more than 1,500 media outlets in the country. [7] This is a much larger figure. If we look at the post-independence period, we can see that in 29 years the number of media outlets has increased from year to year. In 1991, there were 351 media outlets in Uzbekistan, and by 2006 their number had risen to 723. Today, as of January 1, 2021, there are a total of 1866 media outlets in Uzbekistan, including:

- ✓ 637 newspapers;
- ✓ 469 magazines;
- ✓ 17 newsletters;
- ✓ 5 news agencies;
- ✓ 71 TVs;
- ✓ 37 radios;
- ✓ 630 of them are websites. [8]

In addition, many foreign TV and radio channels broadcast, and dozens of newspapers and magazines from other countries. If we take into account the information received through the Internet, we can see that both citizens and society are in the midst of a very strong flow of information in practice. This means that the need for information is growing day by day. The

annual increase in the number of media outlets shows that a huge information space is being created in our country.

The legal periodicals play a special role in raising the legal literacy and political culture of the population and creating opportunities for citizens to effectively use a variety of legal information. As a result of the study, it was found that 314 social, political and legal newspapers and 109 magazines were registered under the auspices of the relevant government agencies and various non-governmental organizations.

Radio and television also began to pay special attention to the legal issue. Television programs that promote law and order and answer legal questions are attracting more and more interest among the population. However, we believe that it is necessary not only to continue this work on a regular basis, but also to achieve a variety of shows, a high artistic and spiritual level that attracts everyone.

The media, which is penetrating deeper into our lives, must be developed by all means. Given the need to use modern media, including the Internet and mobile communication systems, to meet the needs of young people for legal information, it is important to increase the number and quality of legal sites, their ease of use.

In short, the most effective means of raising the legal awareness and culture of young people - the media, that is, television, the Internet, radio, the press, scientific and popular legal literature, it is necessary to effectively use its power.

REFERENCES:

1. Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Mass Media" // "Collection of Legislation of the Republic of Uzbekistan". 2007. №3. Article 4
2. See Karimov I.A. On the path to safe and sustainable development. T.6. - Tashkent: Uzbekistan, 1998. - P.25.
3. See Matkarimova J.D. Sociological analysis of the process of understanding the law in the youth of Uzbekistan: Sociol. Ph.D. - Tashkent: National University of Uzbekistan, 2010. - P.55.
4. See the results of a nationwide survey conducted by the Center for Public Opinion Research "Public Opinion" of the Republic of Uzbekistan from 15 to 25 May 2019 to determine the awareness of citizens of regulatory documents
5. Dennis E., Merrill D. Talk about mass media. - M.: Vagrius, 1997. - S.139.
6. Kuzmin O.V. Sociology of public opinion. - Novosibirsk, 1996. - S.34.
7. <http://uza.uz/uz/documents/o-zbekiston-respublikasi-prezidenti-shavkat-mirziyoyevning-o-22-12-2017>
8. See: State Register of Mass Media of the Republic of Uzbekistan (1991 - 2021)