

THE IMPORTANCE OF STUDYING PUBLIC OPINION WITH THE HELP OF SOCIAL NETWORKS IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF NORM CREATIVITY

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Annotation

This article deals with the impact of social networks, which are rapidly expanding today, on the creativity of norms, the analysis of the differences and similarities between social networks and mass media, the culture of citizens' use of social networks and its influence on the formation of public opinion. includes. It also talks about the global role and legal foundations of social networks.

Key words: social networks, norm creation, mass media, public opinion, public control.

I. INTRODUCTION

It is very difficult to imagine the modern world without social networks. Nowadays, people from seven to seventy years old are using the world wide web for various purposes. According to statistics, 4.7 billion people around the world use social networks and spend an average of 2 hours and 29 minutes on it per day.

At this point, let's dwell on the question of what social networks are.

Social networks are websites and applications that allow users and organizations to connect, communicate, share information and build relationships. People can connect with people from other regions, family members, friends and those who have the same interests, regardless of location. Social networks are one of the most important forms of internet usage today. The term "social network" refers to a person's communication with other people in the virtual world,

platforms that support online communication, such as Instagram, Facebook or Twitter. "Social network" allows you to exchange opinions and communicate without being a physical person, registering through an online identity. In this process, a person's presence is expressed in social networks through shared comments, photos, videos and other images.

Another important concept related to the topic of this article is "norm creativity", and we can give many definitions about it. A. Khojanazarov, who carried out research on the topic of "Improving the rule-making activity of judicial bodies", gave the following definition:

"Normative creativity is the formation of preliminary proposals that are the basis for the development of a draft normative legal document, planning of project development activities, organization of project preparation, project development, passing the project through legal and other types of expertise and state registration, activities covering such processes as project discussion, project agreement with interested bodies and organizations, participation in project review, project review, acceptance and submission for approval" ¹

M.K. Najimov in his textbook "Creation of Norms" states that norm creation is a process that covers the identification and assessment of the legal needs of society and the state, the formation of legal documents by authorized subjects in the prescribed manner; to identify the body authorized to adopt this or that legal act; choosing the form of the act to be adopted; defined as preparing, adopting or changing a legal act within the framework of the relevant procedure.²

It is impossible to fully understand the importance of the topic without understanding the essence of the important concepts in this research. Based on this, we will explain another important concept "public opinion".

¹ ¹ Xo'janazarov A.A. Adliya organlarining norma ijodkorligi faoliyatini takomillashtirish. Y.f.f.d(PhD). Dis.avtoref.- T., - B. 18.

² Najimov M.K. Norma ijodkorligi. Darslik. – Toshkent: TDYU, 2018. –B.17

Public opinion is a set of thoughts, ideas, and opinions that represent the reactions of the majority of society members to the events, reforms, and actions taking place in the state and society. Public opinion is systematically formed in society and changes under various ideological influences. Different thoughts and ideas arise in the society and are exchanged and combined with other ideas. Under the ideas created in the society, the people's goals, dreams and the rights they want to have are gathered. Therefore, taking public opinion into account in the creation of norms is the initial and important part of realizing the demands and wishes of society members.

Mass media are means of conveying information to the general public. In the legislation of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the form of periodical distribution that has a permanent name and is published or broadcast at least once every six months in printed or electronic form, as well as other forms of periodical distribution of mass information, is defined as mass media. Article 1 of the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Mass Media" is defined as follows:

"Newspapers, magazines, newsletters, bulletins, news agencies, television (cable, broadcast-cable television) and radio broadcasts, documentary film, electronic information system, as well as state-owned, independent and other public periodicals with a permanent name. are news media.

Mass media can publish applications in accordance with the procedure established by law."³

II. METHODOLOGY

Various methods, especially social methods, were widely used during the implementation of this research. An attempt was made to analyze the research work in connection with the social and legal spheres. Also, various scientific sources were studied and researched. The analysis of regulatory legal documents was carried out and the analysis method was used. For the purpose of legal

³ Ommaviy axborot vositalari to'g'risida. (n.d.). LEX.UZ. Retrieved May 28, 2024, from <https://lex.uz/acts/-53543>

justification of the research work, the relevant parts of various regulatory legal documents were presented. Foreign experience was studied and the data collection method was implemented to ensure the effectiveness of the analysis.

III. RESULTS

Social networks have created new opportunities for accessing and sharing information, but they have also created new challenges for democracy, the rule of law and fundamental rights. Policymakers are faced with the challenge of increasing responsibility and control over social media to address such threats, without limiting the use of their many benefits. This study examines the risks posed by today's most used social media platforms, focusing specifically on content management (rather than issues such as how the platforms' businesses are organized or how they use user data). Analyzes these risks and assesses potential opportunities and threats to fundamental rights and other democratic values. On this basis, it makes policy recommendations regarding the implementation of existing legislation, as well as options for further legislative reform and policy initiatives.

The influence of social media on the rule of law is a complex and multifaceted issue. On the one hand, social media platforms can play a positive role in achieving transparency, accountability and justice. They can facilitate the dissemination of legal information, connect individuals with legal resources, and amplify voices that promote the rule of law.

However, social networks can also create difficulties for the rule of law. Misinformation and disinformation spread rapidly on these platforms, undermining public trust in institutions and distorting perceptions of legal processes. In addition, social media can be used to coordinate illegal activities, such as inciting violence or organizing criminal enterprises, that can undermine the rule of law and undermine societal stability.

In addition, social media platforms often struggle to effectively regulate

content in a way that upholds legal standards while respecting free speech principles. This can lead to an increase in harmful content, including hate speech, propaganda and extremist ideologies, which can pose serious challenges to the rule of law and the development of a just and inclusive society.

In conclusion, while social networking has the potential to support and challenge the rule of law, its overall impact depends on a number of factors, including the regulatory environment, platform policies, and social norms. Efforts to address the negative impact of social media on the rule of law must balance the need to protect fundamental rights such as freedom of expression with the obligation to uphold legal norms and promote a fair legal system.

IV. DISCUSSION

Social media law focuses on legal issues related to user-generated content. Some of his primary concerns are the right to privacy, defamation, and intellectual property law covering trademarks, logos, and other copyrighted material.

Social media covers a lot of things and social media is one of the main components. But it goes beyond that. It covers any technology that enables online communication. Platforms like Facebook and Twitter immediately come to mind.

But there are also blogs, wikis, chat rooms, comments, and more. For example, a web page with a comment section is part of social media. In short, any website that involves interaction is social media.

The US Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) has strict policies governing the use of social media.

In addition, many state, federal, and foreign laws apply to social media law.

Some of the most important issues that arise in social media and need to be legally regulated are:

1. Violation of copyright;
2. Defamation;
3. Confidentiality and privacy of personal data;

4. Misleading, false information;
5. Business contracts;

CONCLUSION

Privacy laws govern the collection, use, disclosure and storage of personal information. You must also notify individuals that you are collecting such information. And you can't disclose that information unless it's for specific purposes. It is common for businesses to require a signed agreement to use NIL (Name, Image and Likeness) on any employer-produced social media content.

Europe introduced the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) in 2018. It sets out rules that guarantee the protection of personal data. There is no such law in the United States, but the California Online Privacy Protection Act (OPPA) has enacted laws covering online privacy. So, if you are running a business in the state, you must comply with its requirements.

Any personal information collected must be kept secure. As a result, data breach claims are becoming commonplace, affecting businesses large and small. For example, Equifax suffered a data breach that exposed the personal information of 147 million people. The settlement included \$425 million distributed to victims.

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