

PRINCIPLES OF WORKING WITH SOURCES OF DARYO.UZ JOURNALISTS

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Abstract:

This article describes the principles of working with sources of Daryo.uz journalists. It is written about the correct and accurate use of sources by journalists.

Keywords: Insider, source, message, news, fact.

One area where journalists face problems is their relationship with their sources. Trust plays an important role in these relationships. Journalists must win the trust of readers, as well as the trust of sources providing information for their news. Journalists are required to clearly indicate their sources in their reports, and this constitutes an important element of news. However, sometimes sources leak information and ask journalists to write without specifying the source. Journalists who don't want to use information without citing a source and proving its correctness may find themselves in a difficult situation. In this case, they write the news with sentences such as "based on an anonymous source" or "as reported by insiders". Otherwise, the source will lose confidence in the journalist and will not report again. In order to ensure the reliability of the sources, the journalist protects the confidentiality of his sources. Also, the journalist does not publish information and news whose source is unknown. If the source is unclear, it should also give the public the necessary warnings when deciding to publish it. The journalist has the right not to disclose the sources of information and documents reliably given to him, if he does not allow them, in accordance with the principle of professional secrecy. Article 7 of the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On the Protection of Journalism", adopted in 1997, provides that "confidential information provided voluntarily by citizens or other sources of information on condition of anonymity, as well as facts or events are the secret of the field of journalism. It is prohibited for a journalist to disclose information considered a secret of the journalistic field without the consent of the source of this information, as well as to use it for his own selfish interests or

the interests of third parties. ", it was quoted. But the law does not mention to whom and under what circumstances the secret of journalistic activity can be presented. It follows that if any official uses his position and demands from a journalist the material of the investigation, which is considered a professional secret, he may be excluded from responsibility. For this reason, in order to protect information sources, journalists must disclose the secret of their activities to the prosecutor's office, preliminary investigation and inquiry bodies, bodies that carry out rapid-research activities, state tax service bodies, as well as authorized bodies of foreign countries, only in accordance with the procedure provided for by the legislation of the Republic of Uzbekistan and international agreements. what they can do should be clearly defined in the law. For example, in Turkey, Article 12 of the press law states that "the owner, responsible editor, and author of a periodical cannot be forced to disclose various news sources, including information and documents, and to testify in this regard." In countries around the world, the professional principles of the press are regulated by first-class laws.

When it comes to journalists' relationships with news sources, an area that needs special attention is journalistic inquiry. This genre is based on in-depth study and documentation of the event, revealing what is happening in the background. Although censorship was abolished in Uzbekistan, since 2005, internal censorship of high-ranking administrators and editors-in-chief has increased sharply. Critical, analytical articles, journalistic inquiries in the press gradually decreased. When journalists were pressured by leaders to publish articles on hot topics, they began to avoid problems themselves. Only in 2017, our press revived again. After President Shavkat Mirziyoyev's criticism of mass media representatives, like all spheres, topical issues were raised in the genre of journalistic inquiry. The realities that have remained behind the scenes until now have begun to surface. True, we still cannot call all of them perfect performances. Disadvantages such as one-sided attitude, lack of deep understanding of the essence of the subject, and lack of specialization are noticeable. What is the purpose of journalistic inquiry, to get to the truth? Where is the legal limit of the journalist's actions in the search for him? There are still no legal norms in this matter. We are still waiting for the scientific research of scientists and specialists dedicated to this topic in Uzbekistan. Manuals about the experience of practitioners are almost never published... Journalistic inquiry requires an extremely



deep and comprehensive knowledge from the author. A pure heart is not enough to create in this genre. They need a legal guarantee, help in providing information, and editorial support. The cancellation of censorship alone cannot be a legal guarantee for a journalist. In order to become a real "fourth power", to effectively fight against the activities of state management institutions, the corrupt actions of officials at all levels, the rights guaranteed to journalists by law should be expanded.

Secondly, there is no service position that supports the author with information provision in any editorial office. The investigative journalist is like a "lone hunter". The time has come to support the employee who is conducting a journalistic inquiry by combining the development of information technologies, openness in the society and material possibilities of mass media.

Thirdly, it is necessary to put an end to internal censorship in the editor-in-chief. For this, first of all, it is required to achieve economic freedom of mass media. True, the task of journalism is not to judge. Journalism serves to achieve social justice. Its criteria are determined by the society. Journalists should not assume the authority of law enforcement officers. Its task is not to arrest the criminal, but to give transparency to the criminal behavior, analyze the problem, and make suggestions about its solution. In our press, there are also cases of violation of privacy of a person in the name of investigation. From these points, it can be concluded that the field of mass media legislation is still a demanding field.

Corporate communications, marketing or public relations departments of various companies are in contact with the media and try to deliver their messages to the target audience through appropriate channels. Research on the impact of public relations activities on mass media also confirms this. A study by Lynn Masel Walter and Timothy Walters found that in 1992, 86 percent of press releases issued by government agencies were published in daily newspapers, reaching an estimated 135 million readers. The professional principles that journalists should follow in their relations with information sources are also valid in their relations with PR departments of companies. Not to publish the information obtained from the information source without checking, studying or making sure of its correctness is shown as an important principle that should be followed. Private and legal organizations try to increase the goodwill of journalists by giving gifts to media reporters in their "Press-pool" and organizing luxurious "Coffee breaks". This



situation affects the journalist's impartiality and prevents him from spreading negative stories about the institution receiving the gift. Also, accepting offers of free trips organized for journalists under the guise of "free training" is one of the controversial issues of media ethics. There are two ways for a journalist to have a material relationship with an information source. In the first one, a journalist pays a source of information for information, photographs or images. In the second round, the news source pays the journalist for publishing news in his favor or not publishing news against him. Mass media currently operates in many developed countries as a sub-sector integrated with finance and industry in the context of the general group policy and interests of the capital group in which it is located. As a result, the economic relations of the mass media create various ethical problems. A comprehensive study on this topic was done in 1983 by Ben Bagdikian. Bagdikian said in his book "Media Monopoly" that about 50 companies dominate the media space. In the 5th edition of the same book in 1996, this number was reduced to 10. In the 2004 edition of the book, the number of companies dominating the media sector was reduced to 5. Large media organizations compete with each other in one area and cooperate in another. Because they maintain their relationship with each other in an environment where the roles of rivals and partners are reversed, neither group can take the risk of breaking away from the other. Therefore, it is necessary to remember that the competition between them is limited. In such conditions, journalists are expected to behave responsibly towards the public, the institution where they work, and information sources while performing their duties. However, media owners want to use their media organizations to protect and develop their personal interests in other areas. The gradual narrowing of media ownership and control will lead to a reduction in media outlets that only reflect the interests of those who own and control the media. Journalists should avoid situations that may lead to conflict of interests while performing their work in order to write impartial and correct news.

The work of journalists in jobs other than journalism may cause some discomfort from the point of view of professional ethics. Working a second job that affects their career may prevent them from fulfilling their responsibilities to the public. Although a journalist is responsible for disclosing and writing facts to the public, working in additional work that does not correspond to this responsibility at the same time casts



a shadow on his impartiality and reliability. A journalist's duty to protect the public interest may not be compatible with the protection of private interests. In a capitalist market economy, media organizations are profit-making enterprises. The stages of the news production process are costly. Consequently, the mass media need advertising revenue to reduce the price of the newspaper they sell to readers and the news they deliver to their audience, and to reach a wider audience. This situation exposes the media to pressure from advertisers. Advertisers put pressure on media founders to prevent negative news about them from being published in mass media. Even today, a self-respecting journalist works based on the current laws of Uzbekistan and international law, creating an environment of social responsibility in the media space, making a worthy contribution to the creation and strengthening of the self-management system in the field. Shadi protects the reputation and honor of the journalist. For the authorities, trying to "cover" the journalist's mouth is like breaking a mirror in shame of one's own ugliness. The modern period of the development of society is characterized by the process of informatization. In today's information age, in any society, information is always the mirror of the country's development, the main tool in the formation of people's thinking and political level. The importance of information in the processes of globalization and integration in the world, political modernization carried out in our country, in particular, the issue of freedom and openness of information has become increasingly important in the life of individuals, society and the state, and the formation of a modern information system is considered a factor that determines the potential and development of any country.

For example, a journalist went to get information from an organization. The employees of the organization refused to give information, saying that they had come without warning. How can a journalist get out of this situation? In this situation, the journalist should first be aware of the law "On Guarantees and Freedom of Information". This law regulates the relations that arise in the process of exercising the constitutional right of everyone to seek, receive, research, transmit and disseminate information freely and without hindrance. Every citizen's right to information is guaranteed. Everyone's right to seek, receive, research, transmit and distribute information is protected by the state. The main principles of freedom of information are transparency, accessibility, openness and truthfulness of



information. Everyone has the right to apply for information directly or through their legal representatives. A request for information can be expressed verbally, in writing, including electronically through the information system. The request should be answered as soon as possible, unless otherwise provided by law, no later than fifteen days from the date of receipt of the request. A verbal request must be answered immediately, depending on the possibility. If the requested body or official does not have the requested information, the applicant shall be informed about this no later than seven days from the date of receipt of the request, as well as, depending on the possibility, the body that has such information or it is necessary to inform the name of the official. State bodies, self-government bodies of citizens, public associations, enterprises, institutions, organizations and officials familiarize everyone with the legal documents related to their rights and legal interests, as well as documents, decisions and other materials. is obliged to create a way out. The possibility of obtaining information is ensured by the publication and distribution of legislative documents and relevant materials. Information related to the applicant's rights and legal interests is provided free of charge upon his request. A fee may be charged for providing other information in accordance with the agreement of the parties. State bodies, self-government bodies of citizens, public associations, enterprises, institutions, organizations and officials may not provide information that is a state secret or other secret protected by law. The mass media have no right to disclose the source of information and the identity of the author, who put a pseudonym, without his consent. The source of information or the identity of the author is disclosed only by court order. The mass media must verify the accuracy of the published information, and together with the informant, they are responsible for its accuracy in accordance with the law. Actions or inactions of state bodies, citizens' self-government bodies, public associations, enterprises, institutions, organizations and officials that discriminate against citizens' rights to information may be appealed to the court. Persons guilty of violation of the right to information shall be held accountable in accordance with the law.



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