

The Concept of Media

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Annotation: This article is devoted to the legal analysis of the legal consequences of unreasonable interference in journalistic activities. The article pointed out that prior to this period, no law was passed regulating social attitudes related to unreasonable interference in journalistic activities. It is justified that this social attitude cannot be regulated through the analogy of law and law.

At the end of the article, it was suggested that the protection of the journalist should be ensured in a special order, only then, in practice, the necessary requirement for the development of civil society – the realization of freedom of thought and expression by representatives of the media can be achieved. It has been concluded that this freedom is guaranteed to each individual, but its practical implementation in the activities of a journalist demonstrates the degree of freedom of thought and expression of the whole society.

The concept of media.

The primary purpose of the media is to meet the needs of society for information.

In civil society, the media, as an important social institution, acts as a link between the state and society: on the one hand, it serves to convey managerial information for state authorities, and on the other, to establish public control over the activities of state bodies.

The tasks of the media, on the other hand, are extremely broad and cover almost all areas. The approach and views on the clarification of these tasks vary. For example, the American researcher G.Lassuel distinguishes the main four from within these tasks:

Observing the world (collection and dissemination of information);

Edit (sorting and commenting information);

Formation of social thought;

Culture propaganda.

At the same time, the media is also a business entity aimed at making a profit in the information market.

The media and its activities are considered one of the main factors that determine the development of society. It is also an institution with the strongest power of influence in society. Through the media, the human mind is affected. Through it, the freedoms of thinking, freedom of speech; the freedom to seek, obtain, disseminate or reflect on information and express it are realized. Hence, the media are concerned with the rights and freedoms of the individual, enshrined in the Constitution, and also assist in their implementation.

” Ensuring the constitutional rights of citizens to freedom of thought, speech and belief is an important condition for the establishment of a developed democratic state and a strong civil society.”

Referring to the concept of media, the periodic distribution of mass information has a permanent name and is published or broadcast in a printed manner (newspapers, magazines, newsletters, bulletins, etc.) and (or) electronically (tele -, radio -, video -, kinochronic programs, websites in the Internet world Information Network) at least once every six months, the form registered in the manner prescribed by law, as well as other forms of periodic dissemination of mass information, are media.(Media Act

Hence the main characteristics of the media are:

- permanent title;
- periodic (at least once every six months) dissemination of mass information;
- Registration in the manner prescribed by law.

The media are free and work according to the law.

The state guarantees the freedom of media activity, the implementation of their rights to the search, obtaining, using and disseminating information.

The rights of the media to seek, obtain, use and disseminate information are broader than the right of a person to seek, obtain and disseminate information, which is one of his personal rights. More simply, the media has a wide range of information search, retrieval and dissemination. The media can also use this information. Because in order to disseminate objectively, correct information to the public, it is necessary to use, analyze and edit information.

In its place, the state is obliged to be a guarantor of ensuring this right of the media. Only then can it be claimed that the media themselves are responsible for the reliability of the information they provide. That is, it makes sense to demand the result after creating the conditions before.

Focusing on media tasks:

- formation of separate relevant opinions;
- giving information about what is happening;
- freedom of expression, expression, expression;
- representing the interests of various agencies, political institutions;
- rights and freedoms of citizens;
- Contributing to the deepening of democratic processes.

The role of the media in the life of society is high. We can also see this in the separation of a separate chapter for the media in the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan, which has a higher legal force, our Chief body.

Not only does the Constitution aim to regulate existing social relations, it should also define future tasks and also cover social relations that may arise in the future.

Social relationships that need to be regulated in relation to the media increase as society progresses. The Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan provides that media relations are formalized as a separate chapter. This suggests that the Constitution was adopted based on the principle of the future purpose, the pursuit of development.

A Democratic state and a legally strong civil society cannot be built without ensuring the constitutional-legal basis of the activities of the media and their guarantees freedom of speech and press. The more the media and their activities develop, the more they operate freely, the more freedom of speech is available, the more the ground is laid for openness in the country, the transparent operation of government agencies and the guarantee of democratic rights of citizens.

The media thrives with the community. It can fulfill its function only if it is provided with sufficient legal framework, supported by the state. Therefore, the media, their activities are not excluded from the reforms carried out in our country. Their activities need constant improvement.

The integration of the Republic of Uzbekistan into the World Economic and socio-political processes is becoming one of the urgent tasks to further accelerate the reforms that are being carried out in our country to establish a free democratic society, especially to liberalize media activities, to ensure freedom of speech and information.

According to Article 5 of the media law, "the media is free in the Republic of Uzbekistan. Everyone has the right to come out in the media, to publicly state their opinion and faith, unless otherwise provided by the law". In addition, it is mentioned in this law that it guarantees the freedom of state and media activities and the use of information, protection from the unlawful decisions of state bodies, from the unlawful actions (inaction) of their officials. The media, on the other hand, have the right to seek, obtain, use, maintain information in accordance with the legislation and are determined to be responsible for the impartiality, correctness and reliability of the information it disseminates.

Based on the above norm, it is mentioned that the media itself is responsible for the objectivity, correctness and reliability of the information being disseminated. Hence the objectivity, correctness and reliability of each disseminated information is the responsibility of the journalist. This is logical on the one hand. Because we consider the information that the media is distributing to be official and correct. We look at it as a fact. But on the second hand, this puts a lot of responsibility and work on the journalist. Of course, feeling responsible or doing a large amount of work will have a positive effect on the activities of the journalist. However, the analysis of information that is not related to the specialty and the objective assessment of it is not related to responsibility or cocktail. Because in today's globalization process, new data is becoming obsolete per second. In such conditions, the distribution of information quickly, qualitatively, as well as the correct information is quite complicated. In a word, it is necessary to be a qomusiy journalist and qomusiy editor. That is, it is necessary to have knowledge-skills and editing skills in different areas.

Also, the editor-in-chief, the journalist will not be responsible for the dissemination of factual material in the media in the following cases:

- if this information is obtained from official messages, regulatory documents or information from official statistical reports, or through the press services of news agencies or public authorities and government bodies, as well as their official websites;
- if this information is available in author's outputs that are broadcast without prior recording, or if there is a literal repetition of the outputs (shorthand, audio -, video recording).

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