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## DEVELOPING THE SKILLS OF JOURNALISTS SPECIALIZING IN DISSEMINATING INFORMATION ON LEGAL ISSUES TO WORK WITH YOUNG AUDIENCES

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### ABSTRACT

*This article emphasizes the need for journalists covering legal issues to take into account the age, worldview, and interests of the audience. It has proven to be especially important to work with a youth audience. Here are some suggestions on how to look or get an appointment for antique items. In general, several suggestions and recommendations have been developed to improve the legal culture of young people.*

**KEYWORDS:** Audience, Youth, Law, Legal Culture, Journalists, Mass Media, Press, Television.

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### INTRODUCTION

Broad and high-quality coverage of issues in the media, aimed at young audiences, aimed at improving their legal culture, serves to create a healthy social environment and attitudes in society. Due to this, journalists are required to work separately with the youth, to develop the skills to effectively provide them with legal information.

According to Article 3 of the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On State Youth Policy", adopted on August 12, 2016, youth (young citizens) means persons who have reached the age of fourteen and not older than thirty years. [1]

The legal audience can be divided into at least 4 parts:

- ✓ Children; (Under 14 years old)
- ✓ Youth;
- ✓ Population over 30 years old;
- ✓ Representatives of the legal field.

Representatives of the legal field learn information from the main legal sources, normative documents, and they do not need excessive interpretation.

And children watch special TV channels, certain newspapers or magazines that are just for them. Children's media will need to do specific research on how to increase their legal knowledge.

It can be seen that the majority of media audiences are young people and people over 30 years of age. Various observations and researches confirm that legal materials in the national mass media are mainly prepared for a large audience, and such information is a bit difficult for young people.

The country's population is estimated at 18.9 million. or 54 percent are under 30 years of age. [2] So, given that the majority of the population is young, the future of our country depends on their

development, as well as the fact that crime and delinquency are widespread among young people, journalists must take into account this age when preparing legal information.

In his speech at the 72nd session of the UN General Assembly on September 19, President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev also noted that "the most important task is to form and educate the minds of young people based on enlightenment." "The future and prosperity of our planet depend on how our children develop into human beings," [3] the President said.

It can also be said that legal information prepared for young people is easily understood by people over 30 years of age. However, young people do not understand enough of the information prepared for adults.

To prove the above, a public opinion poll was conducted in February-November this year. A single sentence on the topic covered in the press was sampled and more than 200 young people were asked how they understood it. The sentence reads: "The introduction of the institutions of reconciliation and habeas corpus, the transfer of the right to issue sanctions from the prosecutor's office to the judiciary has further humanized the image of the judicial system."

According to the survey, only 28.4 percent of respondents (60 respondents) said they fully understood the statement. The conclusion from the survey results is that such texts require the use of simpler sentences to make them easier for all young people to understand.

Well-known writer, journalist, and scientist Khurshid Dostmuhammad writes: "A journalist, first of all, communicates with the people, his clients, and readers through the press. When it comes to communication, in modern parlance, ignoring the audience makes all their efforts futile. In fact, there is no point in a press release that doesn't reach the people." [4] So, one of the most important tasks of a journalist working on youth issues is to talk about young people, to raise issues close to young people, to write in words that are understandable to young people.

Coverage of a legal topic is a complex process. If it is prepared for a youth audience, it becomes more complex. Now the journalist is required to present the topic in a simpler language, understandable to young people.

Well-known journalist Norali Ochilov explains the reasons for such shortcomings in the national press practice: "... only some large newspapers have legal departments and specialists in this field. In some newspapers, complaints and petitions from citizens are handed over to an employee of the non-specialized correspondence department or any other journalist in the editorial office for investigation. Sometimes such a task is assigned to the regional correspondent of the newspaper. As a result, in most cases, the article of the journalist, who does not distinguish between "Judgment" and "Decision", and "Presentation", is published in the newspaper. The editors will then have to either correct it or explain the mistake in court." [5]

Indeed, some of the articles on legal issues in the press today are reminiscent of a court verdict, a decision, or a lawyer's appeal. This is primarily due to the legal literacy and specialization of journalists, and secondly, the fact that the articles are prepared based on court documents (judgments, rulings, decisions) submitted by stakeholders without an in-depth analysis of the case.

It is known that legal language has its characteristics and rules. After all, a journalist must follow the rules of legal language when writing a legal article, preparing a show or broadcast. Otherwise, the content of the issue may change, which may undermine the level of the article.

As noted by the candidate of philological sciences S.Usmanov, "A single sound, suffix, and word, even a single punctuation mark, incorrectly used in the language of the law, cause gross semantic and methodological errors, shortcomings, inaccuracies." [6]

In our country, the media is becoming a platform for a variety of opinions and views. This is

evidenced by the steady increase in the number of independents, private print and electronic media, national domain providers, and national websites on the Internet. It is expedient to use this opportunity and potential to disseminate legal information, thereby increasing the legal awareness and culture of citizens.

Despite a large number of legal publications in our country, there is no separate media outlet specifically for young people, specializing in raising their legal culture. By organizing such a publication, it is possible to attract the largest and most important audience - young people, to convey their legal issues understandably and interestingly.

Another aspect that needs to be addressed in the print media is that today legal advocacy is mostly in text form, which in some cases leads young people to neglect the study of the law. Therefore, it is necessary to use visual materials, to use schematic representation. Dissemination of legal information in the form of various diagrams, infographics, cartoons serves to dramatically increase the efficiency of activities.

Media design for youth audiences should be developed by youth psychology. Choosing the most optimal one, from colors to font and size, gives a positive effect.

Also, in the media, "What is legal culture?" "Do you know the law? It is necessary to publish a series of articles on topics that can attract young people, to ensure the active participation of young people with legal knowledge in television and radio broadcasting, to encourage them regularly.

It is necessary to prepare various videos on meetings, events, decisions on the formation of legal knowledge and legal culture of young people and to cover them on television and radio.

The importance of educational and social advertising in inculcating legal knowledge in the minds of young people is incomparable. The purpose of social advertising information is not to focus on specific individuals, goods, ideas, views, and their implementation. Conversely, social advertising information contains information that is not in the interests of specific individuals, but the interests of the state and society and is not for commercial purposes.

The impact of social advertising is enormous. Because through them the information is repeated not once, but several times. This will ensure that legal information is well preserved in the memory of young people.

At present, there are very few TV commercials that promote the legal culture of young people. It is time to increase their number and quality.

As an example of such social advertising, we can cite videos related to the cases when it is required to issue a cashier's check, which is shown on TV channels in our country.

It is also important to organize competitions on television in the form of competitions that determine the legal literacy of young people. Such programs attract young people, provide legal knowledge to the audience. Young people seek to increase their legal literacy to be encouraged.

It is necessary to increase the number of pages in Internet publications that serve to raise the legal culture of young people, to run such pages on various social networks, to hold interesting online competitions and contests based on tests that determine the level of legal literacy.

Also, organize online courses that provide legal knowledge on the Internet regularly. At the same time, it is advisable to study foreign online courses and apply their experience in our country.

To adequately inform young people about the content of the newly adopted regulations, it is possible to use the opportunities of mobile companies, to distribute the most important parts of the adopted laws as a short SMS message. As a result, various offenses would be prevented.

It is also effective to display innovations in the legislation in short lines on banners in the streets,

as well as to organize a corner of special posters on public transport and place legal information in it.

The time itself demands the creation of special games for phones and computers that increase the legal literacy of young people.

In conclusion, raising the legal culture of the largest social group in Uzbekistan - the youth - is very important in the formation of the rule of law and civil society. The role of the media in providing legal information to young people is leading. However, the media does not take into account the interests and worldview of young people in covering legal issues. Because of this, first of all, the most important task of a journalist working on youth issues is to talk about young people, to raise issues close to young people, to write in words that are understandable to young people. Second, young people pay more attention to the appearance of things psychologically than to the content of things. This means that media design for a youth audience needs to be perfectly developed. Third, TV channels, which have identified raising the legal culture of young people as their main task, should take a creative approach to the presentation, while maintaining their ideas. Fourth, legal information should be simplified and made available to the public by specialized journalists, rather than disseminated in the media as it is. Fifth, in the process of processing legal information, it is necessary not to damage its content, not to make legal mistakes.

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