

**FOREIGN STANDARDS ON THE RIGHT TO MASS MEDIA
INFORMATION**

Pirimova Shokista Tulkinovna*

*Master's Degree,
Tashkent State University of Law,
Tashkent City, UZBEKISTAN
Email ID: primova@gmail.com

DOI: 10.5958/2249-7315.2022.00124.1

ABSTRACT

Today, the mass media plays a key role in the life of the society. In particular, the role of the mass media in the socio-political life of Uzbekistan is rapidly strengthening. If we look at the history of the activities of the mass media in our country, in 1991 there were 395 Mass Media in our country. By 2021- st year, their number has reached 1893 units, today their number has reached 2 thousand, and most of them are private. In order to improve the system of training modern specialists for mass media in Uzbekistan, the University of Journalism and Mass Communications was established. In this article, opinions and comments are made on foreign standards on the right of mass media to information.

KEYWORDS: *Mass Media, the Right to Information, Foreign Standards, Electron Information, Society Culture, International News Agencies.*

1. INTRODUCTION

Organizations such as the National Association of electronic media, the public foundation for the support and development of Independent printing media and news agencies and the International press Club are successfully operating. The leader in Uzbekistan are representatives of foreign media, including Reuters, France Press, BBC, The Economist, Xinhua, "Voice of America", "Fergana.ru", Euro news reporters are working freely. [1]

It is noted that the press, which is considered a mirror of life, should rise to the level of "fourth power". There are still a lot of tasks ahead of us in this regard. Due to the fact that the mass media of our country has been working under ideological and administrative control for a long time, it is difficult for them to get out of this situation, first of all to feel free psychologically. For this reason, they are rightly criticized for the fact that in the current situation, which is new to them, they sometimes still seem to be waiting for an instruction from above about what to do or not do. [2]

For the most part, the media rely on members of the public to provide information of public interest. The majority of the times, these sources are delighted to be quoted in the press or on television. However, citizens occasionally come forward with hidden or extremely sensitive information – such as information about corruption, misgovernment, or the actions of organized criminals – that they believe should be made public in order to expose wrongdoing or promote public discourse on the matter. When this happens, the source's willingness to speak is frequently conditional on anonymity, as the source fears retaliation if his or her name is made public. One of the most basic requirements for press freedom is the protection of journalistic sources.... Sources may be prevented from assisting the press in informing the public on subjects of public importance if they are not protected. As a result, the press's critical position as a watchdog for the public may

be jeopardized, and the press's capacity to offer accurate and reliable information may be jeopardized. [3]

The following are the most important points in these documents:

- Only if there is an overriding public interest requirement and the circumstances are critical could a journalist be required to reveal the identify of a source. This could only be the case, according to the CoE Recommendation, if disclosure was required to safeguard human life, prevent significant crime, or defend a person accused of committing a major crime.
- The benefit of disclosure must always be weighed against the risk of restricting freedom of expression.
- Only where an individual or body has a direct, legitimate interest and has demonstrated that all other reasonable steps to protect that interest have been exhausted should disclosure be required.
- Courts should be the only ones with the authority to mandate the revelation of a source's identity.
- In a defamation case, courts should never force the identity of a source to be revealed.
- The scope of a disclosure should be kept as limited as feasible, for example, only being made available to those who have requested it rather than the wider public.
- Sanctions against a journalist who refuses to reveal the identity of a source should only be imposed following a fair trial by an impartial court, and they should be appealable to a higher court.

Some countries require official permission from individuals, especially journalists, who want to work in the media before starting their activities. Sometimes a real license or permission is required. In other cases, due to the desire to become a member of a professional organization, journalists can be effectively banned from engaging in their profession, for which the membership can be refused. Since their practical effect is the same, we have put together such requirements as "licensing schemes".

The prominent purpose of licensing schemes is to ensure that, as a rule, the duty of informing the public is maintained for authorized persons with high moral integrity. But in practice, the power to distribute licenses can become a political tool that is used to prevent the publication of critical or independent journalists. For this reason and simply because the right to self-expression through the media belongs to everyone, regardless of their qualifications or moral status, licensing schemes for Media employees are deemed to have violated the right of expression. [4]

The word democratic society is a fundamental and fundamental element of the public order, which cannot be imagined without free discussions and the opportunity to fully hear the voices of the opposite this one for the benefit of a democratic public order. Everyone has the right to express himself / herself freely and the right to vote freely. Some much information, the whole society is carefully respected. The court found that licensing by restricting access to the journalism profession was harmful rather than supporting public order. The licensing regime simply distinguished judicial journalism and, for example, law or medical practice in response to the argument that some professions are 'normal' methods of regulation.

General prosperity requires the greatest amount of information possible, and this is the full realization of the right to speech, which will benefit the general well-being. For an approximate guarantee of the correctness and accuracy of the information received by the society, a system that governs the right to expression can be a source of great abuse and, in the end, violates the right to

information available in the same society. Finally, by referring to the evidence that the licensing scheme strengthens the profession and thereby helps to protect the employees of the media from employers, the court found that this goal can be achieved through less intrusive means, without the need to limit the practice of journalism. Thus, the licensing scheme did not respond to the test of necessity. [5]

Three special mandates for the protection of freedom of expression – the UN Special Rapporteur on opinion and expression land, the OSCE Representative on media land and the Special Rapporteur on expression land of the OAS each year adopt a joint declaration that sets standards on important issues of freedom of expression. In the declaration of 2004 year, they noted: personal journalists should not be required to be licensed or registered.

Thus, it is clear that under international law, licensing and even registration of employees of the media is prohibited. In practice, licensing schemes for journalists are almost not heard in the established democratic states. [6]

In some countries, other requirements for the implementation of professions in the mass media are imposed, for example, to reach a certain age, to have a certain academic qualification or to have a pure criminal responsibility. The entry requirements are different from licensing schemes because they do not include an official websites that decides who is engaged in journalism and who is not involved in any case. Nevertheless, the entrance requirements are contrary to international law for the same reasons: they do not recognize that the right to self-expression through the media belongs not only to persons who the government considers qualified or worthy, but to everyone. They also deprive the general public of the right to obtain information and ideas from various sources of their choice.

In addition, the practical effectiveness of access requirements as a means of ensuring quality journalism is questionable. They can hinder the development of research and writing skills of talented young people who have not yet reached the age limit, or drive out competent journalists who have no knowledge in favor of unqualified academics.

The Inter-American Human Rights Commission has issued a declaration condemning the specific type of access request: Everyone has the right to convey his views in any way and in any form. Compulsory membership in journalism practice or university diploma requests constitutes illegal restrictions of freedom of speech. There should not be any legal restrictions on who can engage in journalism. [7]

In today's peaceful world, it is unlikely that the International Court will support the ban on exercise as a journalist, in particular, for violations that are not so serious as slander or tax evasion. Therefore, it should be assumed that the ban on the publication of journalists violates international law. The media plays a special role in the further deepening of democratic reforms and the development of civil society in our country. It is because the media is acting as a specific bridge between the state and society through the most important events taking place in our country in the conditions of global warming, ongoing updates, wide coverage of the accepted normative-legal documents. This law further strengthens these guarantees by ensuring freedom of use of information, the obligation of officials of state authorities and management bodies to provide the journalist with the necessary information, as established by law, within a period of 7 days. This eliminates some of the situations in information retrieval and also ensures that the journalist material is prompt, reliable as well as qualitative.

Ensuring transparency in society is not easy. It's no secret that those who will interfere with him will come across. However, it is also naughty to sit in that hand grip while there is some kind of

barrier. To make the Eagle bitter, to set fire to the Bay-to fold with the efforts to pull out the fly on the road to ensure transparency. The only correct way to find the answer from a legal, scientific point of view to the question of what to do without it! Only then can real transparency be achieved in practice. The essence of publicity means doing business with public opinion in mind.

Of course, we all understand well, for this, not only professional knowledge and qualifications, vital experience, a sense of responsibility for one's own soul, but also a high position of grace, spiritual courage are also required from the representatives of the media. To achieve such a goal, we must provide the mass media with a wider range of opportunities from the legislative point of view, from the point of view of material-technical, educational-methodical supply

2. CONCLUSION

To date, the process of interpretation of what kind of social resonance it creates in the public after the news of the problem or event that attracts the attention of the majority in Uzbekistan appeared in the press has become one of the most important works requiring great professional skill from our journalists. Independent journalistic research has been carried out by journalists from Uzbekistan, USA and England details of the existing problems in our society have been told that there is a development of legal literacy among the population, which evades the public coverage of how cross-border work is carried out. As a result, it is clear that the situation in our society will receive a completely different positive tone than now.

REFERENCES:

1. Mirziyoyev Sh. To the press and media employees. June 27, 2017. Available at: www.uza.uz
2. PD-4151-San 02.02.2019.y Order of the president of the Republic of Uzbekistan on appointment of A. T. Rasi-Zade as prime minister of the Republic of Uzbekistan more. Available at: <https://lex.uz/ru/docs/-4188851?ONDATE=02.02.2019>
3. On approval of the dispute on the press and Information Agency of Uzbekistan, as well as on improvement of its activities. 1038-issue 30.12.2017. Available at: <https://lex.uz/docs/-3486050>
4. International standards: Foreign and national experience. Available at: <https://iiv.uz/news/xalqaro-standartlar-xorijiy-va-milliy-tajriba->
5. Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "on Mass Media" (New Edition). Available at: www.lex.uz
6. The president congratulated the media staff and called for professionalism. Available at: <https://www.gazeta.uz/oz/2020/06/26/president-media/>
7. Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "on principles and guarantees of Information land". Collection of normative-legal documents on information and information. Tashkent: Justice, 2008. Available at: <https://cis-legislation.com/>