

CONFLICTS WITH JOURNALISTS IN WORKING WITH INFORMATION SOURCES

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ABSTRACT

This article discusses the specifics of journalists working with information sources. Their rights and freedoms, as well as conflicts in dealing with sources of information, were discussed. The journalist must thoroughly study the topic or event before presenting the material to the public. But it will take time. Unlike other types of media, online journalists have a tradition of disseminating information quickly, at least publishing the first details of the incident.

KEYWORDS: Appeal, audience, internet, journalist, journalistic investigation, law, source of information.

INTRODUCTION

The journalist must thoroughly study the topic or event before presenting the material to the public. But it will take time. Unlike other types of media, online journalists have a tradition of disseminating information quickly, at least publishing the first details of the incident. That is why the number of subscribers to Internet sites is growing day by day. While speed has a positive effect on increasing audience coverage, it is inversely proportional to journalists' access to information from sources and their ability to work on it. In particular, the deadlines for inquiries and appeals, as provided by law, weaken the work of journalists writing news stories.

In order to write an article, it is necessary to collect information from information sources and check it. According to the law, a journalist has the right to collect information, analyze and disseminate the information collected. He can turn to experts to confirm the accuracy of the information received. This means that if the relationship between the journalist and the source of information is going in this way, their work will be thorough.

The process of preparing and publishing news or article requires a certain amount of time from each media worker. The issue of posting only on websites is easy. It is possible to post the news on the site from anywhere. Therefore, the speed with which news sites write news can be overestimated. However, it is necessary to mention the obstacles in this regard, in other words, the conflict between Internet journalists and information sources.

There are also complaints from the public about the rapid dissemination of information on the Internet and the provision of free communication. In this case, journalists conduct a journalistic inquiry into their appeals. In particular, "Kun.uz" received an appeal from the head of "Khiva kurilish" LLC. It says that the company has built houses in the district's Ibrahim ota mahalla, but the promised payment has not been fulfilled yet. When the editorial staff went to the Almazar district khokimiyat to get information, the deputy governor of the district A. Vahabov was rude to them and demanded that the video not be filmed. He also threatens to hand over the reporters to the prosecution.[5] At this point, it is necessary to consider the existing confusion in the legislation.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

First, journalists have the right to conduct journalistic research. He may be received by an official during his activity and may record the information using the necessary technical means. [2] However, another law stipulates that during a personal reception, representatives of individuals and legal entities may use special equipment (audio and video, as well as photography) at the discretion of the head of the organization and notify the applicant. At this point, the question arises: can a journalist freely use the technical means that are his main work tool, or use it with permission? When he says he can use the camera because of his statutory rights, the official insists he will not use the camera, claiming that he did not allow the journalist. In today's process of globalization and technology, a journalist has to work with a camera along with a pen. Worst of all, unless this situation is reconsidered in the legislation, journalists will not be able to fully claim their rights and conflicts will arise. As the journalist of "Qalampir.uz" wrote, "Whose hand was taken from the camera, who was taken to the Department of Internal Affairs. Is it lawful for them to do so?" will remain as long as it is addressed.[6]

Second, the journalist has the right to make an oral appeal to public authorities and administration. In this case, the individual must present an identity document, and the representative of the legal entity must also present a document confirming his powers.[4] However, a number of organizations object to the fact that the journalist must submit a written application, otherwise, the application will not be considered. Unfortunately, such cases exist in the experience of not only internet journalists but also other media professionals. In particular, the journalist of the Tashkent TV channel N.Tulabaeva is trying to find answers to a number of questions while filming the program "Poytaxt yullarida." To do this, the creative team, ie together with the operator, will go to the Main Department of Architecture and Construction of Tashkent. The journalist tells the police officer that he is from TV and wants to contact the person in charge of parking. Meanwhile, another police officer rudely said that he and his colleague were not allowed to be interviewed because they were not allowed to enter the building with a camera. He also threatens the media, saying, "I will break your camera." At the end of the show, the journalist tells him that the main reason the source of information did not provide information was that he came with an oral request, in fact, he had to apply with a written request.[7] At this point, the question arises: in what cases do media workers apply orally, in what cases in writing, or is this done in accordance with the law? If the legislation states that a journalist can apply in three different ways, it means that a journalist can apply in all three rounds. Only the person and organization receiving the application has the right to request additional time to review it and provide full information. Also, what objects does a journalist not have access to with a camera? However, the camera is the journalist's main tool. "According to the legislation, a state body or organization has the right to independently determine the internal regime of the object. For example, according to the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers No. 555 of July 3, 2019, the administration of the facility itself approves the entry and exit instructions. Accordingly, some government agencies may impose restrictions on mobile phone access to the building. At the same time, it is recommended to allow the use of telephones (camera K.M.) in the premises of government agencies and organizations for the provision of public services to citizens (service halls, waiting rooms, and reception rooms) based on the principles of transparency of government agencies. If the organization is authorized to do so, a prohibition sign should be placed in a public place. According to the law, if a journalist is denied information, there are grounds for it. This should be done in a way that adheres to a culture of communication, not rudeness. We found it necessary to dwell on another question: if a journalist goes to an organization without warning, he is accused of invading the territory of the organization, but any citizen has the right to apply to the organization. Also, if this is due to the camera, there is a need to use technical devices to ensure that the journalist's activities and his words are valid.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Cases of dissemination of information on the sites without checking the sources were also identified. In particular, the case with the governor of Fergana region K.Bozorov is a clear proof of our opinion. It turned out that while the governor was receiving medical treatment in Tashkent[8], the online publication Bugun.uz published an unsubstantiated report that the governor of the Ferghana region had allegedly taken a \$ 400,000 bribe from a businessman[9]. As a result, the topic has been widely discussed and rumored on social media. In order to correct his mistake, Bugun.uz published a report entitled "Reports that the governor of Fergana region took a bribe of \$ 400,000 from a businessman were rejected." A similar article will be published on Effect.uz. [10]Despite the corresponding denials in both online publications, the first message was read by a certain audience, in which one person's reputation was tarnished. The law provides for a fine of fifty times the basic calculation amount for the dissemination of false information in the media or on the Internet, which leads to the humiliation or discrediting of an individual.[1] The base calculation is currently 270,000[11], which is fifty times 13.5 million. In addition, citizens have the right to demand compensation for damages and moral damage in the event of the dissemination of information that damages their honor, dignity, or business reputation. The journalist must check the information because he or she is responsible for its accuracy along with the source of the information.[3] In other words, it is the journalist's professional duty to check the accuracy or falsity of the reports being published.[2]

Conflicts can also arise when journalists organize interviews with officials and ask them questions. In practice, there are cases of threatening, harassing, intimidating, accusing, unjustifiably insulting, insulting with personal words. For example, Kun.uz correspondent I.Safarov appealed to the governor of Tashkent J.Ortikhodjaev to comment on the unauthorized dismantling of the state-protected monument "Koinot"[12]. The mayor says the work is being carried out at the request of local residents on a sponsorship basis without spending money from the state budget. He also tells the journalist that if he damages this cultural heritage, he can be held accountable, wait ten days for it to be good for the people, and can witness it when the work is over. In the meantime, I appreciate the respect of the local population, the people of our city, more than the newspaper "Gazeta.uz" and "Kun.uz". "Kun.uz is here today, not tomorrow. Really? Are you a single LLC? In one day, 3,000 LLCs are closed and 3,000 are reopened. But this is where the nation lives". Analyzing the situation, the journalist lied about the fact that the governor had agreed with the Cultural Heritage Agency in response to an official request for an explanation of the illegal activities. Afterward, Deputy Prime Minister, Minister of Tourism and Sports A.Abduhakimov told the journalist that the work was started without the consent of the agency, but with good intentions.[12] At this point, the question arises: let's put aside the illegal work of an official, how true is it that the media gives false information to an employee? This creates conflicts between the journalist and the source of the information. Also, is it a media outlet that has just started its activities, or is it a long-term, state-run publication, or is it right to say that the LLC is a defender of the public interest, its responsibility to provide information to the audience? It should not be forgotten that thousands, if not millions, of people, are watching a journalist. Unfortunately, it is also unfortunate that an official, instead of being a scapegoat for his subordinates, acts like "you'll see in ten days, I'll do what I know." This indicates that the time has come to streamline, simplify and tighten the legal system in the field of journalism and information. The rector of the Journalism and Mass Communications University of Uzbekistan Sh.Kudratxodja also mentioned as most of the laws on journalism were enacted between 1992 and 1998, there was a need for a single information code to guarantee Mass Media activities. The media also suggests setting up an ombudsman system.[13]

Another situation in which journalists receive information from officials: Qalampir.uz correspondent Y.Abdurashidova at a press conference on the latest developments in the tax

system. The question of who bears the unpaid funds in the budget. However, she was not satisfied with the answer and wrote again: "Our people write to me why they did not answer your question: "Is there a branch of the Artel enterprise system? Why he has not said who will fall on his shoulders?" In other words, our people are waiting for a complete and detailed answer from you". The chairman of the State Tax Committee, Sh. Kudbiev, answered the question and said that if she was not satisfied, it was the journalist's problem. He also said, "Secondly, Yulduzkhon, you are still a young girl. Two different categories of people can speak on behalf of the people. You cannot speak on behalf of the people. Only the President and a deputy can speak on behalf of the people. Because they are elected by the people. No one else has the legal right to speak on behalf of the people".[14] In this case, the deputy is right! Indeed, it was not legally guaranteed that a journalist will speak on behalf of the people, but the journalist's message will be read by the people and, watched by the millions of people that he broadcasts, and appeals will be sent accordingly. That is why he is a representative between the state and the people. No one denies this. The journalist's mistake in this position was that he misused the word "people" instead of "applicant" and "several of our citizens." The official's mistake was that he was dissatisfied with the answer, claiming that it was the journalist's job, and insulted the journalist's reputation and business reputation by saying, "You are still a young girl." This means that a journalist's inability to use the word in its place, its inability to present the question in a concise and beautiful way, leads to a conflict with the sources of information.

CONCLUSION

It is important that the journalist has mastered the legal, ethical norms in the relationship with the source of information and has knowledge about it. The publication of unverified information in the media is considered that the manipulation of the audience's opinion. Not knowing their rights and freedoms is an obstacle to working with sources of information. Journalists need to increase their legal literacy in this regard, which places them with two dual responsibilities.

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