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The Fourth Government

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Annotation: As the influence of journalism as a "fourth power" expands, it becomes more and more criticized by various social forces. If the objections are really well-founded - the journalist's (publication, program) confession, the right attitude - is to accept, acknowledge, correct the criticism. It is one thing for a journalist (publication, program) to object to a course of action.
Keywords: Journalism, principle, debate, authority, protest, criticism, publication, fact, position, objective, pure information audience, approach, etc.

I. INTRODUCTION

As long as every journalist is committed to the struggle for "truth, goodness, and justice," he or she will be able to come to an agreement as he or she participates, debates, and argues on a particular issue. The truth is one, but the paths to it are long and varied. From a purely epistemological point of view, the way to determine the truth in the sense of knowing is somewhat definite and concrete. Socially, it is more complicated. Because in the debate between different social forces (classes, classes, nations, denominations, regions, peoples, nations) it is often difficult to find a single, satisfactory point of view. Because every social force has a different point of view, approach and aspiration. (If one is satisfied, the other is not satisfied, what satisfies the second is not acceptable to the third, etc.). In such cases, it is important for every journalist to know how to look at social issues, who to stand up for, how to act, and to do more for "truth, goodness, justice." As the influence of journalism as a "fourth power" expands, it will be increasingly criticized by various social forces. If the objections are really well-founded - the journalist's (publication, program) confession, the right attitude - is to accept, acknowledge, correct the criticism. It is one thing for a journalist (publication, program) to object to a course of action. A journalist's point of view can be rigid, rigid, or weak. The point of view should be clear and truthful in the text, whether the journalist is openly and sharply defending which forces, which parties, or whether it is vague, closed, "based on facts", "based on a healthy life", any group, class, party can be portrayed as acting as a "free" position, in any case, the point of view (position) of certain social forces (objective class-class, national, territorial, etc.) 'Actively - parties, associations, blocs) protection of interests, the journalist's attitude to life events, the value of understanding.

II. MAIN PART

Despite its focus on the general public, journalism considers itself a completely closed society. Anti-social situations, friendly relations and skepticism in the government, the government, which is based on the idea of freedom of the press, and its calls for the creation of a "Fourth Government" mean that the research of outsiders in this society ‘pincha causes resistance or even big conflicts. Whether it is a political issue, a sports issue, a music issue, the people of the pen will have to defend their point of view, define it when necessary, make changes and develop it. There are three ways to do this.

The first is to ignore the objections, the criticisms, the accusations, to be steadfast in one's path, to strengthen, to supplement, to expand one's point of view. Although there is a risk that others will intensify the "protests of dissidents" and disagreements. The second way is to soften the stance on the path of "goodness, truth and justice" in response to the protests and arguments of the "dissidents", to abandon hard-line views, to refrain from clear assessments and conclusions. In such cases, it seems acceptable for some to follow the path of "pure information". giving and so on). "Pure information" is not "pure information" in practice, but a manifestation of a certain point of view. The third way is to present a different approach to the audit, a discussion.

The multifaceted tasks of journalism can be expected only if the people directly and indirectly involved in the field are well aware of the set of laws, rules, and norms, and are consistent and consistent in their observance and implementation. But that is not yet the case in the West. He can’t even distinguish between literature and journalism. For example, former British Prime Minister James Cameron wrote in his book, Journalism Reader, about the growth of literature in journalism:

Journalism has never been considered a profession; it is considered commercial or can be practiced in various ways, but it is not considered a profession because there is no law or rule in practice. This is probably good because it has saved a few original (creative) people. True, the word is a weapon in both industries.

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Creativity is needed in both areas. Representatives of both fields are considered creative. However, the creation of a journalistic work is to gather the necessary information from the creator, to understand and evaluate the event, to develop judgments and recommendations, to share their knowledge and views in articles, reviews, interviews, essays, feuilletons, radio broadcasts. , television, chronicle films require training, skills, mastery to absorb the core. At each stage of journalism, there are specific rules and rituals (for example, the analysis of observation documents during the collection process, methods of interviewing participants, witnesses, etc.) and general rules and rituals that describe the approach to life events. The general rules and procedures that apply in the process of fulfilling the duties and responsibilities of a journalist are the principles of journalism.

The word "principle" (lot.principle- beginning) means used in several senses. The basic rules of a theory, which correspond to other categories and concepts, are called principles. In the field of ideology, socio-political activity, including journalism, principles (alternative principles in Uzbek) mean "basic views, political beliefs". YA refers to the attitude to reality, the understanding and evaluation of life events, the norms of behavior, attitudes and activities. The principle serves as a theoretical and methodological basis for journalism. Theoretically, the activity is based on the scope of knowledge related to the field in which it takes place; journalistic activity requires the acquisition of laws on the social institution of journalism, forms of information, the field of creativity. Knowledge of the law should become a rule and rhythm of the journalist's activity, a basic rule of the creative method. A method (Lat. Metodos-research way) is a set of methods, ways, rules, rhythms of journalistic activity.

The principles of journalism are fairness, objectivity, populism, democracy, publicity, openness, patriotism, internationalism, humanism, and partisanship.

Objectivity is one of the principles of journalism. Objectivity is the most important factor in the profession of journalism, it reflects the level of professionalism of a journalist. Objectivity means looking at and analyzing events, news, and reporting as an objectively neutral person. The principle of objectivity is gaining ground in many Western countries, especially in the United States. According to Western journalists, the use of words such as "maybe" and "probably" leads to a decline in the journalist's professionalism and a loss of objectivity. To what extent do journalists, bloggers, citizen journalists, and active reporters adhere to the concept of impartiality? One of the most important questions in today's globalization process.

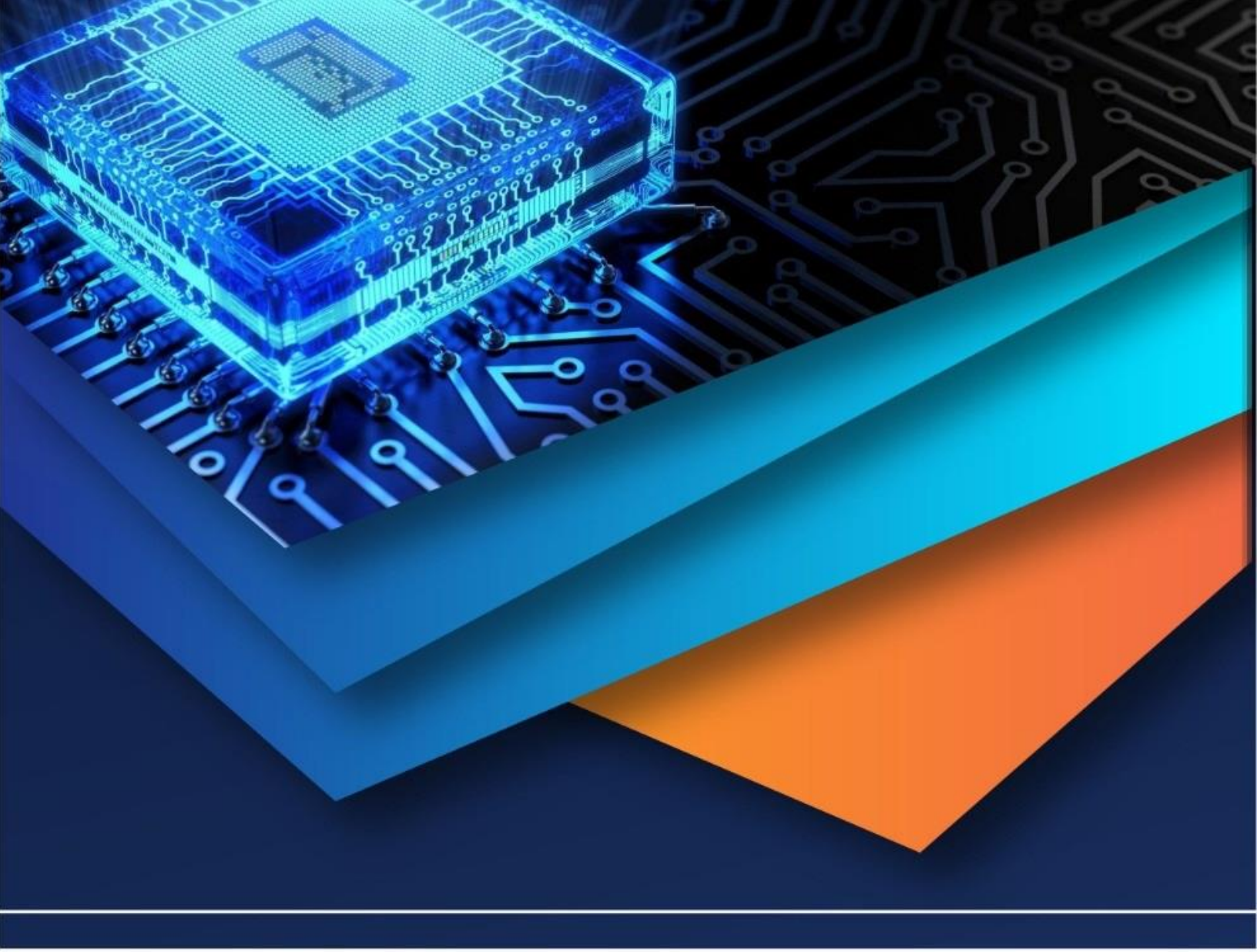
In short, "objective truth" represents reality. A journalist does not express his or her thoughts and feelings. The journalist must have taken a cool approach to the situation of psychological equality. Journalistic mannera (character) is an important aspect of a journalist. It requires a journalist to show his or her etiquette. The level of professionalism of a journalist requires strong knowledge (political, social, economic), as mentioned above. On the other hand, professionalism is also considered an “internal” or “external” profession. The fact that a journalist has analytical skills shows that he has a high level of knowledge. In short, a professional journalist must first choose his field and meet modern requirements. Only then can the information it conveys be reliable and easily digested.

In the Soviet era, under the totalitarian regime, the principles of partisanship and related class journalism were always given priority, and other principles were overshadowed by them. After the disintegration of the USSR, the collapse of the CPSU and communist ideology, the independence of Uzbekistan, the principles of communist partisanship and classism were abolished, and the principles of partisanship took on a new meaning and were considered among other principles. .

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