



THE IMPACT OF JOURNALISTIC CRITICISM ON GOVERNMENT POSITION

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ABSTRACT

In recent years, there has been a lot of journalistic criticism in the media. Journalistic criticism may or may not reflect the position of the current government. In this context, we see the government trying to stifle free speech or divert the flow of information. The importance of journalistic criticism is discussed in this article.

KEYWORDS: *journalistic criticism, government position, journalistic frontier, alternative media networks.*

INTRODUCTION

In the last decade, alternative online media (sites, blogs) have emerged that criticize the government's position on what is called "primary media" (1). This meant that at the same time, state and government-owned news media organizations faced difficulties in expressing confidence, revenue, and audience perspectives. Commenting on this, media researchers Newman et al noted that "primary media" creates a huge information flow (2). Although the media networks established by the current government and the journalism networks of the new era provide a wide range and diversity of opinion in the delivery of news, the two directions often maintain two different positions. In this case, it can be done through various blogs and sites created to support the opposition, defending the interests of different party movements. In this case, the position taken by the current government may be undermined by journalistic criticism, whether organized or unorganized. The article examines the role of journalistic criticism in the government's position, both positive and negative.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Many private sites differ from government sites and the media in their ideological positions. We can conditionally divide them into "pro-government", "anti-government" and "neutral". Governments with authoritarian and similar administrations are legitimized in certain cases for excluding critical criticism of their positions from the media.

Tine Ustad Figenschou and Caroline Andrea Ihlebæk, in an article entitled "CHALLENGING JOURNALISTIC AUTHORITY - Media Criticism in Far-Right Alternative Media," explored the factors that affect government position.

"First, while sharing these negative views, there is a difference in the extent to which the right-wing media is seen as part of a larger political conspiracy and in their proposals to change the current media system. does.

Second, to determine the attractiveness of these sites and how they established their authority as media critics, we identified five recurring positions organized around specific forms of knowledge:

- i. internal position (knowledge in the field of professional journalism);
- ii. expert position (real legitimacy based on statistics and facts);
- iii. the position of the victims (experimental legitimacy as victims of the media);
- iv. civic position (democratic legitimacy representing the people)
- v. active position (street legitimacy through confrontation and active resistance).

Together, they form an analytical framework that can be used to enhance the reputation of alternative media and legitimize media criticism," said Professors Tine Ustad Figenschou and Caroline Andrea Ihlebæk (3).



Studies show that journalists are struggling to find effective strategies against authoritarian governments in practice (4). However, even in democracies, a lot of criticism is noted not only by local but also by foreign analysts.

Many governments use administrative and moral sanctions against journalists as an "attempt to discredit the government" when they criticize them. Government officials often cited journalists as violating "journalistic boundaries" and retreating from the "professional journalistic" position as the main reason for punishment. A number of studies by media theorist Mark Deuze emphasize the centrality of general ideas, ethics, and practices as elements of journalistic ideology, and note the existence of institutional, organizational, and cultural aspects that distinguish professional from amateur journalism (5). In authoritarian governments, unofficial and gossipy news is on the rise due to pressure from the media. This, in turn, contradicts the position of the current government.

Journalistic criticism can also come in two directions. For example, opposition to the position of the government through internal forces or opposition through external forces. In both cases, journalistic criticism must be skillful journalistic criticism. Otherwise, these criticisms will become "unfounded journalism" for journalism and the media world, not against the government. In this sense, too, journalistic criticism can be a major factor in the mass growth of society.

CONCLUSION

Maintaining diversity of positions is a key factor in democracy and freedom of speech. In many democracies and countries where freedom of speech has been achieved, criticism and various positions are supported and not opposed. The term "increasing journalistic criticism" is associated with "increasing threats to freedom of expression." Because criticism is a common holder in countries that have achieved media freedom. If the government starts commenting too much, it will be because the journalistic criticism is not from the government's point of view.

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