



Role and Importance of Limiting Institutional Autonomy in the Relationship between Journalism and Politics in Public Practice

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Abstract

In this article, the problem of the interaction of institutional autonomy limitation in the relationship between journalism and politics in the practice of society has been revealed with evidence that it has both general theoretical and practical significance. At the current stage of development of society, the interaction of the media and politics, the role of the press in the political life of society and other issues are discussed.

Keywords: *Society; Practice; Journalism; Politics; Attitude; Institutional; Autonomy; Border; Political Communication; Fourth Power; Political Mediation; Media*

Introduction

In our country institutional reform head direction our President Shavkat Mirziyoev initiative with functional published in “Administrative reforms concept” setting was given¹. This initiative with state management absolutely new, effective and quality activity manager system create, state management authorities and local execution provocative authority bodies reciprocal compatible activity formed reach from was sent. Because, execution authority and farm management authorities own work activities modern requirements answer which does not give, before formed the rest institutional to the grounds relied on as they are activities this procedures reform complete come true issue and high goals to achieve obstacle would do.

Institutional changes current period new institutions current to do and development speeds stabilization goals service is doing. It is also changes of society growing growing material and spiritual needs opportunity more satisfaction for condition - conditions facilitates. The first direction in the concept of development of the socio-economic complex of the Republic of Uzbekistan until 2030 is to ensure institutional change and macroeconomic stability. This in the direction of market to the economy in transition instead increase necessary which was basic institutional changes, economic growth quantitative

¹ Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan “On approval of the concept of administrative reform in the Republic of Uzbekistan”. People’s Word, September 9, 2017, 180 (6874).

from the indicator quality to the indicator transition, regional associations and trade to the organization integration own in time stage - stage instead increase and country economy competitiveness increase, macroeconomic institutions strengthen through stable development provide basic goals is. Theoretically, social in developing countries.

Institutional autonomy in ensuring the interaction of journalism and politics is directly related to the processes that have a bright history and an extremely rich biography in the modern world. As a result, the interaction between journalism and politics is becoming more multifaceted, taking on new forms and features. The results of this interaction have a direct impact on all spheres of life in modern society, which significantly increases the relevance of a comprehensive study of this process to identify the laws and main trends of subsequent development.

In our view, the limitation of political institutional autonomy, which is the process of forming, transmitting and exchanging political information is to consider the interaction of journalism and politics. It should be noted that in the historical context, certain ideas about the activities of the media and their role in various political regimes have evolved from the propaganda service of established systems to the “guardian” of democracy in freedom-loving countries. Indeed, speech and its means of expression are complex and probiotic when they are in the process of forming a political system, under the influence of many communicative factors, and when the media system is unevenly developed and unstable in its position does.

Indeed, journalism and power are one of the most interesting and topical issues in the paradigm of the study of a common problem. The role of the media in the struggle for political power, its preservation or overthrow, is manifested in various forms. At the same time, the influence of the press on certain political institutions as a specific social institution can be manifested, both directly and indirectly, through the formation of public opinion. This is especially evident in the election campaign in the context of the unstable state of the political system.

At this point, it is not always correct to say that production structures will initiate and continue such initiatives on their own. In the practice of society, it is necessary to limit institutional autonomy in the relationship between journalism and politics, to balance the interests of public and private media, to create a favorable institutional environment for journalism and politics, to create political, organizational, legal and social conditions. Only then will there be no break in the hierarchy of goals of state economic policy, in particular, industrial policy; significant changes are achieved in the effectiveness of short, medium, and long-term programs. Of course, as changes in the social life of society, the role of institutional autonomy in the balanced and systematic development of the real sector of the economy is high. These reforms are aimed at further improving the quality of the institutional environment of political journalism and enhancing the impact of changes in it on growth. This, in turn, requires the improvement of institutional norms that encourage sustainable autonomous restraint. Therefore, it is time to change the existing institutional norms and mechanisms, strengthen their interconnectedness, identify gaps and gaps between them, and implement new or structurally improved institutions, institutional rules and mechanisms. In this regard, the scale of innovative approaches in lawmaking in Uzbekistan is expanding. For example, in the last 3 years, more than 15,000 laws, codes, resolutions and related regulations have been registered with the Ministry of Justice. This means that all spheres of public life are being radically renewed.

By limiting institutional autonomy in the relationship between journalism and politics in public practice, the widespread notion of the press as the fourth power forms the communicative basis of social life, including ways of disseminating information, ideas and relationships between individuals, groups, nations and entire generations. According to this concept, the press is an independent and sovereign state institution, which, along with three branches of government (legislative, executive and judicial), is

involved in governing society, including performing certain functions in the system of control and supervision.

According to the researchers, it is generally known that the lack of political neutrality, the systematic and direct contact of the media with ordinary citizens has made them a key institution of socialization, such as the family and the education system. Today, the media is transmitted to so many people at unlimited distances without knowing the state, political and social boundaries. It is the media that shapes the “agenda” in society and the fashion of what and how to consume in order to be a modern person. For popular publications, commentators, TV commentators, leading correspondents became prominent speakers of public opinion and thus entered the realm of the intellectual political elite. Political journalists have largely taken on the role of creators of political myths and ideas that encourage citizens to be politically active².

In public practice, the delimitation of institutional autonomy in the relationship between journalism and politics is a broad concept that occurs across the country, a process that means that through the development of politics and journalism, the international competitiveness of journalism increases as the industry’s synergistic impact on other areas increases. In order to influence this process, the state develops a set of measures within the institutional autonomy. In other words, institutional efforts are being made by state and public institutions to accelerate this process. The policy of open freedom pursued in Uzbekistan differs from its predecessor not only in the development of traditional methods, but also in the development of political journalism, which has a high capacity and value added. This is one side of the issue. On the other hand, the limitation of institutional autonomy in the relationship between journalism and politics in public practice is based on innovative and creative approaches, which cannot be imagined without the continuous introduction of science and high technology into the field without increasing research efficiency and international competitiveness.

These approaches are reflected in today’s efforts to develop journalism. In the relationship between journalism and politics, institutional reforms are underway to limit, place, manage and develop institutional autonomy. Today’s journalist must fully understand that modern innovative concepts are different from those of 10-15 years ago. This is because in the relationship between journalism and politics, systems are being formed that form a continuous chain of institutional autonomy constraints. Therefore, it is expedient to analyze the place and role of industry in the economy of modern Uzbekistan from the point of view of the institutional approach, to assess the changes. Institutional aspects of autonomous delimitation mainly include organizational-legal and normative, structural issues.

In our view, the relationship between journalism and politics consists of the formation of institutional units, ensuring transparency, regulating the relationship between the media and government agencies, the establishment of autonomous relations. Complex issues related to the limitation of institutional autonomy in the relationship between journalism and politics can also be linked to these aspects. This is because a new journalism policy is being implemented in developed countries in order to achieve significant results in journalism and politics through the acceleration of time.

In addition to limiting institutional autonomy in the relationship between journalism and politics in public practice, one of the most important issues today is how effectively the media can promote or impede the course of political events. This question is closely related to the problem of the relationship between the political and journalistic elites, and is sometimes characterized by purely personal motives of one or both sides of the interaction. Researchers point out that it is often clear that politicians intersect journalism’s approach to power in a variety of ways. Depending on the functions of the government, it depends on the position of journalism in society, where and how they intersect. Research has also shown

² Urina N.V. Journalism and Politics: The Italian Experience of Interaction: Dis. three to compete. step doctor of philological sciences. Fans. M., 2011.

that one of the most striking indicators of the maturity and maturity of a government is its constant active participation in the media.

In addition to the above two measures, the country is currently pursuing a policy to eliminate the negative effects of autonomous demarcation processes. This can be seen as an effort to re-establish previously lost and missed open policy opportunities. The importance of the new institutional theory of autonomous limitation is that it advocates that the influence of journalism on politics should be realized through its influence on its institutional structure. At the same time, one of the most important tasks of the state in limiting institutional autonomy in the relationship between journalism and politics in the practice of society is the full protection of open policy. In the practice of society, the historically gradual change of the institutional system is a recognized law. Political reforms cannot be successful without taking into account the history and cultural heritage of the society being reformed. The concepts developed and implemented on the initiative of President Shavkat Mirziyoyev have a high practical significance due to their constantly evolving content. Today, there is an integral logical link between institutional change and the implementation of autonomous delimitation.

The British political scientist and journalist D. North also addressed these issues in his fundamental work, "Institutional Change and Autonomous Restriction". According to the scientist, the delimitation of institutional autonomy in the relationship between journalism and politics in the practice of society is a set of rules of the game in society, which regulate social relations between people within restrictive, normative boundaries. The current rules are consistent with the development of the media in society, it is desirable that the concept of governance of the state has a constantly evolving meaning, as these relations are changing.

It is well known that in political journalism, if each of the media outlets is not effective, the political growth of members of society will not be ensured at a sufficient rate and scale. Therefore, it is important to balance collective and political interests in solving institutional problems. A comprehensive study of the problems of institutional autonomous delimitation processes also requires an approach. In this regard, one of the most important scientific directions in the development of journalism in the 70-80s of the last century - the "political theory of behavior" is important.

The issue of freedom of speech also remains relevant and important in the relationship between journalism and government. Perhaps to this day, freedom of speech remains the concept that connects the concepts and practices of the media and most fully reflects maturity. In the practice of society, hierarchical levels of politics and journalism are determined by limiting institutional autonomy in the relationship between journalism and politics. This problem has several layers and theoretical aspects and can be analyzed both philosophically and socially, politically and legally. Of course, the means of stifling and violating freedom of speech are diverse, but perhaps the most popular is censorship, and the diversity of its forms is obvious.

Fundamental values of the individual include the self-censorship of journalists based on the depth of understanding and mastery of the journalistic profession. In modern conditions, anti-censorship measures have been widely used in international practice by the authorities in the state media, as well as by commercial organizations that finance the publication of the corporate press. In addition, the issue of freedom of the press has aspects related to the basis for its legislative provision.

This makes it necessary to carefully analyze the legal documents and judicial practice related to the activities of the press in modern society. It should be noted that the adoption of any law related to freedom of speech and the activities of the media is the subject of the most serious discussions, both in the journalistic community and in society as a whole. Of course, the application of the law in practice is no less important, which, among other things, is reflected in the pages of periodicals.

Researchers note that the study of an important issue such as the interaction of journalism and politics requires the definition of a conceptual apparatus. There are many interpretations and applications of different concepts in the scientific literature, documents, journalistic or political dictionary. Take, for example, the term “political journalism”. In most cases, it includes both party publications and independent publications belonging to business or the state. Regardless of their names, they are characterized by the availability of political information and comments, participation in political discussions and political dialogue at various levels. This in some cases provides a basis for classifying a very large number of media outlets as political journalism and even to include an event such as “thought journalism” in the concept of political journalism.

It should be noted that the practical implementation of the interaction between journalism and politics leads to a debate no less than its general theoretical understanding. Issues related to the interaction between government and the press include highly specialized issues affecting the publication’s information policy, features of “agenda” formation, as well as broader processes of modern life related to mediation. Politics in modern society, giving elements of performance and show to the political process.

In societal practice, the problem of politicizing the media and politicizing the media, limiting institutional autonomy in the relationship between journalism and politics, is often seen as two sides of the same coin. At the same time, politicization is a process that affects content more than form, and mediation is a process that affects form rather than content. The mediation of politics is nothing more than the transfer of the political process to the symbolic space of the media. An important sign of the vitality of the media-political system formed in Russia in the late 20th and 21st centuries was the successful influence of the press on the results of the 1996 and 2000 presidential elections³. This is important not only for the involvement of the media in the election campaign, but also for the independent, very active efforts of the press to shape the agenda and information landscape, skillful struggle with facts, use of language resources and the most successful solution to the problem of communication, plays an important role in.

In modern times, newspapers, radio, television, and the Internet directly claim to regulate socio-political behavior, psychological mood, and even the way of thinking of the audience. Our knowledge of reality is realized through the media, and the separation from the event shown on the screens has become meaningless. What is this or that politician or event - this can only be understood in media dramatization. What really happens becomes a social phenomenon through its medial reflection.

Limitation of institutional autonomy in the relationship between journalism and politics in public practice, we have agreed to highlight the following main political functions performed by the media:

- first**, information related to the receipt, processing and dissemination of information on the activities of all the most important elements of the political system;
- second**, education, which includes the transfer of information that complements knowledge about politics and the political process;
- third**, political socialization associated with the assimilation of political norms, values, and patterns of behavior consistent with the normal functioning of the political system;
- fourth**, to strengthen criticism and control, including the formation of opinions and views on events in the field of politics. Criticism and control also help to represent different public interests and mobilize political activism.

³ Zasurskiy I.I. Second Republican Mass Media. M.: Moscow State University Press, 1999. 272 p.

This, the functions we have outlined above have served to enhance the political importance of the media, especially their role in social socialization and political mobilization in limiting institutional autonomy in the relationship between journalism and politics in public practice. At present, we can talk about two main theoretical models of studying the political influence of the media. The first is related to the study of the impact of mass communications on individual behavior and social life in general, and the second is to understand the connections between texts, individuals, and large social groups.

In societal practice, the limitation of institutional autonomy in the relationship between journalism and politics helps to bring them closer together. It should be noted that the information revolution of the last century, which was an integral part of technological progress, led to the emergence of information collection, processing and autonomous restriction. As an example, the Italian political scientist Asmus cites the description of⁴ institutional autonomy as a combination of different types of restrictions; an unlimited number of participants acting as representatives of a particular class; the game nature of the interaction; specific goals of communication (self-expression, information exchange, maintaining emotional connection); the specificity of the genre. All of this is driven by institutional autonomous boundary work opportunities, as well as, in addition, we can say that it includes a variety of situations and discourses such as hypertext, globalization, interculturalism, and heterogeneity.

In conclusion, the limitation of institutional autonomy in the relationship between journalism and politics in the practice of society changes the nature of the interaction, ensuring that policy actors form public opinion in the right direction on their own, without resorting to media services. It is no coincidence that politicians and officials at various levels today run their own blogs. As we can see, the problem of the interaction of journalism and politics has both general theoretical and practical significance. Today, a number of things are being done in our country to consider not only the basic laws of organizing the political life of society, but also to consider the features of the interaction of politics and journalism, to build a strong democratic state by actualizing the deep ties between them.

An analysis of the problems of political journalism that limit institutional autonomy in the relationship between journalism and politics in public practice. Thus, a comprehensive approach to the training of journalists will ensure that we achieve our goals not only by knowing and mastering the methods and technologies of journalistic creativity, but also by educating politically literate and active members of society who are successful in problematic areas of public life.

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