

THE IMPORTANCE OF JOURNALISTIC INQUIRY IN THE FIGHT AGAINST CORRUPTION

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Annotation

This article covers such issues as the concept and types of journalistic inquiry, its important importance in the fight against corruption, the stages of journalistic inquiry and the requirements for it, the publication of the results of journalistic inquiry.

Keywords: corruption, journalistic inquiry, crime, offense, official.

Corruption remains a serious obstacle to the implementation of reforms in the country, the goals set for ourselves. In particular, the fight against corruption from the point of view of criminalistic prevention consists primarily in the disclosure, investigation and Prevention of crimes of bribery, which is one of its manifestations.

In cases such as corruption, that is, bribery, abuse of law using a career, familiarity, establishment of work in state organizations on the basis of kinship, obstruction of the growth of talented personnel, violation of the rights of individuals and legal entities granted by the state guaranteed by law, the fulfillment of their duties, and repair, the inevitability of strict punishment of the

To measures that ensure the Prevention of the risk of the activities of corrupt organized criminal structures – ensuring the freedom and transparency of the media, conducting audits and inspections in a planned and unexpected manner, making the property situation of the official and his loved ones subject to mandatory inspection, strengthening responsibility for the decisions made by officials, organizing departmental security services, installing an internal television system, prohibiting the adoption of valuable gifts and introducing reports on them, supporting and encouraging, includes those guilty of corruption and ensuring the mandatory extradition of members of an organized criminal structure at the international level, etc.¹

Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. 402-I "on protection of journalistic activities" adopted on April 24, 1997² Article 3 states that a journalist is a person who carries out activities related to the collection, analysis, Editing, preparation and distribution of messages and materials for the media on the basis of labor or other contractual relations. According to Article 9 of this

¹ Prevention of corruption offenses: a study guide / I. Ismailov and others. - T.: Mia Academy of the Republic of Uzbekistan, 2017. – 51 p.

² National database of legislative acts of the Republic of Uzbekistan, 19.04.2018., 03/18/476/1087-issue.

law, a journalist has the right to collect information and conduct an investigation. The journalist is able to disseminate the results of his investigations through the media, providing them unnecessarily to government bodies, self-government bodies of citizens, public associations, enterprises, institutions, organizations and officials. During the period of journalistic investigation, the materials and documents obtained by him cannot be withdrawn or examined.

On June 27, 2017, on the occasion of the holiday of the day of the press and media workers, on the greeting of the president of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev to the press and media staff, " the realization of the noble desires of our country, boldly raising various obstacles that are porous on this path, such as bureaucracy, indifference, restraint, corruption, and the formation of uncompromising public opinion journalists I consider a real journalist."- noted.³

According to Paragraph 4 of the state Anti-Corruption Program for 2019-2020, approved by the decree of the president of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated May 27, 2019 of PF-5729"on measures to further improve the Anti-Corruption System in the Republic of Uzbekistan", the introduction of the discipline" anti-corruption journalist investigation " into the training programs.⁴

It is known from the history of the Press that most of them were associated with violations. Since then, it has been customary to put a column in articles called "journalistic inquiry". Journalistic inquiry in the Uzbek press developed only in the first 10-15 years of independence. Although censorship was lifted in Uzbekistan, internal censorship has intensified dramatically since 2005 in high-ranking administrators and editors-in-chief. Critical, analytical articles, journalistic inquiry in the press gradually decreased. When journalists were wary of leaders when publishing articles on acute topics, it was they who bypassed the problems. Only from 2017 our press came to life again. After the criticism of our President Shavkat Mirziyoyev, who, like all spheres, made representatives of the media, topical topics were raised in the genre of journalistic inquiry. Until that moment, the realities that remain behind the scenes began to surface.⁵

President Of The Republic Of Uzbekistan Sh.Mirziyoyev created the most favorable conditions for the activities of the media, to establish a quality dialogue between the state and society, to provide the population with quick, impartial and complete information about the goals, objectives and results of reforms, to increase the transparency of the activities of state and economic management bodies, local government bodies, as well as, in order to radically improve their interaction with the public and the effectiveness of Information Services, the decision of June 27, 2019 "on additional measures to ensure the independence of the media

³ <http://uza.uz/oz/politics/matbuot-va-ommaviy-axborot-vositalari-xodimlariga-27-06-2017>

⁴ National database of legislative information, 29.05.2019., 06/19/5729/3199-San, 20.07.2019 y., 06/19/5769/3450-SEC

⁵ "Where are the regulatory limits of journalistic inquiry?" M.Abidov, uza.uz/05.02.2018 year.

and the development of Information Services activities of government bodies and organizations" was adopted.⁶

Conducting a journalistic investigation requires great hard work and willpower from this journalist. Journalistic investigation is fundamentally different from Investigation, inquiry and preliminary investigation up to the investigation specified in the criminal-prosecutorial code of the Republic of Uzbekistan. If a journalist is required to conduct a journalistic investigation of crimes related to corruption, then he should pay attention to the following. In particular, each journalistic investigation begins with the fact that he receives a message about some event. This message can be known as a result of a conversation with Internet sites, by cell phone or directly with individuals. A journalist cannot sit in one place and perform his duty of Service. It constantly collects direct or indirect information in the process of monitoring, searching for social networks or direct realities, participating in ceremonies and events of various state and non-state organizations, bodies and institutions, as well as citizens. Sometimes messages can be given by sources, sometimes by businessmen in the private sector, entrepreneurs or employees of government agencies. Alternatively, service documents belonging to them may also fall directly into the hands of a journalist. The purpose of a journalist is not to discredit or embarrass someone in public, but rather to add one's own charm in ensuring social justice and mastery of the law in society. A journalist who decides for himself to carry out a journalistic investigation of corruption crimes must be patriotic, selfless, responsible, honest, hardworking and fearless. Because when conducting a journalistic investigation of such crimes, officials in the domain of corruption can be affected by various obstacles, threats, intimidation, or by adverse offers such as an attempt to buy the case in the event of a raid.

Any journalistic inquiry consists of the following steps⁷:

- plan of activities to be carried out;
- collection and processing of initial information;
- bringing information into one system;
- formation of sources of proof;
- get an interview;
- legal examination;
- preparation of documents.

So, the journalist chooses a topic based on the message received before conducting the investigation and develops a plan for checking this topic. The plan should determine the sequence of work to be carried out, the list of questions and the finding of witnesses in this case.

⁶ National database of legislative acts of the Republic of Uzbekistan, 28.06.2019.

⁷ Methodology provedeniya journalist Vogo rassledovaniya. <http://evartist.narod.ru/text14/61>.

For example, upon receiving a message that bribery is allowed by officials at the entry of citizens into work in a particular enterprise or office, the journalist should plan to clarify in the first place the persons who suffered from bribery, those with whom he received money or was going to do so, such as how much bribery they require to hire for. It should collect evidence related to this issue, that is, a receipt, power of Attorney, account numbers, pictures, audio and video recordings related to this issue.

In the case when a journalist receives reliable news from sources that officials are preparing for a crime of bribery, he must promptly report it to law enforcement agencies.

Article 327 of the Criminal Procedure Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan states that "messages about a particular crime in the press, radio and television, documentary films, as well as in letters addressed to the media, but not published, are the reason for initiating a criminal case. The media, as well as the authors of this message, who published or sent the criminal notice to the relevant places, are obliged to provide documents at their disposal and other materials confirming the message, according to the request of the inquiry officer, investigator, prosecutor or court" - it is said.⁸

The journalist must constantly monitor the media and social networks of the Internet, always be aware of the realities around him, in particular, through advertisements given through newspapers and magazines, various serious crimes can be unleashed.

One of the important aspects of journalists is that they constantly walk within the masses. The journalist must know how to listen to his interlocutor and take note of all the messages he gives with attention. Sometimes trivial rumors walking among people are the reason for the detection of serious or extremely serious crimes.

When conducting a journalistic investigation, both the information and the behavior of the person giving the information must be carefully investigated. First of all, it is necessary to distinguish, is this information given by a person who is not familiar with it in advance, or is it given by a source that constantly provides information? For what purpose is the information given? The answer to these questions is important. Because sometimes people with unclean intentions try to use the hands of journalists in order to discredit someone or take revenge on someone, providing false evidence or fabricated information⁹.

Also, Article 15 of the law of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. 402-I "on the protection of journalistic activities"¹⁰, adopted on April 24, 1997, established the responsibility of the journalist. According to him, the journalist is responsible for the messages he prepares and disseminates, in the manner prescribed by law, so that the materials are truthful.

⁸ Codes of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Publishing House "justice" under the Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Uzbekistan, 2016., <https://www.lex.uz/docs/111460#255410>

⁹ Anticorruption journalists' investigations on regional saytax (Chast 1). Nauchnaya statya Tertichnyy A. A., e-mail: tertaa@yandex.ru.

¹⁰ . National database of legislative acts of the Republic of Uzbekistan, 19.04.2018., 03/18/476/1087-issue.

The Criminal Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan provides for libel and insult through the media, as well as criminal liability for discrediting a competitor. Articles 139, 140 and 192 of the Criminal Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

One of the important issues in journalistic investigation is to obtain the main interview on the case from that person, to whom the investigation is being carried out. He has the right not to give interviews, which the journalist emphasizes in his article or letters on the results of the investigation that he refused to interview him. This in itself leads to an increase in even more suspicion on the part of society towards the person being examined and to believe in the truthfulness of the journalistic investigation.

After the conclusion of the journalistic investigation of crimes related to corruption, the journalist should conduct an examination from a newspaper, magazine or a lawyer of a broadcasting company together with the collected documents (photo, audio, video recording, copies of Service documents). After that, the collected article should be published in the press, or the prepared TV show should be made known to the general public on television.

Based on the above, the following are offered:

1. To establish a deeper study of legal knowledge of administrative, criminal and legal knowledge in order to further improve journalistic investigations by journalists;
2. Organization of advanced training in developed countries in order to ensure the study of the experience of foreign countries when conducting journalistic investigations;
3. To ensure that journalistic investigations on crimes related to corruption are carried out on a regular basis and that they demonstrate this process through the broadcasting company of the Republic of Uzbekistan;
4. Amendments and additions to the current legislation to expand the powers of journalists to carry out activities such as the fight against crime and journalistic investigation in obtaining it.

In conclusion, journalistic investigation of corruption crimes is not the type of activity that can be solved in one day. Journalistic investigation is a direction in the genre in which journalism requires a lot of work and research. The careful and careful correct conduct of journalistic investigation within the framework of the law will add to the reputation of the journalist and the press in which he works (image) in society, the further increase in the number of newspapers and magazines to be published, and his significant contribution to ensuring that persons who committed corruption crimes respond before the law.

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