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## PROFESSIONAL ETHICS OF THE RELIGIOUS JOURNALIST

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Sagidullaev Sharap Rashidovich

1st Year Master Student of Karakalpak State University Named After Berdakh, Uzbekistan

### ABSTRACT

As we all know, the role of journalists in providing information to people is incomparable. Journalists work in accordance with their professional ethics. The professional ethics of journalists includes the practice of values such as responsibility for the profession, timely performance, honesty, stability, character, justice, intelligence. These are the same feelings for religious journalists. Paying deeper attention to the same issue, that is, analyzing the professional ethics of religious journalists, is the main goal of this article. According to the results of the research, religious journalists' regular observance of their professional ethics plays an important role in ensuring the peace of this country and the harmony of nations.

### KEYWORDS

Professional activity, etiquette, ethics, religion, journalism, journalist, manners, values, standards.

### INTRODUCTION

Each type of human professional activity corresponds to certain types of professional ethics, which have their own characteristics. Ethics considers the moral qualities of a person without taking into account the mental mechanisms that stimulate the emergence of these qualities. The study of ethics shows the diversity

and versatility of professional ethical relations, ethical norms. Professional ethics means standards and values that improve the development of professional activity, representing the rules of professional ethics. It is responsible for setting the ethical guidelines that should be followed in the work environment. These

guidelines are based on the universal values that humanity has. Professional ethics is important for anyone who wants to work because it implies the practice of values such as responsibility, punctuality, honesty, stability, character, justice, intelligence [6, 46].

Journalist's professional ethics is a code of ethics for journalists, which defines certain values and behaviors that should guide their behavior.

The requirements for the profession of a journalist include:

Higher education;  
knowledge of communication psychology;  
foreign languages;  
self-control;  
speech culture;  
the ability to think imaginatively;  
efficiency;  
interest.

The journalist is fully aware that his work to ensure freedom of speech and information is his duty to the society and that his materials should serve the interests of the society. The journalists' works based on the current laws of Uzbekistan and international

legal norms, create an environment of social responsibility in the media space, make a worthy contribution to the creation and strengthening of the self-management system in the field, the journalist's reputation and protect attention.

The journalist should create a free space for citizens to collect, prepare, and distribute information, as well as for citizens to express their opinions. The primary requirement in religious-educational television programs is to check the reliability of information. Commenting on religious-educational information should not affect inter-religious relations, should not mislead the purpose by pretending to raise an eyebrow, and religious-educational programs should not aim to control people at all.

International documents based on the professional ethics of journalists include:

- Universal Declaration of Human Rights of the United Nations (a journalist must not violate human rights).
- Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (UN).
- The UNESCO Act is a declaration of basic principles regarding the contribution of mass media to the development of peace and international understanding.
- European Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms.

Based on these documents, in 1997, the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan on the Protection of Journalistic Activity was adopted [1].

Article 71 of the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan on the Protection of Journalism is called the rules of professional ethics of journalists, and in this article:

Professional ethics of journalists consists of a set of rules that determine the requirements for the journalist's personality and behavior while performing the tasks related to his profession. The rules of professional ethics of journalists are determined by associations of journalists and mass media.



The functions of a journalist's professional ethics are divided into three areas:

positive function (describing the limits of moral behavior through facts, actions and their analysis);

regulatory function (critical analysis of social ethics with the analysis and justification of the need to have any standards of behavior of the society);

evaluation function (showing morally positive and negative examples) [3].

Professionals in the field of journalism should work on the basis of values such as truth, accuracy in presenting information, respect for the principles of democracy, pluralism and tolerance. Professional ethics of religious journalists are based on these principles.

The main principles of journalistic professional ethics are as follows:

1. Social responsibility - willingness to be responsible and accountable to society for information signed with the author's name.

2. Objectivity and truth - the information provided by the journalist must be true, accurate, comprehensive and represent the interests of all parties.
3. Conscientiousness is a careful examination of the facts, their accurate reproduction.
4. Honesty - not using one's official position for personal gain, keeping information sources confidential.
5. Respect for the honor and dignity of the person consists in not disseminating unverified information, as well as prohibiting invasion of privacy.
6. Professional solidarity consists in caring for the reputation of the profession, respecting the trust of colleagues and listeners.

Accountability is an integral part when it comes to the professional ethics of religious journalists, as it allows everyone to create their work in a fair and professional manner [7, 10].

There are at least three key factors in the professional practice of religious journalists: objectivity, accuracy, and honesty. Many rely on information based on "impartiality" or "independence" to describe events. Impartiality means that reporting should not favor one political party, religion, nation or ethnic group to the detriment of another. This allows religious journalists to fairly report on the policies and statements of the parties and to include comments that one party or

group may make against another. But the main thing is that the journalist should not directly express his opinion or express his personal political preferences. Balanced journalism ensures a clear distinction between fact and opinion.

Every journalistic ethic emphasizes the need for accuracy. The desire to "do it right" will always increase speed. For a journalist, writing skills are the ability to present information clearly, concisely, and effectively. It must be based on solid evidence. Thus, a reporter must know how and where to find reliable information. This means having good observation skills, good listening skills, good background knowledge and above all, good communication skills.

A religious journalist is fair to people, honest both in gathering information and in presenting it. Listeners have the right to know what the article or program will be about, how their participation is expected, whether the radio or television interview is live, or how it can be edited. They also have the right to know if they are being videotaped and, if so, to request some changes. But honesty must remain the most important attitude in the relationship between the parties and in the presentation of the story. Religious journalists should follow the following ethical standards in their professional activities: [2].

- Care should be taken when mentioning racial, ethnic, national, religious or regional affiliation



in materials, as careless use of these characteristics may create negative stereotypes against the group and increase tensions in the community.

- Race, ethnicity, nationality, religion, or region should not be a sufficient explanation for illegal behavior.
- Sticking to the facts, avoiding generalizations and assumptions, clearly distinguishing facts from evaluative judgments.
- Refrain from any interpretation, biased language and incitement of enmity.
- Inform the audience, not manipulate opinions or repeat unbiased assumptions.
- Allow the audience to objectively present different points of view and draw their own conclusions based on the facts.

- Always refer to competent experts for opinion and include additional facts in the form of background information and circumstances so that the public can fully understand the issue.
- Before distributing material, consult with experts to reduce legal risks.

Violations of journalistic ethics are common in everyday life. Some norms of codes may be mandatory, some may be controversial, some may be violated. These standards are not restrictive, but help to make objective decisions. They define the territory of free creative space. If a journalist goes out of bounds, he will have a tense relationship with the source of information, audience, colleagues. In addition, morals are a defense in the absence of laws.



In practice, the positions of the codes are broken for several reasons. Many moral codes have been adopted for a long time and now they do not correspond to the realities of life. Second, the situations are complex and uncertain. And they don't get any easier over time.

There are four groups of disorders:

- Journalist and audience (for example, following sensationalism, publishes news that causes unnecessary panic).

- Media worker and source of information (fraudulent acquisition of information, publication without proof of legality).
- The hero of the journalist and publication (for their beautiful design, they hint at national identity, create stereotypes about peoples with the action of one person).
- Media worker and profession (looks bad during the experiment, is shown in an inappropriate way in public).

It is important to adhere to journalistic ethics in order to preserve one's reputation and the reputation of the entire professional community. They can be violated, only in cases of extreme necessity, and can be ignored if the media worker is acting in the public interest.

Conclusion. Based on the above information about the professional ethics of a religious journalist, it can be concluded that when it comes to the professional ethics of religious journalists, responsibility is an integral part, because it gives everyone the opportunity to create their work in a fair and professional manner. In addition, religious journalists must have norms such as honesty and accuracy. It is important that religious journalists do not violate the

rules of ethics in any case that is in order to protect one's reputation as well as the reputation of the entire professional community, it is crucial to uphold journalistic ethics. Only in the direst circumstances are they violated, and if the media professional is acting in the public interest, they may be disregarded.

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