



**CHARACTERISTICS OF JOURNALISTIC ACTIVITY IN EMERGENCIES  
AND SITUATIONS**

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A B S T R A C T	K E Y W O R D S
<p>An emergency situation is a situation that can lead to the death of people, damage to people's health or the environment, great material damage to people's life and its disruption in a certain area. it is a situation caused by an accident, disaster, natural disaster, epidemics, epizootics.</p>	<p>Emergency situation, state of emergency, area, disaster, disaster, natural disasters: landslide, flood, strong wind, fire, drought, landslide, avalanche, rain work, technogen, "Vaziyat" newspaper, "Muhofaza+" magazine</p>

**Introduction**

Emergency situations - borders of territories, their elimination works, are determined by the leaders depending on the spread of the consequences of emergency situations (damaging factors).

Natural disasters are disasters that occur outside of human consciousness and activity, and their rapid or slow occurrences cause the disruption of moderate living and working conditions for people, the death of people, and the destruction of agricultural animals and material wealth. are events that end with extinction. Natural disasters: landslides, floods, strong winds, fires, droughts, landslides, avalanches, rains.

Knowing how to act in emergencies, situations and situations also plays an important role in military journalism.

In the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated August 20, 1999 "On Protection of Population and Territories from Natural and Man-made Situations" the concept of an emergency situation is defined as follows: An accident, disaster, dangerous natural phenomenon, natural or other disaster that may cause or cause damage to the natural environment, cause serious material losses, and disrupt people's living conditions in a specific area ". Knowing how to act in emergencies, situations and situations also plays an important role in military journalism.

**In "Vaziyat" newspaper and "Muhofaza+" magazine:**

- the essence of regulatory legal documents related to the field and the measures being implemented on their implementation;
- activity of structural structures of the Ministry of Emergency Situations;
- activities of lifeguards;
- fire safety service activity;
- practical training sessions in cooperation;

- preventive measures in the system;
- spiritual and educational events are widely covered.

Such a process related to the convergence of journalistic materials leads to the further expansion of the audience of publications and sites specializing in military journalism directly and indirectly in the media space, the specialization of journalists in the preparation of material for newspapers, online publications, television, and information services, during the delivery of information, their creative, serves the formation of journalistic and organizational qualities, radical renewal of mass media activities.

Knowing how to act in emergencies, situations and situations also plays an important role in military journalism.

In such a situation, i.e. an emergency, the question arises as to how a journalist, especially a military journalist, should behave, receive and transmit information in order to prevent it. First of all, the answer to the question can be found in the mentioned law. That is, the primary factor for a journalist to receive information is to know the regulatory and legal bases in our country in this regard, that is, to know their rights.

In Article 4 of the aforementioned law, among the main principles of protection of the population and territories from emergency situations, such principles as transparency and timely and reliable provision of information are given.

Also, as defined in Article 5 of the law, information in the field of emergency protection:

"Information in the field of protection of the population and territories from emergency situations will be public, unless otherwise provided by law.

Concealment of information in the field of protection of the population and territories from emergency situations by officials, failure to provide it on time or knowingly providing false information will cause them to be held accountable in accordance with the law.

The procedure for providing information in the field of emergency protection is determined by legal documents.

The secondary factor is the journalist's understanding of how emergency situations are classified and how they differ from each other. Therefore, it is appropriate to dwell on the emergency situation of natural, ecological and man-made nature.

First of all, we will consider the explanation of man-made, natural and ecological emergency situations based on this normative document<sup>3</sup>.

## **Man-made emergencies**

### **1. Transport accidents and crashes:**

- air accidents that lead to the death of crew members and passengers, complete disintegration or severe damage of aircraft, and search and rescue operations;
- toxic, causing fire, explosion, disruption of rolling stock and death of railway employees, people on railway platforms, station buildings and city buildings in the area of the accident, as well as having a strong effect on transported goods Accidents and accidents (rollovers) in railway transport that led to the poisoning of the area adjacent to the place of the accident with substances (KTKZM);
- crashes and accidents of automobile transport, including road traffic accidents, which cause explosions, fires, disintegration of vehicles, manifestation of harmful properties of transported hazardous substances, and death (injury, poisoning) of people;

- accidents, accidents, fires in metro stations and tunnels, which led to the death, injury and poisoning of people, breakdown of metro trains;
- accidents in main pipelines that cause gas, oil and oil products (in the event of an accident) to erupt, open oil and gas fountains to burn.

## **2. Accidents at chemically dangerous facilities:**

from permissible limit concentrations to the extent that they can cause or lead to the release of toxic substances (in the event of an accident) that have a strong impact on the environment, and damaging factors can cause a lot of damage to people, animals and plants accidents, fires and explosions in chemically dangerous facilities, which cause a large amount to deviate from the sanitary protection zone.

## **3. Accidents in objects with a risk of fire and explosion:**

in the facilities where explosive, easily flammable and other fire-hazardous substances and materials are used or stored in the technological process, to mechanical and thermal injuries, poisoning and death of people, to the destruction of the main production funds, production in emergency areas accidents, fires and explosions that cause disruption of the cycle and people's life; associated with gas and dust explosions in coal mines and the mining industry that cause injury, poisoning and death and require search and rescue operations and the use of special respiratory protection equipment and devices accidents, fires and rockfalls.

## **4. Accidents in energy and utility systems:**

in hydropower plants, GRES, TES, district heating centers, electric networks, steam boiler devices, compressor and gas distribution stations, which caused industrial and agricultural consumers to be without energy supply due to an accident and disrupt the life of the population, and accidents and fires at other energy supply facilities;

accidents in gas pipelines, water supply facilities, water pipelines, sewerage and other communal facilities that lead to disruption of life activities and health hazards of the population;

accidents at gas treatment facilities, biological and other treatment facilities that caused contamination of the atmosphere, soil, underground and surface water with harmful substances in concentrations that pose a threat to human health.

5. Schools, hospitals, cinemas and other social facilities that are related to the death of people and require emergency rescue operations and emergency medical assistance to the victims. , as well as sudden destruction of structures of buildings in the housing sector, fires, gas explosions and other incidents.

6. Accidents related to the use or storage of radioactive and other dangerous and environmentally harmful substances:

accidents at objects using radioactive substances in the technological process, which resulted in the high level of radioactivity resulting from the discharge outside the sanitary-protection zone, which caused the radiation of people in a higher than permissible amount; accidents during transportation of radioactive materials;

accidents (explosions) in radioactive waste collectors, landfills, waste collectors, and places where toxic substances are buried, which pose a threat to the environment and human health;

loss of radioisotope items;

situations related to the release or loss of biological agents into the environment in scientific-research and other institutions that prepare, store and transport biological agents and preparations derived from them.

## **7. Hydraulic accidents and accidents:**

Disruptions in water reservoirs, rivers and canals, caused by the overflow of water from lakes in the high mountains, and caused the death of people in flooded areas, the disruption of the work of industrial and agricultural facilities, the life of the population, and urgent 'catastrophic floods requiring mitigation measures.

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