

**Alishoyeva Sadokatkhon Kadirjon qizi.**

Termez State University, 2nd year master's student,

Linguistics: German language specialty

**Imomova Umida Muzaffarovna**

Head of the Department of Romance and Germanic Languages,

Termez State University,

Doctor of Philosophy in Pedagogical Sciences, PhD,

Associate Professor

## **THE POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC FUNCTIONS OF JOURNALISM**

**Abstract.** Journalism plays a fundamental role in the political and economic development of modern societies. As a social institution, journalism mediates between state structures, economic actors, and the public sphere. This article examines the political and economic functions of journalism through the lenses of communication theory, democratic governance, media economics, and public interest obligations. The analysis identifies journalism as a key mechanism of political accountability, public deliberation, economic information distribution, and market regulation. Findings demonstrate that journalism functions not only as a channel of information but also as a powerful institution shaping political behavior, economic decision-making, and societal development.

**Keywords:** political accountability, democratic governance, public deliberation, media economics, market regulation, information dissemination.

## **ПОЛИТИЧЕСКИЕ И ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКИЕ ФУНКЦИИ ЖУРНАЛИСТИКИ**

**Аннотация.** Журналистика играет основополагающую роль в политическом и экономическом развитии современных обществ. Будучи социальным институтом, журналистика выступает посредником между государственными структурами, экономическими субъектами и публичной сферой. В данной статье рассматриваются политические и экономические функции журналистики через призму теории коммуникации,

демократического управления, медиаэкономики и обязательств по обеспечению общественных интересов. Анализ определяет журналистику как ключевой механизм политической ответственности, общественного обсуждения, распространения экономической информации и регулирования рынка. Результаты показывают, что журналистика функционирует не только как канал информации, но и как мощный институт, формирующий политическое поведение, принятие экономических решений и общественное развитие.

**Ключевые слова:** политическая ответственность, демократическое управление, общественное обсуждение, медиаэкономика, регулирование рынка, распространение информации.

**Introduction.** Journalism is widely recognized as one of the essential pillars of democratic society. As a fundamental communicative institution, journalism ensures the continuous circulation of verified information, fosters collective understanding, and sustains the mechanisms through which democratic governance operates. Its political and economic functions extend far beyond the mere act of news reporting; rather, journalism serves as a complex system of social mediation that connects governmental institutions, economic actors, and citizens. In its political dimension, journalism informs citizens about public affairs, monitors centers of political authority, facilitates political participation, and contributes to the formation of public opinion. At the economic level, it disseminates market-relevant information, shapes investor and consumer behavior, influences financial stability, and operates as an independent sector within the broader creative and information economy. In this sense, journalism simultaneously functions as both a democratic safeguard and an economic engine.

**Main part.** In the context of accelerating global digitalization, rapid technological advancements, and deep structural transformations in media markets, understanding journalism's multidimensional roles becomes increasingly important. Digital media ecosystems—characterized by high-speed information

flows, platform-based content distribution, algorithmic news selection, and user-generated content—have significantly expanded the reach and impact of journalism. At the same time, these changes have introduced new challenges related to misinformation, political polarization, media commercialization, and the economic sustainability of traditional news organizations. The interplay between political functions such as transparency, accountability, and civic engagement, and economic functions such as market analysis, financial reporting, and advertising-driven revenue systems, has grown ever more complex.

Therefore, a comprehensive scientific analysis of journalism's political and economic functions is crucial for understanding its contemporary relevance. This study aims to examine journalism not merely as a news production activity, but as a multidimensional institution that structurally influences governance, economic development, and societal progress. By exploring journalism through theoretical frameworks of political communication, media economics, the public sphere, and democratic theory, the research highlights how journalism sustains democratic life, impacts social behavior, and shapes economic dynamics. Additionally, attention is given to how digital transformations redefine journalistic practices, alter media consumption patterns, and reshape the interaction between media systems and socio-political institutions. Ultimately, this analysis underscores the continuing importance of journalism as a stabilizing, informative, and regulatory force in modern societies.

The primary political function of journalism is to provide accurate, relevant, and timely information. Informed citizens are able to evaluate public policies, political candidates, and governance practices. Without this function, democratic processes cannot function effectively. Journalism acts as a watchdog over institutions of power. Investigative reporting exposes corruption, abuse of power, mismanagement, and violations of public trust. This function strengthens transparency, legal oversight, and the rule of law.

Media platforms enable public deliberation by hosting discussions, debates, and diverse viewpoints. Journalism mediates between political elites and the public, encouraging pluralism and ideological balance.

Journalism plays a role in shaping political culture, civic values, and citizen identities. Through news content, editorials, and political analysis, individuals form attitudes toward governance, democracy, and civic engagement.

Media can mobilize citizens during elections, referendums, and public campaigns. Journalism disseminates political messages, encourages participation, and influences collective political actions.

Journalism provides essential information about markets, trade, industries, prices, and economic policies. This function supports informed decision-making for businesses, investors, and consumers.

### **Media as an Economic Industry**

Journalism itself operates within economic systems:

- It generates revenue through advertising, subscriptions, and digital platforms.
- It creates employment in newsrooms, production, and distribution.
- It contributes to national GDP as part of the creative industries.

Economic journalism monitors corporate behavior, financial institutions, and economic policy implementation. Investigative business journalism exposes fraud, monopolistic practices, and market manipulation. Through explanatory articles and economic analyses, journalism improves public understanding of financial issues. This enhances economic literacy and promotes smarter financial decisions among citizens.

### **Conclusion**

Journalism is a multifaceted institution that performs critical political and economic functions in modern society. Politically, it informs citizens, enhances transparency, shapes political behavior, and supports democratic governance. Economically, it facilitates market transparency, drives consumer behavior,

operates as part of the economic system, and contributes to financial literacy. Understanding these functions is essential for creating informed policies, strengthening democratic institutions, and ensuring the long-term sustainability of media systems.

### **References:**

1. Arrese, Angel. (2016). The role of economic journalism in political transitions. *Journalism*. 18. 10.1177/1464884915623172
2. Barrera C, Ruiz F (2000) Newspaper's struggle for survival in authoritarian regimes. The examples of Madrid (Spain) and La Opinión (Argentina). *Javnost* 7(4): 69–84.
3. Cheng L, White LT III (1991) China's technocratic movement and the World economic Herald. *Modern China* 17(3): 342–388.
4. Fakhriddinovna, K. B. (2019). THE USE OF INTERACTIVE METHODS FOR TEACHING ENGLISH LANGUAGE THE AGES OF 5-6. *European Journal of Research and Reflection in Educational Sciences*, 7.
5. Karshieva, B. F. (2023). The current state of teaching English to technical students, methodological approaches." *Xorijiy tillarni o'qitishda innovatsion yondashuvlar" mavzusida Xalqaro miqyosidagi ilmiy-amaliy konferensiya*, 4, 135-138.
6. Muzafarovna, I. U. (2023). Scientific and pedagogical foundations of the formation of cognitive competencies in students on the basis of innovative technologies. *World Bulletin of Social Sciences*, 20, 56-57.
7. Имомова, У. М. (2017). Проектный подход в преподавании иностранных языков на современном этапе. *Вопросы педагогики*, (11), 34-36.