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Оглавление

Секция «Актуальные проблемы современности»	9
Азаренко А. Н. Should the younger generation fear Genetically Modified products?	9
Агапитова В. О., Андреева А. А. Human as the main problem of modernity ..	12
Артеменко Е. А., Карелова Е. А. The interdependence of exports and imports between the Russian Federation and the USA and its impact on the development of the countries' economies	14
Архипов С. В. Эстетика красоты и уродства в альбоме Мирона «Охххутирон» Фёдорова «Красота и уродство»	18
Афанасьев Н. А., Шабанова В. А. The economic method of stimulation	22
Ачох Д. А. Особенности использования мнемотехнических средств при изучении английского языка	25
Бархо А. М. Conflict behavior as an innate human quality and its possible consequences	29
Будилина Д. Р. The fourth industrial revolution	32
Валюкевич Е. Ю. The role of the media in confronting terrorism	35
Вахидова В. П., Дернова А. С. Comparison of marriage arrangements in the USA and Japan	39
Виноградов А. В. Язык и речь с точки зрения информатики	43
Водяницкая С. И. Development of small business in Russia	46
Гончар А. С. Positive externalities of gender equality in the labor market ..	52
Гритченко С. Н., Павлович Д. М. Why can't tolerance be tolerated anymore?	56
Гришин В. В. SIEM as the essential tool for monitoring enterprise activities ..	59
Демченкова М. А. Modern approaches and the evolution of the quality of information products and services in the Moscow region	65
Денискина В. Э. The Global Problem of Economic Backwardness	74
Долгова М. С. Features of the Mechanism for Ensuring Economic Security of higher education	77
Евтушенко В. К., Нечитаев В. А., Прилюбченко В. А. Геополитические изменения и их влияние на финансовый рынок России	80
Жогло А. П., Ломатова Е. А. Aspects of law in Russia and the USA	85
Зубарева Т. Д. Основные правила успешных деловых коммуникаций	88
Иванова А. С., Сахарук С. С. The «Cancel culture» must be cancelled	93
Ивочкина П. С. Probleme von Nord Stream 2	98
Иночкина В. В. The impact of sanctions on Russian customs in 2022	101

Валюкевич Е. Ю.

The role of the media in confronting terrorism

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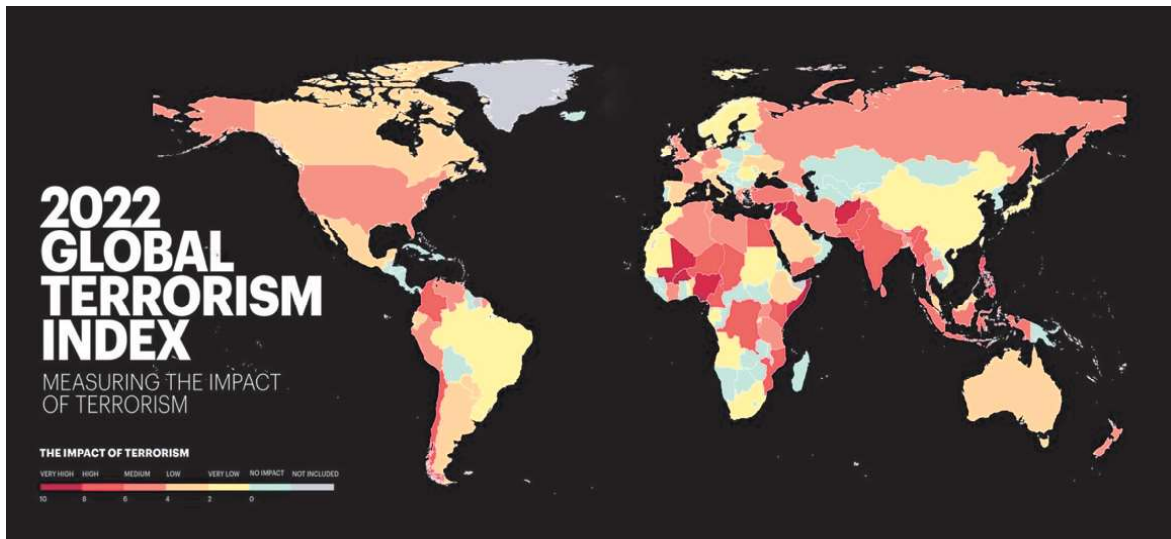
The article deals with the coverage of the problem of terrorism in the modern media. The importance of mass media and the nature of terrorism are considered, the global terrorism index is given. The main issues on messages of terrorism are highlighted. The negative consequences of covering terrorist activities are analyzed. Measures for regulatory and legal support for combating it are proposed.

Keywords: terrorism, moral, media, information war.

The mass media has always played a huge role in our society. At present, due to the digitalization of society, more and more new sources of information are emerging. Newspapers, radio, television are being replaced by social networks and news feeds. Undoubtedly, they influence the consciousness of the world community and, as it is known, they all receive different reactions from all over the world due to differences in the way of thinking of each person, differences in the attitude to decision-making, everyday social relations, and cultural differences of states [2].

Today, people all over the world can see and find out what is happening in various parts of the world and sometimes it is not as pleasant as we would like it to be. Unfortunately, the 20th century, the 21st century continues to be full of military conflicts and terrorist attacks: War in Afghanistan, 9/11, Beslan school siege, Moscow Metro bombing, November 2015 Paris attacks, 2016 Berlin truck attack, 2017 Saint Petersburg Metro bombing, Israel-Palestine crisis, and many others [3].

Terrorism is the sustained, clandestine use of violence, including murder, kidnapping, hijacking, and bombings, to achieve a political purpose. In a broad sense terrorism is a generic term for all kinds of political violence, especially as manifested in revolutionary and guerrilla wars. The intensity of terrorist activity varies significantly in different periods of the development of society but today it has quite high indicators.



Picture 1. Global Terrorism Index 2022 [5]

Modern mass media in order to ensure the circulation of information and the request of the audience must cover terrorist attacks. In fact, reports of terrorism in the media can be divided into several groups:

- Urgent reports of terrorist attacks that have occurred. These texts contain not only the information. Some of the materials are consciously written using methods of attracting attention (novelty, sensationalism, appeal to universal human experience).

- Reports on the consequences of the terrorist attacks on the health of the victims, investigations, and detentions of those involved. As a rule, such materials are relevant for about a month after the terrorist attack, and then the frequency of their release gradually decreases, then the topic is closed completely. Journalists write about particularly resonant events remembering the victims and tracking the fate of the survivors. On the one hand, such contents do not allow you to forget about the tragedy and leave people alone with their grief, on the other hand, they cause severe psychological trauma: primarily to emotional people reading the media and passing events through themselves, sympathizing with the heroes of the material, secondarily to the victims and their relatives.

- Reports on measures to prevent terrorist attacks and the work of special services. Such media texts are a kind of reports to society about the work done and about the guarantees of security. They become a counterbalance to the materials far exceeding them in terms of the number of terrorist attacks committed, investigated, and being prepared, causing feelings of panic in society, distrust of the government, which unable to protect people. At the same time, an excessive number of messages about such actions can lead to the opposite effect.

- Reports of alleged terrorists and incidents called terrorist attacks by the media. Such mentions cause the effect of «neutrality», which brings chaos

to society's understanding of the very concept of «terrorism» i.e., the word «terror» is mentioned only in the title and serves to attract the readers' attention.

- Opinions of experts and officials on the problem of terrorism.

- Messages posted on the Internet about calls to terrorism and extremism. Today this type of media texts is gaining popularity. There have also been many publications about lawsuits against netizens who posted appeals to terrorism and extremism on their social media pages.

- Reports about blocking messengers due to information security. After such statements, a resonant case was initiated to close messengers, in particular, because of their refusal to transfer encryption keys from user correspondence to the federal security service. However, social networks themselves actively check the content of community and user's pages, periodically closing those that call for violence [1].

The negative functions performed by the media when covering the actions of terrorists can be attributed to the following aspects: reporting on terrorist attacks has some information about the counter-action of the government, which can then serve as a source of information for terrorist organizations, which can harm the ongoing counter-terrorism operation; terrorists use the media for their own purposes: to whip up an atmosphere of fear, to recruit new members in their ranks, etc.; coverage of terrorist attacks can contribute to the spread of panic in society; when covering terrorist attacks, the media sometimes focus on showing the victims and the scale of the tragedy, rather than condemning the actions of terrorists; through the media, terrorists seek to put pressure on the government of one or more countries to make a political decision beneficial to them [3].

To develop guidelines in the coverage of terrorism, it is proposed to improve the system of legal support in relation to terrorism. Firstly, to establish laws on countering terrorism at the state level and ethical codes of the media, which include rules for the use of descriptive terms, genres, and subjects of stories, restricting access to some information; secondly, state regulation of media coverage of terrorist acts is necessary. It involves establishing principles that would guide journalists when covering terrorist attacks. These include accessibility, clarity, accuracy, entertainment, timeliness, correctness of information.

These installations are reflected in the relevant legislative acts of the Russian Federation. Especially, in the Federal Law «On Countering Extremist Activity», which provides warnings to the editorial office, as well as the termination of media activities. However, criminal liability is also provided for calls to carry out terrorist activities or public justification of terrorism, to which an individual who produces mass media, an editor-in-chief and a journalist can be brought. In accordance with the Criminal Code, Article 205.2, the penalty may be a fine (from 300 thousand up to 1 million rubles or in the amount of the convicted person's salary or other income for a period of three to five years) or imprisonment for a term of five to seven years with deprivation of the right to hold certain positions or be engaged

in certain activities for up to five years [4]. Keeping that in mind, journalists need to be extremely careful when expressing their opinion about the problems of terrorism.

After all, today the media is the most prompt and effective tool of influencing the mass consciousness and the sphere of countering terrorism. This is as dangerous as it is an effective weapon in an irreconcilable and uncompromising war imposed on humanity by the forces of international terrorism. Competent use of it can ensure great success. Therefore, the most important task of all subjects of information counteraction to terrorism and the journalistic community is to form a mechanism that ensures coverage of terrorist activities exclusively from negative positions, regardless of what they are trying to cover and disguise it with.

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