

Features of coverage of information about human rights in journalistic materials

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Abstract. Human rights journalism characterized by the fact that in such materials the author clearly states his position on a particular situation: he supports the human rights of those whose rights violated. However, the journalist accused of not adhering to the standard of balance. Nowadays, journalism writes little about social issues, because mostly journalists are looking for sensation and bright headlines. Advocacy journalism will help draw public attention to certain issues, engage the audience in public discussion, support or protest.

1. Introduction

According to media lawyer O Burmagin, it is not enough for a journalist to make a story or prepare an article. First, it is necessary to understand the topic, to find those responsible for a particular situation; it is desirable to find a solution to this situation, to involve experts to prepare their material. However, if nothing has changed since the release of the material, you need to act outside the air or your publication. Depending on the story, turn to those people who are able to influence situations [1].

Journalists working with human rights issues must be accurate, consistent, tolerant, and competent in legal, political, and socio-economic approaches and timing. The competence of human rights journalists determined by the ability to perform the following typical tasks:

- Inform about the state of human rights at the national and local levels.
- Show the lives of people whose rights systematically violated.
- Monitor the government's compliance with human rights responsibilities through the media.
- Promote knowledge of human rights.
- Combat discrimination and hate crimes.
- Publicize the assessments, conclusions, and recommendations of independent human rights institutions.
- Rebroadcast a person's "voice" from places of detention.
- Ensure transparency and publicity of national and local human rights mechanisms.

2. Materials and Methods

Experts of the Institute of Media, I Virtos, O Golub, I Kulyas, O Taranenko, K Shenderovsky and many others, study peculiarities of journalists work with human rights materials.

The human rights function of journalism is the participation of a journalist in the process of human rights protection. In our opinion, a human rights journalist should not only cover the facts dryly, but also

deeply investigate the situation, communicate with future heroes of their materials, their acquaintances, opponents, witnesses. The journalist is obliged to conduct his own independent investigation and find out whether there is a violation of human rights and if so - to collect as much evidence of violation. Only after such an investigation does a journalist have the moral right to disclose information. The most successful example of a journalist performing a human rights function is when his material took place, and it was thanks to the publication that the hero's rights restored.

Reputation and a desire to help community members are important criteria for journalists to participate in advocacy campaigns. Advocacy journalism projects are often not an important motive for career advancement, are not a source of income, but rather are a tool for achieving socially important goals. Advocacy media outlets are more independent, problem-oriented, and an important tool in promoting the public interest. Printed publications such as New Internationalist, National Review are examples of advocacy publications.

3. Results and Discussion

What is the situation in Ukraine? According to a study by human rights activist I. Virtos, there are not many media outlets in Ukraine that would cover human rights. Among them, ZMINA, Radio Svoboda, Hromadske, Hromadske TV, Ukrainska Pravda, Uhru. These publications regularly publish materials on human rights, which designed not just to inform, but also to really change the situation in society. For example, ZMINA is a human rights center, where all the news is devoted to this topic. Columns from experts on current topics also regularly published here. This publication traces the constant involvement of experts to investigate the topic, and ZMINA gives the floor to those whose rights have been violated.

So is Radio Liberty. This publication pays special attention to migrants and the military, analyzes their problems and tries to solve certain situations. In 2016, Public TV launched a series of documentaries, Discrimination, the first of which was entitled Overcoming Barriers. He talks about how people with disabilities live in Ukraine. In the same year, the publication's journalists presented the documentary "Like at Home", which tells about the people who became hostages of the conflict in Donbass, as well as about their attempts to start a new life in the capital.

The Institute of Mass Media conducted research and monitored online media according to a new comprehensive methodology for assessing professionalism and responsibility. The media were analyzed on the principle of which of the Ukrainian publications most adhere to professional standards. IMI derived an average level of compliance with the following indicators: professional standards, human rights, fakes and manipulation, jeans, the number of readers. In the ranking, the highest results were obtained by Liga, Ukrainska Pravda, Radio Svoboda, and Novoe Vremya.

We decided to investigate these media for the availability of human rights materials. Features of human rights materials include a description of an event related to the violation or protection of human rights, analysis of legal acts, facts of violation of the law, the activities of authorities, the position of an individual citizen or human rights organization, etc. By genre, the materials most often presented as an information message, report, article, analytical review, comments and interviews. In preparing them, the journalists of these online publications used various sources: their own information, reports from human rights activists, and reports from the press services or official structures. The nature of the publication depends on the audience of the publication

Interviews and stories of vulnerable people can often be found on Radio Liberty. For example, the material entitled "Ten thousand dollars - and your son will be released: the story of one life prisoner." Such materials show maximum adherence to journalistic standards and efforts to help members of vulnerable groups. Journalists give them the floor, try to understand the situation and involve human rights activists for expert comment. It can be concluded that Radio Liberty actively covers human rights issues and tries not just to inform, but also to change the situation.

The online publication Ukrainska Pravda actively publishes human rights materials. In the section "Ukrainian Truth. Life" every fifth publication is devoted to human rights issues. Journalists cover topics of vulnerable groups: Roma, people with disabilities, people living with HIV, etc. A striking example of materials on the site is the material about people with disabilities "Without taboos, or how people with

disabilities fight for the right to be parents." In this article, the journalist examines the problem of why relationships with partners, pregnancy planning, adoption of children, reproductive rights issues remain under great taboo for people with disabilities.

The first block of the material highlights the positions of women with disabilities on the topic of children. Then there are the comments of experts: the Presidential Commissioner for the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, the head of the Charitable Foundation. Next, the author of the text considers how this issue regulated in the state and gives practical advice. In our opinion, such materials are the most striking examples of human rights journalism. There are many materials on Ukrainian Pravda devoted to this topic. In "Frontline: How Key Communities Overcome the HIV Epidemic," the author examines stereotypes about people living with HIV, how communities work against discrimination and stigma, how communities fight for the right to medicine, and how adolescents unite in the world. The journalist involves various experts in the coverage of this issue. By the way, in the publication "Ukrainian Truth. Only one journalist does not form Life" human rights issues. As the monitoring of the site showed, 10 different human rights materials are covered by 5 different authors. Interestingly, the publication will even offer readers tests related to human rights issues. For example, "Test. Aren't you violating your child's rights?"

Ukrayinska Pravda carries out many human rights initiatives. For example, the project "Respect for Diversity". In eight articles, the authors Olena Kuryacha and Yulia Weber try to find answers to the following questions: "What is it like to be a FREE person". "What is it like to be a couple with a disability". "What is it like to be a transgender girl. "What is it like to be a Roma? « What is it like to be an immigrant from Donetsk ", " What is it like to be blind with epilepsy and mental disorder ", " What is it like to convert to Islam and wear the hijab " [1].

For human rights journalism, there is an obvious public need to inform the audience about the causes, consequences and ways to eliminate systemic human rights violations in Ukraine. For a human rights journalist, it is a socially significant skill to identify violations of human rights by the state and its institutions of power. In other words, the basic tasks of human rights journalism are to raise awareness of human rights, equality and non-discrimination, to increase the sensitivity of the media to the issues of minorities and vulnerable groups, and to adhere to ethical journalistic standards in human rights issues. Human rights, human rights protection mechanisms, civil and media control over the government's performance of human rights responsibilities are not separate media topics, but components of the modern journalistic process. Moreover, the involvement of a journalist, editorial office in national / local human rights protection mechanisms is an integral professional duty [2].

Thus, in Ukrainian journalism there are tendencies to cover human rights. There are publications that actively publish such materials; some do not touch on this topic at all. Mostly human rights topics covered in the genres of interviews, reports or analytical articles. Journalists must involve experts in the coverage of the topic, give the floor to vulnerable groups and try to help with their material.

Human rights journalism abroad began to develop much earlier than in Ukraine. For example, in America, human rights journalism became popular in the 19th century.

The Crisis, the official journal of the NAACP, founded in 1910. The magazine positions itself as a successor to advocacy journalism from Freedom's magazine, which began its activities in 1827 as the "first African-American newspaper published in the United States. Seldes and IF Kamin [3].

Socio-legal insecurity of many people has influenced the development of human rights journalism in many countries around the world. In particular, Ukrainian scholars state, "modern Ukrainian society cannot be imagined without a wide range of diverse, multifactorial social problems. Low quality of life and unemployment, violence and human trafficking, drug addiction and alcoholism, homelessness and the spread of HIV / AIDS, the spread of tuberculosis and the threatening mental health of the nation are the "baggage" with which our young country celebrated the 20th anniversary of its independence. . There is no universal or typical definition of social issues " [4, p. 240].

Advocacy journalism originated in America and Western Europe. However, the society of the countries had a different reaction. While in Europe, advocacy journalism has found its supporters among journalists and publishers, in America it regularly criticized by supporters of the traditional press. In

America, they actively opposed any alternative to objectivity and the acceptance of a one-sided journalist. After all, this perceived as propaganda, which is categorical of the basic values of the democratic press, such as justice and truthfulness.

According to the American sociologist M. Janowitz, advocacy journalism makes media representatives' active participants who speak on behalf of certain groups of the population. Journalists represent interests and motivated by the desire to eliminate imbalances in society. According to the sociologist, "advocacy journalism is the opposite of the" gatekeeper "model of professional journalism, guided by the ideals of objectivity and public service." [5].

According to K Shenderovsky, "people's social recovery depends on three conditions with the participation of the media: a correct diagnosis of social issues, the potential of social solidarity and the ability of each person to use information to develop independence in social decision-making." [4].

Advocacy journalism can act, as a stimulus for the audience, will be able to remove them from the comfort zone to provoke society to change. In other words, advocacy journalism transforms a person from a simple communicator of information into a motivator.

Human rights journalism is not only one of its most complex branches, which has a long history, but is also considered one of the most socially and politically responsible and relevant. According to A Marchenkov, the phenomenon of "social journalism" can give a new impetus to the interaction of human rights organizations and the media. He believes that in the media there is a standard line of headings: politics, business, secular life. Everything that is not invested in them, the editors, as usual, put on the block "society". Both Ukrainian and foreign media do this. [6]

Advocacy journalism is gaining momentum in the online media. Most people turn to websites and blogs that share their worldview to get news from them. As ProPublica notes: "Sources of opinion are spreading, but the sources of facts on which these opinions are based are shrinking. This former phenomenon is almost certainly a public good; the latter is certainly a problem." [7].

Each country has its own peculiarities in the functioning of human rights activists. If in Russia since Soviet times journalists have not had the opportunity to express their point of view, in the foreign media the opposite is true. High-quality foreign media, which are an example of reliability, accuracy and objectivity of information, pay a lot of attention to human rights issues.

Non-state foreign media, which are not subject to strict censorship, are able to express different points of view and cover the activities of human rights organizations. Foreign human rights organizations known around the world. For example, Human Rights Watch is not a US-based human rights organization that operates in more than 70 countries around the world. Amnesty International is an international non-governmental human rights project based in the United Kingdom. These international organizations actively cooperate with the media, providing them with information on human rights violations and the results of their work. Among the world famous human rights publications are "Xover Environment Magazine", "The Nation", "National Review", "Mother Jones", "The New Republic", "The Economist", "L'Humanité", "Libération", "Charlie Hebdo", « Le Canard Enchaîné ». Advocacy media can also be considered any publications (both print and Internet portals), which are published or created by certain public organizations [8].

Another online publication that covers international human rights issues is Open Democracy. This publication not only regularly publishes articles on human rights issues and vulnerable groups, but also analyzes the extent to which minorities or other groups treated in other countries. For example, in the article "Is Ukraine turning the corner on LGBT rights?" The publication notes Ukraine's attitude to LGBT communities, whose rights given much more importance today than in previous years. In particular, it noted that Ukraine has made a big step forward in this issue. In addition, all because the society is gradually changing its attitude to the minority and the media regularly publish materials on this topic.

The popular British online publication BBC also actively publishes human rights materials. All human rights articles published in the "Society" section. We analyzed 100 BBC news items, including 19 on human rights issues. In particular, the journalists of the publication actively touch upon the topics of bullying and violence. In addition, most human rights materials dedicated to children. BBC journalists

in human rights materials conduct their own research, give the floor to vulnerable groups and involve experts in solving a problem. For example, in a report on violence against women, journalists conducted their own survey, which showed the percentage of women who suffer from violence between the ages of 40 and interviewed an audience aged 19-39. This allowed journalists to show the global nature of the problem.

In addition to online publications in foreign media practice and television discourse, considerable attention is paid to human rights issues. Mostly human rights issues used in investigative programs and documentaries. An example of such a socially important project is the BBC's Panorama program. It is a documentary program of British investigations on topical public issues, broadcast on BBC television. The first broadcast took place in 1953; it is the world's oldest television program. Starting in 2018, she retains the highest ratings on BBC One, but does not have a permanent presenter. The program is broad worldwide through BBC World News on digital, satellite and cable networks of many countries [9, p. 182]. In this program, considerable attention is paid to childhood, namely, investigate cases of bullying, murder of adolescents, child labor, and investigate the problems of school security, school reforms, adoption, and mental illness.

Photojournalists are also active in human rights journalism abroad. For example, photographer and director W Roberto Romano in his works often highlights the problems of human rights. For example, his photo exhibition, The Face of Freedom, shows the problem of child slaves: cocoa bean pickers on Côte d'Ivoire plantations, Mexican farmers in gardens and fields in the United States, artisans and weavers in Nepal, India and Pakistan - and their stolen childhoods. According to T Ivanyukh's research, "UR Romano's films and photographs remind all residents of prosperous countries in Europe and America that "approximately 218 million children work in the modern global economy. Hundreds of thousands exploited in the carpet industry of South Asia. Children between the ages of 4 and 14 are abducted, sold into debt bondage, or forced into labor, which brings them physical and emotional suffering. Their salaries are meager compared to adults, children deprived of the opportunity to get an education, and poverty is their constant companion." [10, p. 183]

It is worth noting that a journalist covering human rights activities and a human rights activist are different activities. A human rights activist is not a profession, but a kind of occupation and a life position. According to Amnesty International, a human rights defender is a public figure who, alone or in association with others, promotes or upholds human rights by peaceful means [1]. Moreover, the journalist, in turn, is engaged in collecting, analyzing, processing and transmitting information. When working on human rights issues, a journalist must remain a professional without becoming an activist or politician. If a journalist in his work promotes his own political preferences, makes characteristic statements and calls for any action, he already becomes a political activist.

The protection of human rights on the Internet is a topical issue today, because very often you can find cases of discrimination, bullying, hate speech not only in the media but also in blogs or social networks. Moreover, even if such a portal blocked for violations, its owners can post content on new resources, even in other countries.

The authors of the handbook on combating hate speech "Bookmarks" identified examples of specific bullying on the Internet. Including:

- "sending threats, provocative insults, discrediting on racial and ethnic grounds;
- attacks on gays, discrediting on the basis of gender and other forms of discrimination;
- Attempts to infect the victim's computer;
- mass sending of offensive e-mails;
- publishing or disseminating false information about a person to harm a person or his (her) reputation;
 - choosing a victim and persuading others to attack or ridicule her;
 - to call on another person or to act on someone else's behalf, as if the other person had said something that was allegedly hard to believe;
 - post a photo of a person on the Internet, especially in a compromising situation, without his / her permission;

- publication of correspondence without the author's permission;
- put pressure on others to isolate the victim from society (in the real or virtual world);
- repeated sending of obscene, cruel and insulting messages [9].

According to research, there are many examples of human rights violations on the Internet. An analysis of the media led to the conclusion that journalists very often violate human rights, in particular of vulnerable groups. In addition, violations are most common on social networks. Court cases concerning insults to the honor and dignity of specific individuals on social networks, especially in comments, repeatedly considered. There are also situations where both journalists and Internet users call for violence or hostility. This is especially true for vulnerable groups such as the Roma. However, in the Ukrainian legislation, namely in the Law "On Information" Art. 28 prohibits the dissemination of such information, in particular online journalists [11].

Journalists covering human rights issues seek to be included in national human rights mechanisms. Now the protection of human rights is an acute problem of society, and the state must be active in ensuring this protection.

There are certain mechanisms for the protection of human rights that create conditions for respect for human rights and freedoms. This mechanism includes public authorities and local governments. Specialized state, independent and functional organizations for the protection of human, civil rights, and freedoms (this may be the Commissioner of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine for Human Rights, the Bar, the Prosecutor's Office, the court). human rights organizations (both Ukrainian and international), normative legal acts of material and procedural nature, which provide for and enshrine rights, the procedure for their implementation and protection and legal liability for their violation; Ukrainian media and information organizations [12].

The protection of human rights on the Internet needs special consideration, as the online environment can be a place where human rights violated, but also a place where advocacy campaigns conducted to protect human rights and freedoms. On the Internet at the state level, human rights protected by the Verkhovna Rada Commissioner for Human Rights, the Office for Combating Cybercrime of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine, international judicial institutions (including the European Court of Human Rights) and organizations [1].

Conclusion

The protection of human rights on the Internet needs special consideration, as the online environment can be a place where human rights violated, but also a place where advocacy campaigns conducted to protect human rights and freedoms. On the Internet at the state level, human rights protected by the Verkhovna Rada Commissioner for Human Rights, the Office for Combating Cybercrime of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine, international judicial institutions (including the European Court of Human Rights) and organizations.

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