

## SUMMARY

**The theme** of the given work is «International journalism: history, specifics, prospect of development».

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**Relevance of the research issue:** Foreign news is undergoing a transformation. For more than a hundred years the principal means of learning about events in the rest of the world has been through the reporting of journalists based abroad. The model of a foreign correspondent, working from a fixed overseas bureau, is well established across all forms of international newsgathering - newspapers, wire agencies, broadcasters. It is a feature which grew from the industrialisation of news production in the late nineteenth century, when a limited number of organisations had sufficient resources to gather and distribute news, with owners seeking the prestige and influence that reporting international events brings.

However, there was news from abroad before there were correspondents and bureaux. And we are now entering a new era where they may no longer be central to how we learn about the world. A wide range of pressures are undermining the role of foreign correspondent and providing opportunities - and imperatives - for news organisations to adopt a very different approach to reporting international news.

**The purpose** of the work is identification of conceptual approaches to the integrated analysis of patterns and dynamics of the interaction of international correspondents with all public institutions that represent the foundation of journalism as a universal means of information, communication and management, social control and political influence of public opinion. Also, the purpose of work is to validate the problem and practical applicability of the conclusions and develop ways of solving problem situations which one journalist covering international affairs faced by it.

**Theoretical and methodological basis of the research.** On the basis of the fundamental principles and approaches of modern social sciences.. Also used an integrated approach, typological, and therefore were considered signs of the first

order: the audience, purpose, scope reflection, scale, scope and nature themes. Collection and systematization of the material were produced by the methods of empirical analysis: discourse analysis and content analysis of news reports.

**Theoretical and practical significance of the research** is the possibility of its use in research work in the analysis of actual problems of international journalism, in the practical work of public authorities to improve legislation and a regulatory framework for the media and the international segment of the Internet, in the preparation training course "Contemporary international Journalism" teaching tools for the general course of journalism.

**The Structure of the work:** introduction; two chapters, consisting of four paragraphs; conclusion; bibliography of literature, numbering 60 names; applications. The total amount of work - 73 pages.

**Summary:** As John Maxwell Hamilton notes in his book *Journalism's Roving Eye*, 'The latest phase in the evolution of foreign news has come with a wrenching swiftness not seen since the beginnings of the mass media penny press.' The economic pressures of maintaining overseas newsgathering have seen the numbers of bureaux and correspondents persistently reduced by major Western news organisations over the last 20 years or more. This has led to a downward spiral in the quantity of international news being reported - particularly in the USA.

It is principally a Western phenomenon. In Asia, with the prospect of major economic growth, news organisations may be set for an era of expansion. And in the developing world countries and continents are building their own journalistic capacity - with long-term consequences for the global flow of information and the character of public debate.

At the same time digital technology has transformed both the gathering and distribution of news, providing, among other things, the opportunity for a 'networked' and more open model for reporting international affairs, with internet blogs, aggregators, and new models of low-cost online news and information.

Social media are leading, supplementing and complementing what professional news organisations offer, providing fresh source material for reporters, but also competing with them for public attention. Many other organisations have taken the

opportunity to contribute directly to public debate by introducing their own information services - from governments, to NGOs to commercial companies - speaking directly to the public in favour of their own interests. This challenges the capacities of news organisations to sort, verify and contextualise a torrent of digital information.

Finally, globalisation has also led to significant changes in how the world is reported. In multicultural societies the notion of 'foreign' is more complex. International and domestic news agendas have merged to a significant degree. More organisations are relying on local staff - with advantages and risks attached.

As this combination of forces changes the way we learn and think about the world, the challenges for news organisations include:

- Adopting new roles as the value in foreign reporting shifts to the extremes of breaking news and in-depth specialism.
- Rethinking the international agenda as news values change and 'bottom-up' priorities emerge; using digital technology to broaden coverage.
- Entering new partnerships with a more open and networked approach as vertically integrated news operations break down.
- Innovating in the digital sphere or risk being outflanked by new entrants.
- Finding new economic models which can sustain international operations.
- Training and recruiting to provide the expertise and cultural flexibility needed in the twenty-first-century news arena.

All news organisations are undergoing turbulent change and must look for where the risks and new opportunities are.