

SUMMARY

Subject of the thesis: "The Role of Media in the State Antiterroristic Policy Implementation".
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Relevance of the research issue: Firstly, in the XXI century terroristic activity reached a global scale, it is directed against the masses of people, regardless of their age, gender and social characteristics, its motivation, tactics and tools are particularly cruel and inhuman. This problem requires the effective and expeditious political intervention aimed at the destruction of the ideological, economic and social foundations of terrorism.

Secondly, the growing threat of terror caused the institutionalization of antiterroristic policies, the activity of which in our time is a great scientific interest.

Third, the media, using the status of the "fourth power", actively participate in the implementation of antiterrorism policies by generating public awareness through the method of outreach, but the development of theoretical framework values the media in countering terrorism in Russia is still insufficient.

Thus, the relevance of research on the role of the media in the implementation of antiterroristic policy of the state is determined by the need to optimize the response to terrorism.

The purpose: development and justification of media optimization strategies to combat terrorism at the state scale.

Research objectives:

1. Examine guidelines and principles for the antiterroristic policy;
2. Assess the role and importance of the media in combating terrorism;
3. Analyze the current antiterrorism activities of the media;
4. Compose a set of recommendations to optimize the media state antiterroristic policies.

Theoretical and practical significance of the research is that the research results contribute to rethink the role of the media in the fight against terrorism, as well as they allow us to overcome the concept of the efficiency of preventive policies lack in relation to media attacks. Results and conclusions are the basis for new standards of antiterroristic activities of the media.

The practical significance of the study is characterized by the fact that the proposed optimization strategy of the media to combat terrorism can be used by journalists as a plan of action in cover the theme of terror. Moreover, this strategy can be a complement to the ethical codes and legal norms of professional journalist. The study can also be used for the preparation of training manuals, work programs, lectures and master classes, both in journalism and political science.

Results of the research: Conducting systematic analysis enabled to determine the antiterroristic policy activities as preventing terrorist activities, eliminating the causes and conditions for the emergence and development of terrorism, preventing the emergence of terrorist groups, investigate and deal with the consequences of terrorist attacks occurred by separate state or the international community, their services, organizations and institutions. And also determine that

the media take the place of the subject of antiterroristic policies, presenting an organized system, adjustable power structures, including the important role played by the Ministry of Communications, the rights and duties of a journalist stated in the federal law “On mass media” and restricted by the laws “On Combating Terrorism” and “On Countering Extremist Activities”. In addition, the media tend to self-regulation, trying to protect themselves from the threat of terrorism, guided by the laws of the Russian Federation, which contain the rights and responsibilities of journalists engaged coverage of this topic, antiterroristic conventions of the media and the Code of Ethics of the Russian journalist suggested by Russian Union of Journalists.

Recommendations: On the analysis of the current antiterroristic activities of the media, we have developed a list of recommendations that we believe can contribute to the optimization of the media state antiterroristic policies. They can be divided into three groups on the basis of subject-object connection. The first group should include recommendations concerning the relations of power structures with the media. In fact, they are reduced to the need to enhance cooperation, cooperation and openness. The second group includes proposals to strengthen antiterrorism propaganda, representing the impact of the media on the audience with an emphasis on the education of youth in the spirit of patriotism and civic responsibility. The third group includes recommendations for self-regulation of the media, based on existing codes. Journalist must realize that covering topics of terrorism, he/she not only informs citizens about the incident, but also implements the antiterroristic policy by shaping public consciousness and the desire to excel in this field should have a positive impact on the fight against the threat of terror.