

Mass media and human rights

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Ключевые слова: медиа, средства массовой информации, права человека, информационная безопасность, журналистика в области прав человека, свобода информации

SUMMARY

Now we are living in the modern technological world. It is easy to know any type of things with in seconds through out the world. Audios of televisions and internet users increasing day by day. It is easy to protect human rights with the help of mass media. Mass is called as fourth estate. With the help of mass media it is easy to motivate about human rights each state of the citizens in the world. Our daily news papers focusing on human rights. It is true that government of the each states in the world have take good steps to protect human rights because of mass media. It is very important the Poets, Writers and Journalists should take care to protect human rights through their poems, books, novels and articles.

The media roles in the area of human right protection can be evaluated based on the media concept which are supposed to be on ethical binding in as much as the media in information dissemination, aims at profit making.

The mass media is a tool for success or failure of human right activities and essentially the main components of human rights activities all over the world. There is also a tool of human right abuse or violation exposes through it's programs and ideas of human rights activities are made for actions and the re-occurring action from the authority concerned.

The mass media and the management of human rights is not a subject that can be easily wished away with a wave of the hand. As the mass media continues to daily increase its status as an indispensable part of the body polity of any nation. The issue of the mass media and the management of human rights draw attention from both experts and non experts alike. But the mass media has not really lived up to its billing due to the ownership factor and lack of an enabling environment to operate in. Enabling environment both in terms of the constitutional provision and in the attitude of government. And until the country develops a democratic political culture, and government, be it civilian or military, could always subvert the press at will.

With a fledging democratic setting, the mass media is now freer (as compared to military rule) to practice what it know best. And this can only be possible when the constitutional provision as it relates to the practiced of the profession is guaranteed. In the sense that "except there is a quest for a clear cut constitutional provision that guarantees the right of journalist to do their job without let or hindrance then not much will be achieved".

Swamy Vivekananda said "We want that education by which character is formed, strength of mind is increased, the intellect is expanded, and by which one can stand on one's own

feet". It is true. It is our Government duty to give such type of education for each and every student in the country. Through education only we can solve all types of problems. Through education it is easy to motivate peoples about moral values and human rights. Education gives knowledge, strength and creativity. By proper using of technology, it is possible to India to become developed country in the world in future. 'Save human rights and give safe life to every one'.

XÜLASƏ

Bu gün müasir dünya standartlarına cavab verən müstəqil kütləvi informasiya vasitələri (KİV) formalaşmaqdadır. Dövlət "dördüncü hakimiyyət" adlandırılan KİV-in sərbəst inkişafı üçün hər cür şərait yaratmışdır. KİV və ifadə azadlığının qarşısını alan bütün süni maneələr artıq aradan qaldırılmışdır. Hüquqi və etik normalara hörmət edən jurnalist araşdırmaları, faktların və fikirlərin dərc edilməsi üçün qeyri-məhdud imkanlar yaradılmışdır. İfadə, söz və informasiya azadlığı həyata keçirilən daxili siyasətin əsas tərkib hissəsidir və dövlət tərəfindən ardıcıl qaydada bu sahəyə mümkün dəstək göstərilir.

İllər ərzində beynəlxalq təşkilatlarla aparılan məsləhətləşmələr nəticəsində təkmilləşdirilmiş "Kütləvi informasiya vasitələri haqqında" qanunları ölkəmizdə söz və mətbuat azadlığı, jurnalistlərin fəaliyyətinin müstəqilliyini tamamilə təmin edirlər.

Kütləvi informasiya vasitələri hüquq fəaliyyəti və mahiyyətə bütün dünyada insan hüquqları fəaliyyətinin əsas komponentlərinin uğur və ya uğursuzluğunun səbəbidir. Həmçinin hüquqların pozulmasına dair proqramları və insan hüquqlarının fəaliyyətinin ideyaları vasitəsilə yaranan bir vasitə vardır və bu vasitə hakimiyyətin maraqları və tədbirlərində mühüm rol oynayır.

Kütləvi informasiya vasitələri və insan hüquqlarının idarə asanlıqla həll edilən bir mövzu deyil. Kütləvi informasiya hər bir xalqın ayrılmaz hissəsi kimi öz statusunu artırmağa davam edir. KİV və insan hüquqlarının idarə məsələsi həm ekspertlər, həm də qeyri ekspertlərin diqqətini cəlb edir. Amma kütləvi informasiya həqiqətən sahiblik amilləri və konstitusiya təmin edilməsi baxımından hökumət münasibətləri üçün də əlverişli şərait

yaradır. Ölkədə demokratik siyasi mədəniyyət və hökumət inkişaf edənə qədər, mülki və ya hərbi sahədə, həmişə mətbuatı devirmək mümkün olacaq.

АННОТАЦИЯ

Современные страны закрепляют свои собственные позиции, международный имидж и авторитет в мировом сообществе в условиях глобального развития, глобальной информатизации и внедрения новых информационных технологий. В этой связи, важнейшим фактором, влияющим на формирование международного имиджа и авторитета правового государства безусловно является обеспечение информационных прав личности и социальной ответственности СМИ.

Многообразие средств массовой информации, развитие информационных технологий, сложность регулирования отношений, складывающихся в информационной сфере, приводит к формированию новой области - информационного права. В постсоветских государствах провозглашение свободы СМИ, отмена цензуры, развитие новых технологий привели к значительному росту объема информации. На фоне слабости правовой системы поток информации, который практически не поддается контролю, создает благоприятную среду для нарушения прав человека. И хотя в этих странах, в том числе и в Азербайджане создано значительное число национальных законов и принято немало международных правовых норм в области прав человека, тем не менее, многие проблемы нуждаются в дальнейшей разработке. К числу таких вопросов относится и информационная свобода личности - или информационные права человека.

Правовой статус человека – это система прав, свобод и обязанностей, определяющих правовое положение человека в той или иной сфере жизни, в том числе и в сфере информации. "Информационная свобода личности имеет две стороны: внешнюю и внутреннюю". Предлагаемые им определения довольно туманны: "Права, составляющие внешнюю сторону информационной свободы, реализуются по воле индивида и не могут быть ему навязаны.

Внутренняя сторона информационной свободы определяет сферу иммунитета личности. Права, составляющие эту сторону информационной свободы, не нуждаются для своей реализации в проявлении воли индивида. Они принадлежат человеку от рождения в силу его правосубъектности”. К “внутренним” он относит право на индивидуализацию (имя), право на защиту чести и достоинства, право на дачу согласия на сбор, хранение и использование материалов о частной жизни и права на неприкосновенность частной жизни, личную и семейную тайну. Иначе говоря, “внутренние” информационные права человека - это его (ее) право на охрану информации о себе и своей частной жизни. Здесь человек может предоставлять СМИ ровно столько информации о себе и своей личной жизни, сколько он захочет - и никакие СМИ не вправе нарушить эту норму.

На наш взгляд, к информационным правам человека, в первую очередь, следует отнести права человека на свободу слова, что обеспечивается получением через и посредством СМИ достоверной информации об обществе, плюрализмом СМИ, доступом общественности к СМИ - и может быть, этот список можно дополнить.

For a variety of reasons, there is more and more coverage of human rights in the media. The climate for doing quality human rights reporting is good, but there are also many threats. Take a look at the list below – do these statements apply to your situation?

Working for and against good human rights journalism:

For:

- Human rights issues are more newsworthy than in the past.
- On a global scale, state control over media has decreased over the past two decades.
- There are more organizations that promote human rights and feed the media with information.
- There are more human rights “watchdogs” that investigate human rights abuses and publish their findings.
- The UN’s monitoring system is more visible.

- More issues are framed as human rights issues: children’s issues, HIV/AIDS, sexual and reproductive health, aging, poverty, housing.
- More governments have integrated human rights into policies and laws.
- Political parties take more account of human rights; human rights are discussed during elections.
- Increasing use of the Internet, mobile phones, and social networking platforms like Twitter and Facebook means there are more ways to receive information, more sources and more alerts.
- Technology and social networks are also creating new ways to report human rights violations.
- Some international media networks, like the BBC and CNN, now employ people living in developing countries as journalists and stringers. This helps bring local stories to international audiences [1].

Against:

- Human rights advocates often work against powerful political and economic interests, and the threat of repercussions can be great.
- Many journalists have cultural beliefs and practices that do not fit well with human rights ideals.
- In times of crisis, governments may introduce laws that violate human rights.
- In developing countries, there is limited technological infrastructure, e.g. mobile phone and Internet connections. This works against journalists in a high-speed news environment.
- It is not always easy to fit human rights issues into a breaking news format.
- In most developing countries, journalists are under-resourced, lacking basic tools – computers, cameras, transmission equipment – and finances, like money for transport and accommodation.
- Many journalists are freelancers or stringers. They struggle to “sell” human rights stories that are not headline news but concern ongoing problems – like poor health services, lack of water, inadequate education – to editors concerned with budgets.
- In some places, media are still controlled by the state.
- States still have the power to shut down

the Internet or to censor online content [2].

Media's relationship to human rights issues

- Media are producers of information for the general public. Reporters collect and present most of the information we receive about human rights.

- Media also carry stories that include information generated by human rights organizations.

- Media decide what to cover and what issues or aspects of a story to highlight. By making these decisions, media have power over what we know and do not know about human rights.

- Media also comment on issues in opinion pieces, talk shows, panel discussions, editorials and columns. Media therefore have the power to shape public morals and public opinions about human rights.

What are journalists' responsibilities in relation to human rights? Do journalists have a special responsibility to report on human rights?

It is worth thinking about these questions, because how you answer them will shape your approach to human rights reporting. There are several valid answers, reflecting different viewpoints about journalism.

- Media are a mirror. The role of journalists is to reflect back to society what they see. That will include human rights issues.

- Journalists have a moral obligation to promote human rights all the time and in every story. Media are "watchdogs" whose role is to bark loudly to warn people about threats to their freedom, to their security, to their livelihoods and to their culture.

- Human rights are a moral compass for good journalism. Knowing and understanding human rights will make you a better and more professional journalist.

- Journalists have a special, personal interest in human rights. Good journalism dies where human rights are weak. Therefore they have a responsibility to expose abuses and to raise awareness about human rights.

- Human rights are the basis of all good journalism. You cannot be a good journalist unless you incorporate human rights.

- Human rights may be newsworthy from time to time, but the real value in knowing about human rights is that they help you see

new stories in old issues. Human rights provide another "hook" or angle for your story.

- The role of a journalist is to report news and issues and therefore do not have a duty to pay special attention to human rights. Human rights are not more special than any other topic.

Some journalists see themselves as campaigners – actively, consciously and deliberately exposing injustices, righting wrongs, raising awareness, influencing events. They are journalists because they want to change the world [3].

Other journalists are closer to the "media as a mirror" position. They may also strongly believe in changing the world, but see this as an inevitable outcome of good journalism. They avoid campaigning journalism, or deliberately trying to influence events.

- A community radio or TV station with a community development mission, for example, may want you to do campaigning journalism about people's rights to housing or about poverty. A bridge over a local road could be framed as a "right to life" or "right to safety" issue.

- A public radio or TV station is more likely to want you to be more detached in your approach and report what others say, being sure to be fair to all sides of the story.

- If you are blogging, what you write will depend on your own personal values and beliefs, and on the aims of your blog.

- A commercial television or radio station might want to avoid controversy and will thus avoid campaigns that might anger advertisers.

Criticisms of human rights coverage in the media

Many observers note that although there is more human rights coverage in the media now than in the past, it is not all good. Some common criticisms are:

- Media confuse issues because journalists have an inadequate understanding of human rights: what they are, how they are created, governments' responsibilities and how they are promoted and enforced.

- By not taking account of human rights, journalists miss stories or ways of reporting issues. This affects the quality of journalism and the public's right to information.

- When journalists cover human rights is-

sues, they present them as crime or politics stories rather than rights issues. They ignore the existence of international human rights standards for domestic violence, racial discrimination, treatment of migrants, child abuse, education, health, cultural freedoms and many other issues. This weakens media's "watchdog" role, because journalists do not hold their governments and other powerful institutions to account on these issues.

- Journalists present information without context or analysis. As a result, human rights violations seem to be isolated instances or new events even when they are only the latest in a history of similar violations.

- Media themselves sometimes perpetrate human rights abuses by invading privacy, perpetuating bias and stereotypes, not calling governments to account, or deepening conflict.

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How do you feel about your role?

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rights are not more special than any other topic [6].

How do you see yourself?

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Other journalists are closer to the “media as a mirror” position. They may also strongly believe in changing the world, but see this as an inevitable outcome of good journalism. They avoid campaigning journalism, or deliberately trying to influence events.

Your selection may also be decided by where you work:

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