

# THE ROLE AND INFLUENCE OF THE MEDIA IN COVERING MIGRATION PROCESSES

(for example, online publications)

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**ABSTRACT** -- *It's no secret that migration is one of the key issues in a globalized world. How media coverage of these processes can be influenced by migration in countries of destination or origin, especially through online publications. Regular media coverage of immigrants comes to the minds of people, and the way in which they are covered, the language, and the journalist's approach are one of the main contributors to the emergence of negative or positive opinions on immigrants, and the key to shaping their streaks. is one of the factors. In some cases, media outlets act in accordance with the principles of journalism and ethics in their country or politics. The study found the Web site of The Sun and The Guardian of the UK, one of the most developed countries. Leading online publications of Uzbekistan - Kun.uz and Daryo.uz were selected from developing countries. Their articles on the topic of November 2019 were reviewed. Further clarification of the topic helped to monitor, analyze and discuss the views of immigrants on the Internet, and discussions with people on the subject.*

**Keywords**-- *migration, refugees, migrants, mass media, England, Uzbekistan, public opinion, stereotypes*

## I. INTRODUCTION

21st Century Information is not only a nano technology, but also an information age. We are now living in a stream of information, and different information influences how we react to a particular situation, events and events around us. Journalists and the media are the main sources and suppliers of information. People trust and follow the media, whether they like it or not, because it is the media's influence and control. It is in this information that, although we have never met or been acquainted with ourselves, we have an idea of the refugees and immigrants, and we feel their pain. On the contrary, they may have anxiety. It is also possible that the information provided by the media has some influence on the direction of migration.

Previously, people were unaware of the migration and the events behind it, as well as the fate of migrants and refugees. However, this does not mean that the migration process has just begun. As mentioned, migration is a process that has evolved over the years, related to human history and civilization. The main point is that the media and various technologies are not as accessible as ever. Even though people have come from a foreign country, the locals have been warmly welcomed, and their attitude towards them has been largely influenced by the behavior of the immigrant. However, as the media grew, people began to receive basic information, day and night. Immigrants in various ways, refugees who die on the roads, criminals, terrorists, and migrants have played

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a key role in the media's outward appearance and outreach. Now, even if the locals do not recognize the immigrant at first, they will begin to receive the images that they see, read and hear in the same media.

The Dutch linguists Tyon and Dake worked for the first time on immigrants and the media. It should be noted that the research on the media's impact on migration has begun with an analysis of the nationalism of immigrants. The relationship between media and migration began with linguistic analysis of texts. Early results showed that migrants often used the word "fake" for refugees.

According to Aidan White, the head of Ethical Journalism Network, and former BBC correspondent Keran Cooks, "Migration is a natural process. Desperate immigrants find ways to overcome them, no matter how high walls are built on the frontier, or wire fences. People migrate to cities in search of a better life. The migration crisis is not going anywhere. Global warming and growing inequality have increased in recent years." That's why journalism is one of the most important tasks facing journalism in covering this topic in the media."

## **II. MATERIALS AND METHODS**

In the case study, the interview method was used to clarify the hypothesis set. It explored the opinions of dozens of people in America, Uzbekistan, and Germany. Internet forums, chats, social network migration, comments on refugees and migrants were made using a tracking method. Migration materials were analyzed on the websites of the British edition of The Sun, The Guardian and the Uzbek news website Kun.uz and Daryo.uz in November.

UNESCO Press Release on Refugees and Immigrants in Media, The Conversation web site, "Refugees and Media: What Makes Immigration Narratives in Different Countries," in Malta, 2017 The recommendations given to journalists at an international conference and the scientific work of one or two researchers working on this topic were used as material and methodological basis.

## **III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

Nancy Wood and Russel King point out that media influences migration in three ways. First, a potential immigrant under the influence of the media decides to migrate and chooses a direction to move. The media is one of the main sources of information for migrants. Refugees who are at risk in their country of origin are usually relocated to secure areas near their own (relocating to Myanmar's Arakan refugees to Bangladesh). However, media outlets also tend to migrate to remote areas (from countries such as Syria, Libya, and Western Europe). Media reports affect more countries in which migrants decide to move. Because of the image of the country and the lifestyle seen in the media, the media is a non-immigrant society, so they try to move to these countries. For example, the majority of immigrants from Uzbekistan choose countries such as Russia, Turkey, Korea, and America, which is a frequent feature of Russian TV channels and a regular show of Turkish and Korean serials.

Second, the media create an image of immigrants in the migration process. As a result of the psychological influence of the media, the attitude of immigrants to immigrants in their countries of origin is one or the other. Walter Lipmann mentioned the influence of the media on public opinion in 1922.

Third, the impact of the media on the awareness of migrants. According to Julia Mirsky, when they are in a new society, immigrants experience a crisis where they find the answer to the question of "who am I?", As if in adolescence. Self-awareness is also influenced by many media outlets.

Fourth, we can point to the impact of immigration on the integration of the society into the new environment, which may or may not make it difficult.

Fifth, to stimulate the thinking of immigrants in the host country.

The media and journalists do not always have negative feelings about immigration, immigrants and immigrants. We also find a lot of material supporting immigrants, including newspapers and TV programs. While Western and North European and North American media are more prominent in the media, it is difficult to meet this type of material in Eastern European countries because most of these countries are among the countries

It is precisely the influence of the media that people form stereotypes about immigrants and refugees. People are judged on the basis of these harsh notions about people they have never seen or known. The stereotypes that are formed by the media are mostly targeted. The media's viewpoint often causes people to give up their own opinions. Stereotypes produced by the media and deliberately introduced into the minds of the people serve as a driving force for the media. Without telling a small number of refugees, all other media outlets have information about them. If they want to show us the fugitives, we will remember that scene. Because we have never seen them before, our own witnesses can see it through their minds, which is already under the influence of the media.

When media outlets talk about migration, their stories are usually alert. Although racist material is not vivid, there is still a separation between "us" and "them." At the same time, it is common for Muslim immigrants to be considered a terrorist threat.

As a journalist covers the topic of immigrants and refugees, he has to decide what position he should approach. There are usually three different approaches.

- The first is the fair coverage of humane principles.
- The second is to support the situation in the country.
- The third is to prepare material for the position of another opposing country.

Of course, the first case is the one that meets all the norms, but the reality is usually the opposite. In that case, the second clause is more applicable. The world's leading media outlets, from their point of view, cover the situation and make it your point. Of course, the policy of the state in the media coverage of migration processes is of great importance. As Giovanna Campania, an Italian researcher, says, "stereotyped images of immigrants in the media are part of the political struggle and the struggle for the sake of certain power, even if they are racist mentality, lack of professional ethics, or sometimes just plain ignorance."

According to a 2015 report by the International Organization for Migration, people's attitudes to migration vary at different points. Europeans, for example, have a negative attitude towards migrants, with 52% favoring a reduction in migration. The most positive attitude to migration is from the Americans, with 63.3% favoring the increase. Observations also show that immigrants and refugees are affected negatively or positively by immigrants, their ethnicity, religion, and immigration status. According to the results of interviews, people are more sympathetic towards refugees than migrants. This is natural, because if refugees are forcibly displaced, immigrants do this at their own discretion.

UNESCO has released the following 7 myths about refugees and migrants in the media.

- Refugees in Europe. In fact, only 6% of the world's refugees are located in Europe, compared to 39% in the Middle East and Africa and 29% in the rest of Africa. Syrian refugees have taken refuge in Turkey, Jordan and Libya.
- Refugees are not hopeless - they choose to move.
- Most of the refugees are young and energetic. In fact, UNHCR estimates that 75% of Syrian refugees are women and children.
- Refugees take up jobs in the host country. Refugees create new jobs. According to the OECD's research, refugees are expanding the domestic market and creating jobs for everyone.
- Refugee welfare thieves.
- Refugees and migrants bring terrorism with themselves. In recent years terrorist acts around the world have been carried out by native citizens in this country. Antonio Guterresh, head of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees, says that "The cause of terrorist acts is not refugees, but terrorism and war are the origin of refugees."
- The developed countries are full and cannot accept other refugees. In many developed countries, the growth rate of indigenous people is declining. Refugees and migrants retain the population and provide retirement benefits at the expense of increasing working age. ”

We can divide the opinions of migrants into three groups.

The first group is the assessment of the situation of people from the country of destination (Uzbekistan). "Today, about 2 million 600 thousand of our citizens work abroad. Of these, 83%, or more than 2 million, account for Russia. ” It is apparent that they are sympathetic towards them, seek to sympathize with them, and admit that the policy in the country is wrong. The disadvantage in this case is the fact that these same people are accused of being lazy and not thankful.

The second is the views of the citizens of the main country of residence (UK). These countries deal with immigrants to varying degrees, depending on the color of their immigrants, whether they are European or European, educated or illiterate, Christian or Muslim. The citizens of the host country do not even think that migrants will take up our jobs. Muslim immigrants have a strong sense of security, and some people are concerned about the danger of Islamization in their country. This is also reflected in the comments made by politicians through the media. Take the European Refugee Crisis. We can see that Hungarian Prime Minister Victor Orban speaks in the media frequently. "Simply put, Muslims will grow more and more and we will not recognize Europe," he said in one of his speeches. He also said, "Over time, intercultural competition will start in Europe, and there is a high probability that Christianity will be defeated. Because in the end, they are more than us, that's math. "

In the third group are representatives of both countries (Russia), ie citizens of the country, which attracts a large number of migrants, but also has a large number of immigrants. "Russia is the second most populous immigrant country in the last year, ahead of Germany (more than 12 million). It is interesting to note that Russia also ranks the third in terms of leaving citizens (10). , 5 million) ”. They are often used for migrant, wild words

for migrants from the Caucasus and especially in Central Asia, and their views on migrants are mostly negative. Citizens of Western European countries (though it is difficult to meet one) feel sympathy.

Regardless of the call for remedies for refugees and refugees from the global ranks, however, most people are more likely to react negatively to them than to be positive. At times, it may be more obvious to anyone else. One of the main reasons for this is because of the community and personal opinion of the people around it, and another important reason is the media. As a result of our interviews, Americans are more negative about Hispanic speakers, blacks, and Muslims than anyone else. This may have been due to the fact that the media reported more immigration from Latin America. In Russia, Central Asian countries, which were once part of the USSR, have a comparative advantage over the "disregard". Historical factors are likely to be affected by the stiff streaks. Media, of course, has a significant influence on stereotypes. In Germany, they try to be as generous as possible, one of the reasons is that the media are often neutral or positive about the problems of immigrants and refugees, and that they are afraid of being labeled "nationalists". plays the role.

When media outlets talk about migration, their stories are usually alert. Although racist material is not vivid, there is still a separation between "us" and "them." At the same time, it is common for Muslim immigrants to be considered a terrorist threat. In particular, following the 9/11 attacks in the United States, there was a widespread opinion that there was a link between international migration and terrorism. According to the American Independent, Donald Trump has strongly rejected John Kerry's proposal to accept Syrian refugees in the United States: "Syrian refugees can be supporters of the ISIS terrorist group. Therefore, not a single Middle East resident will be allowed to enter this country," the president told reporters.

In December 2015, during the peak of the refugee crisis, Spiegel-online magazine conducted a public opinion poll titled "Anxiety and Fear." To the participants: "Are you worried about refugees often?" The question was asked. The question of how it will affect the country as the number of refugees increases continues with the following statements: increasing the number of unemployed, deteriorating the quality of schooling, increasing the cost of fines and increasing the risk of terrorism. According to the results of the sociological survey, the population's attitude towards migration is as follows: 43% of the respondents, 56% said that the increase in the number of unemployed people. Also, 53% of respondents believe that the quality of schooling is deteriorating due to refugees. "Does Penalty Increase?" 51% of the respondents answered yes and 47% did not. Almost 54% of the respondents expressed the opinion that the threat of terrorism in the EU will increase. Although the polls are not comprehensive and completely reliable, the results show that the highest percentage of terrorists have the option. This result is directly related to the fact that the major participants of the 2015 European Refugee Crisis are refugees from the Middle East, that is, Muslims. These results were also influenced by the media. Because, in many minds, the words of terrorism and the Muslim word are often formed side by side.

Not all news about the migration process in the media is negative, but there is plenty of positive content. As migrants and refugees generally have a negative or positive attitude towards migration, it is important for the media to reach out to the audience. People choose the appropriate source of information based on their own interests and worldviews, and constantly monitor it, and as a result of the constant source of information, the "landscape" instilled in the minds of people becomes even more polished.

One of the main reasons for the negative attitude towards migrants and refugees is the notion of "stranger", "we" and "them", which are hardly in the minds of people. This is the result of self-defense, which is inherited in

human blood, that is, inherited from our very ancient ancestors. And it is likely that the media will awaken those notions at the very bottom of the mind.

According to The Conversation interviews with more than 200 journalists in 9 European countries, a Swedish newspaper reporter has a very positive view of the role of journalism: "I am very happy. People listen to what I say and they want to hear my thoughts. " "Even my friends do not like to work here and I feel shame, but I learned to continue doing my own thing without paying attention to them," said a British newspaper journalist. Journalists working on two different routes show different ways of covering migration. A Swedish journalist describes his approach to covering migrants who are not fleeing or seeking asylum but are from the European Union: "Globalization is a positive force. We rarely write anything negative. Labor migration is a positive thing. " Unlike the tariffs above, a British journalist used the term immigration as a whole: "To be honest, these people are more burdensome than the benefits to society ..." Both correspondents work in the newspaper and both they cover the topic of migration, but they differ in their portrayal of migrants' place in society and the subject they cover.

In November 2019 we reviewed the material on the Web site of The Sun, The Guardian and the online edition of Uzbekistan's Kun.uz.

The Guardian published 59 articles related to the subject within a month, and the materials differ from other publications because of their size, analytical, and objective approach. The reason why The Guardian has been referring to migration on so many occasions is because of the parliamentary elections scheduled for December 12 in England. While the notion of genres in the Western press has been eroding, we find elements of genres such as analytical articles, reviews, interviews, messages, interviews, correspondents, interviews in The Guardian publications. The November materials refer to migrant participants as migrants (57%), refugees (30%) and asylum seekers (13%). It is important that these terms are not used as illegal, criminal, or criminal. In general, we see The Guardian's approach to migrants and refugees in a positive or neutral manner. In this publication, the diversity and richness of the material is of particular importance.

Another popular British edition is The Sun. This publication is known for its negative attitude towards migrants. Katie Hopkins, a columnist for the Sun newspaper, says in her article on the fate of more than 400 people killed in the Mediterranean on April 12: "Anyway. Please show me pictures of the graves or the bodies floating in the water. Or show the weary ones you look up to. It doesn't matter to me ... All we need is a weapon to send their boats back home. " This article has caused resonance among many readers.

Not all news about the migration process in the media is negative, but there is plenty of positive content. As migrants and refugees generally have a negative or positive attitude towards migration, it is important for the media to reach out to the audience. People choose the appropriate source of information based on their own interests and worldviews and become regular observers, and as a result of the constant source of information, the "landscape" that people absorb in their minds becomes more or less polished.

In November, The Sun published 9 articles on migration issues that highlight a negative attitude toward migrants and migration. The words "illegal" have been repeatedly used in the material. Migrants are also mentioned as having negative aspects, and they are used to add names such as crooks and offenders. Unlike The Guardian, The Sun is known to have a very negative view of migration.

Kun.uz, one of the most popular internet publications in Uzbekistan, posted 28 articles on migration on its website this month. Four of them are analytical and the rest are presented in the form of a message. Also, two articles are related to the citizens of Korea, who have made recommendations to Uzbek citizens in Korea, and have received letters from Uzbek immigrants living in Russia and discuss the problems presented by their correspondents. This demonstrates the positive role of the media in the migration process. Not only do the media show that they can provide the information they need, but they can also serve as one of the main solutions.

Another high-profile online publication, Daryo.uz, will feature 17 related migrants and refugees in November. Four of them are refugees. Migrant participants are all refugees and immigrants who are legally qualified as refugees. The materials show a tolerant attitude towards immigrants. At the same time, .....

It is common for media outlets to misrepresent refugees as migrants. Al-Jazeera's Editor-in-Chief Barry Mallowe in an article entitled "Why Al-Jazeera Abandoned the Mediterranean," states that the channel would abandon immigration in such a case. "We help those who are deprived of their rights for a good reason through our journalistic activities ... There is no 'migrant' crisis in the Mediterranean. There are a large number of refugees. Most of them have sought refuge in the face of dangers and disadvantages, from extreme poverty and poverty. The word "migrant" deprives the "voice" of those who suffer. Replacing it with "refugee" means trying to repel them. The simplest way ". It is clear that even in the media, every word has its own meaning, and its effect will change depending on how it is used.

Of course, online newspapers Kun.uz and Darya.uz offer materials that differ from the UK press websites, not just the influx of immigrants into the country and their management, but also the return of foreign nationals, the "goldbirds." was made. That is, the issue of immigration has been the main focus of Uzbek online journalism, and the mainstream media have been viewed by the UK media as an outlet for immigrants.

As a result of the observations, there are no reports of returning Syrian refugees at the sites studied, although the European refugee crisis has been the subject of a constant crisis, with newspapers reporting that Europe is full of refugees as refugees move to Europe. . This information (the return of a certain number of refugees) can be found in the information given by Daryo.uz at the same time. In general, migrant journalism in Uzbek journalism is mostly reported in the form of reporting, and articles are only statistics from international organizations and the presence of journalists is not felt. There are also reviews and analytical articles. However, the number of articles widely covered in the last year has increased considerably. In this regard, the Uzbek blogosphere is making great strides.

#### **IV. CONCLUSION**

At an international conference in Malta in 2017, journalists were told that they would pay attention to the issue of refugees and immigrants:

- Immigrants should be given positive experiences to tell their stories, which will allow them to create positive stories about immigrants.
- The government and the media should take an active, evidence-based approach to migration rather than sensation.

- Media outlets focus on migrating people from other areas to relocate to other areas, and the movement within one area is not covered.

- The potential benefits of the refugees are not covered. The fugitives are often portrayed as young, incapable, and dangerous.

- First steps should be taken to teach civil servants to understand and speak the media in migration matters.

The tasks of journalism include its responsibilities. Human activities have a purpose. Before you can begin to make your goals realistic, you need to have an idea of the outcome. To achieve these goals, you must perform certain tasks. In covering the migration process, does the journalist really determine what his purpose is to cover the issue, whether it is merely informing the public or calling the population to tolerance? In Western countries, journalists are often subject to the party affiliation of their editorial office.

It is also important for journalists to pay attention to the implications of the material before presenting it to the public, not to put people at risk of pursuing sensation, and to use as neutral words as possible.

In covering immigration issues, it is important for immigrant countries to familiarize themselves with the positive aspects of migration and to help immigrants integrate into society. That is, the materials should not only cover how many refugees have been illegally penalized or who have committed crimes, but also to make the subject widely available. There are positive economic and demographic aspects of migration. Introduce the features of smart migration. Reflect on the refugees' experiences before and after their arrival and on their later lives. It is best to address journalism as long as possible. It takes a long time, but it has a long-lasting impact on people. That is, story-based lighting is more appropriate for refugees. Media reports of migrant offenses are more frequent, with more publicity. The media also provides more and more information. The positive actions of the migrants are lightened. Long neglected or quickly forgotten. This is similar to the situation during the 2015 European Refugee Crisis. It is during this time that refugees have become the main focus of all media. This has been addressed to the extent of the problem. The problem is that people are fleeing the war, the cause of the war is not the situation there, it is exactly how Europe now distributes these refugees, how to get them back, and so on. However, there have been cases of refugees before, but they did not appear and matter until it threatened Europe or the United States. In fact, as of 2015, only a small number of refugees came from rich countries. Most refugees are found in Turkey, Jordan, Iran, and Pakistan. However, when people who are not referring to statistic data follow the media, it seems that all refugees are in Europe. The media is unique in that it covers everyone, from their point of view, from where they serve their interests.

The fact that minority Rohingya refugees from Myanmar after the European refugee crisis have fled to Bangladesh because of the genocide in Arakan has not attracted the attention of the media.

Emigrant countries must disclose the reasons for the actual emigration and pay the government's attention. A journalist is not a lawyer or an economist. However, he has the ability to convey and disseminate information that empowers officials dealing with these issues to focus on and resolve the problem. It is important that you talk to immigrants and find out what causes them to leave.

The wrong approach and interpretation of media coverage of migration can affect demographic, political, economic, and social situations. It is the cause of ethnic conflict. It arouses the fear of "Islamophobia" and "xenophobia" in humans. Then one problem leads to another, leaving its complications. This complication is most dangerous.



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