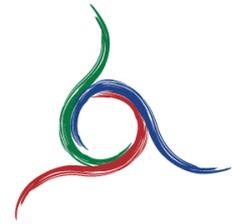


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Id: 17355

Title: Main generic frames in the media coverage of environmental popular consultations in Colombia: a post-conflict issue

Session Type: Individual submission

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Abstract: Since the Colombian government signed a peace agreement with former guerrilla FARC-EP, the focus has shifted from issues related to the armed conflict to those related to post-conflict -which are mainly related to social justice. One of the most remarkable cases in that regard were popular consultations during 2017 in which communities exercise their constitutional right, through a democratic mechanism, to deny the possibility of developing mining projects in their territories as those could cause severe environmental and social damage. They also showed governmental authorities they could decide about their own ways of economic development, their relation with nature, and the rights for future generations (El Tiempo, 2017).

This paper aims at analyzing the media coverage from three of those cases that took place in small towns: Cabrera, Cajamarca, and Cumaral. To explore it, the paper draws from Framing Theory (Entman, 1993, 2007; Vreese, 2005); to be more specific, it focuses on a side of the framing-building process: the generic frames which were defined by Vreese (2002) as frames that transcend thematic limitations and can be identified in relation to different topics, time and cultural context. Semetko & Valkenburg (2000) proposed the following typology to study them: a) attribution of responsibility, b) human interest, c) conflict, d) moral, and e) economic consequences. This theory is chosen because allows to see the news-building process.

The method is a content of analysis that combines quantitative and qualitative techniques of news texts which is fundamental for a better approach of the phenomenon (Andréu Abela, 2000). This method is ideal to characterize the corpus (Marín Agudelo, 2016; Osorio, 2017) as well as to identify and analyze the generic frames through the categories proposed by Semetko & Valkenburg (2000).

The data is taken from the four most influential media on the internet (both native digital and migrated), according to the poll Cifras & Conceptos 2017, which are El Tiempo, Semana, El Espectador, and La Silla Vacía. The period of analysis goes from the time when the consult was held up to two weeks after it.

What is the context of the current popular consultations? Where are located those territories? How different has been the coverage between native digital and migrated media? What are the main generic frames used by those media outlets? Is media taking sides in the dichotomy of economic development vs. environmental sustainability? Are there political and economic groups of the country influencing journalism in this regard? Is this a new type of conflict or crisis in the postconflict Colombia? Those are some of the questions that will be answered in this paper.

This research is an important contribution to the understanding of the sociopolitical and environmental conflicts in the post-conflict Colombia, through an intersection between Communication, Sociology, and Political Science. Thus, it might incentivize the research on the topic in the Latin American region.

Keywords: Colombia, popular consultations, mining explorations in Latin America, post-conflict societies, environmental issues in Latin America.

Id: 17536

Title: Influence of media richness variables on reliability and risk perception of social media sources: Focus on the update speed and social support of Twitter risk issue

Session Type: Individual submission

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Abstract: This paper explores the social media richness both social support and update for perception of risk issues. The factors that measure the media richness of social media are chosen as the most important features of social media, namely, 'speed of update' and 'social support'. According to the previous research, the crisis communication is the most significant field for social media message effect. Therefore, we will examine whether there is a difference in the effect of SNS on the reliability of the risk issue information source and the risk perception of the recipient according to the difference between the two factors of the social media richness, namely, 'speed of update' and 'social support'.

The research method of this research is experimental studies. Experimental study design was conducted by manipulating 4 Twitter accounts with 2X2 experiment study with 'fast / slow update speed' and 'high / low social support'. Experimental stimuli were created similar to the real twitter environment, and tweeter pages were arbitrarily modified to fit the conditions. The owner of the Twitter account is set to 'Safety News', and the Twitter page is designed to provide the user with up-to-date information on safety issues related to radioactivity.

The result shows that the reliability and risk awareness of users is highest in the group that experienced experimental stimuli A, namely, the group which is showed the Twitter pages with fast update speed and high social support with users. And the reliability and risk awareness were the next highest in experimental stimuli B, a group, namely, of slower update speed and high social support with users on Twitter pages. In addition, experimental stimuli C (fast update/ low social support) and D (slow update/low social support) are listed in the following order. Experimental results show that reliability and risk perception of the users were the highest in the group with high level of Twitter page update and other users' social support. Also, it can be seen that the level of social support of Twitter users is more influential on the message effect than the update speed of Twitter pages.

Id: 17542

Title: Through a Glass, Darkly: Newspaper Editorials' and the management of Farmer/Herdsman Conflict in Nigeria

Session Type: Individual submission

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Abstract: .

Conflict is an inevitable fact of life. It becomes even more so in multi-ethnic, multi religious countries like Nigeria still battling with the crisis of nationhood. The resource- induced conflict between herdsman and farmers in Nigeria has led to deaths of many, dislocation of communities, ethnic distrusts and confrontations between the herdsman (mostly Fulani) and farmers (consisting of other ethnic groups) and generated an acrimonious debate.

The management of the conflict by government has been criticised widely through and by the media. The media through editorial comments have criticised and proposed alternative conflict management and transformation mechanisms. This study attempts a synthesis of alternative strategies as proposed by Nigerian newspaper editorials in performing the correlation function of the mass media. It also examines significant interventions by think-tanks and other stakeholders as made known through the mass media.

The objective is to identify and interrogate strategies proposed by the media and through the media and recommend workable methods in line with best practices in other societies. The qualitative approach will be used through a content analysis of the editorials. Six national newspapers, The Guardian, Punch, Daily Trust, Tribune, Thisday and Leadership and Premium Times, an influential online newspaper with significant focus on Nigerian issue have been purposively chosen based on their national reach, geographical spread and ownership considerations. The newspapers will be studied between May 2015 and January, 2017, covering the twenty months of the present administration in Nigeria. The study assumes that the media beyond setting societal agenda for public discourse can contribute to the management of conflicts through robust editorials and other persuasive contents. It is therefore expected that a synthesis of these editorials and other contents of the newspapers will point to possible solutions worth implementing by concerned stakeholders.

Id: 17632

Title: The expected role of journalism during disaster coverage: agreements and disagreements between official sources, journalists and audiences

Session Type: Individual submission

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Abstract: Existent work on media coverage of large-scale natural disasters shows significant perceptual gaps between journalists, audience members, and authorities responsible for disaster management about what the media should inform (Scanlon, 2009; Swindell & Hertog, 2012; Garnett & Kouzmin, 2007; Netzley & Banning, 2011; Strömbäck & Karlsson, 2011; Freimuth, 2006; Lowrey et al., 2007). This work aims to contribute to this discussion based on the results of a representative survey conducted to journalists, official sources (experts and authorities) and the general population about the work done by the media during disaster coverage. The research questions of this work are: 1) What is the main type of audience on which the media should focus when informing about a disaster, according to these three groups (journalists, official sources and audiences)?, 2) How do these three groups value the potential non-traditional roles that a media/journalist could assume during a catastrophe: entertain/relax, educate, promote national identity and highlight the progresses in the recovery of the population and its resilience?, and 3) How important is it for these three groups that the anchorpersons fulfill the following roles during a disaster: a) support and/or calm the population; b) deliver assistance information to those affected; c) provide objective data that explain the real magnitude of the event, and d) evaluate and rate the work of the authorities during the disaster?

Examining what expert sources and audiences expect from the roles of journalism during catastrophic events would allow media professionals to improve their decision-making and, thus, help overcome public and expert dissatisfaction about the coverage of large-scale disasters (Puente, Grassau & Valenzuela 2017).

To test these questions, we conducted a quantitative study from a representative survey –carried out in 2016 and 2017 in Chile– of the three aforementioned groups. The final sample of respondents was 166 official sources (experts and authorities), 254 journalists and 1501 people. The questionnaire was applied via email and telephone calls, had a probabilistic sampling, with margin of error + -2.5.

The main results show that there are statistically significant differences regarding which public the media should address during a disaster: while journalists and audiences agree that their work should focus on the general population of the country, official sources tend to consider that the media should be directed to the victims of the event. As for the non-traditional roles of journalism, the

three groups consider important that the media educates the population on how to deal with disasters. On the other hand, it is surprising the high importance that audiences give to the functions of “entertaining/relaxing” the public after the disaster, as well as to those of “promoting national identity and union” and “highlighting resilience”, which are considered of little relevance by official sources and journalists. Finally, on the roles of the anchorpersons, the main difference is that official sources are unaware of their importance as authorities’ watchdogs, a function that is highly valued by the journalists and the audiences.

Id: 17670

Title: Reporting terrorism: An analysis of sourcing patterns in the coverage of Boko Haram in the Nigerian press

Session Type: Individual submission

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Abstract: Boko Haram, regarded as one of the deadliest terror groups in the world, operates mainly in northeast Nigeria. The group has attracted a lot of media attention especially in 2014 following its abduction of 275 schoolgirls from a secondary school in Chibok, northeast Nigeria. It has also shown through its activities that it has interests in its representation in the media, and indeed, several studies have shown the relevance of the media to terrorism. This research examines the coverage of Boko Haram in the Nigerian press through an analysis of news sources present in reports on activities of the group. 851 news reports from seven high-profile events in three newspapers that replicate the ethnic and class divisions in Nigeria—Daily Trust, Vanguard, and Thisday—were analysed in the study. Thus, the source analysis fulfils a dual function: first, it analyses source patterns and the roles sources play in the profiling of Boko Haram and, second, it examines editorial practices that might reflect ethnoreligious biases present in analysed newspapers—the Nigerian press has been accused of having a southern bias. The source analysis was carried out in two stages. In the first stage, a content analysis of sources present in news stories is carried out and the narratives of these sources on Boko Haram is tracked. A chi square test is used to test for statistical significant difference in the use of key source groups: official and non-official sources, state governments and federal government sources, and Christian and Muslim leaders in the three newspapers. The second level of analysis scrutinises the first nine paragraphs of news stories in three stages—that is, the first three paragraphs, the second three paragraphs, and the third three paragraphs. This gives more clarity to the general content analysis conducted at the first level. For instance, are opposition politicians only used for balancing? And who are the primary definers of news around Boko Haram? Some of the findings show a surprising high inclusion of resident sources in news stories especially as studies have claimed that the ordinary citizen is often overlooked in news stories (e.g. Reich 2015). Security sources, government sources, and religious sources were likewise prioritised but their frequency, type, and uses differed across the three newspapers probably due to ethnic leanings of each newspaper. Sources such as experts and family members were mostly overlooked and thus narratives such as radicalisation or non-violent means of resolution were absent from the narratives on Boko Haram. Findings from the source analysis show that news reports profiled Boko Haram primarily along ethnicity, and sources mainly furthered political and ethnoreligious narratives which were often polarising.

Id: 17778

Title: Information Control in the Context of Annexation: Communicating with and from Crimea after 2014

Session Type: Individual submission

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Abstract: The annexation of the Crimean peninsula by the Russian Federation in 2014, as well as consequent international sanctions had an important impact on Internet regulation, and on professional communication of journalists and NGO activists working in Crimea and on the Ukrainian mainland. Through an interdisciplinary study of the Crimean case, this paper aims to analyze how sensitive political events such as annexation impact information control practices (e.g., Internet censorship and online surveillance) and act as a focal point for contestation around these controls.

After the annexation of Crimea to Russia in March 2014, a progressive transfer of infrastructure was ordered by the Kremlin that aimed to disconnect the Crimean peninsula from Ukrainian mainland suppliers and connect them to Russian-based ones, in terms of electricity, gas, food and Internet. The Internet is an important resource for the Kremlin's influence on the Crimean population. Russian Internet governance strategy in Crimea includes deploying new infrastructure and negotiations with Crimean Internet Service Providers (ISPs) and telecommunication companies. Right after the annexation, Dmitry Medvedev called for state-owned Internet company Rostelecom to provide their services to the region as soon as possible. This shift involved the construction of a cable in the Kerch Strait, which measures 46km and costs 400-900 million rubles (or \$11-25 million USD).

This “displacement” of Crimean Internet infrastructure resulted in a reconfiguration of telecommunication market, with a rise of costs for end-users, and decreases in the speed and quality of Internet connectivity (from 20 ms to over 60 ms), effectively slowing down access to Western and pro-Ukrainian content. As for Internet censorship, while the first ‘transitory’ period (before April 2015) was marked by a temporary coexistence of Russian and Ukrainian infrastructures, during the second period of ‘stabilization’ a more tailored approach has been developed by the authorities: Crimea was cut off Ukrainian traffic in July 2017, and a specific local Crimean block list has progressively been created.

In continuation of previous research focused on information controls during political events (e.g., elections, political coups, and armed conflict) (Deibert, 2012; Dalek et al., 2015; Senft et al., 2014), the case of Crimea constitutes a unique case-study that gives an opportunity to analyze Internet censorship and surveillance in the context of annexation. Crimean case may thus serve as a “laboratory” where a new Internet governance strategy is being deployed in a relatively short time span. Finally, its specific geographical position provides a unique possibility to research specific

threats and surveillance practices deployed by the Russian government, communications between mainland and peninsula, as well the circumvention and self-defense practices developed by both Crimeans and their contacts on the mainland.

Id: 17888

Title: Two levels of patriotic journalism: From the nation to the tribe

Session Type: Individual submission

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Abstract: Journalistic patriotic style of reporting in times of national crisis has been documented all over the democratic world and in different times in history. Usually, such reporting style is found in the coverage of wars and terrorist attacks (e.g. Hallin, 1986; Liebes, 1992; Wolfsfeld et al., 2008; Zelizer & Allan, 2002). In these cases, journalists tend to abandon the neutral-objective-remote style of reporting and adopt a more solidary-emphatic-subjective style (e.g. Zandberg & Neiger, 2005; Schudson, 2002).

In this study, I aimed at learning whether the indicators for patriotic reporting which have been found in cases of national conflicts are relevant to internal conflicts as well. I employed two models of patriotic reporting offered by Author (2015) and Liebes (1992). These models point to three main such indicators: (1) adopting the governmental framing of the event and avoiding criticizing the government; (2) demonizing the enemy and ignoring its narratives; and (3) expressing solidarity with the nation while reporting the "facts" of the event. Three events of internal conflicts relating to the Israeli-Palestinian confrontation were investigated: (a) in which the Jewish population in Israel was divided between the majority views and views of the right-wing extremists; (b) in which the Jewish and the Arab communities within Israel were divided in their views; and (c) in which the two parts of the Palestinian population – one under the Fatah government in the West Bank and the other under Hamas rule in Gaza – faced the same national crisis but reacted, at least in the media, differently.

Several indicators of patriotic reporting were found which were very similar to others found in studies regarding "regular" national crises (wars and terrorist attacks). However, in all three cases, a "tribal journalistic patriotism" was noticeable, although with different strengths. I argue that patriotic style of reporting on conflicts appears not only at the national level – as it is argued in current journalism literature – but at the sub-national level as well.

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Id: 18012

Title: Nigerian Newspapers and Peace-Journalism: An Analysis of Newspaper Coverage of Social Conflicts within South-East and South-South Geo-Political Zones of Nigeria.

Session Type: Individual submission

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Abstract: In recent times, pockets of violent conflicts have increasingly spread in different parts of Nigeria and have further accentuated the dichotomies in the various ethnic groups in the country and gravely strained the unity of Nigeria as a nation. The conflicts in the North-East, South-South and South-East geopolitical zones as a result of Boko Haram insurgency and Fulani/Herdsmen menace, Niger Delta Avengers (NDA) and Indigenous People of Biafra (IPOB) uprising respectively particularly exemplify the unabated rise in conflict and have necessitated a need for an appraisal of the role of key actors such as the mass media in mitigating their occurrences. This study therefore, sought to interrogate how Nigerian national dailies adopt and apply the principles of peace journalism in reporting two major conflicts – the IPOB and NDA conflicts – in South-East and South-South Nigeria respectively. What makes the current study relevant is that, although the NDA conflict holds economic significance to the well being of Nigeria and IPOB has political significance to the unity of the country, there are few studies looking at these conflicts probably because, even though they are very vital to Nigeria, their magnitude are likely not seen as horrendous as the Boko Haram issue; or perhaps, because these conflicts are domiciled within the ethnic minority groups that have often felt marginalized and in the fringes of political power in the country. Within this context, it becomes important to examine the extent crisis arising from marginal sections of the Nigerian society are reflected in the pattern and dominant ethos of media reportage. In reporting these conflicts, journalists generate different news frames which create divergent news values and reporting patterns (Bratic, Ross & Kang-Graham, 2008) which in turn shape audiences' receptions and responses to the news reported in divergent ways. Beyond the news frames, several studies have pointed to apparent lack of contextualization and near media partisanship in reporting conflicts resulting in their exacerbation (Akanni, 2017; Okoro, Ajaero, Nwakwu, 2017; Auwal, 2015; Singh, 2014; Bratic, Ross & Kang-Graham, 2008). In mediating social crises in the context of this study, news stories will be content analyzed to determine how the newspapers mold social actions, attitudes, and perceptions towards the particular conflict situations in South-East and South-South Nigeria. In-depth interview will be further conducted to interrogate the extent journalists have adopted the emerging new paradigm of peace journalism. How were the various conflicting groups framed in the Nigerian newspapers? What is the journalists' perception and extent of use or disuse of this new principle? What possible factors inhibit the everyday

applicability of this principle in reporting conflict in Nigeria especially in relation to the IPOB and NDA conflicts? And what factors are likely to enhance the tendency of journalists to adopt the principles of peace journalism in conflict reporting in South-East and South-South Nigeria?

Id: 18037

Title: Influence of Televised Crime news on Audience Behaviour

Session Type: Individual submission

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Abstract: Most television newscasts often relay crime stories with detailed descriptions and vivid images. Literally, the media set the agenda of what the audience should pay attention to and think about by selecting crime stories, the audiences are however not usually told how to think about those selected stories. This could mean that the degree to which exposure to televised crime news stories influences audience perception about crime is not explicit and therefore not clear. This study aimed at documenting audience perception of prevalent crime topics in televised news content in order to interpret the actions/behaviour of the audiences. In order to achieve this, Social Constructionism paradigm guided data collection and analysis. This paper therefore presents results obtained from a qualitative study undertaken in Milimani geographical area of Nakuru town, Nakuru County in Kenya. McCombs and Shaw's Agenda Setting and Gerbner's Media Effects theories were used to describe, explain and analyse the audience perception and behaviour under study. The population comprised all categories of people residing, working or learning within Milimani area of Nakuru town, Nakuru County, in the Rift Valley region of Kenya. The total sample was 30 participants, which is an acceptable size for a qualitative study. The results show that different viewers react in varied ways to televised crime news and consequently act behave differently in varied contexts. This is an indicator that televised crime news influence audience behaviour and consequently, affirming the influence of televised news bulletins on audience perception of social issues, and in the process, they influence the audience with what to think about because of the emotions they evoke. The question lingers: is televised crime news useful in articulating crime issues? How much can the journalists reveal? How do audience actions influence the journalists' work?

Id: 18156

Title: Representations of 'us' in anti-governmental demonstrations in Venezuela 2017

Session Type: Individual submission

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Abstract: Some of the common characteristics that different theories of populism share is antagonism. Moreover, using Laclau's (2005) theory we can define populism as constructing the very unity of the in-group, the "us". The media may be seen as an essential part of this, since the media plays a part in constructing a unity, a collective identity among a part of a population.

In Venezuela, both the government and the opposition have populist tendencies (Salojärvi 2016; 2018; Samet 2013; 2016). The opposition has tried to create an image that its supporters are a varied group and they tolerate all kinds of people as long as they support the idea of democratic governance (Salojärvi 2016; 2018).

According to articulation theory of Laclau and Mouffe (1985) discursive structures construct and organize social relations, and thus, are a result of articulative practices. However, this does not mean that the world would be constructed only of language (cf. Hall 1986) but these discursive structures give meaning to the events and this way participate in constructing them. Using rhetoric, it is possible to articulate e.g. identities, communities and publicity (DeLuca 1999; Zienkowski 2014).

From this perspective in the paper, the focus is on the Venezuela's opposition supporters in order to answer to the question how the sense of "us" is articulated. The case study focuses on events and images that circulated in the (social) media in the Spring 2017 of demonstrations against the government. Of all the news, especially four cases stood out because of their circulation in social media and mainstream media. These four cases present four citizens who are 1) naked Hans Wuerich in front of the tanks of Venezuelan National Guards with a Bible in his hand, 2) an elderly woman Maria José in front of a tank that has been compared to the iconic picture of Tiananmen in China in 1989, 3) "fitness fanatic" Caterina Ciarcelluti also known as the wonder woman of Venezuela who participated in the demonstrations throwing stones at the police, and 4) Wuilly Arteaga, who played a violin in the middle of the protests.

These cases are analyzed from three different perspectives using discourse theoretical analysis. First, the images are analyzed using visual close reading. Then, the events where the pictures were taken are studied using interviews of the photographers and the citizens presented in the images. Finally, different interpretations of the images are analyzed using interviews of Venezuelan media professionals and activists. With articulation theory we can, therefore, examine how the meaning is constructed from three different angles and thus, we can tackle the question what role individual

citizens can have in a mass movement, not as part of masses, but by symbolizing action and this way offering points of identification to Venezuelan anti-governmental movement.

Id: 18233

Title: Media of Conflict: Commercialisation of News in Northeast India

Session Type: Individual submission

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Abstract: Media with the potential to widen horizons, focus attention and raise aspirations in society many a time pose conflicts with the responsibility in representation, regarding professional ethics and propriety while communicating and representing the facts which may be seen as “symbolic manipulations”. Being ‘agents of social change’, media effectiveness and appropriateness of conventional representation of violence in reference to Assam, a typical context of multi-cultural heterogenic society in India, requires to be articulated.

An exploratory inquiry into the procedures and criteria of news production; strategies employed to make relevant judgments about information collection, production, projection and presentation formats; and also various aspects related to violence representation was conducted with respondents from media fraternity and media consumers. The interview transcripts served as the primary sources of data for content analysis which was inductive and took a Grounded Theory approach with the transcripts emerging into categories on their own. The study deployed theoretical/ purposive sampling based on the knowledge of the likely to be respondents’ population and the purpose of the study. In-depth personal interviews with 112 respondents (59 from nine electronic media houses, 28 from 13 newspaper media houses and 25 freelance media persons) were held.

Apparently news about violence, mostly uncensored information, has become a priority in media communication, especially in reference to Northeast India, where stories in long existing media trends, have been projecting and propagating the region, hardly with affirmation. Available literature suggests that media text on and from the Northeast mostly tends to define the region as per the saleable value of news content which reinforces the prejudiced perceptions leading to even stronger perception creation. Referred to as the “paradise in peril”, irrespective of its cultural and ethnic conglomeration it has been projected and gradually perceived as a place of unrest and conflict.

This prevailing media scenario of patterned media reporting of violence may be scrutinised under Johan Galtung’s models of news framing: War and Peace journalism. The prevalent practice confirms the conflict oriented model of War Journalism being followed as against the solution oriented model in Peace Journalism.

Commodification of news is evident in homogeneous media products. Two strong driving forces of media production, deciding upon content and representation are primarily media commercialisation and dominant ideology. Confirming the theory of News Framing and the dominant hegemonic

perspective is the fact that media is found to select content and context of reporting, construct representations considering demands and popular beliefs of the dominant section of society.

The study focuses on media reporting of violence and patterned presentation in regard to professional competence and media functionality as against human development. The paper highlights the relevance and applicability of conflict journalism in various media representations by drawing upon certain examples from Northeast India. It also draws attention to understand the residents of the region, their aspirations and representation in media; to appropriate positive identity, motivate self and for others to express their being. Such media coverage needs to be looked into in current context of increasing market influence and commercialisation.

Id: 18270

Title: Terrorism Discourse and Spheres of Democratic Discussion A Case of Political Talk Shows in Pakistan

Session Type: Individual submission

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Abstract: Terrorism Discourse and Spheres of Democratic Discussion
A Case of Political Talk Shows in Pakistan

Democratisation scholars suggest that liberalisation of media is essential to facilitate the process of democratic consolidation by creating spheres of discussion that are inclusive, diverse and where functions of information and accountability are performed freely. In reality, commercial media are often found to be functioning in a way that harms democracy instead of strengthening it. This contrast in the media practices is observed because of the pressure of multitude of forces in society. Such forces become more influential at the time of a security crisis like terrorism where media freedom is curtailed by the state and where media face additional challenges to perform their normative functions. Studies on the subject indicate that at the time of terrorism threat or attack, media in mature democracies often give up their freedom in the face of state pressure and exhibit pro administration bias by resorting to “cheerleading” for the state.

In context of media liberalisation and media freedom at the time of national security crisis, this study sought answer to the following question: In their discussions on domestic terrorism, what functions for democracy commercial television talk shows perform as compared to the state owned television talk shows? To answer this question, this study took theoretical guidance from Media Functions and Democratisation studies and selected Pakistan as a case.

Pakistan was selected as a case because of country's history of military regimes, persistently weak democracy and development of commercial news television in the last 15 years of transfer of power from the military regime. Additionally, Pakistan was selected because of the link of military regimes policies in the past to the domestic terrorism in the country at present.

Under the methodological framework of Critical Discourse Analysis, Qualitative Thematic Analysis was conducted on three television talk shows from state-owned and commercial television channels. The selected shows discussed a terrorist attack from Tahreek-e-Taliban Pakistan on an army administered school in 2014. The shows were purposively selected and multimodal transcripts of the shows were created for analysis. Data was coded through using MAXDA software.

The findings of this study indicated that, in their discussion of terrorism, both commercial and state-owned television talk shows in Pakistan do not create forums of discussion that are inclusive and diverse and the functions of accountability and information are not performed in a manner which may positively influence the democratisation process. Instead, commercial media terrorism

discourses disfavor democratic leaders by establishing dominance of the military and security institutes on terrorism discourse. This is achieved through host control on the shows and through using the strategy of exclusion of military representatives from the sphere of discussion.

Id: 18586

Title: Media Response to Rescue, Relief and Rehabilitation of Older Peoples during Disaster

Session Type: Individual submission

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Key words: (Keywords: media, communication, disaster management, older people, and vulnerability)

In 2011, 8.10 percent of Nepal's population was aged 60 and over, (National Census – 2011) and it continues to grow. The UN (2017) projected that the number in 2017 will be doubled by 2050, World Population Ageing 2017, (p.1). The demographic landscape indicates that, the planet is likely to alter into the 'World of the Older Peoples' as the US Census Bureau (2015) also highlights that, "from 2025 to 2050; the older population is projected to almost double to 1.6 billion globally," (p.1). This age group is one of the most vulnerable during disasters.

The Nepal Earthquake-2015 claimed 8,891 lives, injured 22,302 and severely affected 886,456 families, (Ministry of Home, 2015). HelpAge International, a NGO estimates that nearly 28% of fatalities caused by the earthquake were people aged 60 and over. Also known as a disaster hot spot, 2009 (Government of Nepal), Media's role in relation to rescue and relief of older peoples during disaster have been under-researched.

This paper examines how the media treat disaster in relation to rescue, relief, rehabilitation and other humanitarian responses with special attention to older peoples. The media in principle; have been widely recognized as the defenders of the defense-less. But the researchers have argued that the media, celebrates and promotes youth, and has a central role in perpetuating ageist, (McConatha et al. 2004 as cited in Lyons, 2009). Studies also suggest media, if act as per its principle, can help making government accountable and the older persons empowered on enjoyment of their rights.

The methodological base of this study is derived using mixed method – qualitative and quantitative, including literature review, field observation, interviews, and key informants interviews. Among the worst hit districts by the earthquake, Bhaktapur with high number of media presence and Sindhupalchok will be chosen as the sample districts. It has been framed using the Democratic Participants Theory as the theory opines that greater attention should be given to the needs of the message receivers and it suggests that small-scale media enterprises should co-exist with the media conglomerate. Nepal has around 300 community radio stations spread across 74 districts, (ACORAB, 2017).

A brief conventional content analysis for the period of 15 days following the earthquake; will be followed by semi-structured interviews with 10 journalists, 40 older persons, 4 government authorities and 2 members of the journalist association. SPSS will be used to analysis quantitative data and inputs over the draft report will be solicited from relevant stakeholders to help ensure that the study is methodologically validated.

In view of the Sphere Standard, the findings; will shed light on how media contribute to responding to rescue, relief and rehabilitation needs of the older peoples. It can also be replicated in developing countries with democratic societies as it uncovers the gap in understanding media's role to protect lives of the vulnerable peoples during disasters.

Id: 18946

Title: Conflict Resolution through Media: Critical Evaluation of Media Strategies during Zarb E Azab

Session Type: Individual submission

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Abstract: Conflict Resolution through Media: Critical Evaluation of Media Strategies during Zarb E Azab

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Abstract: In the wake of the destruction wrought by over two decades of violence, bombings causing loss of thousands of civilian lives and displacement of tens of thousands of people, damages to billions of national government infrastructure and installations in Pakistan, the central government decided talks with the Taliban, in order to resolve the conflict. These peace talks were important that their failure could lead inevitably to long-lasting war. As the national elite press fared with their front pages coverage, the purpose of the research was to analyse the engagement of the press during peace talks and to see how far print media played their role in bringing peace or instigating war. John Galtung's theory of Peace Journalism was applied with the intentions that how far media were prepared to the peace process? Analyzing the contents of three elite national English and three Urdu dailies; Dawn, the Nation, The News and Jang, Express, Nawa e Waqat for their respective media representation, the study concluded that the mainstream press portrayed the peace talks with a considerable difference throughout the duration of peace talks which had undermined the peace talks' approach of the present government. Within the news stories mixed expressions are seen towards both peace and war but the overall stances remain as war oriented coverage. The uniqueness of the research was that to fill in the gaps in existing repository of Peace Journalism which has not been applied on peace talks, so far. In-all, flagship English press fails to deliver not only the talks and have failed to their peaceful and logical outcome. Resultantly, the start of the military operation called 'Zarb e Azab' has been continuing to this day.

Key Words: Peace Talks, Tehrik e Taliban Pakistan (TTP), Terrorism, Peace Journalism, conflict resolution, Muhammad Nawaz Sharif's Political Government, Elite national English, military operation/Zarb e Azab

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Id: 19002

Title: Media Representation of Poverty in Africa by African and Western Media

Session Type: Individual submission

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Abstract: This paper examines how the media in the United Kingdom and Nigeria frame coverage of issues around Nigeria migrants in the United Kingdom. It compares the portrayal of Nigerian migrants as asylum seekers, refugees, illegal migrants, student migrants and skilled migrants focussing on the dominant discourse contained in the reports from newspapers. Drawing from the sociology and crime, postcolonial studies and discourse analysis, this paper attempts to place the prevailing discourse in the media coverage in both countries within the postcolonial studies, especially postcolonial deconstruction. The power of the mass media to construct, re-construct and maintain realities cannot be over-emphasized.

Scholars of the socio-cultural tradition of mass communication have continually emphasized the place of the media in socializing people into an agenda. One of the main arguments of these scholars is that the mass media, in their messages, do not reflect realities, but create their realities which they present to their consumers. Against this is the discourse of the media representation of poverty in Africa. It has been observed that the Western media dedicate a substantial portion of their media to contents about Africa. These are presented mostly in news and films. The concern is the rate at which the Western media content (news and films) often portray Africa as a place of poverty where dwellers struggle for survival. Curiously, it has been observed that this same narrative has found its way to the African media. Rather than challenging the Western narrative, they tend to validate them in their contents. This paper aims at analyzing the portrayal of Africa and Africans by the Western and African media with specific attention on poverty, and examine how this has influenced African's perception of their immediate environment.

This study uses content analysis and survey methods. Selected newspapers and movies of the African and Western origin were content-analyzed, while themes that relate to poverty were extracted and qualitatively analyzed. This study was conducted in Nigeria. The selection of Nigeria as the face of Africa is due to her reputation as the most populous country in Africa.

Id: 19007

Title: When Medium Is Not the Message: Chibok Girls Kidnap and the New Frontiers of Global Communication

Session Type: Individual submission

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Abstract: Marshal McLuhan's thesis that the medium shapes the impact a message will have on its receivers comes to life with the strathrospheric impact that the Bring Back Our Girls campaign seems to have on the coterie of global sympathisers for the safe return of the more than 200 girls kidnapped by the dreaded terrorist group, Boko Haram, in northern Nigeria. The number of tweets and the personalities who identified with the campaign attest to the global reach and impact of Twitter, the medium used to disseminate the message. Situating the discussion in this paper within Marshall McLuhan's medium is the message theory as well as contagious theory of communication, this paper uses the Bring Back Our Girls campaign as a case study to examine how the media, especially the new media draw people into a spiral web of influence which they are powerless not to identify with. At the same time, this paper also examines how factors that inhere within defined boundaries of states combine to limit the power of the tsunamic influence campaigns such as the Bring Back Our Girls on the eventual resolution of the crisis they draw attention to. Using discourse analysis framework, this paper critically interrogate the media as well as the political discourse in the immediate aftermath of the kidnap almost four years ago when global coverage and attention peaked with the campaign attracting global celebrities and personalities such as Mitchell Obama. This was compared and juxtaposed with the seemingly muted media and political discourse when some of the girls were released by their captors. The conclusion drawn from the analysis of the political and media discourse indicate that more than the significant powers attributed to the media in the societies, social, political and cultural factors more shape the direction of media influence in the society. Therefore it could be argued that the claim to media power could plausibly be made within the nuanced context of other sources of power in the society.

Id: 19099

Title: Conflict Transformation Journalism: A Sri Lankan Missive

Session Type: Individual submission

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Abstract: This study underscores that journalism is not homogeneous across the globe and that Western journalism notions are inadequate to theorize Asian journalism practice particularly when dealing with crisis, security and conflict. Agenda setting and or the CNN factor identified in media research is applicable to media interpretations of crisis that are believed to have led to the exacerbation of national conflicts as in Vietnam and Iraq into international proportions. However, my investigation across the national press covering their own national situation of their Asian island-nation of Sri Lanka provides a different explanation. The study discovers that the aim of these journalists is to adhere to mindfulness, be conscious of their actions, which also mean the avoidance of extremes to follow a middle path. My study covered conflict transformation press reportage, well after the guns went silent and political processes were reassessed. Grounded on Anderson's (1983) 'imagined community' the study engaged with three communities of practice, namely the historical text community of Sri Lanka, the Asian media research community and the international journalism research community. This media ethnography was crafted through media interviews, field observations and media content from a trilingual news press consisting of Sinhala, Tamil and English that enfolded a journalistic mix of all national ethnicities. The study triangulated ethnographic observations and interviews with press content analysis data to offer culture-specific and culture-rich insights into Sri Lankan news room practices and news reporting styles. It is significant that the multi-ethnic Sri Lankan press tend to tread unsettled waters without fear and without too much splash. They appear to keep silent at times, adopt appropriate wisdom and disseminate apt knowledge at the applicable time with the double aim to inculcate values and norms essential for a harmonious society. Yet, each language stream tends to differ in the means and methods deployed to fashion and shape their news content. However, the press display a strong work ethic whilst a national consciousness appears to direct and work along with the aspirations of the masses irrespective of the language of production. Their values and their actions transcend through skillful means, conscious of mindfulness of the responsibility and obligations to the public at large and are not seeking a political economy. The notion of journalistic objectivity that runs across journalism scholarship, emphasized by conscious decision making is strongly sensed within Sri Lankan news rooms. This study detects the cultural, scriptural, vernacular, linguistic and historical factors that seem to impact this unique trilingual journalism sphere in Sri Lanka. At the same time axiological, epistemological and ontological differences in Asian communication patterns strongly swayed by the philosophies of Asia such as Confucianism, Daoism, Hinduism and Buddhism are evident. This is neither peace nor war journalism. It is conflict transformation journalism functioning as the guardians of territorial integrity. The ability to harness mindfulness helps maintain focus without generating conflict and upsetting tranquillity which every human seeks. This is a Sandesa from Sri Lanka journalism.

Id: 19111

Title: [Panel] Crisis, Security & War Narratives"-Using diverse communication methods to influence audience sensibilities & achieving sustainability objectives [Presentation] Moderator: Samina Farzin Sheikh , M/O Information & Broadcasting Pakistan, Email: farzinsheikh@gmail.com

Session Type: Panel Submission

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Abstract: Title: ""PANEL:" Crisis, Security & War Narratives"-Using diverse communication methods to influence audience sensibilities & achieving sustainability objectives

Panel Head : Samina Farzin Sheikh
Discussant: Dr Mariam Sheikh

Panel Description:

Given the emerging communication practices and simultaneous emergence of disasters, complex phenomenon emerging from disaster narratives' research and applications in media are visible across diverse traditional and virtual communication mediums. The virtual avenues of communications have created new media spaces having virtual audiences. This Panel includes cross-national research and cross-media aspects to see how new diverse communication technologies & avenues shape the crisis narratives influencing the audience & reimagining the sustainable objectives.

Id: 19198

Title: Catastrophes, humanitarian aid and discourse in digital media: An essay about earthquake of September 19th in Mexico.

Session Type: Individual submission

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Abstract: The objective of this paper is to report the results of The Reporta19s initiative, which was in charge of working with the citizens in reporting and denouncement of all the events surrounding the catastrophe of the September 19th earthquake. This was done through network monitoring, but also using citizen journalism. It was carried out during the acute response phase after the September 19th earthquake in Mexico City, this was achieved using the citizen journalism software Ushahidi which allows and empowers citizens in the use of digital technologies for the denouncement and report of events, beyond the immediacy of platforms such as Twitter. For this reason, the subject was thought from a technopolitical point of view and of the relation of the citizenship with the new information and communication technologies, which has allowed generating new discourses and forms of socialization.

For this will be done a contextual and historical review of the media that reported the earthquake, both the digital media and those promoted by the communication platforms such as Google's son, Waze and putting in a separate case a Twitter. Which played a very important role in the dissemination of news, and the management of public opinion. This directly influenced the coordination of humanitarian efforts during the earthquake.

It is here where the results that we are going to present that contrast and put into evidence the figures given by various means in terms of reported damages are inserted. The analysis goes further, the methodology of political economy allows us to contextualize the discourses of aid, as well as the great enthusiasm that was experienced in terms of spreading humanitarian aid. Response that was used from various media and political instances.

Another of the important objectives of the subject is to influence the construction of the historical memory of Mexico City since the immediacy from which the theme of the earthquake was thought, for this reason a photographic archive will be presented that constitutes a crucial visual source for the construction of collective memory, because they give us information, emotions, they become the reflection of those moments. The geographic research that points to the affected buildings and the most vulnerable areas of Mexico City will also be presented.

We hope that this work will serve as an example of organization for other people in similar situations around the world, to be able to transmit our experience in terms of media management in alternative digital platforms by reporting and reporting the events surrounding the earthquake catastrophe. of September 19th in Mexico City.

Id: 19276

Title: [Panel] Crisis, Security & War Narratives"-Using diverse communication methods to influence audience sensibilities & achieving sustainability objectives [Presentation] Blogged narratives of disasters: A comparative study of the emotional and conceptual organization of disaster responses on terrorist incidents

Session Type: Panel Submission

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Abstract: This study aims at grasping the broad impact of terror narratives on diverse communication mediums. Pakistan has witnessed unprecedented terror incidents, huge loss of lives, human tragedies, economic down turn and chaos. As a consequence, the one major disaster impacting lives and acting as Peripeteia (turning point in Aristotle terminology) holds a different meaning for the victims, the society as a whole and media. The advent of New Media, especially Blogs is regarded as one virtual space created by news media to organize disaster responses and narratives.

Id: 19277

Title: [Panel] Crisis, Security & War Narratives"-Using diverse communication methods to influence audience sensibilities & achieving sustainability objectives [Presentation] 'Broadcasting disaster narratives'; exploiting its true potential for reimagining sustainability

Session Type: Panel Submission

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Abstract: Flawed & weak disaster communication is altering the political, economic & geographic landscape thus making the achievement of sustainability objectives more difficult. This study assesses the ability of broadcast media to report the real impact of disasters and specifically how victims and their families' lives are altered due to disasters. It is further explored that as media scene in Pakistan is fast changing, how the media scene has been exploited by market players. A comprehensive research study is done to analyze the new communication approaches & technologies being adopted by the broadcast media to influence the audience's senses and how far broadcast media worked towards sustainable goals amid crisis communication overload.

Id: 19278

Title: [Panel] Crisis, Security & War Narratives"-Using diverse communication methods to influence audience sensibilities & achieving sustainability objectives [Presentation] An analysis of the disaster narratives & how these can be shaped to maintain a sustainable world

Session Type: Panel Submission

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Abstract: A comparative case study is done to see whether narratives originating from conflict ridden societies & media tend to be vague and lacking impact. Drone Narratives is a case study. In Pakistan's case there has been limited efficacy in presenting narratives of conflicts & disasters. According to scholar Steven Corman, narratives help provide "an alternative way of thinking about the world." The continuous state of conflict in Pakistan has promoted media distortion and fissures. This study analyzes why Pakistan's narrative on Drone attacks have been flawed or and lacked communicating its strategic objectives and sustainable goals. A comparative analysis of Drone narratives originating from varied media sources is made.