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**ASSIGNMENT:**

1. **HOW IS THE PORTRAYAL OF THE GLOBAL SOUTH BY THE GLOBAL NORTH NEWS ORGANIZATION/ MEDIA?**
2. **WHAT ARE THE CHALLENGES A FOREIGN CORRESPONDENT IS LIKELY TO FACE IN THESE TIMES ESPCIALLY WITH CORONA VIRUS, RACSIM AND ALL OTHER FEARS IN VIEW? PROFFER THE SOLUTION YOU THINK WILL OVERCOME THE CHALLNGES YOU RAISE.**

**PORTRAYAL OF GLOBAL SOUTH BY THE GLOBAL NORTH NEWS ORGANIZATION/ MEDIA.**

 The Global North are countries that are wealthy, technologically advanced, political stable and aging as their society tends towards zero population growth. The Global North also has a high level of industrialization. The Global South (which is also referred to as the Third World) are countries that are agrarians based, dependent economically and political on the Global North. They are countries that are newly industrialized or in the process of industrializing. The Global South include Africa, Latin America and other developing part of Asia and the Middle East.

The Global South has often struggled equality representation in the media compared to the Global North. When looking through media coverage of developing countries, a generalized view has developed through the Western media but negative images and coverage of poverty are frequent in the mass media when talking about the Third World countries which has created a dominant stereotype of the Global South. Elisabeth Farny describes this as,” the South is characterized by Socio-economic and political backwardness, measured against Western values and standards. The Global south does not often receive coverage of the other part of the South but instead gets generous amount of coverage on the North. The global south economy and development cost are associated with enduring and fighting various diseases as well as indebtedness, poor governance, corruption and so on. The western media hardly and rarely ever talks about the interesting and positive part of the Global South. Advocates of the New World Information Order (NWIO) has argued it was necessary if the world audience was to have access to information about economic and social development from around the world in addition to the overwhelming political and disaster oriented news being shown. An extension of the new order suggests that the Third World nations develop their own communication system and regional news agencies. Many developing countries express concern about their lack of control over information coming into their countries and the manner by which news from within the borders is selected and perceived by other nations. The dominance of the Western News Media in reporting the Third World News has been noted, looking at the mass communication in Africa during the transition between the colonial rule and independence describes foreign government use of Africa media in attempt to influence directly to uncommitted African people.

The complaints about negative coverage in the western media are not new. The foreign media and Western correspondent in particular have gone out of their way to portray the Global South as the nadir of human civilization. There is no good and bad news, there is just news. The false dichotomy between positive and negative news is a reflection of the lack of the sort of storytelling which allows audience to make sense of events within a wider universe of the Global South. Western media organization can address the issues of the Global South by rethinking the role of the foreign correspondent. The western media organization misses a whole lot of issues associated with the Global south nation problems, since the Western media organization hardly ever talks about the positive and interesting parts of the Global South nation, here are some example of how the Global south is portrayed by a Global North news organization

1. The New York Times, June 1, 2020. “POOR COUNTRIES FACE DEBT CRISIS UNLIKE ANYTHING WE HAVE SEEN”. This foreign news organization covered a story about African countries in debt saying “from Angola to Jamaica to Ecuador to Zambia, the world’s poor countries have had their finances shredded by the global pandemic.
2. The News York Times, April 24, 2019. “RWANDA MARKS 25 YEARS SINCE THE GENOCIDE. THE COUNTRY STILL GRAPPING WITH ITS LEGACY”.
3. The New York Times, six months after Kenyans crosshairs was excoriated, they published a picture of the victim of the January hotel attack in Nairobi, which forced it to shelve the appointment of Kimiko de Freytas Tamura as head of its Nairobi bureau.

The term of the Global South has many researched theories associated with it. Since many of the countries that are considered to be a part of the Global South were first colonized by Global North countries, they are at a disadvantage to become as quickly developed. Dependency theorists suggest that information has a top-down approach and first goes to the Global North before countries in the Global South receive it. Although many of these countries rely on political or economic help, this also opens up opportunity for information to develop Western bias and create an academic dependency. Meneleo Litonjua describes the reasoning behind distinctive problems of dependency theory as "the basic context of poverty and underdevelopment of Third World/Global South countries was not their traditionalism, but the dominance-dependence relationship between rich and poor, powerful and weak counties."

**CHALLENGES AND SOLUTION OF A FOREIGN CORRESPONDENT IN TIME OF THE CORONA VIRUS AND RASCIM**

A foreign correspondent is a person who file and reports stories from a foreign country. He works for a newspaper, television or radio station or he is a freelance journalist working for a number of different news organizations. A foreign correspondent provides context and different perspective on stories, s/he can work in a special beat or any beat happening around the country. A foreign correspondent is someone who is willing to be opened minded, willing to adapt to changes and is sensitive in the appropriate way. Foreign correspondence is a challenging career with a potential for travels, excitement and a lot of hard work.

**CHALLENGES OF A FOREIGN CORRESPONDENT**

The biggest challenge for a foreign correspondent is to survive because the journalist has to leave his/ her country for another that he/she is not familiar with**.**  The challenges are:

1. **Fragile and Fragmented publics**

In fractured societies, journalists struggle to report what they believe to be the public interest, when faced with ethnic political, religious pressures that can result in extreme nationalist or patriotic reports that are not grounded in the concept of truth telling in the public interest. Journalist struggle on daily basis in countries to balance duties, promote nation building and maintain the watchdog role of the country.

1. **Cost Of Operation**

The media organizations have to make sure they do not get out of business as a result of citizen Journalism, which has come to stay. Many media organization have shut down foreign bureaus and recalled international correspondent because of economic reasons. The economic situation all over the world has made many countries call back their foreign correspondent and close down news bureaus with the pandemic around the world and the lockdown of states and countries, it will cost a lot of finaciancs because once the correspondent is exposed to the virus, he or she could lose his/ her life and during this time of the racial fight happening in countries ,if a journalist get injured while trying to cover the event happen it will cost the news organization money or even worse the reporters life.

1. **Language Barrier**

Being a foreign correspondent means you report happenings in countries outside your country. The language in this foreign country is most definitely different from what is spoken in your own country; this may stand as a challenge to the foreign correspondent. In terms of Racism, language barrier is a problem because; if a reporter goes to cover news story in China and the reporter happens to be a person of colour and cannot speak their language, wherever the reporter will go to source for news, he/she will not be answer because of his/her colour and cannot speak their language.

1. **Cultural issues**

Understanding the culture of the people of country is an important task. A foreign correspondent that is not very conversant with the country of assignment culture will run into troubles. Knowing the culture can acquire extensive reading about the country of assignment. A foreign correspondent that doesn’t understand the culture of the country of assignment will be acted differently to. If he/she ought to be first in line, the people around could make him last in line or if he ought to be the first to know about a story he may be the last to get it because he or she doesn’t understand the culture of the country of assignment.

1. **Wars and Ripple**

This is a major challenge because the reporter’s life is at risk. During situations like this, the foreign correspondent could be injured, killed or maimed, some could be held hostage and detained during the time of conflict. The lives of the reporter could be threatened. During this racial fight happening in the US and other countries, foreign correspondent of colour could be arrested or detained by the police during the cause of the conflict, or could be injured.

 **SOLUTION TO CHALLENGES OF FOREIGN CORRESPONDENT**

1. With the advent of social media and contribution by citizen journalist and bloggers, the coverage of foreign news in the western media has been made easy. The advent of new technology, media organization can get foreign news without having to send a foreign correspondent to a country he/she is not familiar with.
2. A foreign correspondent should be willing to adapt to change like laws of the land, what to say, when to say it and how to say it.
3. Be open-minded as a reporter can help ease the challenges faced by a reporter because when you are willing to understand and experience the country of assignment culture, you will not be treated differently.
4. The ease on the challenges, a foreign correspondent has to possess a bi-lingual skill or at least have a working knowledge of the language of assignment. This will give an edge to the reporter during an assignment and also make it easy to interact with people in the country of assignment. Languages can be learn in school or prior to an assignment while on the job.