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**QUESTION ONE**

How is the portrayal of the Global South by the Global North news Organizations/Media?

As we all know that the Global North is known to be wealthy, technological advanced, political stable and ageing as their societies tends towards zero population growth and the way in which they portray Global South in their reports is an agrarian based dependent economically and politically on the Global North and the Global North has continued to dominant and directs the Global South in International trade and politics, they also characterize the Global South by Turmoil, War, conflicts, poverty, anarchy and tyranny.

The following are some news story from the Global North media organization on issues in the Global South;

**The global South is changing how knowledge is made, shared and used**

Globalizations and new technology have changed the ways that knowledge is made, disseminated and consumed. At the push of a button, one can find articles or sources from all over the world. Yet the global knowledge economy is still marked by its history. The former colonial nations of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries the rich countries of Europe and North America which are collectively called the global North (normally considered to include the West and the first world, the North contains a quarter of the world’s population but controls 80% of income earned) are still central in the knowledge economy. But the story is not one simply of Northern dominance. A process of making knowledge is the South is underway.

European colonizers encountered many sophisticated and complex knowledge system among the colonized. These had their own intellectual workforces, their own environmental, geographical, historical and medical sciences. In other instances colonizers appropriated local knowledge, for instance in agriculture, fisheries and mining. Sometimes they recognized and even honored other knowledge systems and intellectuals. In the past decades, there’s been more critique of global knowledge inequalities and the global North’s dominance.

The critique leveled against inequalities in global knowledge production takes several forms. One is “post-colonial theory” theories inspired from India and the Arab world that analyze unequal power relations in the period after the formal end of colonialism, focusing on the subordination or marginalization of populations formerly living in colonial contexts. Producing knowledge.

The demonstrated existence of Northern dominance and influence does not imply Southern passivity, nor uncontested domination. Knowledge production is now negotiated, and creative ways of participating are devised. Southern knowledge workers still have to work within a global knowledge labor system which endorses, for example, the power of publishing houses, top-ranked universities and highly cried researchers. But they are also able to exercise control over their own labor.

The connections that have already been made show a practical basis for the logic of connecting knowledge projects between North and South and between South and South. In a neoliberal context marked by increasing cutbacks in research funding, it will have to be intellectual workers themselves, and social movements in the global South, who push for new forms of solidarity in global knowledge production that contribute to development and freedom, peace and democracy.

This is article is basically talking about, that in the past decades, there’s been more critique of global knowledge inequalities and the global North’s dominance meaning that the global North is dominant when it come to how knowledge is made, shared and used.

In this article global South was discriminated and derogated because the global North wants the global South to leave their local knowledge because of the new technology and globalization in the new way knowledge is made and this has led to knowledge inequalities although global South recognizes and even honors other knowledge systems and intellectuals.

In the knowledge production new knowledge has emerged from colonized and post-colonial that enables global South workers to work within a global knowledge system but they are also able to exercise control over their own labors and they do this by creating local research programmes, founding research centers that addresses local problems in distinctive ways.

**QUESTION TWO**

What are the challenges a foreign correspondent is likely to face in these times, especially with Corona Virus, Racism and all other Fears in view? Proffer the solutions you think will overcome the challenges you raise.

The challenges in which foreign Correspondents face especially during all these fears of catching corona virus, being killed or attacked by a racist or by policemen because you’re black is as follows:

* **The cost of operation**

It has risen, not only as a result of economic meltdown but also because of the advent of new technology. 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. The economic situation all over the world has made many countries call back their foreign correspondent and close down news bureaus. The advent of new technology has even made it easier for the extent of foreign correspondence. These new technologies, made it possible that correspondents are not sent abroad, before news information are gotten from reliable sources. Reporters can now sit in the comfort of the newsroom, access the internet and gather necessary information. The technological progress over the past years has enabled large parts of the general public to access and afford new ways of interaction and communication via the internet’s new intelligent web services and fast broadband connections. Personal digital assistance (PDA); in form of Androids, Smartphone, Tablets, etc. is also not encouraging media houses and agencies to send foreign correspondents on assignments. This is because individuals are now becoming citizen journalist, providing user generated content and relegating to the ground the function of the foreign correspondent. A media organization or agency, that is not buoyant financially, might find it difficult to send foreign correspondents on assignment because money is needed for transportation, accommodation, feeding and other things that will keep the foreign correspondent going.

* **The problem of language barrier**

This is a very common but can be avoided. 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 pose as a challenge to the foreign correspondence. This is why foreign correspondents need to possess a bilingual skill. The foreign correspondent should at least have a working knowledge of the language of the country of assignment. Foreign correspondence should learn international languages that will have him/her edge during an assignment and also make it easy to interact with people in the country of assignment. Language can be learn in school or prior to an assignment while on the job.

* **Wars, Disputes and Ripple**

They are major challenges faced by foreign correspondents and why many upcoming communication students avoid foreign journalism and journalism a whole. Countries are made up of people with different perspectives and ideologies on issues. These differences when not well managed results to dispute and if not still curbed, may result to wars. During situations like these, foreign correspondents and reporters in general are injured, maimed or killed. Correspondences have to take protective measures while reporting wars because; it might entail reporting from the war front. Foreign correspondents often have to visit places which are badly struck by natural calamities like floods, heavy snowfall, volcanoes, etc. In order to keep the authorities alert, of the affected area towards the welfare and rescue mission of the people, foreign correspondents have to visit the worst hit areas as well. This could also pose a serious threat to their lives as well. In some unfortunate accidents, foreign correspondents have suffered injuries while covering stories in dangerous places. Foreign correspondence is also followed by assignments, like covering a war zone, communal riots, and infiltrations in boards, civil wars and much more perilous coverage. The spread of insecurity in a country not only threatens the lives the people of that place, but foreign correspondents also become their targets. Many terrorist organizations do not hesitate to kill them; they accuse journalists for supporting the government authorities and security forces. Sometimes these consequences can turn fatal .Foreign correspondence are held hostage and detained during conflicts between the countries. It is really traumatic and sometimes situations can become extremely dangerous for the captured media professional(s).

* **Cultural Challenges**

The foreign correspondent if not conversant with the cultural of his place of assignment will have problems. The cultural of the place of assignment of the foreign correspondent is usually different from that of his/her country. The correspondent has to learn the culture of the people; the dress sense, what they eat, different seasons in the country, courtesy among the people, their way of live, the laws of the land (dos and don’ts) and the language and it’s usage. To know all these, the correspondence must read extensively. Foreign correspondents at times find it difficult to eat some types of food in their place of assignment; at times they break some rules not knowing they are breaking them. The correspondence also has to take note of the seasons also as to bring the appropriate clothing. For example if a reporter is sent from Nigeria and assumes the weather of Nigeria is similar to that of New York’s, he will probably have to freeze and develop cold. Some things that are accepted one country may not be accepted in other countries, things might be much more different in the place of assignment of the correspondent. This is why it is important to study the culture of the host country. A foreign correspondent must have a knowledge and appreciation of the history of the region concerned. You must be conversant with history to be able to analyze events with real authority and thus boost your credibility as someone who knows what he/she is talking about. It is certainly the case for print reporters, who are expected also to write lengthy analytical pieces and features about developments and what they all mean.

* **Political instability**

Is another problem faced by a foreign correspondent. When there is political instability in a country, a correspondent will not be able to carry out his assignment effectively. He might even be sent back to his country. A foreign correspondent might not be able to carry out his country of assignment when there is political upheaval.

Many western countries have “freedom of the press” but not all the countries give this right to their media professionals. In many countries media does not have freedom to speech and journalists (foreign correspondent) have to adhere with the set norms before writing or publishing a story, else they have to face dire consequences. This is called self-censorship. The foreign correspondent in some countries is not supposed to show any videos which could malign the government for violating human rights and taking innocent lives and creating havoc. He has to have a thorough knowledge of various political philosophy operations in his place of assignment i.e. should know the difference between capitalism which is operated in U.S and western European and communism a variance of socialism still practiced in China, Cuba of North Korea. The knowledge of his philosophies will help the correspondent know what step to take in case of any situation. This will also save him the trouble of asking too many questions about the political parties because the constitution gives the reporter access to the conduct of political parties in his country of assignment.

* **Knowledge of the economy**

At times foreign correspondent make mistake of reporting wrong figures. He should be familiar with economic terms like inflation, and its effect on the economy, the lives of the citizens and the causes of the inflation, demand, supply, deficit, budget and deflation. To do this the correspondent has to maintain contact with experts on the field. He should be able to interpret data, charts and graphs.

* **Require additional training to master other skills**

The job of a foreign correspondent requires him to have other skills aside from reporting. The old days when a foreign correspondent was nothing more than a reporter who telexed, faxed or later emailed his/her copy once or twice a day and did nothing else, leaving the cameraman to handle the pictures, are over. Today’s foreign correspondent is on duty 24 hours a day and has to versatile with technology and in some cases do everything. However, despite all intense challenges in foreign correspondence some foreign correspondent are determined to do their jobs with full dedications and nothing could be deter them.