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COURSE TITLE:FOREIGN CORRESPONDENT AND NEWS AGENCY JOURNALISM

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QUESTIONS

1.How is the portrayal of the Global South by the Global North news Organisations/Media(You can get news stories online to support your claim) 10 marks.

2.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. 10 marks.

The first thing to do here is to know what news organisations is.

News organisations is an agency to collect news reports for newspapers and distributes it electronically.

It can also be defined as a news agency that sells features or articles or photographs etc. to newspapers for simultaneous publication.

There are different types of news organisation which include

broadcast and print.

Broadcast as an news organisation

It means to transmit a programme or some information by radio or television. It also means to tell people about something that is unknown to be known.

Print as a news organisations

It means producing (books, newspapers, etc) ,especially in large quantities, by a mechanical process involving the transfer of text or designs to paper.

HEADLINE: UP TO 100,000 ISRAELIS IN ISOLATION AS ISREAL EXPANDS TRAVELER QUARANTINE

With at least 50,000 people in quarantine, the Health Ministry on Wednesday expanded its list of restrictive orders, which will likely lead to thousands more Israelis going into home isolation. By some reports, as many as 100,000 people are currently in isolation. “we have to understand we are in the midst of a global epidemic", the most dangerous of these epidemics in the last 100 years".

He said that Israel is one of the best positions of any Western country .”we had to take tough, even very rigid steps to slow the spread of the disease in Israel, and indeed it did,” the prime minister said. “Today we will take similar steps, dozens more steps.” Some of the steps include; a person returning to the country from France, Germany, Switzerland, Spain will be required to enter 14 days of quarantine. This restriction is retroactive and applies from the date that a person landed back in Israel.

On Wednesday, some 19 flights were expected to land in Israel from these European countries, which would put hundreds more Israelis in quarantine, Channel 12 reported .Many of them would not even be aware of the new guidelines upon landing in Israel unless they can prove that they have a place in which they can be quarantined for the requisite time period. Any foreign traveler who has been in Iran, Iraq ,Syria ,Lebanon for the 14 days prior to arrival in Israel will not be allowed to enter. As a result of the travel restrictions, IDF Chief of staff Lt.-Gen Aviv Kochavi pushed off his upcoming trip to Washington. Healthcare workers are forbidden from International travel, and it is recommended that civil workers refrain from travel, too.

Israel will not host international conferences until further notice, and citizens returning from International conferences will be required to enter quarantine as well. Mass events over 5,000 people will also not be allowed, canceling several festive events planned for the upcoming holiday. Finally, the Health Ministry asks that individuals adhere to a strict personal hygiene and avoid shaking hands. As a result of the new restrictions, the Jerusalem Municipality released a statement explaining that it is reviewing the precautions and determining how they might impact the Jerusalem Marathon, which is scheduled to take place on March 20.

Health Ministry director-general Prof Itamar Grotto ,who is currently under quarantine himself, posted on Facebook to help inform the public about the spread of the coronavirus in Israel and around the world. He said that there are currently more than 93,000 cases of the novel coronavirus worldwide, and more than 3,200 people dead as a result. Outside of China there have been 13,000 cases reported and about 200 deaths. “ At present ,the disease is declining in China “,he said, “but in all other countries, we are watching the rise and spread of the disease. The disease associated with the coronavirus has been named COVID-19 by the World Health Organisation. It is estimated that the disease is more widespread than reported. Responding to an inquiry about whether people should forgo all travel or expect to face quarantine upon return to Israel . “Older people over the age of 60 ,or people who have pre existing conditions, such as diabetes ,heart disease or respiratory illness, are advised to take extreme care. The risk for children under the age of 18 is actually lower.

Among the many recommendations by the Health Ministry is that people who fall into the high-risk category should not have any interaction with people who traveled abroad or have any symptoms similar to those of coronavirus. On Thursday, a conference will take place at Haifa university about the coronavirus. All participants from colleges and universities across Israel are expected to attend. They will receive an up-to-date overview on the world’s coronavirus morbidity and response, as well as the review the Health Ministry's guidelines.

The means of electronics have made it easy to have access to news abroad and to know what is going on over there. The news agency have made it easy to disseminate news across the world and made it easy for people to access the news even when you are not in the location. People at the grassroots can have access to news with the use of radio. And they communicate to them through a language they understand.

2.Challenges a foreign correspondent faced during corona is to ensure that their stories are based on truth , not opinions ,and science ,not speculation.

1.Language barrier

2.They molest them

3.They crucify them

4.Lack of funds to educate people

3.Challenges faced by foreign correspondent during Racism.

Outbreak creates fear and fear is a key ingredient for racism and xenophobia to thrive.The coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) pandemic has uncovered social and political fractures within communities ,with racialised and discriminatory responses to fear ,disproportionately affecting marginalised groups. Throughout history, infectious diseases have been associated with othering . Following the spread of COVID-19 from Wuhan, China ,discrimination towards Chinese people has increased. This includes individual acts of micro microaggression or violence, to collective forms, for example Chinese people being barred from establishments. Rather than being an equaliser, given its ability to affect anyone, COVID-19 policy responses have disproportionately affected people of colour and migrants people who are over-represented in lower socioeconomic groups, have limited health-care access, or work in precarious jobs. This is especially so in resource-poor settings that lack forms of social protection. Ethnic minority groups are at greater risk because of commodities for example, high rates of hypertension in Blacks populations and diabetes in South Asians. Furthermore, migrants particularly those without documents, avoid hospitals for fear of identification and reporting, ultimately presenting late with potentially more advanced disease.

Acts of discrimination occur within social, political and historical contexts. Political leaders have misappropriated the COVID-19 crisis to reinforce racial discrimination ,doubling down ,for example, on border policies and conflating public health restrictions with anti migrant rhetoric. Matteo Salvini, former deputy prime minister of Italy, wrongly linked COVID-19 to African asylum seekers, calling the borders closures. Similarly, president Donald Trump has referred to severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 as the Chinese virus, linking the health threat to foreign policy and trade negotiations.

The strength of a health system is inseparable from boarder social systems that surrounds it. Epidemics place increased demands on scarce resources and enormous stress on social and economic systems. Health protection relies not only on a well functioning health system with universal coverage, but also on social inclusion , justice, and solidarity. In the absence of this factors , inequalities are magnified and scapegoating persists, with discrimination remaining long after. Division and fear of others will lead to worse outcomes for all. And here are some of the challenges faced by foreign correspondents.

1.Ignorance and lack of appreciation of different cultures, traditions and beliefs leads to media stereotypes that reinforce racist attitudes and strengthen the appeal of political extremists.

2. To be effective ,journalists must be inclusive, accountable and a reflection of the whole community.

3.One of their challenges is to agree concrete ways of moving towards equality of representation in the media.

4.They are responsible for proposing their subject .Most of the stories cover economics, financial and monetary issues.

5. Limited staffing and resources are paired with time and space constraints.