**BALOGUN MUNEERAT ADEOLA**

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**300 LEVEL**

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The Global south is an emerging term, used by the world bank and other organisations, identifying countries with one side of the underlying global North South divide, the other side being the counties of the Global North. Countries of the Global South have been described as newly industrialized or in the process of industrializing, are largely democracies, and frequently have a history of colonialism by Northern, often European states.

The [BRIC countries](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/BRIC), [Brazil](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Brazil), [India](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/India) and [China](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/China), with the exception of [Russia](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Russia) and along with [Indonesia](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Indonesia), have the largest [populations](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Population) economies among Southern states. The overwhelming majority of these countries are located in or near the [tropics](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tropics) and have at least one [neglected tropical disease](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Neglected_tropical_disease)..

The Global North Generally, definitions of the **Global North** include the [United States](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_States), [Canada](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Canada), almost all the [European](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Europe) countries, [Israel](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Israel), [Cyprus](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cyprus), [Japan](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Japan), [Singapore](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Singapore), [South Korea](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/South_Korea), [Australia](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Australia), and [New Zealand](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/New_Zealand). The [Global South](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Global_South) is made up of [Sub-Saharan Africa](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sub-Saharan_Africa), [Latin America and the Caribbean](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Latin_America_and_the_Caribbean), [Pacific Islands](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pacific_Islands), and the [developing countries](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Developing_country) in Asia, including the [Middle East](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Middle_East). It is home to the [BRIC countries](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/BRIC) (excluding [Russia](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Russia)): [Brazil](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Brazil), [India](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/India) and [China](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/China), which, along with [Indonesia](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Indonesia) and [Mexico](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mexico), are the largest Southern states in terms of land area and population.

The North is mostly correlated with the [Western world](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Western_world) and the [First World](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/First_World), plus much of the [Second World](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Second_World), while the [South](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Global_South) largely corresponds with the [Third World](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Third_World) and [Eastern world](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Eastern_world). The two groups are often defined in terms of their differing levels of [wealth](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wealth), economic development, [income inequality](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Income_inequality), [democracy](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Democracy), and [political](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Political_freedom) and [economic freedom](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Economic_freedom), as defined by [freedom indices](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Freedom_indices). Nations in the North tend to be wealthier, less unequal and considered more democratic and to be [developed countries](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Developed_countries) who export technologically advanced [manufactured products](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Final_good); Southern states are generally poorer [developing countries](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Developing_countries) with younger, more fragile democracies heavily dependent on [primary sector](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Primary_sector_of_the_economy) [exports](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Exports) and frequently share a history of past [colonialism](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Colonialism) by Northern states. Nevertheless, the divide between the North and the South is often challenged and said to be increasingly incompatible with reality.

In economic terms, as of the early 21st century, the North—with one quarter of the world population—controls four-fifths of the income earned anywhere in the world. 90% of the manufacturing industries are owned by and located in the North. Inversely, the South—with three quarters of the world population—has access to one-fifth of the world income. As nations become economically developed, they may become part of definitions the "North", regardless of geographical location; similarly, any nations that do not qualify for "developed" status are in effect deemed to be part of the "South".

A **news agency** is an organization that gathers [news](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/News) reports and sells them to subscribing news organizations, such as [newspapers](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Newspaper), [magazines](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Magazine) and [radio](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/All-news_radio) and [television](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/News_broadcasting) [broadcasters](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Broadcasting). A news agency may also be referred to as a **wire service**, **newswire**, or **news service**.

Although there are many news agencies around the world, four global news agencies, [Agence France-Presse](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Agence_France-Presse" \o "Agence France-Presse) (AFP), [Associated Press](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Associated_Press) (AP), [Reuters](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Reuters) and [EFE](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/EFE) have offices in most countries of the world and cover all areas of information. All four began with and continue to operate on a basic philosophy of providing a single objective news feed to all subscribers; they do not provide separate feeds for conservative or

liberal newspapers.

Types of news agency

1. National news agency
2. Regional news agency
3. International news agency

The news values of the media and the news agencies in the Global North do not see positive development stories in the global South as news because their news values consist wars and conflicts which attract their audiences attention and which and also prevalent in the Global South, Africa especially. Anyway, one of the solutions to this problems is for the countries in the Global South to look Inward, exploit their technological potentials and also report those positive development taking place in their region of the world.

Example

Africa does not need saving during this pandemic

It was inevitable that racism would tear its ugly head.

QUESTION 2

Wars, disputes and ripple are major **challenges** faced by **foreign correspondents** and why many upcoming communication students avoid **foreign** journalism and journalism as a whole. Countries are made up of people with different perspectives and ideologies on **issues**.

A foreign news correspondent is a journalist who is responsible for reporting news from another country. This may mean covering anything from wars to politics to living conditions and attitudes in this country. Foreign correspondents are the public's eyes and ears across the globe. Unlike other journalists, the correspondent's audience is often not near enough to witness the events for themselves. Correspondents may be the public's only source of information about the events in a foreign country. Foreign correspondence is a challenging career with a potential for travel, excitement and a lot of hard work.

Tasks:

1. Gather and analyze events of international importance, and write news stories for newspapers, magazines, and radio and television broadcasts
2. Once the news has been gathered, foreign correspondents prepare reports and review the copy for errors in grammar, punctuation, content, and accuracy
3. Interviewing people in a range of different circumstances
4. Building contacts to maintain a flow of news, for example, police and emergency services, local council, community groups, health trusts, press officers from a variety of organisations, the general public, etc
5. Seeking out and investigating stories via your contacts, press releases and other media
6. Attending press conferences and asking questions
7. Attending a variety of events, such as council meetings, magistrates' court proceedings, football matches, talent contests, etc
8. Reacting to breaking news stories
9. Recording interviews and meetings using shorthand or technical equipment
10. 'Live' online reporting or real-time blogging when covering important events - a growing area of work