

1: The Influence of Media on Young Children's Development – ZERO TO THREE

Internews is an international media development organization whose mission is to empower local media worldwide to give people the news and information they need, the ability to connect, and the means to make their voices heard.

Social Media and Development By Crysta Highfield, Class of Social media, defined by its interactive nature and user-generated content, has largely been a tool and a toy for the wealthy and bored. Blogs, photo sharing sites, and online social networking sites have allowed peers and increasingly organizations and companies to share thoughts, messages, information, images, and videos. Development agencies have been utilizing social media for years, using blogs, Facebook, Twitter, and other platforms to publicize their vision, purpose, and activities; spread news; build support; attract volunteers and donors; and engage with interested segments of the population. For development practitioners, social media and development is now entering a new and exciting phase. As internet connectivity spreads, and cell phone usage spreads even further, there are millions of new potential content creators gaining access to social media each year. More social media content aimed at development purposes can, and should, be created by the targets of development themselves. The benefits of this shift towards local media creation are clear. Social media enhances the ability of poor populations to voice their own concerns and priorities, and publicize their own vision and purpose. Self-advocacy is a form of empowerment not always delivered through traditional development projects. The ability to access social media is limited by more than just technological barriers. Websites such as Global Voices foster a growing diversity of bloggers and give a platform to those whose voices would not normally be heard in media. However, the necessity of high levels of literacy means that such websites cannot work for the poorest and most marginalized. Despite the challenges, social media is being used by those in developing countries to serve many purposes. In Cambodia, where traditional media sources are largely controlled by the government, the opposition party was able achieving large gains in legislative seats and nearly take the presidency due largely to savvy use of social media. History and culture preservation: Traditionally the job of ethnographers, local populations in developing countries have begun telling their own stories and describing their own history and culture through social media. The Mondulkiri Resource and Documentation Centre in Cambodia, run by both ethnic majority and Bunlong staff and volunteers, uses Facebook, Blogger, Flickr, Issuu, SoundCloud, and YouTube to preserve and broadcast stories, songs, and resources that are valued by local indigenous communities. As poor populations begin to have a greater voice through social media, they can use that voice to expose abuses against them. Especially in isolated communities dealing with extractive industries, the local populations are the best positioned to see and broadcast critical information to the broader populace. Rural populations using cell phones to document and send critical environmental information has been done through the Green Lines project in Nigeria, though not in a way that specifically leverages social media. While activism, cultural preservation, and accountability are laudable uses of social media, social media can also be fun and expanded access to leisure activities like online chatting and games should be seen as a valuable development outcome rather than a distraction or waste. As social media penetrates further into developing markets a greater number of voices will be able to be heard on a global scale. This change is good for its own sake and it should also be embraced and utilized by development practitioners in our efforts to empower and communicate with communities.

2: MEDIA FOR DEVELOPMENT

media phenomenon has significant ramifications for development but there is insufficient understanding about the dynamics of the process, and uncertainty about many outcomes. It is clear that the continued expansion of networks and interactive applications.

About fifty percent of the members in a given sample are susceptible to the third-person effect, underestimating their degree of influence. Information is stored in this model as nodes, clustered with related nodes by associated pathways. If one node is activated, nearby nodes are also activated. This is known as spreading activation. Priming occurs when a node is activated, causing related nodes to stand by for possible activation. Both the intensity and amount of elapsed time from the moment of activation determine the strength and duration of the priming effect. Most media violence research, a popular area of discussion in media effects studies, theorizes that exposure to violent acts may prime an individual to behave more aggressively while the activation lingers. Children and adolescents, considered vulnerable media consumers, are often the target of these studies. Most studies of media violence surround the media categories of television and video games. The rise of the motion picture industry, coupled with advances in social sciences, spurred the famous Payne Fund studies and others. Though the quality of the research has been called into question, one of the findings suggested a direct role between movies depicting delinquent adolescents and delinquent behaviors in adolescents. Wertham later suggested that comic books influenced children into delinquent behaviors, provided false worldviews and lowered literacy in his book *Seduction of the Innocent*. This research was too informal to reach a clear verdict, and a recent study suggests information was misrepresented and even falsified, yet it led to public outcry resulting in many discontinued comic magazines. Since then, studies have hypothesized a number of effects. Behavioral effects include disinhibition, imitation and desensitization. Disinhibition, a theory that exposure to violent media may legitimize the use of violence, has found support in many carefully controlled experiments. Men exposed to violent pornography behave more aggressively towards women in certain circumstances. Studies have covered both television and video game violence. It is very easy for a movie to become caught up in making its films look artistic that they begin to make their audiences indifferent to the true horror that is taking place on screen. Cultivation[edit] Not all media effects are instantaneous or short-term. Gerbner created cultivation theory, arguing that the media cultivates a "collective consciousness about elements of existence. Press coverage sends signals to audiences about the importance of mentioned issues, while framing the news induces the unsuspecting viewer into a particular response. Additionally, news that is not given press coverage often dissipates, not only because it lacks a vehicle of mass communication, but because individuals may not express their concerns for fear of ostracization; this further creates the spiral of silence effect. Framing[edit] News outlets can influence public opinion by controlling variables in news presentation. News gatherers curate facts to underscore a certain angle. Presentation method—such as time of broadcast, extent of coverage and choice of news medium—can also frame the message; this can create, replace or reinforce a certain viewpoint in an audience. Entman describes framing as "the process of culling a few elements of perceived reality and assembling a narrative that highlights connections among them to promote a particular interpretation. It can reinforce capitalism, patriarchy, heterosexism, individualism, consumerism, and white privilege. With a never-ending, near-limitless amount of information, filtering will occur by default. Subcultures within news organizations determine the type of published content, while editors and other news organization individuals filter messages to curate content for their target audience. In addition to more gates, there are also more gatekeepers. In fact, users on social media can act as a check to the media, calling attention to bias or inaccurate facts. There is also a symbiotic relationship between social media users and the press: The multiplicity of outlets combined with downsizing in the aftermath of the recession makes reportage more hectic than ever. One study found that journalists write about 4. Public relations agencies play a growing role in news creation: As applies to media effects studies, some individuals may silence their opinions if the media does not validate their importance or viewpoint. This spiral of silence can also apply to individuals in the

media, who may refrain from publishing controversial media content. Media effects studies also are more diverse and specified. Researchers had noticed the selectivity of media use decades ago, and considered it as a key factor limiting media effects. Later, two theoretical perspectives, uses-and-gratifications Katz et al. Generally, these theories put media user in the center of the media effect process, and conceptualize media use as a mediator between antecedents and consequences of media effects. In other words, users with intention or not, develop their own media use effects. Media properties as predictors[edit] The inherent properties of media themselves are considered as predictors in media effects. Media formats have been evolving ever since the very beginning, whether the modality is text, auditory, visual or audiovisual is assumed to be affecting the selection and cognition of the users when they are engaging in media use. Known for his aphorism of "The medium is the message," Marshall McLuhan is one of the best-known scholars who believe it is the modality rather than the content of media that is affecting individuals and society. The majority of media effects studies still focus on the impact of content e. Besides of modality and content, structural properties such as special effects, pace, visual surprises also play important roles in affecting audiences. By triggering the orienting reflex to media, these properties may initiate selective exposure Knobloch-Westerwick An indirect effect indicates that an independent variable e. The conceptualization of indirect media effects urges us to pay attention to those intervening variables to better explain how and why media effects occur. Many media effects theories hypothesize conditional media effects, including uses-and-gratifications theory Rubin, [37] reinforcing spiral model Slater, [53] the conditional model of political communication effects McLeod et al. Media effects are transactional[edit] Many theories assume reciprocal causal relationships between different variables, including characteristics of media users, factors in environment, and outcomes of media Bandura Transactional media effects theories are the most complex among the five features. There are three basic assumptions. First, communication technologies e. They engage in transactions through these technologies Bauer They influence each other. Producers can be influenced by receivers because they learn from what the audience needs and prefer Webster However, these features are only limited within micro-level media effects studies, which are mostly focused on short-term, immediate, individual effects. We look forward to more syntheses on macro-level research. Audiences learn and conduct their political sights of view from reading, listening to the political analysis and evaluation. The mass media are powerful guardians of proper political behavior because audience tends to trust the press who should inform them about government wrongdoing and providing proper suggestions. All of the mass media are politically important because of their potential to reach large groups of audiences. However, the influence of each media varies depending on their characteristics, ease of access and the quantity of the audience reached. Electronic media especially television broadcasts provide a greater sense of reality which sometimes provide more credibility than others and stronger influence to the audiences. Moreover, large segments of the U. Politics is no exception, the relationship between organization and public opinion has been influenced by new media. New media includes online newspaper, blogs, social media and so on. More and more people prefer new media than traditional media because of the less limitation of new media, such as time limitation and space limitation. Most people have a cell phone or a computer. They can catch the news anytime in anyplace. As a result, new media has a greater impact on people. Politicians also notice new media is a more effective way to convey their message, and they use it to attract supporters. Public opinion also affect politics through the new media. New media provides a two-way communication, which achieves an interactive role. People can directly send message to government and politicians can comment online. When those comments gather together, it will draw public opinion to focus on the wrongdoings of government. Since new media has a large user base, the political activity is followed by more people than before. New media lets people can better supervise government behavior. Also, governments can know public opinion through new media as reference for decision making. Although new media has both positive and negative effect on politics, it narrows the relationship between the public and politics. Public is not only an information receiver anymore. People also can give their advice and opinion to the government. Government also have a chance to get to know the thought of citizens. Without mass media, openness and accountability are very tough to reach in contemporary democracies. The media can inform the public of how effectively the current government or candidates have performed in the past and help

them to account. Nevertheless, mass media can also hinder political transparency as well as help it. Politicians and political operatives can simulate the political virtues of transparency through rhetorical and media manipulation. There are three major societal functions that mass media perform to the political decisions raised by the political scientist Harold Lasswell: The mass media regularly present politically crucial information on huge audiences and it also represents the reaction from the audience rapidly through the mass media. The government or the political decision-makers have the chance to have a better understanding of the real reaction from the public of those decisions they have made.

3: Effects of social media on a child's brain

BBC Media Action is the BBC's international development charity. We use the power of media and communication to help reduce poverty, improve health, save lives and support people in understanding their rights.

Typical efforts to develop independent media development include: A system of regulation conducive to freedom of expression, pluralism and diversity of the media Plurality and diversity of media, a level economic playing field and transparency of ownership Media as a platform for democratic discourse Professional capacity building and supporting institutions that underpins freedom of expression, pluralism and diversity Infrastructural capacity is sufficient to support independent and pluralistic media The indicators were used for a pilot international survey in in which 28 countries participated, focused on regulation and supply. The MSI is one of the most important indices "to assess how media systems change over time and across borders. The five objectives are: Journalism meets professional standards of quality. Multiple news sources provide citizens with reliable, objective news. Media are well-managed enterprises, allowing editorial independence. Supporting institutions function in the professional interests of independent media". Support for "Media development" refers to efforts to directly improve the media in a society through the means mentioned above. Media for Development has been applied to education, healthcare, business, disaster relief, corruption, minority empowerment, and local community engagement, among other development goals. Media development organizations[edit] While development of the media sector is a common activity of many development organizations, there are a small number that engage in direct media development as their primary purpose. United States-based groups involved in direct media development[edit] Institute for War and Peace Reporting[edit] Main article: IWPR supports local reporters, citizen journalists and civil society activists in countries in conflict, crisis and transition around the world. It trains, mentors and provides platforms for professional and citizen reporters; builds up the institutional capacity of media and civic groups; and works with partners to remove barriers to free expression, robust public debate and citizen engagement. Internews Internews is an international media development organization whose mission is to empower local media worldwide to give people the news and information they need, the ability to connect, and the means to make their voices heard. Internews has worked in over 70 countries and trained over 80, people in media skills. Together with local partners, Internews activities include establishing and supporting media outlets, journalist associations, and broadcast networks. Formed in , Internews Network is a c 3 organization headquartered in California. Since , the International Center for Journalists has worked directly with more than 55, journalists from countries. Aiming to raise the standards of journalism, ICFJ offers hands-on training, workshops, seminars, fellowships and international exchanges to reporters and media managers around the globe. IREX designs education programs and provides consulting that support lifelong learning. Programs focus on primary and secondary levels, through higher education, and continuing into professional training. Media Development Investment Fund Media Development Investment Fund MDIF , formerly Media Development Loan Fund, is a New York-registered c 3 nonprofit corporation and mission-driven investment fund that provides low-cost financing to independent news outlets in countries with a history of media oppression. Through low-cost capital mainly loans , business training and other advice and support, it aims to help news outlets committed to responsible journalism become commercially sustainable, believing that only financially independent news media can stay editorially independent over the long term. In , MDIF spun off CAMP as an independent organization, Sourcefabric , whose mission is to provide independent media outlets with the open source software, tools and support they need to produce the news. American government organizations involved in media development[edit] The U. Agency for International Development is the largest single U. The bureau has two full-time media experts on staff who are consulted on media projects around the world. Other State Department bureaus, such as the Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration, also support international media work. MCC has incorporated media development in at least five of the countries: Malawi, Moldova, Niger, Tanzania, and Ukraine. CIMA works to improve the development of independent media worldwide while working to strengthen the support for such development. The center works to improve the effectiveness

of existing media development efforts by conducting research and bringing together a broad range of experts to share their experiences. Knight Foundation[edit] The John S. It is also responsible for helping fund and launch some of the most innovative programs in media development, including GFMD and the Knight News Challenge. While it once operated primarily in Eastern Europe, it now has programs worldwide. It is funded primarily through an annual allocation from the U. Although administered as a private organization, its funding mostly comes from a governmental appropriation by Congress but was created by The Democracy Program as a bipartisan, private, non-profit corporation. Unlike the MSI, it covers every country in the world, but does not do so in depth though still provides a brief analysis of each country. Institute of Peace is funded by the government much like NED is. However, its board is appointed by Congress, so they lack the independence that NED has. Search for Common Ground[edit] Search for Common Ground does some journalism training as well as producing material for radio and TV stations in various locations around the world. Their media arm is called Common Ground Productions. Other advocacy organizations[edit] Reporters Without Borders â€”RSF monitors press freedom violations and releases an annual Press Freedom Index that ranks countries based on their score, with a higher number indicating more press freedom violations. The Poynter Institute â€”Poynter trains journalists online and on site at its St. Visual Editors is a non-profit charity that provides online resources for developing journalists and low-cost seminars in four countries. Academic programs[edit] There are a number of academic programs at universities around the country that do work on media development issues or engage in media development of their own.

4: Media development - GSDRC

vi SYNOPSIS THE ROLE OF MEDIA IN NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT INTRODUCTION 1. The media, with specific reference to the collective entity of newspapers, radio, television and the International Network (Internet), play a.

Print article Is your child disinterested in video games, television, and texting, but alarmingly enthralled by social media sites? Why is social media so popular? These all sound like healthy reasons to use social media. Nothing to worry about, so what are parents afraid of? Advertisement Being a good digital parent: Advertisement Social network sadness? Quite possibly, but opinions vary. On the surface, Facebook is an invaluable resource for fulfilling the basic human need for social connection. Rather than enhancing well-being, however, these findings suggest that Facebook may undermine it. Am I too fat? These rates were much higher, however, in a Finnish study of 5, adolescents that found 10 percent of the boys had been victims , 10 percent had bullied, and 10 percent had witnessed cyberbullying. Among the girls, the figures were slightly higher: Of those, a majority 60 percent said the harassment occurred on social networking sites like Facebook. Risky behavior A study published May in the Journal of Adolescent Health studied 1, tenth graders from five Southern California high schools to determine how much social media use affects adolescent risk behaviors like smoking, drinking, and doing drugs. If your child spends an additional 10 minutes each day online to eradicate famine, pandemics, or chinchilla ranching, you remain a parent to envy. Unfortunately, pernicious preoccupations on Facebook are a bit more common. Is your teenage son cackling at photos of his drunken friends vomiting at parties? Are your tween twins suddenly losing sleep due to cyber victimization? By limiting hours per day, monitoring content, and openly explaining how SNS habits can negatively impact their developing brains, you can be on your way to smart, and safe, digital parenting. If your face is pasted to an electronic screen most of the time, your impressionable offspring will consider that normal and do the same. Shut off all gizmos regularly and enjoy face-to-face conversation. Take your children outside, without digital toys, and enjoy the wind, sunshine, trees, and flowers. Growing brains need the kind of nourishment that technology no matter how sophisticated and bewitching can never supply.

5: Mass Media: Role of Mass Media in Development

The special-purpose International Programme for the Development of Communication (IPDC) is a unique multilateral forum in the UN system that mobilises the international community to support media in developing countries through a grant-making process.

Role of Mass Media in Development Article shared by: This article provides information about the role of mass media in development: The significance of communication for human life cannot be overestimated. This urge for communication is a primal one and in our contemporary civilisation a necessity for survival. That is to say without communication no society can exist, much less develop and survive. For the existence as well as the organisation of every society communication is a fundamental and vital process. A free press is not a luxury. It is at the core of equitable development. The media can expose corruption. They can keep a check on public policy by throwing a spotlight on government action. They let people voice diverse opinions on governance and reform, and help build public consensus to bring about change. Such media help markets work better. They can facilitate trade, transmitting ideas and innovation across boundaries. The media are also important for human, development, bringing health and education information to remote villages in countries from Uganda to Nicaragua. But as experience has shown, the independence of the media can be fragile and easily compromised. It is clear that to support development, media need the right environment in terms of freedoms, capacities, and checks and balances. This volume is an extension of that work. It discusses how media affects development outcomes under different circumstances and presents evidence on what policy environment is needed to enable the media to support economic and political markets and to provide a voice for the disenfranchised. To this end, it draws together the views of academics as well as perspectives from those on the front line-journalists themselves. The success of agricultural development programmes in developing countries largely depends on the nature and extent of use of mass media in mobilisation of people for development. The planners in developing countries realise that the development of agriculture could be hastened with the effective use of mass media. Radio, Television has been acclaimed to be the most effective media for diffusing the scientific knowledge to the masses. In a country like India, where literacy level is low, the choice of communication media is of vital importance. In this regard the television and radio are significant, as they transfer modern agricultural technology to literate and illiterate farmers alike even in interior areas, within short time. In India farm and home broadcast with agricultural thrust were introduced in , to enlighten farmers on the use of various technologies to boost agricultural development. At present, there are about 50 such radio units all over the country. With the main stream of Indian population engaged actively in agriculture, television could serve as a suitable medium of dissemination of farm information and latest technical know how. The farmers can easily understand the operations, technology and instruction through television. Among the several mass media, newspaper and farm magazine are commonly used. They have a vital role to play in the communication of agricultural information among the literate farmers. Increasing rate of literacy in the country offers new promises and prospects for utilising print medium as a means of mass communication. The print media widened the scope of communication. It is cheap and people can afford to buy and read them at their convenience. It is a permanent medium in that the message are imprinted permanently with high storage value which makes them suitable for reference and research. Agricultural journalism is of recent origin in India. It came into existence just five decades ago. It is now gaining importance, particularly after the establishment of agricultural university in India technical information needs to be provided to the farmers at the right time and in the right way, so that the productivity can be increased. In the view of increase in literacy level to India has farm magazines in every state, published mostly in local languages. Agricultural department also encourages the publishing of such farm magazines particularly through farmers association. The coverage of different subject matter by radio, television, newspaper and farm magazine are almost similar with regard to agriculture, horticulture, animal husbandry, agricultural marketing, agricultural engineering and cooperatives. In this paper, an attempt is made to deal about the importance of radio, television, newspaper and farm magazines and their effect in the field of agriculture through sound

communication.

6: Media development - Wikipedia

Why should development organisations care about social media? Rosie Parkyn looks at social media's potential to enhance development outcomes in the Global South and how this stacks up against the evidence.

Further resources Why media development matters The media can be a powerful force for change in both developed and developing countries. In developing countries, it can have an important role in advancing a pro-poor development agenda, as well as supporting economic growth by stimulating consumer markets. Where it is able to effectively fulfill the roles of watchdog, gatekeeper and agenda-setter, it can improve governance by raising citizen awareness of social issues, enabling citizens to hold their governments to account, curbing corruption, and creating a civic forum for debate. It can also amplify the voice of marginalised and excluded groups Recent research has shown that the media particularly radio is serving a growing population of young, rural, and non-literate demographic groups in Africa BBC, In most countries the media sector is diverse, usually consisting of a combination of the following: These are small-scale, non-profit enterprises e. The financial sustainability of community media is often a major challenge. State-owned media, especially broadcasting services: Whilst private media are largely viewed as independent, they are driven by profit and usually reliant on revenues from advertising. They can also be influenced by business interests or government, for instance through government advertising or tax cuts. Moreover, a focus on financial returns can lead to the homogenisation of programmes and a bias towards entertainment rather than education content. In contrast to both state-owned and commercial media, Public Service Broadcasting PSB operates within a clear legislative framework, and enjoys substantial autonomy over programming and content. Programming is driven by public interests and is often funded by public subscriptions and fees sometimes supplemented by state funding and advertising. This article assesses different communication strategies in terms of short- and long-term development objectives. It outlines media performance indicators, and refers to recent events in Kenya to argue for a communication for development perspective that focuses on the self-development of local communities. Under these circumstances, there are questions about how and whether donors can ensure that supporting the media will benefit the public interest. Specifically, can and should donors choose to support some types of media, and media organisations, over others? Changes in the media landscape, in particular the rise of information and communication technologies, also require changes to the way in which media development is conceptualised. Donors can no longer conceive of conventional media as a stand-alone platform for communication, but need to integrate both ICT and traditional platforms in media development discourse and practice. News Media and Governance Reform ed. Norris, CommGAP, World Bank, Washington DC This review finds that news media are important in furthering democratic governance, provided they are set up in a way that allows them to act as effective watchdogs, agenda setters and gatekeepers. Barriers to the fulfilment of these roles include restrictions on press freedom, market failures, lack of professional standards, weak civil society, and limitations in media literacy and public access to the media. Further research is required to fully determine the relationship between a free media and democratic governance. This article argues that the concept of media development is marred by lack of definition and conflation of means and ends. If media development interventions are to impact journalism, democracy and development, clarity is essential. This chapter considers issues such as a lack of technical and financial resources, contradictory legal frameworks and disagreement about the role and professional standards of the media. Media development in Africa ultimately requires ideological change through citizen-led promotion of freedom of speech. Long-term measures such as public awareness campaigns and legal reforms are needed, making sustained support to the media sector crucial. The full text of a working paper version of this article is also available. For further discussion on ICTs, see the social media section of this guide. Supporting independent news media Media development aims to create a media sector that is both independent and pluralistic. Activities include developing legislative frameworks, training and curriculum development for media, content development and audience research. Recent research has called for donors to adopt a more strategic and coherent approach to these activities across the media sector. This report outlines the findings of

a survey of media in 17 sub-Saharan countries. The sector is growing and becoming increasingly diverse, but faces challenges such as state control and lack of investment. Support for media development in Africa must be strategic, holistic, collaborative and driven by local needs. Initiatives should be better coordinated and expanded in scale and duration. In particular, high-quality public service and public interest journalism should be supported as public goods in their own right. While specific initiatives to tackle problems and seize opportunities are valuable, a structural approach is called for, including support for comprehensive public policies on the media. PSB should be available and accessible to all with broad programming diversity, impartiality of reporting and protection from both political and commercial interests. PSB can contribute to good governance where it provides unbiased information to the public, gives voice to all and is obliged to promote alternative views which is critical for democracy. It can also play a role in fostering a common national identity, promoting tolerance and facilitating discussion around governance-related issues, for example PRSPs and Peace Agreements. What can be learned from the implementation of such reform in Bosnia and Herzegovina? This paper argues that public service broadcasting PSB can play a key role in promoting democratic governance and reducing poverty. However, broadcasting reform can only produce results at the same pace as democratic evolution in a given country, and should be integrated into broader democratic governance reform. Reformers need a strategic plan and a focus on the enabling legislative and regulatory framework. How can donors support community media? This article argues that community media represent a crucial input in development processes, playing an important role in democratisation, social struggles, and awareness raising. But they often face financial and legal difficulties due to the constraints created by national media laws. In many developing countries progress in this area is slow, with laws taking too long to be passed and, even where they have been passed, the government continuing to exert undue influence over the media sector. Harvey, *Internews Europe*, Paris, pp What steps enable the development of free and independent media? This chapter examines the relationship between free and independent media and democratic institutions. Each step in political and legal transitions contributes to an enabling environment for independent media, which in turn promotes achievement of broader political goals. It is not only laws themselves that must be addressed, but the institutional structures administering them. Impartiality of the media during electoral campaigns and after elections is difficult to achieve, even in well-established democracies. Where election outcomes are contested, media can either exacerbate or resolve disputes, playing a significant role in determining the likelihood of post-election violence. This chapter examines the impact of balance and bias in the news media on public opinions, political behaviour and, ultimately, election outcomes. Drawing on case studies of recent elections in Kenya, Russia, Mexico and Turkey, it argues that the media, particularly television, plays a key role in influencing election processes. This report presents the findings of a workshop which explored why election violence occurred after some elections and not others, drawing on experiences in Ethiopia, Uganda, Kenya, Somaliland, Tanzania and Sudan. The report suggests three ways of analysing the role of the media in post-election violence:

7: Influence of mass media - Wikipedia

The media's contribution to development occurs simultaneously along five closely intermingled influences: plurality and transparency, behavioral, infrastructure and platform, economic, and trade.

8: Media Development and Diversity Agency - MDDA

Social Media and Development By Crysta Highfield, Class of Social media, defined by its interactive nature and user-generated content, has largely been a tool and a toy for the wealthy and bored.

9: What Is the Relationship between the Media and Economic Development?

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