

JOURNALISM TRAININGS AND MEDIA DEVELOPMENT: DIFFERENCES AS PRACTICAL CHALLENGES



Why Research On Differences?

Journalism trainings as part of media development are discussed differently:

(A) On one hand, it is about possible inequalities in supply and demand and the request for more participation of different stakeholders from receiving countries.

(B) On the other hand, diversity in journalistic values and cultures is examined and recognized.

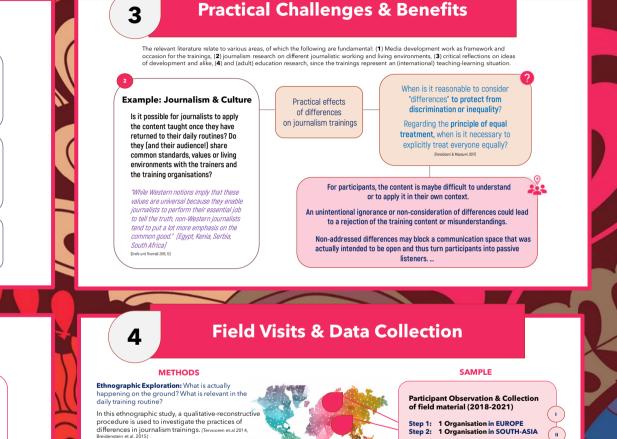
These discussions can become practical challenges ...

(A) Are the trainings conducted on eyelevel or do both the trainers and the trainees negotiate unconscious hierarchies among themselves regarding their origin and background?

(B) If the trainers and trainees come from different living and work environments, to what extent are these taken into account in the trainings?

... and they are based on differences.

* Such as between the "global North" and the "global South", "developed" and "developing" countries, and between different local-specific (journalistic) values.



Guiding Research Questions

The literature review shows a spectrum of "differences", and that the term is not limited to one definition.

Against this background, an empirical study is necessary to analyze whether and how differences occur and to clarify what they are based on. And accordingly, this will provide an opportunity to address them.

THE LEADING RESEARCH QUESTIONS ARE...

How do differences appear in journalism trainings?

What are the differences based on?

It is important to say that research on differences also includes research on similarities and is meant to be constructive. At the end of the day, it is all about good relationships and fruitful exchanges.

The awareness of differences is important to balance inequalities, to recognize diversity and finally to develop training curricula (and their evaluation) accordingly to specific needs.

Participant Observation: What is observable and could be addressed accordingly in future trainings?

Through participant observations, difference-settings and negotiations of differences can become visible

Data-Analyses: It is open to relevant aspects of the field itself, based on the Grounded Theory methodology. (Mey & Mruck 2011, Strauss & Corbin 1996)

 \Box

Step 2: 1 Organisation in SOUTH-ASIA

Step 3: Further Data collection after the analyses of research stay I & II (2018-2021)

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+ Feedback Round + Expert interviews + Group discussions

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