JOURNALISM AND JOURNALISM EDUCATION IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

Edited by

Beatrice Dernbach Beate Illg

Content

Pre	face	V	
Introduction: Journalism and Journalism Education in Developing Countries		1	
Section 1: Overview			
1.1	Standards of Journalism Education – An International Comparative Study in the Context of Media and Development Christoph Schmidt	13	
1.2	The Role of International Non-governmental Organizations Barbara Thomass and Ines Drefs	25	
1.3	Blended Learning is a Great Promise	36	
1.4	Everthing is Connected to Everything Helmut Osang	47	
1.5	Quality of Science Journalism, Measured by Content Analysis Christoph Spurk and Michael Schanne	60	
Section 2: Asia			
2.1	Journalism Education in Indonesia- A Case Study of Seven Universities in Indonesia	77	
2.2	Historical Development and Current Challenges of Academic Journalism Education in Vietnam and Cambodia Eira Martens-Edwards	92	
2.3	Media and Democratization in Nepal	102	

2.4	Self-perception of Nepalese Journalists within the Democratization Process of the Country	116
2.5	India's Media Education-In Need of a Total Overhaul Buroshiva Dasgupta	130
2.6	Journalism Education in India-Identifying Background Issues Arvind Sivaramakrishnan	141
2.7	Missing Links in Practical Journalism of Developing Pakistan Shafiq Ahmad Kamboh	157
2.8	Journalism Training in Afghanistan Kefa Hamidi	169
2.9	Journalism Education in Central Asian Kyrgyz Republic- Teaching Journalism to Students with Outdated Soviet Curriculum	179
Sec	tion 3: Arab States, Africa and South America	
3.1	Academic Journalism Education in the Arab World- A Long Journey Towards the Ideal Curriculum	191
3.2	Journalism Training in a Changing African Society- Case of Kenya	202
3.3	Foreign News Selection in the Ghanaian Press- An Ideological Footprint of Western Journalism Education and Media Assistance	217
3.4	Brazil's Journalism Education- The Reality in Latin America's Largest Country	231
A 2	athors' Rio	243

How th

Sometimes, a book arises fro and not exclusively by looking career step. Thus, the idea for mainly in Nepal and India. As trainers at universities in Ge colleagues at conferences, for these Asian and other countrisimilarities and differences in and journalists, and their train

We quickly agreed that we was emerging countries. Because and economic changes confro of critically and constructionall, communicating these characteristics and everywhere – as can be obsert to 2018 and in many other results.

In the summer of 2016, we p up a plan for contents and a answered: Who would be th on board? Which publisher a about this topic in English?

Luckily, the search for the aut we spread through personal Free and fair media are at the heart of any democratic set up. A thriving field of journalism and zealous and ethical journalists in that sense become torch bearers of a brighter and promising tomorrow. In this light, the status of journalists, the most important actors in the field becomes increasingly important as a matter of study. They act as gatekeepers of information that is flooding in the era of new media, a wave that is not so new anymore. Their roles remain intact and even becomes prominent in the chaos of many-to-many communication.

Not concentrating on specific countries, selected contributions in the book reflect on the developments of media and journalism education across different countries. Introducing the book with an overview about the state-of-the-art of journalism education and the research on a meta level, the book moves on to talk about media studies in the Asian countries and in Arab world, the African States and Brazil. This book is an interesting read for all those who care about a vital media landscape and an open democratic society.

MANIPAL UNIVERSAL PRESS

