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HOW IS TERRORISM AND ITS PERCEPTION SHAPED BY MASS MEDIA

INTRODUCTION

- Persistent rise in the threat of terrorism globally
- Various sources of media play a part in shaping one's perception towards it
- Thesis Statement

CONTEXTUALIZING THE DIMENSIONS OF TERRORISM AND MASS MEDIA

HOW TERRORISM AND ITS PERCEPTION IS SHAPED BY MASS MEDIA

3.1 Social platforms used to create fear and panic among citizens

→ Christchurch mosque attack
lives streamed on Facebook

3.2 Disinformation and fake news on online platforms

→ sensationalism for likes instead of the truth

3.3 Most ^{sources} platforms provide uncensored access to information, not suitable for all

→ Desensitization of younger generations to terrorism

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3.4 Certain channels used by extremist groups to recruit and spread propaganda

→ ISIS propaganda on twitter

→ Terrorist activities posted on facebook

3.5 ~~Proposed~~ Idea of instability promoted, barring investment and tourism in the region

→ Countries linked with terror news face declining tourism (UNWTO)

3.6 Proxy-funded news outlets to undermine current regimes

→ India's fake news network exposed by EU Disinfo Lab.

3.7 Selective coverage of events keeps the population uninformed

→ Terrorist activities in Ex-FATA not covered by mainstream media

3.8 Use of social media to garner local support for terrorism and anti-state activities

→ TTP's call for Jihad against state

→ BLA's false justification of fighting for Baloch rights.

3.9 ~~Used~~ Negative narrative pushed by foreign governments to carry out a regime change

→ Western media's portrayal of Gaddafi as a terror backer.

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RECOMMENDATIONS TO CONTROL PERCEPTION OF TERRORISM

- 4.1 Regulate mass media by strengthening regulatory frameworks
- 4.2 Content monitoring and accountability ~~and~~ mechanisms for mass media
- 4.3 Fact checking softwares and digital literacy tools
- 4.4 Global collaboration through international organizations to curb terrorist narratives
- 4.5 Crackdown on proxy and foreign funded networks spreading disinformation

CONCLUSION

- Mass media used as a means to promote ^a ~~a~~ particular narrative on terrorism. ~~by~~
- By introducing policies and implementing regulations, one can curb ~~the~~ and control such perception building.

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WORLD FOOD SYSTEMS : THE ECONOMICS OF AGRICULTURE

1. INTRODUCTION

- Agriculture plays a key role in the survival of nations
- Factors like resource allocation, production mechanisms, policy and trade impacts world food systems
- Thesis Statement

2. DILEMMAS WITHIN THE ECONOMICS OF AGRICULTURE

2. CONTEXTUALIZING THE CONCEPT OF WORLD FOOD SYSTEMS

3. DILEMMAS WITHIN THE ECONOMICS OF AGRICULTURE

3.1 Conversion of farmlands into residential areas *due to increasing*

→ Global rise in population and urbanization rates

3.2 Lack of ^{sufficient} water to irrigate agricultural lands

→ Developing countries crippled by water scarcity

3.3 Increasing natural disasters due to climate change

→ Floods wipe out crops and

produce

→ Droughts make land uncultivable

3.4 Increasing use of chemicals and harmful practices for growth

→ Pesticide and insecticide use

3.5 Monopolies and large corporations driving out local farmers

→ Mass production makes it hard to compete, driving out competition

3.6 Trade liberalisation exposes local economy to cheaper alternatives

→ Lower margins for struggling farmers

3.7 Outdated agricultural practices which damage environment

→ Soot burning

3.8 Overgrazing of land reduces long term fertility

→ Little to no gap in plantation of crops

4. IMPACTS OF DILEMMAS ON WORLD FOOD SYSTEMS

4.1 Limited resource allocation leads to low productivity and agricultural output

4.2 Climate change impacts land use and exacerbates food insecurity

4.3 Rise in health issues from harmful inputs to production

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4.4 Loss of livelihoods and rising unemployment, shifts labor away from agriculture.

4.5 ~~Longer term~~ Lower production in the long run due to unsustainable practices

4.6 Local supply disrupted by cheaper foreign alternatives

5. SOLUTIONS TO REGULATE THE ECONOMICS OF AGRICULTURE

5.1 Innovation and integration of technology for efficient resource management

→ Drip irrigation

→ AI enabled monitoring systems

5.2 Awareness and policies surrounding sustainable practices in agriculture

5.3 Banning use of chemical fertilizers and pesticides

→ Exploring natural ways of growth.

5.4 Tariffs and protective policies to secure local sectors of production

6. CONCLUSION

- World food systems important for survival of populations in the world
- Through proper regulations one can ensure food security and efficient economics of agriculture