

SYLLABUS
Spring semester 2023-2024 academic year

Educational program: 6B03203 – “International Journalism”

3 course bachelor's degree

ID and name of course	Independent work of the student (IWS)	Number of credits			General number of credits	Independent work of the student under the guidance of a teacher (IWST)
		Lectures (L)	Practical classes (PC)	Lab. classes (LC)		
RKR3220 Working as a correspondent abroad	6	2.00	3.00	0	5	7
ACADEMIC INFORMATION ABOUT THE COURSE						
Learning Format	Cycle, component	Lecture types	Types of practical classes	Form and platform of the final control		
<i>Offline</i>	MD. Optional component. M-12	auditorium	problem solving, group discussions, round tables, practical tasks, tests, intellectual games	Oral exam		
Lecturer:	Skripnikova Anastasiya Ivanovna, PhD, senior lecturer, UNESCO Chair in Journalism & Communication					
e-mail:	sai.kz@mail.ru					
Phone:	8-707-206-88-63					
ACADEMIC COURSE PRESENTATION						
Aim of the course	Expected Learning Outcomes (LO) As a result of studying the discipline the student will be able to			Indicators of LO achievement (ID)		
To instill in students the skills of working with internationally significant information with the help of cooperation organizations and accreditation procedures for moral, ethical and legal preparation for traveling abroad as a journalist.	1. Know the history of the emergence, formation and current trends of foreign correspondence.			1.1. Be able to use basic terminology. 1.2. Represent the career ladder of a foreign correspondent and required skills.		
	2. Categorize seven different classifications of foreign correspondents given by J. M. Hamilton			2.1. Correlate historical events with established trends 2.2. Distinguish local, parachute & citizen foreign correspondents; foreign local correspondents; premium foreign correspondents & in-house foreign correspondents.		
	3. Solve foreign correspondence problems.			3.1. Use and protect guarantees for press freedom and the free flow of information across borders. 3.2. Describe the role and mission of global media such as: Al Jazeera, China Global Television Network and Russia Today. 3.3. Understand the benefits of attracting local and native journalists.		
	4. Apply for an emergency journalist visa and understand what legal assistance can be provided by the embassy/representative office.			4.1. Identify threats foreign correspondents may face from government authorities. 4.2. Balance financial gain versus working in dangerous conditions. 4.3. Define “no-go areas” for international media. 4.4. Reduce high risks to personal safety in conflict zones.		
	5. Participate in international cooperation of journalists.			5.1. Ask for consulting support from the country of citizenship/ the host country		

		5.2. Highlight common features of international journalistic cooperation projects and conditions for participation in them.
		5.3. Evaluate connection of bloggers and citizen journalists to international news coverage.
Prerequisites	“History of foreign journalism”, “Fundamentals of International Relations”.	
Postrequisites	“International law and legislation of foreign countries on the media”, “Presentation of international information in foreign and domestic media”, “Management and marketing of foreign media”	
Learning Resources	<p>Literature: Main: 1. William Horsley, Meera Selva (2021). Freedom of expression and the safety of foreign correspondents. Trends, challenges and responses. UNESCO. In Open Access https://unesdoc.unesco.org/ark:/48223/pf0000378300 2. Rodrigo Zamith (2022). The international journalism handbook. Concepts, challenges, and contexts. - UMass Amherst Libraries, MA. - 243 p. https://books.rodrigozamith.com/the-international-journalism-handbook/files/Rodrigo%20Zamith%20-%20The%20International%20Journalism%20Handbook.pdf 3. Max Hänska (2018). International journalism and the emergence of transnational publics: between cosmopolitan norms, the affirmation of identity and market forces. Global Media and Communication. https://eprints.lse.ac.uk/87377/1/Hanska__international-journalism.pdf 4. The handbook of global online journalism edited by Eugenia Siapera, Andreas Veglis. - Wiley-Blackwell. - 512 p. https://ayorek.org/files/References/Handbook%20of%20Global%20Online%20Journalism.pdf 5. Dannika Lewis (2010). Foreign correspondents in a modern world. The past, present and possible future of global journalism. – LewisEJSpring. https://eloncdn.blob.core.windows.net/eu3/sites/153/2017/06/12LewisEJSpring10.pdf</p> <p>Additional: Rahel Zahlmann (2018). Foreign journalism in the era of globalization an ethnographic study of foreign correspondents of the German broadcasting network ARD in Europe. https://www.diva-portal.org/smash/get/diva2:1235888/FULLTEXT01.pdf</p> <p>Internet resources: 1. https://www.icfj.org/ 2. https://foreignpressassociation.online/ 3. https://www.ifj.org/ 4. https://gijn.org/</p> <p>Additional (on this site you can find vacancies for a foreign correspondent): https://jobs.goabroad.com/search/journalism/jobs-abroad-1</p>	

Academic course policy	<p>The academic policy of the course is determined by <u>the Academic Policy and the Policy of Academic Integrity of the al-Farabi Kazakh National University</u>.</p> <p>Academic honesty. Practical/laboratory classes, IWS develop the student's independence, critical thinking, and creativity. Plagiarism, forgery, the use of cheat sheets, cheating at all stages of completing tasks are unacceptable.</p> <p>Compliance with academic honesty during the period of theoretical training and at exams, in addition to the main policies, is regulated by <u>the "Rules for the final control"</u>, <u>"Instructions for the final control of the autumn / spring semester of the current academic year"</u>, <u>"Regulations on checking students' text documents for borrowings"</u>.</p> <p>Academic Behavior Rules: a regular attendance of all types of classes by the student is required, absence without the reason is prohibited. Lateness and absence in classes are estimated as 0 points. Students will be judged also by their participation in classroom activities. The deadlines for the completion and delivery of assignments (laboratory, individual works, project, presentations, paperworks etc.), examinations are very important. In case of violation of the deadlines, the task is evaluated taking into account the deduction of penalty points. Students who missed classes for a respectful reason (with supporting documents), work out them in office hours of the lecturer. Students who do not complete all types of works are not allowed to pass the final exam.</p> <p>Academic values: students must be honest and ethical in their pursuit of academic goals in accordance with the University Students Honor Code. It is required to perform all tasks independently, forgery. The use of cheat sheets, writing off, cheating and disrespectful attitude towards others at all stages of knowledge control - are not allowed.</p>
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Basic principles of inclusive education. The educational environment of the university is conceived as a safe place where there is always support and equal attitude from the teacher to all students and students to each other, regardless of gender, race / ethnicity, religious beliefs, socio-economic status, physical health of the student, etc. All people need the support and friendship of peers and fellow students. For all students, progress is more about what they can do than what they can't. All students, especially those with disabilities, can receive consulting assistance by personal phone or e-mail of the lecturer.

INFORMATION ABOUT TEACHING, LEARNING AND ASSESSMENT

Score-rating letter system of assessment of accounting for educational achievements				Assessment Methods														
Grade	Digital equivalent points	points, % content	Assessment according to the traditional system	<p>Criteria-based assessment - the process of correlating actual learning outcomes with expected learning outcomes based on clearly defined criteria. Based on formative and summative assessment.</p> <p>Formative assessment - type of assessment that is carried out in the course of daily learning activities. It is the current measure of progress. The performance of the tasks, the activity in the classroom during lectures, seminars, practical exercises (discussions, quizzes, debates, round tables, laboratory work, etc.) are evaluated. Acquired knowledge and competencies are assessed.</p> <p>Summative assessment - type of assessment, which is carried out upon completion of the study of the section in accordance with the program of the course. Conducted 3-4 times per semester. This is the assessment of mastering the expected learning outcomes in relation to the descriptors. Learning outcomes are evaluated.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Formative and summative assessment</th> <th>Points % content</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Activity at lectures</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Activity during practical classes</td> <td>20</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Independent work</td> <td>30</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Design and creative activity</td> <td>10</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Final control (exam)</td> <td>40</td> </tr> <tr> <td>TOTAL</td> <td>100</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Formative and summative assessment	Points % content	Activity at lectures	0	Activity during practical classes	20	Independent work	30	Design and creative activity	10	Final control (exam)	40	TOTAL	100
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Activity at lectures	0																	
Activity during practical classes	20																	
Independent work	30																	
Design and creative activity	10																	
Final control (exam)	40																	
TOTAL	100																	
A	4.0	95-100	Excellent															
A-	3.67	90-94																
B+	3.33	85-89	Good															
B	3.0	80-84																
B-	2.67	75-79																
C+	2.33	70-74																
C	2.0	65-69	Satisfactory															
C-	1.67	60-64																
D+	1.33	55-59	Unsatisfactory															
D	1.0	50-54																

Calendar (schedule) for the implementation of the content of the course.

Week	Topic L – lecture PC – practical class	Number of hours	Max. score
Module 1			
1	L 1. Basic concepts: skills & responsibilities of a foreign correspondent	1	0
	PC 1. Creating a “portrait” of a modern foreign correspondent	2	5
2	L 2. Building a career as a foreign journalist	1	0
	PC 2. Professional journalistic and language skills: implications for the foreign correspondent	2	5
3	L 3. History of the formation of foreign correspondence	1	0
	PC 3. History of the world media with a large staff of own correspondents in foreign bureaus	2	10
	ISW 1. Becoming a foreign correspondent: a guide to mastering the craft	2	15
4	L 4. Studying previous experience and new communication models	1	0
	PC 4. Online and offline communications in the work of correspondents	2	10
5	L 5. The roots and evolution of foreign reporting	1	0
	PC 5. Discussion: the work of foreign journalists in Kazakhstan	2	5
	ISW 2. Infographics on scientists who have studied the phenomenon of foreign correspondence	2	15
6	L 6. Foreign correspondents of today	1	0
	PC 6. The problem of the idols’lack among young journalists in the professional environment	2	5
	ISW 3. Copywriting the scientific article "Correspondents abroad: a study of backgrounds»	2	15
7	L 7. The potential future of foreign correspondents and international reporting	1	0
	PC 7. Financial support various foundations and organizations providing for foreign correspondents	2	5
Midterm control. Test.			10
Module 2			
8	L 8. Foreign correspondents: key news providers in a rapidly-changing environment	1	0
	PC 8. Press freedom & global challenges (conflicts, climate change, migration, tax evasion, corruption)	2	5
	ISW 4. Creating a social poster based on UNESCO’s statistics	2	10
9	L 9. Challenges and threats to the foreign correspondent role	1	0
	PC 9. Native journalists VS foreign correspondents	2	5
10	L 10. Foreign correspondents as political targets of hostility	1	0
	PC 10. Refusal to obtain a visa and accreditation as a means of influencing journalists and the media	2	10

	ISW 5. Work with the dissertation “Foreign correspondents and fixers: an investigation of teamwork in international television newsgathering”	2	10
11	L 11. Targeted violence against foreign correspondents and obstacles to justice for them	1	0
	PC 11. “No-go areas” for international media	2	10
12	L12. National border barriers and extraterritorial threats to journalists	1	0
	PC 12. Emergency journalists’ visas	2	5
	ISW 6. Constructing pie charts using positive/most shocking results of the 2020 survey	2	10
13	L 13. Urgent need to strengthen diplomatic protection for journalists detained abroad	1	0
	PC 13. The vacuum in the absence of quality foreign information	2	5
14	L 14. Good practices and recommended actions to protect foreign journalists	1	0
	PC 14. Recommendations for improving the state of freedom of speech in the world	2	5
	ISW 7. Preparation of the report on one of three proposed international projects to support journalists working abroad	2	10
15	L 15. Conclusion: the development of foreign correspondence	1	0
	PC 15. Economic resources and technology in the evolution of international correspondents	2	5
Midterm control 2. Test			10
Final control (exam)			100
TOTAL for course			100

№	Evaluation criterion	Number of points
1	Knowing the history of the emergence, formation and current trends of foreign correspondence; categorize seven different classifications of foreign correspondents given by J. M. Hamilton; represent the career ladder of a foreign correspondent and required skills; identify threats foreign correspondents may face from government authorities; evaluate connection of bloggers and citizen journalists to international news coverage (theoretical skills)	40
2	The ability to apply in practice the theoretical knowledge gained; describe the role and mission of global media; define “no-go areas” for international media; highlight common features of international journalistic cooperation projects and conditions for participation in them; use the benefits of attracting local and native journalists to international projects (practical skills)	40
3	Using of supporting (additional) information	5
4	Proper volume	5
5	Constructing a response	5
6	Absence of logical, grammatical, theoretical and practical errors	5
Total: 100		

Dean of the Faculty _____ T.M. Kopbaev

Head of the Department _____ N.T. Shyngyssova

Lecturer _____ A.I. Skripnikova

