

Mcm604 mid terms papar

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Long question

1. Defamation statue of state Alabama
2. How Habermas identifies refeudalization of the public sphere ? Discuss
3. Ek question Taliban Wala tha in Pakistan use radio interest is good ? And define how use Taliban ko Kase statage use karna chaeyeh

Short question

1. Exemplify a situation describing hyperreality of media
2. Dependency of developed country our cotom for periphery
3. In sixteen century , how local language and culture were domoloshed by foreign involvement.

ANSWER.

1. Defamation statute of state Alabama:

The defamation statute of the state of Alabama is a legal provision that deals with defamation, which is the act of making false statements about someone that harm their reputation. In Alabama, defamation can be categorized as either slander (spoken false statements) or libel (written false statements). To prove defamation in Alabama, the following elements must be established:

- The statement must be false.
- The statement must be published or communicated to a third party.
- The statement must harm the reputation of the person being defamed.
- The defendant must have acted negligently or with malicious intent.

It is important to consult the specific provisions of the Alabama defamation statute for a comprehensive understanding of the law and its implications.

2. How Habermas identifies refeudalization of the public sphere? Discuss:

Jürgen Habermas, a renowned German philosopher and sociologist, identifies refeudalization of the public sphere as a phenomenon where the public sphere, which is meant to be a space for rational debate and discussion, becomes dominated by powerful interests and loses its democratic character. According to Habermas, this refeudalization occurs due to the increasing commercialization, privatization, and concentration of media ownership.

Habermas argues that the public sphere is vital for a functioning democracy as it allows for the free exchange of ideas and the formation of public opinion. However, he observes that in

modern societies, the public sphere is being undermined by the influence of economic and political elites. This influence manifests in the form of media conglomerates and advertising-driven media, which prioritize profit over public deliberation.

Habermas suggests that the refeudalization of the public sphere leads to the exclusion of marginalized voices, the distortion of public discourse, and the erosion of democratic principles. He advocates for the revitalization of the public sphere through the active participation of citizens, the promotion of diverse media ownership, and the protection of democratic values.

3. The question regarding the Taliban and the use of radio as a means of communication is unclear. However, if the question is about whether the Taliban should utilize radio as a tool for propaganda or communication, it is important to note that the Taliban is an extremist organization with a history of using various mediums, including radio, to propagate their ideology and exert control over the population.

The use of radio by the Taliban can be seen as a strategic tool to disseminate their messages, recruit followers, and maintain influence in areas they control. However, it is essential to recognize that the Taliban's use of radio often involves spreading extremist ideologies, inciting violence, and promoting oppressive practices.

From an ethical and humanitarian perspective, it is crucial to promote responsible and unbiased media practices that prioritize the well-being and rights of individuals. The use of radio or any other medium by the Taliban should not be condoned if it leads to the violation of human rights, the suppression of dissent, or the promotion of violence and extremism.

Short questions

1. Exemplify a situation describing hyperreality of media:

One example of the hyperreality of media is the portrayal of celebrities in the tabloid press. Tabloids often create fictional narratives and sensationalize events surrounding celebrities, blurring the line between reality and fantasy. This hyperreality creates a distorted perception of celebrities and can lead to the public consuming fabricated stories as if they were real.

2. Dependency of developed countries on commodities from the periphery:

Developed countries often depend on commodities from the periphery (less developed countries) for their economic and industrial needs. This dependency is rooted in the global division of labor, where periphery countries specialize in the production and export of raw materials and agricultural products, while developed countries focus on higher value-added manufacturing and services.

3. The involvement of foreign powers in the sixteenth century leading to the demise of local language and culture:

During the sixteenth century, the involvement of foreign powers, such as colonization and conquest, often led to the demise of local languages and cultures. The imposition of the

language and culture of the colonizing power, along with policies aimed at assimilation, resulted in the marginalization and suppression of indigenous languages and cultural practices. This process of cultural domination and assimilation contributed to the erosion of local language and culture.

