

ARGUMENTATIVE MEDIA

Argument is a statement or claim (preposition) that we can prove through logic or evidence. Sometimes we don't have evidence, in such cases, we employ logic.

There are people in some parts of the world who refuse to acknowledge that the earth is round. They insist it is flat. However, by arguing that we have different time zones and if earth were flat there would have been only one time zone, we can logically prove that earth is not flat.



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- The purpose of argument is to persuade others.
- There are various ways to persuade: invoking fear, xenophobia, spreading lies, appeal to 'patriotism'/'nationalism' or religion/sect, rhetoric, half-truths, conspiracy theories, censorship etc.
- Hate journalism thrives on all such techniques of persuasion. Hence, **arguments are best antidote to hate/xenophobia.**

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Criticality first of all means: argument.

- 1) You can not be critical if you are not argumentative.
- 2) Criticality also means: universality because an argument is universal (i.e it is true across time and space).
- 3) Critical analysis looks at an issue or problem in a holistic manner. We can define criticality as the analytical ability to establish the difference between form and essence.

An example of criticality

Imagine a paper sheet. Apparently, it is just something to write on. However, if we care about our climate, we will realise that a tree was cut down somewhere. A sheet of paper is climate destruction. This is just one aspect. There are number of other aspects of social life concealed in a thin sheet of paper.



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To counter hate journalism, argumentative media should also be principled.

- Most important universal principle is the agenda of **human rights**. Hate groups fear arguments and human rights. Sometimes, they selectively invoke the agenda of human rights.
- Argumentative media always, in principle, defends and promotes human rights across time and space in an argumentative way.