

College of Media and Communication
2025 Graduate Student Research Symposium Presentations



Jeffery Acheampong Adu

Diffusion And Reinvention of ICT: An Exploratory Study of Artificial Intelligence in Ghana and Kenya.

Abstract

This study explores the diffusion and adaptation of Artificial Intelligence (AI) in Africa, focusing on Ghana and Kenya. It examines how tech giants Microsoft and Google have extended their AI policies beyond Western contexts, analyzing their alignment with the African Union's AI recommendations and Ghana's National AI Strategy. The study was guided by the theory of deterritorialization and reterritorialization to appreciate how the global AI policies of the tech giants have been transferred from the Western and been localized in the African context. The study applied textual and policy analysis as a method. Findings reveal that while both companies have expanded their AI policies to Africa, only Microsoft has localized its policies, whereas Google maintains a universal approach. The study underscores the need for AI policy adaptation in Africa.

Ashraf Goni, Doctoral Candidate, ABD

"Ethical Considerations of Generative AI in Journalism: A Case Study of New York-Based Bangla Ethnic Media"

Abstract

This study examines how ethnic media journalists and editors in New York perceive the ethical challenges of Generative AI in journalism, focusing on its impact on trust, objectivity, and professional standards. It explores concerns about accuracy and journalistic integrity as AI tools increasingly shape content creation, editing, and automation.

Media, Movement, and Meaning: A Framing Analysis of the 2024 Bangladesh Quota Reform Movement

Mahedi Hasan, Md Sajedul Islam, Naeem Ahmed, MD. Zahid Hasan, Jahidul Islam, Tanjila Islam

Abstract

This study examines the media framing of the 2024 Bangladesh Quota Movement, a student-led protest against an authoritarian government following the reinstatement of an employment quota system. Using framing theory (Goffman, 1974; Entman, 1993), we analyzed 259 news articles from Manab Zamin and New Age, two national newspapers of Bangladesh. Initial findings show, the Responsibility Frame (36.99%) dominated, followed by Conflict (24.82%), Human Interest (24.15%), Morality (11.31%), and Economic Consequences (2.72%). Manab Zamin emphasized government accountability, while New Age focused on individual narratives. Frame usage evolved over time. The study highlights how media narratives shape public perception, influence movements, and challenge authoritarian rule.

Alasana Camara

Diffusion and Adoption of Artificial Intelligence in Africa: A Comparative Exploratory Study of Nigeria, Rwanda and Ethiopia

Abstract

This study examines the adoption and regulation of AI in Africa, focusing on Rwanda, Ethiopia, and Nigeria. It analyzes whether their AI policies align with UNESCO and the European Commission's human-centered ethical framework. Using Kantianism and Ubuntu ethics, the study evaluates policies on human rights, autonomy, and societal interests. A comparative policy analysis method is employed to assess AI regulations. Findings indicate that these African nations have adopted several human-centered AI policies influenced by global organizations like the UN and the EU, showing evidence of policy transfer and alignment with international ethical standards.

Mir Hasib

Title: AI Policy and Ethics: A Comparative Study of the U.S., EU, and UN Approaches

Abstract: This study compares key global AI policy documents: the EU AI Act, the UN Governing AI for Humanity Final Report, and AI-related executive orders from the Biden and Trump administrations. Using Kantianism and Techno-governmentality as theoretical frameworks, it examines how these policies address ethical concerns, reflect opinion leaders' views from the Pause AI letter, and align with the chosen theories. This analysis offers insights into global AI governance and informs future policy discussions in media and communication.

Lyombe Eko and Lauren Tortella

Caught in the Ethnic Crossfire: A Policy Analysis of Disinformation and Counter-Disinformation About Children in the Russo-Ukrainian War of 2022.

Abstract

. The aim of this project is to carry out a policy analysis of Russian Disinformation and European Union Counter-Disinformation on the subject of children in the Russia-Ukraine war of 2022. It will be an analysis of official Russian government disinformation about children in the Ukrainian territories it occupies—the Crimea, Luhansk, Donetsk, Zaporizhzhia, and Kherson, and European Union rebuttal of this disinformation that is intended to deceive and mislead international public opinion about its violations of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child. The study is carried out within the framework of deterritorialization, “the crossing of distinct media boundaries, transnational and transterritorial media flows, the shifting of meanings, shapes, and spaces” (Eko, 2007). Deterritorialization also refers to the movement of media content from real space to social media platforms in cyberspace. In this study, it also refers to the forcible movement of children across national and regional territories in the context of war.

Discussants Melissa Santillana & Sarah Schiffecker