
UNIT 22 ROLE OF MEDIA

Structure

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22.0 OBJECTIVES

After reading this Unit, you will be able to

- understand what is meant by media,
- familiarise yourself with the terms normally used in relation to the media,
- distinguish between the utility and impact of the different media,
- know how to decide on the appropriate media to meet the objectives,
- know how to optimise advantages from the use of the media, and
- learn about the cost efficiency factor in a media campaign.

22.1 INTRODUCTION

Suppose you have been assigned the task to analyse the factors that influenced tourists to come to a particular destination. Naturally, you will conduct a survey with a question to every tourist: "how did you come to know about this destination?" The answers would be varied like:

- we read an article about this beach in a magazine,
- no, in my case it was an advertisement in the newspaper,
- oh! I saw this beach on the T.V. and fell in love with its natural beauty,
- well we heard about it in a radio talk, and so on.

So your report will say that in each case a component of the media is there, i.e. a magazine, newspaper, T.V. or radio.

Well, particularly every aspect of life is affected by media today. Which brand of tea you buy? Which movie you see? and so on. Tourism is an area where media plays a vital role in practically all the activities related to it. For example:

- people are attracted to a destination through the use of media,
- media helps them in deciding which airlines to fly,
- they may decide to stay in a hotel whose service and rooms they had seen in a promotional documentary shown by a tour operator,
- in a newspaper supplement they read about the shopping centres, etc.

Hence, we have for you this Unit on the role of media. It is an attempt to give you an idea about media and its uses in a broader sense. The Unit describes the kind of media and the media terms. It also shows the differences between the different media and accordingly to

what use they can be put. Briefly, it outlines the patterns of media research and the significance of media image along with media costs. After reading you can correlate them to tourism and accordingly put to application.

22.2 MEDIA: MEANING AND KINDS

Managements, producers, promoters, advertisers, etc. know about their products or services. The persons to communicate, may be:

- **customers**, so that they may become aware of/get interested in and be attracted to what is on offer from the communicator,
- **employees**, so that they may know how the organisation has grown and proposes to grow: what their own prospects may be and so on; and at the same time feel a sense of belongingness or pride in their organisation and contribute more enthusiastically,
- **the general public, suppliers etc.** so that they may know the organisation's products, activities and impact and may feel favourably inclined towards it.

Organisations use 'media' to communicate messages that inform, attract attention, create interest, generate desire and persuade others, that the communicator and his products (the products may be goods or services) are worthy of support and patronage. Such communications through media are known as **Promotion**.

Promotion is done through media and the idea is to communicate a message to a potential user of tourism services. All such messages are referred to as "advertisements" in this Unit. Although some, like window displays, may not be called advertisements in common parlance. Well let us discuss the various kinds of media:

i) **Print Media:**

It comprises of daily newspapers (morning, evening), weekly newspapers; periodicals; magazines of general or special interest to sports fans, women, children, literary-minded, tourists, fashion designers, gardeners, wildlife enthusiasts etc., professional journals meant for doctors, architects, lawyers, consultants etc; or trade journals of interest to different businesses. These carry articles, news items and advertisements. For example, the *H & FS Review* published from Bombay is the print media used by the hospitality industry and its producers to communicate with their customers or *Athithi* the monthly journal of Rajasthan Tourism Department provides information to tourists. Print media, particularly newspapers and magazines, still dominates the scene.

ii) **Broadcast Media:**

This comprises of radio and television. Messages are transmitted by these media through the atmosphere and received by viewers and listeners at their respective places. They carry spots, sponsored programmes and commercials etc. For example the BBC TV programme on travel motivates a number of tourists.

iii) **Electronic Media:**

This comprises of audio and video tapes. These are used by tourism departments, tour operators etc. for promotional purposes. Audio tapes are now being used more and more for guiding services also in museums etc.

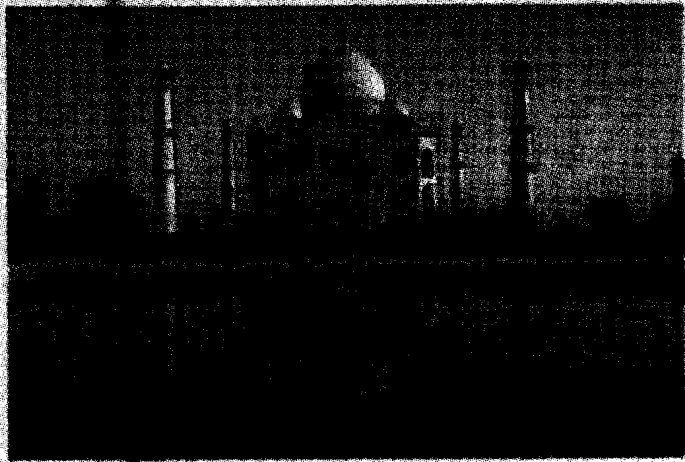
iv) **Display Media:**

This comprises of:

- **hoardings** (also called bill boards) which are painted and located at public places like busy streets or parks,
- **illuminated signs** which may remain steady or keep flashing and changing,
- **wall paintings and posters** (which are printed bulletins) put up at railway stations, airports, offices or carried by persons on the streets,
- **panels** which are small, painted or printed, and attached to kiosks on lamp posts, buses (inside as well as outside), railway compartments taxis; exhibitions, trade shows and fairs,

PHOTO: SURESH KAP

INDIA

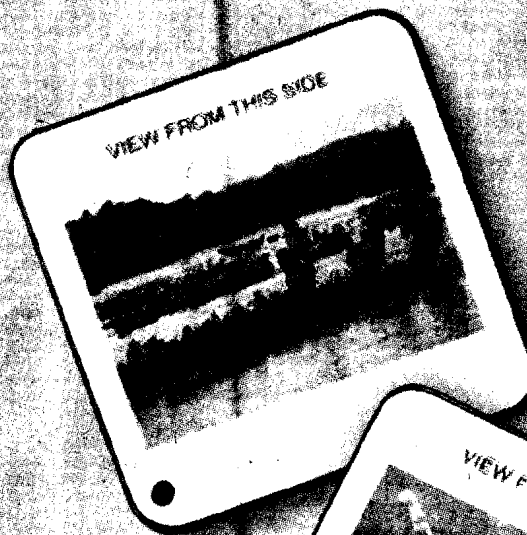


THE ENCHANTED CIRCUITS



Its magnificent procession of caparisoned elephants, folk artists and torch light parade are inimitable, says Shushmita Dutt

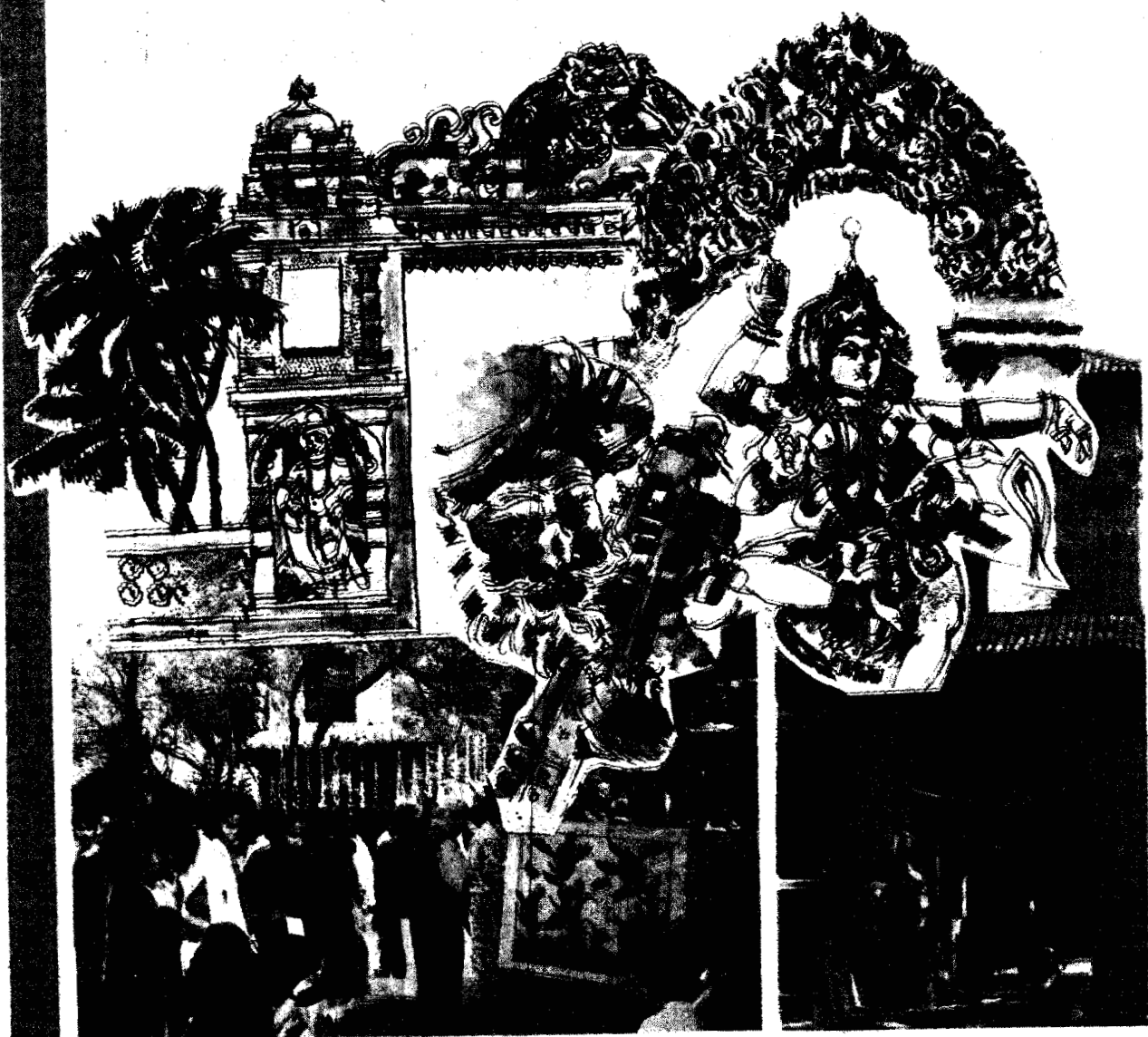
Ashvini day onwards, villages in Karnataka are brightly arrayed with paper buntings, multi-coloured electric bulbs and tender green coconut plants. Film



A Newsletter from

HARYANA TOURISM

FEBRUARY 1994, REGD. NO. PBCH 39, VOLUME III, NO. 79



- signs and banners at retail outlets,
- window displays,
- sky balloons and skywriting,
- banners on boats anchored at water fronts, etc.

Another way of classifying media is in terms of:

- **Audio** comprising of radio, tape recorders, record players etc. that make sound
- **Visual** comprising of displays print, cinema slides, etc. and
- **Audio-Visual** comprising of video tapes, T.V., cinema.

Media like, newspapers, cinema, radio and T.V., which are managed by people other than the advertisers are known as 'Above the line' media. Other media like direct mail, exhibitions, demonstrations, posters, bulletins etc., are referred to as 'Below the line' media. This distinction is because of a practise of some agents to bill for the first type of media used, draw a line below, after providing for commission on them and then billing for the costs of the other media, below the line.

22.3 MEDIA TERMS

While discussing media and its uses certain words are usually used. These words have specific meanings which may not be the same as commonly understood. Hence, certain such words and their specific meanings are explained below:

Advertisement is the use of space in a publication or time in a broadcast, which has been paid for, to convey a message. **Direct mail** is also advertising because the space, though not in a publication, has to be paid for by the advertiser.

Audience refers to the people who see or hear or read the messages in the media.

Audience Profile refers to the characteristics of the audience in terms of demographics and other factors like literacy, attitudes and interests, social and economic status, location, etc. This profile varies. For example, those who read national newspapers might act or behave differently from those who read regional newspapers or professional journals; those who like to watch Chitrahah on Doordarshan may not be the same as those who watch MTV. Those who may see the posters in the airport are not the same as those who may see the bus panels.

Campaign refers to a planned programme to communicate or promote, using media (one or more), with repetition and/or variety during a specified period of time.

Circulation is the number of copies (of newspaper or journal or magazine) sold.

Commercial is an advertisement message broadcast on T.V.

Copy is what appears in an advertisement by way of words and illustrations. The copy translates the abstract ideas and concept of the advertiser's message into a tangible form.

Coverage refers to the number of persons from the target audience that see, hear or read the message. Coverage is less than 'Exposure', because not all who can see a message, may in fact see it.

Cumulative Audience (Gross) sum of exposure to all media in a campaign.

Demographics refers to the description of a population (market or audience) in terms of sex, age, family size, occupation etc.

Duplication is the overlap between media because of difference media reaching the same persons.

Exposure (or Reach) refers to those of the target audience having an opportunity to see or hear or read the message in the medium, in a period of time. For example, a specific T.V. programme may not be seen by all persons having T.V.sets. A programme may be viewed by more than one person from the same T.V. set. But only some of them will be the target audience. In the case of a newspaper also exposure can be more than the circulation.

Flexibility is the scope for variation in regionality, timeliness and creativity. Some media allow more scope for creativity in terms of colour, sound or movement.

Frequency is the number of times an audience has an opportunity to see or hear or read the message over a period of time. This will depend on the number of times the media has carried the message according to the schedules.

Image of a medium is the public perception of the medium's modernity, honesty, quality of content, etc. The image affects, positively or otherwise, the message carried by the medium.

Impact is the effect on the coverage in terms of recognition, recall or memory and influence on the audience.

Intensity is the degree of thoroughness with which the audience sees, hears or reads.

Jingle is an advertisement message set to music, usually broadcast on radio.

Layout refers to the manner in which the advertisement space has been used, the manner in which the copy has been presented in the advertisement. It includes size of letters and spacing of words and illustrations. The copy and layout together make the impact.

P.O.P (Point-of-Purchase) refer to the displays at the retail outlets.

Reach is the same as Exposure. It indicates the capability of the medium to reach the target audience.

Schedule is the programme of use of the media like sequence, dates, time, etc.

Selectivity means the ability of the medium to reach a target audience specified by geographic demographic or other factors.

Spots refers to the time for advertisement in a radio or T.V.

Visual refers to the illustrations in the copy.

22.4 MEDIA DIFFERENCES

There are considerable differences between the different media, in terms of Coverage, Exposure, Flexibility and other characteristics.

- 1) Some media go to where the audience is. For example, Print and Electronic media. Some of the display media, hoardings for example, or Cinema do not move. Hence exposure is limited to those who go to where the medium is. Some media like radio, T.V. or some magazines, have an international or a nationwide reach, while others are exposed only to audiences within a limited geographical linguistic or professional boundary.
- 2) Some media are also pursued at the convenience of the audience, while some present the messages according to the conveniences of the media owner. If the messages are not noticed, when being shown, they are missed. They cannot be recalled for a fresh look. If the message is not clear, one cannot ask for a repeat. If you are watching a video, you can ask for a repeat, but not while watching a T.V. or listening a radio broadcast unless you have recorded it yourself. If the medium is a newspaper or a magazine, you can read it even after some lapse of time.
- 3) The print media, particularly newspapers, have very large exposures. Advertisements for newspapers are relatively easy to prepare. Newspapers and magazines may carry exclusive pages as supplements. Newspapers are heavily crowded with all kinds of advertisements. Coverage could be poor despite large exposure, unless the advertisement occupies a lot of space and/or is appropriately positioned. Newspaper's selectivity depends on its circulation. Some are small town newspapers having mainly local readership. Newspapers are the fastest to send a message due to lesser preparation time and daily issues. Ideas can be tested quickly in this medium.
- 4) Magazines range from weeklies to biannuals. They are read repeatedly. Very few people read a magazine from end to end in one sitting. Magazines may also be referred to after some time and they have longer lives than newspapers which are usually discarded within a few hours. Magazines have more secondary readership than

newspapers which means that the exposure is much more than the circulation. Magazines provide more flexibility in terms of printing and colour reproduction, use of multiple pages, inserts, folds or spreads. Advertisements in magazines need more time for preparation and art work.

Both magazines and newspapers are static, using words and still pictures. They are excellent for conveying information in detail. While reading, the audience's mind is awake, actively seeking information. If a message coincides with the reader's enquiring mind, the impact will be high. But readers tend to skip more advertisements than they read.

- 5) The reach of the direct mail is as good as—and only as good as—the mailing list. Mailing lists can be compiled from directories, sales personnel, customers or membership (of clubs and associations). Target audiences outside the mailing list are ignored. Direct mail has a personal touch and can use more words and illustrations than other print media. It is read at leisure. Those exposed to it are known and their impact can be measured more accurately than in other media. Selectivity and flexibility is high and there is no competition from other advertisements crowding in the same limited space, as in newspapers. Direct Mail is good for specialised markets, like mail order companies, holiday organisers and publishers. Direct Mail has a personalised touch that helps to build and maintain customer loyalty like the frequent flyers club of Airlines.
- 6) Cinema and film slides shown in theatres have high memory value. Using colour, sound and movement they can carry a wide range of communication at a time. However, the limitations are:
 - They are expensive and wastage is high.
 - There is very little selectivity in terms of target audience.
 - The audience profile for cinema is changing over time. It also changes according to the film being shown.
 - Advertisements are shown only at the beginning of the show or at the start after the interval. These timings being known, the audience can avoid viewing. On the other hand ratio of coverage to exposure is low but the impact is high. The involvement of the audience in Cinema is considerably more than in T.V. In T.V. the attention to the small screen is less concentrated and less consistent. There are distractions also in the case of T.V. because of being watched at home.
- 7) T.V. has become the most important medium because of its accessibility in more households than of any other medium. Exposure and Coverage are both increasing even in the rural areas. Selectivity is possible if the audience profile is carefully determined. Audience profile changes according to the programme of the broadcast, as well as the time of the broadcast. Impact depends partly on the position of the advertisement in the sequence of commercials preceding and succeeding. As a medium, it overcomes the handicaps of illiteracy.

A Commercial costs a lot to prepare and the charges for medium usage are also very heavy. Flexibility is very high. Audience tends to relax while watching T.V. and 'surrender to it'. A T.V. commercial combines attributes of story telling and demonstration. It can convey demonstrations and messages on how to use. Hence, it is considered the fastest and the most dynamic medium for selling brands and services, the impact being more through the visuals.

- 8) Radio has a much wider exposure than the print media and perhaps also more than the T.V. outside urban areas for the present. Flexibility is less than T.V. as only sound can be used. The jingles become popular and are often sung by listeners. Messages can be detailed and made appealing in the form of dialogues using local slang and jargon. Selectivity depends on the programme and timing as in the case of T.V. It reaches all social strata and overcomes the problem of illiteracy.

Radio is not confined to a place as it moves along with the listener. We must remember that for a listener the message is not durable and it may also be ignored.

- 9) The value of outdoor media, like hoardings, posters, signs etc. depends entirely on the location. They have long life and are seen repeatedly by audiences. They have a high

geographic selectivity but demographic selectivity is poor. The message can be varied very frequently. Messages have to be brief. They must be capable of being seen and read from distances in a short time as one passes by. Nobody stops in front of these to read. If the angle of the hoarding to the direction of traffic is not proper, passers by will not even notice it. They are relatively less expensive, but the space will have to be bought for on a long term contract.

10) Exhibitions and Fairs can be conducted by hiring out stalls in an event in which other exhibitors also participate. It is also possible to organise a solo exhibition where there will be no other exhibits. Either way, the visitor to an exhibition comes specifically for the purpose of viewing the exhibits, combined perhaps, with some entertainment. The attention of the viewer is therefore almost complete to the messages being conveyed through the:

- panels,
- personal explanations
- pamphlets and leaflets,
- samples,
- working models,
- films,
- audio and video tapes.

The exhibition provides an opportunity to combine a variety of media into a single location. Messages therefore can be detailed and useful.

The world of media is also changing today. Video and cable T.V. etc. are replacing the cinema theatre. The audience is also becoming larger. For example, household viewing of satellite T.V. had increased from 4 lakhs in January, 1992 to nearly 60 lakhs in July, 1993. Though still less than Doordarshan viewers, the satellite viewers are increasing. Also, the number of satellite channels are increasing. Satellite (Hindi) transmissions are viewed in about 40 countries.

Very often, advertisements in video cassettes are totally wasted as copies of the cassette are made eliminating advertisements. The viewers may also 'fast forward' what they do not want to see.

Cable T.V. operators, however, provide effective local advertising which is not part of the video cassette. These will have geographical selectivity but not audience selectivity. They can be repeated several times in a day depending upon the operator.

Check Your Progress 1

- 1) Indicate which of the following statements are right or wrong. Mark (√) or (X).
 - i) A house magazine for internal circulation among employees is part of media. []
 - ii) Coverage means the same as Circulation. []
 - iii) Image of a medium is related to the glossiness of the publication. []
 - iv) A mobile solo exhibition can be an effective medium []
 - v) Messages in T.V. commercials have better impact than advertisements in magazines. []

2) Compare Exhibitions to other media in about ten lines.
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3) Discuss the importance of print media.

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22.5 MEDIA RESEARCH

As a tourism professional suppose, you have to plan a campaign to promote your product. This could be a tour, destination, hotel, emporium etc. As a first step in this regard you would decide on:

- What media to use?
- What is to be presented in the media and how often?

Besides, the characteristics mentioned earlier as well as details on exposure, coverage, usage etc. have to be also taken into consideration while choosing the media for the campaign.

Media selection has to depend on answers to questions like:

- How many people see it?
- What kind of people see it?
- How much does it cost? and
- What is the impact, etc.

You would not like to advertise if it is not read or seen by people of the kind you want to address. For example, a souvenir issued at the time of a special event contains many advertisements. However, experience has shown that nobody seriously looks at them. Hence, such advertisements are not intended as communication. They are intended to provide support to the publisher of the souvenir i.e., the organiser of the event where the souvenir is released. On the contrary, an advertisement on the big screen behind the batsman in a cricket test match is seen by thousands present in the ground or millions watching the T.V. telecast of the match. Naturally you may go for the latter option provided you meet the costs, etc.

Similarly, while going for a campaign in a newspaper (which may frequently be there at local destination level) one has to take into account various considerations. For example, all readers do not notice all the advertisements in a newspaper. Some skip through the headlines. Some do not look at certain pages at all. Many people do not look at advertisement at all, unless it is very big or the visual is very striking. Sometimes the smallness of the type in the midst of a lot of empty space attracts attention.

Pick up any newspaper and you will see that there are some pages reserved for special

kinds of advertisements. For example, tender notices will appear only in specific pages. Similarly, employment notices, entertainment schedules, trade notices, legal notices, shipping news, etc. will appear on particular pages. These pages will be gone through by those who are interested in such matters. For example you want to know the weather in the four metropolitan cities of India and you contribute to *Hindustan Times*. You will straight away open page 4 for you know that the item comes there regularly. Coverage and selectivity can improve by locating advertisements in such pages. If a trade notice appears in an employment page, coverage will be zero, though the reach of the medium may have been good.

Better knowledge about readership patterns and behaviour helps make more valid decisions on the choice and use of media. It is here that through media research one gathers this knowledge.

Media Research provides estimates of:

- Readership or viewership of average issue or programme profiled by age, sex, class, exposure to other media, purchasing patterns etc.
- Where, when, how and how much do they read (see or hear).
- Response function, which is an expression, usually in numbers, of the value to the advertiser of repeated advertisement exposures; how much forgetting occurs between exposures and what is the nature of this decay in terms of time; additional impact of every subsequent advertisement, may be the same, more or less, more for the second and/or third and diminishing thereafter. This will depend on the interval between advertisements:
- Effectiveness of different sizes of posters, or of colours on them, and
- Site evaluation of hoardings, etc.

There are several problems in researching media. For example:

- readers may be casual, flipping through, or thorough, hence distinguishing them is difficult,
- readers who read the same or past issues repeatedly inflate the readership figures,
- a reader may be regular, but may not have read any issue during the period of study. On the contrary, a person may have read an issue during the period, although he may never have seen it before, and
- one may listen to a radio programme, without recognising the station broadcasting it, etc.

Media Research provides estimates of numbers and types of people in particular segments. They can be reached by any of a variety of ways using the media for a given cost. It is a specialised and costly study but of great help for advertisers to plan their campaigns. At times, media owners themselves provide research data. But mostly these are arrived mainly to establish the competitive superiority of the media they own. The total advertising budget is very large and increasing. Media owners are interested in enhancing their share of this budget. In the case of newspapers, for example, the cost of production of the daily issue is met substantially by the advertisement revenue, thus keeping the cover price of the issue low.

An owner can levy higher advertisement tariffs if he can establish superior reach and impact over other media. Advertisement agencies need the research data to be able to advise their clients properly. Independent agencies conduct media research and supply the findings to whoever is interested at a price. Some do so on specific requests to answer specific questions. Some do it on an ongoing basis. The studies are done on sampling methodologies in selected areas. The findings are good enough to make decisions although the same size may be less than half percent.

IMRB and MARG are two agencies that do media research. The Media Research users have also formed a Council to conduct media research. Most of the research is limited to Exposure and Coverage within geographical areas. Some newspapers like *Economic Times* carry information on T.V. ratings which show percentage of audience viewing particular programmes.

22.6 MEDIA IMAGE

Some of the considerations in choosing media are qualitative and intangible. You must remember that audiences attribute values to advertisements that appear in different media according to the media image. This is the reputation for honesty or class of a particular media. For example, a product advertised in the national magazine is perceived as having greater prestige, value and/or reliability than one in a regional newspaper with limited local circulation. A hoarding in an important commercial centre conveys high class than one in the market place. The costs of the media vary according to these differences but do not fully reflect the differences in quality.

Like top advertisers (Godrej, P & G, Hindustan Lever, MRF, I.T.C., Pepsi are some of them) and top agencies (Lintas, Mudra, H.T.A, R.K. Swami are some of them), there are top media companies. A media company is one that owns and operates several media. For example, Living Media of Delhi publishes **India Today** in several languages, **Business Today** and **News Track**. In addition, it manages the circulation of some foreign magazines and produces music cassettes. The Times of India group have several newspapers and magazines, published in different languages and from different centres. The group is also into Television (Times TV) and Radio (FM Channels). Over the years, these companies have built their image through quality service and results.

Perhaps the world's biggest media owner is the Australia based Rupert Murdoch, whose News Corp employs more than 30,000 people, publishes more than 60 million papers every week in 4 continents, owns nearly a dozen T.V. stations and networks, available to nearly 30 million homes, owns 3 publishing houses and a movie company. The total exposure is 3 billion people in 30 countries. Net profit in 1992-93 exceeded US \$ 650 million. Murdoch recently (in 1993) acquired the Star T.V. Network for \$ 525 million. He has also entered into joint ventures with Indian companies to oversee crucial sales and marketing operations.

22.7 MEDIA COSTS

The cost of using media is an important consideration while planning a campaign. One must utilize the budget for the campaign for maximum benefits.

You must know that every medium has fixed rate tariffs for carrying advertisements. These rates vary according to the space or time used. For example:

- Cover pages of magazines cost more than inside pages,
- colour ads cost more than black and white ads,
- classified ad pages cost much less than display ads in other editorial pages,
- national newspapers cost more than regional newspapers, and
- newspapers which publish simultaneously from many centres offer concessions if more than one edition is used.

Similarly, Radio and T.V. charge differently according to the time. **Prime time** costs more than non-prime time, the distinction being according to the exposure at any time.

Cost efficiency is more important than the actual cost of using the medium. Cost efficiency is usually defined as the number of exposures which the ad in a particular medium will deliver for a given budget. This indicates value for money.

Cost efficiency is usually calculated as cost per thousand. The question to ask is, 'how much does it cost to reach 1000 of the target audience?' It can be argued that coverage is more important than reach, in which case the cost to get a coverage of 1000 can be calculated.

A further refinement is to work out the impact of an ad and then work out the cost per thousand. The cost on the basis of a 45 second T.V. commercial will work out differently from a 15 second commercial, because the coverage and impact will not be only proportional to time (3 times). The cost on the basis of a one-page ad in a newspaper will work out differently from a 4-inch 2-column ad.

Cost efficiency comparisons should ideally include audience estimates relating to the same time period. Media that vary significantly in flexibility are not easy to compare. Costs include cost of production of ads, which in turn have differential impact. It is not easy to separate the impact due to the medium from the impact of the creativity in the message itself.

Cost efficiency data are obtained from research agencies who study audience profiles for different media through surveys, interviews and other research methodologies. The impact however is dependent on specific ads. Those who use media rather heavily could benefit by studying the impact of their own campaigns.

Some of the relevant factors to note while calculating cost efficiency are, cost of inserting the ads, readership, target segment exposed etc. The following example is a simplified illustration of how it may be done.

	Media A	Media B
Cost of ad	Rs. 40,000	Rs. 40,000
Circulation	1,00,000	1,00,000
Readers per copy	4	4
Readership per issue	4,00,000	4,00,000
Percentage of readers that are target audience	50	50
Exposure per issue	2,00,000	2,00,000
Exposure cost efficiency	Rs. 200	Rs. 133

In the case of broadcast media, rating points are worked out. A Gross Rating Point (GRP) is equal to the percentage of audience that has tuned into the commercial or spot during specified period of time. If the GRP is 120, it means that during that period, on an average, each target person had seen or heard the ad 1.2 times.

$$\text{G.R.P.} = \frac{\text{Reach}}{\text{Total Audience}} \times \text{Frequency}$$

The cost per rating point is the cost of the commercial divided by the GRP.

Ad agencies can negotiate with media owners on costs. The entire process of media usage involves 3 parties, media owners, ad agencies and advertisers. Owners want to maximise revenue. Agencies are expected to give impartial advice to their clients and not have any interest in a particular medium. But this is not always the case. Owners consider agencies as trying to beat down on prices, enhancing their earnings and being conservative to new opportunities to explore media usage.

22.8 MEDIA PLANNING

Now comes the stage of Media Planning. It involves the determination of:

- What media to use?
- Frequency of use, and
- Timings or space.

Planning decides on:

- Details of media schedule,
- Desirable extent of duplication if more than one medium is used,
- Whether the ads should be spread evenly through a period or intermittently with thrusts of heavy ads and periods of relative inactivity,
- Options—descriptions of ad characteristics, other than the copy and artwork, and
- How budget is to be allocated between the media.

While doing so the considerations are:

- Exposures (how many, how intense)
- Segmentation effect (who is to be exposed, what percentage of target)
- Media option source effect (Qualitative value of media option, relative impact), and
- Response function (Related to Class like T.V. better than magazine; Option like Full page better than Column, etc.)

Today computer softwares are also available which can help decision makers evaluate and correlate the several data with the advertiser's objectives. The programme would suggest the combinations of publications and insertions that would most nearly meet one's requirements in terms of reach, frequency of exposure and cost.

It is difficult to incorporate so many considerations and arrive at judicious decisions on media planning.

Check Your Progress 2

- 1) Fill up the blanks choosing one of the words from what are included in the brackets.
 - a) Media research is done by contacting the persons who may have watched, read, specific programmes, issues. (all/some of)
 - b) Figures relating to Coverage and Exposure to different media enough to determine cost effectiveness. (is/is not)
 - c) Media costs are (rigid/negotiable)
- 2) If you are thinking of a campaign to accompany a new product being launched in the market, would you advertise:
 - a) One full page in newspapers on 3 consecutive days
 - b) 1/2 page in newspapers on 6 consecutive days
 - c) 1/2 page in newspapers on 6 alternate days
 - d) 1/4 page in newspapers every 3rd day in the next one month.
- 3) What information would you need to decide on the type of media to be used?

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22.9 LET US SUM UP

Media carry promotional messages. There are several kinds of media. Each of these have some advantages and disadvantages. They cost differently. They have different impact on the audience, depending on a number of factors. These factors are identified through media research. Data obtained through research has to be used in planning for the most effective utilisation of advertising budgets. We hope you have understand the importance of media in relation to tourism.

22.10 ANSWERS TO CHECK YOUR PROGRESS EXERCISES

Check Your Progress 1

- 1) a) (✓)
b) (x)
c) (x)
d) (✓)
e) (✓) (it is assumed that the message is noticed)
- 2) Refer Sub-secs. 22.4.11 and 22.2.15.
- 3) Base your answer on point 3 in Sec. 22.4.

Check Your Progress 2

- 1) a) some of
b) is not (Costs have to take into account the impact of ad design. This, of course, is not easy).
c) negotiable
- 2) Response function (Sub-sec. 22.5.5) and impact of 1 page, $\frac{1}{2}$ page and $\frac{1}{4}$ page ads (Sub-sec. 22.7.4).
- 3) See Sec. 22.8.