

PUBLIC RELATIONS

MODULE 1

What is Public Relation? (

- a management function.
- two-way communication.
- a planned activity.
- a research-based social science.
- socially responsible



MEANING

Public Relation is a condition commevery individual and organization in human environment – whether or no recognize or act upon the fact – that to their reputation and relationship wother members of the environment.

PROACTIVE AND REACTIVE APPROAC

What Is Proactive?

proactive is to step up and do some solve a problem before it becomes to an

Characteristics:

- Best use of circumstances.
- No limits are imposed.
- Freedom to determine their character.

Proactive







What Is Reactive?

Reacting to problems when the occur instead of doing something prevent them.





Proactive Vs Reactive

Proactive



Reactive





Proactive Vs Reactive

Proactive is when you make good ch prevent something from happening.

Reactive is when you deal with the the that happened when you are not prepared.



JBLIC RELATIONS **PROCESS**



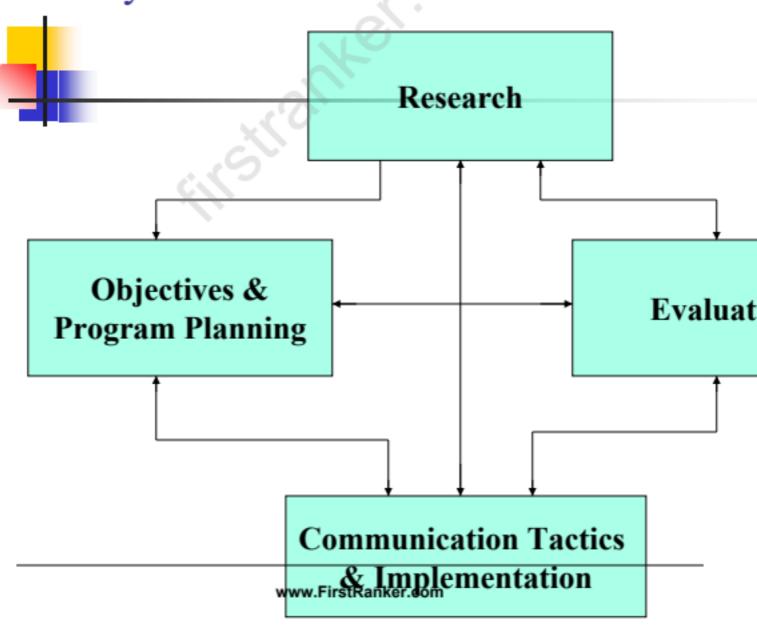
FOUR - STEP PROCESS OF PUBLIC RELATIONS

RACE / ROPE

- 4 Steps Are:
- 1. Research
- 2. Action Plan / Objectives / Program Plann
- 3. Communication Tactics / Implementing I
- 4. Evaluation



Dynamic Model





4-Step Process of Public Relations

Step 1: Research

What -- Three key elements:

- 1. Client or organization
- Problem or potential problem & opportunities to do public relation
- 3. Audiences or publics

How - Informal and Formal

Research Methods



Step 2. : Objectives / Program Plann

Develop a Strategy that involves:

- 1. Identifying goals and objectives
- Identifying target audience(s) or pub
- 3. Creating a theme for the program/ca



Step 3. Develop & Implement Communication Tactics

Develop and Implement

- 1. Tactics for communicating
- 2. Time line for the program/campaign
- 3. Budget

<u>Step 4.</u>

Evaluation During & After Campaign / Program



- Identify research methods to be used evaluate the success of the program/campaign during & after.
- Determine a way to measure whether campaign achieved its objectives.





ASSIGNMENT 1:

- Explain the PR Campaign using step Process
- Case: Eastman Kodak Company 1994 Campaign
- Title of Campaign:
- Project WINGS –Imaging Back in



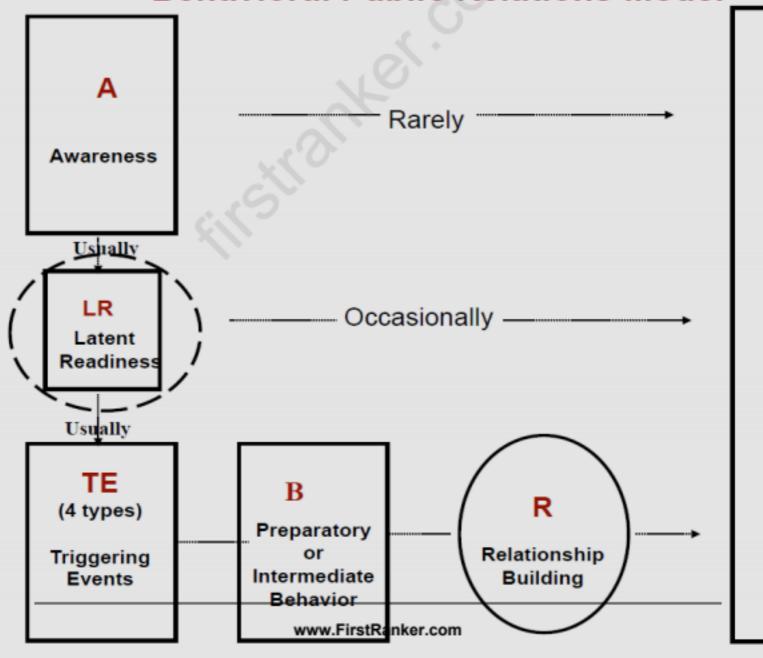
THE BEHAVIORAL PUBLIC RELATIONS MODEL



Introduction to the model

- The behavioral PR model analyzes we leads individuals or companies to a se behavior, referred to as the ultimate of behavior.
- First posited by Pat Jackson

Behavioral Public Relations Model





■ 1. Building awareness -- This first somethaps the most obvious. For ideas spread, you have to share them with This is exactly what Jackson's first strentails. Whether information about a or idea is spread through the mass must be available for public consumption.



2. Developing a latent readiness -- Once the information has reached the public, people form opinions on the issue. Different people reach different opinions of differing strength based on their personalities, values, and prince beliefs. Those with stronger opinions in favor the idea fully reach the stage of latent read meaning that they are potentially ready to a their opinion.

3. Triggering event -- This is an event occurrence that is likely to move those latent readiness to action. The event consomething natural and/or unplanned by public relations team (e.g., a hurricane outbreak, a terrorist attack, etc.), or it is something created by PR representative specifically to encourage those people predisposed to action to finally take stateward the desired behavior (e.g., weight challenge, fundraising drive, contest, so

that people take when they are considering the behavioral change. These steps could include it calls, taking brochures, signing up for free trial etc. Although these little steps are not the ultimbehavioral goal PR executives hope the public reach, they are important to note. Keeping tracintermediate behaviors will help to determine homessage has been received by the public and hopeople are on the cusp of taking the ultimately action.





• 5. Behavior change -- After demonstrating the intermediate behaviors, hopefully some (if not will be persuaded to make the ultimate behave change. As mentioned earlier, this is the real the public relations message. Whether it is be product, investing money, changing health-rebehaviors, or taking some other specific actions behavior changes are measurable outputs of prelations and the ultimate success of the process.



SIMPLIFIED EXAMPLE OF JACKSON'S

- Akshay sees a commercial on televi new car model
- Akshay thinks car looks nice, he is impressed with the cars specificatio
- A local car dealership is having a law event that includes the model Aksha
- Akshay goes to the sales event and to the sale person and takes a test
- Akshay likes the car and decided to





PEERSUASION MODEL





- Persuading people to change thei behaviour is difficult for many rea
- The persuasion model is successf model for persuading those who hostile to an idea and who are re for the success of a program.
- First developed by Kerry Tucker.

THE MODEL INVOLVES 4 ST

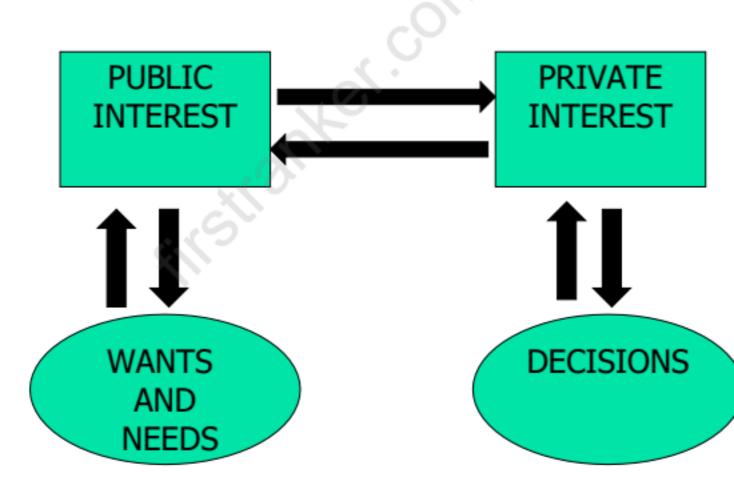
- Creating "dissatisfaction with the quo"
- Offering the program as a viable to the status quo
- Presenting benefits of adopting the idea and consequences of rejecting the idea.
- Modeling the desired behavior





TWO WAY SYMMETRIC COMMUNICATION MO

- Two way symmetrical communication has roots in first understanding the wants and of the subject and public and then shapin organizations decisions and actions to med.
 - The concept is close to what Edward L B called the "merging of public and private interest"
 - The idea was to use good research to determine which prosocial actions would lead to the of public and private interests.







Purpose: Mutual Understanding

Communications: 2-Way, Balanced Effo

Model: Group Group Feedl

Research: Formative: Evaluate

Understanding

Example:

Used Today: Regulated Businesses

Agencies, Associations

Percent: 20%



WHEN COMMUNICATION IS NOT ENOUGH?



- Communication alone does not go organization where it needs to go
- A FINAL THEORY, BEYOND COMMUNICATION, involves alteriously society thinks and acts in order achieve the level of change needs satisfy an organizational goals.





- First step : Affect Mores.
- Second step: Enacting Law
- Final step: Engineered solution.



20 GREAT TRUTHS OF PUBLIC RELATIONS



- The long-term security of the organization is far more importan the short-term expediency.
- Perception is reality, facts notwithstanding.
- Unfulfilled expectations create modern
 problems

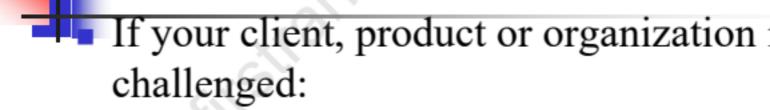


- Planning and preparation are invaluable. When disaster strikes, it's too late to preparation are invaluable.
- The value of research is inestimable.
 - Every planned PR program should start a with research.
 - Every PR plan should evolve from resear
 - Research should be conducted every step program.





- PR needs to always play its position other departments play theirs.
- Communication must always follow performance.
- PR frequently turns on timing. Know when to act is as important as knowing to do.



- Don't ignore the challenge.
- If the challenge is unfair, fight back as ha can.
- If the challenge has merit, fight for correct actions.
- The media/PR relationship will never than "professional." There are no favo





- Ad hoc pressure groups won't give go away. You have to deal with the they will consume you in the med
- PR has to be involved from the beginning to have maximum impa
- Full and complete disclosure and communication is the best way to from getting greedy when entrus

with the อนอโเธร money.

- Doing the right thing is more important than doing the "thing right." There such thing as "corporate" ethics. Pare either ethical or they aren't, an people determine the ethics of the organization.
- If you have to say something, the talways best.
- Appeals to self-interest are seldom unrewarded.

- Involvement in the planning stage provides "ownership" and suppor
 - If top management is not sold, the project will never succeed.
 - Absent trustworthy information, p assume the worst. Rumors thrive vacuum of no information.
 - Most negatives can become posit with a little creative effort and a

Assignment No. 01

Short Answer Questions

- 1. What do you mean by Public Relations
- Differentiate between proactive and reactive appr PR.

Ten Marks Questions:

- Explain in detail about the public relations process
- 2. Explain briefly the behavioral public relations mod
- Explain briefly two way symmetrical communication persuasion model.
- 4. Explain briefly 'When communication is not enoug
- 5. List 20 great truths of public relations.

Submission Date: 20th April, 2017





Answer for short questions:

- "deliberate, planned and sustained effort to established maintain mutual understanding between on organization and its publics."
- Some companies allow the situation, media, gene public,

government agencies etc to make opinions and ther react to them, such approach is

reactive one. It is also known as fire fighting approach. A well designed and planned

manner of PR programs is known as proactive appro





THANK YOU