

Specialized reporting: Legislative, court, science and technology, defence, human rights, women, health tourism, education, financial reporting, agriculture, cultural events.

Practical Paper for DSC 3 - News Reporting and Analysis (Two Credits- 50 Marks)

1. **Event reporting** - Students have to identify 2 major events and provide a detailed news report on it.
2. **Press conference** - Have to attend the press conferences of a day, and prepare a report based on it.
3. **Press Notes**– Get the 10 Press Notes from your local news media and prepare the news item.
4. **Interview news story** – Conduct at least two in-person interviews to write a news story on a timely topic in consultation with your professor from primary sources (400- 500 words).
5. **Write the following news items already published in the different newspapers.**

Press notes- 2, Speech Reporting- 2, Protest-2, accidents-2, Obituary-2, disaster-2, Communal riots-2, Political reporting-2, election-2, legislature-2, judiciary-2, weather-2, seminars/ workshops-2, science & technology-2, environmental issues-2, Suicide-2, Women Issues-2, Health-2, Agriculture-2, investigative-2, defence-2, human rights-2, tourism-2, education-2, cultural events-2, Govt news-2.

Note: Each student shall compulsorily maintain assignments and record book, submit the same at the end of the semester in the form of Project Report.

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Reference Textbooks	
1	Bill Kovach and Tom Rosenstiel , (2001) The Elements of Journalism, Three Rivers Press.
2	Brooks, B. S., Pinson, J. L., & Wilson, J. G. (2013). "Writing as a Journalist," chapter 11 in <i>working with words: A handbook for media writers and editors</i> . Boston; New York: Bedford/St. Martin's.
3	Deborah Potter , (2006) <i>Handbook of Independent Journalism</i> , Bureau of International-Information Programs, U.S. Department of State.
4	Brooks, B. S., Kennedy, G., Moen, D. R., & Ranly, D. (2014). The inverted pyramid. In <i>New reporting and writing</i> (11th edition). Boston; New York: Bedford / St. Martin's.
5	Lorenz, Alfred L, and John Vivian. (1995) <i>News: Reporting and Writing</i> Pearson Education POD.
6	Izard, Ralph S. (1994) <i>Fundamentals of News Reporting</i> , 6th edition. Dubuque, Iowa: Kendall/Hunt.
7	Melvin Mencher , (2010), <i>News Reporting and Writing</i> , 12th Ed McGraw-Hill, New York.
8	The Missouri Group. (2014) <i>News Reporting and Writing</i> , 11th edition, Bedford-St. Martin.
9	Steward, Charles L., and William B. Carter. (2003) <i>Interviewing: Principles and Practices</i> ; Boston McGraw-Hill.



Program Title	BA (Journalism and Mass Communication)		Semester	Third Semester	
Course Code	DSC 3		Type of Course	Discipline core	
Course Name	News Reporting and Analysis		Contact hours	4 hours/ week Theory 4 hours/ week Practical	
Course Credits	06 {Theory: 4 credits and Practical: 2 credits}		Academic Year	2021-22 Batch	
CIE Marks	40	SE Exam Marks	60	Practical Marks	50

Course Outcomes: On completion of the course, the student teacher will be able to:

- ❖ Organize and articulate new stories understanding the concepts, structure, and types of news.
- ❖ Evaluate and analyse the importance of sources and types of information that provide the basis for news stories.
- ❖ Formulate skills for news selection, processing, prioritizing and finally, designing the end-product, identify the basic ethical issues confronting editors and can practice fair play.

Course Content:

Unit-I

News: definitions, nature, concepts, elements, and values. Sources of news: Types of sources, techniques of news gathering, wire service and news flow, structure, and components of news story, news writing skills, finding story ideas, inverted pyramid, and other styles. Leads and types of leads in news story.

Unit-II

Reporter: Organisation of reporting section, principles of reporting, functions, qualities, and responsibilities. Professional norms and ethic, cultivation of news sources. Kinds of reporting: investigative, interpretative, in-depth, and narrative. Classification of reporters: Civic, political, sports, commerce, legal, foreign correspondent, mofussil, beat and general reporting.

Unit-III

Types of news events: Speeches, seminars & conferences, press conferences, demonstrations, rallies, and agitations. Reporting governmental and non-governmental communications. Covering communal riots and crimes. Interviewing: principles, importance, techniques and types of news interviews, difference between print and broadcast interviews.

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Unit-IV

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Tools



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Government of Karnataka

Model Curriculum

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Course Content:

Unit-1

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Sucheta Dalal: Indian Business Journalist who investigated Harshad Mehta scam of 1992

Sucheta Dalal – The investigative journalist who dug deep into Harshad Mehta's life as he sold financial dreams to the people of India. Her keen eye for detail and relentless efforts towards exposing various scams without compromising ethics have become case studies for several journalism aspirants. 

...most important details of her career

A press release is a short, compelling news story written by a public relations professional and sent to targeted members of the media. The goal of a press release is to pique the interest of a journalist or publication. The press release should contain all the essential information (who? what? where? when? how? and most importantly why?) for the journalist to easily produce his own story.

The standard press release begins with contact information, mostly likely the name, phone number and e-mail address of the person who wrote the release. Then comes the headline, arguably the most important four or five words in the whole press release. The headline will be what the journalist reads first. If it's not intriguing, newsworthy and unique, he'll read no further.

Below the headline often comes a brief, one-line summary of the press release

Like the headline, the summary should draw the reader in quickly and motivate them to learn more.

Since a press release is supposed to look and feel like a story in a newspaper, it's important to include a location and date stamp at the beginning of the first paragraph.

The rest of the body of the press release should answer all of the questions a journalist might have about the product, service or event that you're announcing. Although a press release is a public relations tool, it should not read as overly promotional. Press releases typically end with a short description of the company or organization that's issuing the release, along with a call to action. The call to action could be to participate in the event being promoted, to take a test drive of the product, or simply to find out more by contacting the author of the press release

wednesday-

1) what creates a newsworthy story?

★ Ques:- Journalists weigh many values when determining whether or not to cover an event or announcement. The here are the values that we consider when developing an outreach strategy.

★ Impact:- Arguably the most important element of newsworthiness is whether or not the news item being communicated impacts a news outlet's audience. For example, let's imagine researchers have found a cost-effective solution to a common problem. The more people affected, the greater the news interest.

★ Proximity:- Proximity is important. Journalists are interested in things that impact their communities. For example, research on a state's new tax code likely won't generate the same interest across state borders.

Occasionally experts can help localize a larger national story that impacts more than just a city or state. In these cases, it is important to be on the look out for opportunities where subject matter experts can be on provide insight or where similar projects may be happening locally.

★ Timeliness:- News consumers expect timely information.

★ Prominence:- Events and announcements that involve high-profile figures are more likely to generate media coverage. Units from national figures often require months of preparation due to anticipated community interest.

★ Conflict:- Stories often involve some kind of conflict. By definition, these stories are almost always controversial to some degree. Fortunately, universities often are generally perceived as impartial experts - but can help mitigate

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potential reputational risk with these stories while also increasing the odds of generating coverage.

* Human interest:-

While many of the above news values are interwoven, human interest stories often stand apart. These stories speak to our shared experience, emphasizing uniquely human elements such as personal growth or an unexpected act of kindness. Human interest elements can add new value to other stories that might appear to be ~~totally~~ lacking in the other values.

* Novelty/oddity :-

The Novelty or oddity of a situation can help influence whether or not a news outlet is likely to cover a story.

Tuesday-

* What is a lead?

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def:- A lead is an opening paragraph that gives the audience the most important information of the news story in a concise and clear manner, while still maintaining the reader's interest. If a reader does not read beyond your first paragraph, they should still have an idea of what your article is about and the most important information from that article.

* There are many different strategies for writing a good lead as well as many differing opinions, but the strongest opinion is that they are hard and take time. Don't plan on rushing a good lead.

* Writing a lead:-

The Five W's and H: Before writing a lead, you need to ask the fundamental questions of news writing; who, what, when, where, why, and how. Be sure to answer ^{these} questions in your lead and leave the less important information for later in your article. Remember the inverted pyramid.

* Keep it simple:- The best lead is one that is concise and clear. Think about your story and then write a simple but powerful way to reflect it. Don't bog your reader down with overly complicated language or extra words. You must be clear and concise.

* Don't bury your lead:- your lead is your hook (the thing that makes the reader interested in your story). If you bury it, then their interest might be buried along with it! They shouldn't have to ask themselves what the story is about, you should be telling them upfront.

* The ABCs of Journalism:- Remember your ABCs which are Accuracy, Brevity, and Clarity. Through these should be incorporated throughout your article, they are especially important in the lead.

* Different Types of leads:-

* Summary lead:-

A summary lead is the most common and traditional lead in journalism. It is meant to give a quick summary in as few words as possible and is usually one sentence. It contains most of the 5Ws (who, what, when, where, why) and the H (how).

* Single item lead:-

This lead focuses on just one or two elements of a summary lead. The purpose is to put a bigger picture than a summary lead.

* Delayed identification lead:-

The "who" is not identified right away in the lead because it isn't deemed as important (for example, a member on the school board punched the president). Instead a descriptive pronoun is used to describe the person and his title and specific name is revealed in a later paragraph.

* Creative lead:-

The purpose of the creative lead is to capture the interest of readers. Where a summary lead might not

* Short sentence lead:-

A short sentence lead uses one word or a short phrase as a teaser with the rest of the lead appearing later. This is often considered gimmicky, so only use it now and then.

* Analogy lead:-

This lead makes a comparison between an issue or event and something else a reader may be more familiar with.

14/12/22

Friday
1/17

Journalism:

Deccan Herald:

Deccan Herald is an Indian English daily newspaper published from the state of Karnataka. It is in a broadsheet format. K.N. Guruswamy was the founder of this newspaper. It is published by Mysore printers.

2) Proximity:

Proximity means physical or emotional nearness. The news about the events and situations taken place nearby our house is more worthy than the events taken place faraway.

3) News Agencies:

News agencies are also called as press agency, press association, wire service or news service. It is an organization that gathers ^{news} and distributes news from around the world to the newspaper, government agency, tele. board, casters etc. Some of the examples are: Press Trust of India (PTI), Reuters, Associated Press, United News of India.

4) PTI:

The Press Trust of India, commonly known as PTI, is the largest news agency in India. It is headquartered in New Delhi. It is a non-profit co-operative business type. PTI was formed on 27 August 1947. 1,000+ number of employees work under PTI.

5) Editorial Page:

It is a section in newspaper in which the editors share their opinion on ongoing topics. Editors not only share his or her view but also criticize and appreciate the topics. Every newspaper is incomplete without editorial section.

6) Byline:

The byline on a newspaper gives the name of the writer of the news.

7) OP-ED:

An OP-ed, short for "opposite the editorial page", it is a newspaper article that expresses the opinions of a journalist who is usually not affiliated with

the newspaper's editorial board.

Q8) Write the definition of news, nature, concept and its elements?

Ans: News is a report of a current event. Reporting involves the gathering of information through interviewing and research, the reports are turned into a fair and balanced story that are published for newspapers, Television or Radio broadcast. It is an information about something that has just happened or will soon happen. There are many types of news that can be political events, crime, sports, business etc. Three major ^{kind} types among these are straight news, Investigative news and in-depth news. The nature of news are: Truth and accuracy, Independence, fairness, Impartiality, Humanity, Accuracy.

Q9) What are the types of news sources and techniques of news gathering?

Ans: News sources are important for both journalists and the audience. In today's world we can see there are totally different news sources. Such as Hospital, school, villages, police station, court, Bullion trade, Press conference, political meetings etc. People who have witnessed the crime would come and give the information or the victim itself would tell about the event that will also be considered as a news source.

Q10) What is a lead and what are its types. Explain with examples.

Ans: Leads are the first paragraph of the newspaper. The reader must know what the news is about. It will be written in a clear and simple manner while maintaining the reader's interest. The reader must understand and know what is the

story about even if he/she is not reading the full name. The readers should have an idea about the news article. There are many strategies in writing a good lead.

* writing a lead:
The 5 W's and H, who, why, what, when, where and How plays a major role in writing a lead. Remember the inverted pyramid.

* keep it simple:
The best lead is one that is neat and clear.

* do not bury your lead:
lead is a hook. it is the signature strength of the thing that makes reader get interest on the topic. If you bury it the interest will be buried along with it.

* ABC's in Journalism:
Accuracy, Beauty, Clarity is very important in a lead.

* Types of leads are:-

- * Summary lead.
- * Single item lead.
- * Delayed identification lead.

- * Creative lead.
- * Short sentence lead.
- * Analogy lead.

11) What are the principles of reporting and also explain the qualities and responsibilities of a reporter?

* The five principles of reporting are:
Truth and Accuracy: Reporters cannot always guarantee 'Truth', but getting the facts right is the cardinal principle of Reporting in Journalism.

* Independence: Reporters must be independent voices; we should not act, formally and informally, on behalf of special interests whether political, corporate or cultural.

* Fairness and Impartiality: Most stories have at least two sides. Objectivity is not always possible, and may not always be desirable, but impartial reporting builds trust and confidence.

* Humanity: Reporters should do no harm. What we publish or broadcast may be hurtful, but we should be aware of the impact of our words and images on the lives of others.

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* Accountability: A sure sign of professionalism and responsible journalism is the ability to hold ourselves accountable. When we commit errors we must correct them and our expressions of regret must be sincere not cynical. We listen to the concerns of our audience.

* Qualities of a Reporter:-

- * Readiness to accept challenges.
- * Curiosity.
- * Be a listener.
- * Be outgoing, openminded and self confident.
- * Ability to develop and cultivate contacts.
- * Inquisitive about the facts.

* Responsibilities of a Reporter:-

- * Highest sense of responsibility towards his work.
- * He must provide accurate, unbiased and truthful information.
- * Double check the correctness of their facts.
- * Collect, verify and analyze thoroughly news worthy information.
- * Publish or broadcast news stories.

Tuesdays

1) Reuters:-

Reuters is a news agency owned by Thomson Reuters Corporation. It employs around 2,500 journalists and 600 photojournalists in about 200 locations world wide. Reuters is one of the largest news agencies in the world. The agency was established in London in 1851 by the German-born Paul Reuters.

2) Stringers:-

In journalism, a stringer is a freelance journalist, photographer, or videographer who contributes reports, photos, or video to a news organization on an ongoing basis but is paid individually for each piece of published or broadcast work.

3) Op-ed page:-

Op-ed stands for "opposite the editorial page", and an op-ed article is an article in which the author states their opinion about a given topic, often to persuade the reader toward their way of thinking.

Thursday

classmate

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★ Media Convergence:-

refers to the merging of previously distant media technologies and platforms through digitization and computer networking.

OR.

Media convergence is a phenomenon involving the interconnection of information and communication technologies in computer network and media content.

★ Media convergence brings together three C's:-

- ★ communication.
- ★ computing.
- ★ content.

friday

classmate

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Journalism:

Budget Reporting:

- * Women finance minister presenting a budget to women president.
first time in the history.

Nirmala Sitharaman → Draupathi murmur.

- * Moffwell:- (നോട്ടീസോടുകൂടി).

- * P. Sainath. Book: everyone loves a good drought.

- * stringer:- freelancer.

- * Moffwell reporter: is the reporter who mainly covers small districts, towns, villages, semi urban localities. They sometimes work like a stringer also.

This is also a specialized form of reporting requires ground knowledge (researcher), knowing the local language, concern for the society is imparted.

"Our cities are not India. India lives in her seven and half lakhs of villages."
- Gandhi.

Moffwell correspondents even today are not treated very well by the main stream newspaper but they are very slowly making progress to come to the mainstream.

- * Tripedra * hanigudiona