

1

Q.P. Code - 53445

JOURNALISM SEM3 SOLUTION SET 2

Q1)A) Write in 2-3 lines-

1. Vernacular Press Act- In British India, the Vernacular Press Act was enacted to curtail the freedom of the Indian press and prevent the expression of criticism toward British policies- notably, the opposition that had grown with the outset of the Second Anglo- Afghan War.
2. Electronic Journalism- also known as e-journalism or multi-platform journalism – refers to new practices in T.V, Print, Radio, and online news that have blurred media boundaries.
3. News Agency- is an organization that gathers news reports and sells them to subscribing news organizations, such as newspapers, magazines and radio and television broadcasters. A News Agency may also be referred to as a wire service, newswire, or news service.
4. Broadsheet- A broadsheet is the largest newspaper format and is characterized by long vertical pages.
5. Editor- A person who is in charge of the news desk at a newspaper or broadcasting organization and whose job is to oversee the selection and preparation of news items for publication or broadcast.

Q1)B) Fill in the blanks-

1. Judges
2. News Value
3. Credibility
4. Punch Lead
5. Content

Q1)C) Match the following-

1. Production Department	Printing
2. Ethics In Journalism	Truth
3. Advertising Department	Revenue
4. Descriptive Lead	Visual Impact
5. By-line	Authors Name

Q2)A) Role of press in India's struggle for freedom.

At the time of the first war of independence, any of papers were in operation in the country. Many of these like Bangadoot of Ram Mohan Roy, Rastiguftar of Dadabhai Naoroji and Gyaneneshun advocated social reforms and thus helped arouse national awakening.

At was in 1857 itself that Payam-e-Azadi started publication in Hindi and Urdu, calling upon the people to fight against the British. The paper was soon confiscated and anyone found with a copy of the paper was persecuted for sedition. Again, the first Hindi daily, SamacharSudhavarashan, and two newspapers in Urdu and Persian respectively, Doorbeenand Sultan-ul-Akhar, faced trial in 1957 for having published a 'Firman' by Bahadur Shah Zafar, urging the people to drive the British out if India. This was followed by the notorious

Gagging Act of Lord Canning, under which restrictions were imposed on the newspapers and periodicals. In the struggle against the British, some newspapers played a very notable role. This included the Hindi Patriot!

The Indian Mirror was the other contemporary of this paper which was very popular among the reading public.

Yet another weekly, Amrita Bazar Patrika which was being published from Jessore, was critical of the government, with the result that its proprietors faced trial and conviction.

Q2)B)1)The history of the press in India can be traced to the ancient period even before printing started. The press as we know it today was, however, brought to India in the wake of British rule. Under the rule of the East India Company, there was the possibility of interesting news and some enterprising journalists set up printing presses in India to expose the misdeeds of the Company. No newspaper was published until 1780 because the Company's establishments in India were a close preserve, and the Company's servants by common consent wished to withhold the evils and malpractices arising from "private trading" in which all of

2) them, almost without exception, illegally indulged. The first newspapers were started by disgruntled ex employees of the Company. They were aided and abetted by servants of the Company who used these newspapers for furtherance of their personal rivalries and jealousies

Hicky's Gazette contained comments on the private affairs of individuals, though a considerable space was devoted to advertisements.

The turn of the 18th century marked the end of a phase in journalism in India. It was a period of control on the press. If the person intending to start a paper was already persona non grata with the government or with influential officials, he was deported forthwith. If a newspaper offended and was unrepentant, it was first denied postal privileges; and if it persisted in causing displeasure to the government, it was required to submit part of or the entire newspaper to pre-censorship; if the editor was found "incorrigible", he was deported.

The new Governor General Lord Metcalf, the successor of Bentinck came to power in 1835. Like Bentinck, he was a liberal and held strong views in favour of freedom of the press.

Digdarshan was the first vernacular newspaper. It started in April 1818 by the Serampur missionaries William Carey, Joshua Marshman and William Ward. Raja Ram Mohan Roy also brought out periodicals in English, Bengali and Persian. Some of Roy's papers were *SambadKaumidi*, *Brahmical Magazine*, *Mirat-ul-Akhbar*, and *Bangadoota and Bengal Herald*. *SambadKaumidi* and *Mirat-ul-Akhbar* tried to meet a wide variety of reader interest. The awakening generated by Ram Mohan Roy in Bengal soon spread to other parts of India. Newspapers published in Indian languages strengthened national consciousness.

To the British, the vernacular press exposed an India that they had only dimly perceived and that they rightly feared. Initially, the response of the authorities was hampered by an overall scarcity of British officials who were able to read their content directly. It was only gradually, then, that the British became aware of the expanding readership and content of these publications, and began to set "reliable" Indian intermediaries to scrutinize their content for political agitation or anti-British sentiments.

A clear distinction between the vernacular press and the British press was taking place. The Mutiny of 1857 sharpened this distinction. The journalists in India were divided on the basis of their nationalities. English journalists with one voice cried blood for blood after the Mutiny, while the Indian editors had sympathy with the rebels (Narain, 1970:4). The Indian press thus became nationalistic and appealed directly to the masses because it spoke their own language (Agrawal, 1970:43). With the advance of national consciousness, the press run by the Indians gained influence and strength and so faced restrictions.

Q2)B2) Started The Bengal Gazette or Calcutta General Advertiser, the first newspaper in India, which was seized in 1872 because of its outspoken criticism of the Government.

Later more newspapers/journals came up—The Bengal journal, Calcutta Chronicle, Madras Courier, Bombay Herald. The Company's officers were worried that these newspapers might reach London and expose their misdeeds. Thus they saw the need for curbs on the press.

Early Regulations: Censorship of Press Act, 1799, Licensing Regulations, 1823, Press Act of 1835 or Metcalfe, Licensing Act, 1857, Registration Act, 1867, Vernacular Press Act, 1878:Newspaper (Incitement to Offences) Act, 1908:, Indian Press Act, 1910:

During And After the First World War

3) Indian Press (Emergency Powers) Act, 1931, During The Second World War, Press Enquiry Committee, 1947, Press (Objectionable Matters) Act, 1951, Press Commission under Justice Rajadhyaksha

Q3)A) Following are the code of ethics laid down by society for a professional journalist -

Journalists Respect Human Rights, Objectivity, Be Truthful and Give Credit Credit Where Credit is Due

Accept Responsibility, Journalism Ethics in New Media

Q3)B)1) Editorial Department – as the name implies, this department is the one responsible for content creation in any newspaper establishment. It is headed by the Editor. The main responsibilities of this department is the gathering of news, selecting of which news and features get to be published in the paper, editing the news and features that have been selected for publication and then laying them out for print. Like was said above, the Editor is the head of the Editorial department of a newspaper and he or she is the one responsible for all the content that appears in a newspaper. The Editor works in conjunction with Assistant Editors, Sub Editors, Copy tasters, feature writers, correspondents and so many others to gather news from various sources and bring them to the doorsteps of readers.

Q3)B)2) The News Editor is one of the most important persons who plan a daily newspaper. His role in any newspaper office-whether it be weekly or daily-is all pervading. To a national newspaper an active, intelligent and enterprising news editor is the vital spark which energises its news coverage and outlook.

He is responsible for a steady and continuous inflow of up-to-the-minute news into newspaper office. Although most of the news supplied is a mechanical process covered by daily routine, but like all machinery of news gathering, the news editor is responsible for watching its smooth functioning. The news editor keeps a careful eye on the routine side of his news collection as well as on the other side of his work or the news desk which calls for more imaginative emulation. Function of the News Editor, Exclusive Stories of News Editor, Organising Ability of News Editor

Q4)A) The right ethical decision is not always clear, and even individuals with strong moral systems and the best of intentions can make mistakes. At the very least, journalists must examine their personal ethical codes and realize that behaving honestly in the pursuit of truth is the most important characteristic of a reporter. Honesty and credibility are the only product mainstream media have for sale.

Curiosity or inquisitiveness. A healthy skepticism leads reporters to important information that others might miss and can be a vital characteristic for those who want to bring news to light. Skepticism takes the form of constant questioning or continual doubt. Persistence is a helpful characteristic for a reporter. When someone says no comment, some people may become discouraged, but a good reporter finds challenge in such a refusal and becomes more determined to get the story. Another important characteristic for a reporter is to enjoy interacting with people. It's hard to imagine anyone getting any pleasure out of a reporting if she doesn't enjoy talking to people.

Q4)B)1) Students are expected to stick to the prescribed format for writing of reports.

Q4)B)2) Requisites of News Reporting

A News Reporter should follow the following steps

1. A reporter must appreciate the importance of having a good reputation for absolute reliability. For this purpose he must be systematic in his habits and punctual in keeping his appointments. By observing these principles, every reporter can make his path smooth and trouble free.

2. A reporter should have the ability of news reporting and writing skills in the language of his paper. He should possess the quality to compose in a condensed manner as per allowable space.

3. The reporter of any local newspaper occupies a unique position and he becomes quite popular with the people of his town. He reports the local events, functions, fairs, socials etc. and comes closer to the social life of the town. A reporter should follow some professional ethics in his work. Sometimes, while engaged in his profession, he may come to some persons and develop confidential relations with them.

(9) 4. Sometimes, a reporter may be asked to write short length paragraphs regarding the local intelligence or about the city news. For this he should keep his eyes and ears open and develop a nose for local news. He should develop a system to ensure that none of the interesting news is missed by him. He should try to know the secretaries of social, religious, political, musical dramatic, legal, official and other organizations and should call upon them regularly to get some interesting stories. He should make inquiries from the police regarding news of accidents and crimes. He should also contact the fire-station for the particulars of local fires.

5. Every reporter should keep an engagement diary. In this way he can systematize his working and attend to all his appointments properly and punctually. By keeping an engagement diary he can know about the important engagements and other events in the future and cover them without fail.

6. The reporter should not forget to give a head line to his typed copy. Every copy which goes to the printer to be set is given a catchline. The catchline is a key word, because during the production it identifies all the sheets of the copy. The catchline is given on each sheet so that the printer can collate the whole story. The catchline should be chosen very carefully. It is better to choose an uncommon word, which may not resemble with another news catchline.

Q5)A) Journalism is a fast paced industry, requiring reporters to get the facts about newsworthy events and to write about them before a deadline strikes. It takes a certain amount of skill to be able to do this. Despite the pace, news reporters must adhere to high standards, and should have a firm understanding of news writing.

Know what you're going to write about. Get all the facts first. Journalists know this as the five W's and one H which pertain to who, what, where, when, why and how. These are the most important things to look for. Look at the details. Double-check facts to avoid errors. Start writing the news, beginning with the lead. Write the body of the article. Check your article for errors. Be as simple and as concise as possible. Always eliminate needless words and avoid using slang and technical jargon. Your article has to be read and understood by everyone. A report concentrates primarily on information, though it may well be leading to a particular conclusion or opinion

Q5)B) Short Notes-

1. Types of Leads are-

- a. Summary Lead
- b. Punch Lead
- c. Contrast Lead
- d. Anecdotal Lead
- e. Descriptive Lead

2. Parts of a News Report-

- a. Headline
- b. Sub-heading
- c. By-line
- d. Summary Lead
- e. Fact – based Paragraphs