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SYLLABUS

Class - B.A. (Hons.) Mass Communication IV Sem.

Subject: ADVANCE REPORTING

Unit - I

UNIT - I	Specialized reporting: - Interpretative, advocacy, covering sports, science and technology, economics and commerce.
UNIT - II	Rural reporting - agriculture practice, problems, policies, caste, community, rural relation. Development reporting, development programmes, implementation & impact, feedback, evaluation. Civic reporting - social, cultural, political, seminars, workshop.
UNIT - III	News Bureau - Functions of news bureau, special beats like embassies, ministries, public sector undertakings, and national headquarters of political parties. Parliament reporting - Coverage of the proceedings of Parliament and state legislature, municipal corporations and panchayats
UNIT - IV	Book review, film review, TV programme & cultural reporting.
UNIT - V	News Agencies: Indian and Foreign news agencies



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Unit – I

Interpretative reporting

Interpretative reporting, as the phrase suggests, combines facts with interpretation. It delves into reasons and meanings of a development. It is the interpretative reporter's task to give the information along with an interpretation of its significance. In doing so he uses his knowledge and experience to give the reader an idea of the background of an event and explain the consequences it could lead to. Besides his own knowledge and research in the subject, he often has to rely on the opinions of specialists to do a good job.

In the USA, the first important inputs to interpretative reporting was provided by World-War-I. Curtis D. MacDongall writes in his book Interpretation reporting that when the First world War broke out, most Americans were taken by surprise. They were utterly unable to explain its causes. This led to changes in the style of reporting. The result was that when in 1939 the second world war began, an overwhelming majority of the Americans expected it or at least knew it was possible.

MacDongall says that a successful journalist should be more than a thoroughly trained journey man. With his reading of history, economic, sociology, political science and other academic subjects, an interpretative reporter is aware of the fact that a news item is not an isolated incident, but an inevitable link to a chain of important events. An interpretative reporter cannot succeed if he is hampered by prejudices and stereotyped attitudes, which would bias his perception of human affairs.

Interpretative reporting thus goes behind the news, brings out the hidden significance of an event and separates truth from falsehood.

Example: The elections of the new chief minister of MP took place in Nov. the interpretative reporter would not only convey the bare news of the victory of Shivraj Singh Chouhan but analyses the reasons behind it and reflect on the consequences of his victory for the future of the BJP and opposition parties.

Covering sports

The sports beat is one of the most exciting in all of journalism. From the thrill of victory to the agony of defeat, sports stories are all about the all-too human drama of competition and courage. Sports journalism is a form of writing that reports on sporting topics and games. While the sports department within some newspapers has been mockingly called the toy department, because sports journalists do not concern themselves with the 'serious' topics covered by the news desk, sports coverage has grown in importance as sport has grown in wealth, power and influence. Sports journalism is an essential element of any news media organization. Sports journalism includes organizations devoted entirely to sports reporting — newspapers such as L'Equipe in France, La Gazzetta dello Sport in Italy, Marca in Spain, and the defunct Sporting Life in Britain, American magazines such as Sports Illustrated and the Sporting News, all-sports talk radio stations, and television networks such as Eurosport, Fox Sports 1, ESPN and The Sports Network (TSN).

Types of sports journalist:

- Sports writers/reporters for print media (including newspapers and magazines)
- Sports editors for print media (including newspapers and magazines)
- Hosts of radio or television sports shows
- Sports announcers/commentators for radio or television
- Sports writers/reporters for television or radio broadcasts



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- Producers or directors of television or radio sports shows
- Online writers/reporters for sports websites, e-magazines or e-newspapers
- Online editors for sports websites, e-magazines or e-newspapers
- Sports information specialists
- Media Representative for sports teams, associations or major venues

How to become a good sports reporter:

- Study the rules of the game
- Study their history
- Be on the mailing list of the bodies that govern sports
- Cultivate Friendly relations with officials of various clubs and associations.
- If you wish to specialize in reporting a particular sport you must acquaint yourself with every aspect of the game.
- Number and identify all sheets.
- Do not write more than one story on a page.
- Try not to have confrontation with player and officials.
- Read the journals pertaining to your particular sports.
- At the beginning of every sports season interview well known sports personality in their respective field and enquire about program for the forthcoming season.

ADVOCACY REPORTING

Normally the reporting and editing are considered to be very impartial and objective, but the Advocacy Reporting is the specialized reporting in which a non-objective view point is adopted for a purpose which is largely related to public welfare and development. In this suggestions and view points are given along with the factual presentation of data. It should not be compared with media bias or propaganda, though it is sometimes does for the political purposes. Advocacy journalists may reject the principle of objectivity in their work for several different reasons. But Professional journalists and members of the media organisations criticize the advocacy reporting and assert that reporting without objectivity (termed "editorializing" or "sensationalizing") is bad journalism, and does not serve the public interest

The trend of Advocacy reporting was initiated by the famous magazine "The Crisis" which began in 1827 as "the first African-American owned and operated newspaper published in the United States."

Traditionally, advocacy and criticism are restricted to editorial and Op-Ed (Opposite Editorial) pages, which are clearly distinguished in the publication and in the organization's internal structure. News reports are intended to be objective and unbiased. In contrast, advocacy journalists have an opinion about the story they are writing. For example, the corruption in beaurocracy must be stopped immediately, A strict law must be made against the crime of Rape and outrages, or that China must not be trusted on the issue of encroachment in the Laddakh area.

Advocacy journalism is practiced by a broad range of mainstream media outlets and alternative media and special interest publications and programs, but might also apply to a single article in an otherwise-neutral publication, such as political stories in Rolling Stone; there are also "advocacy journals", or "alternative publications", which are marketed to target groups based on their interests or biases, for example: According to Sue Careless following points should be kept in consideration for advocacy reporting-

- Acknowledge your perspective up front.



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- Be truthful, accurate, and credible. Don't spread propaganda, don't take quotes or facts out of context, "don't fabricate or falsify", and "don't judge or suppress vital facts or present half-truths"
- Don't give your opponents equal time, but don't ignore them, either.
- Explore arguments that challenge your perspective, and report embarrassing facts that support the opposition. Ask critical questions of people who agree with you.
- Avoid slogans, ranting, and polemics. Instead, "articulate complex issues clearly and carefully."
- Be fair and thorough.
- Make use of neutral sources to establish facts.

Sue also criticized the mainstream media for unbalanced and politically biased coverage, for economic reasons of interest, and for neglecting certain public causes. She said that alternative publications have advantages in independence, focus, and access, which make them more effective public-interest advocates than the mainstream media.

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY JOURNALISM

The science and technology journalism is the journalism of future as we are already living in the age of science revolution. The S&T journalism has become the need of the hour as our future is going to be designed by the science and technology. This is a specialized type of journalism which deals with communication of S&T to the common people. In western world it is very common but in India it is still in its infancy as there is no any awareness regarding S&T hence people do not give proper attention to such news. Hence the readership and TRP of S&T based stories are comparatively less than the stories of crime, politics and religion.

The aim of science journalism is to render the very detailed, specific, and often jargon-laden information produced by scientists into a form that non-scientists can understand and appreciate, while still communicating the information accurately. One way science journalism can achieve this is by avoiding an information deficit model of communication. This model assumes a top-down, one-way direction of communicating information that limits an open dialogue between knowledge holders and the public.

Science journalists often do not have training in the scientific disciplines that they cover. Some have earned a degree in a scientific field before becoming journalists or exhibited talent in writing about science subjects. However, good preparation for interviews and even deceptively simple questions such as "What does this mean to the people on the street?" can often help a science journalist develop material that is useful for the intended audience.

The science reporter basically has two tasks- the first is to provide enough information so a reader can judge the meaning of the story. The second is to describe how the news fits into what is already known about the subject.

For covering science and technology based stories, the reporter must have a basic knowledge of the subject. If the subject is new to him, he must go through the references first and only after a proper homework, he should go for coverage. The language used must be very simple and could be understood by the common reader. The reporter must be equipped with the technological devices to cover the story.

ECONOMIC AND COMMERCE REPORTING

The economic reporting is the branch of journalism that tracks, records, analyzes and interprets the economic changes that take place in a society. It could include anything from five year plans, to business at



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the local market an shopping malls, to the performance of well-known and not-so-well-known companies. It also deals with the reporting of socio-economic growth and development of the country.

For reporting commerce and economics, it is necessary that the background of the reporter should be similar. Than only he can understand the jargons properly. He can rather deal with the subject more comfortably.

Most newspapers, magazines, radio, and television news shows carry a business segment. However, detailed and in depth commerce journalism can be found in publications, radio, and television channels dedicated specifically to economics, commerce and financial journalism.

Commercial reporting, although common in most industrialized countries, has a very limited role in the developing and un-developed countries. This leaves citizens of such countries in a very disadvantaged position locally and internationally .Recent efforts to bring business media to these countries have proven to be worthwhile. However India is a growing economy and there is a wider scope for economic and commerce journalism here.

Reporters who work in this branch class as "business journalists". Their main purpose is gathering information about current events in the economic life of the country. They may also cover processes, trends, consequences, and important people, in business and disseminate their work through all types of mass media.

Here are some points to be kept in mind while reporting for commerce and economics based subjects-

1. Everybody's got an angle. Ask your experts what their ideological opponents would say on the issue. Take what your experts say and advocate only as seriously as they can make a strong case for the other side--the side they oppose. Talking to "experts" who are interested not in educating but in confusing you is at best a waste of your time. Journalists are valuable and useful only to the extent that they are in the information rather than in the disinformation business.

2. Never write "economists disagree." No matter how limited your space or time, never write "economists disagree." Write WHY economists disagree. An expert who cannot explain why other experts think differently isn't much of an expert. A reporter who can't fit an explanation of where the disagreement lies into the assigned space isn't much of a journalist. A journalist who cannot figure out the source of the disagreement is a journalist who is working for whoever has the best-funded public-relations firm--and is working for them for free.

3.No naked numbers. Don't report numbers by themselves. Numbers have meaning only in context. And context is almost always impossible without explicit comparisons to other numbers. How does this number compare to other cities, other states, other countries, other eras? How does this number compare to total spending, spending on necessities, spending on luxuries, spending on other kinds of goods?

4. No meaningless numbers. Do not report budget, trade, tax, or other numbers in billions or trillions or even millions. Use per capita or per worker or per household or per share terms to make them meaningful. It's not a \$70 billion tax cut--it's \$43,000 per recipient millionaire per year. It's not a \$300 billion deficit--it's an extra \$4,000 per family of four per year that the government has charged and is expecting you to pay through additional taxes sometime in the future.

5. No fake trends. Three anecdotes do not a trend make. No matter what they told you on the features desk, three anecdotes do not a trend make. Make sure anecdotes that "fit just perfectly" are not grossly unrepresentative. Talk to people who know the Statistical Abstract and the National Income and Product Accounts and Historical Statistics.

6. No invisible people. Don't tell half the story. Make sure you find all the players at the table, all the stakeholders in the outcome, all the participants in the market. Everywhere there are consumers and



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producers, bosses and workers, Americans and foreigners. An immediate corollary: Make sure you find all the moving economic parts--demand and supply, wages and profits, costs and prices.

7. Follow the real-life incentives. Economists will tell you people respond to incentives. Journalists know that people are not quite so predictable--they respond to the incentives they see. The best stories are about unintended consequences. Always ask what incentives people see, how they react to them, and why they often don't see what economists think they should.

8. Consider other perspectives. People make bargains or choices or contracts because they think they are good deals. Whenever people make what look to you like bad choices, ask what they see that you do not (and what you see that they do not).

9. Consider the alternatives. People make lousy bargains or choices or contracts because they think their other options are even worse. Remember, always, to ask "compared to what?"

10. It's all just transactions. Your calling as a journalist is to give the public the tools to evaluate government policies and actions. Government is not a glamorous gathering of celebrities. Government is not a sports cage match. Journalism is not a gossip circle. Report on government as you would report to your siblings on the rental agent your mother hired to handle her Florida condo.

11. Know your sources. Don't ask international economists about the minimum wage; don't ask labor economists about global reserve demand.

12. Know your customer. -The prospective readers and customers must be identified.



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UNIT-II RURAL REPORTING

The mass communicator can educate the rural masses through cheaper communication and education tools. The rural reporting is one of the best tools for educating the mass residing in the rural areas. It makes them aware of latest agricultural practices,. It informs them about the use of fertilizers, agricultural implements, insecticides and weedicides. Mediated communication helps the rural people learn about the outer world. They can have information of the whole world with the help of rural journalism. They learn, therefore, how quickly the world is changing.

Rural journalism also helps the rural people to know about political changes and intellectual developments in the country. They come to know about latest technological development and gadgets. The rural reporting can help masses learn about political and economic scenario. The rural reporting can also help them to understand the local level politics. In a country like India having nearly 70% rural population, rural journalism must always remain the chief changing agent for socio-economic and political development.

The masses of rural areas are comparatively illiterate, backward and chained by social dogmas. Here the reporter has to be very keen and cautious about the traditional values, rural culture and religious beliefs of the people while reporting. However times are changing. but the picture is changing rapidly. The growth of print and electronic media as well as internet, its reach to the rural areas also increased. These areas are receiving news papers, regional magazines, community and rural radio etc. this change is significant after late eighties. The people are now keen for educating their offspring and they are sending them to urban areas for higher education. This also brought a significant change in understanding for rural reporting in such areas.

Business and industries are also making rapid inroads into rural India. The hitherto simple villages are now becoming industrial hubs. Hence the change is in the air. Through proper reporting for the rural issues, a significant change in socio-economic conditions could be brought out in such areas.

DEVELOPMENT REPORTING

Development reporting is made for progressive, committed people, who want to effect positive change. There is no shortage of opportunities in this field and the people who expended considerable energy in researching and writing their entries for this competition are a case in point. Many had travelled in the developing world and wanted to share the stories they found there. It is basically reporting of developing world. India has a wide scope for development reporting as maximum population here resides in the developing rural sectors.

Though there are several hurdles in the way of development reporting. One of the main obstacle is lack of resources. The person working in rural sector for reporting has to face crisis of basic resources. The reach to the remote areas is still a far cry. People may not be supporting there for the reporting of stories. Sometimes infrastructural problems become a stumbling block.

Some journalists who live and work in the developing world themselves also want to write on development - often more than is possible within their normal work, but still they face hurdles in routine reporting. There are several instances of this. In one of her reporting jobs, Andrea Downer - who was employed in a newsroom, but not as a health journalist - specialized in HIV/Aids issues in addition to her other roles.



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"Reporters are afraid to work on such issues as they don't want to be branded. 'Why are you doing this, you must have Aids?' There was resistance to what I was doing."

Sir Nick Young believes that journalists can really help the process of development. "We are seeing journalists not just as passive reporters but also people who can feel passionately. They must be objective but it's vital that their passion is allowed to come out. Articles also show how writers can see human dilemmas and allow their own experience to flavor their features."

Journalism can also have an important role in development, encouraging the public to see that their money is necessary, that it is being well spent, but that it will not solve difficult issues overnight.

Development Programmes, their implementation, and feedback-

The central and state government prepare policies and programmes for the growth and development of weaker sections of the society, specially rural dwellers. It is the responsibility of the media, specially the rural reporter, to communicate these plans and policies to the people and take regular feedback from them, whether these plans and policies are worth for them or not. Otherwise the thought of integrated development will become a far cry.

CIVIC REPORTING

Civic Reporting is the idea of integrating journalism into the democratic process. The media not only informs the public, but it also works towards engaging citizens and creating public debate. The civic journalism movement is, according to professor David K. Perry of the University of Alabama, an attempt to abandon the notion that journalists and their audiences are spectators in political and social processes. In its place, the civic journalism movement seeks to treat readers and community members as participants. With a small but committed following, civic journalism has become as much of a philosophy as it is a practice.

According to the now dormant Pew Centre for Civic Journalism, "It is both a philosophy and a set of values supported by some evolving techniques to reflect both of those in Journalism. At its heart is a belief that journalism has an obligation to public life – an obligation that goes beyond just telling the news or unloading lots of facts. The way we do our journalism affects the way public life goes.

Rosen defines public journalism as 'a way of thinking about the business of the craft that calls on journalists to (1) address people as citizens, potential participants in public affairs, rather than victims or spectators; (2) help the political community act upon, rather than just learn about, its problems; (3) improve the climate of public discussion, rather than simply watch it deteriorate; and (4) help make public life go well, so that it earns its claim on our attention and (5) speak honestly about its civic values, its preferred view of politics, its role as a public actor.

Rosen explains five ways to understand civic journalism:

- As an argument, a way of thinking about what journalist should be doing, given their own predicament and general state of public life.
- As an experiment, a way of breaking out of established routines and making a different kind of contribution to public life.
- As a movement involving practicing journalists, former journalists who want to improve their craft, academics and researchers with ideas to lend and studies that might help, foundations and think



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tanks that gave financial assistance and sanctuary to the movement, and other likeminded folk who wanted to contribute to the rising spirit of reform.

- As a debate with often heated conversation within the press and with others outside it about the proper role of the press
- As an adventure, an open-ended and experimental quest for another kind of press.

Merritt, on the other hand, explains that it is the responsibility of the journalist to act as a fair-minded participant in the public arena. His famous analogy of the journalist having the same role as a sports referee best depicts this idea:

In a National Public Radio interview Merritt summed up civic journalism as "a set of values about the craft that recognizes and acts upon the interdependence between Journalism and Democracy. It values the concerns of citizens over the needs of the media and political actors, and conceives of citizen as stakeholders in the democratic process rather than as merely victims, spectators or inevitable adversaries. As inherent participants in the process, we should do our work in ways that aid in the resolution of public problems by fostering broad citizen engagement."



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UNIT-III NEWS BUREAU

A **news bureau** is an office for gathering or distributing news. Similar terms are used for specialized bureaus, often to indicate geographic location or scope of coverage: a 'Bhopal bureau' refers to a given news operation's office in Bhopal. **Foreign bureau** is a generic term for a news office set up in a country other than the primary operations center. A 'Washington bureau' is an office, typically located in Washington D.C., that covers news related to national politics in the America. The person in charge of a news bureau is often called the news bureau "chief".

The term is related to but distinct from **news desk**, which refers to the editorial function of assigning reporters and other staff, and otherwise coordinating, news stories, and sometimes the physical desk where that occurs, but without regard to the geographic location or overall operation of the news organization. For example, a foreign bureau is located in a foreign country and refers to all creative and administrative operations that take place there, whereas a **foreign desk** describes only editorial functions and may be located anywhere, possibly as an organizational unit within the news organization's home office.

In 2006 Reuters opened its first virtual news Bureau, staffing real-life reporters in a virtual office in Second Life. CNN followed suit in October 2007, but took a citizen journalism approach, allowing residents of Second Life to submit their own reportage. Although the news audience of Second World is relatively small, and declining, media consider it a training ground for themselves and participants, applicable to future virtual news projects.

News bureaus are media offices set up for the purpose of gathering, writing, and distributing news coverage. A news bureau chief is an experienced reporter or correspondent who holds a management position in the newsroom and is responsible for coordinating the efforts of the reporting staff to investigate and cover stories, often for dissemination to other media outlets.

Bureau chief

Bureau chief is a person who is liable to handle news bureau. He has to perform following liabilities. As a seasoned reporter, the bureau chief may perform many of the same tasks as members of the reporting team. They investigate leads and tips, conduct interviews, research stories, write and edit news, update Web content, meet publication or broadcast deadlines, and report on newsworthy events. Bureau chiefs often have experience working with relevant production and technical equipment as well. In their capacity as newsroom managers, bureau chiefs coordinate and assign news coverage to reporters, photographers and videographers, editors, producers, and other members of the news team. They may also serve as administrators, working with other newsroom managers or directors to set budgets and fulfill human resources functions related to training, hiring, and managing staff.

News bureau chiefs use their judgment and experience to set the news agenda according to publication, station, or media conglomerate guidelines, and maintain journalistic integrity, accuracy, and fairness. A bureau may focus on local, national, or international news coverage, or it may have a subject-specific focus, such as government affairs, politics, or economics. In all of these situations, the bureau chief must employ his or her expertise to develop professional contacts with subject-matter experts, government officials, and other important figures to best obtain news information.



PARLIAMENT REPORTING

Coverage of the proceedings of Parliament, State Legislative Assembly, Municipal Corporations and Panchayat

Parliamentary reporting is a specialized beat which is handed over to a very senior reporter. Before going for parliamentary reporting, the reporter must know the structure, functioning and rules of the parliament, state legislative assemblies, municipal corporations and panchayats. Here is a brief explanation of them.

Parliament

In India the **Parliament** is the supreme legislative body. The Parliament comprises the President and the two Houses—Lok Sabha (House of the People) and Rajya Sabha (Council of States). Main functions of parliament are legislation, approval of presidential ordinance and proclamation, consideration of president addresses and messages, considerations of various resolutions and motions and social legislation.

India's Parliament is bicameral; Rajya Sabha is the upper house and Lok Sabha is the lower house. Those elected or nominated (by the President) to either house of Parliament are referred to as Members of Parliament or MPs. The MPs of Lok Sabha are directly elected by the Indian public and the MPs of Rajya Sabha are elected by the members of the state legislative assemblies. Lok Sabha is also known as the "House of the People". Every citizen of India who is over 18 years of age, irrespective of gender, caste, religion or race, who is otherwise not disqualified, is eligible to vote for the Lok Sabha. It has a term of five years. To be eligible for membership in the Lok Sabha, a person must be a citizen of India and must be 25 years of age or older, mentally sound, should not be bankrupt and should not be criminally convicted. At present, the strength of the house is 545 members. The total elective membership is distributed among the States in such a way that the ratio between the number of seats allotted to each State and the population of the State is, so far as practicable, the same for all States.

The Rajya Sabha is also known as "Council of States". Rajya Sabha is a permanent body and is not subject to dissolution. However, one third of the members retires every second year, and are replaced by newly elected members. Each member is elected for a term of six years. Its members are indirectly elected by members of legislative bodies of the states. The Rajya Sabha can have a maximum of 250 members in all. Elections to it are scheduled and the chamber cannot be dissolved. Representatives of States are elected by the elected members of the Legislative Assembly of the State in accordance with system of proportional representation. Representatives of Union Territories are indirectly elected by members of an electoral college for that territory. The minimum age for a person to become a member of Rajya Sabha is 30 years.

Working, procedures and committees

The Parliament consists of the President of Republic of India and both the Chambers. The House and the Council are equal partners in the legislative process; however, the Constitution grants the House of People some unique powers. Revenue-raising or "Money" bills must originate in the House of People. The Council of States can only make recommendations suggestions over these bills to the House, within a period of fourteen days – lapse of which the bill is assumed to have been passed by both the Chambers.

Session of parliament

The period during which the House meets to conduct its business is called a session. The Constitution empowers the President to summon each House at such intervals that there should not be more than 6 month's gap between the two sessions. Hence the Parliament must meet at least twice a year. In India, the parliament conducts three sessions each year.

- Budget session: In the months of February to May.
- Monsoon session: In the months of July to September.



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- Winter session: In the months of November to December.

Lawmaking procedures

Lawmaking procedures in India are modelled after, and are thus very similar to, those followed by the Parliament of the United Kingdom.

Parliamentary committees

Parliamentary committees play a vital role in the Parliamentary System. They are a vibrant link between the Parliament, the Executive and the general public.

The need for committees arises out of two factors - the first one being the need for vigilance on the part of the Legislature over the actions of the Executive, while the second one is that the modern Legislature these days is over-burdened with heavy volume of work with limited time at its disposal. It thus becomes impossible that every matter should be thoroughly and systematically scrutinised and considered on the floor of the House. If the work is to be done with reasonable care, naturally some Parliamentary responsibility has to be entrusted to an agency in which the whole House has confidence. Entrusting certain functions of the House to the Committees has, therefore, become a normal practice. This has become all the more necessary, as a Committee provides the expertise on a matter which is referred to

In a committee, the matter is deliberated at length, views are expressed freely, the matter is considered in depth, in a business-like manner and in a calm atmosphere. In most of the Committees, public is directly or indirectly associated when memoranda containing suggestions and are received, on-the-spot studies are conducted and oral evidence is taken which helps the Committees in arriving at the conclusions.

Parliamentary committees are of two kinds: ad hoc committees and the standing committees most powerful of all is public accounts committee which is headed by the leader of the opposition.

Standing committees

There are 45 standing committees in the Indian Parliament. Each house of Parliament has standing committees like the Business Advisory Committee, the Committee on Petitions, the Committee of Privileges and the Rules Committee, etc.

Standing committees are permanent and regular committees which are constituted from time to time in pursuance of the provisions of an Act of Parliament or Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Parliament. The work of these committees is of a continuing nature. The Financial Committees, DRSCs and some other committees are standing committees.

Ad-hoc committees

Ad hoc committees are appointed for a specific purpose and they cease to exist when they finish the task assigned to them and submit a report. The principal ad hoc committees are the Select and Joint Committees on Bills. Others like the Railway Convention Committee, the Committees on the Draft Five Year Plans and the Hindi Equivalents Committee were appointed for specific purposes.

The parliamentary proceedings are organized by such special hours-

Question Hour is the first hour of a sitting session devoted to questions that members of parliament raise about any aspect of administrative activity. The concerned Minister is obliged to answer to the Parliament, either orally or in writing, depending on the type of question raised. There are two main types of question—Starred and non-starred. Starred Questions are those for which an oral answer is expected. The member is allowed to ask a supplementary question, with the permission of the speaker, after the reply is obtained from the Minister concerned. Non-starred questions are those for which a written reply is expected. After the reply has been provided, no supplementary question can be asked. A notice period is to be given to the minister to reply to a question. However, if a Member seeks to ask a question urgently and



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cannot wait for the duration of the notice period, then the member can do so provided it is accepted by the speaker. Such questions are called supplementary questions.

Zero Hour- Zero hour in Parliament represents free hour in which the members ask any question of national importance without prior notice.

State Legislative Assembly

As the parliament at the central level, the governance of the state is done by a state legislative assembly, also known as Vidhan Sabha. The **Legislative Assembly** is the lower house (in states with bicameral) or the sole house (in unicameral states) of the province. The upper house in the six states with a bicameral legislature is called the Legislative Council, or Vidhan Parishad.

To become a member of a Vidhan Sabha, a person must be a citizen of India, not less than 25 years of age. He should be mentally sound and should not be bankrupt. There are no criminal procedure against him. Speaker of Vidhansabha is responsible for the conduct of business of the body, and also a Deputy Speaker to preside during the Speaker's absence. The Speaker acts as a neutral judge and manages all debates and discussions in the house. Usually he is a member of the stronger political party

A Vidhan Sabha holds equal legislative power with the upper house of state legislature, the Vidhan Parishad ('Legislative Council'), except in the area of money bills in which case the Vidhan Sabha has the ultimate authority. In case of conflict regarding ordinary bills, the will of Legislative Assembly prevails and there is no provision of joint sitting. In such cases, Legislative council can delay the legislation by maximum 4 months(3months in first visit and 1 month in the second visit of the bill).

Each Vidhan Sabha is formed for a five-year term after which all seats are up for election. During a state of emergency, its term may be extended past five years or it may be dissolved. The term of the Legislative Assembly is five years. But it may be dissolved even earlier than five years by the Governor on the request of Chief Minister. The term of the Legislative Assembly may be extended during an Emergency, but not more than six months at a time. It can also be dissolved if a motion of no confidence is passed within it against the majority party or coalition.

Municipal Corporation

A **municipal corporation** is the local governing body, including (but not necessarily limited to) cities and towns.

Municipal incorporation occurs when such municipalities become self-governing entities under the laws of the state or province in which they are located. Often, this event is marked by the award or declaration of a municipal charter.

The municipal consists of democratically-elected members. It is headed by a mayor and administers the city's infrastructure, public services and police. Members from the state's leading various political parties hold elected offices in the corporation.

The municipal area is divided into zones and wards of various sizes and population. As per the provision of Municipal Corporation Act, 1956, MC has a chairman (Mayor), councilors elected by direct election from wards, 2 members of Parliament, 5 members of State Legislative Assembly representing constituencies within municipal areas.

PANCHAYAT

The panchayats are local self governing bodies at the village or small town level. The Sarpanch is in charge of it. Under British Colonial rule role of panchayat were strengthened. Whereas under the post-independence they were given little right of co determination. After attempts to deal with matters on the national level panchayats were reintroduced as institutions of local self-governance in 1992. The gram panchayat is the foundation of the Panchayat System.



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- Functions of Panchayat are-
- Maintaining street lights, construction and repair work of roads in villages and also the village markets, fairs, collection of tax, festivals and celebrations.
- Keeping a record of births, deaths and marriages in the village.
- Looking after public health and hygiene by providing facilities for Sanitation and drinking water.
- Providing free education.
- To organise the meetings of Gramsabha and Grampanchayat.

District level panchayat

The governing system at district level in Panchayat is also popularly known as "Zila Parishad". Chief of administration is an officer from IAS cadre.

Functions of district panchayat are :

1. Provide essential services and facilities to the rural population
2. Supply improved seeds to farmers. Inform them of new farming techniques
3. Set up and run schools and libraries in the rural areas
4. Start Primary Health Centers and hospitals in villages. Start vaccination drives against epidemics
5. Execute plans for the development of the scheduled castes and tribes. Run ashramshalas for adivasi children. Set up free hostels for them
6. Encourage entrepreneurs to start small-scale industries and implement rural employment schemes
7. Construct bridges, roads & other public facilities and their maintenance
8. Provide employment

Sources of Income:

1. Taxes on water, pilgrimage, markets, etc.
2. Fixed grant from the State Government in proportion with the land revenue and money for works and schemes assigned to the Parishad..



UNIT-IV

Film review

The film is most important art of this age. The film reveals more about society as a whole than any other works of arts. The mass audience feels a close relationship with motion pictures than any other medium. It is like a mirror of dream and imagination of the common man.

India is a country where thousands of movies are made and released every year. Apart from Hindi, regional film industry is also very active here. The film stars are worshiped as god and goddesses in country. The impact of films is very tremendous on common people. Knowing the fact that movies are most popular medium for mass audience, the print and electronic media give proper coverage to film based news, gossips and film reviews.

The very first and foremost point to be kept in mind while reviewing a film is its story and the treatment of the director on it. The questions arise at that time are- Does it maintain pace and mobility? Is it static or acting? Does the treatment given to it was proper?

The technical aspects are another point which must be kept in mind while review. As a substitute for movement of story we frequently have movement of camera 'eye' together with intellectual suspense will neatly conceal, if effectively done. The mobile cinematic and static story together creates the film.

Along with the technical lines, the critique usually notes the quality of the camera work and the recording. Pictorial and camera effects should be a part of every god film. The sound track must be clear and audible but of too loud.

Another important aspect is the acting of the leading and supporting star cast. Their on screen acting, dialogue delivery, costumes etc affect the mind of the viewer. The film dialogues are judged on the basis of general literateness, intelligence and their delivery by the actors.

The direction of the film decides its future. It is the talent of the director to communicate maximum in minimum resources. His treatment with the story decides further direction. It is the director who gives he picture its structural style. There are several types of films including serious drama, romantic, thriller, comedy, romantic comedy, action, musical, factual etc. each has its artistic pattern, and that is, what a critique judges.

In Indian movies, music plays a significant role in any movie. Background music and songs are also judged by the critique at the time of review,

BOOK REVIEW

Books are intimately attached with the people even after electronic media revolution. Thousands of books published every year and some of them become best sellers. People love to read books. Book review plays an important role to decide the reader whether the book would be of his interest or not. Most of the people decide to buy and read a book if they like the review. In the present era when the people are very busy and living a very hectic life style, most of them satisfy their intellectual hunger only by reading the review of books. Hence it is necessary to write the review very properly. Indeed writing the book review is an art which requires prolonged practice, reading capacity, ability to interpret the encoding and capability to read behind the lines. The reviewer must have god writing skills and the vocabulary must be very enriched. He must read the book completely minimum two times. The essence of the book must be clear before him so that he can communicate the proper message. The language must be very easy. The sentences should be smaller but decorative. The review should not be done in a hurry. There should not be any factual, grammatical or linguistic error in the copy and it must be checked minimum three times.

The format of book review is as follows-

Introduction: Identify the book to be reviewed. The author, title, date and place of publication may be placed at the beginning of the essay in the form of a bibliographic citation. Then state what the author's goal



was in writing the book. Why did the author write on this specific subject? What contribution to our understanding of history did the author intend to make?

Brief Summary: In the main body of the review, one should begin by briefly describing the content and organization of the book, along with the most important evidence used. Do not get bogged down in details here; this section is only intended to prepare the reader for the critical assessment to follow.

Critical Assessment: Evaluate the book's contribution to our understanding of history. There are several things one should look for:

- a) Identify the author's central argument, or thesis. The thesis is not the topic of the book but the specific argument that the author has made about her or his subject. Sometimes, the author states the thesis in the book's introduction, sometimes in the conclusion. Feel free to read these sections of the book first to determine the author's main argument. Knowing the main argument will help guide you through the rest of the book. Finding the central argument or arguments can be like finding the forest in the trees: it requires you to step back from the mass of information to identify larger themes. Sometimes a book, such as a general historical survey, lacks an explicit argument or thesis.
- b) Identify the author's perspective, point of view, or purpose. This can be approached in a number of different ways. Ask yourself whether the author has a particular emphasis, such as economic, social or intellectual history. Is the book informed by a religious or political ideology? If the book describes a conflict, does the author, either explicitly or subtly, favor one side over the other? Does the author state the purpose of the book in the introduction or conclusion?
- c) Look at the author's evidence: what sources did he or she use? A history of European witch trials based only on Inquisition records would be one-sided. This does not mean that any conclusions from such evidence would be invalid, but the author should demonstrate an awareness of any limitations imposed by the sources used.

Conclusion: Assess the organization and style of the book. Is it well-organized and clearly written? Does the style or the content of the book recommend it to a specific readership? Offer a final evaluation of the book: How valuable is it? How important is it to read this book? Before concluding the review the reviewer must try to answer all the questions which arise in the mind of a common reader.

T.V. PROGRAMMES CULTURAL REPORTING

This type of reporting is related to the cultural taste of society. Several cultural events and activities are organized everyday at city and state level. They could be related to music, dance, performing arts, theatre, painting, sculpture, films, dramas, documentaries, literature, folk culture, fairs, traditions etc. The art and culture are related to the growth and development of society. They satisfy the intellectual hunger of the society and are necessary for their integrated development. Reporting for art & culture is very important and even a difficult task. Here are some points which must be kept in mind while reporting for art & culture-

- Language plays a very important role in such reporting. Ornamented and sophisticated words must be used in such reports.
- The vocabulary and word power must be satisfactory.
- More reading of literature related to arts & culture makes reports perfect to write about such streams.
- The reporter must have personal interest in the activities related to art & culture.
- A regular discussion with the artists of related fields and a continuous updation of the changing scenario is must for such reporting.
- Reporter must keep a vigilant eye on day-to-day activities.



UNIT V

NEWS AGENCY

The news agency is news provides organization, which supplies news, features, articles, news features, photograph etc. to the other media organizations. They are also called as wire services or news curve. It is practically impossible for a newspaper/magazine/TV channel /Radio etc. To collect information from all over the world and that too in a very economic manner and with limited resources. Hence, they hire services of national/international news agencies.

Previously the agencies used to take services of a teleprinter to disseminate news, but internet has replaced these printers completely and nowadays the news is provided alongwith online editing option.

1. Agencies France, presse (AFP) –
 - Oldest, established in 1835 by Charles Hawas in France.
 - H.Q. – Paris with regional offices & news bureau in 150 countries.
 - It provides news in English French, Arabic, German, Spanish and Portuguese.
 - It is a government chartered public co-operation.
2. Reuters –
Established in October, 1851 by Paul Julius Reuter in Britain. It was initially a commercial news service, Serving Banks, brokerage houses & business firms but later on become one of the biggest news agency of world.
H.Q. – London
3. Associated Press –
Established in May, 1846, at New York. It is a nonprofit making co-operative organization and is owned by its contributing news papers and electronic media organizations.
H.Q. – New York with 243 bureaus.
In 2006 AP joined YouTube.
In 2008 the AP launched a multimedia news mobile portal which helps users to access news anywhere in the world.
4. Antara – Indonesian agency. Established on 13th December, 1937.
H.Q. – Jakarta
5. BBC – British Broadcasting Corporation is UK based international news agency.
H.Q. London with bureaus in 44 countries and correspondents in almost all countries. It is the largest news organization.
6. CNN – Cable news network is an American agency, founded in 1980.
H.Q. – Georgia
Founder – Ted Turner
7. IRNA – Islamic Republic News Agency is a Persian agency. It is funded and governed by Iran government. It was founded in 1934 and was previously known as pars news agency. In 1981 it was rechristened as IRNA.
8. ITAR – TASS



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It is a Russian agency known as Information Telegraph Agency of Russia, It was established in 1902.
H.Q. – Moscow.

AS TASS – Previously it was known Telegrahnoge Agentstvo Sovetskogo Soyuz. Later on it became ITAR in 1992.

ITAR TASS is a state owned agency which has 170 bureaus Russia, commonwealth countries and the other world.

9. Kyodo – Kyodo news is a non-profit making Japanese agency, established in 1945.
H.Q. – Minato, Tokyo. It also provides online news in Japanese, Chinese, Korean and English.
10. Tan jug – It is a Serbian news agency, established in 1943.
H.Q. – Belgrade
It also played an important role in non aligned news agency pool (NANAP) It also played a remarkable role in training journalists of NAM countries.
11. UPI – The united Press International is a leading news agency, which was founded in 1907 and was previously known as United Press Association (UPA) It became UPI in 1958.
12. XINHUA – It is the government news agency of China. It's H.Q. is in pencil building, Beijing. The agency is sub ordinate to the state council and has to report to the communist party of china's propaganda and public information department. It provides news in eight languages including Chinese, English, Spanish, French, Russian, Portuguese, Arabic & Japanese. It was founded in 1931.
13. Zuma Press – It is one of the largest independent news agencies. It was established in 1993 in California.
14. NBC News – The NBC News is a division of American broadcast network – National broadcasting company.
H.Q. – New York.

INDIAN NEWS AGENCIES

The leading news agencies and wire services in India are as follows-

Press Trust of India (PTI)- It is the largest news agency in India and was founded in 1947. It started news operations in 1949 but had links with REUTERS. It became totally free from Reuters in 1953. Its HQ is in New Delhi. It is a non profit making corporation and provides news material to most of the Indian media and broadcasting organizations. It's services are available in English, Hindi and some regional languages. The Hindi services of PTI are known as Bhasha. PTI has collaboration with most of the foreign news agencies including AFP, AP etc. It also has bureau offices at Bangkok, Beijing, Colombo, Dubai, Islamabad, Kuala Lumpur, Moscow, New York and Washington D. C. The PTI is the only South Asian agency which provides news and other content directly through its communication satellite INSAT. It is providing feature services since 1980 and science services since 1981. Its photo services were launched from 1987.

UNI (United News of India)- The UNI was established on March 21, 1961 at New Delhi. Its services are available in three languages: English, Hindi and Urdu. The Hindi language service, "UNIVARTA", was launched on May 1, 1982, while the Urdu service began in June 1992. It is the first Indian wire agency to provide news to foreign subscribers including Arabian subscribers and Singapore based clients UPI is the first News Agency to place its Stringer in remote Andaman and Nicobar Islands



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Hindusthan Samachar is a multilingual news agency and provides news in 10 languages: Bengali, Oriya, Assamese, Telugu, Malayalam, Urdu, Punjabi, Gujarati, Hindi and Marathi.. It was set up in 1948 by S. S. Apte. After the inception of emergency in 1975, it was merged with PTI, UNI and Bharati Samachar in 1976 to form a single monopoly agency under the name of 'Samachar'. Formerly in 1951 Bihar Govt. subscribed to the Hindusthan Samachar followed by many states in India. All India Radio and Nepal Radio were once in its subscriber list.

Free Press of India- It was established by S. Sadananda in 1920. It could be considered as the first Indian news agency as it was totally owned and managed by Indians. The ideology of this agency was patriotism and it supported the Swaraj Party. Due to its patriotic inclinations, the FPI could not flourish in British periods. Its operations were hindered several times. Though it managed to revive a number of times but succumbed to its ideology. Though after independence Sadananda thought to make it the leading agency, but as it earned wrath of the then home minister Sardar Patel, it could not continue as a news agency in India.