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Q1: Why we do Classification of News in Print and Electronic Media? Explain?

Answer:

We all know that news is news but broadly news is divided in to different many categories in today's lecture we will briefly discuss about the classification of news so at the end of this lecture you will be able to find out easily the news category appear in newspapers or broadcast on electronic media

Print media is one of the oldest means of disseminating information. ... In other words, it uses printing technology and methods to spread news, messages, information among the people. Electronic media refers to all means of sharing information, except the print media, such as radio, television, internet

print media - a medium that disseminates printed matter. medium - a means or instrumentality for storing or communicating information. public press, press - the print media responsible for gathering and publishing news in the form of newspapers or magazines

Electronic media use electronics or electromechanical energy for messaging the end user (audience) to access the content. This is in contrast to static media (mainly print media), which today are most often created electronically, but do not require electronics to be

accessed by the end user in the printed form. The primary electronic media sources familiar to the general public are video recordings, audio recordings, multimedia presentations, slide presentations, CD-ROM and online content. Most new media are in the form of digital media. However, electronic media may be in either analogue electronics data or digital electronic data format. There are many forms of electronic media on the basis of tools and methodologies, technologies used. Electronic media's ability to break news at lightning speeds is cited as a key factor for the continuing decline of print media readership. Still, that quality often leaves analysts questioning if electronic media is speeding up the superficiality of contemporary culture, Electronic media are ubiquitous in most of the developed world. As of 2005, there are reports of satellite receivers being present in some of the most remote and inaccessible regions of China.[citation needed] Electronic media devices have found their way into all parts of modern life. There are so many media accessories which are extensively used to make the news more accessible in shorter time. It presents news more frequently from any part of the world and relayed the same within minutes of time, as the uploading of contents get finished in collection and recording room, it comes in a flash news or breaking news such fastness never be attempted and could not be made by print media it is slow and based on authenticity of the news but electronic media is real time story in original, there is no such of any tempering in that

Q2: Writing News Story is totally a different format from other form of writing, discuss its basic Principles?

Answer:

One of the most important skills to develop as a journalist is to know the most efficient way to research a possible news story. This may be a short process involving a couple of phone calls to ascertain or

clarify facts with which you've already been provided, or it could be a lengthy and difficult task

To develop the news story, there are a number of ways in which you can make sure that the research process is carried out carefully and that the information you gather is accurate and relevant to the story you want to cover. In the coming lines I am sharing few tips with you, which will help you in research to easily find out the story from different sources

Decide what the story is about. This may not be easy to begin with, but you need to have some idea as to the 'type' of story so that you know who to contact first. 3. If your story originated in a press release, try to see behind the story presented to you by the organization. Remember that they are after publicity –you're after news Remember that researching by telephone is not the only or necessarily the best option. Try to meet people face to face. 8. Be aware of your audience. When researching your news story, ask yourself whether or not your audience would be interested in it

If your story originated in a press release, try to see behind the story presented to you by the organization. Remember that they are after publicity –you're after news

Q3: Define Lead and its types in detail with examples?

Answer:

The introductory paragraph of a news story is called lead. This could be a single word, phrase, a brief sentence, an entire paragraph, or a series of paragraphs. The main function of the lead is not only to introduce the news story but to give the questions of the reader. The good lead answers all important information about the news story

Summary Lead is such type of lead which summarizes the whole news story in few words, such type of lead can be written in present, past, and also in future news stories such type of lead is followed in

cricket or in other sports matches different contest results and accident news stories etc. such type of lead is actually written in our newspapers

It is such kind of lead in which different striking points or elements are discussed in different paragraphs. It means that only one element will be discussed in one paragraph and the remaining paragraphs will be discussed in other paragraphs sequence wise. It is also opposite to the crowded lead

Same as delayed lead the reporter tries to keep the readers in suspense and does not mention the key point in the first paragraph. He keeps the readers in suspense till the end of the story. Magazines articles are the best example of that type of lead

Types of Quotation Lead:

(1) Direct quotation Lead.

It is such type of lead in which the reporter files the exact quotation as said by the speaker. This type of lead gives freshness to the readers, the reporter cannot bring any changes from his side

(2) Indirect Quotation Lead.

In this type of lead the reporter paraphrase the statements or he indirectly files the news lead on his own statements so we can say that the reporter makes himself as a bridge between the speaker and the readers

(3) Partial Quotation Lead

When one or more words of the speaker is quoted in lead by the reporter then it will be called partial lead

Q4: Conflict Reporting is a very sensitive job what safety measurements should be taken while doing this job?

Answer:

Conflict reporting is considered to be the most dangerous form of journalism. Army or Law Enforcing Agencies seizes control over land or situation while media helps consolidating it. From the war zone, reporting is very dangerous and one has to take special care while reporting the events, or analysing the facts. Whenever a reporter covers rallies and mob demonstrates he should be aware of that sometime mob takes out their frustration on the media. In war zone or in mob rallies attack or violence comes from unexpected directions and reporter should be vigilant to take safety measures

☞ **HISTORY OF CONFLICT REPORTING:**

The history of conflict reporting is not only interesting but thrilling as well. Before modern media, history of the war was returned after the end of conflict. The first known war reporter was “Herodotus” who wrote accounts of Persian war. He did not participated in the event but he recorded the accounts of various Military General and produced them in book form

Among recent war, the Kosovo war received a great deal of coverage as did the Gulf war. With the development of Modern Media and hi-tech equipment now it is comparatively easy to cover war/conflict areas and disasters. Instant and live reporting is possible due to satellite uplink and speedy communication

☞ **SAFETY OF JOURNALIST:**

☞ No set of principles, no training course and no handbook can guarantee safety of a journalist in conflict zone.

In war zone, apart from security measures, a reporter can be targeted if he is in the wrong place at the wrong time it will be his bad luck

☞ For safety measures the journalists should be careful while filming because camera some time appears as a weapon.

Journalist should know safe and unsafe areas and the behaviour patron of local population

☞ You must carry required clothing/Dry Food and drinking water with you.

☞ For safety reasons Label prominently all your clothing including helmets that clearly identify you are from press.

☞ You should never carry weapons with you.

Take special measures to protect your valuable belongings from theft

Q5: Write a detailed news story on Bank Dacoity?

Answer:

Dacoit means robbery :

Here is on story I have to show here

In the spring of 2009, as the reelection campaign of President Hamid Karzai was gathering momentum, a group of prominent Afghan businessmen met with the candidate for breakfast at the Presidential palace. Among them was Khalil Ferozi, the chief executive officer of Kabul Bank, a freewheeling financial institution owned by some of the most colorful and politically well-connected Afghans in the country, including one of President Karzai's brothers.

Ferozi, a banking novice, had a history that seemed lifted from a Saturday-afternoon adventure movie. In the late nineteen-nineties, working for the legendary anti-Taliban commander Ahmed Shah

Massoud, he sold emeralds mined in the crags of the Panjshir Valley and used the proceeds to pay an obscure Russian company to print truckloads of Afghan currency. In this way, he helped underwrite Massoud's movement. But, according to a Massoud associate, the commander became enraged when he discovered that Ferozi was helping to print currency for the Taliban as well. Before Ferozi could be hauled in—"Tie his hands, tie his legs, and bring him to me," Massoud reportedly said—Massoud was killed, on September 9, 2001, by Al Qaeda assassins. Ferozi denied the story and went on to become Kabul's most improbable C.E.O. With a body like an oil drum, and a retinue of gunmen around him, he prowls the streets of Kabul looking less like a banker than like a footballer lost in a war zone.

"We'd like to contribute to the campaign," Ferozi told President Karzai at the breakfast in 2009. "What can we do?" The President pointed Ferozi in the direction of his finance minister and campaign treasurer, Omar Zakhilwal.

Two days later, Zakhilwal told me recently, two men identifying themselves as Kabul Bank employees appeared bearing a briefcase containing two hundred thousand dollars in cash. "Two guys, one case," he said. Zakhilwal said that he took the briefcase and passed it directly to his colleagues at Karzai's campaign headquarters. Zakhilwal didn't keep a record of the contribution, and no record of it was made available by the Independent Election Commission, either. "You will never ever find a record of a gift from them of any value, not even a dollar," Zakhilwal said, denying any wrongdoing.

Now American officials say that Zakhilwal was one of many Afghan leaders and businessmen who, collectively, accepted tens of millions of dollars in gifts and bribes—some sources say as much as a hundred million dollars—from executives at Kabul Bank. The scandal is perhaps the most far-reaching in the nine years since Karzai took power.

Poring over stacks of documents, investigators at the American Embassy in Kabul have pinpointed dozens of instances in which Kabul Bank executives may have bribed Afghan officials, including a successful bid to process the salaries that the government pays its employees each month—at least seventy-five million dollars. Access to the salaries would give bank officials an opportunity to earn millions of dollars in interest in the course of a single year.

American officials say that Kabul Bank's largesse extended to members of parliament and almost anyone whose silence would allow bank executives to embark on a spree of buying, lending, and looting. In addition, some current and former Afghan officials say, Kabul Bank became an unofficial arm of the Karzai government, bribing parliamentarians in order to secure votes for its legislative agenda.

The investigation into Kabul Bank was run by a remarkable but little-known group of Americans working at the Embassy called the Afghan Threat Finance Cell. Their findings are considered so sensitive that almost no one—generals, diplomats, the investigators themselves—is willing to talk about them publicly. The unit, made up of agents from the F.B.I., the Drug Enforcement Administration, the Treasury Department, and the Pentagon, has compiled extensive evidence of bribery. “If this were America, fifty people would have been arrested by now,” an American official told me.

Secretary of State Hillary Clinton was briefed on the investigation in January, but some people fear that the Obama Administration won't do anything about what has been discovered. After months of sparring with Karzai, the Administration appears to be paralyzed. “We have to work with these people,” a senior nato officer told me.

The Threat Finance Cell also has almost single-handedly demonstrated the degree to which the American-led war in Afghanistan is compromised by connections among the Taliban, drug traffickers, and Afghan officials. The group was set up, in 2008, to sever the links between Taliban insurgents and their financing, much of which was believed to come from the drug trade. Instead, the

investigators found that the lines connecting the Taliban and the drug smugglers often ran through the Afghan government. They also uncovered one of the darker truths of the war: the vast armies of private gunmen paid to protect American supply convoys frequently use American money to bribe Taliban fighters to stand back. These bribes are believed by officials in Kabul and in Washington to be one of the main sources of the Taliban's income. The Americans, it turns out, are funding both sides of the war.

By last summer, the Threat Finance Cell an