

Department of Mass Media Communication

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Course Details

Course Title: Fundamental of NEWS REPORTING Module: 2

Instructor: AMJAD KHAN Total Marks: 30

Student Details

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School of Management and Social Sciences

Department of Media Studies and Mass Communication

Subject: Fundamentals of News Reporting

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Instructor: Amjad Khan

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Time Allowed: 6 Hours

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Note: Attempt all questions.

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

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

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

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

Q5: Write a detailed news story on Bank Dacoity?

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

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 with in 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 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. For this purpose electronic media depends on

1. Capture 1745 (Capacitor), Information Processing , Galvanometer ,Telegraph Sounder , Telephone Receiver, Light red , Neon ,Teleprinter, CRT ,

Radio/Television Tuner ,Speaker/Headphones ,LED/LCD , Laser Light Show ,Computer Monitor , Large Electronic Display, Punched card and Paper Tape

Phonograph Cylinder and Disk , Film ,Magnetic Storage,RAM ,Barcodes , UPC)

Laser Disc ,Compact Disc/DVD , HDTV 1936 (Term) , HMD , Analog methods of Encoding , Electronic Modulating , Electronic Multiplexing , Digitizing , Telephone)

Electronic Encryption , Online Routing, Electronic Programming , currentContent (media), Audio Recording , Video Recording , Digital File Formats

Database Content and Formats

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

When you write a story, your objective is to get the right message to your target audience. If you understand what type of story you're writing, it will improve your writing and help you reach the readers you want to connect with. There are many

kinds of stories. The most common ones are a news story and a feature story. Even experienced writers often confuse the two.

While both types of stories are equally important for your public relations strategy, they're used in different circumstances. Here are three critical differences between a feature story and a news story.

1. Timing.

The major difference between a news story and a feature story is that a news story is time-sensitive. Media outlets want to publish news stories as quickly as possible after an event occurs. Feature stories, however, are not as time-dependent and contain no urgent content. You can write one anytime after an event occurs.

2. Style.

The writing styles of a news story and a feature are different. In a news story, the emphasis is on content rather than form. News stories go straight to the point, using simple and effective words to deliver the facts quickly. They usually average between 300-500 words.

Feature stories are often more wordy and they have a creative structure. Feature stories can be more than 2000 words.

3. Beginning and ending.

A news story and a feature story have different types of beginnings and endings. News stories tell what the news is upfront and then give the most important details in the first paragraph or two. The beginning – or lead – of a feature story, on the other hand, doesn't give the news straightaway. Instead, it hooks readers and keeps them reading until the end.

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

The lead, or opening paragraph, is the most important part of a news story. With so many sources of information – newspapers, magazines, TV, radio and the internet

– audiences simply are not willing to read beyond the first paragraph (and even sentence) of a story unless it grabs their interest.

7 Types of Leads

Style implies a certain degree of voice and personal ownership over how a story is written. Although there are many ways to write leads, here are seven common approaches.

Straight Lead

Also called the “summary” lead, this is by far the most common and traditional version; it should be used in most cases. It is a brief summary, containing most of the Five W’s and H in one sentence.

“The European Parliament voted Tuesday to ratify the landmark Paris climate accord, paving the way for the international plan to curb greenhouse gas emissions to become binding as soon as the end of this week.”

Anecdotal Lead

The anecdotal lead uses a quick, relevant story to draw in the reader. The anecdote must help enhance the article’s broader point, and you must explain the connection to that point in the first few sentences following the lead.

“At the dilapidated morgue in the northern Brazilian city of Natal, Director Marcos Brandao walks over the blood-smeared floor to where the corpses are kept. He points out the labels attached to the bright metal doors, counting out loud. It has not been a particularly bad night, yet there are nine shooting victims in cold storage.”

Scene-Setting Lead

The scene-setting lead describes the physical location where a story takes place.

“On the second floor of an old Bavarian palace in Munich, Germany, there’s a library with high ceilings, a distinctly bookish smell and one of the world’s most

extensive collections of Latin texts. About 20 researchers from all over the world work in small offices around the room.”

First-Person Lead

This lead describes the journalist’s personal experience with the topic. It should only be used when you have a valuable contribution and perspective that help illuminate the story.

“For many of us, Sept. 11, 2001 is one of those touchstone dates — we remember exactly where we were when we heard that the planes hit the World Trade Center and the Pentagon. I was in Afghanistan.”

Observational Lead

When offering an authoritative observation about a story and how it fits in with the larger picture, you should make sure you know the broader context of your subject matter.

“Tax records and literary criticism are strange bedfellows. But over the weekend, the two combined and brought into the world a literary controversy — call it the Ferrante Furor of 2016.”

Zinger Lead

The zinger lead is dramatic and attention-grabbing. Although it has a strong tone, it requires a hard set of facts to back it up.

“His last meal was worth \$30,000 and it killed him.” (The story was about a man who died while trying to smuggle cocaine-filled bags in his stomach.)

Question Lead

Question leads do just that: ask a question. Although they are effective in sparking interest, use them sparingly because they generally do not provide the main points of a story as concisely.

“What’s increasing faster than the price of gasoline? Apparently, the cost of court lobbyists.”

Ultimately, understanding the types of leads and style options available can help journalists tell stories as clearly and effectively as possible.

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

The areas which are taught by the Media, Journalism and Mass Communication fraternity to the journalists who have to execute war reporting includes-

- Personal security
- Managing high risk environment
- Digital security
- Post traumatic stress disorder management
- Creating a comprehensive understanding of risk management
- Creating a mentality so that the news reporters in war zones do not neglect ground risks
- Taking measures to significantly improve the safety of the media
- Raising awareness of the working conditions for reporters in war and conflict zones
- Safety protocol for journalists working in the high risk zones like situations of war and extreme conflict
- Making life protection the top most priority where protection of human life is much more important than covering news and reporting from areas of war
- Wearing protective equipments like helmet, life jacket, gas mask etc. visible on the war ground
- Following regular and systematic professional training about news coverage in hostile situations
- Getting last updates, briefings and advices from experienced local war reporters before leaving the war zone
- Avoiding staying alone in the risk zone as much as possible apart from times when news is to be covered about a particular crucial moment of war or conflict
- Paying extreme attention to explosives after the fight is over and also being cautious of the bombs implanted in mining areas at the border regions of a territory
- Sharing daily locations and programs of the war and the conflict zones with the local union branch of the administrative section of the war area or at least one colleague who is also responsible for war reporting in the same or nearby area
- Keeping safe distance from conflict zones before making live coverage for television or web media
- Remaining cautious of the fact that when some unknown individuals or groups offer you news opportunities about the war to attempt any sort of kidnapping
- Asking for comprehensive professional help when post traumatic effects of war reporting are lasting for a long period
- Making a break and asking for relocation even for a short period of time after coverage of a war or conflict scenario

- Staying active with positive activities like sports, entertainment and other recreational and affirmative extracurricular activities for getting out of all sorts of traumatic experience of war reporting
- Never staying alone after any kind of traumatic experience gained from war or zones of conflict and sharing the feeling and story with some colleague or any person you trust.
- Giving importance to physical follow up is as important as getting news. Making sure that the war reporter takes his food regularly and has enough sleeping and resting time
- Making the fact very sure that any kind of press card symbol, professional identification material are clearly visible for the authorities or any kind of groups encounters during news reporting from areas of war or conflict.
- The most important safety measure for journalists to keep themselves safe in war zones is to not replying any kind of provocative actions from authorities or groups and keeping safe distance from such kind of activities

Q5: Write a detailed news story on Bank Dacoity?

RAWALPINDI: Six armed men robbed a bank on Peshawar Road on Wednesday, escaping with Rs20 million and a security guard's gun.

The bank was crowded with customers. Two robber having fire-arms entered the bank. They pushed customers to one corner. One of the robbers raised gun and asked the cashier to hand over the currency notes. All were scared. Two robbers were standing at the gate. One of the robbers put the currency notes in two big bags.

Two of the bank's guards, were injured during the robbery and were taken to the District Headquarters Hospital. The condition of one of them is said to be critical. According to the police, a car carrying six people drove up to Al Falah Bank at about 2pm. The robbers first shot the two guards at the entrance before walking into the bank. They then held the bank employees and customers at gunpoint because of which the staff could not activate the emergency alarm.

Police told that the bank had an estimated Rs20 million on its premises when it opened Wednesday morning.

The robbers took less than 10 minutes after which they escaped with the loot. The bank's administration had already been served with a notice regarding its lack of security and the low quality of its CCTV cameras, which was not taken seriously. Till the filing of this report, the police had not yet tracked down the culprits.

Two unidentified gunmen held one man at gunpoint and made away with his car, in the limits of the New Town police station.