

# SUCCESSFUL RADIO REPORTER

## ▣ Introduction:

To work for radio as reporter is little different from working for print journalism. Radio is a kind of medium the news can not be delayed and is to be put on air as early as the incident takes place.

Owing to this limited and challenging time border, the radio reporter needs to be very active, sharp, and prepared before hand.

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## ▣ Briefing:

Before a reporter leaves for the coverage he has to do sufficient homework. He must know the nature and the importance of the event.

The participants, the chief guest, what the event is about, the background of the event, all these points must be concentrated.

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## ▣ Radio Reporter's Weapon:

A good reporter's kit always contains the following essentials which are actually the weapons of a reporter.

Tape recorder

Digital tape recorders

Battery cells

Cassettes

Microphones

Note book

Ball pens

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## ▣ **Must reach the venue before actual time:**

In case of Diary Assignment a reporter must arrive at the venue pretty before the actual function is to begin.

He has to perform number of tasks before time.

To fix microphone/s.

To locate power supply point.

To arrange power leads.

To manage a suitable place for himself.

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To check the Installation of the equipment with the aid of which he will record the proceedings of the function.

To check recording properly.

To do all these things a reporter has to be before time failing to which he may face any unexpected problem.

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## ▣ Meeting Deadline:

The radio most important and significant feature that stands this medium out of all others is its speed, Delayed news goes waste so it is important for a reporter that he must be very sharp and must be punctual and must have excellent writing and editing skills, and submit the story before the deadline.

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## ▣ Factual Reporting:

In factual reporting the answers to basic questions, i.e., what, when, where, who, and why, are found out. Reporter goes to the concerned persons and authorities and interviews them for the basic facts and figures about the event.

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## ▣ Tips for Factual reporting of Functions/ Seminars/Workshops/ Exhibitions

Following information is obtained for the news story of above stated events:

What---the nature of the function

Where---venue

When---time, day and date

Who---the chief guest with designation or status in society

Why----the purpose of the function



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## ▣ Tips for Factual Reporting of Accidents/ Fire

What--- actually happened?

When---- the incident took place

Where----the incident took place

Who---- the number of victims

How---- much damage

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## ▣ Tips for Factual Reporting of Crimes

What happened? -----the crime's nature

When happened?

Where happened

Who did it? ----- the culprit

Who were the victims

Why did it happen? ----- the reason of the crime

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## ▣ Tips for Factual Reporting of Death Stories

Who-----Name and identification of deceased person, age at the time of death

Where----Place of death

When----date, time

What-- Why--How--Cause of death, survivors with relationships

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## ▣ Tips for Factual Reporting of Illness of a Prominent Figure

Who----Name & identification of the invalid person

What----nature of illness

Why----the reason like food poisoning

When----did he get the illness?

When----did he get admitted to hospital?

Where----home or hospital

Condition (fair, serious, or critical)

Members of family at bedside

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## ▣ Tips for Factual Reporting of Natural Calamities

What happened----- flood, earth quake, tornado, torrential rains, heavy wind, etc.

When happened-----time

Where happened-----place (city, state, country)

How many victims-----number of casualties and injured.

The intensity of earth quake

The speed of the tornado

# REFERENCES

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Virtual University of Pakistan
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- ▣ Fleming, C. (2002) *The Radio Handbook (2nd edn), London: Routledge.*



That's All  
Thank You