Andhra University  
Department of Journalism and Mass Communication  
REGULATION AND SYLLABUS RELATING TO  
Diploma in Journalism  
(with effect from 2015-2016)

1. The course for the Diploma in Journalism (evening) examination shall be of 6 months duration.
2. Intake: 40 students for the diploma course
3. Candidates seeking admission into the Diploma in Journalism shall be required:
   a) To have passed Intermediate examination conducted by Board of Intermediate Examination of Andhra Pradesh Government or any other institute recognized by the Academic Senate of Andhra University.
4. Admission Procedure:  
   Admission into the course shall be made according to the rules as prescribed by the University from to time to time.
5. Academic Requirements:
   a) The 6-month study consists of three theory papers and viva and practical record. (see annexure)
   b) Every student shall be required to attend 75% of theory during the study period.
6. Examination Evaluation:
   a) All the theory papers and viva shall be valued by the internal examiners.
   b) The medium of instruction and the examination shall be in ENGLISH/TELUGU only.
   c) A candidate shall be declared to have passed the examination he/she secures a minimum of 40% of the total marks in all the papers put together.
   d) If he/she fails in theory papers, he/she may be allowed to appear for theory examination, during the next consecutive year.
7. Improvement provision
   The candidates declared to have passed in the examination of the Diploma in Journalism might re-appear for the same examination after completing the course to improve their marks in the succeeding two years.
8. Classification
   The classification for pass divisions is:
   a) 60% and above --- First class
   b) 50% and above, but below 60% -- Second class
   c) 40% and above and below 50% -- Third class

Annexure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No</th>
<th>Name of the subject</th>
<th>Maximum marks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>PAPER -I: History of journalism</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>PAPER-II: Reporting and writing</td>
<td>100</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Paper III: Media law and ethics</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Practical record</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Viva voce</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total marks</td>
<td>400</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Paper I: History of journalism

Unit 1
Origin of the Press and news books: The origin of the Press- Role and functions of the Press
Early newspapers in India and Hicky's Gazette- The evolution of early newspapers- The history of Bengal Gazette- James Augustus Hicky and his contributions as father of Indian journalism.
Growth of early newspapers in India
Early journalism in Madras: The early journalism and growth of newspapers in Madras Presidency

Unit 2
Early newspapers in Bombay presidency: The early newspapers in Bombay presidency
Bengal Journal and William Duane: The early journalism in Calcutta- Launching of Bengal journal- William Duane, one of the greatest editors of those times
Press in 19th century and growth of national Press: The growth of English as well as Vernacular newspapers in India- Contributions of James Silk Buckingham as editor
Growth of language journalism and Raja Ram Mohan Roy: The growth of language newspapers- The contributions of Raja Ram Mohan Roy
The role of press during the first war of independence: The role of newspapers during First war of Independence-The Gagging Act

Unit 3
Bal Gangadhar Tilak as Editor and his contributions to language journalism and freedom movement- Indian National Congress and Swadeshi movement- The growth of Indian Press
Indian press in 20th century: Mahatma Gandhi and Indian journalism: Contributions of Mahatma Gandhi to Indian journalism

Unit 4
Role of press during freedom movement: Major newspapers during the freedom movement- The Press and the freedom movement
The All India Newspaper Editors’ Conference: The All India Newspaper Editors’ Conference- August revolution of 1942
Indian Press during Nehru era: The evolution of Press after independence
Press in the modern era

Unit 5
M. Chalapathi Rau and the National Herald: The contributions of M. Chalapathi Rau

Further reading

- S. Natarajan. Indian journalism
- R. Anand Sekhar. Journalism charithra vyavastha
- Ramakrishna Challa (2002). Historical perspective of press freedom in India
- Visakhapatnam: Andhra University of Press and Publications
Paper II: Reporting and writing

Unit 1

Reporting and feature journalism: An overview- What is news- News values- Inverted pyramid- Lead and the Body- Attribution- Language as tool of writing
Reporting: An introduction- Definition of News- Components of the news
News sources: Sources of news- How to cultivate sources
Reporting speech: Types of programmes- Important elements of speech- How to report speech
Educational news reporting: Tips to cover education- Sources of educational news

Unit 2

Science reporting: Writing Science news- How to write a science story- The Newspaper’s Responsibility- Major Fields of Interest- Science and Technology: Impact of Social attitude- Ethics in Science Reporting
Interviews: Tips for interviews- Different types of interviews- Source of interviews- Does and Don’ts of interview

Unit 3

Court reporting: Extraordinary remedies- News sources- Trail coverage- Journalistic defence
Sports reporting: Style in sports reporting- News values- Qualifications of a sports reporter- How to report and write sports news, features and columns- Sub-editing the copy for the sports desk

Unit 4

Obituaries: Basic elements- Reviewing a life- Morgue stories- Side features- Follow-ups
Reporting Government news: Tips to report Government news- Local Governments
Reporting meetings and conventions: Tips to cover meetings and conventions- The follow-up
Reporting rallies, demonstrations and communal conflicts: Guidelines to cover rallies- Reporting communal conflicts
Investigative reporting: Tips to cover investigative stories- Investigative Journalism in India

Unit 5

Business reporting: Sources of business news story- Types of business news stories- Trends and analysis- Developing the story ideas- Four ways to approach business stories- Conducting interviews- Tips for business reporter- Reporting agricultural news- Reporting labour news

Legislative reporting: Importance of legislative reporting- Essentials of Parliamentary proceedings- Tips to cover legislative proceedings

Further reading

Paper III: Media Laws and ethics

Unit 1
Indian Constitution: The significance of the constitution- The Preamble and its significance-Schedules of the Constitution- Articles of the Constitution- Acts before Independence starting from Regulation Act of 1773


Unit 2
Fundamental Rights: Fundamental Rights of India- Constitutional Remedies- Rights to exclusive to Indian Citizens- Rights available to any person on Indian Soil.
Freedom of Speech and Expression: Important cases on Freedom of Speech and Expression- About the judgments of landmark cases.

Unit 3
Press Commissions: First press commission- Second press commission
Indian Working Journalist Movement and Wage Boards: Indian working journalist movement- Wage boards for journalists
Indian Press: Overview of the Indian press- Expansion of newspapers- Circulation strategies
Press organizations: The registrar of newspapers of India- Audit bureau of circulation- Indian newspaper society

Unit 4
The Official Secrets Act, 1923
Books and Registration of Newspaper Act, 1956

Unit 5
Working Journalists Act, 1955
Journalism ethics- accuracy-fairness-completeness- code of ethics- Journalism and objectivity- the influence of news values- objectivity in practice- redefining objectivity- objectivity as a perspective-use of language.

Further reading
- B.N. Pandey, Indian Constitution: Central Law Publications
- D. D. Basu, Introduction to Indian Constitution