

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 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

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

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

Language journalism: The growth of vernacular press- Characteristics of the language Press

Origin and development of Telugu Press: The growth of the Telugu Press-New era in Telugu Press

Further reading

- Nadig Krishna Murthy (1966). *Indian journalism*. Mysore: Mysore University Press
- S. Natarajan. *Indian journalism*
- R. Parthasarathi.(1991) *Modern journalism in India*. New Delhi: Sterling Publishers
- J V Seshagiri Rao. *Studies in the history of journalism*
- R. Anand Sekhar. *Journalism charithra vyavastha*
- S. C. Bhatt (1999): *Indian press since 1955*. New Delhi, Publication Division
- Ramakrishna Challa (2002). *Historical perspective of press freedom in India*
- Visakhapatnam: Andhra University of Press and Publications
- Murthy DVR (2010). *Gandhian journalism*, New Delhi, Kanishka Publishers.

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

Crime reporting: What constitutes crime?- How to write crime news- A Fair Trial vs. Free Press

Interviews: Tips for interviews- Different types of interviews- Source of interviews- Do's and Don'ts of interview

Unit 3

Court reporting: Extraordinary remedies- News sources- Trial 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

- Anna McKane (2006). *News Writing*: London, Sage.
- Curtis Macdougall (1953): *Interpretative reporting*. New York George Allen & Unwin Ltd.
- L. S. Burns (2002). *Understanding Journalism*. London. Sage
- Susan Pape and Sue Featherstone (2005). *Newspaper Journalism: A Practical Introduction*, London: Sage.
- Bonnie, M, Anderson (2004). *News Flash Journalism*: New York, Jossey-Bass.
- Ian Hargreaves (2005). *Journalism: A very short introduction*: London, Sage.
- Barbie Zeliezer and Stuart Allan (2004). *Journalism after September 11*: London, Routledge.
- Rangaswamy Parthasarathy (1984). *Basic Journalism*: New Delhi, Sterling.

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

Salient Features of the Constitution: About the Rigidity and Flexibility of the Indian Constitution- Information about Federal and Unitary nature of the Constitution- Parliamentary form of Government- Fundamental Rights and Directive Principle of State Policy- Nature of Judiciary and about Adult Franchise.

Unit 2

Fundamental Rights: Fundamental Rights of India- Constitutional Remedies- Rights to exclusive to Indian Citizens- Rights available to any person on Indian Soil.

Article 19 (1) (A): Meaning, scope and importance of Article 19 (1) (A)- New Dimensions of Freedom of Speech and Expression- Freedom of Press and Right to Information.

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

Press council: History of Press Council of India- Composition of Press Council- Functions of Press Council

Advertising policy of the Government: Advertising policy of print media and DAVP- Advertising policy of electronic media

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

- *Reports of Information and Broadcasting Ministry: First press commission Report, Vol I & II.*
- Second press Commission Report Vol I & II.
- Vanita Kohli (2006) *The Indian media Business*: New Delhi. Sage.
- B.N. Pandey, Indian Constitution: Central Law Publications
- D. D. Basu, Introduction to Indian Constitution
- D. D. Basu, (1996) *Law of the Press* Third Edition, Prentice Hall of India Private Limited, New Delhi