

# Master in Journalism (M.J.)

## SEMESTER - I

### MJ-11 अग्रलेख लेखन

(50)

#### **Editorial Writing**

- 2) **Leader Writing** - Importance of edit page, purpose of editorial writing style, Types of editorials, Explain or interpret, criticize, persuade, praise etc. Selection of subject for the editorial, Style, Finding references, Policy of the newspaper, Vast reading with ability to interpret. (Examples should be given in the classroom while discussing this aspect.)

Tools - Reading, library clippings and research, structure of editorial.

### MJ - 12 फिचर लेखन

**Feature Writing** - Definition of feature, Difference between feature and news report,

What is a feature? The difference between news, news analysis and a feature. Looking for ideas for features, originality and literacy quality.

Various Types (a) News feature (b) Research features (c) Historical (d) Novelty (e) Science (f) Personal (g) Interview and (h) Human interest features, discuss various feature stories published in news paper and magazine.

Structure of a feature. Expressing opinion, Special leads, Creative Headlines, Use of Graphs, Maps, Photos etc.

**Research** - looking for ideas, primary and secondary sources of information, use of library clippings and other reference material.

Elements of feature, writing the feature gathering and organizing information, tools and techniques of writing.

## **MJ-13 डिजिटल मिडिया ( Digital Media )**

### **Introduction to photo Journalism**

What is photography, Journy of Photography?

### **Types and History, Importance**

Basic introduction to Camera and Techniques

### **Types of Camera**

Camera function and operation colour coding - RGB - CMY, Process and exposure ISO setting (Light Sensitivity)

### **Advance :**

Lighting Sources, Basic lighting.

Types of Lights, Use of Falsh, Light arrangement, Types of photography (Practiced)

### **Concepts :**

Composotion, Lighting plan, Colour Scheme, background selection and arrangement.

### **Video Production :**

Introduction, Basic concept of moving image, Visual perception, Media language.

### **Production Process**

Concept, Idea, Writing, Shooting, long sheet, Editing, output.

Technology and Application

Camera Sound, Light, Studio, Editing Graphics.

## **MJ - 21 पुरवण्या मासिकाचे संपादन**

### **Editing of Supplements, Magazines**

Now a days every newspaper carries at least 5 to 6 supplements a week on topics like education, writing for children, youth, family, women, sports, film etc. What we require is,

- a) Planning
- b) Selection of topics of readers, interest
- c) Layout of the supplement and
- d) A band of writers readily available, known for their expertise and skills in writing.

Various types of magazines :

- |              |               |           |
|--------------|---------------|-----------|
| (a) School   | (b) College   | (c) House |
| (d) Weeklies | (e) Economics |           |

## **MJ - 22 केंद्र आणि राज्यस्तरीय वार्ताकन**

### **Central and State Level Reporting**

- Events and developments in the field of politics, education, science and technology, culture etc.

- Various issues arising during the academic year.

- Writing on current topics requires (a) Personal clippings of the journalist  
(b) Newspaper Reading (c) Watching discussions on news-channels etc.

### **N.B. - Current affairs means -**

(a) Regional (b) National and (c) International issues.

So also (a) Political (b) Economic and (c) Social events.

**Word limit** : The journalist must strict to word limit. He must be brief, having clarity in writing and should be able to give his own point of view in the said feature.

**Internal assignment** : Group discussion, presentation, writing analytical pieces about current event, clippings file.

**MJ - 23 शोध पत्रकारिता****(गुण - ६० + ४०)****Investigative Journalism**

Define the practice of investigative journalism mission of investigative journalists and some of the ground rules they need to observe discuss the skills and personal qualities investigative journalists need identify topics and approaches appropriate for investigative stories.

Variety of ways investigative story ideas can be found. Evaluate the usefulness of each of these.

Distinguish between investigative journalism and leak reporting - follow systematic process to expand and develop a story difference between general and investigation interviewing in terms of approach, strategy and questing technique - structure a story to present the results of your investigation clearly, build arguments in your story.

**शोध पत्रकारिता :**

व्याख्या, भ्रष्टाचार, गुन्हे यांच्या शोधासाठी आवश्यक पार्श्वभूमी, शोध पत्रकारितेसाठी पत्रकारांकडे लागणारी कौशल्ये, वार्तामूल्ये, काही नियम, शोध पत्रकारितेसाठी विषय निवडणे, सादरीकरणाची पद्धत निश्चित करणे, शोध-कथा शोधण्याचे विविध मार्ग, मूल्यमापन, शोधकथेची उपयुक्तता, शोध पत्रकारिता आणि फुटलेली वार्ता यातील फरक, शोध कथा लिहिण्याची प्रक्रिया, शोधकथेसाठी मुलाखतीचे तंत्र, प्रश्न विचारण्याची पद्धती, शोधकथेची रचना, सादरीकरण.

**MJ - 23 गुन्हेगारी पत्रकारिता****(गुण - ६० + ४०)**

गुन्हेगारी पत्रकारिता कशासाठी, गुन्हेगारी पत्रकारितेचे महत्त्व, गुन्हेगारी वार्ताकनासाठी आवश्यक गुण-कौशल्ये, कायद्याची जाण, भारतीय दंडविधान कायद्यातील महत्त्वाची कलमे, खून, खुनाचा प्रयत्न, अपहरण, चोरी, दरोडे, छळ, कौटुंबिक कलह कायदा, विवाहितेचा छळ, गुन्हेगारी वार्तांचे स्रोत, पोलीस स्टेशन, पोलीस डायरी, पोलीस वार्तालाप, पोलीस प्रशासन तक्ता, पोलीस आयुक्त-सह. आयुक्त, पोलीस निरीक्षक-उपनिरीक्षक, कॉन्स्टेबल, वाहतूक शाखा, दंगल, दंगलविषयक गुन्हे, बेकायदा जमाव जमवणे, फौजदारी दंड प्रक्रिया कायदा, वाणिज्यविषयक अपराध, भ्रष्टाचार, भ्रष्टाचार विरोधी पथक (ACB), पोलीस आणि न्यायव्यवस्था- परस्पर संबंध, तपास पद्धतीचा आढावा, न्यायालयीन कामकाजात पाळावयाची पथ्ये, आरोप पत्रे - आरोपपत्रे दाखल करण्याची प्रक्रिया, महिला आरोपीस अटक करण्याबाबतचे नियम, जामीनपात्र, अजामीनपात्र गुन्हे, जमाव बंदी, संचार बंदी, - त्याचे स्वरूप, घातपात अपघात, नैसर्गिक आपत्तीच्या बातम्या.

**प्रात्यक्षिक / कार्यानुभव****(२० गुण - असाईनमेंट/क्लास अॅक्टिव्हिटी)**

- \* पोलीस स्टेशन, आयुक्त कार्यालय, जिल्हा पोलीस मुख्यालयास भेट देऊन तेथील प्रशासकीय कामकाज समजावून घेणे.
- \* पोलीस डायरी, पोलीस वार्तालाप, पोलीस प्रेस रूमला भेट.
- \* प्रेस नोटवरून बातम्या तयार करणे- पोलीस डायरीतील प्रथम माहिती अहवालाच्या आधारे (FIR) बातम्या लिहिणे.
- \* अपघाताच्या बातम्या काल्पनिक प्रसंग किंवा मुद्द्याच्या आधारे लेखन करणे.