

Unit 3: Understanding the Structure and Construction of News

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ORGANIZING A NEWS STORY

News is current or new piece of data about any happening that is congregated, processed and disseminated via medium to a significant number of interested people. It is the presentation of facts about an affair or happening that has just occurred or shall occur soon after across the locations. It is something that was not known earlier. It is exhibited in a way to spread awareness about the occurrences in the view of public's interest and is from a trusted, genuine and impartial source.

News is reported through different sources like newspaper, television, radio, and internet. Its intention is to report and spread awareness on a matter which is presently affecting people. News is anything uncommon and out of the mundane, monotonous happenings of life. It is anything that is treated with excitement by people and gets talking about. News encompasses any current happening which is of social interest and the finest news is that which grab the attention of a majority of the readers.

The NEWS is committed to bringing forth to the audiences whatever is supposed to be most unusual and important in the world: a snowfall in the northern India, a love child of a prominent personality, a set of conjoined twins.

The 'news' is an integral part of the twenty first century. Once a discrete thing, only available in certain formats at limited times, news is now available round the clock on radio, television, Internet, sent via notifications on phone, as well as in its traditional format as a newspaper. What is amusing is that despite the increase of news outlets, and the advancements in technology which have completely changed the way it is gathered, processed and received, the product itself has barely changed since the appearance of mass circulation popular press in the latter half of nineteenth century.

A single definition for the news is tricky, because so many factors influence its selection and production. There are so many different approaches to analyzing news selection whereby each views the news from a different theoretical perspective. Technology has played a significant role in the way news is gathered and disseminated. Advancements in printing technology towards the end of nineteenth century paved way for the production of cheaper newspapers, better systems of roads and rail gave way for mass circulation and the invention of telegraph opened the area able to be reported upon and the way it was presented. More recent advancements have made communication across the globe smoother and faster; and for that matter the impact of technology on news and global influences on news have had great impact on its presentation.

News writing is an art of effectively expressing a news story articulately and concisely. The main objective of any news story is to convey the factual report of any event that has occurred in an accurate manner, with answer to all the inquisitiveness that could possibly arise in the minds of the general public.

The Five W's and One H of Journalism

The hardest thing to do is writing an introduction to a news. The 5 W's and 1 H of journalism includes Who, What, Why, When, Where and How. These are questions whose answers are considered basic in information gathering or problem solving. A story is not considered to be comprehensive or complete until it answers all these six questions and missing any of these details leaves a gap in a story. They constitute a formula for getting the complete story on a subject. It is a simple and sure way to create a great content. This concept is very useful in many professional writing scenarios.

However, these rules apply to the complete story and not to the introduction. Information overload in the introduction and too much punctuation is a big turn-off. The writer should cut unnecessary information from the intros, like big titles or uncommon abbreviations. The journalist should stick to provide a sneak peek into the story with the intro and then explain it further in the next three paragraphs. The best method to proceed with the rest of the paragraphs is to work chronologically on how the events happened. One would need a blend of direct quotes and indirect reporting in order to keep the story as logical as possible by writing it in chunks. Here, let us look at what the rule of 5Ws and 1H say.

- The 'who' refers to the person, place or thing, which is usually in the limelight in the main story. Who is involved? Who is affected?
- The 'what' refers to the happening or occurrence which makes the item worth reporting. It begins with the fact of the story; what has caused the story; what might be affected/changed by the story. It could be the election of a public official, an automobile accident, a crime or the announcement of a decision or survey.
- The 'where' refers to the place or the location of the happening or occurrence of the event. Where did this take place; where did it...; where will it...; where should it
- The 'when' refers to the time of an event which is the most interesting aspect of the news. However, circumstances may make it even more significant. When did the story take place; when will it take place; when should this take place.

- The ‘why’ refers to the motive or cause behind an event. At times, the ‘why’ is the most important feature of the news. It defines the actual cause of the main story. Why is this topic important; why did it take place; what were the causes and effects of the incident.
- The ‘how’ refers to the method by which something is accomplished. How does this topic work; how does it function; how does it do what it does; how did it come to be; how are those involved affected.

By knowing who was involved, what happened, where it happened, why it happened, and how it happened, a story will have an obvious flow which will make it easier for the readers to follow a story, lead or an interview.

Writing the collected information or a story needs to be systematic and organized. Writing the news report in this manner would condense the information efficiently, letting readers understand the basics of what happened quickly and easily.

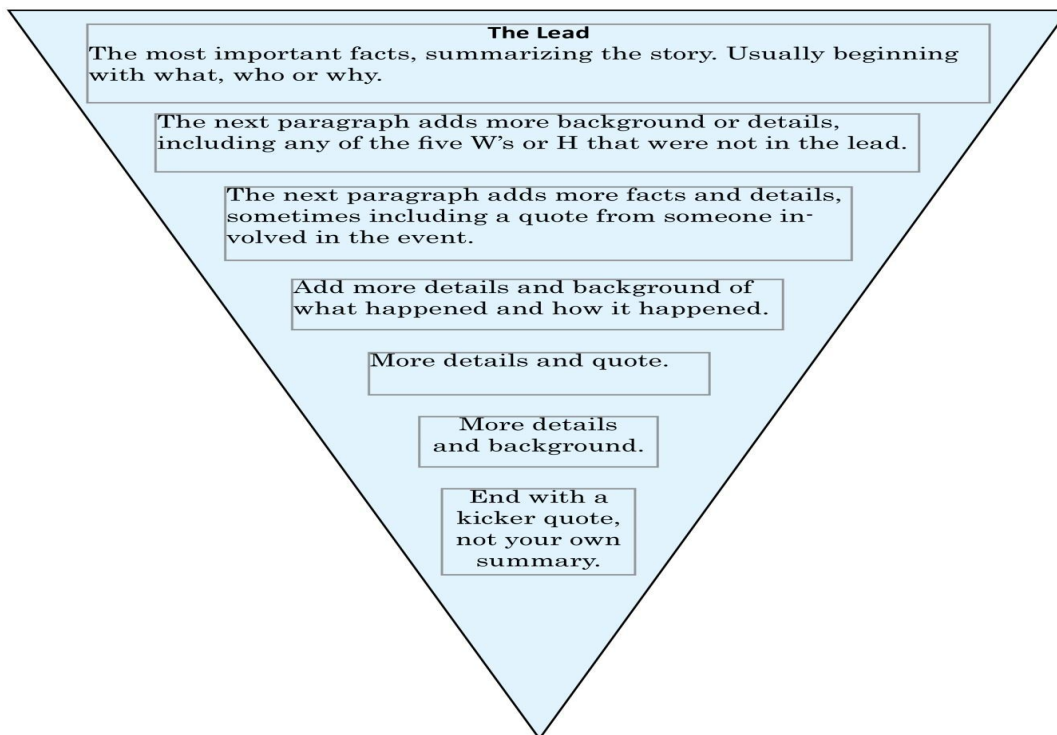
Inverted Pyramid Style

In news writing, a specific story needs to be articulated in an ordered and structured manner. There are a few basic rules for writing and structuring any news story. Historically, inverted pyramid is the most common method for constructing news stories. Interestingly, it has the adaptability to other kinds of texts as well, like, blogs and editorial columns.

This flair of writing is called as ‘inverted’ pyramid mainly because it could be represented as an upside-down pyramid, which has the most important information at the top, proceeding in an orderly fashion until we get to the bits where the unnecessary details could be cut out if required. This method deals with analyzing the information collected, establishing what is most important to the reader and arranging the information in descending order of importance. The inverted pyramid structure allows editors to select key information in the introductory paragraph and cut the article from the end up, so that it will fit into the newspaper. The structure followed looks like an upside down triangle as shown in the figure below.

Inverted Pyramid

The basic news structure



- The lead or the essential and the most attention-grabbing elements are put first. Usually, this part begins with what, who, why, when, where and how. It should be concise and attractive with the first sentence as the most important and all the subsequent information put in order to make the communication successful, precise and effective.

For instance, “Unusually high and incessant rainfall during the month of July has caused severe flooding in the state of Kerala during the monsoon. Over 350 people died within a fortnight, while at least 661,000 were displaced and all 14 districts of the state were placed on high alert”.

“The most awaited Royal wedding between Prince Harry, the member of the British royal family; and Meghan Markle, American and former actress took place at St George's Chapel at Windsor Castle in the United Kingdom on 19 May 2018 amidst pomp and splendour.”

- The body of the news story is the next, which will include all the added information but not necessarily the critical information. It will contain the

supporting, background, the additional information that is revealed in the diminishing order of importance. Information here is useful for the understanding of the story and can be safely left out.

For instance, “35 out of the 42 dams within the state were opened for the first time in history and all five overflow gates of the Idukki Dam were opened at the same time after a gap of 26 years. Very heavy downpour has left the hilly district of Waynad isolated.....”

“Prince Harry the second son of Charles, Prince of Wales, and Diana, Princess of Wales and Meghan Markle, American actress best known for her role in the Canadian-American legal-drama television series Suits have been in a relationship since 2016....”

- The least important information is put at the bottom. The information here is not really necessary for basic grasp of the story and is of value to only those who wish to have a detailed read.

Inverted pyramid style allows the readers to glance through the news for quick updates. They can choose to read only part way through an article knowing that the information they failed to read at the end is not going to be as important as the beginning. They know that the heavier and most crucial news is at the top and the lighter and lesser important details are at the bottom. This style of writing also allows the editors to adjust the story per the space available by cutting the story from the bottom.

Do's and Don'ts to be Considered While Weaving a Story

We have seen how news needs to be organized and structured so as to be effective and, also, what contents a particular story should hold to be complete. Additionally, here are a few do's and don'ts to be kept in mind while weaving a story.

- Authenticity and accuracy: All nitty-gritty details which are framed into a news must be precise and genuine. Particulars like names of people, their ages, places, dates, days and the time of the instance to be included in the report must be accurate. Language used must be correct in terms of pronunciation,

vocabulary, structure, and grammar. The statements produced of the people involved must be exact.

- The most important elements that evaluate the worthiness of news are Timeliness/Freshness, Proximity/Nearness, Prominence, Magnitude, Controversy, Oddity/Unusualness, Consequence, Emotion, Usefulness and educational value. It should display courtesy, good taste and respect towards and on behalf of their audience. It must neither be callous, nor hardened or obnoxious.
- Meaningful, interesting and factual: The news story should be eloquent and must make sense. It must be presented in such a way that the listener or reader may not lose excitement. The news must avoid vulgarities and obscenities. It ought not to drift away from the principals of accuracy and objectivity and never be fabricated or concocted. The most important element to be cared for and taken into consideration in news is its being factual and truthful.
- The facts cannot be tampered with, distorted or presented partially. In other words, they must be reported exactly the same way they have been procured from the reliable sources. Since the news is conveyed to the masses and not to a specific group of people, its basic aim is to convey the message in a simple and unblemished way and the language used must be easy-to-understand, articulate and clear.
- Objectivity and conciseness: A news report should always be neutral, fair, accurate and impartial and should be free of unnecessary details. It should be concise and not unreasonably verbose.
- Clarity and comprehensiveness: Simple vocabularies, easy-on-tongue order of words, and correct and clear pronunciation are the key factors of news. It is considered comprehensive only when it answers every possible question that might arise in the minds of the onlookers.
- Cohesiveness: Any news item must be well-knit, well-arranged and well-ordered.

Journalism is an extremely informative and valuable form of writing as long as correct and appropriate information gathering and writing techniques are engaged. The most essential objective to bear in mind while weaving a story is to write with a goal of providing authentic and precise information to public.

CRITERIA FOR NEWS WORTHINESS: PRINCIPLES OF NEWS SELECTION

Relying on their hands-on experience of decades, the association of reporters, editors and others from media fraternity has come up with certain norms or factors, which help new journalists decide whether or not a specific story is newsworthy.

- **Proximity:** This has to do with how close to readers or viewers an event is happening, in terms of geography. If an event is taking place close to them, it will have more impact on them than the one taking place farther from them, for instance in another country or continent. If there was an accident in a town, the local TV channels would weigh the news as important and might include it in the local editions of the popular dailies. However, it wouldn't be a matter of interest for people placed far away from there, unless it exhibited other qualities which contributed to its newsworthiness.
- **Prominence:** News concerning well-known personalities, places, occasions or relating to any person or matter who is in the public eye has more value than the one relating to an unfamiliar subject. We often see celebrities drawing more media attention for their small contributions to the society, while the unpopular faces often stay as unsung heroes.
- **Timeliness:** The news business needs to focus on what's happening this day, this hour and this minute. So, current events have more impact than something that happened a week ago. One can relate news to a baked bun which is best served fresh; after a while, nobody would be interested in consuming it. Similarly, the media house that manages to present a news story first is always at an advantage.
- **Novelty/rarity:** If something is unusual, unique, shocking, bizarre or an aberration from the normal, its exceptional quality would alone make the story newsworthy.
- **Impact for readers:** The more number of people possibly involved, impacted or affected by an event, the more newsworthy the story will be. For instance, a change in the income tax slab, an alleged outbreak of an epidemic or fall and rise in the prices of petroleum products like LPG, petrol, diesel etc, all are equally newsworthy.
- **Conflict/scandals:** Readers are always interested in learning about disagreements, arguments, tension, rivalries, etc. The stories that cover conflicts concerning religion, sports, business, trials, wars, human rights violations, politics, human activities against nature, animals or outer space are considered to be newsworthy. If the news is on an honest-to-goodness scandal, reporters as well the readers everywhere are frothing at the mouth to get the scoop on it.

- **Extremes/superlatives:** Audiences always love to hear about the first, the best, the longest, the smallest, the highest and about any such superlatives.
- **Human interest/emotions:** Events that involve fellow feelings, emotions of brotherhood and humanity are considered to be worthy. Any event that invokes the feelings like warm, fuzzy or emphatic in the audiences is considered to be worthy, for it will connect with the masses instantly. Further, a glimpse of somebody else's private life appeals to the voyeuristic part of the human nature.
- **Educational value, progress and usefulness:** Readers are inquisitive in knowing what new technologies are doing to improve their everyday life, or anything that involves any significant change for the betterment of humanity. It could be an accomplishment in the research laboratory, engineering or a parliamentary body etc. Columns on educational and job opportunities, blood donation camps, and ones that serve some purpose would always be credited. Also, news about job or other educational opportunities or the ones which help one gain more knowledge serve to be of great importance.

The more the factors mentioned above are applicable to any event or story, the more newsworthy it is bound to be.

VARIOUS SOURCES OF NEWS IN JOURNALISM

Any source that provides us with correct information on various topics for a period of time is called a source of news. Suppose a person is found at a crime spot and he is ready to tell what he saw, he would then be called the news source. Generally, official documents or their photocopies, witnesses of the incident and the accused himself are essential news sources for validating the actual incident.

In earlier civilizations, the news for the masses travelled through travelers, monks, or town criers, who used to beat trumpets in order to make important announcements. The information written on walls or rocks was also a medium to spread news in Indus or Mohenjo-Daro civilization. But, in the modern times, the advancements in technologies have in a way shrunk the world and have, thus, enabled an easy and quick passing of information.

Today, a variety of sources of news exist. For instance, TV, radio, press releases, press notes, handouts, press conferences, newspapers, press interviews etc. Let us discuss a few of these news sources, which are imperative to the journalists and the audiences equally.

Radio



Figure 9 In 1957, Vividh Bharati, one of the most popular radio service by All India Radio was launched. Retrieved from <https://www.thebetterindia.com/57573/5-things-may-not-know-about-all-india-radio/> on 28 Feb, 2019.

Radio is an audio medium which is predominantly used in Indian villages as well as towns. In rural areas, where affording a television is rather difficult, radio comes cheap in information sharing. Radio is an excellent source of information and entertainment, which is broadcasted 24 hours a day and provides the most recent news updates to the listeners. In fact, few models of the battery-operated or hand-cranked radios do not even require electricity for functioning and, thus, come as a handy source of entertainment in even the remotest of areas.

Radio in India is considered as one of the vital medium of mass communication, which has a potential to reach all across the country and broadcast different sorts of information to the masses. An array of radio stations, which use vernacular languages in order to maximize the usability of the information being broadcasted, are functional in India today.

Radio has several advantages over several other mediums of mass communication; for instance, it is cheap, portable, handy and easily accessible.

Television



Figure 10 Source: Retrieved from <https://indianexpress.com/article/entertainment/television/the-world-came-home-2932048/> on 28 Feb, 2019

Television (TV) is one of the most crucial means of communication, which is used for transmitting visual images in monochrome or in color and sound. It continually broadcasts informational contents, like news, sports events, movies and documentaries. One could also see the interviews and listen to the sounds of the events which took places far away. It even provides the live coverage of any incident from its place of origin. TV is a major vehicle for entertainment, education, information and advertising. It, in fact, has the highest number of viewers more than any other form of mass media. This is because TV attracts audiences from all age groups and strata of society. Dr. Rajendra Prasad inaugurated the television service in India on September, 15, 1959 in anticipation that TV would travel a long way in broadening the outlook of the masses bringing it in line with scientific thinking.

In India, television is owned by the government and, thus, it takes the responsibility of furthering the causes of development and spreading the message of the participation of people in government-driven development programs. The Indian model of television programs is exceptional from the perspective that apart from persuasion, it shoulders the responsibility of passing on the culture to generations. Television news has an edge over other sources, for it is immediate and vivid. It holds the potential to show what is happening at the moment and is at premium as pictures take advantage over words. However, it lacks in analysis and perspective, which are the strengths of the print medium. On the contrary, television has no content restrictions, like ink costs, space crunch or word count.

Newspapers



Figure 11 Source: <https://tinyurl.com/yyds5m57> Retrieved on 28 Feb, 2019

Newspapers provide detailed information at both national and international level. They describe any incident comprehensively and use attractive methods to highlight the important aspects of news. Additionally, newspapers are the most trustworthy source of information concerning crime, local governance, schools, taxes, local jobs, art affairs, local social services, local politics, zoning information, community/neighborhood events and real estate.

Newspapers are, in fact, reliable for researching the most current and up-to-date coverage of the events and trends. It helps in examining an issue in context of the time when it happened, by examining the variety of coverage given to the same story and seeing how one story related to other. They also highlight multiple points of view about the same issue and permit the researchers to track the historical developments of topics over time. Since newspapers contain retrospective articles on incidents and events, they could also be used as secondary source.

Press Release



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Government of India

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Press Release on the Foreign Office Consultations with New Zealand

February 06, 2019

The Second Foreign Office Consultations between India and New Zealand was held on 05 February 2019 in New Delhi.

The India side was led by Smt. Vijay Thakur Singh, Secretary (East), Ministry of External Affairs and the New Zealand side was led by H.E Mr Ben King, Deputy Secretary Americas and Asia Group, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade.

The Second Foreign Office Consultations between India and New Zealand provided an opportunity to review the entire range of bilateral relations, including political, trade and economic ties. India reaffirmed its commitment to working closely with New Zealand in these areas. The two sides also exchanged views on regional and multilateral issues, including cooperation at UN and other International Organizations.

New Delhi

February 05, 2019

Figure 12 A Sample of Press Release issued by the Ministry of External Affairs (Govt. of India). Retrieved from: <https://tinyurl.com/y2x53tkm> on 28 Feb, 2019

A press release is a brief, compelling news story sent to various media houses as a measure to get a favorable media coverage. It is generally directed at the members of media fraternity for the aim of announcing anything allegedly newsworthy. The press release should contain all the crucial information (what, when, where, how and why) which could help the journalists articulate their own story.

In other words, press releases are short, printed statements which highlight the important facts of a story in a journalistic manner. They are presented like news stories and composed in third-person with appropriate citation of quotes, sources and standard press release information. Date stamp and location of the news are considered vital in a press release. Press releases are a vital public relations tool and are often a part of the larger communication strategy. The main function of a press release is to swiftly publicize information that could be of significant use or interest to an unrelated and large group of masses. Some of the common issuing sources of press releases are government agencies, trade unions, schools or universities, small or large businesses or professional associations.

Press Notes

Unlike press releases, press notes are an account of the view point of the government issued on essential and pressing matters. They are generally brief and crisp notes with direct messages. They are the final word or viewpoint on various matters in which the government agencies' stands are to be explained. They are prepared logically using proper words. They are to uphold people's interest in the governance. Press notes could also be issued to present one's stand on the issues, which could be in interest of the general public or be influenced by day-to-day politics. The press notes are less formal in character and newspapers can well edit or condense them per the need. They are terse, timely, brief and specific and contain all the facts in figures in truest of their forms.

Handouts

Handouts are released on a variety of subjects like the daily proceedings of various ministries or departments. They could also include the buzz created in the corporate world, speeches by VIPs, question and answers in parliament or any developmental programs of government departments. A handout must include the name of the issuing organization the press notes, like Press Information Bureau (PIB).

Press Statement

The information given to the media by known or authorized people is called press statement. There is a slight difference between press statement and press release. While a press release could be used to convey information in the form of updates or announcements, press statements are rather reactionary statements given by an official in reaction to an event, situation or accident. Thus, press statements could be a public statement made in order to express support, disapproval or general comments on an event already happened in the past.

Police Station

Journalists heavily depend on police as the accepted and authoritative source of information relating to crime. Lately, police has evolved into a key institution due to its expansion and centralization. Also, journalists acknowledge a steady need of people for stories relating to crime and punishment and the continual flow of accounts of individual crimes from the police station provides cheap news content. Journalists should, however, double-check the news for its authenticity and legitimacy and, also, deduce the complete story behind the crime before publishing it on various platforms.

USE OF ARCHIVES AS SOURCE IN JOURNALISM

Archives are a collation of historical records and contain primary source or first-hand documents collected over the course of an organization or person's lifetime and kept

in record to show the function of that organization or person. Archives consist of records that have been hand-picked so as to be preserved permanently or for a long term on the grounds of their literary, evidentiary or historical value. They can include both published as well as unpublished materials and in any format, be it manuscripts, photographs, letters, artworks, diaries, audio clippings, books, videos, artifacts and their digital equivalents. Also, since the materials archived are often unique and rare, the people in charge of caring for them, or **archivists**, strive to preserve them for the use of future researchers.

Archives are important collators of information because of their role in centralizing the access to the records. In order to present any news in great detail, past has to be constructed so that the present could be clarified. The use of archives by journalists in the composition of their stories has the power to provide the public with cumulative meaning, one that will shape how the readers will interpret the news. This is why journalists, nowadays, are encouraged to include a context in their reports and this has been made possible by the access to archives provided by digital technologies, like the Internet. However, online sources, like internet, must be handled with care and should be thoroughly checked and corroborated.

Journalism and Archiving

A large amount of journalistic content gets published every day and once it is retired, the same is archived for a later reference. They are useful and valuable in a variety of ways and, hence, must not be deleted at any point in time. Being able to access decade-old or century-old news could be crucial in order to understand the past. Today, there are a set of best practices in the media industry which have been framed to preserve and manage the content long after it has been created. A few media houses also choose to create internal archives through their news sites and allow public access if the need be.

Importance of Archiving in Journalism

- Archives can help in enhancing reader engagement and providing a fresh perspective into the world of yesteryear. Newspapers have always recorded the first draft of history and, hence, their archives could well be leveraged to gain insight into people, places and times using their past content. Thus, archives are rich sources of cultural, social and historical information. Archives of regional newspapers can offer both business value to the newspaper and cultural and social value to the news readers of a region.
- As journalistic content is the fabric of history, it has a massive educational potential to offer unique and authentic historical source material to students and researchers. While history books provide brief interpretation of events from the past, media archives provide eyewitness accounts of history unfolding and, therefore, is highly valued by students, historians and scholars.

- The news is a journalistic produce with a cultural background and, so, it should mandatorily be archived. The archives have huge revenue potential, which itself covers the costs of converting and preserving them. There are many ways to generate revenue from the archives by performing targeted advertising. News organizations could also generate revenue from archiving by repackaging and reselling old content that they own. Magazine media publishers have started to realise that they could tap the huge potential their own content holds and unlock a new revenue stream by reusing renowned graphical illustrations from the past to make the current newsletters more impressive. This is also helping them revive the yesteryears' popular comic characters in the present scenario, thereby helping the readers to reminiscence and relive the forgotten past.
- By applying elaborate data mining algorithms and running digitally-intensive jobs, the researchers can mine the archives to analyse content in ways that would have been impossible for humans. The content mining on the news archives has produced several amazing discoveries. Most of these discoveries are especially evident in the fields of humanities and social sciences.
- Journalists, too, are relying on archives more than ever. Archives are not just about (or for) the past, but also the present and the future. Journalists need archives for investigative reporting, fact checking and validation, preserving their own sources and reporting. From an archivist's perspective, journalists need to learn how to write metadata and tag their content – information that will help provide a better use of it in the future.

Technology to Harness Values from News Archives

Researchers are creating new research methodologies to mine the growing amounts of digitized historical newspapers and, hence, it is important to have digital access to the news archives. Many news archives support the researchers, their students and their long-term scholarly needs as more mining research methodologies are integrated into scholarly community. The challenges are great and the opportunities are significant and the news archives will be an important partner in many big-data and data mining researches.

News Archive in the Digital Age

In the digital age, online journalism plays a crucial role and is considered even better than the conventional media. The news and magazine readers now prefer digital medium over the traditional types for many reasons, like multitasking, more news choices, ability to link to related news articles, 24/7 updates and the opportunity to “talk back to the media”. With the ability of the web content to move into a certain event of the past, most of the online news readers choose to click on the links which cover background information, thereby leading them to the archives. The flexibility to access the previous-dated contents anytime with just a search and a click is

considered to be an important value-addition. By utilising the digital news archives, the news readers are able to trace the shift in provided summaries and understand the changes in the discourse presentation.

USE OF INTERNET AS A SOURCE OF NEWS

The revolution brought about by the advent of Internet has given rise to many technological innovations in the journalism and media industry. We can see a huge transformation in the way the news is being disseminated among the masses. This has also opened the floodgates of opportunities for the media societies to reach out to their audience. The Internet, along with other digital transformations, has affected journalism practices to a large extent and opened up great avenues for enhancements in terms of efficiency and effectiveness.

- The influence of internet can be seen in every facet of journalism. From information gathering to news editing, the internet has revolutionized the media industry. Today, the journalists are rarely seen using notepads and pens, as most of their research and note-taking happens on internet-enabled devices. Therefore, most of the logistics used for distribution and communication in the past is getting redundant today.
- The speed and reach of internet connectivity in the remote areas has made information dissemination faster and effective. It has not only improved the journalists' production efficiency and pace, but also shaped up their narratives with new writing techniques and better coverage across variety of platforms. Covering live events and incidents has become way more informal and easier, as compared to the conventional style of journalism. The dissemination of news on the digital channels is in sync with the event taking place live.
- With a vast amount of information at one place, Internet gives innumerable possibilities of enhancing a journalist's work in terms of both quality and scope. Journalists can unleash their creative proficiencies more than ever, by using various services and tools available on web. These tools help them to research the stories, vet that research and finally analyse that research.
- With the digitization, contemporary form of journalism involving core journalism skills can be transcended to better heights with the blend of technical knowledge and the ability to create online media content. Traditional sources are limited by time and/or space and cost. Digital age has made the scope of journalism infinite, as Internet offers unlimited information through various content formats, with a plurality of views being represented from a diverse set of people. Work from the past can be readily linked, and even the content from the past decades hosted in the digital archives can be leveraged (to depict the historical events) and, hence, can be used as citations in the current work.

- Technology has enhanced the processes of recognizing stories that are newsworthy, as this gives an outlook of what is trending across the world. The feeds from Facebook, Twitter and other social networking sites provide a snapshot of events which are happening around the world. The blogs and citizen news sources offer perspectives of the witnesses, the public and from the live location much faster than print, television or any other media.
- Audience control, nonlinearity, storage and retrieval, unlimited space, immediacy, multimedia capability, interactivity and user-generated content are certain other aspects that web has enabled in journalism today.

REVIEW QUESTIONS AND EXERCISES

1. Discuss in detail the main elements of news. Which elements of news do you think should never be missed in news?
2. Real-time and live news has turned journalism into a 24-hour business. Discuss the elements of news with reference to the globalized world.
3. Page 3 reporting has gained much prominence recently. Discuss the reasons behind its growing popularity.
4. “Headlines bear the responsibility to index, summarize and market the news story.” Do you agree?
5. List down the contributions of India radio in spreading the message of socio-economic development in the independent India. Do you think Prasar Bharti is now facing a tough competition from the private FM radio stations?
6. How can a journalist utilize the police station as a source of news? What should be the additional cautionary steps he must take when using anonymous sources in the report.
7. Do news organizations pursue a well-researched definition of what represents as substantive coverage? Do they also take responsibility of how their work is pursued and received?
8. “You can’t be a great reporter if you are not an avid reader.” Do you agree? How does reading help you in growing as a journalist?
9. How is internet used as a source of news? How do journalists ensure credibility while quoting sources from the internet?

10. Discuss the importance of archiving in modern journalism. Is technology making the process of archiving easier? Explain.

FURTHER READING

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