UNIT-II

What is News?

* [News is an unpublished account of human activity, which seeks to interest, inform, or educate the readers](http://www.studylecturenotes.com/journalism-mass-communication/functions-of-journalism-are-to-inform-educate-guide-and-entertain).
* The first requirement of news is that a writing should not have been published anywhere before. It should come to the readers to the first time.
* The second ingredient is human activity. News must relate in one way or the other to the human activity. Human beings must be involved in an event embodied in news.
* The Third important factor is that it should be of some interest to the readers. The interest may be physical or emotional.
* The fourth important pre-requisite is that it should be designed to impart some sort of information to the readers.

Meaning of News

* The information may be in respect of the reader's interest in specific fields.
* The best ingredient is that it should be of some education value for readers.
* The readers ought to be of the progress of the country and making in the specific fields.
* The countrymen have the right to know as to how strangers their country is.
* It is for the readers of the country.
* A news is tomorrows history done up in to-days meal package.
* News is the flow of tides of human aspirations, the ignominy of mankind and the glory of human race.
* It is the best record of the incredible meanness and the magnificent coverage of man.
* The news is current information made available to public about what is going on.
* It enables the people to make up their minds as what to think and how to act.
* News is a truly, concise and accurate report of the event.
* A news is the report of an event and what an event itself.
* News means the record of the event that has taken place in a particular era.
* It is a report in which the action is described narrated, highlighted or recorded.
* News is written in a comprehensive manner.
* There should be one audience or a class of readership.
* To whom the description is to be presented in print or on the air or on T.V. or movie screen.
* News should provoke into recipients or at least some of them to thought or action.

Definitions of News

* Oxford Dictionary defines it as "New information, the report of latest incident".
* According to Gerald W. Johnson, "News is the report of such incidents as in writing them, a first rank journalist feels satisfied".
* According to William F. Brook, "News is in fact a synonym of the unexpected."
* According to William Stead, "Everything which is extra-ordinary and unusual is called news".
* British Journal defines the news as, "any event, idea or opinion that is timely, that interests or affects a large number of people in a community and that is capable of being understood by them".

 20 Categories Of News

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| * Novelty,
 | * Human interest,
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| * Personal impact,
 | * the Under-dog,
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| * Local news,
 | * Mystery,
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| * Money,
 | * Health,
 |
| * Crime,
 | * Science,
 |
| * Sex,
 | * Entertainment,
 |
| * Conflict,
 | * Famous people,
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| * Religion,
 | * Weather,
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| * Disaster and Tragedy.
 | * Food, and
 |
| * Humour,
 | * Minorities".
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**Characteristics of News**

The important characteristics of news are

1. Accuracy
2. Balance
3. Objectivity
4. Concise and Clear
5. Current and freshness

**What are the different types of news?**

**Breaking news**

This is hard news: the stuff that no one expects to happen, that everyone has to

spring into action to cover.

**Basic hard news**

Divided into all kinds of categories, political, business/economic, sports, arts, international, etc. This is more general news, of the kind that we know is going to happen and we can plan around. What makes it “hard” news? It all revolves around very basic facts: who, what, where, why when, etc.

**News features**

A news feature is a kind of story that focuses on a hard-news topic. News featurescombine a featurey writing style with hard-news reporting. Here are a few tips for producing news features.Lifestyle/entertainment articles

**Profiles**

Instead of focusing on an event, the catalyst for the news article is the individual. Someone who is very interesting for some reason: perhaps who has been in the news for some reason. Investigative News

* In-depth article or series of articles, based on extensive reporting over weeks, months of work, by a reporter or a team of reporters, that discloses stuff that has been hidden from public view, ranging from political corruption to other kinds of malfeasance.
* The central idea is that the stories being told involve something that disadvantages or harms ordinary citizens, and that the rest of us would have struggled to find out what was really happening without the access to sources and information that journalists have.
* legal stuff
* international news
* domestic news
* sports coverage
* political news
* what’s happening in your own city or nationally
* what’s going on in the education arena or in finance — fits into one of these broad TYPES of news.

ELEMENTS OF NEWS

1. Proximity
2. Prominence
3. Timeliness
4. Oddity
5. Consequences
6. Conflict
7. Human interest
8. Extreme

**NewsElements**
**Proximity:**

 An event is happening nearby, it will impact readers more than if it were happening somewhere else that doesn't affect them as much – in another state or in another country. Depending on the story, it may as well be the same thing.

* **Prominence:**
 A well-known person, place or event has a stronger news angle than something that the audience isn’t familiar with. A guest speaker visiting your local elementary school to take over story time doesn't resonate with many people ... unless that speaker is Oprah.
* **Timeliness:**
 Current news has more impact than something that happened yesterday or last week. The news media loses interest in past events because there is always fresh news somewhere.
* **Oddity:**
 If something is unusual, shocking or bizarre, the strangeness alone could make it newsworthy.
* Consequence:
 If the impact of an event may directly affect readers, they will want to know about it.
* **Conflict:**
* Readers are always interested in disagreements, arguments and rivalries. If an event has a conflict attached to it, many readers will be interested on that basis alone.
* Let's not forget that it's human nature to choose sides and stand up for that choice.
* Stories that involve conflict include –

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| --- | --- |
| * religion,
 | * wars,
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| * sports,
 | * human rights violations,
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| * business,
 | * politics or even struggles against nature,
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| * trials,
 | * animals or outer space.
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* **Humaninterest:** If a situation draws any sort of emotional reaction, then it might contain the news element of a human-interest story.
* **Extremes/superlatives:**
 Reporters and audiences alike love to hear about the first, the best, the longest, the smallest, the highest. If you can claim one for yourself, do it.

## Best News Sources in Journalism

The major news sources for journalist are Radio T.V. newspapers and magazines, their own correspondents, press, interviews, press conferences, police stations, courts and handouts, press releases and press notes

## ****Radio****

Almost all newspapers in the country monitor news from the major foreign radio networks and publish the information. They also true in to listen to the national broadcast for news.

## ****Television****

Another important source of news the newspapers listen to the news telecast by TV. The news telecast by T.V. is also carry the reputation of evening authentic. Besides supplying the news, the T.V. reports give a pictorial view of an event.

## ****Newspaper and Magazines****

The newspapers and magazines, both in national and international contain good material for publication by the newspapers. Stories are published by a newspaper from interviews published in the magazines.

## ****Correspondents****

The newspaper has their own correspondents based inside and outside the country. The correspondents keep in touch with their respective organization and reports events of their newspapers interest. The newspapers have a subdivision of different fields and reporters. The newspaper major specialized or general correspondents.

## ****Press Interviews****

Interviews are secured to obtain information pertaining to different activities and fields

## ****Press Conferences****

Newspapers give new coverage to the press conferences addressed by various personalities. The press conferences addressed are called or arranged by personalities who want to make some point known to the public

**Police Stations**

One of the major and bests sources of news is police stations. Almost every occurrence, every case and incident is reported in news reporter establish 'links with police stations to secure information.

## ****Hospitals and Courts****

Another big source is the hospitals from where news of cases regarding accidents etc., are known. A person can file a case against another, like the complaint against the police and this information can be had not from the reader out also from attendance in court.

## ****Handouts****

All the documents containing information which are circulated for general information. They handouts may be issued by an organization to convey information to the public at large. The handouts now a days are being issued contain material in respect of activities of the Govt., and government organization.

**Press Note**

It is issued by the Govt. whenever some information in categorical terms or unambiguous terms is to be provided to the general public. They contain information on specific matters in which the Govts. firms stand is to be explained.

## ****Press Releases****

Press Relations contains press releases information pertaining to the activities of different organizations and establishment. The press releases are issued whenever these organizations want to reach the public through the information media. They are issued on behalf of the organization.

## ****Press Statements****

The statement must be issued by a person having some position in some organization or has attained distinction in one or the other. The statement is sent to the newspaper and it is used by them as subject to their interest in it.

News Agency

 A news agency is an organization that gathers news reports and sells them to subscribing news organizations, such as newspapers, magazines and radio and television broadcasters. A news agency may also be referred to as a wire service, newswire, or news service.

Structure Of News Agency

Generally, whether in a news agency, television or radio station, newspaper or magazine, the structureis similar and a typical day is identical in content. There are several departments in every media organization - administration, engineering, commercial/advertising, editorial.



The news agency gathers news and news material with the purpose of presenting facts and distributes this to a group of news enterprises. Today, India has four main news agencies.

Press Trust of India (PTI): This is the biggest news agency in India. More than 200 newspapers in India subscribe to PTI service, besides AIR, Doordarshan, Central and State Governments, commercial establishments, universities and public institutions.

It has foreign correspondents in UK, USA, Moscow, Colombo and other world capitals. It has a vast teleprinter network, and employs many journalists.

# List of Important News Agencies

 **1. Australian Associated Press –**Australia

**2. Xinhua –**China

**3. MENA –**Egypt

**4. Agence France-Presse (AFP) –**France (AFP is the oldest news agency of the world.)

**5. Associated Press of Pakistan (APP) –**Pakistan

**6. Pakistan Press International (PPI) –** Pakistan

**7. Ma’an News Agency –**Palestinian

**8. WAFA –** Palestinian

**9. Information Telegraph Agency of Russia (ITAR TASS) –**Russia

**10. Interfax –**Russia

**11. RIA Novosti –**Russia

**12. Press Trust of India (PTI) –** India

**13. Indo-Asian News Service (IANS) –** India

**14. Asian News International (ANI) –**India

**15. Samachar Bharti –**India

**16. United News Of India –** India

**17. Hindusthan Samachar –** India

**18. CNI (Country News & Information) –**India

**19. Express Media Service –** India

**20. Antara –**Indonesia

**21. IRNA –**Iran

**22. Mehr News Agency –**Iran

**23. Jiji Press –**Japan

**24. Kyodo News –**Japan

**25. Bernama –**Malaysia

**26. Notimex –**Mexico

**27. Reuters –**United Kingdom

**28. Press Association –**United Kingdom

**29. Associated Press –**United States

**30. United Press International –** United States

**31. Saba News Agency –**Yemen

**32. Belga –**Belgium

**33. Agenzia Fedis –**Vatican City

**34. Taanjug –**Serbia

**35. Middle East news agency –**Egypt

# News agency

### Introduction

 News agency, local, national, international, or technical organization that gathers and distributes news, usually for newspapers, periodicals, and broadcasters.

# News Transmission

* From 1915 until the 1940s, news agencies in the United States transmitted most copy over telephone wires to teletypewriters in newspaper offices.
* The late 1940s, however, brought the introduction of Teletypesetter machines, which allowed the stories from the agencies, in the form of perforated paper tape, to be fed into typesetting, or linotype, machines, without the use of human operators.
* In using Teletypesetters to save labor, publishers ceded to the agencies some of their editing prerogative, thereby standardizing usage and writing style in newspaper stories.
* Newspapers moved from linotype to photocomposition in the late 1960s to 1970s. Information is now transmitted by satellite service or the Internet, and newspapers reconstruct the information in their own format.
* Most news agencies also offer their clients photographs, news analyses, and special features; for radio and television stations they transmit news-broadcast scripts, video, and programming. Since the advent of computer technology, many news services have become available on line, and their products are also available for mobile phones and other devices.

# Government Agencies

* Government ownership of news agencies stems from the early 1900s.
* In 1904 the St. Petersburg (later Petrograd) Telegraph Agency was founded by the Russian government. In 1918, Soviet Russia founded Rosta, the Russian Telegraph Agency, by merging the telegraph agency with the government press bureau, and in 1925 Rosta became TASS, the Telegraph Agency of the Soviet Union.
* Renamed the Information Telegraph Agency of Russia in 1992 and known as ITAR-TASS, it became the official news service of Russia. Since 2014, when it was renamed Russian News Agency TASS, it has been known as TASS. In 1915, Germany established a service called Transocean to broadcast war propaganda.
* The New China News Agency (Xinhua), founded in 1931 as the Red China News Agency, maintains official news and financial service wires, publishes dozens of newspapers and magazines, has its own advertising and public relations firms, and runs a school of journalism.
* Since 1990 independent news agencies have appeared in Eastern Europe, including Interfax in Russia and A. M. Pres in Romania.

**Ownership**

* News agencies are often owned by commercial groups, governments or other entities.
* Commercial news agencies can be corporations that sell news to major publishing and TV networks while others work closely with large media companies.
* They obtain their news centrally and spread local stories that other media outlets may choose to redistribute.
* National governments can also own news agencies. Because they are state entities, they receive funding from the public. They use information from other news agencies as well.

# News Agency Journalists

* One of the most interesting journalistic jobs that a person can have is working at a news agency.
* News agency journalists write and research stories for their employers.
* In addition to politics and news, they report on arts, culture, business and science.
* Aside from that, they cover local and national events, human interest and entertainment stories.

Their typical work activities include the following:

•    Building contacts to maintain a flow of news
•    Investigating and seeking out stories through press releases, other media and contacts

•    Reacting to breaking news stories
•    Working closely with editors, photographers and the news team
•    Creating news content for their news agency website

* A lot of news agency journalist start at the bottom.
* After a few years as a general reporter, they can move on to become a chief, senior reporter or specialist writer of some kind.
* Other career options include working on the news layout and headlines as a sub-editor.
* It may also be possible for people to move overseas as a news correspondent where knowledge of the culture and language is essential.
* Career development depends on initiative and performance.

Top of Form



Bottom of Form