

TELEVISION NEWS REPORTING AND ANCHORING
(BAJMC-208)
Unit – 3
TV News Reporting
by
Mr. Pushpendra Sachan
(Assistant Professor, BVICAM, New Delhi)
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Unit 3 - Chapter 1

**Television News Reporter:
Techniques and Styles**

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REPORTING: AN OVERVIEW

- Reporting involves researching and presenting information newspapers and other mass media.
- Reporters gather their information in a variety of ways, including tips, press releases, and witnessing an event.
- They perform research through interviews, public records, and other sources.
- Most reporters are assigned an area to focus on, called a beat or patch.
- Reporters gather and analyze facts about current events through interviews, investigations, or observations and write news stories describing the events, background, meaning, and effects.
- They are given assignments such as disasters, crime, and human interest.

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REPORTING: AN OVERVIEW

- They take notes (or sometimes use a tape recorder) while covering a story.
- They check reference materials such as books, news files, and public records including criminal and civil court files for additional relevant facts.
- Basic tasks of reporters involve viewing events objectively, reporting them accurately, and explaining their significance.
- Depending on the nature of job, reporting could be classified into three groups: Event reporting, Interpretative reporting, and Investigative reporting.
- On the basis of subjects covered reporting can be classified as follows: Political reporting, Economic reporting, Social reporting, Parliamentary reporting, Business reporting, Development reporting, Crime reporting etc.

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REPORTING: AN OVERVIEW

- Check, check and double-check all your facts.
- Try not to make mistakes when transcribing an interview, copying data from official records or describing something you've seen.
- Everyone makes a mistake at some point, but that does not excuse carelessness.



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REPORTING: AN OVERVIEW

REPORTING PRACTICES:

- The three traditional methods for gathering information for a news story are through interviews, observation and document searches.
- Interviewing means finding out what is happening? Find people who know and talk to them.
- The best sources are folks who were or are directly involved in the incident or subject that you're covering.
- If you are unsure of your ability to take accurate notes, record the interview.
- Start by getting the source's name, and its spelling, as well as his or her official title, if it is relevant to the story.
- Ask questions that cannot be answered with a 'yes' or a 'no.' Instead, ask people to describe the incident or situation.

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REPORTING: AN OVERVIEW

- Observation involves getting relevant information first hand. Your five senses can provide the details.
- What do you see? Hear? Smell? Feel? Drop those details into your story to provide your reader a better perspective about what you are reporting.
- Looking through documents is another way of finding relevant information.
- Reporters can find thousands of stories in public documents.
- Government databases on crime, school test scores, population statistics, accident reports, environmental safety and more can keep a motivated writer busy for years.
- Documents also provide a great way to fact-check statements made by an interview subject.

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REPORTING: AN OVERVIEW

Finding Stories

- Beat reporting
- Reading the news
- Reading bulletin boards, virtual and real
- Attending events and meetings
- Press conferences
- Monitoring groups and issues via the Internet

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REPORTER

- Reporters and correspondents, as you are aware, are the backbone of any Newspaper or a television news channel.
- They are literally the face of the channel or the newspaper.
- In fact, today news has become so news person or 'reporter centric' that news channels and news papers market their brands in the names of their reporters.
- News gathering requires certain acumen and as they say- 'a nose for news'.
- Reporters are usually groomed into specialized areas of news, which has resulted into what news organizations call the 'beat system' categorized into national, political, metro/ city, business, sports, legal, science and environment, education, health, and entertainment desks.

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REPORTER

6 IMPORTANT BEATS IN JO


- Political reporting
- Food reporting
- Education report
- Health reporting
- Sports reporting
- Entertainment re

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REPORTER


- Reporters write stories, report events and happenings in and around the society.
- They provide the core of news stories that are published daily in our commercial newspapers or broadcast in the electronic media.
- As there is no substitute for good reporting, so also there is no substitute for good reporters.
- A good reporter is a great asset for his/her media organisation.
- He/she is the ear and the eye of his/her medium.
- It is what he/she reports that the audience will know about.
- The reporter touches lives with his report.

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 **QUALITIES OF A NEWS REPORTER**


- S/he must have a mastery of the written or spoken language of the medium of expression.
- This will enable him/her to interact easily with news sources, eyewitnesses or even the victims of events.
- S/he must have a nose for news This means the reporter or journalist must be curious about getting news from newsy or stale situations.
- A good reporter must have a natural instinct for news and should be able to identify news from seemingly events that may not be considered newsworthy by everyone else.
- S/he must be current and keep abreast of events and happenings.
- In the media industry, yesterday's news is stale and no more needed.

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 **QUALITIES OF A NEWS REPORTER**

- To remain relevant in the industry, therefore, the reporter must keep abreast of happenings in and around him/her.
- A good reporter must be fair, accurate and objective in his news writing and reporting job.
- Fairness, accuracy and objectivity are news virtues, which the profession thrives on.
- Any attempt to compromise any of these values makes a mess of the reputation and credibility of the industry.
- These qualities of a reporter must be jealously guarded.
- A good reporter must be creative, Creativity makes the reporter see another unique story from an already published report.
- Without creativity, the reporter will remain dry, uninspiring and boring to his readers and even his sources.

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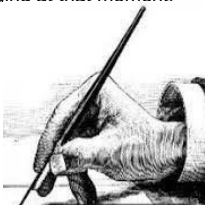
 **QUALITIES OF A NEWS REPORTER**

- S/he must also have the ability to dress well, A common idiom says how you dress is how you are addressed and I add that it also betrays your address.
- A good reporter must know how to dress for the occasion otherwise he/she will be lost in the crowd or misrepresented.
- Dressing well is not necessarily dressing expensively.
- It only means having the right kind of dress for each occasion or situation.
- A good reporter must have perseverance, Perseverance is having the staying power and refusing to give up even when the situation calls for giving up.
- A good reporter must have the ability to stay longer and under stress or pressure.

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QUALITIES OF A NEWS REPORTER

- A good reporter must be a "good mixer"
- There is no room for the reserved kind of reporter who cannot easily get into a discussion with a potential news source.
- A good reporter should be able to blend easily with all kinds of persons especially when such persons are primary to getting the news he/she is pursuing at that moment.



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QUALITIES OF A NEWS REPORTER

NEWS WRITING AND REPORTING

- A good reporter must have the ability to embark on creative risk and courage especially in reporting coups, wars, conflicts, crime, disaster etc.
- S/he must have the ability to ferret out news through the process of monitoring people and events.
- S/he must also possess good observatory skills and have an eye for details: Poorly trained reporters look without seeing.
- The good reporter is able to see leads and news worthy situations by merely observing people and situations.
- Whenever the good reporter looks, he/she sees. He/she is also able to take in a lot of details by mere observation.

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QUALITIES OF A NEWS REPORTER

- S/he must be a good listener and must have an unusual patience.
- The poorly trained reporters are only interested in hearing their voices in an interview situation.
- However, a good reporter is only interested in hearing the news source talk.
- Listening becomes a vital quality a reporter must possess in order to succeed.
- S/he should also possess enough idealism to inspire indignant prose but not too much as to obstruct detached professionalism.
- A good and modern reporter must be multi-skilled, S/he should be equipped with an array of skills to meet the demands of diverse media users.

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REPORTING FOR TV NEWS

IT'S ABOUT PEOPLE :

- News stories are all about how people are affected.
- In your sports story, you might spend some time focusing on one or more individuals, or on how the team morale is doing, or how the supporters are feeling.

HAVE AN ANGLE :

- Most stories can be presented using a particular angle or "slant".
- This is a standard technique and isn't necessarily bad - it can help make the purpose of the story clear and give it focus.

Examples of angles you could use for your sports story:

- "Team Tackles National Competition"
- "Big Ask for First-Year Coach"
- "Local Team in Need of Funds"

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REPORTING FOR TV NEWS

KEEP IT OBJECTIVE :

- You are completely impartial. If there is more than one side to the story, cover them all.
- Don't use "I" and "me" unless you are quoting someone

QUOTE PEOPLE :

- For example: "We're really excited about this competition," says coach Greg Chappell, "It's the highest target we've ever set ourselves".
- Such quotes add credibility to the news stories.

DON'T GET FLOWERY :

- Keep your sentences and paragraphs short. Don't use lots of heavily descriptive language.
- When you've finished, read the entire story. And try to remove any words, which aren't completely necessary.

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REPORTING FOR TV NEWS

OBJECTIVITY :

- News organizations are often expected to practice objectivity.
- Reporters try to cover all sides of an issue without bias, as compared to commentators or analysts, who provide opinion or personal point-of-view.

NEWSWORTHINESS :

- To be considered newsworthy, an event usually must have broad interest in one or more news values:

- Effect (how many people were, are or will be affected?)
- Timeliness (did the event occur very recently?)
- Revelation (is there significant new information, previously unknown?)

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REPORTING FOR TV NEWS

- Television uses both audio and video to communicate the message.
- It is important that the words and pictures match and that they don't give different messages.
- It is similar to radio news reporting, added with video.
- Like radio news, television viewer has no control over the pace of reporting.
- They cannot go back to the story to see or listen it again.
- As said by former CBS (U.S. TV network) News editor Ed Bliss, "The words are spoken and, once spoken, are irretrievable".
- Lack of editing, in comparison to print media, demands short, sharp, succinct language of a more conversational tone in television news reporting. The format for the story always may not be

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REPORTING FOR TV NEWS

- Inverted pyramid style, important facts are reported in the first paragraph.
- It ends decisively and do not trail off as do print news stories.
- Like Radio, the most of the viewers watch the news till its end.
- The average television news story is one minute and 30 seconds long.
- Read at a pace of 180 words per minute these lengths equate to 90 and 270 words respectively for radio and television news stories.

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REPORTING FOR TV NEWS

- A television report begins with a general, simple sentence signaling the beginning of a story.
- It consists of reporter's narration or voice over and video, which may include graphics, either static or animated.
- Each story has a lead or intro, which captures the essence of the broadcast item to follow.
- The lead contains important information the viewers will need in order to understand the news item to follow.
- It can come in various shapes and formats depending on the context and content of the news item.
- A lead-in can be very news oriented, limiting itself to facts. But if the broadcast item to follow is more conversational or casual then the lead-in can be more creative.

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REPORTING FOR TV NEWS

- The reporting follows the basic storytelling principles.
- The lead may not always include 5 Ws and 1H as it would make it too long and too hard to follow.
- The two or three most significant points may be selected and used in the lead.
- Rest can follow the lead.
- Sentences in a TV news story should contain just one idea and avoid multiple clauses and internal clauses to make easier for the anchor to read and for the viewer to understand.
- Shorter sentence are used so it can be read aloud without running out of breath.
- Reporters for radio and television must be attuned to the sound of the words they use.

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REPORTING FOR TV NEWS

- It is also important to spell correctly for TV news coverage.
- Misspellings may result in stumbles or mispronunciations on the air.
- The writing is more conversational than that in print.
- It is written in the way the audience speak.
- To maintain a conversational tone, TV news reports don't need to use complete names and titles in news stories.
- Generally speaking, middle initials are not used on the air unless the initial is an essential part of the name.
- Attribution can come first. Immediacy is a key feature of television news.
- The bites used in television reporting are equivalent to the quotes used by newspaper reporters.


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REPORTING FOR TV NEWS

- This must be carefully selected. It should be clear enough to understand.
- In addition to sound bites, stories on television can include 'natural' or 'wild' sound, which is captured while reporting a story.
- Using this sound in telling the story allows listeners or viewers to experience a place or situation for them, instead of the reporter telling them about it.




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 **REPORTING FOR TV NEWS**


- Video is an essential part of television news reporting.
- It is combined with words to make the story powerful.
- The visuals tell the 'what' of the story, whereas the words tell the 'why'.
- It is said that 'seeing may be believing but it isn't understanding'.
- The writing should be synchronized with the video.
- It is found that viewers understand and remember stories much better when the words and video match.
- When the video and words do not match, they surely fight each other for the viewer's attention, making it difficult for the viewer to understand the story.
- Also matching the video and word does not mean that reporters should simply describe what the viewer can see.

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 **REPORTING FOR TV NEWS**


- Instead, the audio track should offer information that adds context and meaning to the picture.
- Usually, news for television is written after viewing the unedited video tape.
- This helps in logically arranging words and visuals.
- All of the fresh information is given in the words, but it is the pictures that carry the impact for the viewers.

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 **Unit 3 - Chapter 2**

**Different Types of Reporting:
Objective, Investigative,
Interpretative, Reporting Beats**

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Beat Reporting

POLITICAL REPORTING

- An astute intelligence, instinctive perception of ground realities, good judgment of people, and a strong historic sense would make a good political reporter.
- Since politics is the main focus of newspapers, too many new entrants would like to be political reporters hoping that it would be a ladder to the coveted office of the editor.
- Politics, undoubtedly, is a game for power, a game for supremacy, a game for personal aggrandizement, always played in the name of the people for evoking national greatness.
- An overwhelming majority of politicians are there because they were misfits everywhere else and are driven by a desire to make up for their past failures and frustrations.


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Beat Reporting

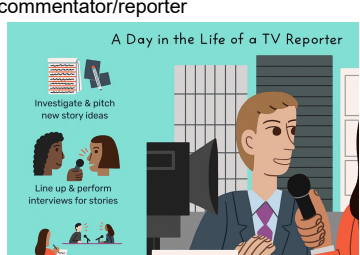
- Political commentators and reporters should never glorify politicians but truthfully present their achievements and failures.
- Programmes of political parties should be critically evaluated and their flaws commented upon, so that the people are not carried away by their rhetoric or patriotic postures.
- The performance of governments need constant review and herein is the wisdom and maturity of the political commentator or reporter set on a national spectacle.
- A lot of things happen behind the scene: horse-trading, dinner diplomacy, lobbying, image-building, snake-charming and hatching conspiracies.
- Nothing much is visible to the outside world but the tip of an iceberg.

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Beat Reporting

- The challenge of political reporting is in unmasking the behind-the-scene operations, which has a high curiosity and readership value.
- Connections and inside sources are the strength of a political commentator/reporter



A Day in the Life of a TV Reporter

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Beat Reporting

BUSINESS & COMMERCE REPORTING:

- The focus of Business reporting is the state of business, depending on the country's economic climate.
- The stock market, capital market, the wholesale and consumer price indices, metals and gold prices, industrial and agricultural production, consumer behavior, inflation, money supply, foreign and Indian investments, unemployment, wages and labor disaffection, all are areas of interest to the Business Reporter.
- The economy operates in a cycle of expansion and contraction known as boom and bust.
- The markets hit a low during bust, characterized by low demand, piling up of goods product (inventories) and at worst people are thrown out of employment.


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Beat Reporting

- At boom, the demand picks up, entrepreneurs invest, employment is generated, there is more cash flow and happier times return as the economy operates at its peak efficiency.
- After a few years, the economy goes back to bust to repeat its business cycle.
- The best indicator of the country's economy is the stock market represented by Bulls and Bears, the former denoting buoyancy and the latter low economic activity.
- Low unemployment speaks of the ill health of the economy and the need for optimum level of investment.

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Beat Reporting

- The developing nations, called the Third World, need massive investments to generate employment, and they also need the latest technology to catch up with the developed world.
- Both investment and technology are prohibitively expensive and many Asian countries find a short cut to speedy development through foreign investment, especially in infrastructure and hi-tech areas..

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Beat Reporting

SPORTS REPORTING:

- Sports writing and reporting demands, in the first place, an exceptional interest in the field of sports and a good writing style.
- Sports reporters are conversant with the rules of the game and have good relations with players and coaches alike.
- They are also knowledgeable about the lives of top players to dish out interesting anecdotes in sports features.
- Sports reporters write to appeal to a class of readers who eat, drink and sleep sports.
- Sports writing is as competitive as the game itself.
- Your focus is always on the theatre of action on the playing fields.
- Like all reporters, the sports reporter too works under pressure, but there is too much action in succession for him to recapitulate that it makes his job uniquely challenging.

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Beat Reporting

- To become a successful sports journalist, you should keep a sports diary.
- Renowned sports journalists have the habit of jotting down every idea or scrap of information, which they later skillfully weave into their reports and columns.

HOW TO WRITE SPORTS NEWS :

- Before your start, know the landmarks in the history of the game, its rules and terminology and top ranking players and their achievements.
- Sports news could be as wide-ranging as athletics, swimming, gymnastics, weight lifting, wrestling or the popular national and international games.
- The prospects of players and team as well as a postmortem of the contest are essential ingredients of good sports reporting.

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Beat Reporting

- Studying the background material helps assess strong and weak
Specialize in Your Area
- One must know something about every sport, at least the salient features, and specialize in one or two disciplines, say a combination of any of the following, cricket, hockey, football, tennis, badminton, table tennis, athletics, diving, gymnastics or swimming.
- Your interest should govern your choice.
- Areas of players and team, and state in simple terms the technicalities of the game.

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Beat Reporting

PARLIAMENTARY OR LEGISLATURE REPORTING:

- In a parliamentary democracy, parliament reporting assumes supreme significance for reasons not difficult to enumerate.
- The Government announces all the major policy decision in Parliament.
- Political news emanates form in and around the House in session and the relative strength of political parties is tested on the floor of the House.
- Legislature reporting focuses on the day-to-day proceedings of Parliament as well as state legislature (Vidhan Sabha and Vidhan Parishad).
- Normally, seasoned special Correspondents are assigned to cover parliamentary proceedings, to ensure accuracy and maturity in reporting.

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Beat Reporting

- Legislature reporting often involves taking copious notes of speeches made by ministers and members of the legislature, for which knowledge of shorthand is an advantage.
- Parliamentary Correspondents should know the rules and procedures, which are, by and large, the same for parliament and state legislatures.
- He should know the rights and privileges and immunities and amenities of the members of Parliament.

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Beat Reporting

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY REPORTING:

- Science journalism is an relatively new branch of journalism, which uses the art of reporting to convey information about science topics to a public forum.
- The communication of scientific knowledge through mass media requires a special relationship between the world of science and news media, which is still just beginning to form Know your Facts.
- Half-truths, bluffs and blisters are not part of science reporting which is based on verifiable technological facts.
- Verify your facts from other sources, reference books and journals before you report.
- Credibility and clarity are the catchwords in science reporting. Novices to the field of science reporting are advised to prepare a glossary of technical terms and their equivalent in common man's parlance so that the story could be better explained.

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Beat Reporting

- Befriend the leading scientists and engineers of your town and ask them about the latest developments in their fields Inventions, applications and research.
- Attend seminars and conferences regularly and write interpretative reports for the knowledge-hungry readers.

Investigative reporting

- Investigation reporting is exposing and reporting corruption.
- It calls for exceptional courage, a sense of justice and a commitment to the higher values of life.
- All news stories require some kind of investigation by the reporter; but investigative journalists dig hard and deep into the realm of the powers that be, which in itself is a dangerous enterprise.

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Beat Reporting

Legal reporting

- The dramatic success of the public interest litigations has captured media attention, and judiciary today gets better coverage than ever before.
- Even so, it is the Supreme Court, the High Courts and Criminal Courts that get media attention while Civil Courts are seldom covered.
- Court reporting involves diligent checking of records.
- It is a mistaken idea that the judgewho presides a trial could be a source.
- Nevertheless, the reporter should introduce himself to the judge.
- He should also have good contacts with the lawyers working on either side of the case.
- For a case that attracts much public attention reporters may be under pressure from rival lawyers for a more favorable coverage.

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Beat Reporting

- But fairness is what good reporting is all about.
- When assigned to cover a major trial, the first thing a reporter should make sure of is a seat in the courtroom and adequate communication links with his/her newspaper or media office.
- For mid-day tabloids the stories may have to be filed even while the court proceedings are on.

LEGAL TERMS : Some basic knowledge of the most frequently used legal terms is a must.

A Day In The Life Of A Court Reporter

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Beat Reporting

EVENT REPORTING:

- It is also called beat reporting and is the most common kind of reporting.
- Here reporters are placed at the most strategic-news-breaking points like hospitals, courtrooms, police headquarters, airports, railway stations, universities, government and corporate offices, and health and recreation centers, etc.
- Unlike editorial writing, reporting is impersonal.
- A reporter is essentially an honest storyteller, who tries to rise above his prejudices and subjectivity.
- He is fair and impartial and presents all aspects of the story.
- Complete objectivity may be a mere ideal since human beings are not robots; but working objectivity is certainly possible.

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Beat Reporting

INTERPRETATIVE REPORTING:

- Interpretative reporting puts news in perspective to bring out its significance.
- It is a demanding discipline calling for thorough knowledge of the subject and proficiency in reporting.
- The Interpretative reporter gives the reader the background of an event and explains the possible consequences.
- Besides his own knowledge and research, he often relies on the opinion authorities on the subject.
- Interpretative reporter must be well read-his reading of history, economics, sociology, political science and other academic subjects equips him to be an intelligent interpretative reporter, aware that a news item is not an isolated incident, but a inevitable link to a chain of events.

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Beat Reporting


INVESTIGATIVE REPORTING:

- Investigative reporting is exposing and reporting corruption.
- It calls for exceptional courage, a sense of justice and a commitment to the higher values of life.
- All news stories require some kind of investigation by the reporter; but investigative journalists dig hard and deep into the realm of the powers that be, which in itself is a dangerous enterprise.
- They dig weeks and months to get one story, but that one story gets national attention because it tells how the government bungles, how ministers squander funds, promote nepotism, conspire and deny promotions to the meritorious, and, above all, suppress facts.
- Power attracts a lot of vested interests and even honest people; surrounded by the corrupt, act in less worthy manner.

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Beat Reporting

- The best kind of Investigative reporting is that which keeps the public interest in mind.
- Nevertheless, without the support of the judiciary, the executive or the legislature, the investigative reporter cannot bring his reports to logical ends.



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Unit 3 - Chapter 3

**Essentials of Field Reporting:
Live/recorded Phone-in, Piece to
Camera, Walk through**

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LIVE REPORTING

- The word 'live' refers to the broadcast of an event which takes place as the event happens.
- Thus, for example, if a political rally is taking place and a reporter is present at the location of the rally, then he or she can report the event and its developments as they take place.
- The audience gets to witness images and hear the sounds of the location almost as if they were present there themselves.
- The process of live reporting is not neatly divided into steps but is more of a coordinated process in which several things take place simultaneously.
- The reporter is present at the location, and is accompanied by a vehicle called an OB Van, which is short for Outdoor Broadcast Van.

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LIVE REPORTING

- The OB Van is crucial to linking the reporter to his news organization. It consists of a technically equipped van to which a camera and microphone are connected.
- The reporter observes and explains the events to the camera as they happen and the OB Van relays these images by means of wireless transmission to a satellite, which then relays them to the news organization.
- Sometimes, there may be several reporters present at different locations simultaneously, and each of them may be sending back images and sounds of their locations to the news organization at the same time.
- Thus, there are inputs coming to the news organization from several sources simultaneously.
- All of these signals reach a technical facility in the news organization called the PCR, which means Production Control Room.

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LIVE REPORTING

- Reporting live from a mobile unit has always been routine for a radio reporter.
- Immediacy has been radio's big advantage. Since the early days of radio, people have been accustomed to getting the first news of an important story from that medium.
- Often, the news has come from a radio reporter at the scene.
- Some reporters have an amazing ability to memorize scripts.
- For most reporters, however, memorizing one minute of copy presents a problem.
- Because all TV reporters are asked to do live reports, they must either develop the ability to memorize their material or use some tricks to help them.
- Most stations and networks have no problem with reporters glancing down at their notes during live reports, particularly during a breaking story.

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LIVE REPORTING


- Live reporting in journalism usually involves television journalism or live-streaming on the internet.
- This type of journalism occurs when a reporter reports the news as it is happening.
- Live reporting can be understood as the reporting that the students do at school, college events to enhance their report writing of the event.
- Report writing is a formal style of writing that focuses on a certain topic in depth.
- A report's tone is usually official. live reporting or otherwise on-the-spot reporting is a sub-genre of TV journalism, but it is characterized by liveness and immediacy.
- They also create an atmosphere of excitement by rising in tone patterns, but later on either resort to level routine delivery or attempt to project a certain attitude through a falling tone.

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LIVE REPORTING

Live Reporting has become increasingly important to small and large businesses alike, and if set up appropriately, can provide the following benefits:

- Increased Communication
- Increased Productivity
- Increased Accuracy
- Increased Timeliness
- Increased Information



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LIVE REPORTING


How do start live reporting news?
Start With a Good Lead

- Tell the audience what the story is about and why it's important.
- If it's a hard news story, which is breaking or up-to-the-minute news, then include as many facts as you can in the lead.
- Focus on one main idea in your lead.
- Avoid jargon if you can.


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Phone in

- In this age of technological development, phone-in is the most important format.
- This is called interactive programming where the listener and the presenter talk to each other. Their talk goes on air instantly.
- Background research is essential to ensure that a story is not repeated.
- In television footage is crucial to a successful story as it determines if the story will be covered and how much time is given.



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 **Piece to camera**

- A piece to camera is the television and film term used for when a presenter or a character speaks directly to the viewing audience through the camera.
- It is most common when a news or television show presenter is reporting or explaining items to the viewing audience.
- Indeed, news programs usually take the form of a combination of both interviews and pieces to camera.

There are three type of "Piece to Camera" –

1. Opening PTC - When presenter opens-up the news and introduce himself/ herself to the audience.
2. Bridge PTC - Information that presenter gives to bridge the gap between empty space.
3. Conclusive or Closing PTC - Ending of news where the presenter acknowledge itself and the cameraman, place and the news channel.


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 **Piece to camera**

Importance and Use

- A piece to camera is a very important part of news package.
- So it is essential to look and sound interested and engaged with the story.
- Put thought into your stand up. You can't change the shot in the edit suite.
- So, if you are experimenting with something different, shoot a standard PTC as a safety net.
- Record more than one PTC if you have time. It will give you more options in the edit.

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 **Piece to camera**

- The Piece to Camera, also known as PTC, is any part of a news report, whether packaged or live, in which the reporter speaks directly to the camera while on the location of the story.
- The following points need to be kept in mind for delivering an effective PTC.
- Position camera on the tripod and ensure the lens is level with your eyes.
- Do a white balance Zoom out as far as you can go - this is an easy lens angle to find and will work best with non graduated lens.
- If you have a more professional camera and lens you'll have to experiment with angles.

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Piece to camera


- The wide lens will ensure focus isn't so critical and will make sure the viewer can see some of the background.
- Frame the background Tilt the camera down slightly from the horizontal - this will stop you having acres of space above your head, which will make you look short.
- Switch to Auto exposure and auto sound levels Start recording Take 2 steps back from the camera and place a marker by your feet a battery or notebook will do.
- Stand in the shot for a few seconds.
- Review the tape to make sure your framing is correct.
- Focus on the marker and reframe shot.
- Lock the tripod head so that the camera doesn't tilt up or down while recording.

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Voice-over

Voice-over

- The voice of a journalist not present in the actual scene, explaining the situation while the audience watches visual material.
- A voice-over is recorded in a studio and includes information that makes the full story clearer for the viewer.
- A voice-over can also include details that you're not able to show visually or aren't covered in the interviewees' answers.



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Voice-over

Graphics (charts, tables, graphs) and archive material (old photos and videos):

- Often it's much easier for the audience to see the data than to just hear about it.
- A graph allows you to show things like the change in value of money and raw materials over time.
- Archive material is very important for stories about the past. It can also help to compare a previous situation with the present one.


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Walk Through

write like you talk, not like you write.

- To communicate information it must speak in simple language most viewers would understand.
- The following rules must be remembered in writing the news for television.

Clarity: The first rule of TV news is that the story must be clear at once.



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Unit 3 - Chapter 4

Guidelines and Challenges for a TV Reporter


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CHALLENGES

Dangerous

- Journalism can sometimes be a dangerous career.
- Some journalists visit unstable areas to collect stories or report on a developing situation.
- Entering these areas can sometimes expose journalists to dangerous or compromising situations.
- They may have to travel to unknown locations alone and report on stories as they're happening, putting them in the center of violent or scary circumstances.

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CHALLENGES


Competition

- Journalism can be a competitive field, and finding the right opportunity can take patience and commitment.
- Many journalists spend their first few professional years working as freelance writers, copywriters, or staff writers for small publishers or local papers.

Demanding

- Another potential disadvantage of working as a journalist is that the job can sometimes be demanding.
- Editors and supervisors sometimes place strict deadlines on pieces, requiring journalists to complete a story quickly.
- The travel can also keep journalists away from home for long periods of time, and sometimes journalists feel pressured to come up with new and exciting stories continuously.

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CHALLENGES

Exposed

- A finally potential con of the position is the exposure that often accompanies it.
- While exposure can be a good thing for journalists wanting to boost their reputations as serious journalists, it can also make them targets for those who disagree with their ideas.
- If a journalist writes a controversial piece, they might receive unflattering feedback or other journalists might write criticisms about their published works.
- Publishing a piece means the journalists attach their name to the story

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THANKYOU

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