



**AdusumilliGopalakrishnaiah & Sugarcane Growers
Siddhartha Degree College of Arts and Science**

Autonomous College :: Aided College of Govt. of AP

NAAC 'A' Grade College

Vuyyuru, Krishna (Dt.), Andhra Pradesh-521165

CERTIFICATE COURSE

TITLE: Journalism

CC CODE: JOU003

On 04-09-2019 to 20-10-2019

Duration of the Course: 30DAYS

Organized By

Department of Telugu



A.G. & S.G. Siddhartha Degree College of Arts & Science

Vuyyuru-521165, Krishna District, Andhra Pradesh

(Managed by: Siddhartha Academy of General & Technical Education, Vijayawada-10)

An Autonomous College in the Jurisdiction of Krishna University

Accredited by NAAC with "A" Grade



DEPARTMENT OF Telugu

Certificate Course

Title: Journalism

Name of the Lecturer : M. L. S. Kumari

Class : B.A/B.Com/B.Sc.

Duration of the Course : 30 days

VAC Code : JOU003

A.G. & S.G. Siddhartha Degree College of Arts & Science

Vuyyuru-521165, Krishna District, Andhra Pradesh

CERTIFICATE COURSE

Title: Journalism

Date From: 04-09-2019 to 20-10-2019

Content	Module No.
Journalism: Meaning, Definition, Nature, Scope	I
Principles and significance, Functions of Journalism, kinds of journalism	II
History of Indian Journalism: JA Hickey, Raja Rammohum Roy, M.K. Gandhi.	III
Magazine Journalism, Scope, trends and challenges.	IV

Module - I

Journalism Meaning:

Journalism refers to the profession or activity of collecting, verifying, synthesizing, and presenting information and news to the public through various media platforms, such as newspapers, magazines, television, radio, websites, and social media. It involves the process of researching, investigating, and reporting on current events, issues, and topics of interest to inform, educate, and engage the audience.

Journalists play a crucial role in society by providing accurate and timely information, holding governments, institutions, and individuals accountable, and facilitating public discourse and understanding. Ethical journalism involves adhering to principles such as objectivity, accuracy, fairness, and transparency while reporting and presenting information.

Journalists use various forms of media, including written articles, photographs, videos, podcasts, and more, to convey news and stories. They often work under tight deadlines and in diverse environments, covering a wide range of subjects such as politics, economics, science, culture, sports, and human interest stories.

Overall, journalism plays a vital role in shaping public opinion, fostering an informed citizenry, and contributing to the democratic process by providing the information needed for people to make informed decisions and engage in meaningful discussions about the world around them.

Journalism Definition

Journalism is the profession or practice of gathering, verifying, and presenting information, news, and stories to the public through various media outlets, such as newspapers, magazines, television, radio, and digital platforms. It involves the collection of facts, data, and firsthand accounts to create informative and engaging content that informs, educates, and engages the audience about current events, issues, and topics of interest. Journalists play a critical role in providing accurate and timely information, promoting transparency, and facilitating public discourse. Ethical journalism adheres to principles of accuracy, fairness, objectivity, and integrity in the process of reporting and sharing information.

Journalism Nature

The nature of journalism encompasses various aspects that define the profession and its role in society. Here are some key dimensions of journalism's nature:

Information Gathering: Journalism involves the collection of facts, data, and information from multiple sources, including interviews, research, and investigations. Journalists seek to gather accurate and relevant information to present a comprehensive and unbiased view of events and issues.

Verification and Accuracy: Journalists are responsible for verifying the information they gather to ensure its accuracy and credibility. This process helps maintain the trust of the audience and prevents the spread of misinformation.

Objectivity and Fairness: While complete objectivity may be challenging, journalists strive to present information fairly and impartially, allowing readers or viewers to form their own opinions based on the facts presented.

Public Service: Journalism serves as a public service by informing the public about important events, issues, and developments that impact society. It helps citizens stay informed, make informed decisions, and participate in democratic processes.

Accountability and Watchdog Role: Journalism acts as a check on power and authority by holding governments, institutions, and individuals accountable for their actions. Investigative journalism often uncovers wrongdoing, corruption, and injustices.

Journalism Scope

The scope of journalism is broad and encompasses a wide range of activities, roles, and platforms. It plays a crucial role in informing the public, fostering accountability, and facilitating public discourse. The scope of journalism includes:

News Reporting: Journalists gather, verify, and report on current events, breaking news, and developments across various fields such as politics, economics, science, technology, health, culture, sports, and more.

Investigative Journalism: Investigative journalists delve deeply into issues to uncover hidden truths, expose corruption, and hold powerful individuals or institutions accountable for their actions.

Feature Writing: Feature articles go beyond the news to provide in-depth analysis, human-interest stories, profiles, and cultural explorations. These pieces offer a broader perspective on topics of interest.

Opinion and Editorial Writing: Opinion pieces provide commentary, analysis, and personal perspectives on current events and issues. Editorials express the viewpoint of the publication on specific matters.

Photojournalism: Photojournalists capture powerful images that convey news, emotions, and stories visually. Their work enhances and complements written journalism.

Broadcast Journalism: Broadcast journalists work in television and radio, delivering news through visual and audio formats. This includes news anchors, reporters, and producers.

Digital Journalism: With the rise of the internet, journalists work on online platforms, including news websites, blogs, podcasts, and social media, to reach a global audience.

Data Journalism: Journalists use data analysis and visualization techniques to uncover patterns, trends, and insights within large datasets, providing context and understanding to complex issues.

Multimedia Journalism: This involves combining various media formats, such as text, images, videos, and interactive elements, to create rich and engaging storytelling experiences.

Environmental Journalism: Focuses on reporting environmental issues, conservation efforts, climate change, and the impact of human activities on the planet.

Module – II

Principles of Journalism

Accuracy: Journalists strive to provide accurate and factual information. They must verify their sources, cross-check information, and correct errors promptly to maintain the credibility and trust of their audience.

Objectivity and Fairness: While complete objectivity might be difficult to achieve, journalists aim to present information fairly and impartially, avoiding bias and providing multiple perspectives on a given issue.

Independence: Journalists should be free from undue influence, whether it's from advertisers, governments, or other external parties. They should exercise their professional judgment and adhere to their ethical standards without being coerced.

Transparency: Journalists should be open about their methods, sources, and conflicts of interest. Transparency helps the audience understand how news is gathered and reported.

Minimizing Harm: Journalists should consider the potential impact of their reporting on individuals and communities. They should exercise caution when dealing with sensitive information and prioritize the well-being of those affected by their work.

Accountability: Journalists play a role in holding individuals, institutions, and governments accountable for their actions. They should be willing to correct mistakes and address criticism.

Public Interest: Journalists should prioritize stories and information that serve the public's interest and contribute to informed decision-making. Sensationalism and trivial stories should be balanced with substantive news.

Diversity and Inclusivity: Journalists should strive to reflect the diversity of society in their reporting, including diverse voices, perspectives, and stories that might otherwise be overlooked.

Ethical Behavior: Journalists should uphold ethical standards in their work, including respecting privacy, avoiding plagiarism, and adhering to legal and professional guidelines.

Significance of Journalism:

Informed Society: Journalism provides the public with reliable and accurate information, enabling individuals to make informed decisions about their lives, communities, and societies.

Accountability: Journalists act as watchdogs by holding governments, institutions, and powerful individuals accountable for their actions and decisions.

Transparency and Democracy: Journalism promotes transparency in government and other institutions, fostering a healthy democratic process by allowing citizens to engage in informed discussions and participate in civic life.

Social Change: Investigative journalism can expose social injustices, corruption, and human rights abuses, leading to positive change and reform.

Cultural Understanding: Journalism helps foster understanding and appreciation of different cultures, communities, and viewpoints, promoting tolerance and empathy.

Economic and Business Information: Financial journalism provides crucial information about markets, businesses, and economic trends, assisting individuals and businesses in making sound financial decisions.

Public Safety and Health: Health and safety journalism informs the public about potential risks, outbreaks, and safety measures, contributing to the well-being of communities.

Empowerment: Journalism empowers individuals by giving them the tools to critically evaluate information, question authority, and actively engage in society.

Community Building: Local journalism strengthens communities by highlighting local issues, events, and stories that might otherwise go unnoticed.

Crisis Communication: Journalists play a vital role in providing timely and accurate information during crises, emergencies, and disasters, helping people make informed decisions and stay safe.

Functions of Journalism

Journalism serves several important functions within society, playing a crucial role in informing, educating, and engaging the public. The functions of journalism include:

Informing the Public: Journalism's primary function is to provide accurate and timely information about current events, issues, and developments on a local, national, and global scale. This information allows individuals to stay informed about the world around them.

Watchdog Role: Journalism acts as a watchdog by monitoring and holding individuals, institutions, and governments accountable for their actions. Investigative reporting uncovers corruption, abuses of power, and wrongdoing, helping to ensure transparency and prevent abuse.

Providing Analysis and Context: Journalists provide analysis, interpretation, and context to help the audience understand complex issues, policies, and events. This function goes beyond simply reporting facts to offering insights that facilitate informed discussions.

Fostering Public Discourse: Journalism serves as a platform for public discussion and debate. It provides a space for different viewpoints and opinions, contributing to the exchange of ideas and democratic dialogue.

Gatekeeping: Journalists decide which stories to cover and how to present them, influencing what information the public receives. This gatekeeping function helps prioritize and filter the news to ensure it's relevant and meaningful.

Providing a Voice to the Marginalized: Journalism can amplify the voices of marginalized and underrepresented communities, giving them a platform to share their stories and concerns with a broader audience.

Cultural Preservation: Journalism records and preserves cultural events, traditions, and histories, helping to maintain cultural identity and heritage.

Emergency and Crisis Communication: During emergencies, natural disasters, or crises, journalism plays a crucial role in disseminating important information, safety instructions, and updates to the public.

Promoting Accountability and Transparency: By exposing wrongdoing and holding those in power accountable, journalism contributes to a more accountable and transparent society.

Educating the Public: In addition to reporting news, journalism educates the public about various topics, from science and technology to health and social issues, helping people make informed decisions in their daily lives.

Entertainment and Cultural Exploration: Journalism covers entertainment, arts, and cultural events, providing a source of leisure and exploration of creativity and human expression.

Monitoring Social Change: Journalism tracks social, political, and economic changes over time, documenting shifts in society and identifying trends.

Community Building: Local journalism brings communities together by covering local events, activities, and issues, fostering a sense of connection and identity.

Setting the Agenda: Journalism helps shape public opinion and policy agendas by highlighting certain issues and influencing what topics receive attention from the public and policymakers.

Championing Human Rights: Journalism plays a role in advocating for human rights, social justice, and equality by shedding light on injustices and advocating for positive change.

Kinds of Journalism

Journalism encompasses a wide range of specialized fields, each focusing on specific topics, formats, and approaches. Here are some of the different kinds of journalism:

News Journalism: The most common form of journalism, focusing on reporting current events, breaking news, and developments across various fields such as politics, economics, and society.

Investigative Journalism: In-depth reporting that involves thorough research and uncovering hidden truths, corruption, or abuses of power. Investigative journalists often work on long-term projects to expose important issues.

Feature Journalism: Feature articles go beyond the news to provide in-depth analysis, human-interest stories, profiles, and cultural explorations. They offer a broader perspective on topics of interest.

Opinion Journalism: Involves expressing personal viewpoints, commentary, and analysis on current events and issues. Editorials and columns are examples of opinion journalism.

Photojournalism: Photojournalists capture powerful images that convey news, emotions, and stories visually. Their work enhances and complements written journalism.

Broadcast Journalism: Includes television and radio reporting, presenting news through visual and audio formats. It encompasses news anchors, reporters, correspondents, and producers.

Online Journalism: Journalism conducted through digital platforms, including news websites, blogs, podcasts, and social media. Online journalists often engage with interactive and multimedia elements.

Data Journalism: Involves analyzing and visualizing large datasets to uncover patterns, trends, and insights, presenting complex information in a more accessible manner.

Cultural Journalism: Focuses on reporting arts, entertainment, and cultural events, including literature, music, theater, and film.

Environmental Journalism: Covers environmental issues, climate change, conservation efforts, and the impact of human activities on the planet.

Business and Financial Journalism: Reports on economic trends, markets, corporate practices, and financial developments.

Science and Technology Journalism: Focuses on scientific discoveries, technological advancements, and their societal implications.

Health Journalism: Covers health-related topics, medical breakthroughs, public health concerns, and healthcare policies.

Travel Journalism: Explores travel destinations, cultures, and experiences, often providing advice and insights for travelers.

Political Journalism: Focuses on politics, government policies, elections, and political developments.

Sports Journalism: Covers sporting events, athletes, teams, and related issues in the world of sports.

Educational Journalism: Reports on education-related topics, trends, challenges, and innovations in the education sector.

Conflict Journalism: Covers conflicts, wars, and geopolitical issues, often involving on-the-ground reporting from conflict zones.

Fashion Journalism: Focuses on fashion trends, designers, and the fashion industry.

Automotive Journalism: Covers the automotive industry, vehicle reviews, technological advancements, and trends.

Module – III

History of Indian Journalism

The history of journalism in India is rich and diverse, spanning over centuries and reflecting the country's social, political, and cultural evolution. Here is an overview of the key milestones and developments in Indian journalism:

18th Century: The first known newspaper in India was "Bengal Gazette," launched by James Augustus Hicky in 1780 in Calcutta (now Kolkata). It covered a variety of topics, including local news, cultural events, and political commentary.

19th Century: The 19th century witnessed the emergence of several influential newspapers, often playing a role in advocating for political and social reform. Notable publications included "The Hindu" (1878), which focused on nationalist and social issues, and "Amrita Bazar Patrika" (1868), which covered political events and supported Indian nationalism.

Freedom Struggle: Indian journalism played a significant role in the fight for independence from British colonial rule. Newspapers like "Young India" (1919-1932) and "Harijan" (1933-1956), both edited by Mahatma Gandhi, became platforms for promoting civil disobedience and nonviolent resistance.

Post-Independence Era: After India gained independence in 1947, journalism continued to evolve. Newspapers like "The Times of India" and "The Indian Express" played important roles in shaping public opinion and contributing to the nation-building process.

Broadcast Media: The 1950s saw the establishment of the All India Radio (AIR) and Doordarshan, India's state-owned radio and television broadcasters, respectively. These platforms became major sources of news and information for the masses.

Print Boom: The latter half of the 20th century witnessed a proliferation of newspapers and magazines across various languages and regions. This period also saw the rise of investigative journalism and a growing emphasis on social issues.

Liberalization and Digital Age: In the 1990s, economic liberalization led to the growth of private media outlets and a diversification of content. The advent of the internet in the 21st century brought about a digital revolution, with online news platforms gaining prominence.

Challenges and Opportunities: Indian journalism faces challenges such as concerns over press freedom, censorship, and financial sustainability. However, it continues to thrive as a dynamic and influential force in society, covering a wide range of topics and contributing to public discourse.

Regional Journalism: Regional languages and cultures have a significant impact on Indian journalism. Many newspapers and media outlets cater to diverse linguistic and cultural communities, ensuring a vibrant and varied media landscape.

Social Media Impact: The rise of social media platforms has transformed the way news is consumed and shared. Social media enables real-time information dissemination and has become a tool for citizen journalism.

JA Hicky (James Augustus Hicky):

James Augustus Hicky was an Irishman who is credited with establishing the first known newspaper in India, the "Bengal Gazette" or the "Calcutta General Advertiser." He started the newspaper in 1780 in Calcutta (now Kolkata). Hicky's newspaper covered a variety of topics, including local news, cultural events, and political commentary. He was known for his outspoken and critical views, which often led to conflicts with British colonial authorities. Despite facing legal challenges and financial difficulties, Hicky's newspaper played a significant role in shaping the early landscape of journalism in India.

Raja Rammohun Roy:

Raja Rammohun Roy (1772–1833) was a prominent Indian social reformer, scholar, and writer during the 19th century. While not primarily a journalist, he used his writings and publications to advocate for social and religious reform. Rammohun Roy was a strong proponent of religious tolerance, women's rights, and education. He established the BrahmoSamaj, a reformist movement that aimed to modernize and rationalize Indian religious practices. Rammohun Roy's publications, including tracts, articles, and translations, played a crucial role in challenging orthodoxy and promoting social reform in colonial India.

Mahatma Gandhi (MK Gandhi):

Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi (1869–1948), popularly known as Mahatma Gandhi, was a preeminent leader of the Indian independence movement against British rule. While not a journalist in the traditional sense, Gandhi used various forms of media and publications to spread his ideas and promote his philosophy of nonviolent resistance (Satyagraha). He edited and wrote for several newspapers during his lifetime, including "Indian Opinion" and "Young India." These publications served as platforms for Gandhi to advocate for civil rights, social justice, and India's independence. Gandhi's writings and speeches, often disseminated through newspapers, played a pivotal role in mobilizing public support and galvanizing the masses during the freedom struggle.

Module – IV

Magazine Journalism

Magazine journalism is a form of media that involves the creation, editing, and publication of content in magazines. Magazines are periodical publications that cover a wide range of topics, including news, features, analysis, commentary, and specialized interests. Magazine journalism offers in-depth and comprehensive coverage on subjects that might not be as time-sensitive as daily news.

Here are some key aspects of magazine journalism:

Diverse Topics: Magazines cover a broad spectrum of subjects, including politics, culture, fashion, lifestyle, travel, science, technology, health, entertainment, and more. This diversity allows magazines to cater to specific interests and niche audiences.

Long-Form Content: Unlike newspapers, which often focus on breaking news, magazines typically feature longer and more in-depth articles. This allows for detailed analysis, investigations, and storytelling.

Visual Appeal: Magazines often emphasize visual elements, such as photographs, illustrations, and infographics, to enhance the reader's experience and provide context to the content.

Editorial Voice: Magazines develop their unique editorial voice and style, which can range from authoritative and serious to informal and conversational, depending on the target audience and content.

Specialized Columns and Features: Magazines frequently include specialized columns, features, and regular sections that cater to specific interests or provide expert insights.

Editorial Planning: Magazine journalists often work on editorial calendars, planning content for upcoming issues well in advance. This allows for a strategic approach to covering timely and evergreen topics.

Audience Engagement: Magazines build a sense of community and engagement with their readers by fostering discussions, feedback, and reader-contributed content.

Magazine Formats: Magazines can be published in various formats, including print, digital, or both (print and online). Digital magazines may include interactive elements, videos, and multimedia content.

Print and Digital Design: Design plays a crucial role in magazine journalism. Print magazines focus on layout, typography, and visual aesthetics, while digital magazines may include interactive design elements for a dynamic reading experience.

Magazine Journalism Careers: Magazine journalists work as editors, writers, reporters, photographers, designers, and illustrators. They may contribute to mainstream consumer magazines, trade publications, specialty magazines, and more.

Independent and Alternative Magazines: In addition to mainstream magazines, there is a vibrant scene of independent and alternative magazines that focus on unique perspectives, subcultures, and creative expression.

Global Reach: Magazines can have a global reach, allowing them to cover international issues and connect with audiences around the world.

Scope of Magazine Journalism:

Magazine journalism continues to have a significant scope in the media landscape, offering a platform for in-depth analysis, storytelling, and catering to niche interests. The scope of magazine journalism includes:

In-Depth Coverage: Magazines provide the space for comprehensive and in-depth coverage of topics, allowing for thorough analysis and exploration beyond the constraints of daily news.

Niche Audiences: Magazines can target specific audiences and cater to niche interests, which helps build engaged and loyal readerships.

Long-Form Journalism: Magazines allow journalists to create long-form content that delves into complex issues, personal stories, and expert insights.

Visual Storytelling: Visual elements such as photographs, infographics, and illustrations enhance storytelling and provide a visually appealing experience for readers.

Specialized Columns: Magazines often feature specialized columns, sections, and features that focus on particular subjects, contributing to a comprehensive understanding of various topics.

Cultural Exploration: Magazines can explore cultural trends, art, literature, and lifestyle, fostering an appreciation for creativity and diversity.

Global Perspectives: Magazines can cover international issues, providing readers with a broader understanding of global events and trends.

Trends in Magazine Journalism:

Digital Transformation: Magazines are adapting to digital platforms, offering online editions, mobile apps, and interactive content to reach a wider and more tech-savvy audience.

Multimedia Integration: Magazine journalism is incorporating multimedia elements such as videos, podcasts, and interactive graphics to enhance storytelling and engage readers.

Personalization: Many magazines are leveraging data analytics to personalize content for individual readers, offering tailored recommendations and experiences.

Sustainability and Social Responsibility: Magazines are increasingly covering environmental and social issues, reflecting a growing interest in sustainability and responsible living.

Diversity and Inclusion: Magazines are focusing on representing diverse voices and perspectives, promoting inclusivity and reflecting the multicultural nature of society.

Community Engagement: Magazines are using social media and online forums to engage with readers, fostering discussions and building a sense of community.

Challenges in Magazine Journalism:

Digital Disruption: The shift to digital platforms has led to challenges in monetization, subscription models, and maintaining a loyal online readership.

Competition: Magazines face competition from various sources, including online news, blogs, social media, and other digital content.

Attention Span: In an era of information overload, capturing and maintaining readers' attention is a challenge, particularly for longer-form content.

Financial Sustainability: Securing advertising revenue and subscriptions while managing production costs is an ongoing challenge for magazine publications.

Misinformation and Trust: Like other forms of media, magazines must combat the spread of misinformation and fake news while building and maintaining reader trust.

Changing Reading Habits: Evolving reading habits, such as shorter attention spans and increased reliance on mobile devices, impact how magazines are consumed.

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Certificate Course

Student Enrolment Sheet

Class : B.A/B.Com/B.Sc.

S. No	Roll No.	Name of the Student	Signature
16	232	A. Mani Kanta	A. Mani Kanta
17	234	T. Hareesh	T. Hareesh
18	239	B. Keerthana	B. Keerthana
19	243	Sk. Shafee	Sk. Shafee
20	245	J. Mounika	J. Mounika
21	246	P. Praveen	P. Praveen
22	248	Abdul Jabbar	Ab. Jabbar
23	249	N. Bharu	N. Bharu
24	403	T. Mahendra	Mahendra. T
25	406	A. Bhavana	A. Bhavana
26	407	M. Sai Leela	M. Sai Leela
27	410	Ch. Vivek	Ch. Vivek
28	417	M. Radhika	M. Radhika
29	422	M. Azees	M. Azees
30	425	A. Sri Hari	A. Sri Hari

M. S. Kumar
Lecturer
Signature

E. Balakrishna
Principal's
Signature

A.G. & S.G. Siddhartha Degree College of Arts & Science

Vuyyuru-521165, Krishna District, Andhra Pradesh

Certificate Course

Student Enrolment Sheet

Class: II B.A/B.Com/B.Sc.

S. No	Roll No.	Name of the Student	Signature
1	006	A. Mounika Priya.	A. Mounika Priya
2	010	G. Veera babu	G. Veera babu
3	016	M. Pujitha	M. Pujitha.
4	023	V. Rama Krishna	V. Rama Krishna
5	025	K. Navya	K. Navya
6	033	T. Rupa	T. Rupa.
7	035	J. Ankalu	J. Ankalu.
8	106	D. Kameswari	D. Kameswari
9	111	V. Pavan	V. Pavan
10	114	K.S. Nagendra babu	K.S. Nagendra babu.
11	115	N. Sandeep	N. Sandeep
12	124	Gr. Sai Ram	Gr. Sai Ram.
13	127	T. Bhavya Sri	T. Bhavya Sri
14	128	K. Pradeep	K. Pradeep
15	129	J. Swathi	J. Swathi

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Certificate Course

Title: Journalism

Objectives : Objectivity in journalism aims to help the audience make up their own mind about a story , providing the facts alone and then letting audiences interpret those on their own.To maintain objectivity in journalism ,journalists should present the facts whether or not they like or agree with those facts.

Methodology :Lecture based learning

Duration :30 hours

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Certificate Course

Title: Journalism

Key:

1. Telling about an event as it happens.
2. A detailed look at something interesting that's not breaking news.
3. Sources
4. Europe
5. Augustus hicky
6. Exploitative sensational
7. A point of view of the newspaper
8. Audit bureau of Circulation
9. Curtain Raiser
10. Free lancer

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Title: Journalism

Test Exercise:

1. Breaking news means
2. Feature stories means
3. The people or documents you use when reporting a story are called
4. Journalism with its modern characteristics originated from --- in the 18th century.
5. The history of modern journalism in Bengal was inaugurated by ---
6. What is yellow journalism?
7. What is editorial?
8. What is ABC?
9. The news that appears two or three days before an event is called?
10. A journalist who is not attached with any news paper is called?

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Department of Telugu.

Certificate Course

Title: Journalism

Marks List

Class: II B.A/B.Com/B.Sc

S. No	Roll No.	Name of the Student	Marks
1	006	A. Mounika	45
2	010	G. veera babu	46
3	016	M. Pujitha	43
4	023	v. Rama Krishna	41
5	025	K. Navya	45
6	033	T. Rupa	38
7	035	J. Ankalu	40
8	106	D. Kameswari	43
9	111	v. Pavan	39
10	114	K. S. Nagendra babu	38
11	115	N. Sandeep	41
12	124	G. Sai ram	43
13	127	T. Bhavya Sri	46
14	128	K. Pradeep	48
15	129	J. Swathi	49

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23	249	N. Bhanu	40
24	403	T. Mahendra	43
25	406	A. Bhavana	46
26	407	M. Sai Leela	48
27	410	Ch. Vivek	47
28	417	M. Radhika	49
29	422	M. Azees	47
30	425	A. Sri Hari	46

M. L. S. Purni
Teacher
Signature

P. S. S. S. S.
Principal's
Signature

A.G. & S.G. Siddhartha Degree College of Arts & Science
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Department of Telugu.

Certificate Course

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Feed Back Form

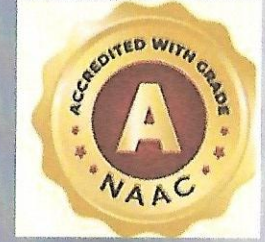
1. Is the programme interested to you ✓
(Yes/No)
2. Have you attended all the session ✓
(Yes/No)
3. Is the content of the program is adequate ✓
(Yes/No)
4. Have the teacher covered the entire syllabus? ✓
(Yes/No)
5. Is the number of hours adequate? ✓
(Yes/No)
6. Do you have any suggestions for enhancing or reducing the number of weeks designed for the program? ✓
(Yes/No)
7. On the whole, is the program useful in terms of enriching your knowledge? ✓
(Yes/No)
8. Do you have any suggestions on the program? ✓
(Yes/No)

V. Pavam

II B. Com (G)



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SIDDHARTHA DEGREE COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCE,
(AUTONOMOUS) VUYYURU A.P
(Accredited at "A" level by NAAC, Bengaluru)



Department of Telugu

CERTIFICATE COURSE: JOURNALISM/

CERTIFICATE

This is to Certify that Of has
Successfully completed Certificate course in **JOURNALISM** .Organised by the
Department Of Telugu During the Year-2019-2020. In Association with IQAC & Passed
The Examination In grade.....

Co-ordinator

Head of Department

Principal