**CERTIFICATE-I**

This is to certify that the summer training report submitted for the degree of **Bachelor of Journalism and Mass Communication [2014-17] of Delhi Metropolitan Education Affiliated by GGSIP University, B-12 Sector-62 Noida (U.P)** is the bona fide report of training actually undertaken by TANISHK PANDEY **(05651102416)** under my supervision at **THE PIONEER(PRINT MEDIA)**.

The assistance received during the course of training has been acknowledged here in.

 **CERTIFICATE-II**

This is to certify that the summer training report submitted by **TANISHK PANDEY** (05651102416) to **Delhi Metropolitan Education Affiliated by GGSIP University**, B-12 Sector-62 Noida (U.P) in partial fulfillment of requirement for the degree of Bachelor of Journalism (Mass Communication) has been approved by the board of examiners comprising internal and external examiners appointed by vice chancellor of university.

**(Internal Examiner) (External Examiner)**

 **ACKNOWLEDGEMENT**

It is my esteemed pleasure to present the project and whole heartedly thank each and every one who helped me in this task.

I take a chance to express my heartfelt thanks to RAJIV SHARMA(Assistant Editor),VISHNU SHANKAR KESRI(Sub-Editor), ABHIJIT BAHSIN(SUB EDITOR), DIKSHA SHARMA(Sub-Editor),THE PIONEER for their constant support and help during my training. Their guidance in providing practical exposure in learning skills like editing and reporting was immense.

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It has been a wonderful experience to work with THE PIONEER(PRINT MEDIA) where I had a firsthand experience to work with the industry professionals. I fully acknowledge the able guidance of my teacher DIYA RASTOGI KAPOOR, positive aspects of this project are because of them, faults are solely mine.

**Place : Delhi TANISHK PANDEY**

**Date: 1st july-31st july,2017**

**Executive Summary**

This report is a product of my associated with communication in theory and practical.

In the ever-changing world of communication and media; this report is a result of the

practical training I got in THE PIONEER,PRINT MEDIA situated at ITO, New Delhi for FOUR weeks.

Looking at communication as an essential feature of the Human Society and Print

Media being the best, I have explained the past and present scenario about Print

media.

This report also aluminates information about the:

* Print media in India
* Expansion of Print Media
* The Pioneer
* Work Experience

This helped me to co-relate the knowledge gained at the college level with that

enough professional environment. The work is undertaken with the objective of

understanding the working of various departments and their co-relation with each

other like reporting and editing and also to get a practical training at a professional

organization. During this training I got to learn many new things about the industry

of print media and its working.

**INDUSTRY PROFILE**

Journalism is that part of the social activity which is concerned with the dissemination of the news and the views about the society. Modern Journalism feeds the five departments of the Mass Communication:

* Newspapers and Periodicals.
* Radio
* Television
* Films
* Advertising

According to M.K. Gandhi, the objective of Journalism is service. Journalism is a discipline of collective, verifying, analysing and presenting the information gathered regarding the current events including the trend issues and the people.

The terms “Journals” and “Journalism” have their origins in a French derivation from the Latin term “Diurnal is” which means “daily”. In a broader sense, the functions of Journalism are to convey the national policies to the public and to keep the government at the local, state and the central levels, informed of the public needs.

To be a successful journalist, the young man or woman should be basically competent, good at language, proficient in ideas and full of social vigour. She/he must be capable of asking the right question at the right moment and writing in flowing in simple English. Now, in the profession of journalism, not everyone can achieve the success with just a degree in this course. There is the need to acquire certain skills, the skill that one can acquire only through directly interfacing with this profession in the field.

The principle of journalism is the first obligation towards the truth. It must keep the news comprehensive and proportional.

A journalist must value the practical value of Shorthand. Journalists, especially if they cover a specific subject or area (a Beat), are expected to cultivate the sources, people in the subject or the area that they can communicate with, either to explain the details of a story or to provide the leads to the other subjects of the stories yet to be reported. They are also expected to develop their investigative skills to better the research and the report stories.

Magazines and newspapers are the guardians of our fundamental rights in a democratic set up. They give voice to the problems and grievances of the people. They keep a check on the excesses of the administration. They mold the public opinion and keep the people informed about the latest events, legislation and policies of the government. A businessman can find the trends of the market and advertise his goods. A job-seeker can find the suitable job through the “Situation Vacant” Columns. A movie fan can find its review. A magazine is light weight and the disposable publication (more specifically, a Periodical) usually printed on a low-cost paper called the Newsprint. It may be published weekly, monthly, bimonthly or quarterly.

**ORIGIN OF PRINT MEDIA IN INDIA**

James Augustus Hickey is considered as the "father of Indian press" as he started the first Indian newspaper from Calcutta, the *Calcutta General Advertiser* or the *Bengal Gazette* in January, 1780. In 1789, the first newspaper from Bombay, the *Bombay Herald* appeared, followed by the *Bombay Courier* next year (this newspaper was later amalgamated with the *Times of India* in 1861).

The first newspaper in an Indian language was the *SamacharDarpan* in Bengali. The first issue of this daily was published from the Serampore Mission Press on May 23, 1818. In the same year, Ganga Kishore Bhattacharya started publishing another newspaper in Bengali, the *Bengal Gazette*. On July 1, 1822 the first Gujarati newspaper the Bombay++ Samachar was published from Bombay, which is still existence. The first Hindi newspaper, the *OoduntMarthand* began in 1826. Since then, the prominent Indian languages in which papers have grown over the years are Hindi, Marathi, Malayalam, Kannada, Tamil, Telugu, Oriya, Assamese, Urdu and Bengali.

The Indian language papers have taken over the English press as per the latest NRS survey of newspapers. The reason being the growing literacy rate. Increase in the literacy rate has direct positive effect on the rise of circulation of the regional papers. The people are first educated in their mother tongue as per their state in which they live for e.g. students in Maharashtra are compulsory taught Marathi language and hence they are educated in their state language and the first thing a literate persondoes is read papers and gain knowledge and hence higher the literacy rate in a state the sales of the dominating regional paper in that state rises.

The next reason being localisation of news. Indian regional papers have several editions for a particular State for complete localisation of news for the reader to connect with the paper. *MalayalaManorama* has about 10 editions in Kerala itself and five outside Kerala and two abroad (Bahrain and Dubai). Thus regionalpaper aim at providing localised news for their readers. Even Advertisers saw the huge potential of the regional paper market, partly due to their own research and more due to the efforts of the regional papers to make the advertisers aware of the huge market.

Indian print media is one of the largest print media in the world. The history of it started in 1780, with the publication of the *Bengal Gazette* from Calcutta.

 **IMPORTANCE OF JOURNALISM**

It is hard to think of a profession of greater public importance than journalism. What journalists publish and broadcast constitute the chief means whereby citizens inform themselves about public life in their societies, enabling them to play the role of active participants in democratic life. Journalism is particularly important as a provider of independent information about government, and therefore as one of the main checks on the power of the state. It also has the capability to monitor the activities of large, powerful institutions- both profit and non-profit- that affect the lives of the people. Indeed, in this complicated world, it is almost impossible for people to keep informed about and engaged in public life without the presence of a well-trained and capable press. A well-functioning democracy depends on good journalism.

**ATTRIBUTES OF A JOURNALIST**

It is said that a reporter is both the eyes and ears of a news organization. It is not possible to strictly prescribe qualifications that a good reporter must possess. To be a successful reporter and accomplish your job competently you must be able to perceive, predict, calculate and plan your action appropriately in anticipation of the news.

(1) **NOSE FOR THE NEWS**

A reporter’s job is to discover the news that is simplified in one way and sometimes it is rendered difficult in another sense. While, there are usual press notes on which news reports can be based, there are other sources of information on a variety of news events. But quite often, most of the material before a new reporter may just be a publicity matter, therefore, as a reporter, one must check the material and squeeze the news that would interest one’s reader, the sharp sense of observation may also help one to gather amusing sidelights of interest to one’s reader. This alertness will help one to discover contradictions and problems.

(2) **EXTROVERT NATURE**

PROFESSIONAL journalists are never armchair writers. Introverts normally make poor reporters. Reporters have to move about meeting people, making their acquaintance and winning their confidence. This would help them to establish contacts, which, in turn helps in writing comprehensive investigative reports. This is the era of investigative reporting; readers are keenly interested in knowing what is going on behind the scene. Outgoing nature is the basic quality to establish contacts and develop sources. You must have the ability to group the confidence and respect your potential sources of news. During the course of your regular duties, people may voluntarily offer information. Alternatively, this might not be the case when you are working on an investigative story. People may hesitate to talk on sensitive matters. It may be quite difficult to win their trust. While you are establishing contacts, there may be some among them who may want to plant information on you to server their vested interests.

(3)  **BALANCE REPORTING**

THE reporter must be an unprejudiced observer of events, one who presents the facts to the reader in a balance and objective manner. It has been said that reporter’s mixed comments with facts and present reports are subjective reports. The reporter should not allow personal opinion at any place in the copy. One must be able to throw light on unclear aspects, if any, of the news event. At the same time, the news reporter must endeavour to write a report, which is only a crisp statement of facts.

(4)  **COMMAND AND LANGUAGE**

YOUR command as a reporter, over the language must be such that you can explain even the most complicated issues in simple terms to any reader. In addition to specialized subject such as science and technology, even government’s press notes are written in complicated language, burying the news point. You must be able to simplify it and bring out news point.

(5)  **TEAM WORK**

EXCEPT for routine coverage that can be handled by one person, many investigative stories have to be handled by a team. You must be able to work as the member of the team. And you must pool your talent, sources and contact into the team and work under one leader. In the course of time, you may rise to head such a team. Working under a team discipline will certainly be of great help to you later.

(6) **CONFIDENCE**

WHENEVER required, the anonymity of sources must be maintained. The concerned journalist may also be bribed with attractive favours in return to altering a story according to vested interest of different people. The pressure could be issued to make you change the news or kill the truth of the story.

## Print media

 **BASIC DEFINITION OF PRINT MEDIA**

Print media is classified as anything that is in print and is also used to inform the

public. The most prominent forms of print media are newspapers, books, magazines,

direct mail, and yellow pages. Outdoor advertising like billboards and transit posters are different types of print media but are very effective in conveying the

advertisement across. What one sees and reads has a big influence on what he or she

says, how one says it, and his or her action. The influence print media has on people

and communities have contributed to the change in popular American culture

today. Print media is placed to catch everyone attention, it is everywhere one may

look. People will find some form of print media strategically placed to catch

onlooker’s attention.

More than a communicative feature, print media has influenced Indian culture and

consumerism over the years. Print media sets the trend on what is fashionable and

what is out of fashion. More important, it serves as a significant factor to inspire and

impede consumerism. By influencing one’s consciousness and perception, print

media has formed society into what has become ―Indian Culture‖ of today. The

influence print media has can make one desire the thing he or she use to dislike,

believe in principles he or she used to have an aversion to, and continually consume

items in excess.

Print media has been extending the knowledge of the news or chronicles across

the nation by keeping the public up- to- date on information pertaining to one’s life,

services, products, and the environment. Several trends that have propagated by the

print media are food, fashion, and weigh loss programs. People are focused more on

these trends today than ever before. Print media has made it more accessible for

people to obtain whatever information he or she needs to keep up with these particular

trends.

There are various levels of editorial positions in publishing. Typically, one finds junior editorial assistants reporting to the senior-level editorial managers and directors who report to senior executive editors. Senior executive editors are responsible for developing a product to its final release. The smaller the publication, the more these roles run together. In particular, the substantive editor and copy editor often overlap: fact-checking and rewriting can be the responsibility of either.

Newspaper and [wire services](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wire_services) [copyeditors](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Copyediting) correct [spelling](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Spelling), [grammar](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Grammar), and matters of [house style](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/House_style), design pages and select of news stories for inclusion. At UK and Australian newspapers, the term is "sub-editor." As well, they choose the layout of the publication and communicating with the printer — a *production editor.* This and similar jobs are also called "layout editor," "design editor," "news designer," or – more so in the past – "makeup editor." [Magazine](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Magazine) editors include a top-level editor may be called an *editor-in-chief.* Frequent and esteemed contributors to a magazine may acquire a title of *editor at-large* or *contributing editor*.

In the book publishing industry, editors organize [anthologies](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Anthology) and other compilations, produce definitive editions of a classic author's works ("scholarly editor"); and organize and manage contributions to a multi-author book (symposium editor or volume editor). Finding marketable ideas and presenting them to appropriate authors: a *sponsoring editor*. Obtaining copy or recruiting authors such as: an *acquisitions editor* or a *commissioning editor* for a publishing house. Improving an author's writing so that they indeed say what they mean to say in an effective manner; a *substantive editor.* Depending on the writer's skill level, this editing can sometimes turn into [ghost writing](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ghost_writer). Substantive editing is seldom a title. Many types of editors do this type of work, either in-house at a publisher or on an independent basis.

##

## Newspapers

Editors at [newspapers](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Newspaper) supervise journalists and improve their work. Newspaper editing encompasses a variety of titles and functions. These include:

* [Copy editors](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Copy_editing)
* Department editors
* [Managing editors](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Managing_editor) and assistant or deputy managing editors (the managing editor is often second in line after the top editor)
* News editors, who oversee the news desks
* Photo or picture editors
* Section editors and their assistants, such as for business, features, and sports
* Editorial Page Editor who oversees the coverage on the [editorial page](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Editorial_page). This includes chairing the [Editorial Board](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Editorial_Board) and assigning editorial writing responsibilities. The editorial page editor may also oversee the [op-ed](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Op-ed) page or those duties are assigned to a separate op-ed editor.
* Top editors, who may be called *editor in chief*, *executive editor* or sometimes just *editor*
* Readers' editors, sometimes known as the [ombudsman](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ombudsman), who arbitrate complaints
* Wire editors, who choose and edit articles from various international wire services, and are usually part of the copy desk
* Administrative editors (who actually don't edit but perform duties such as recruiting and directing training)

The term [*city editor*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/City_editor) is used differently in North America and South America, where it refers to the editor responsible for the news coverage of a newspaper's local circulation area (also sometimes called *metro editor*), than in the United Kingdom, where it refers to the editor responsible for coverage of business in the [City of London](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/City_of_London) and, by extension, coverage of business and finance in general.

**ADVENT OF MEDIA IN WORLD SCENARIO**

History of print media and written communication follows the progress of civilization which, in turn, moves in response to changing cultural technologies. The

transfer of complex information, ideas and concepts from one individual to another, or to a group, underwent extreme evolution since prehistoric times. It has been 30,000 years later since the first recorded evidence of written communication and it is still dramatically changing. Nowadays perhaps faster than ever before due to amazing advances in technology in recent years. Technical breakthroughs alter the way we perceive the universe and manner in which we communicate with one another.

As long ago as 25,000-30,000 years B.C. first humans painted descriptive

pictures on cave walls. The narrative compositions left on the walls of Lascaux

represented their own way of communicating with the spiritual world and another.

The well-preserved drawing depicted their deep religious beliefs, fears, and every day life. The pictorial type found in caves of Southern France and Spain is the beginning of written communication for the human kind.

The advent of a writing system coincided with the transition from huntergatherer

societies to more permanent agrarian encampments when it became

necessary to count ones property. One of the earliest examples of pictorial writing was found in the excavation of Uruk in Mesopotamia, dating from 3500 B.C. The

Sumerians developed cuneiform (pictographs) writing on wet clay tablets. Later (2900 B.C.), the Egyptians developed hieroglyphic writing. Special scribes were employed to keep records for the priest class who exacted taxation from the population. Their records on papyrus and pigment were less permanent than the frieze carvings in tamples, which were meant to last for eternity.

In 1900 B.C. the Chinese independently developed their very own style of

writing. The earliest record of Chinese writing was found preserved on various bones.

Their achievement was the building stone for Japanese and Korean to create their own models in 400 B.C.

The first alphabetic script appeared in Palestine at about 160 B.C., which

influenced early Phoenician (113 B.C.) and Hebrew script (110 B.C.). Greek alphabet

derived from Phoenician script in 110 B.C. and was the source for Latin alphabet ( 7

B.C.), which consequently fathered Frankish Carolingian Latin script ( 800 B.C.).

At first we used stone and clay tablets to express our thoughts. With passage

of time we developed other means of writing surfaces. The first portable and light

writing surface were papyrus rolls and early parchments papers made of dried reeds in China ( 500-170 B.C.). Later, in 105 B.C., Tsai Lun of China invented paper as we

know it today.

Before Johann Gutenberg’s invention of printing press, books were produced

by scribes based usually monasteries. The process of writing was very laborites. This

remained true until the invention of movable type, which is attributed to Jahann

Gutenberg of Mainz, Germany, (although the Chinese had a crude version of printing press). Gutenberg was a man of vision and developed movable printing press, which made the process much quicker and cheaper than wood-block printing. However, his investors (Fust and Schoeffer) repossessed his business before the first mass produced book was successfully printed.

Gutenberg’s invention was revolutionary. It was the first mass medium, and

allowed for free spread of ideas in a completely unprecedented fashion. The

Protestant Reformation might not have occurred without the ability to quickly create

thousands of copies of Luther’s Theses for public distribution.

Gutenberg’s brilliant idea aided the creation of the first newspaper printed in

Germany in 1609. Less than 92 years later, in 1702, England had the first newspaper

published daily; it was called the ―Daily Courant.‖ The year 1714 brought another

important discovery. Englishman Henry Mill received the first patent for a typewriter.

Few years later (1737) Pierre Simon Fournier invented point system in type, which

was eventually modified and standardized by Ambroise Didot. In the earlier days of

printing, different sizes of type had been called by different names. The system was

different in each country and created lots of unnecessary confusion. Fournier and

Didot worked out the system where approximately 72 points created one inch. This

innovation is still in use in modern day computers. In 1839 woodcuts and lithograph

from daguerreotypes decorated pages of magazines. Few decades later, in 1881,

development of halftone press made possible to reproduce photographs in books and newspapers.

**INDIAN NEWSPAPERS**

India ranks second in the number of circulation of newspapers .Some of the

important newspaper are listed below .

**S.no Name Company**

**1** The Times of India Bennett Coleman &Co.Ltd

**2** Hindustan Times Hindustan Times Group

**3** Anand Bazaar Patrika Anand Bazaar Partika Ltd

**4** Navbharat Times Bennett Coleman &Co.Ltd

**5** The Hindu Kasturi and sons Limited

**6** The Pioneer CMYK Printech Limited

***The Times Of India*** was founded on 3 November 1838 as *The Bombay Times and*

*Journal of Commerce* In Mumbai,[5] during the British Raj. Published every Saturday

and Wednesday, *The Bombay Times and Journal of Commerce* was launched as a

semi-weekly edition by Raobahadur Narayan Dinanath Velkar, a Maharashtrian

Reformist. It contained news from Britain and the world, as well as the Indian

Subcontinent. The daily editions of the paper were started from 1850 and in 1861,

the *Bombay Times* was renamed as *The Times of India*. In the 19th century, this

newspaper company employed more than 800 people and had a sizable circulation in India and Europe. It was after India's independence that the ownership of the paper passed on to the then famous industrial family of Dalmiyas and later it was taken over by Sahu Shanti Prasad Jain of the Kunal Jain group from Bijnore, UP.

India's press in the 1840s was a motley collection of small-circulation daily or weekly

sheets printed on rickety presses. Few extended beyond their small communities and

seldom tried to unite the many castes, tribes, and regional subcultures of India. The

Anglo-Indian papers promoted purely British interests. Robert Knight (1825–1892)

was the principal founder and the first editor of the *Times*.

***Anandabazar Patrika*** is an Indian Bengali language daily newspaper published

in Kolkata, Delhi and Mumbai by the ABP Group. According to the Audit Bureau of

Circulations, it has a circulation of 1.28 million copies making it the largest

circulation for a single-edition, regional language newspaper in India.[2]According to

the Indian Readership Survey (IRS) 2010, the *Anandabazar Patrika* is the most

widely read Bengali newspaper in India with a readership of 65.32 lakhs. This ranks

the *Anandabazar Patrika* as the top Bengali newspaper in India by readership.[3] The

newspaper's principal rival is Bartaman Patrika, which ranks second by circulation

and readership.

*Anandabazar* is the most circulated Bengali newspaper in India. Other than Kolkata, it

is also printed from various other towns in West Bengal. The paper was founded in

1922 by its inaugural editor Prafulla Chandra Sarkar. Presently, the newspaper is

edited by Aveek Sarkar.

***Navbharat Times*** aka **NBT** is the largest circulated as well as largest read Hindi

newspaper of Delhi & Mumbai. From the stable of Bennett Coleman &Co. Ltd which

also publishes other dailies like **The Times of India**, **The Economic**

**Times**,**Maharashtra Times** and also magazines like **Filmfare** &**Femina**. NBT is one

of the oldest product of the group.

With a circulation of **4.23** lac odd copies (Source: JJ-10, ABC India) in Delhi and a

strong readership of **19.7** lac readers; NBT rules the roost. Hindi being the fourth

language in Mumbai; NBT circulates to 1.3 lac copies in the Greater Mumbai area

(source JD-10, ABC India) and attracts 4.7 lac NBT readers according to latest

popular benchmark in the industry – Indian Readership Survey.

***Hindustan Times*** (***HT***) is an Indian English-language daily newspaper founded in 1924 with roots in the Indian independence movement of the period ("Hindustan"

being a historical name for India).

*Hindustan Times* is the flagship publication of HT Media Ltd. In 2008 the tabloid

reported its circulation to be over 1.14 million according to the Audit Bureau of

Circulations (India), ranking it as the third largest daily English tabloid in India. The

Indian Readership Survey (IRS) 2010 revealed that*HT* has a readership of (34.67

lakhs), placing it as the second most widely read English tabloid in India after *The*

*Times of India*. It has a wide reach in northern India, with simultaneous editions from

New Delhi,Mumbai, Kolkata, Lucknow, Patna, Ranchi, Bhopal and Chandigarh. The

print location of Jaipur was discontinued from June 2006. *HT*launched a youth

daily, *HT Next*, in 2004. The Mumbai edition was launched on 14 July 2005 and the

Kolkata edition was launched on early 2000.

Other sister publications of *Hindustan Times*are *Mint* (English business

daily), *Hindustan*(Hindi Daily), *Nandan* (monthly children's magazine)

and *Kadambani* (monthly literary magazine). The media group owns a radio

channel, Fever, and organises an annual Luxury Conference which has featured

speakers like designer Diane von Fürstenberg, shoemaker Christian

Louboutin, Gucci CEO Robert Polet andCartier MD Patrick Normand. *Hindustan*

*Times* is owned by the KK Birla branch of the Birla family.

*Hindustan Times* was founded in 1924 byMaster Sunder Singh Lyallpuri, founderfather of the Akali Movement and the Shiromani Akali Dal in Punjab. S Mangal Singh Gill (Tesildar) and S. Chanchal Singh (Jandiala, Jullundur) were made in charge of the newspaper. Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya and Master Tara Singh were among the members of the Managing Committee. The Managing Chairman and Chief Patron was Master Sunder Singh Lyallpuri.

K. M. Panikkar was its first editor with Devdas Gandhi (son of Mahatma Gandhi) on

the editor's panel. The opening ceremony was performed by Mahatma Gandhi on 26

September 1924. The first issue was published from Naya Bazar.

***The Pioneer*** was founded in Allahabad in 1865 by George Allen, an Englishman who had had great success in the tea business in north-east India in the previous decade. It was brought out three times a week from 1865 to 1869 and daily thereafter. In 1866, a supplement, the Pioneer Mail, consisting of "48 quarto-size pages," mostly of advertisements, was added to the publication. In 1872, Alfred Sinnettbecame the editor of the newspaper. Although he was later to be known for his interest in theosophy, he oversaw the transformation of the newspaper to one of exercising great influence in British India.In 1874, the weekly Pioneer Mail became thePioneer Mail and India Weekly News and began to also feature short stories and travel writings. Author Rudyard Kipling(1865-1936), in his early 20s, worked at the newspaper office in Allahabad as an assistant editor from November 1887 to March 1889.[not in citation given] In July 1933,The Pioneer was sold to a syndicate and moved from Allahabad to Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh, at which time the Pioneer Mail and India Weekly News ceased publication.

The newspaper remained a primarily Lucknow-based paper until 1990, when it was purchased by the Thapar Group, underL. M. Thapar, who made it a national newspaper,published from Delhi, Lucknow,Bhubaneswar, Kochi, Bhopal, Chandigarh,Dehradun and Ranchi. Thapar sold the paper to its editor Chandan Mitra in 1998. At that time it had 484 employees. Mitra announced that he intended to seek other investors in due course rather than to remain the owner. On October 17, 2010,The Pioneer launched its Hindi version of the newspaper from Lucknow  and in May 2012, the paper inaugurated its Raipur bureau, beginning operations of its Chhattisgarh edition.

As of 2013 Chandan Mitra is the Editor-in-Chief of The Pioneer.

 **HEIRARCHY FOLLOWED IN NEWS ORGANISATION**

The hierarchy followed in news organisation is shown with the help of the graphical

diagram below:

Each of the post of the organisation is described briefly in the chronological order

below:

**Publishing** is the process of production and dissemination of

literature or information—the activity of making information available to the general

public. In some cases, authors may be their own publishers, meaning: originators and developers of content also provide media to deliver and display the content for the same.

Traditionally, the term refers to the distribution of printed works such as books (the

"book trade") and newspapers. With the advent of digital information systems and

the Internet, the scope of publishing has expanded to include electronic resources,

such as the electronic versions of books and periodicals, as well as micropublishing, websites, blogs, video games and the like.

And the person who carries out this task is called the *publisher.*

**Editing** is the process of selecting and preparing written, visual, audible,

and film media used to convey information through the processes of correction,

condensation, organization, and other modifications in various media, performed with an intention of producing a correct, consistent, accurate, and complete output.

The person who undertakes the work of editing is called the editor. He is the chief of

the news organisation at the operational level.

A **city editor** is a title used by a particular section editor of a newspaper. They are

responsible for the daily changes of a particular issue of a newspaper that will be

released in the coming day. Mostly they stay at the publication at night and track news

that happens anytime.

They are responsible of the editing work that takes place at the city level because

many newspaper has different version of there printed paper from different cities .

A **reporter** is a type of journalist who researches and presents information in

certain types of mass media.

Reporters gather their information in a variety of ways, including tips, press releases, sources (those with newsworthy information) and witnessing events. They perform research through interviews, public records, and other sources. The informationgathering part of the job is sometimes called "reporting" as distinct from the production part of the job, such as writing articles. Reporters generally split their time.Between working in a newsroom and going out to witness events or interview people.

Most reporters working for major news media outlets are assigned an area to focus on, called a beat or patch. They are encouraged to cultivate sources to improve their

information gathering.

## Scholarly books and journals

Editors of scholarly books and journals are of three types, each with particular responsibilities: the *acquisitions editor* (or *commissioning editor* in Britain), who contracts with the author to produce the copy, the *project editor* or *production editor,* who sees the copy through its stages from manuscript through bound book and usually assumes most of the budget and schedule responsibilities, and the *copy editor* or *manuscript editor,* who performs the tasks of readying the copy for conversion into printed form.The primary difference between copy editing scholarly books and journals and other sorts of copy editing lies in applying the standards of the publisher to the copy. Most scholarly publishers have a preferred style guide, usually a combination of Merriam-Webster's Collegiate Dictionary and either the [*Chicago Manual of Style*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chicago_Manual_of_Style), the [*MLA Style Manual*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/MLA_Style_Manual), or the [*APA Publication Manual*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/APA_style) in the US or [New Hart's Rules](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/New_Hart%27s_Rules) [based on "Hart's Rules for Compositors and Readers at the University Press, Oxford" (1893)] in the UK. Since scholars often have strong preferences, very often a publisher will adopt different styles for different fields. For instance, psychologists prefer the APA style, while linguists might prefer the MLA style. These guidelines offer sound advice on making cited sources complete and correct and making the presentation scholarly.

**EDITING**

Editing is a work of a team of skilled persons who, while working in newspaper can scan the vast see of words, make selection, cut down what is selected to size and serve it up attractively to its readers.

Editing is an art & a technique which involves a number of activities revising, amending, checking, correcting, polishing, rephrasing, rewriting.

It also means putting together re-arranging, recording, and selecting the material to be finally published.

To achieve a balance of news, this balance is maintained between the news originating within the organization and pouring from outside sorting out and selecting also helps induce parity between the well written articles, and those written by inexperienced reporters.

In the process the unwanted matter gets wedded out only the news worthy stories are finally selected. These are checked for grammar, syntax, facts, figures, sense, legal implications and also clarified for betterment and are condensed for economy of space.

**EDITING SKILLS**

1. Using correct grammar and punctuation.
2. Proper usage of vocabulary.
3. Accuracy and facts checking.
4. Editing worthiness, clarity and sentence structure.
5. General knowledge.
6. Story editing – organization and content.
7. Headline writing.
8. News judgement and story selection.
9. Layout and page design.

 10) Consistent style and correct words.

11) Correct word usage.

12) All essential information should be included.

13) Verification of facts should be done.

**Editing** (also **copy-editing** and **copyediting**) is the editorial work that an [editor](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Editing) does to make [formatting](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Format) changes and improvements to a manuscript; [*copy*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Copy_%28written%29) (as a noun) refers to written or typewritten text for [typesetting](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Typesetting), [printing](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Printing), or publication.

In the [United States](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_States) and [Canada](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Canada), an editor who does this is a *copy editor*; an organization's highest-ranking copy editor, or the supervising editor of a group of copy editors, may be known as the *copy chief*. In the [United Kingdom](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_Kingdom) and other parts of the world that follow UK [nomenclature](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nomenclature), the term is *sub-editor*, commonly shortened to *sub* ("*to sub*" is the verb form). The senior sub-editor on a title is referred to as the *Chief Sub-Editor*.

There is no universal form for the job or job title; it is often written as one word (*copyediting*) or with a hyphen (*copy-editing*); the hyphenated form is especially common in [Britain](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_Kingdom). Similarly, the term *copy editor* may be spelled either as one word, two words, or as a hyphenated compound term.

**Editing** [language](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Language), [images](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Image), or [sound](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sound) through correction, condensation, organization, and other modifications in various media. A person who edits is called an **editor..** In a sense, the editing process originates with the idea for the work itself and continues in the relationship between the author and the editor. Editing is, therefore, also a practice that includes creative skills, human relations, and a precise set of methods.

**JOURNALISM**

**Journalism** is the profession of writing or communicating, formally employed by publications and broadcasters, for the benefit of a particular [community](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Community) of people. The writer or journalist is expected to use facts to describe events, ideas, or issues that are relevant to the [public](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Public). Journalists (also known as news analysts, [reporters](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Reporters), and correspondents) gather [information](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Information), and broadcast it so we remain informed about local, state, national, and international events. They can also present their points of view on current issues and report on the actions of the government, public officials, corporate executives, interest groups, media houses, and those who hold social power or authority. Journalism is described as *The* [*Fourth Estate*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fourth_Estate).

 In journalism, a [**story**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Story) refers to a single article, [news](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/News) item or [feature](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Feature). A story is usually relevant to a single [event](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Event), issue, [theme](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Theme), or [profile](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Profile) of a person. Stories are usually inspired through news [pegs](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pegs) (the central premise of the story). *Correspondents* report on news occurring in the main, locally, from their own country, or from foreign cities where they are stationed.

 Today, most reporters *file* information or write their stories electronically from remote locations. In many cases, *breaking stories* are written by random staff members, through information collected and submitted by other reporters who are out on the field gathering information for an event that has just occurred and needs to be broadcast instantly. Radio and television reporters often compose stories and report "live" from the scene. Some journalists also interpret the news or offer opinions and analysis to readers, viewers, or listeners. In this role, they are called commentators or columnists

 MEDIA

**Print**

In a print publication, the first phase of presenting a story finds the reporter involved in investigation, observation of events, and interviews with people. Reporters take notes and also take photographs or shoot videos, either on their own, or through a [photographer](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Photographer) or camera person. In the second phase, they organize the material, determine the focus or emphasis (identify the peg), and finally write their stories. The story is then [edited](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Edit) by news or copy-editors, who function from the *news desk*. The headline of the story is always decided by the news desk, and practically never by the reporter or the writer of the piece. Often, the news desk also heavily re-writes or changes the style and tone of the first draft prepared by the reporter / writer originally. Finally, a collection of stories that have been picked for the newspaper or magazine *edition*, are laid out on dummy (trial) pages, and after the *chief editor* has approved the content, style and language in the material, it is sent for [publishing](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Publishing). The writer is given a *byline* for the piece that is published; his or her name appears alongside the article. This process takes place according to the frequency of the publication. News can be published in a variety of formats ([broadsheet](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Broadsheet), [tabloid](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tabloid), [magazine](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Magazine) and periodical publications) as well as periods (daily, weekly, biweekly, fortnightly or monthly).

**Television**

In a broadcast setup (television), journalists or reporters are also involved with editing the video material that has been shot alongside their research, and in working on the visual [narrative](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Narrative) of the story. Broadcast journalists often make an appearance in the news story at the beginning or end of the video clip.

In [television](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Television) or [broadcast journalism](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Broadcast_journalism), news analysts (also called news-casters or news anchors) examine, interpret, and broadcast news received from various [sources](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Journalism_sourcing) of information. *Anchors* present this as news, either videotaped or live, through transmissions from on-the-scene reporters (news correspondents).

News clips can vary in length; there are some which may be as long as ten minutes, others that need to fit in all the relevant information and material in two or three minutes. News channels these days have also begun to host special [documentary films](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Documentary_films) that stretch for much longer durations and are able to explore a news subject or issue in greater detail.

**Wire services**

Wire services are typically *news agencies* that provide news to publications, broadcasters and media houses by the minute. They work through technical tie-ups and arrangements with practically all mainstream news organizations, who pay them for the content that they provide. The public has no direct access to this content, unless it is carried by a local newspaper or television channel. Most of these agencies, like [Reuters](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Reuters) for instance, work on international, local, and national fronts.

Often, *routine news* is sourced directly from these agencies, by the news desk. Routine news is information related to announcements, press conferences, statements made by government or corporate officials, and any other mundane facts. The news desk receives updates from agencies every few minutes. Information related to the outbreak of a calamity, or important developments concerning national issues is usually obtained from agencies itself. These news items often go without any reporter's byline, that is, the credit is given to the newspaper in general, or is attributed to the agency that has sent out the information .If not very impactful, they are carried as small *news briefs*. On television, these items are the snippets displayed on the *ticker*: the rolling text at the bottom of the screen. Reporters who work for agencies do not usually get any credit for their work, as it is sent out as an "agency copy". Wire agencies are extremely important to the functioning of journalism; they are the backbones of most news organisations today, who heavily depend on them for important, routine content. They provide the material that an organisation may not be able to cover through its own limited resources alone.

*Exclusive stories* on the contrary, are the stories or news items that a publication or channel has obtained through its own resources; it is when a reporter associated with a particular organization has found certain information through personal *sources*, and not through public announcements or from PR officials. The exclusivity of a story is also dependent on the condition that no other news channel or publication carries it simultaneously. Often, a reporter may find an exclusive story, but finds that it has lost its exclusivity when his or her source gives out that information to other newspapers and channels. While routine stories may provide the basic material that is required, exclusive stories are the ones that form the editorial identity or the voice of the newspaper.

Morning newspapers are obliged to carry both routine and exclusive news; afternoon editions usually have to go a step further and work hard on *follow-ups* and their own exclusive stories. Most afternoon dailies do not carry routine news at all. Their content is lighter, and is meant to be a second reflection of the day's events. Magazines and weeklies also focus entirely on features and exclusive stories

### Internet

The [Internet](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Internet) has allowed the formal and informal publication of news stories through mainstream medial outlets as well as [blogs](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Blog) and other [self-published](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Self-publishing) news stories.

###

**NEWSCASTERS**

Newscasters function at large stations and networks that usually specialise in a particular type of news, such as sports or weather. Weathercasters, also called weather reporters, report current and forecast weather conditions. They gather information from national satellite weather services, wire services, and local and regional weather bureaus. Some weathercasters are trained meteorologists and develop their own weather forecasts. Sportscasters select, write, and deliver sports news. This may include interviews with sports personalities and coverage of games and other sporting events

**Styles**

Newspapers and periodicals often contain [features](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Feature_story) (see under heading **feature style** at article [news style](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/News_style)) written by journalists, many of whom specialize in this form of in-depth journalistic writing.

Feature articles are usually longer forms of writing; more attention is paid to style than in straight news reports. They are often combined with photographs, drawings or other "art." They may also be highlighted by typographic effects or colors.

Writing features can be more demanding than writing straight news stories, because while a journalist must apply the same amount of effort to accurately gather and report the facts of the story, he or she must also find a creative and interesting way to *write* it. The *lead* (or first two paragraphs of the story; see [Nut graf](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nut_graf)) must grab the reader's attention and yet accurately embody the ideas of the article.

In the last half of the 20th Century the line between straight news reporting and feature writing has blurred. Journalists and publications today experiment with different approaches to writing. [Tom Wolfe](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tom_Wolfe), [Gay Talese](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gay_Talese), [Hunter S. Thompson](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hunter_S._Thompson) are some of these examples. Urban and alternative weekly newspapers go even further in blurring the distinction, and many magazines include more features than straight news.

Some television news shows experimented with alternative formats, and many TV shows that claimed to be news shows were not considered as such by traditional critics, because their content and methods do not adhere to accepted journalistic standards. [National Public Radio](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/National_Public_Radio), on the other hand, is considered a good example of mixing straight news reporting, features, and combinations of the two, usually meeting standards of high quality. Other US public radio news organizations have achieved similar results. A majority of newspapers still maintain a clear distinction between news and features, as do most television and radio news organizations.

**Sports journalism**

Sports journalism covers many aspects of human athletic competition, and is an integral part of most journalism products, including newspapers, magazines, and radio and television news broadcasts. While some critics don't consider sports journalism to be true journalism, the prominence of sports in Western culture has justified the attention of journalists to not just the competitive events in sports, but also to athletes and the business of sports.

Sports journalism in the United States has traditionally been written in a looser, more creative and more opinionated tone than traditional journalistic writing; the emphasis on accuracy and underlying fairness is still a part of sports journalism. An emphasis on the accurate description of the statistical performances of athletes is also an important part of sports journalism.

**Science journalism**

Science journalism is a relatively new branch of journalism, in which journalists' reporting conveys information on science topics to the public. Science journalists must understand and interpret very detailed, technical and sometimes jargon-laden information and render it into interesting reports that are comprehensible to consumers of news media.

Scientific journalists also must choose which developments in science merit news coverage, as well as cover disputes within the scientific community with a balance of fairness to both sides but also with a devotion to the facts.

Many, but not all, journalists covering science have training in the sciences they cover, including several medical journalists who cover medicine.

**Investigative journalism**

Investigative journalism, in which journalists investigate and expose [unethical](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Unethical) [immoral](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Immoral) and [illegal](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Law) behavior by individuals, businesses and government agencies, can be complicated, time-consuming and expensive — requiring teams of journalists, months of research, interviews (sometimes repeated interviews) with numerous people, long-distance travel, computers to analyze public-record databases, or use of the company's legal staff to secure documents under freedom of information laws.

Because of its inherently confrontational nature, this kind of reporting is often the first to suffer from budget cutbacks or interference from outside the news department. Investigative reporting done poorly can also expose journalists and media organizations to negative reaction from the subjects of investigations and the public, and accusations of gotcha journalism. When conducted correctly it can bring the attention of the public and government to problems and conditions that the public deem need to be addressed, and can win awards and recognition to the

journalists involved and the media outlet that did the reporting.

**New journalism**

New Journalism was the name given to a style of 1960s and 1970s news writing and journalism which used literary techniques deemed unconventional at the time. The term was codified with its current meaning by [Tom Wolfe](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tom_Wolfe) in a 1973 collection of journalism articles.

It is typified by using certain devices of literary fiction, such as conversational speech, first-person point of view, recording everyday details and telling the story using scenes. Though it seems undisciplined at first, new journalism maintains elements of reporting including strict adherence to factual accuracy and the writer being the primary source. To get "inside the head" of a character, the journalist asks the subject what they were thinking or how they felt.

Because of its unorthodox style, new journalism is typically employed in feature writing or book-length reporting projects.

Many new journalists are also writers of fiction and prose. In addition to Wolfe, writers whose work has fallen under the title "new journalism" include [Norman Mailer](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Norman_Mailer), [Hunter S. Thompson](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hunter_S._Thompson), [Joan Didion](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Joan_Didion), [Truman Capote](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Truman_Capote), [George Plimpton](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/George_Plimpton) and [Gay Talese](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gay_Talese).

**Gonzo journalism**

[Gonzo journalism](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gonzo_journalism) is a type of journalism popularized by the American writer [Hunter S. Thompson](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hunter_S._Thompson), author of [*Fear and Loathing in Las Vegas*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fear_and_Loathing_in_Las_Vegas), [*Fear and Loathing on the Campaign Trail '72*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fear_and_Loathing_on_the_Campaign_Trail_%2772) and [*The Kentucky Derby is Decadent and Depraved*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/The_Kentucky_Derby_is_Decadent_and_Depraved), among other stories and books. Gonzo journalism is characterized by its punchy style, rough language, and ostensible disregard for conventional journalistic writing forms and customs. More importantly, the traditional objectivity of the journalist is given up through immersion into the story itself, as in New Journalism, and the reportage is taken from a first-hand, participatory perspective, sometimes using an [author surrogate](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Author_surrogate) such as Thompson's [Raoul Duke](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Raoul_Duke). Gonzo journalism attempts to present a multi-disciplinary perspective on a particular story, drawing from popular culture, sports, political, philosophical and literary sources. Gonzo journalism has been styled [eclectic](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Eclecticism) or untraditional. It remains a feature of popular magazines such as [*Rolling Stone*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rolling_Stone) magazine. It has a good deal in common with new journalism and on-line journalism .

**'Celebrity' or 'people' journalism**

Another area of journalism that grew in stature in the 20th Century is 'celebrity' or 'people' journalism, which focuses on the personal lives of people, primarily celebrities, including movie and stage actors, musical artists, models and photographers, other notable people in the entertainment industry, as well as people who seek attention, such as politicians, and people thrust into the attention of the public, such as people who do something newsworthy.

Once the province of newspaper [gossip columnists](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gossip_columnist) and [gossip magazines](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gossip_magazine), celebrity journalism has become the focus of national tabloid newspapers like the [*National Enquirer*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/National_Enquirer), magazines like [*People*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/People_%28magazine%29) and [*Us Weekly*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Us_Weekly), syndicated television shows like [*Entertainment Tonight*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Entertainment_Tonight), [*Inside Edition*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Inside_Edition), [*The Insider*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/The_Insider_%28TV_series%29), [*Access Hollywood*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Access_Hollywood), and [*Extra*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Extra_%28TV_series%29), cable networks like [E!](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/E%21), [A&E Network](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/A%26E_Network) and [The Biography Channel](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/The_Biography_Channel), and numerous other television productions and thousands of websites. Celebrity journalism differs from feature writing in that it focuses on people who are either already famous or are especially attractive, and in that it often covers celebrities obsessively, to the point of these journalists behaving unethically in order to provide coverage. [Paparazzi](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Paparazzo), photographers who would follow celebrities incessantly to obtain potentially embarrassing photographs, have come to characterize celebrity journalism.

**'Convergence journalism'**

An emerging form of journalism, which combines different forms of journalism, such as print, photographic and video, into one piece or group of pieces. Convergence journalism can be found in the likes of CNN and many other news sites. *The Washington Post* has a notable amount of this.

**Ambush journalism**

Ambush journalism refers to aggressive tactics practiced by journalists to suddenly confront with questions people who otherwise do not wish to speak to a journalist. The practice has particularly been applied by television journalists, such as those on the CBS-TV news show [60 Minutes](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/60_Minutes) and by [Geraldo Rivera](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Geraldo_Rivera) and other local television reporters conducting investigations.

The practice has been sharply criticized by journalists and others as being highly [unethical](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Unethical) and [sensational](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sensational), while others defend it as the only way to attempt to provide those subject to it an opportunity to comment for a report. Ambush journalism has not been ruled illegal in the United States, although doing it on private property could open a journalist to being charged with trespassing.

**Role of journalism in a democracy**

In the 1920s, as modern journalism was just taking form, writer [Walter Lippmann](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Walter_Lippmann) and American philosopher [John Dewey](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/John_Dewey) debated over the role of journalism in a [democracy](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Democracy). Their differing philosophies still characterize a debate about the role of journalism in society and the nation-state.

**Lippmann** understood that journalism's role at the time was to act as a mediator or [translator](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Translator) between the [public](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Public) and policymaking elites. The journalist became the middleman. When elites spoke, journalists listened and recorded the information, distilled it, and passed it on to the public for their consumption. His reasoning behind this was that the public was not in a position to deconstruct the growing and complex flurry of information present in modern society, and so an intermediary was needed to filter news for the masses. Lippman put it this way: The public is not smart enough to understand complicated, political issues. Furthermore, the public was too consumed with their daily lives to care about complex public policy. Therefore the public needed someone to interpret the decisions or concerns of the elite to make the information plain and simple. That was the role of journalists. Lippmann believed that the public would affect the decision-making of the elite with their vote. In the meantime, the elite (i.e. politicians, policy makers, bureaucrats, scientists, etc.) would keep the business of power running. In Lippman's world, the journalist's role was to inform the public of what the elites were doing. It was also to act as a watchdog over the elites, as the public had the final say with their votes. Effectively that kept the public at the bottom of the power chain, catching the flow of information that is handed down from experts/elites.

**Dewey**, on the other hand, believed the public was not only capable of understanding the issues created or responded to by the elite, it was in the public forum that decisions should be made after discussion and debate. When issues were thoroughly vetted, then the best ideas would bubble to the surface. Dewey believed journalists should do more than simply pass on information. He believed they should weigh the [consequences](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Consequences) of the policies being enacted. Over time, his idea has been implemented in various degrees, and is more commonly known as "[community journalism](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Community_journalism)."

This concept of *community journalism* is at the centre of new developments in journalism. In this new paradigm, journalists are able to engage citizens and the experts/elites in the proposition and generation of content. It's important to note that while there is an assumption of equality, Dewey still celebrates expertise. Dewey believes the shared knowledge of many is far superior to a single individual's knowledge. Experts and scholars are welcome in Dewey's framework, but there is not the hierarchical structure present in Lippman's understanding of journalism and society. According to Dewey, conversation, debate, and dialogue lie at the heart of a democracy.

While Lippman's journalistic philosophy might be more acceptable to government leaders, Dewey's approach is a better description of how many journalists see their role in society, and, in turn, how much of society expects journalists to function. Americans, for example, may criticize some of the excesses committed by journalists, but they tend to expect journalists to serve as watchdogs on government, businesses and other actors, enabling people to make informed decisions on the issues of the time.

**The elements of journalism**

According to *The Elements of Journalism*, a book by [Bill Kovach](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bill_Kovach) and Tom Rosensteil, there are nine elements of journalism. In order for a journalist to fulfill their duty of providing the people with the information they need to be free and self-governing. They must follow these guidelines:

1. Journalism's first obligation is to the truth.
2. Its first loyalty is to the citizens.
3. Its essence is discipline of verification.
4. Its practitioners must maintain an independence from those they cover.
5. It must serve as an independent monitor of power.
6. It must provide a forum for public criticism and compromise.
7. It must strive to make the significant interesting, and relevant.
8. It must keep the news comprehensive and proportional.
9. Its practitioners must be allowed to exercise their personal conscience.

 **Professional and ethical standards**

Since the development of [professional journalism](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Professional_journalism) at the beginning of the 20th Century, journalists have been expected to follow a stringent code of journalistic conduct that requires them to, among other things:

* Use original sources of information, including interviews with people directly involved in a story, original documents and other direct sources of information, whenever possible, and cite the sources of this information in reports;
* Fully attribute information gathered from other published sources, should original sources not be available (not to do so is considered [plagiarism](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Plagiarism); some newspapers also note when an article uses information from previous reports);
* Use multiple original sources of information, especially if the subject of the report is controversial;
* Check every fact reported;
* Find and report every side of a story possible;
* Report without bias, illustrating many aspects of a conflict rather than siding with one;
* Approach researching and reporting a story with a balance between [objectivity](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Objectivity_%28journalism%29) and [skepticism](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Skepticism).
* Use careful judgment when organizing and reporting information.
* Be careful about granting confidentiality to sources (news organizations usually have specific rules that journalists must follow concerning grants of confidentiality);
* Decline gifts or favors from any subject of a report, to avoid the appearance of being influenced;
* Abstain from reporting or otherwise participating in the research and writing about a subject in which the journalist has a personal stake or bias that cannot be set aside.

**Recognition of excellence in journalism**

There are several professional organizations, universities and foundations that recognize excellence in journalism in the USA. The [Pulitzer Prize](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pulitzer_Prize), administered by [Columbia University](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Columbia_University) in [New York City](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/New_York_City), is awarded to newspapers, magazines and broadcast media for excellence in various kinds of journalism. The [Columbia University Graduate School of Journalism](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Columbia_University_Graduate_School_of_Journalism) gives the [Alfred I. duPont-Columbia University Awards](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/DuPont-Columbia_Award) for excellence in radio and television journalism, and the [Scripps Howard Foundation](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Scripps_Howard_Foundation) gives the [National Journalism Awards](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/National_Journalism_Awards) in 17 categories. The [Society of Professional Journalists](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Society_of_Professional_Journalists) gives the Sigma Delta Chi Award for journalism excellence. In the television industry, the [National Academy of Television Arts & Sciences](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/National_Academy_of_Television_Arts_%26_Sciences) gives awards for excellence in television journalism.

**Failing to uphold standards**

Such a code of conduct can, in the real world, be difficult to uphold consistently. Journalists who believe they are being fair or objective may give biased accounts -- by reporting selectively, trusting too much to [anecdote](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Anecdote), or giving a partial explanation of actions. Even in routine reporting, bias can creep into a story through a reporter's choice of facts to summarize, or through failure to check enough sources, hear and report dissenting voices, or seek fresh perspectives.

As much as reporters try to set aside their prejudices, they may simply be unaware of them. Young reporters may be blind to issues affecting the elderly. A 20-year veteran of the "police beat" may be deaf to rumours of departmental corruption. Publications marketed to affluent suburbanites may ignore urban problems. And, of course, naive or unwary reporters and editors alike may fall prey to [public relations](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Public_relations), [propaganda](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Propaganda) or [disinformation](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Disinformation).

News organizations provide editors, producers or news directors whose job is to check reporters' work at various stages. But editors can get tired, lazy, complacent or biased. An editor may be blind to a favorite reporter's omissions, prejudices or fabrications. Provincial editors also may be ill-equipped to weigh the perspective (or check the facts of) a correspondent reporting from a distant city or foreign country.

A news organization's budget inevitably reflects decision-making about what news to cover, for what audience, and in what depth. Those decisions may reflect conscious or unconscious bias. When budgets are cut, editors may sacrifice reporters in distant news bureaus, reduce the number of staff assigned to low-income areas, or wipe entire communities from the publication's zone of interest.

[Publishers](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Publisher), owners and other corporate executives, especially advertising sales executives, can try to use their powers over journalists to influence how news is reported and published. Journalists usually rely on top management to create and maintain a "firewall" between the news and other departments in a news organization to prevent undue influence on the news department. One journalism magazine, [Columbia Journalism Review](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Columbia_Journalism_Review), has made it a practice to reveal examples of executives who try to influence news coverage, of executives who do not abuse their powers over journalists, and of journalists who resist such pressures.

[Self-censorship](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Self-censorship) is a growing problem in journalism, particularly in covering countries that sharply restrict press freedom. As commercial pressure in the media marketplace grows, media organizations are loath to lose access to high-profile countries by producing unflattering stories. For example, [CNN](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/CNN) admitted that it had practiced self-censorship in covering the Saddam Hussein regime in Iraq in order to ensure continued access after the regime had thrown out other media. CNN correspondent [Christiane Amanpour](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Christiane_Amanpour) also complained of self-censorship during the invasion of Iraq due to the fear of alienating key audiences in the US. There are claims that the media are also avoiding covering stories about repression and human rights violations by the Iranian regime in order to maintain a presence in the country.

**Legal status**

Journalists around the world often write about the [governments](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Government) in their nations, and those governments have widely varying policies and practices towards journalists, which control what they can research and write, and what press organizations can publish. Many Western governments guarantee the [freedom of the press](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Freedom_of_the_press), and do relatively little to restrict press [rights](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rights) and [freedoms](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Freedom_%28political%29), while other nations severely restrict what journalists can research and/or publish.

Journalists in many nations have enjoyed some privileges not enjoyed by members of the general public, including better access to public events, crime scenes and press conferences, and to extended interviews with public officials, celebrities and others in the [public eye](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Public_eye). These privileges are available because of the perceived power of the press to turn public opinion for or against governments, their officials and policies, as well as the perception that the press often represents their consumers. These privileges extend from the legal rights of journalists but are not guaranteed by those rights. Sometimes government officials may attempt to punish individual journalists who irk them by denying them some of these privileges extended to other journalists.

Nations or jurisdictions that formally [license](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/License) journalists may confer special [privileges](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Privilege) and [responsibilities](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Social_responsibility) along with those licenses, but in the [United States](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_States) the tradition of an independent press has avoided any imposition of government-controlled examinations or licensing. Some of the states have explicit [shield laws](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Shield_laws) that protect journalists from some forms of government inquiry, but those statutes' definitions of "journalist" were often based on access to printing presses and broadcast towers. A national shield law has been proposed.

In some nations, journalists are directly employed, controlled or [censored](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Censorship) by their governments. In other nations, governments who may claim to guarantee press rights actually [intimidate](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Intimidate) journalists with threats of arrest, destruction or seizure of property (especially the means of production and dissemination of news content), torture or murder.

Journalists who elect to cover [conflicts](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Conflict), whether [wars](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/War) between nations or [insurgencies](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Insurgency) within nations, often give up any expectation of protection by government, if not giving up their rights to protection by government. Journalists who are captured or detained during a conflict are expected to be treated as civilians and to be released to their national government.

**ABOUT THE COMPANY**

**The Pioneer**

Name - **The Pioneer**

Type -  **Daily newspaper**

Format -  **Broadsheet**

Owner(s) - **Chandan Mitra**

Publisher -  **Chandan Mitra**

Editor - **Chandan Mitra**

Founded -  **1865**

Political alignment- **Conservative, Right-wing**

Language - **English and Hindi**

Website -  **www.dailyPioneer.com**

**The Pioneer is an Indian mass media company based in Delhi, India. It has holdings in print, electronic and digitalmedia.**

***The Pioneer*** **is an English language newspaper in India. It is published from multiple locations in** INDIA**, including** DELHI**. It is the second oldest English language newspaper in India that is operational. In 2010, The Pioneer launched a Hindi version in** LUCKNOW**.**

***The Pioneer*** **was founded in Allahabad** **in 1865 by George Allen, an Englishman who had had great success in the tea business in north-east India in the previous decade.** **It was brought out three times a week from 1865 to 1869 and daily thereafter.In 1866, a supplement, the** ***Pioneer Mail*, consisting of "48 quarto-size pages," mostly of advertisements, was added to the publication.**

**In 1872,** Alfred Sinnet **became the editor of the newspaper. Although he was later to be known for his interest in** **theosophy, he oversaw the transformation of the newspaper to one of exercising great influence in British India.In 1874, the weekly** ***Pioneer Mail* became the** ***Pioneer Mail and India Weekly News*** **and began to also feature short stories and travel writings.Author Rudyard Kipling(1865-1936), in his early 20s, worked at the newspaper office in Allahabad as an assistant editor from November 1887 to March 1889.** **In July 1933,** ***The Pioneer*** **was sold to a syndicate** **and moved from Allahabad to** Lucknow**,** **Uttar Pradesh, at which time the** ***Pioneer Mail and India Weekly News*** **ceased publication.**

 **As of 2013 Chandan Mitra is the Editor-in-Chief of The Pioneer.**

**Editions**

* **Delhi**
* **Lucknow**
* **Bhopal**
* **Bhubaneshwar**
* **Chandigarh**
* **Ranchi**
* **Dehradun**
* **Raipur**

**Lucknow edition includes four other editions:**

* **Varanasi,**
* **Kanpur,**
* **Allahabad and**
* **Lucknow itself.**

**DEPARTMENT**

I got my internship in the WEB DESK department of this media organization, under the supervision of Mr.Rajiv Sharma(Assistant Editor (web desk). I was asked to research work, editing etc.

 **EDITING**

Editing is an art and a technique, which involves a number of   activities: revising, amending, checking, correcting, polishing, rephrasing and rewriting. It also means putting together, rearranging, reordering and selecting the material to be finally published. In a print organisation, editing plays a vital role.

Editing may also be defined as: correcting and adapting the text of an article, news story or a book so as to make it suitable for publishing. The Editor in charge is the focal point of the general news room and has some additional responsibilities as compared to the correspondents and the reporters.

Editing is the work of a team of skilled persons who, while working in the newspaper, can scan the vast see of words, make a selection, cut down what is selected to size and serve it up attractively to its readers. Editing is reviewing and changing a document by making additions, deletions or the other changes to conform to some agreed upon standard. Editing is commonly done to all the documents for the publication or the public presentation.

A person, who edits, especially as a professional or as a hobby, is called an Editor. The editing process begins in a newspaper or magazine with the news editor or the sub-editor sorting out the copy to eliminate the reports that could not be accommodated and planning the next day’s page. Editing is the soul of Journalism. Editing in the newspaper terminology, is called the Copy Editing, Sub-Editing.

Sub-Editing is considered to be a draft because it involves a certain routine and the mechanical activities like correction, rewriting, etc. Editing or sub-editing, as it is popularly known, includes many activities. These are rearranging, reducing, adding, translating, selecting, checking and adapting of the news and the other materials for publications. Good editing can complement good writing. Bad editing, on the other hand, can

make a story worse or may even destroy it.

**HIERARCHY OF ORGANISATION**

EDITOR



DEPUTY EDITOR



ASSISTANT EDITOR



SUB EDITOR CUM CORRESPONDANT



JUNIOR SUB EDITOR

**PURPOSE OF THE STUDY**

The course is designed to provide the theoretical as well as the practical training to the students interested in making a career in the media industry. It gives insight to all the existing genres of media journalism and equips the students with the professional skills required to be a successful media person or a journalist.

This is a three years course. The whole course is divided into Semesters. There are Six Semesters in three years, Odd Semesters, that is 1st, 3rd and 5th taking place in December and even Semesters, that is, 2nd, 4th and 5th taking place in May every year. Besides Semesters, which are the External Exams, there are two internal examinations, which take place twice in each semester deals with the different aspects or the wings of media, that is, the First Semester gives an Introduction to the Media as a whole. Second Semester is dominated by the Print Media. Third Semester mainly covers the Radio.

Fourth Semester deals with the Television. Fifth Semester provides the education about the Event Management and the Public Relations. Sixth Semester is about the Research and the newest wing of the media, that is, Cyber Journalism.

Throughout the course, the students are prepared through the class discussions, out of the class reading, reporting and writing on the current events taking place around the country, current event quizzes, in class preparations on any topic, etc.

A lot of emphasis is put on the student's ability to imaginatively present her/his projects, reports and periodic assignments which prove extremely helpful in creating a confidence and intellect which is a mandatory requirement in the field of Mass Communication

**Special features of the course**

It is the only course which aims at producing the technically well-equipped globally communication professionals who can meet the demands of the today's highly competitive media. It follows a holistic approach in teaching through class room lectures with various teaching aids, seminars and visits by the eminent guest faculties, project presentation and field visits.

Besides providing the computer software for the above mentioned areas, it helps the students sharpen their critical thinking and the communication skills through the communications lab, video lab., computer lab., traditional media lab., etc., to name a few.

The course also stresses on the richness of India's culture civilization so as to make our future communication understanding the great, all pervasive concept of the Indian heritage on which the Indian Society is structured.

There are practical papers in each Semester, which are of equal importance and weightage as that of the theory papers. These types of provisions are specially made keeping in view of the practical training in the media studies.

**EXPERIENCE OF STR**

Summer training report is an essential part of the academic curriculum and

endows the student with necessary behind the scene experience that helps to

shape the student to acquaint much needed practical exposure. The

STR(Summer Training Report) is of FOUR weeks duration and the experience I

gained are put in chronological order in terms of week.

**WEEKLY ANALYSIS OF WORK**

**WEEK – I**

When a student gets to see the media world by being part of it , the first and foremost thing he does is to co-relate what he has studied back there in college and the practical process that goes into making a finished media product. I was first of all amazed to see the print world from within itself and there various functioning. My mentors *explained* me about the various functioning of the print world and various processes that a piece of white paper has to go through to be regarded as a finished product. They also told me about some ethical points which actually kept in mind during editing. First week was a very exciting phase of the internship and I got to learn a lot of things. It was a sort of eye-opener for me and the objective and working of print media became clearer to me. In the first week of my training with Pioneer I was learnt about the software, websites and the formats they followed. My mentor told me to read what all news articles of that day does and to come up with new and innovative ideas. First week was all about learning new things and understanding about the work that the print media house does.

**WEEK – II**

After the initial first week I felt like being part of the organization and I began

gelling with the other workers quite well, I found myself in the midst of all the

budding and learned journalist and experienced the inflow of lots of current

affairs and healthy discussion.

Actual work started from the second week of my training. My mentor told me about the rough layout of the newspaper in a smaller scale pertaining to the original one. The software I worked with was QUARK EXPRESS that was taught to me back there in first semester as a full-fledged practical subject . By the end of second week I was able to acquaint myself with different aspects.

The experience of this four weeks has tought me one thing for sure and that is

that to be a ssuccessful media person one has to be innovative at the same time

have a good relationship with peers of the organization and also of another

organization .

**WEEK – III**

Two weeks has elapsed by now and a lot of understanding in the field of print

media has been inculcated. A lot of acquaintance has been made and a bit of

experience has stemmed in upgrading news articles.

By the time I entered into the third week of my training I became more confident. my mentors were briefly explaining the editing

of photos specifically cropping was done so that if the photo was to made a

portrait than the face of the person should be facing the text material and no

gazing the outer margin and concerning group photos it was made mandatory

for us to write the names of the person say from left to right the name of

individual.

*Photoshop* was used extensively for color correction and converting the RGB

format to CMYK (rgb=red’green,blue) (cmyk=cyan;;magenta;yellow;black) the reason for the conversion was that the printing machine supports CMYK format and when doing so the contour and the entire appearance of the photo changes so a slight change or rather light editing is done to make the photo better and more presentable. Moreover *photoshop* was used for cropping and cutting (snipping) the picture and also erasing the unwanted areas of the picture and then patching the area.

As the third week was closing by I began feeling more comfortable working for

the organization and was more confident with my approach towards my work .

the designing work impressed many including my mentor and he promised me

further support . moreover I came to know about the protocol of the

organization and the various factors that goes into making a good graphic

product .

One of the senior members from the desk was called upon to teach me and fine tune my skills and also adapt to the policy of the organization. I was taught the

art of placing the news and the allotment of news item based on its importance

and credibility. This phase of internship was involved with a lot of learning that

too in the technical field and I got first hand in practicing the art of designing a

newspaper that too real stories that flowed to the organization. I can consider

this phase as one of the most important part of my experience learning

internship and the reason being I was always eager to get my hand to the

designing aspect .

**WEEK – IV**

The last week was one of the important phase of inernship was one of the

memorable and learning experience I got to learn a lot of things beside polishing my skills of writing and designing.I got some more work. This week was got to familiar with the circulation of newspaper and the areas work on website for instance in all 6 states. All states section include 4-4 pages the news was updating on the website of the pioneer. This was very interesting part of my internship. One of the very important act that seems worth mentioning is the art of placing a picture in the newspaper ranging from the cropping of picture on the lower end of spectrum to the complex editing of the picture by using *photoshop* software that was also taught to me by the DME. I was also done national and international news articles updates on website of THE PIONEER. I was also learn how to upload edit-oped news articles on the website because mostly all sections have same format but agenda pages, Sunday news pages and edit- oped had some different format of updation which i have learnt from my seniors and mentors.

***CONCLUSION***

In this four weeks came to know about the real state of the Indian media and the

power that democracy endows to the media .I was satisfied to see the fourth

pillar of the democracy working twenty four seven to uplift the worsening social

situation at the same time pertaining to imbibe the common people the best

possible knowledge of the day to day happening.

Now whenever I pick up the newspaper lying on my table I understand and

acknowledge the hard works that goes into making a newspaper and those

workers who work in overnight shift to make a finished product

The four week internship is a great concept by the syllabus planners and helps

the student of the mass communication to connect their theoretical concept with

the actual practical world . The zeal and the enthusiasm that the internship

helps to instill goes a long way to make a good journalist .

Personally I was a changed student after my internship and felt more

responsible and determined to proceed with my thought to go ahead to be a

journalist. The exposure that I got from the learned persons was tremendous and

a whole lot of current affair materials kept on flowing .

At last while concluding would like to say that internship in print journalism

was an indispensable part of the curriculum of the college and will go a long way in helping me to realize my goal.

**MY MAIN WORK AT WEB DESK**

Daily I used to reach my office at 6’ o clock in the evening that was my reporting time my mentors used to assign me the work and I used to news article on the pioneer website and the research on the given topic. I was given opportunity to update news articles and editing. I got back to home at 12:30 am after completing my all the given work.

**OBJECTIVES OF TRAINING**

• The main objective of this exercise is to; let the students experience the in-house newsletter which may help them in future.

• These kinds of exercises help students to gain confidence.

• The knowledge gained through such kind exercises is not only related to print medium but computer knowledge also increases.

• Along with reporting and editing assignments the objective of the exercise is to make students deadline conscious, so they could easily adapt to the future working situation.

• Through such kind of exercises students get to know more about the difficulties of print media .

**AIMS AND OBJECTIVES**

* To develop Print Media Skills and Techniques in reporting and Editing.
* To attain the level of professionalism.
* To obtain first-hand experience of Reporting and editing.
* To learn the Reporting and Editing skills.
* To provide enough exposure in theory and practical application of the present level of knowledge.
* To develop competence for development and issue based stories.
* To gain awareness of overall print media, industry and it's functioning.
* To develop contacts in the industry, this might be helpful in later stages of our, careers.
* To learn different psyches and human behaviour at different levels and situations.
* To broaden the horizons by further enhancing total personality and leadership quality.

**ADVANTAGES OF SUMMER TRAINING**

In Internship of summer training programme is a practical exercise to learn about professionalism for the new comers of any specific industry. It is best time to know and analyse your inner talent. You can know your area of interest and at which field you are good at. Besides promoting the talent, training gives us the realistic view of the professional working culture and environment.

Advantages of Summer Training:-

Training gave me opportunity to work with various sub-editors, designers; proof readers etc. and proved as a catapult in uplifting existing skills caliber there. Training provides required attitude, & knowledge.

* Training creates higher awareness, information & knowledge about the   subject matter.
* Training situation ensures a forum where the trainers share the subject related experiences, problems encountered queries & their respective solutions.
* Training helps in attaining the professionalism for practical application of present level of knowledge.
* Training is updating knowledge with techniques of program making, this includes editing, script writing for narration, direction.
* It helped me in making contacts with some journalist personalities which I am sure will help me after my studies.
* It helped me getting practical knowledge of how a newspaper organization works that kind of work is done & how each & everything is handled.
* It also helped me in improving my language skills in English.
* It has proved to be my first staff on the ladder of professionalism.

**SUMMARY &CONCLUSION**

Working with “The Pioneer” was a big opportunity for me. I got to learn a lot. In the beginning I was a bit nervous since I was new to the organization but eventually I settled down. I was excited that after so much hard work and research I got a proposal from my Had of Department to continued there as a employee but due to college studies I didn’t accept that. It was a great learning experience for me and I got the constant support of my editors and mentors. I had some very good colleagues with whom I did lots of research work. The Pioneer provided me with an opportunity to come up with new and innovative ideas and allowed me to apply it too.

Overall it was a once in a lifetime opportunity that I got and I thoroughly enjoyed my time with such a big media company.

 **Summer Training Report**

**SUBMITTED IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT FOR THE AWARD OF THE**

**DEGREE OF BACHELORS IN JOURNALISM AND MASS COMMUNICATION**

**UNDER THE GUIDANCE OF**

**SUSHMITA BALA**

**HEAD OF DEPARTMENT**

**(BJMC)**

**SUBMITTED By:** **TANISHK PANDEY**

Enroll no.05651102416 Batch: BJMC [2016-19]

**DELHI METROPOLITAN EDUCATION**

Affiliated to Guru Gobind Singh Indraprastha University,

B-12 SECTOR-62, NOIDA (UTTAR PRADESH)

**STUDENT’S UNDERTAKING**

This is to certify that I have completed the Summer Training Project title “ **SUMMER TRAINING REPORT ON PRINT JOURNALISM** ” in “**THE** **PIONEER**” under the guidance of “**MR.SUSHMITA BALA(MENTOR AND H.O.D BAJMC).**” in partial fullfillment of the requirement for the award of degree of  Bachelor of Journalism and Mass Communication at  DELHI METROPOLITAN EDUCATION . This is an original piece of work & I have not submitted it earlier elsewhere.

Thanking You

TANISHK PANDEY

**PREFACE**

I got the internship in THE PIONEER for FOUR weeks. The report is presented in an understandable pattern. Looking at communication as an essential feature of human society and print media being the best, I have explained the print media’s past, present and future with different details about print media and the organisation. I have addressed two major points in this report. One what is print media and trends, particularly in India. Two, organisations profile with the work I did during the training. This helped me to correlate the knowledge gained at the college level with that in a professional environment. The work is undertaken with the modest aim to get the feel of real world working situations. To report the feelings about the exposure I got, which is quite different from the simulated industry atmosphere of practical done in the college. The readers of this report will find this report as a valuable work.

**INTRODUCTION**

In order to understand and experience various aspects of print media,I did my internship at “THE PIONEER” located at I.T.O. The time period for this training was from 1th JULY, 2017 to 30th JULY,2017. I did my internship under the guidance of my mentors RAJIV SHARMA(Assistant Editor), Vishnu Shankar Kesri(Sub-Editor), Diksha Sharma(Sub-Editor),ABHIJEET BAHSIN(SUB EDITOR) .

The report will tell you about the company that I worked in as an intern for FOUR weeks. THE PIONEER is more off information based newspaper, and I worked in WEB DESK of THE PIONEER. I got an opportunity to learn the working of print journalism and face it in a real world. I shared my experience in the following pages.

I have also written about how this project helped me learning more about print industry and how it developed a sense of professionalism in me. I faced lot of problems during my training period which I have mentioned further.

The experience as an intern made me learn the guidelines of print journalism and gave me a feel of professionalism.