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Registration number:

**ST. JOSEPH’S COLLEGE (AUTONOMOUS), BANGALORE-27**

SEMESTER EXAMINATION: OCTOBER 2021

(Examination conducted in March 2022)

**JN 319 – Writing and the Ethical Practice of Journalism**

**Time – 2 ½ Hours Max Marks - 70**

**Instructions:**

1. This paper is for students of III Semester JIP.
2. This paper has THREE PARTS.
3. You may use the dictionary.

**Part – A**

**I. Answer the following questions in 100-150 words each:  
 (2x10=20)**

1. Let’s say, some of your friends are making statements against protesting. Express your response to them in simple terms about the Freedom of Expression in India.
2. Read this extract of a lead from a news story:  
   Questioning why the Bruhat Bangalore Mahanagara Palike (BBMP) over the work of constructing a 2.5 km-long flyover between Ejipura main road and Kendriya Sadan in Koramangala without addressing various issues, the High Court of Karnataka on Monday criticised the civic body for being unable to specify even the outer limit for completion of the flyover. Citizens have also been facing hardships commuting.  
     
   What are the sources that the reporter must have consulted before writing the above lead? Reason out your speculation.

**Part – B**

**II.Answer ANY ONE of the following questions in 100-150 words each: 1x10=10**

1. Describe what would happen if Bisleri and river water conversed with each other.
2. Assume you are the personification of a college notebook. Describe your feelings.

**Part – B**

**III. Read the following extract of a piece from Frontline magazine by A G Noorani.**

The roots of the problem lie in our desi political and legal culture. Read this and ask yourself if any of the desi bhai judges would dare to speak like this: “Free speech included not only the inoffensive but also the irritating, the contentious, the eccentric, the heretical, the unwelcome, and the provocative, as long as such speech did not tend to provoke violence. Freedom only to speak inoffensively was not worth having. What Speakers’ Corner, where the law applied as fully as anywhere else, demonstrated was the tolerance which was both extended by the law to opinion of every kind and expected by the law in the conduct of those who disagreed, even strongly, with what they heard. From the condemnation of Socrates to the persecution of modern writers and journalists, our world had seen too many examples of state control of unofficial ideas. A central purpose of the European Convention on Human Rights had been to set close limits to any such assumed power. We in this country continued to owe a debt to the jury which in 1670 refused to convict the Quakers, William Penn and William Mead, for preaching ideas which offended against state orthodoxy.” (Redmond Bate vs Director of Public Prosecutions before Lord Justice Sedley and Justice Collins on July 23, 1999; The Times, July 28, 1999.)

The criminal offence of sedition was born in sin in India — the sin of racism. It was gasping for breath in its home, Britain, and was consigned to the grave of obsolete laws for good reason, as a news report in India read: “A colonial era law intended to suppress the voice of freedom continues in force in India, but Britain itself abolished sedition as a criminal offence in 2009 as it was considered to be a relic of an era where freedom of expression was not considered a right as it is now.”

**III. A Answer ANY TWO of the following questions in 200 words each (2x15=30)**

1. What is the ‘desi’ and ‘political culture’ that Noorani speaks about in the beginning?
2. “Freedom only to speak inoffensively was not worth having.” What does the statement mean? Explain.
3. Write a short note on the law that the excerpt talks about. Give an example.

**Part - C**

**III. A Rewrite the following for clarity in not more than FIVE sentences each.   
 (2x5=10)**

1. Four aircraft passengers, the pilot and three people travelling in a car were killed when a twin - engined BB aircraft hit an electric power line and crashed near Goa airport this week.”
2. Duty on imported meat and vegetables will be reduced by ten percent and the special subsidy for rice exporters will be increased by five percent but these changes will not come into effect until after the next budget.