



K21P 0488

Reg. No. :

Name :



**First Semester M.C.J./M.A. Degree (CBSS-Reg./Suppl. (Including Mercy
Chance)/Imp.) Examination, October 2020
(2016 Admission Onwards)
JOURNALISM AND MASS COMMUNICATION
MCJ 1C 03 : Editing for Newspapers**

Time : 3 Hours

Max. Marks : 60

Instructions : Answer question I and Four others. All questions carry 12 marks each.

I. Write short notes on **any four** of the following :

- 1) Infographics.
- 2) Middle.
- 3) Banner headline.
- 4) Byline.
- 5) Dummy.
- 6) Design softwares.

II. Delineate the duties and responsibilities of a sub editor in a newspaper.

III. What are the defining characteristics of modern design ? Discuss the merits of modern design over traditional design.

IV. Good typography is the essence of good newspaper production. Elucidate.

V. The Editorial is also called the leader as it is a leading article reflecting the stand of the newspaper on important issues in society. Discuss the different types of editorials.

VI. Headline the following stories.

(4×3=12)

- 1) **New Delhi :** At least 24 passengers on the Mumbai-bound Tejas Express suffered from food poisoning on Sunday, forcing the train to halt at the Chiplun station in Maharashtra.

The passengers complained of pain and felt nauseated at around noon. They were served their breakfast between 9.30 and 10 in the morning. They were admitted to a nearby hospital in the Ratnagiri District.

Indian Railway Catering and Tourism Corporation (IRCTC) said that 24 passengers had been admitted to Life Care hospital for medical assistance.

P.T.O.



- 2) **New Delhi** : Union Environment Minister Dr. Harsh Vardhan Singh on Sunday said that he had directed scientists to develop zero-pollution firecrackers, causing no health hazard to children. The minister's remarks came days after the Supreme Court banned the sale of firecrackers in Delhi-NCR region until October 31.

Flagging off the 'Run for Clean Air' campaign here as a part of the 'Clean Air Campaign' he said that the ill-effects of pollution cause maximum problems to children. Vardhan also administered a pledge to promote clean air.. "Let us together pledge for a New India.."

- 3) **Kozhikode** : The body of one of the four fisherman reported missing off Beypore coast when their vessel capsized after it was hit by a ship, has been found, a naval official said. The man has not yet been identified they said adding that his body would be brought to Beypore around 9 pm.

He was part of a group of 6 fisherman who had set out to sea on the fishing boat 'Emmanuel' from Munambam near Kochi on October 11. Their boat started sinking around 8 pm. Two of them Matty (40) and Karthik (45) were rescued by fellow fishermen and taken to a hospital.

- 4) **Houston** : In a blood-chilling development in the mysterious disappearance of 3 year old Maria John in Dallas, the police suspect that the toddler could have been killed. The investigating agencies had found that one of the three cars at their residence had gone out of the premises on the same night when little Maria reportedly went missing. With new evidence pointing out that the child was killed and body taken out in a car and dumped at some unknown location, her foster father John from Kottayam, Kerala could be named as an accused in the case. He was reportedly not cooperating with the probe.

Maria who has developmental issues had gone missing of Saturday after she was sent outside at 3 am as punishment for not drinking milk. She was adopted from an orphanage in India two years ago.

- VII. Edit the following news story and reduce it to around **200** words. Give a suitable headline.

Infant mortality, the number of babies that die before their first birthday for every 1,000 live births, is a powerful indicator of the quality of life in a community. High infant mortality has been linked to poor maternal health and inter-generational poverty in families. Across the world, there is a link between government per-capita spending on health and infant mortality. This partly explains why India has historically had one of the highest infant mortality rates, despite its rapid GDP growth, at 1.4% of GDP in 2014. According to the WHO, India's spending lags that of Sub-Saharan Africa. To some extent, public spending also explains variations within the states. A study using data from 1983-84 to 2011-12 showed that per capita spending on health in Indian States was the biggest predictor of infant mortality, followed by female literacy and urbanisation. Other studies, however, have found smaller impacts of public spending. This is because public health expenditure is only a part of the story, say experts. While it does help in setting up healthcare infrastructure,



the willingness of people to access this infrastructure is crucial. On this count, southern States like Kerala and Tamil Nadu outperform, because of widespread literacy. "People here are aware of the danger signs of infant illnesses and seek help promptly", says Ravi Prakash Upadhyay, a public health researcher at Delhi's Centre for Health Research and Development, Society for Applied Studies. Literacy and greater female autonomy in these States, also seen in Manipur, mean women give birth at a later age and wait longer between births. This cuts infant mortality, but isn't affected by public health spending. Even the transport infrastructure of a State can have a role in reducing infant mortality, because the longer people take to reach hospitals when their child is sick, the higher the risk of death. According to the latest numbers from India's Sample Registration System, Goa, Puducherry, Kerala and Manipur saw the lowest infant mortality rates in 2016, while Madhya Pradesh, Assam, Odisha and Uttar Pradesh saw the highest, in that order. All four leading States have traditionally been high spenders on healthcare. But there are myriad other factors at play, such as demographics. For example, tribal communities in Odisha have high rates of malnutrition, a big cause of infant mortality, says P. Arokiasamy, a health researcher at Mumbai's International Institute of Population Sciences.

Around two-thirds of infant deaths happen in babies less than four weeks old. A *Lancet* paper published as part of the Million Death Study in 2011 found the biggest drivers of neo-natal deaths in India to be premature birth and low birth weight, neo-natal infections, and asphyxia and trauma. After the first month, diarrhoea and pneumonia become the leading causes of death. While low birth weight can be prevented if the mother is well-nourished, diarrhoea can be avoided by exclusively breast-feeding the child in the first six months. "If the mother resorts to infant formula, the water used to prepare it is often contaminated. This can lead to diarrhoeal deaths," says Dr. Upadhyay.

Merely ensuring that women go to hospitals to deliver their children can prevent asphyxia and trauma. This is why the Janani Surakhsha Yojana, an initiative under the National Rural Health Mission, which gives women a cash incentive for delivery in hospital, has had a great impact on infant mortality since it began in 2005. There is also evidence that under the National Rural Health Mission, pregnant women received better care and newborn immunisations improved. But the uptake of the Janani Surakhsha Yojana has been varying across States. This could explain some of the variations in infant mortality across India, but research is needed to unearth this link.

Yes. Despite Kerala's low infant mortality, the hilly regions of districts like Kasargod have historically lagged behind. "The settlements here are not very big for the government to provide healthcare infrastructure," explains Mr. Arokiasamy. Similarly, the Vidarbha region of Maharashtra has suffered, while there are differences in eastern and western Uttar Pradesh. Such intra-State variations can be as big as inter-State variations, but do not get as much attention from policymaker.
