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| **col LOGO outline**Register Number:DATE: 24-04-2017**ST. JOSEPH’S COLLEGE (AUTONOMOUS), BENGALURU-27** |
| **B.A. JOURNALISM – II SEMESTER EXAMINATION:APRIL 2017****JN 213 – Journalism & Creative Writing** |
| **Time- 21/2 hrs Max Marks- 70** |
| **Instructions:****1. You are allowed to use a dictionary.****2. This question paper has FOUR sections & FIVE printed sheets.****3. You will lose marks for exceeding the word limit. Provide word-counts after every piece of writing you attempt in this paper.** |

**I. Read this article by journalist Naomi Klein carefully**

The [short film I’ve made with the Guardian](https://www.theguardian.com/environment/video/2016/nov/07/naomi-klein-at-the-great-barrier-reef-under-the-surface) stars my son, Toma, aged four years and five months. That’s a little scary for me to write, since, up until this moment, my husband, Avi, and I have been pretty careful about protecting him from public exposure. No matter how damn cute we think he’s being, absolutely no tweeting is allowed.

So I want to explain how I decided to introduce him to you in this very public way.

For the past eight years, I have been [writing and speaking about climate change](http://www.naomiklein.org/main) pretty much around the clock. I use all the communication tools I can — books, articles, feature documentary, photographs, lectures.

Yet I still struggle with a nagging feeling that I’m not doing justice to the enormous stakes of this threat. The safety and habitability of our shared home is intensely emotional terrain, triggering perfectly rational feelings of loss, fear and grief. Yet climate discourse is usually pretty clinical, weighed down with statistics and policy jargon.

All that information is important, of course. But I have started to worry that, by being so calm and clinical, we may be tacitly sending the message that this isn’t really an existential emergency after all. If it were, wouldn’t the people raising the alarm sound more … alarmed? Wouldn’t we share more of our own emotions?

I was thinking a lot about these questions when the Guardian approached me about making a short film at the Great Barrier Reef while I visited Australia [to receive the Sydney peace prize](http://sydneypeacefoundation.org.au/events/2016-city-of-sydney-peace-prize-lecture-and-award-ceremony/). I initially refused. I had already decided to travel to Queensland and see the bleaching and die-off for myself. But I was planning to go with my family and saw our visit as a very personal experience. Precisely because I knew I would be

overwhelmed by seeing this tragedy through my son’s eyes, I didn’t want cameras around.

A few days later, the Guardian asked again. And I started thinking: maybe this was a chance to get at aspects of climate disruption that scientific reports and political arguments just can’t convey. Perhaps it could communicate, in a visceral way, the intergenerational theft at the heart of this crisis.

There is no question that the strongest emotions I have about the climate crisis have to do with Toma and his peers. I have flashes of sheer panic about the extreme weather we have already locked in for them. But even more intense than this fear is the sadness about what they won’t ever know. These kids are growing up in a mass extinction, robbed of the cacophonous company of being surrounded by so many fast-disappearing life forms.

[According to a new WWF report](https://www.worldwildlife.org/pages/living-planet-report-2016), since I was born in 1970 the number of wild animals on the planet has dropped by more than half – and by 2020 it is expected to drop by two-thirds. What a lonely world we are creating for these kids. And what more powerful place to illustrate that absence than the Great Barrier Reef, on the knife-edge of survival?

So this film shows the reef through Toma’s eyes. He’s too young to understand concepts like coral bleaching and dying – it’s tough enough for him to understand that coral was ever alive in the first place.

It also shows the [Great Barrier Reef](https://www.theguardian.com/environment/great-barrier-reef) through the eyes of his mother: moved by the beauty that remains, heartbroken and infuriated by what has been lost. Because what has happened to this wondrous part of the world isnot just a tragedy, it’s a crime. And the crime is still very much in progress, with our respective governments busily clearing the way for new coalmines and new oil pipelines.

In a way, that’s the good news: we still have both the time and power to force our politicians to change course. It’s too late for most of the world’s coral reefs but it’s not too late for all of them. And it’s not too late to keep temperatures below levels that would save millions of lives and livelihoods.

For that kind of rapid change to happen, however, we are all going to have to stop being so impeccably calm and reasonable. We’re going to have to find that part of ourselves that feels this threat in our hearts, as well as our heads.

So meet Toma, who just discovered that there is a magical world beneath the waves.

**I.A. Answer the questions that follow in about 150 words each: (3x10=30 marks):**

Q1. Comment on the conceptualisation and the use of the word personal in this article?

Q2. Should journalists be allowed to insert themselves in journalistic reporting and writing? Why or why not?

Q3. On what is the article’s distinction between the private and the public based? Do you agree with it? Why or what not?

**II. Respond to ANY TWO of the following topics in about five sentences each (2x5=10)**

a) Taimur Ali Khan Pataudi

b) Brexit

c) The Media Explosion around *Dangal*

**III Read the following news report and edit it as if it came to you on your first day as a subeditor (15 marks):**

**Gun totters in Chambal resent hike in licence fee**

BHOPAL: The gun totting culture, synonymous with Madhya Pradesh's Chambal region is witnessing massive public outcry against state government's decision to hike the license fee for the renewal and purchase of firearms. People have also objected to the cumbersome process for filling requirements of a license saying, this has abetted corruption in the state.

In August, the state government through a notification announced an increase in the license fee for firearms from 20% to 86%. The last day of obtaining the new or renewed license was December 31. When the arm dealers and licensees opposed the decision in view of demonetisation, the government extended the deadline till January 31, 2017. In Chambal region alone 75,000 arms licenses have been issued in three districts of Morena, Bhind and Sheopur.

People resent license fee hike which for a carbine or revolver or a pistol was earlier Rs 100 per annum (new license) and Rs 150 for three-year renewal which has been increased to Rs 3,500 respectively. In order to obtain license for a rifle, the applicant needs to cough up Rs 3,000 for three-year renewal in place of Rs 60 per year for new license and Rs 90 for renewal. Similarly, those seeking new license for a gun (with cartridges) will have to deposit Rs 2,500 for new license and renewal in place of Rs 40 and Rs 60 earlier.

More disturbing is the cumbersome process as the applicant will have to appear in person for submitting the local address proof as old receipts or documents were not

accepted, and had to obtain new medical and character certificates.

"For renewal of my ancestral gun, which my great grandfather had passed on to my family, I need to face the cumbersome process of obtaining documents and cough up bribes to the employees. Then, I need to deposit a hefty fee which has been increased to 80%. This is unjust," said Mahesh Dutt Mishra, former Cong MLA from Jaura, in Morena district.

Mishra was a legislator in 1985 when Chambal was infested with dacoits and people had to carry firearms to protect them and their family. Still, things have not changed completely. Criminal gangs are active in Chambal region and farmers and local villagers keep firearms to shove them away. Mishra said due to hike in license fee, he had donated his ancestral gun to district collector for Morena Museum. But, the government cannot change the gun culture here as people even sell out their fertile land to buy a gun for Rs 80,000.

"Farmers and villagers use firearms for their security but, in a way people help the administration to maintain law and order too. Here people do not buy illegal arms but criminals do. To confront them people obtain firearm license," said Mishra.

As some of the district collectors have accepted hike in license fee it would affect poor families who purchase gun for employment. The state, however, extended the last date for getting license to January 31, 2017 from December 31, 2016 in view of demonetisation. Officials stated that due to huge crowd in banks, people going for new or renewal of gun license would face problems. So, the date has been extended.

"We have not only extended the last date for getting licenses but also written to the state government to reduce the license fee. As large number of people approached us with the request, we have just forwarded their complaint to the government,'' Vinod Sharma, district collector of Morena, told TOI.

Sharma said that post demonetisation, things would be normal in one week and by January end people will have ample time to fulfil formalities for obtaining license for their firearms.

**IV. Respond to any ONE of the following prompts in about 200 words (15 marks)**

a) Waiting in an ATM queue post-demonetisation

b) Kannada writer Vasudhendra wrote his novels and stories while stuck in Bangalore traffic.

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