Television has changed the perception of news. The gulf war in 1990-91 demonstrated that war could also be shown live to the world audience in the cozy comfort of their living rooms who till then were used to watching cricket, tennis and soccer matches live on television. When Bernie Shaw, the war correspondent of CNN showed a scud-missile, falling in the battlefield, live on TV to the world when all the major American TV channels were blinking in 1991, a new revolution was born. The CNN with its unique coverage of gulf-war revolutionized television journalism. Today in 2008, television journalism finds itself challenged by new communication technology. The technological integration of television, telecommunications and internet has given birth to convergence journalism. Television has become the platform for multiple media and has assumed the proportion of a monster that can effortlessly integrate radio, cell phone, internet and print media. Television can no longer be regarded as an independent entity and it has bonded with other media owing to convergence technology. Television has changed the way the audience consume news. Conventionally, in India newspapers were the major source of news but today it is being replaced by television like American society where every drama, political or others are fought on television.
Defining Television News:

Charles Dana gave the definition of news in 19th century and interestingly it holds good even to this day. He defined news as anything that interests a large part of the community and has never been brought to its attention.
Convergence News Room:

Today television, broadband, cell phone and radio have converged to give news round the clock for different readers/listeners/viewers signaling the varied ways the news is delivered at the convenience of the audience. The so-called convergence has changed the way journalism is practiced and delivered.

The concept of ‘Backpack Journalist’ first evolved when the first of its kind of converged newsroom in Sarasota, Florida, USA - the typical
converged media model of 21st century was established. The converged newsroom was formed after combining all three media namely the Sarasota Herald-Tribune - a newspaper, SNN Channel 6 - a TV channel and the Tribune.com – an online media, all under one roof at Sarasota, Florida. The converged newsroom illustrated how a reporter would report and write a story for the next day newspaper and then write another version of the same story for broadcast and on-line and even appear before a camera. The converged newsroom at Sarasota besides having a traditional newsroom for newspaper also has a desk for on-line operation and on the wall hangs a 24hr cable news channel.

TV News Production:
It has been well said the news is not by appointment but rather news is a conversation and that there will be lots of resources that will be available to help news organization with this transition. (Randy Covington). Globally news production has transformed beyond recognition. Nevertheless, news production requires some basic skills that are fundamental to all media and television is no exception. Technology has
been a big challenge to journalism educators in imparting the art and craft of TV news production. However, there are certain fundamental principles that are not going to change irrespective of what the media is. Any student of journalism is required to know basic skills:

- How to find information
- How to interview people
- How to write news
- How to express news in clear, concise and compelling way

**Essentials of News Production:**

- In TV journalism, one should handle questions as well as story components. Story components are as important as the questions.
- Questions are interactive
- News anchoring is multitasking consisting of news reading, interviewing and coordinating
- TV journalist is required to think in terms of pictures and the sound
- Prepare for multiple media platforms by preparing to upload live audio and video clip, as today's TV news is also accessible online.
- One should be comfortable with both audio and video story content.
- The basic thing is to look at the concept of telling the stories for more than one media, TV and web media.
- In television, the gate keeping function is no longer the prerogative of the journalists. The citizen journalism has made inroads into the news front and citizens are encouraged to share the news in TV news broadcasts. Television has given recognition to the right of citizens to participate in the news reporting.
Blogs are treated as source of television news and anybody who has access to media can contribute to the news. Journalists are required to learn how to write stories for television based on blogs.

Though television can show events in close ups, the TV journalists should observe discretion while shooting death. Now there is tendency to show close ups of the dead and victims of accident and murder and those who have committed suicide. The TV camera flashing the visual of a woman dangling under a ceiling fan in a suicide story in close up shots is neither necessary nor desirable. The detailed shots of the dead or the victims are required for police enquiry and investigation and therefore the police take pictures from all angles but they are the most disturbing pictures for a normal viewer and a TV journalist should observe restraint.

The coverage of obituary by TV journalists is also much to be desired. A close up of the dead is not desirable in any case. Instead, a long or a medium shot that are suggestive in nature will convey the same message.

The case of a man burning himself to death in protest against his eviction from the market place to pave way for the construction of fly over in Patiala in full view of TV cameras in January 2006 is a chilling reminder of the insensitivity of TV journalists to human life. The TV journalists involved in the filming of the episode cut a sorry figure as they have prioritized the marketing of the story over humanitarian concern.

Technique of TV News Production:

Technique of TV News Production:
Newspapers operate on beat system viz, political, judiciary, parliament, crime, sports, so on, and so forth. It is more individual based and only one reporter is responsible for the reporting of the event. TV channels differ from the newspapers in the way the assignments are distributed among the journalists. TV channels have news assignment desks and are a team based work, as it requires three or more personnel.

Principles of News Production:
1. Be innately curious about the story.
2. Identify what story you want to tell.
3. Think critically about the story.
4. Do adequate research in whatever little time one has.
5. Ask good, wide and specific questions.
6. Think of the best form of presentation.
7. Be creative to present the story in a way that we have not seen.

Importance of Content:
In television news, the news has visual component as well as audio component. However, one has to remember that content is more important than the technique. It is not good journalism, if one focuses much on form and not enough on content. At the outset, make sure you have some news to break. The credibility, factual, meaning and relevance of the content to the audience is much more important than the technique. No amount of technical finesse can make up for the poor content. Content needs to be captured in audio as well as video. Most of the news events are lengthy and it is impossible to record the entire event for the news bulletin. The duration of any news story component in a bulletin is less than two or three minutes. It is therefore necessary for the reporter to discuss audio visual inputs required for the story. The reporter therefore has to take elaborate notes of the event and has to be physically present to report the news. The cameraperson takes sound bytes as well as visual material in
Formally TV news story consists of three parts:

- Header
- Lead
- Amplified Lead

The structure of the news story is based on the conventional inverted pyramid style with news placed in the descending order of importance. In the inverted triangle, the essence of the story is said in the beginning of the story followed by the background in the middle with information of secondary importance at the end of the story. This facilitates for quicker grasp of the story and time saving too. TV news ought to be quick and brief as multiple stories compete for time.

**Importance of Sound and Visuals:**
able to move around with ease carrying equipment in the harsh conditions whether it rains or shines.

**ENG/DNG System for News Production:**
This is technically referred to as the ENG system or the Electronic News Gathering system consisting of camera, lights, and microphones and the recorder. The digital technology has converted the ENG into DNG or the Digital News Gathering as the camera and the recorder are digital. ‘ENG is a means of providing a visual and aural report of an occurrence of interest to the audience using sophisticated electronic equipment to bring that report quickly, efficiently and accurately to the viewer’. (Musburger 1991) ENG is an electronic or digital news gathering tool that is used for covering news stories. It is a comprehensive package consisting of a single camcorder, camera and recorder, microphone, and light. The advantages of ENG are as following:

- Facilitates video and audio recording of the news story without the help of elaborate studio infrastructure.
- ENG basically consists of a camcorder, tapes, batteries, battery charger, cables, microphone, sun guns, tripod, headset, and other small accessories.
- ENG equipment can be used for outdoor and indoor shootings of news stories.
- It is lightweight and therefore can be carried easily on one’s shoulder anywhere and in any circumstances like rains, natural disasters, and fire mishaps.
- It helps in coverage of news events quickly. Thanks to ENG, the world saw the Gulf War in the drawing room live on TV in 1991 and the terrorists’ attack of WTC in 2001.
- It gives mobility to the TV reporter. The news event can be shot either in space, earth, or under water to see the magnificent world beyond human gaze.
- It requires a small team like a one-person crew carrying lightest and minimal equipment. TV reporter is responsible for doing
research, reporting, writing and editing news stories. The videographer is in control of shooting the news event. Sometimes, the story is edited by the editor but is directed by reporter. However, most of the times, the reporter sends the footage along with the script and the news director sends it to the editing section for editing and other post production work.

- News coverage requires a small team of a cameraperson and the reporter.
- Flexibility is the hallmark of the ENG system.
- Miniaturization of the camcorder is one of the essential features. The bulky and heavy video camera has been improvised to produce some of the best miniature, high resolution, low light capable and light, sleek cameras which can produce broadcast standard video images.

**Format of News Production:**
at the scheduled time. This requires special skill and extraordinary talent
to coordinate the news gathering effort by different members of the team. The business of newsgathering begins with that of assignment editor who arrives at the television channel ahead of other staff and scans the computer for the listing of stories, invitations received and future stories.

**Newsgathering**

Newsgathering is a team work shared by the reporter and the videograher. The producer is the team leader and coordinates the newsgathering efforts by various reporters. The news team headed by producer consists of assistant producer, news editor, production assistants (PA), reporters, videographers, video editors, graphic artists, anchors/news readers/news presenters and technicians. The producer ultimately prepares the format, style and content of news bulletin.
News Writing
The news script has a format and is neatly divided into two parts. The top of the script is the header that contains information about the news story viz., slug, duration of the story, date, page number and the name of the reporter.
Either news script or anchor script has to written for effortless reading and presentation. The words must be simple, easy to understand, precise, concise and not cliché ridden. The words must be simple enough for proper pronunciation by the newsreader. Avoid tongue twisters in the choice of words. The news reporter should not exhibit his proficiency of language and rather help viewers across different strata of society to understand the story in the way it is intended.

The length of the news script is important because television news cannot accommodate lengthy stories. Here news writer should be conscious of the time and usually the story is planned for not more than three minutes. The length of the story and visuals are organized in terms of seconds and the story ought to be short. The average time of news is 30 minutes and it has to accommodate many stories each of 2-3 minute duration or less.

The final and finished script is fed to the computer and the news anchor reads the script that is fed into the teleprompter mounted in front of cameras. The Production Assistant whose job includes assisting news director to produce the news programme is also responsible for editing the script and running the teleprompter.

**News Editing**
sound to tell a story. Editing is a process of building or constructing a story by selecting appropriate shots and sound and transferring them to other tape. Editing helps in deleting unnecessary shots and gives a structure to a news story. It enables the reporter to combine the various elements to build a story. The video editor in consultation with the news reporter does editing. The shots are logged before editing. The most appropriate, accurate and good shots are selected for editing. News script is prepared for editing. The video editor needs video footage that is shot on the location, sound bytes, file footage, still pictures, graphics if any, voice over and other recordings for editing. The video editor is also required to keep the titles, captions and text if any ready for editing. Editor always looks for best shots and good sound. However, in news production, one may not be that fortunate to get the best images and sound as type of news and the location from where news originates are such that one may end up with bad images. The editing principle as far as news is concerned is to select images not primarily for their technical quality but for their content. In WTC attack by terrorists, every inch of visual however bad it is becomes important as reporter is challenged to tell a story by constructing every moment of the attack and viewers are interested in seeing how terrorists executed their plan and how the two tallest buildings fell like a pack of cards. News editing is different from editing a documentary because news value is determined by timeliness, authenticity and credibility of the content.

Editing each independent news story is a different process from preparing the rundown. Technically rundown is the final form of news that is scheduled to go on air. Different stories, voice over, recordings and feeds are inserted into the rundowns. Every second of the rundown is filled with material- visual, text, sound or/and other inputs. The final news rundowns tell us about the total length of the news and the number of news blocks. News blocks are made on the type of news...
**News Capsuling**

News capsule is a string of independent news stories. A news bulletin is made up of few capsules. It is packaging of news stories on wide variety of topics. News capsuling includes identifying and selecting stories for the newscast and arranging them in a particular order. The news capsule consists of news stories and commercials. Separate capsules are also made for commercials consisting of a series of advertisements arranged in order of news telecast.

**News Anchoring/News Casting**

The news anchor should be an attention getter and sustain the attention so drawn and she/he is a link connecting different story components and bringing together variety of news. A news anchor in television functions as a coordinator of news connecting different reporters presenting their stories from varied locations. He/She also reads news and the multiple tasks consist of news reading, interviewing guests live in the studios or in other locations and interacting with reporters and moderating discussion. The news anchor is the epicenter of the newscast. The news anchor is not a mere newsreader but a working
journalist with the knowledge of the current affairs. It is

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