

KSN Govt. Degree college (w), Anathapuram. Department of Journalism

Departmental Activity month of the JUNE -2022-23

1. Minutes of the Department: Journalism

The staff members of the Journalism met in the Department On 16-06-2022 and resolved to have class room seminars

2. Brief Report:

- Seminars and group Discussion and Quiz Students of all the Second years
Students are assembled in room no-27 to conduct To class seminar

A. Objectives

- Identify and define various kinds of Television Channels in India.
- Compare and contrast various Radio FM Channels and Television Channels in India
- Analyze the Duties and Responsibilities of Radio Staff

B .Procedure

- Students of all the Second years are assembled in room no-27 to conduct To class seminar

- C. Outcomes
- Cos
- Pos

- Evaluate the Duties and responsibilities of Television Channels Staff
- Identify and define various kinds of Television Channels in India

D. Photos:

KSN Government Degree College for Women, Ananthapuram
Department of Journalism

Activity: Student Group Discussion

Date: 8/06/2022

Name of the Student: III BA



Topic ----భారతీయ సమాజంపై ప్రపంచీకరణ ప్రభావాలు

గ్లోబలైజేషన్ అనేది పోటీ ప్రపంచంలో ఒక ముఖ్యమైన అంశం, ఇది ప్రపంచ స్థాయిలో ప్రజల సాంస్కృతిక విలువలను సమగ్రపరచడం మరియు సమీకరించడం. వేగవంతమైన సాంకేతిక పురోగతి యుగంలో, ప్రపంచీకరణ ప్రక్రియ కారణంగా అనేక దేశాలు ఏకీకృతం చేయబడ్డాయి మరియు రూపాంతరం చెందాయి. ప్రపంచీకరణ దేశాల సాంస్కృతిక, సామాజిక, ద్రవ్య, రాజకీయ మరియు సామూహిక జీవితంపై భారీ ప్రభావాన్ని చూపుతుంది. సమ్మద్ధిగా ఉన్న సైద్ధాంతిక అధ్యయనాలు అనేక క్లిష్టమైన సమస్యలను లేవనెత్తే జనాభా యొక్క సాంస్కృతిక జీవితంలో ప్రపంచీకరణ జోక్యం చేసుకుంటుందని నిరూపించాయి (రాబర్ట్స్, 1992). విస్తృత కోణంలో, 'గ్లోబలైజేషన్' అనే పదానికి ఆర్థిక వ్యవస్థలు మరియు సమాజాల కలయిక అని అర్థం, సమాచారం, ఆలోచనలు, సాంకేతికతలు, వస్తువులు, సేవలు, మూలధనం, ఆర్థిక మరియు ప్రజల క్రాస్ కంట్రీ ప్రవాహాల ద్వారా.

OUTCOME: Students will demonstrate understanding of the impact of the press on society

Objectives:

- The Objective behind to organize Quiz competition is to evaluate the knowledge of the participants within academics as well as beyond academics and to make them familiar with the prospects of quizzes and the objectivity of the questions.
- The main purpose of the competition to develop interest in subject areas of Commerce and Management including competitive aspects.
- **OUTCOME:**
 - to evaluate certain attributes in a candidate that can be otherwise difficult or time consuming to ascertain
 - to evaluate certain attributes in a candidate that can be otherwise difficult or time consuming to ascertain
 - it helps you to train yourself to discuss and argue about the topic given, it helps you to express your views on serious subjects and in formal situations

D. Students feed back

- They get classified their doubts.
- The expressed that their exposed to different teaching environment.

E. Lecturer observations:

- It is observed that they have given complete information of the topic.

Activty: Student Seminar

Date: 14/06/2022

Name of the Student: J.Kavitha III BA



Brif Report:

Activty: Student Seminar

Date: 17/06/2022

Name of the Student: D.Vasundhra III BA



Brif Report:

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Name :- D. Vasundhara
class :- III BA L.H.T
Subject :- Journalism
Topic :- సంస్థాపక ఆరంభం ఆయన పాత్ర.

ఆక్టోబర్ 29 న మొదల అంశం. ఏ మొదటి
సంస్థాపక ఆయన పాత్ర గురించి సంస్థాపక పరిశోధనలు
పాత్రలకు కలగ గలవు. ఆక్టోబర్ 29 న మొదటి అంశం
ఆయన పాత్రలకు అతని పాత్ర పాత్ర ఆయన పాత్ర పాత్ర
పాత్ర పాత్ర పాత్ర. అందుకు. ఆక్టోబర్ 30 మొదటి అంశం
పాత్రలకు ఆయన పాత్రలకు పాత్రలకు పాత్ర. కలగ గలవు.

sign. of the students

R. Sunajal.
D. Vasundhara
J. Karthi
M. Mahesh
D. Lekha
K. Vani
D. Lakshmi
D. Chulsi
R. Aruna Kumari Bai
B. Vani
B. Vijayalakshmi

Objectives:

➤ to evaluate certain attributes in a candidate that can be otherwise difficult or time consuming to ascertain
it helps you to train yourself to discuss and argue about the topic given, it helps you to express your views on serious subjects and in formal situations

OUTCOME:

Understand basics technique of reporting skills

Handle the basics techniques of three point lighting and composition

D. Students feed back

- They get classified their doubts.
- The expressed that their exposed to different teaching environment.

G. Lecturer observations:

- It is observed that they have given complete information of the topic.

OUTCOME: Anchoring and analyzing news for Television, Digital and Radio Media

Activty: Student Seminar

Date: 18/06/2022

Name of the Student: B.Sumanjili III BA





Brif Report:

Name :- B. Sumajal
 Class :- 11th BA (HND)
 Subject :- Journalism
 Topic :- Gender and Mass Media

Date: 10/10/2020
 Page: 1 of 1
 The topic of Gender and Mass Media is a very important one. It is a topic that is often discussed in the media, but it is not always understood correctly. This report aims to provide a brief overview of the topic and to discuss some of the key issues.

Sign. of the Students
 B. Sumajal
 D. Dhanashree
 D. Ketha
 J. Kanti
 D. Thulasi
 D. Lohani
 K. Aruna Kumari R.
 E. Suresh
 B. Vani
 K. Vijaya Lakshmi

Objectives:

➤ to evaluate certain attributes in a candidate that can be otherwise difficult or time consuming to ascertain it helps you to train yourself to discuss and argue about the topic given, it helps you to express your views on serious subjects and in formal situations

OUTCOME:

Understand basics technique of reporting skills

Handle the basics techniques of three point lighting and composition

D. Students feed back

- They get classified their doubts.
- The expressed that their exposed to different teaching environment.

H. Lecturer observations:

- It is observed that they have given complete information of the topic.

OUTCOME: will understand Journalism Concepts radio script writing, the need to lead more sustainable lifestyles and the need to use resources more equitably.

Activty: Student Seminar

Date: 20/06/2022

Name of the Student: B.Vani III BA





Brif Report:

NAME : E. Vani
 CLASS : IIIA B.A Journalism
 SUB : Journalism
 TOPIC : ఆంధ్ర ప్రదేశ్ గౌరవ వ్యవస్థ
 COLLEGE : K.S.N g.v degree college

మే 1915 ప్రాంతం 20 నాటి ప్రాంతం
 బాంబే ప్రాంతం 1962 లో 2వ ప్రాంతం, 1వ ప్రాంతం, 2వ ప్రాంతం, 3వ ప్రాంతం, 4వ ప్రాంతం, 5వ ప్రాంతం, 6వ ప్రాంతం, 7వ ప్రాంతం, 8వ ప్రాంతం, 9వ ప్రాంతం, 10వ ప్రాంతం, 11వ ప్రాంతం, 12వ ప్రాంతం, 13వ ప్రాంతం, 14వ ప్రాంతం, 15వ ప్రాంతం, 16వ ప్రాంతం, 17వ ప్రాంతం, 18వ ప్రాంతం, 19వ ప్రాంతం, 20వ ప్రాంతం, 21వ ప్రాంతం, 22వ ప్రాంతం, 23వ ప్రాంతం, 24వ ప్రాంతం, 25వ ప్రాంతం, 26వ ప్రాంతం, 27వ ప్రాంతం, 28వ ప్రాంతం, 29వ ప్రాంతం, 30వ ప్రాంతం, 31వ ప్రాంతం, 32వ ప్రాంతం, 33వ ప్రాంతం, 34వ ప్రాంతం, 35వ ప్రాంతం, 36వ ప్రాంతం, 37వ ప్రాంతం, 38వ ప్రాంతం, 39వ ప్రాంతం, 40వ ప్రాంతం, 41వ ప్రాంతం, 42వ ప్రాంతం, 43వ ప్రాంతం, 44వ ప్రాంతం, 45వ ప్రాంతం, 46వ ప్రాంతం, 47వ ప్రాంతం, 48వ ప్రాంతం, 49వ ప్రాంతం, 50వ ప్రాంతం, 51వ ప్రాంతం, 52వ ప్రాంతం, 53వ ప్రాంతం, 54వ ప్రాంతం, 55వ ప్రాంతం, 56వ ప్రాంతం, 57వ ప్రాంతం, 58వ ప్రాంతం, 59వ ప్రాంతం, 60వ ప్రాంతం, 61వ ప్రాంతం, 62వ ప్రాంతం, 63వ ప్రాంతం, 64వ ప్రాంతం, 65వ ప్రాంతం, 66వ ప్రాంతం, 67వ ప్రాంతం, 68వ ప్రాంతం, 69వ ప్రాంతం, 70వ ప్రాంతం, 71వ ప్రాంతం, 72వ ప్రాంతం, 73వ ప్రాంతం, 74వ ప్రాంతం, 75వ ప్రాంతం, 76వ ప్రాంతం, 77వ ప్రాంతం, 78వ ప్రాంతం, 79వ ప్రాంతం, 80వ ప్రాంతం, 81వ ప్రాంతం, 82వ ప్రాంతం, 83వ ప్రాంతం, 84వ ప్రాంతం, 85వ ప్రాంతం, 86వ ప్రాంతం, 87వ ప్రాంతం, 88వ ప్రాంతం, 89వ ప్రాంతం, 90వ ప్రాంతం, 91వ ప్రాంతం, 92వ ప్రాంతం, 93వ ప్రాంతం, 94వ ప్రాంతం, 95వ ప్రాంతం, 96వ ప్రాంతం, 97వ ప్రాంతం, 98వ ప్రాంతం, 99వ ప్రాంతం, 100వ ప్రాంతం

Sign. of student
 D. Vasundhara
 E. Vani
 S. Sukalini
 J. Kavitha
 M. Manasa
 P. Rekha
 G. Sneha
 D. Thulasi
 B. Sunandini
 D. Anurag Kumar
 B. Vijiya Lakshmi

Objectives:

➤ to evaluate certain attributes in a candidate that can be otherwise difficult or time consuming to ascertain it helps you to train yourself to discuss and argue about the topic given, it helps you to express your views on serious subjects and in formal situations

OUTCOME:

Understand basics technique of reporting skills

Handle the basics techniques of three point lighting and composition

D. Students feed back

- They get classified their doubts.
- They expressed that they are exposed to different teaching environment.

I. Lecturer observations:

- It is observed that they have given complete information of the topic.
- They clarified the doubts by the students.

OUTCOME: Understand basics technique of reporting skills

Handle the basics techniques of three point lighting and composition

Activity: Student Seminar

Date: 23/06/2022

Name of the Student: E.Sweetha III BA





Brif Report:

NAME : E. Sweetha
 CLASS : 2nd B.A (C.H.U) 1/14
 SUB : History
 TOPIC : 1948-50 India's first five-year plan (Economic Development)
 College : P.S.V (W) Degree college

1948-50 - The first five-year plan was launched in 1948. It was the first time that India had a five-year plan. The plan was aimed at the development of the country's economy. It was a period of rapid growth and development. The plan was successful in many ways. It led to the establishment of many new industries and the growth of the country's economy. It was a period of great achievement for India.

1) 1950 - The first five-year plan was launched in 1950. It was the first time that India had a five-year plan. The plan was aimed at the development of the country's economy. It was a period of rapid growth and development. The plan was successful in many ways. It led to the establishment of many new industries and the growth of the country's economy. It was a period of great achievement for India.

2) 1947 - The first five-year plan was launched in 1947. It was the first time that India had a five-year plan. The plan was aimed at the development of the country's economy. It was a period of rapid growth and development. The plan was successful in many ways. It led to the establishment of many new industries and the growth of the country's economy. It was a period of great achievement for India.

3) 1936 - The first five-year plan was launched in 1936. It was the first time that India had a five-year plan. The plan was aimed at the development of the country's economy. It was a period of rapid growth and development. The plan was successful in many ways. It led to the establishment of many new industries and the growth of the country's economy. It was a period of great achievement for India.

4) 1965 - The first five-year plan was launched in 1965. It was the first time that India had a five-year plan. The plan was aimed at the development of the country's economy. It was a period of rapid growth and development. The plan was successful in many ways. It led to the establishment of many new industries and the growth of the country's economy. It was a period of great achievement for India.

5) The first five-year plan was launched in 1948. It was the first time that India had a five-year plan. The plan was aimed at the development of the country's economy. It was a period of rapid growth and development. The plan was successful in many ways. It led to the establishment of many new industries and the growth of the country's economy. It was a period of great achievement for India.

6) The first five-year plan was launched in 1948. It was the first time that India had a five-year plan. The plan was aimed at the development of the country's economy. It was a period of rapid growth and development. The plan was successful in many ways. It led to the establishment of many new industries and the growth of the country's economy. It was a period of great achievement for India.

Sig. of the Students:
 E. Sweetha
 M. Narasa
 D. Rekha
 B. Vani
 T. Kavitha
 D. Thulasi
 R. Sumanjari
 D. Adura Kumari
 D. Vasundhara
 S. Subasini
 B. Visaya Lakshmi

Objectives:

➤ to evaluate certain attributes in a candidate that can be otherwise difficult or time consuming to ascertain it helps you to train yourself to discuss and argue about the topic given, it helps you to express your views on serious subjects and in formal situations

OUTCOME:

- The sacred, powerful, instrumental and moral role of Journalism in society

D. Students feed back

- They get classified their doubts.
- They expressed that they were exposed to different teaching environment.

J. Lecturer observations:

- It is observed that they have given complete information of the topic.
- They clarified the doubts by the students.

Activity: Student Seminar

Date: 24/06/2022

Name of the Student: B.Vijayalakshmi III BA





Brif Report:

Name of the student :- B. V. S. Lakshmi
 Class and Group :- 1st B.A (B.H.S.) (1st Term)
 Date of the Seminar :- 13-8-2021
 Topic of the Seminar :- ఆంధ్ర ప్రదేశ్ పరిచయ

ఆంధ్ర ప్రదేశ్ అనేది భారత దక్షిణ భాగంలో ఉన్న ఒక రాష్ట్రం. ఇది భారతదేశంలోని అతిపెద్ద రాష్ట్రం మరియు అత్యంత జనాభా ఉన్న రాష్ట్రం. ఇది సముద్రతీరానికి ఉన్నది మరియు అనేక ప్రధాన నదులు ద్వారా సాగు చేయబడుతుంది.

ఆంధ్ర ప్రదేశ్ పరిచయ :-
 ఇది సాంస్కృతికంగా మరియు పరిశ్రమలకు ప్రసిద్ధి చెందినది. ఇది సాంస్కృతికంగా మరియు పరిశ్రమలకు ప్రసిద్ధి చెందినది. ఇది సాంస్కృతికంగా మరియు పరిశ్రమలకు ప్రసిద్ధి చెందినది.

ఆంధ్ర ప్రదేశ్ :- ఇది భారతదేశంలోని అతిపెద్ద రాష్ట్రం మరియు అత్యంత జనాభా ఉన్న రాష్ట్రం. ఇది సముద్రతీరానికి ఉన్నది మరియు అనేక ప్రధాన నదులు ద్వారా సాగు చేయబడుతుంది.

ఆంధ్ర ప్రదేశ్ పరిచయ :- ఇది సాంస్కృతికంగా మరియు పరిశ్రమలకు ప్రసిద్ధి చెందినది. ఇది సాంస్కృతికంగా మరియు పరిశ్రమలకు ప్రసిద్ధి చెందినది. ఇది సాంస్కృతికంగా మరియు పరిశ్రమలకు ప్రసిద్ధి చెందినది.

ఆంధ్ర ప్రదేశ్ పరిచయ :- ఇది సాంస్కృతికంగా మరియు పరిశ్రమలకు ప్రసిద్ధి చెందినది. ఇది సాంస్కృతికంగా మరియు పరిశ్రమలకు ప్రసిద్ధి చెందినది. ఇది సాంస్కృతికంగా మరియు పరిశ్రమలకు ప్రసిద్ధి చెందినది.

Objectives:

➤ to evaluate certain attributes in a candidate that can be otherwise difficult or time consuming to ascertain it helps you to train yourself to discuss and argue about the topic given, it helps you to express your views on serious subjects and in formal situations

OUTCOME:

- Will write articles, features, news analysis on social issues.
- will be able to work as TV Anchor

D. Students feed back

- They get classified their doubts.
- The expressed that their exposed to different teaching environment.

K. Lecturer observations:

- It is observed that they have given complete information of the topic.
- They clarified the doubts by the students.

Activity: Student Group Discussion

Date: 27/06/2022

Name of the Student: IBA-Genal studies



TOPIC: ప్రపంచీకరణ భావన: గ్లోబలైజేషన్, అంతర్జాతీయ పెట్టుబడి, వాణిజ్యం మరియు ఉత్పత్తి అభివృద్ధి, ఉత్పత్తి,

సోర్సింగ్ మరియు మార్కెటింగ్ కోసం వ్యూహాత్మక పోతులతో కూడిన సంస్థల సరిహద్దు కార్యకలాపాల నమూనాను అభివృద్ధి చేయడానికి దోహదపడుతుందని వివరించింది. ఈ అంతర్జాతీయ కార్యకలాపాలు కంపెనీలు కొత్త మార్కెట్లలోకి ప్రవేశించడానికి, వారి సాంకేతిక మరియు సంస్థాగత ప్రయోజనాలను ఉపయోగించుకోవడానికి మరియు వ్యాపార ఖర్చులు మరియు నష్టాలను తగ్గించడానికి. ఇతర సిద్ధాంతకర్తలు ప్రపంచీకరణ అనేది అనేక విభిన్న సమస్యల పరంగా భౌగోళిక సరిహద్దును నిర్వచించే ఒక సామాజిక దృగ్విషయం అని పేర్కొన్నారు. బ్రిక్ మన్, 2002 ప్రకారం, ప్రపంచీకరణ ఒక విజయవంతమైన వెలుగుగా, పెట్టుబడిదారీ విధానం ప్రపంచంలోని ప్రతి మూలకు చొచ్చుకుపోయి, దానితో పాటు ప్రపంచం మొత్తానికి అవకాశాన్ని తీసుకువస్తుంది' శ్రామిక మరియు మార్కెట్ ఆర్థిక వ్యవస్థ యొక్క అంతర్జాతీయ విభజన యొక్క ఫలాలలో పాల్గొనడానికి జనాభా. ALI, 2015 ప్రపంచీకరణను దేశాల మధ్య వేగవంతమైన ఆర్థిక, సాంస్కృతిక మరియు సంస్థాగత ఏకీకరణ ప్రక్రియగా వివరించింది. ఈ సంఘం వాణిజ్యం, పెట్టుబడి మరియు మూలధన ప్రవాహం యొక్క సరళీకరణ, సాంకేతిక పురోగమనాలు మరియు అంతర్జాతీయ ప్రమాణాల పట్ల సమీకరణ కోసం ఒత్తిళ్ల ద్వారా నడపబడుతుంది. ప్రపంచీకరణ దేశాల మధ్య అడ్డంకులను తగ్గించింది, దీని ఫలితంగా దేశాల మధ్య ఆర్థిక పోటీ బలపడుతుంది, అధునాతన నిర్వహణ పద్ధతులు మరియు కొత్త రకాల పని సంస్థలను వ్యాప్తి చేయడం మరియు అంతర్జాతీయంగా ఆమోదించబడిన కార్మిక ప్రమాణాలను పంచుకోవడం. మరియు దేశాల మధ్య సంస్థాగత ఏకీకరణ. ఈ సంఘం వాణిజ్యం, పెట్టుబడి మరియు మూలధన ప్రవాహం యొక్క సరళీకరణ, సాంకేతిక పురోగమనాలు మరియు అంతర్జాతీయ ప్రమాణాల పట్ల సమీకరణ కోసం ఒత్తిళ్ల ద్వారా నడపబడుతుంది. గ్లోబలైజేషన్ దేశాల మధ్య అడ్డంకులను తగ్గించింది, తద్వారా దేశాల మధ్య ఆర్థిక పోటీని బలోపేతం చేయడం, అధునాతన నిర్వహణ పద్ధతులు మరియు కొత్త రకాల పని సంస్థలను వ్యాప్తి చేయడం మరియు అంతర్జాతీయంగా ఆమోదించబడిన కార్మిక ప్రమాణాలను పంచుకోవడం వంటి వాటికి దారితీసింది.

Topic: ప్రపంచీకరణ భావన:

Brief Report:

Group Discursions :

- Is a technique where the group of participants shares their views and opinions on a topic for a specific duration?
- Dept of Journalism Conducted Group Discursion on

ప్రపంచీకరణ భావన ,to II BA students and 10 members are

participated .there are two Groups Team-A Team-B

Objectives:

- to evaluate certain attributes in a candidate that can be otherwise difficult or time consuming to ascertain it helps you to train yourself to discuss and argue about the topic given, it helps you to express your views on serious subjects and in formal situations

OUTCOME:

- Will write articles, features, news analysis on social issues.
- will be able to work as TV Anchor

D. Students feed back

- They get classified their doubts.
- They expressed that they were exposed to a different teaching environment.

L. Lecturer observations:

- It is observed that they have given complete information of the topic.
- They clarified the doubts by the students.

Activity: Student Seminar

Date: 04/07/22

Name of the Student: G.Rabi Basri- I B



Brief Report: TOPIC: DEFINITIONS OF COMMUNICATION: Communication: Communication is the sum of all the things one person does when he wants to create understanding in the mind of another. It involves a systematic and continuous process of telling, listening and understanding. (Louis A Allen) Communication can be defined as the process through which two or more persons come to exchange ideas and understanding among themselves. The word Communication

describes the process of conveying messages (facts, ideas, attitudes and opinions) from one person to another, so that they are understood. (M.W. Cumming) Communication is the process whereby speech, signs or actions transmit information from one person to another. This definition is concise and definitive but doesn't include all the aspects of communication. There are other definitions, which state that communication involves transmitting information from one party to another. This broader definition doesn't require that the receiving party obtain a full understanding of the message. Of course, communication is better when both parties understand... but it can still exist even without that component. Communication is a process of transmitting and receiving verbal and non verbal messages that produce a response. The communication is considered effective when it achieves the desired reaction or response from the receiver, simply stated, communication is a two way process of exchanging ideas or information between human beings. Communication can be defined as the process through which two or more persons come to exchange ideas and understanding among them

Objectives:

- The Objective behind to organize Quiz competition is to evaluate the knowledge of the participants within academics as well as beyond academics and to make them familiar with the prospects of quizzes and the objectivity of the questions.
- The main purpose of the competition to develop interest in subject areas of Commerce and Management including competitive aspects.
- **OUTCOME:**
 - to evaluate certain attributes in a candidate that can be otherwise difficult or time consuming to ascertain
 - to evaluate certain attributes in a candidate that can be otherwise difficult or time consuming to ascertain
 - it helps you to train yourself to discuss and argue about the topic given, it helps you to express your views on serious subjects and in formal situations

D. Students feed back

- They get clarified their doubts.
- They expressed that they are exposed to different teaching environment.

M. Lecturer observations:

- It is observed that they have given complete information of the topic.

Name of the Student: R.Shireesha - I BA



Brief Report: TOPIC: Elements of the Communication Process:

Communicator (sender or encoder) is the one who initiates the communication process

Encoding is the formulation of messages in the communicator's mind, that is, the communicator not only translates his purpose (ideas, thoughts or information) into a message but also decides on the medium to communicate his planned message. **A channel** is the vehicle through which a message is carried from the communicator to the receiver. **The receiver**, at the other end of the communication, is the recipient of the message and must possess the same orientation as the communicator. **Decoding** is the interpretation of the message by the receiver. Actually, the receiver looks for the meaning in the message, which is common to both the receiver and the communicator.

Feedback is the response or acknowledgement of receiver to the communicator's message. The exchange is possible only if the receiver responds.

Objectives:

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D. Students feed back

- They get classified their doubts.
- The expressed that their exposed to different teaching environment.

N. Lecturer observations:

- It is observed that they have given complete information of the topic.

Activty: Student Seminar

Date: 16/07/22

Name of the Student: Y.Yerramma - I BA



Brief Report: TOPIC: COMMUNICATION: MEANING AND

CONCEPT: Communication establishes relationships and makes organizing possible. Every message has a purpose or objective. The sender intends -- whether consciously or unconsciously -- to accomplish something by communicating. In organizational contexts, messages typically have a definite objective: to motivate, to inform, to teach, to persuade, to entertain, or to inspire. This definite purpose is, in fact, one of the principal differences between casual conversation and managerial communication. Effective communication in the organization centers on well-defined objectives that support the organization's goals and mission.

Supervisors strive to achieve understanding among parties to their communications. Organizational communication establishes a pattern of formal communication channels to carry information vertically and horizontally. (The organization chart displays these channels.) To ensure efficient and effective accomplishment of objectives, information is exchanged. Information is passed *upward* from employees to supervisors and *laterally* to adjacent departments. Instructions relating to the performance of the department and policies for conducting business are conveyed *downward* from supervisors to employees. The organization carries information from within the department back up to top management. Management furnishes information about how things are going, notifies the supervisor of what the problems are, and provides requests for clarification and help. Supervisors, in turn, keep their employees informed and render assistance. Supervisors continually facilitate

the process of gaining necessary clarification and problem solving; both up and down the organization. Also, supervisors communicate with sources *outside* the organization, such as vendors and customers.

Objectives:

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D. Students feed back

- They get classified their doubts.
- The expressed that their exposed to different teaching environment.

O. Lecturer observations:

- It is observed that they have given complete information of the topic.

Activty: Class Room Quiz

Date: 18/07/22

Name of the Student: AII IIIIBA -Students



Brief Report: TOPIC: Television

Television is one of those topics that everyone has an opinion about. The irony of it is that even though more and more programming is viewed on computers and tablets, television is still a hot topic classes love to discuss. TV will enable you to showcase native English forms and provide some great context before diving into discussion questions. Good questions include:

- How often do you watch TV?
- Should everyone have a television in their home?
- What is the best way to watch television: On a television set, computer, tablet or phone?
- What television programs are popular in your country?
- What do you think will be the future of television? What is your opinion on television? If you had your own TV show, what would it be like?

If your students enjoy learning from TV and other native content, you can try a media-focused resource like [Fluent](#). This website and app teaches English with authentic videos, including clips from TV shows, news segments and commercials. All the videos on Fluent come with interactive subtitles that let students look up words while they watch. This video dictionary includes definitions, example sentences and a pronunciation guide. It also lets students see clips from other Fluent videos that use the word for additional context and an addictive watching experience. Students can also take quizzes based on the videos and their flashcard learning

Objectives:

- The Objective behind to organize Quiz competition is to evaluate the knowledge of the participants within academics as well as beyond academics and to make them familiar with the prospects of quizzes and the objectivity of the questions.
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D. Students feed back

- They get classified their doubts.
- The expressed that their exposed to different teaching environment.

P. Lecturer observations:

- It is observed that they have given complete information of the topic.

Activty: Group Discussion

Date: 21/07/22

Name of the Student: AII IIIBA -Students



Objectives:

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D. Students feed back

- They get classified their doubts.
- The expressed that their exposed to different teaching environment.

Q. Lecturer observations:

- It is observed that they have given complete information of the topic.

KSN Government Degree College for Women Ananthapuram
Department of Journalism

Activity: Student Seminar

Date: 07/08/22

Name of the Student: S AKBAR BEE I BA



Activity: Student Seminar

Date: 07/08/22

Name of the Student: S AKBAR BEE I BA



Brief report: The intermediary model of communication is frequently depicted in introductory texts in mass communication, focuses on the important role that intermediaries often play in the communication process. There are, many intermediary roles associated with communication. Many of the intermediaries have the ability to decide what messages others see, the context in which they are seen, and when they see them. They often have the ability, moreover, to change messages or to prevent them from reaching an audience (destination). In extreme variations we refer to such gatekeepers as censors. Under the more normal conditions of mass media, in which publications choose some content in preference to other potential content based on an editorial policy, we refer to them as editors (most mass media), moderators (Internet discussion groups), reviewers (peer-reviewed publications), or aggregators (clipping services), among other titles. Delivery workers (a postal delivery worker, for instance) also act as intermediaries, and have the ability to act as gatekeepers, but are generally restricted from doing so as a matter of ethics and/or law.

Figure 3 Intermediary Model

1.7 THE COMMUNICATION PROCESS

Communication is the process of passing information and understanding from one person to another. The communication process involves six basic elements: sender (encoder), message, channel, receiver (decoder), noise, and feedback. Supervisors can improve communication skills by becoming aware of these elements and how they contribute to successful communication. Communication can break down at any one of these elements.

Out of the various models of Communication which have been discussed in the previous pages, the Interactive Model of communication is one of the most used, discussed and implemented model of Communication.

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D. Students feed back

- They get classified their doubts.
- The expressed that their exposed to different teaching environment.

R. Lecturer observations:

- It is observed that they have given complete information of the topic.

Activty: Student Seminar

Date: 07/08/22

Name of the Student: S AKBAR BEE I BA



Brief report: Environmental pollution is defined as the contamination of the physical and biological components of the earth and

atmosphere system to such an extent that normal environmental process is adversely affected. Environmental pollution is one of the most serious problems facing humanity and other life forms on our planet today. Pollutants can be naturally occurring substances or energies, but they are considered contaminants when in excess of natural levels. Any use of natural resources at a rate higher than nature's capacity to restore itself can result in pollution of air, water, and land. The invention of plastic in 1907 was considered a breakthrough. Plastic products soon became omnipresent in our daily lives. For many years, we only perceived the benefits of plastic and knew little of the damaging consequences for human health, natural ecosystems and the climate. Plastics are a problem mostly due to their un-biodegradable nature, the materials used for plastic production (hydrocarbon molecules derived from the refining of oil and natural gas), and the challenges behind properly discarding them. Plastics are synthetic organic polymers, and though they have only existed for just over a century by 1988 in the United States alone, 30 million tons of plastic were produced annually of these materials has led to a great increase in their use over the past three decades, and they have rapidly moved into all aspects of everyday of human life .Plastics are lightweight, strong, durable and cheap characteristics that make them suitable for the manufacture of a very wide range of products These same properties happen to be the reasons why plastics are a serious hazard to the environment. Plastic is the real problem, you might ask. Plastics have come to clutter almost every landscape, but they are so useful and have made our lives much easier. We can carry our purchases from the store, stay dry in the rain, store things easily and securely, and preserve perishable food. Plastics are present in furniture, construction materials, cars, appliances, electronics and countless other things. Plastics are everywhere, even in our homes.

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D. Students feed back

- They get classified their doubts.
- The expressed that their exposed to different teaching environment.

S. Lecturer observations:

- It is observed that they have given complete information of the topic.

TOPIC---MEDIA IN THE PRESENT ROLE IN SOCIETY

Activty: Guest Lecture

Date: 04/08/22

Name of the Student: S.Ranga nayakulu





Berif rport MEDIA IN THE PRESENT In this era of liberalistion, privatisation and globalisation(LPG), the world has reached our drawing room thanks to media. Since the introduction of television in our country in late 70's visual media becomes a very potential tool in informing the current news to the society, entertaining the people and shaping up of public opinion. The World Wide Web and web 2.0 technologies have given rise to electronic media where even a common man can express views through blogs, website posts, facebook and twitter like social media. Coupled with traditional print media all these audio video and social media caters to a richly diversified media industry

in India. Media helps in fighting against corruption, nepotism, cronyism of institutional machinery and carrying out relentless campaign against them. Way back in independent India from the Mundra case to the jeep scandal to the hawala case to the

Objectives:

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D. Students feed back

- They get classified their doubts.
- The expressed that their exposed to different teaching environment.

T. Lecturer observations:

- It is observed that they have given complete information of the topic.

KSN Government Degree College for Women Ananthapuram
Department of Journalism

Activity: Student Seminar

Date: 12/09/22

Name of the Student: D.Saral I BA



TOPIC: A Brief History of Television in India

Objectives: While the emphasis of the course is on the Subjects of JOURNALISM and MASS COMMUNICATION but the course also intends to introduce Students to practical experience and knowledge across the other related mediums. Students learn the way content is generated and used in the multi-platform and digitized environment of media industries. They also trained about the new media techniques in order to understand the processes of production, distribution, marketing and consumption.

Outcome: The primary and foremost goal of the course is to train the students in such a way so that they can acquire knowledge, skills and leadership quality to contribute in different trades and crafts of film making and television and production apart from other forms of media

Brief report: Television in India— a chronology of events Television came to India on September 15, 1959 with experimental transmission from Delhi. It was a modest beginning with a make shift studio, a low power transmitter and only 21 community television sets. All India Radio provided the engineering and programme professionals. A daily one-hour service with a

news bulletin was started in 1965. In 1972 television services were extended to a second city—Mumbai. By 1975 television stations came up in Calcutta, Chennai, Srinagar, Amritsar and Lucknow. In 1975-76 the Satellite Instructional Television Experiment brought television programmes for people in 2400 villages in the most inaccessible of the least developed areas through a satellite lent to India for one year.

SNO	Name of the student
1.	A. Kavitha
2.	N. Anucha
3.	G. Rabiya Bactri
4.	H. Rajeswari
5.	G. Lakshmi Deepika
6.	M. Rajeswari
7.	D. Rehana
8.	Y. Pujitha
9.	N. Jayalaxee
10.	P. Sakala
11.	D. Haritha
12.	M. pavithra Devi
13.	G. prachanthi
14.	D. Nandini
15.	B. Akhila Anitha
16.	D. Shireecha
17.	S. Navya cree
18.	M. Nandini
19.	Y.L. shanthi
20.	M. Nagaveni
21.	M. Muthila
22.	G. Akhila
23.	P. pavithra
24.	D. Bharathi
25.	B. Akhila
26.	H. Raji tha
27.	P. Gayathri
28.	S. Akbar Bee
29.	Y. Yerramma

Objectives:

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D. Students feed back

- They get classified their doubts.
- The expressed that their exposed to different teaching environment.

U. Lecturer observations:

- It is observed that they have given complete information of the topic.

Activity: Student Seminar

Date: 15/09/22

Name of the Student: Rabiya Bastri I BA



Objectives: Provide comprehensive knowledge and skills so that student can work in the field of Print, Electronic and Digital media as well as in to academics

Outcome: .To shoot the narrative of story through the amalgamation of science, craft and aesthetics of mise-en-scene and thus creating future cinematographers

TOPIC: the Brief History of Radio Broadcasting in India

Brief report: Radio Broadcasting was pioneered in India by the Madras Presidency Club Radio in 1924. The Club worked a broadcasting service for three years, but owing to financial difficulties gave it up in 1927. In the same year (1927) some enterprising businessmen in Bombay started the Indian Broadcasting Company with stations at Bombay and Calcutta. This company failed in 1930, in 1932 the Government of India took over broadcasting. A separate department known as Indian Broadcasting Service was opened, starting with 6 broadcasting stations in 1947, the AIR today has a network of 82 broadcasting. In addition, there are three auxiliary studio centers at Vado-dara, Darbhanga and Shantiniketan and two Vividh Bharati/commercial centers, one at Chandigarh and the other at Kanpur. These cover all the important cultural and linguistic regions of the country.

SNO	Name of the student
1.	A. Kavitha
2.	N. Anucha
3.	G. Rabiya Bactri
4.	H. Rajeevari
5.	G. Lakshmi Deepika
6.	M. Rajeevari
7.	D. Rehana
8.	Y. Pujitha
9.	N. Jayasree
10.	P. Savala
11.	D. Haritha
12.	M. pavithra Devi
13.	G. prachanthi
14.	D. Nandini
15.	B. Akhila Anitha
16.	D. Shireecha
17.	S. Navya cree
18.	M. Nandini
19.	Y.L. shanthi
20.	M. Nagaveni
21.	M. Murnila
22.	G. Akhila
23.	P. pavithra
24.	D. Bharathi
25.	B. Akhila
26.	H. Rajitha
27.	P. Gayathri
28.	S. Akbar Bee
29.	Y. Yenamma

Objectives:

- The Objective behind to organize Quiz competition is to evaluate the knowledge of the participants within academics as well as beyond academics and to make them familiar with the prospects of quizzes and the objectivity of the questions.
- The main purpose of the competition to develop interest in subject areas of Commerce and Management including competitive aspects.
- **OUTCOME:**
 - to evaluate certain attributes in a candidate that can be otherwise difficult or time consuming to ascertain
 - to evaluate certain attributes in a candidate that can be otherwise difficult or time consuming to ascertain
 - it helps you to train yourself to discuss and argue about the topic given, it helps you to express your views on serious subjects and in formal situations

D. Students feed back

- They get classified their doubts.
- The expressed that their exposed to different teaching environment.

V. Lecturer observations:

- It is observed that they have given complete information of the topic.

Activity: Student Seminar

Date: 19/09/22

Name of the Student: N.Jaya sree IBA



TOPIC: Indian Cinema

Objectives: The primary and foremost goal of the course is to train the students in such a way so that they can acquire knowledge, skills and leadership quality to contribute in different trades and crafts of all forms of media.

Outcome: To provide comprehensive knowledge and skills so that student can work in the field of film, television and media as well as in academics

Brief report: India has one of the oldest and largest film industries in the world. It was in early 1913 that an Indian film received a public screening. The film was Raja Harishchandra. Its director, Dadasaheb Phalke is now remembered through a life-time achievement award bestowed by the film industry in his name. At that point of time it was really hard to arrange somebody to portray the role of females. Among the middle classes, that association of acting with the loss of virtue, female modesty

Objectives:

- The Objective behind to organize Quiz competition is to evaluate the knowledge of the participants within academics as well as beyond academics and to make them familiar with the prospects of quizzes and the objectivity of the questions.
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D. Students feed back

- They get classified their doubts.
- The expressed that their exposed to different teaching environment.

W.Lecturer observations:

- It is observed that they have given complete information of the topic.

Activty: Student Seminar

Date: 20/09/22

Name of the Student: N.Ansha IBA



TOPIC: Television in India— a chronology of events Television came to India on September 15, 1959 with experimental transmission from Delhi. It was a modest beginning with a make shift studio, a low power transmitter and only 21 community television sets. All India Radio provided the engineering and programmer professionals. A daily one-hour service with a news bulletin was started in 1965. In 1972 television services were extended to a second city—Mumbai. By 1975 television stations came up in Calcutta, Chennai, Srinagar, Amritsar and Lucknow. In 1975-76 the Satellite Instructional Television Experiment brought television programmes for people in 2400 villages in the most inaccessible of the least developed areas tthrough a satellite lent to India for one year

Objectives:

- The Objective behind to organize Quiz competition is to evaluate the knowledge of the participants within academics as well as beyond academics and to make them familiar with the prospects of quizzes and the objectivity of the questions.
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D. Students feed back

- They get classified their doubts.
- The expressed that their exposed to different teaching environment.

X. Lecturer observations:

- It is observed that they have given complete information of the topic.

KSN Govt. Degree college (w), Anathapuram. Department of Journalism

Departmental Activity month of the November-2022

3. Minutes of the Department:

The staff members of the Journalism met in the Department On 18/11/2022 and resolved to have class room seminars

4. Brief Report:

- Seminars and group Discussion and Quiz Students of all the Second years
Students are assembled in room no-27 to conduct To class seminar

A. Objectives

- Identify and define various kinds of Television Channels in India.
- Compare and contrast various Radio FM Channels and Television Channels in India
- Analyze the Duties and Responsibilities of Radio Staff

B .Procedure

- Students of all the Second years are assembled in room no-27 to conduct To class seminar

- C. Outcomes
- COS
- POS

- Evaluate the Duties and responsibilities of Television Channels Staff
- Identify and define various kinds of Television Channels in India

Y. Photos:

Activity: Student Seminar

Date: 19/11/22

Name of the Student: C.Lakshmi deepika



Brief Report:

Television in India— a chronology of events Television came to India on September 15, 1959 with experimental transmission from Delhi. It was a modest beginning with a make shift studio, a low power transmitter and only 21 community television sets. All India Radio provided the engineering and programme professionals. A daily one-hour service with a news bulletin was started in 1965.

Objectives:

- The Objective behind to organize Quiz competition is to evaluate the knowledge of the participants within academics as well as beyond academics and to make them familiar with the prospects of quizzes and the objectivity of the questions.
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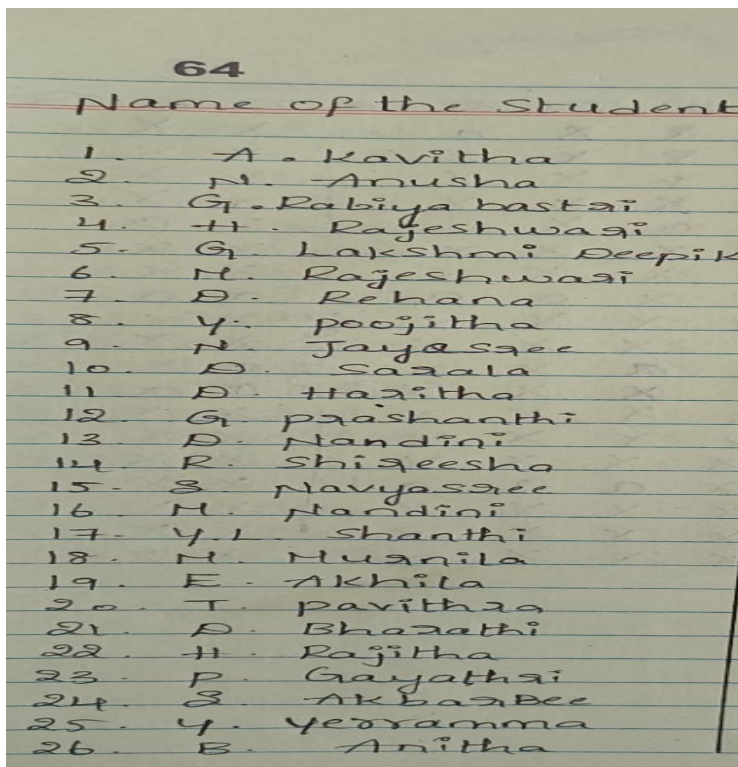
D. Students feed back

- They get classified their doubts.
- The expressed that their exposed to different teaching environment.

Z. Lecturer observations:

➤ It is observed that they have given complete information of the topic.

- Outcomes: Identify and define various kinds of Television Channels in India.
 - **Cos**: Process of communication in different situations as well as different theories of communication which are applied or used in various scenarios.
 - **Pos**: By using cinematic language, the students will be able to create and direct engaging films, demonstrating cooperative, collaborative skills to bring together the disciplines of film making into cohesive whole in a production environment.
- ☐ **Feedback: student got information Journalism history**
 - ☐ **Lecturer's observations: Students were well disciplined and curios to know information which helps to improve broader outlook**
 - ☐ **List of Participants:**



64

Name of the Student

1.	A. Kavitha
2.	N. Anusha
3.	G. Rabiya bastai
4.	H. Rajeshwari
5.	G. Lakshmi Deepika
6.	M. Rajeshwari
7.	D. Rehana
8.	V. poojitha
9.	N. Jayasree
10.	D. Sazala
11.	D. Hazitha
12.	G. prashanthi
13.	D. Nandini
14.	R. Shideesha
15.	S. Navyasree
16.	M. Nandini
17.	V.L. shanthi
18.	M. Muanila
19.	E. Akhila
20.	T. pavithra
21.	D. Bhazathi
22.	H. Rajitha
23.	P. Gayathai
24.	S. AkbarBee
25.	V. Vedramma
26.	B. Anitha

Activity: Student Seminar

Date: 12/11/22

Name of the Student: H.Rajeshwari

TOPIC : Characteristics of medium and communication



Brief Report **What is Satellite Communication-**Satellite communication is transporting information from one place to another using a communication satellite in orbit around the Earth. Watching the English Premier League every weekend with your friends would have been impossible without this.

Objectives:

- The Objective behind to organize Quiz competition is to evaluate the knowledge of the participants within academics as well as beyond academics and to make them familiar with the prospects of quizzes and the objectivity of the questions.
- The main purpose of the competition to develop interest in subject areas of Commerce and Management including competitive aspects.
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- **D. Students feed back**

- They get classified their doubts.
- The expressed that their exposed to different teaching environment.

AA. Lecturer observations:

- It is observed that they have given complete information of the topic.
- **Outcomes:** Identify and define various kinds of Television Channels in India.
- **Cos:** Process of communication in different situations as well as different theories of communication which are applied or used in various scenarios.
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- ☐ **Feedback: student got information Journalism history**
- ☐ **Lecturer's observations:** Students were well disciplined and curios to know information which helps to improve broader outlook
- ☐ **List of Participants:**

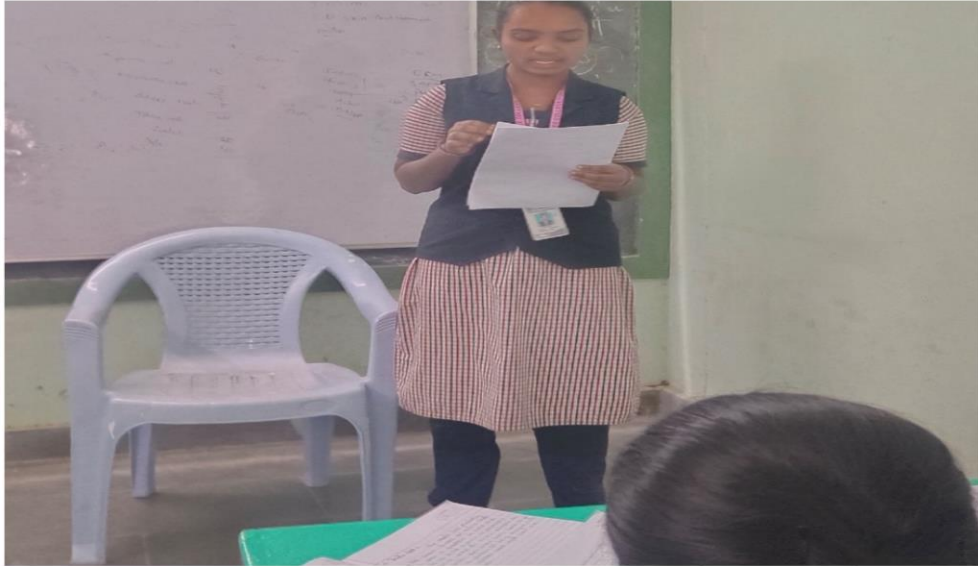
64	
Name of the Student	
1.	A. Kavitha
2.	N. Anusha
3.	G. Rabiya bastai
4.	H. Rajeshwasi
5.	G. Lakshmi Deepika
6.	H. Rajeshwasi
7.	D. Rehana
8.	V. poojitha
9.	N. Jayasree
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11.	D. Hazitha
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15.	S. Navyasree
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18.	M. Muanila
19.	E. Akhila
20.	T. pavithra
21.	D. Bhazathi
22.	H. Rajitha
23.	P. Gayathri
24.	S. Akbar Bee
25.	Y. Yerramma
26.	B. Anitha

Activity: Student Seminar

Date: 15/11/22

Name of the Student: D.Bharathi

TOPIC: All India Radio-History



Brief Report: All India Radio

As India's National Broadcaster and also the premier Public Service Broadcaster, All India Radio (AIR) has been serving to inform, educate and entertain the masses since its inception, truly living up to its motto

Objectives:

- The Objective behind to organize Quiz competition is to evaluate the knowledge of the participants within academics as well as beyond academics and to make them familiar with the prospects of quizzes and the objectivity of the questions.
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D. Students feed back

- They get classified their doubts.
- They expressed that they are exposed to different teaching environment.

BB. Lecturer observations:

- It is observed that they have given complete information of the topic.
- Outcomes : Identify and define various kinds of Television Channels in India.
- **Cos**: Process of communication in different situations as well as different theories of communication which are applied or used in various scenarios.
- **Pos**: By using cinematic language, the students will be able to create and direct engaging films, demonstrating cooperative, collaborative skills to bring together the disciplines of film making into cohesive whole in a production environment.
- ☐ **Feedback: student got information Journalism history**
- ☐ **Lecturer's observations:** Students were well disciplined and curious to know information which helps to improve broader outlook
- ☐ **List of Participants:**

64	
<u>Name of the Student</u>	
1.	A. Kavitha
2.	N. Anusha
3.	G. Rabiya bastai
4.	H. Rajeshwasi
5.	G. Lakshmi Deepika
6.	M. Rajeshwasi
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18.	M. Muanila
19.	E. Akhila
20.	T. pavithra
21.	D. Bhazathi
22.	H. Rajitha
23.	P. Gayathai
24.	S. Akbar Bee
25.	V. Yerramma
26.	B. Anitha

Objectives:

- The Objective behind to organize Quiz competition is to evaluate the knowledge of the participants within academics as well as beyond academics and to make them familiar with the prospects of quizzes and the objectivity of the questions.
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D. Students feed back

- They get classified their doubts.
- The expressed that their exposed to different teaching environment.

CC. Lecturer observations:

- It is observed that they have given complete information of the topic.

Activity: Student Seminar

Date: 17/11/22

Name of the Student: N.Anusha

TOPIC: characteristics of TV medium of communication



Brief Report: Characteristics of medium and communication From its first tentative experiments and the early days of wireless, radio has expanded into a universal medium of communication.

Objectives:

- The Objective behind to organize Quiz competition is to evaluate the knowledge of the participants within academics as well as beyond academics and to make them familiar with the prospects of quizzes and the objectivity of the questions.
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D. Students feed back

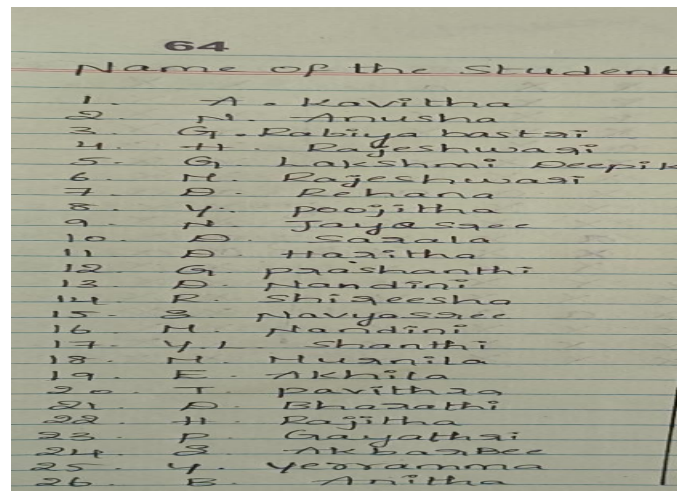
- They get classified their doubts.
- The expressed that their exposed to different teaching environment.

DD. Lecturer observations:

- It is observed that they have given complete information of the topic.
- **Outcomes:** Identify and define various kinds of Television Channels in India.
- **Cos:** Process of communication in different situations as well as different theories of communication which are applied or used in various scenarios.
- **Pos:** By using cinematic language, the students will be able to create and direct engaging films, demonstrating cooperative, collaborative skills to bring together the disciplines of film making into cohesive whole in a production environment.

- ☐ **Feedback: student got information Journalism history**
- ☐ **Lecturer's observations: Students were well disciplined and curios to know information which helps to improve broader outlook**

- ☐ **List of Participants:**



64

Name of the Student

1.	A. Kavitha
2.	N. Anusha
3.	G. Rabiya bastai
4.	H. Rageshwari
5.	G. Lakshmi Deepika
6.	H. Rageshwari
7.	D. Rehana
8.	V. poojitha
9.	H. Jayasree
10.	D. Saadala
11.	D. Haaritha
12.	G. paashaathi
13.	D. Nandini
14.	R. Shideesha
15.	S. Navyasree
16.	M. Nandini
17.	V.L. Shanthi
18.	N. Huanila
19.	E. Akhila
20.	T. pavithra
21.	D. Bhazathi
22.	H. Rajitha
23.	P. Gayathai
24.	S. AkbarBee
25.	V. Veeramma
26.	B. Anitha

Activity: Student Group Discussion

Date: 19/11/22

Name of the Student: All II BA Student

TOPIC: Gernal topic



Brief Report: The Indian rupee recently plunged to a record low of 77.9 against the US dollar amidst growing uncertainty within domestic equity markets. Two principal factors are directly responsible for this decline in the value of the Indian rupee. First, the large current account deficit that the Indian economy had incurred over many years. Second, the decrease in foreign direct investment (FDI) due to the flight of investors into safer havens like the United States because of the ongoing war in Ukraine. India has also banned wheat exports citing a risk to its overall security as the war has worsened rising inflation rates.

Objectives:

- The objective behind organizing Quiz competition is to evaluate the knowledge of the participants within academics as well as beyond academics and to make them familiar with the prospects of quizzes and the objectivity of the questions.
- The main purpose of the competition is to develop interest in subject areas of Commerce and Management including competitive aspects.
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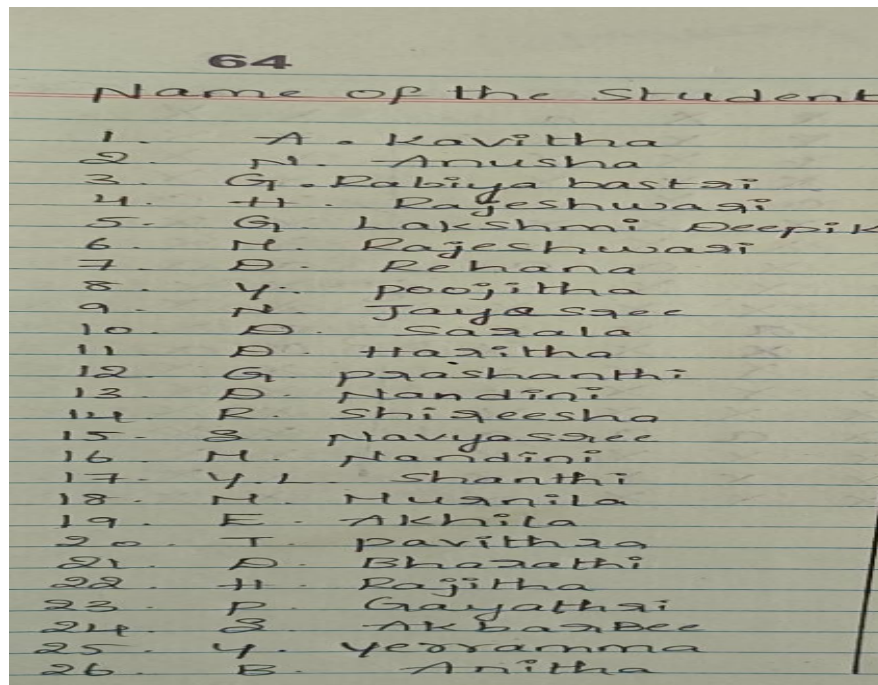
D. Students feed back

- They get classified their doubts.
- They expressed that they are exposed to different teaching environment.

EE. Lecturer observations:

- It is observed that they have given complete information of the topic.
- **Outcomes :** Identify and define various kinds of Television Channels in India.
- **Cos:** Process of communication in different situations as well as different theories of communication which are applied or used in various scenarios.
- **Pos:** By using cinematic language, the students will be able to create and direct engaging films, demonstrating cooperative, collaborative skills to bring together the disciplines of film making into cohesive whole in a production environment.
- ☐ **Feedback: student got information Journalism history**
- ☐ **Lecturer's observations:** Students were well disciplined and curious to know information which helps to improve broader outlook

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19. E. Akhila
20. T. pavithra
21. D. Bhazathi
22. H. Rajitha
23. P. Gayathai
24. S. Akbar Bee
25. Y. Yerramma
26. E. Anitha

KSN Govt. Degree college (w), Anathapuram. Department of Journalism

Departmental Activity month of the December-2022

5. Minutes of the Department:

The staff members of the Journalism met in the Department On 09/12/2022 and resolved to have class room seminars

6. Brief Report:

- Seminars and group Discussion and Quiz Students of all the Second years
Students are assembled in room no-27 to conduct To class seminar

A. Objectives

- Identify and define various kinds of Television Channels in India.
- Compare and contrast various Radio FM Channels and Television Channels in India
- Analyze the Duties and Responsibilities of Radio Staff

B .Procedure

- Students of all the Second years are assembled in room no-27 to conduct To class seminar
 - C. Outcomes
 - POS
 - COS
 - Evaluate the Duties and responsibilities of Television Channels Staff
 - Identify and define various kinds of Television Channels in India

D.Photos:

Activity: Student Seminar

Date: 8/12/22

Name of the Student: D.Nandini



Brief Report: A mobile phone (also called a mobile cellular network, cell phone, or hand phone) is an electric device used for full-duplex two-way radio telecommunication over a cellular network of base stations known as a cell site. In this article, we are going to discuss the advantages and disadvantages of using mobile phones. Before starting the topic, we want to ask some

questions from you -hope this article will be helpful to you in order to take information about mobile phones. This article can also be beneficial for students to write an essay or make their presentation on the pros and cons of using the mobile phone. So, without any delay, let's start the topic. In today's era, there are very few persons that do not have mobile or not using mobile phones. Nowadays, mobile become a priority in everyone's life, so that every person uses it in their daily life for communication, business purposes, and for other activities. In today's world, the mobile phone has completely changed the life of an individual

Objectives:

The objective of A mobile phone (also called a mobile cellular network is to create awareness among the students About mobile phone

Out-comes:

Students got information about the importance of mobile phone how to use cell phones discuss the advantages and disadvantages of using mobile phones. Before starting the topic, we want to ask some questions from you

- **Cos:** Process of communication in different situations as well as different theories of communication which are applied or used in various scenarios.
- **Pos:** By using cinematic language, the students will be able to create and direct engaging films, demonstrating cooperative, collaborative skills to bring together the disciplines of film making into cohesive whole in a production environment.

- ☐ **Feedback: student got information Journalism history**
- ☐ **Lecturer's observations:** Students were well disciplined and curious to know information which helps to improve broader outlook
- ☐ **List of Participants:**

64	
<u>Name of the Student</u>	
1.	A. Kavitha
2.	N. Anusha
3.	G. Rabiya bastari
4.	H. Rajeshwari
5.	G. Lakshmi Deepika
6.	M. Rajeshwari
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8.	Y. poojitha
9.	N. Jayasree
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19.	E. Akhila
20.	T. pavithra
21.	D. Bhazathi
22.	H. Rajitha
23.	P. Gayathai
24.	S. Akshaya
25.	Y. Yezamma
26.	B. Anitha

Activity: Student Seminar

Date: 12/12/22

Name of the Student: G.Rabiya bastri



Brief Report: With the most recent generations having primarily grown up on FM radio, there is an abundance of people who don't realise the vastness to radio broadcasting like AM, FM, Pirate Radio, Terrestrial digital Radio, and Satellite. Here is a brief overview of the differing types of radio broadcasting:

AM: AM (amplitude modulation) was the earliest form of radio broadcasting. This specific type of broadcasting got its name for how it emits radio waves by manipulating the amplitude of the signal in conjunction with the amplitude of the signal that is being transmitted. What is known as a 'medium-wave band' is what is used worldwide to deliver AM broadcasting across the globe,

while other parts of the world (like Europe) also use 'long-wave band' broadcasting. A great advantage to AM radio is that is fairly simplistic and the sound that is emitted from this type of signal can be easily detected.

Objectives:

The objective of A mobile phone (also called a mobile cellular network is to create awareness among the students About mobile phone

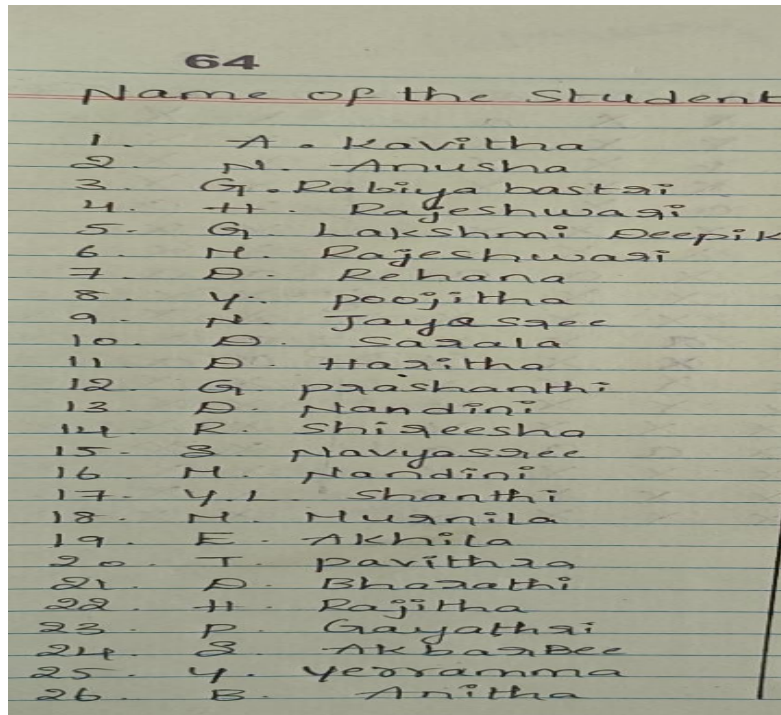
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- ☐ **Feedback: student got information Journalism history**
- ☐ **Lecturer's observations:** Students were well disciplined and curios to know information which helps to improve broader outlook

- ☐ **List of Participants:**



Activity: Student Seminar

Date: 13/12/22

Name of the Student: R.Shreesha bai



Brief Report: Historical Developments of Radio's Timeline Inventors from all over the world contributed to the creation and development of radio. Early theories about radio were proven by later experiments and became a reality when devices were produced. As the public became more interested, radio became an organized profit-making industry. Technology continued to develop and radio was UNESCO – EOLSS SAMPLE CHAPTERS JOURNALISM AND MASS COMMUNICATION – Vol. I - The Development of Radio - J.A. Spiker ©Encyclopedia of Life Support Systems (EOLSS) improved, and then almost forgotten when the more exciting television appeared on the scene. Radio adapted, survived and spread throughout the world.

Early in radio history, there was the idea of connecting radio stations for simultaneous broadcasting called "chain broadcasting" or "networking." The first such successful attempts were typically one-time events, such as a remote coverage of a sporting event sent over telephone lines. AT&T engineers set up the first U.S. network broadcast on January 4, 1923, using telephone circuits to connect the transmitters of WNAC in Boston and WEAJ in New York for a five-minute saxophone solo

Objectives: Historical Developments of Radio's Timeline Inventors from all over the world contributed to the creation and development of radio. Early theories about radio were proven by later experiments and became a reality when devices were produced

Out-comes:

Students got information about the importance of radio history radio lisnig improved, and then almost forgotten when the more exciting television appeared on the scene. Radio adapted, survived and spread throughout the world.

- **Cos:** Process of communication in different situations as well as different theories of communication which are applied or used in various scenarios.
- **Pos:** By using cinematic language, the students will be able to create and direct engaging films, demonstrating cooperative, collaborative skills to bring together the disciplines of film making into cohesive whole in a production environment.
- ☐ **Feedback: student got information Journalism history**
- ☐ **Lecturer's observations:** Students were well disciplined and curios to know information which helps to improve broader outlook
- ☐ **List of Participants:**

64

Name of the Student

1. A. Kavitha
2. N. Anusha
3. G. Rabiya bastai
4. H. Rajeshwasi
5. G. Lakshmi Deepika
6. M. Rajeshwasi
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8. Y. poojitha
9. N. Jayasree
10. D. Saaala
11. D. Hazitha
12. G. prashanthi
13. D. Nandini
14. R. Shideesha
15. S. Navyasree
16. M. Nandini
17. Y. L. shanthi
18. M. Muanila
19. E. Akhila
20. T. pavithra
21. D. Bhazathi
22. H. Rajitha
23. P. Gayathai
24. S. Akbar Bee
25. Y. Yezramma
26. B. Anitha

Activity: Student Seminar

Date: 17/12/22

Name of the Student: H.Rajitha



Brief Report: This License shall also be subject to all applicable federal, provincial and local laws, and regulations, ruling and orders of governmental agencies, including, but not limited to the Telecommunications Act, as amended, the Broadcasting Act, as amended or the rules and regulations of the Canadian Radio-Television and Telecommunications Commission (the "CRTC"). This License shall also be subject to all applicable federal, provincial and local laws, and regulations, ruling and orders of governmental agencies, including, but not limited to, the Telecommunications Act, as amended, the Broadcasting Act, as amended or the rules and regulations of the Canadian Radio-Television and Telecommunications Commission (the "CRTC"). Under section 12 of the Statistics Act with the Canadian Radio-Television and Telecommunications Commission (CRTC) for all broadcasting undertakings in Canada. The Company is a full service telecommunication provider and is registered with the Canadian Radio-Television and Telecommunications Commission as a licensed Class "A" Telecom Carrier. Karzai attended the next debate (on state-run Radio-Television Afghanistan) on August 16, debating Ghani and Bashardost, but without Abdullah. On 20 March 2006, an agreement was signed between the Department of Children and Families and Radio-Television Andalusia to broadcast, as part of children's programming on Canal Sur, Canal 2 Andalusia and Andalusia TV, a 13-episode series of the animated cartoon "Andaluna and Samir, rights to adventure", whose aim is to bring to the child/youth population a knowledge of the Convention on the Rights of the Child and promote values such as equality, solidarity, peace, integration and tolerance

Objectives: Historical Developments of Television Timeline Inventors from all over the world contributed to the creation and development of radio. Early theories about radio were proven by later experiments and became a reality when devices were produced

Out-comes:

Students got information about the importance of Television history Television watching improved, and then almost forgotten when the more exciting online shows appeared on the scene. Radio adapted, survived and spread throughout the world.

- **Cos:** Process of communication in different situations as well as different theories of communication which are applied or used in various scenarios.
- **Pos:** By using cinematic language, the students will be able to create and direct engaging films, demonstrating cooperative, collaborative skills to bring together the disciplines of film making into cohesive whole in a production environment.
- ☐ **Feedback: student got information Journalism history**
- ☐ **Lecturer's observations:** Students were well disciplined and curios to know information which helps to improve broader outlook

☐ **List of Participants:**

Name of the Student

1. A. Kavitha
2. N. Anusha
3. G. Rabiya bastai
4. H. Rajeshwasi
5. G. Lakshmi Deepika
6. M. Rajeshwasi
7. D. Rehana
8. V. poojitha
9. N. Jayasree
10. D. Sazala
11. D. Hazitha
12. G. prashanthi
13. D. Nandini
14. R. Shideesha
15. S. Navyasree
16. M. Nandini
17. V. L. Shanthi
18. M. Muanila
19. E. Akhila
20. T. pavithra
21. D. Bhazathi
22. H. Rajitha
23. P. Gayathai
24. S. Akbar Bee
25. Y. Yedamma
26. B. Anitha

KSN Govt. Degree college (w), Anathapuram. Department of Journalism

Departmental Activity month of the December-2022

7. Minutes of the Department:

The staff members of the Journalism met in the Department On 09/12/2022 and resolved to have class room seminars

8. Brief Report:

- Seminars and group Discussion and Quiz Students of all the Second years
Students are assembled in room no-27 to conduct To class seminar

A. Objectives

- Identify and define various kinds of Television Channels in India.
- Compare and contrast various Radio FM Channels and Television Channels in India
- Analyze the Duties and Responsibilities of Radio Staff

B .Procedure

- Students of all the Second years are assembled in room no-27 to conduct To class seminar
 - C. Outcomes
 - Evaluate the Duties and responsibilities of Television Channels Staff
 - Identify and define various kinds of Television Channels in India

D.Photos:

Activity: Student Seminar

Date: 8/12/22

Name of the Student: D.Nandini



Brief Report: A mobile phone (also called a mobile cellular network, cell phone, or hand phone) is an electric device used for full-duplex two-way radio telecommunication over a cellular network of base stations known as a cell site.

Activity: Student Seminar

Date: 12/1/23

Name of the Student: G.Rabiya bastri



Brief Report: With the most recent generations having primarily grown up on FM radio, there is an abundance of people who don't realise the vastness to radio broadcasting like AM, FM, Pirate Radio, Terrestrial digital Radio, and Satellite. Here is a brief overview of the differing types of radio broadcasting:

Objectives:

- The Objective behind to organize Quiz competition is to evaluate the knowledge of the participants within academics as well as beyond academics and to make them familiar with the prospects of quizzes and the objectivity of the questions.
- The main purpose of the competition to develop interest in subject areas of Commerce and Management including competitive aspects.

➤ **OUTCOME:**

- to evaluate certain attributes in a candidate that can be otherwise difficult or time consuming to ascertain
- to evaluate certain attributes in a candidate that can be otherwise difficult or time consuming to ascertain
- it helps you to train yourself to discuss and argue about the topic given, it helps you to express your views on serious subjects and in formal situations

D. Students feed back

- They get classified their doubts.
- The expressed that their exposed to different teaching environment.

FF. Lecturer observations:

- It is observed that they have given complete information of the topic.

Activity: Student Seminar

Date: 13/1/23

Name of the Student: R.Shreesha bai



Brief Report: Historical Developments of Radio's Timeline Inventors from all over the world contributed to the creation and development of radio. Early theories about radio were proven by later experiments and became a reality when devices were produced. As the public became more interested, radio became an organized profit-making industry.

Objectives:

- The Objective behind to organize Quiz competition is to evaluate the knowledge of the participants within academics as well as beyond academics and to make them familiar with the prospects of quizzes and the objectivity of the questions.
- The main purpose of the competition to develop interest in subject areas of Commerce and Management including competitive aspects.
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D. Students feed back

- They get classified their doubts.
- The expressed that their exposed to different teaching environment.

GG. Lecturer observations:

- It is observed that they have given complete information of the topic.

Activity: Student Seminar

Date: 17/1/23

Name of the Student: H.Rajitha



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Objectives:

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D. Students feed back

- They get classified their doubts.
- The expressed that their exposed to different teaching environment.

H. Lecturer observations:

- It is observed that they have given complete information of the topic.

STUDENTS LIST

SNO	Name of the student	
1.	A. Kavitha	
2.	N. Anucha	
3.	G. Rabiya Bactri	
4.	H. Rajecwari	
5.	G. Lakchmi Deepika	
6.	M. Rajecwari	
7.	D. Rehana	
8.	Y. Pujitha	
9.	N. Jayacree	
10.	P. Sarala	
11.	D. Haritha	
12.	M. pavithra Devi	
13.	G. prachanthi	
14.	D. Nandini	
15.	B. Akhila Anitha	
16.	R. Shireecha	
17.	S. Nanyacree	
18.	M. Nandini	
19.	Y.L. shanthi	
20.	M. Nagaveni	
21.	M. Murnila	
22.	G. Akhila	
23.	P. pavithra	
24.	D. Bharathi	
25.	B. Akhila	
26.	H. Raji tha	
27.	P. Gayathri	
28.	S. Akbar Bee	
29.	Y. Yerramma	

KSN Govt. Degree college (w), Anathapuram. Department of Journalism

Departmental Activity month of the January-2023

9. Minutes of the Department:Journalism

The staff members of the Journalism met in the Department On 09/1/2023 and resoled to have class room seminars

10. Brief Report:

- Seminars and group Discussion and Quiz Students of all the Second years
Students are assembled in room no-27 to conduct To class seminar

A. Objectives

- Identify and define various kinds of Television Channels in India.
- Compare and contrast various Radio FM Channels and Television Channels in India
- Analyze the Duties and Responsibilities of Radio Staff

B .Procedure

- Students of all the Second years are assembled in room no-27 to conduct To class seminar
 - C. Outcomes
 - Evaluate the Duties and responsibilities of Television Channels Staff
 - Identify and define various kinds of Television Channels in India

H.Photos:

Activity: Student Seminar

Date: 8/1/23

Name of the Student: D.Nandini



Brief Report: A mobile phone (also called a mobile cellular network, cell phone, or hand phone) is an electric device used for full-duplex two-way radio telecommunication over a cellular network of base stations known as a cell site.

In this article, we are going to discuss the advantages and disadvantages of using mobile phones. Before starting the topic, we want to ask some questions from you -

hope this article will be helpful to you in order to take information about mobile phones. This article can also be beneficial for students to write an essay or make their presentation on the pros and cons of using the mobile phone. So, without any delay, let's start the topic.

Objectives:

- The Objective behind to organize Quiz competition is to evaluate the knowledge of the participants within academics as well as beyond academics and to make them familiar with the prospects of quizzes and the objectivity of the questions.
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D. Students feed back

- They get classified their doubts.
- The expressed that their exposed to different teaching environment.

H. Lecturer observations:

- It is observed that they have given complete information of the topic.

STUDENTS LIST

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1.	A. Kavitha
2.	N. Anucha
3.	G. Rabiya Bactri
4.	H. Rajeevari
5.	G. LakshmiDeepika
6.	M. Rajeevari
7.	D. Rehana
8.	Y. Pujitha
9.	N. Jayasree
10.	P. Savala
11.	D. Haritha
12.	M. pavithra Devi
13.	G. prachanthi
14.	D. Nandini
15.	B. Akhila Anitha
16.	D. Shireecha
17.	S. Navya cee
18.	M. Naladri
19.	Y.L. shanthi
20.	M. Nagaveni
21.	M. Murali
22.	G. Akhila
23.	P. pavithra
24.	D. Bharathi
25.	B. Akhila
26.	H. Rajitha
27.	P. Gayathri
28.	S. Akshar Bee
29.	Y. Yerramma

Activity: Student Seminar

Date: 12/1/23

Name of the Student: G.Rabiya bastri



Brief Report: With the most recent generations having primarily grown up on FM radio, there is an abundance of people who don't realise the vastness to radio broadcasting like AM, FM, Pirate Radio, Terrestrial digital Radio, and Satellite. Here is a brief overview of the differing types of radio broadcasting:

AM: AM (amplitude modulation) was the earliest form of radio broadcasting. This specific type of broadcasting got its name for how it emits radio waves by manipulating the amplitude of the signal in conjunction with the amplitude of the signal that is being transmitted. What is known as a 'medium-wave band' is what is used worldwide to deliver AM broadcasting across the globe, while other parts of the world (like Europe) also use 'long-wave band' broadcasting. A great advantage to AM radio is that is fairly simplistic and the sound that is emitted from this type of signal can be easily detected.

Objectives:

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D. Students feed back

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H. Lecturer observations:

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7.	D. Rehana
8.	Y. Pujitha
9.	N. Jayasree
10.	P. Sarala
11.	D. Haritha
12.	M. pavithra Devi
13.	G. prachanthi
14.	D. Nandini
15.	B. Akhila Anitha
16.	R. Shireecha
17.	S. Nanyasree
18.	M. Nandini
19.	Y.L. shanthi
20.	M. Nagaveni
21.	M. Munila
22.	G. Akhila
23.	P. pavithra
24.	D. Bharathi
25.	B. Akhila
26.	H. Rajitha
27.	P. Gayathri
28.	S. Akbar Bee
29.	Y. Yerramma

Activity: Student Seminar

Date: 13/1/23

Name of the Student: R.Shreesha bai



Objectives:

- The Objective behind to organize Quiz competition is to evaluate the knowledge of the participants within academics as well as beyond academics and to make them familiar with the prospects of quizzes and the objectivity of the questions.
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24.	D. Bharathi
25.	B. Akhila
26.	H. Rajitha
27.	P. Gayathri
28.	S. Akbar Bee
29.	Y. Yerramma

Activity: Student Seminar

Date: 17/1/23

Name of the Student: H.Rajitha



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Objectives:

- The Objective behind to organize Quiz competition is to evaluate the knowledge of the participants within academics as well as beyond academics and to make them familiar with the prospects of quizzes and the objectivity of the questions.
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D. Students feed back

- They get classified their doubts.
- The expressed that their exposed to different teaching environment.

H. Lecturer observations:

- It is observed that they have given complete information of the topic.

STUDENTS LIST

SNO	Name of the student
1.	A. Kavitha
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8.	Y. Pujitha
9.	N. Jayasree
10.	P. Sarala
11.	D. Haritha
12.	M. pavithra Devi
13.	G. prachanthi
14.	D. Nandini
15.	B. Akhila Anitha
16.	R. Shireecha
17.	S. Nanyasree
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19.	Y.L. shanthi
20.	M. Nagaveni
21.	M. Mumila
22.	G. Akhila
23.	P. pavithra
24.	D. Bharathi
25.	B. Akhila
26.	H. Rajitha
27.	P. Gayathri
28.	S. Akbar Bee
29.	Y. Yerramma

KSN Govt. Degree college (w), Anathapuram. Department of Journalism

Departmental Activity month of the February-2023

11. Minutes of the Department:

The staff members of the Journalism met in the Department On 18/2/2023 and resolved to have class room seminars

12. Brief Report:

- Seminars and group Discussion and Quiz Students of all the Second years
Students are assembled in room no-27 to conduct To class seminar

A. Objectives

- Identify and define various kinds of Television Channels in India.
- Compare and contrast various Radio FM Channels and Television Channels in India
- Analyze the Duties and Responsibilities of Radio Staff

B .Procedure

- Students of all the Second years are assembled in room no-27 to conduct To class seminar
 - C. Outcomes
 - COS
 - POS
- Evaluate the Duties and responsibilities of Television Channels Staff
- Identify and define various kinds of Television Channels in India

Activity: Student Seminar

Date: 17/2/23

Name of the Student: N.Anusha

TOPIC: characteristics of TV medium of communication



Brief Report: Characteristics of medium and communication From its first tentative experiments and the early days of wireless, radio has expanded into a universal medium of communication. It leaps around the world on short waves linking capitals in a fraction of a second.

- **Outcomes:** Identify and define various kinds of Television Channels in India.
- **Cos:** Process of communication in different situations as well as different theories of communication which are applied or used in various scenarios.
- **Pos:** By using cinematic language, the students will be able to create and direct engaging films, demonstrating cooperative, collaborative skills to bring together the disciplines of film making into cohesive whole in a production environment.

☐ **Feedback:** student got information Journalism history

☐ **Lecturer's observations:** Students were well disciplined and curios to know information which helps to improve broader outlook

□ List of Participants:

64	
<u>Name of the Student</u>	
1.	A. Kavitha
2.	N. Anusha
3.	G. Rabiya bastai
4.	H. Rajeshwari
5.	G. Lakshmi Deepika
6.	M. Rajeshwari
7.	D. Rehana
8.	V. poojitha
9.	N. Jayasree
10.	D. Sazala
11.	D. Hazitha
12.	G. paashanthi
13.	D. Nandini
14.	R. Shideesha
15.	S. Navyasree
16.	M. Nandini
17.	V. L. shanthi
18.	M. Muanila
19.	E. Akhila
20.	T. pavithra
21.	D. Bhazathi
22.	H. Rajitha
23.	P. Gayathri
24.	S. Akbar Bee
25.	V. Yerramma
26.	B. Anitha

KSN Govt. Degree college (w), Anathapuram. Department of Journalism

Departmental Activity month of the June-2023

13. Minutes of the Department:

The staff members of the Journalism met in the Department On 18/6/2023 and resolved to have class room seminars

14. Brief Report:

- Seminars and group Discussion and Quiz Students of all the Second years
Students are assembled in room no-27 to conduct To class seminar

A. Objectives

- Identify and define various kinds of Television Channels in India.
- Compare and contrast various Radio FM Channels and Television Channels in India
- Analyze the Duties and Responsibilities of Radio Staff

B .Procedure

- Students of all the Second years are assembled in room no-27 to conduct To class seminar
 - C. Outcomes
 - COS
 - POS
- Evaluate the Duties and responsibilities of Television Channels Staff
- Identify and define various kinds of Television Channels in India

Activity: Student Seminar

Date: 12/6/23

Name of the Student: H.Rajeshwari

TOPIC : Characteristics of medium and communication



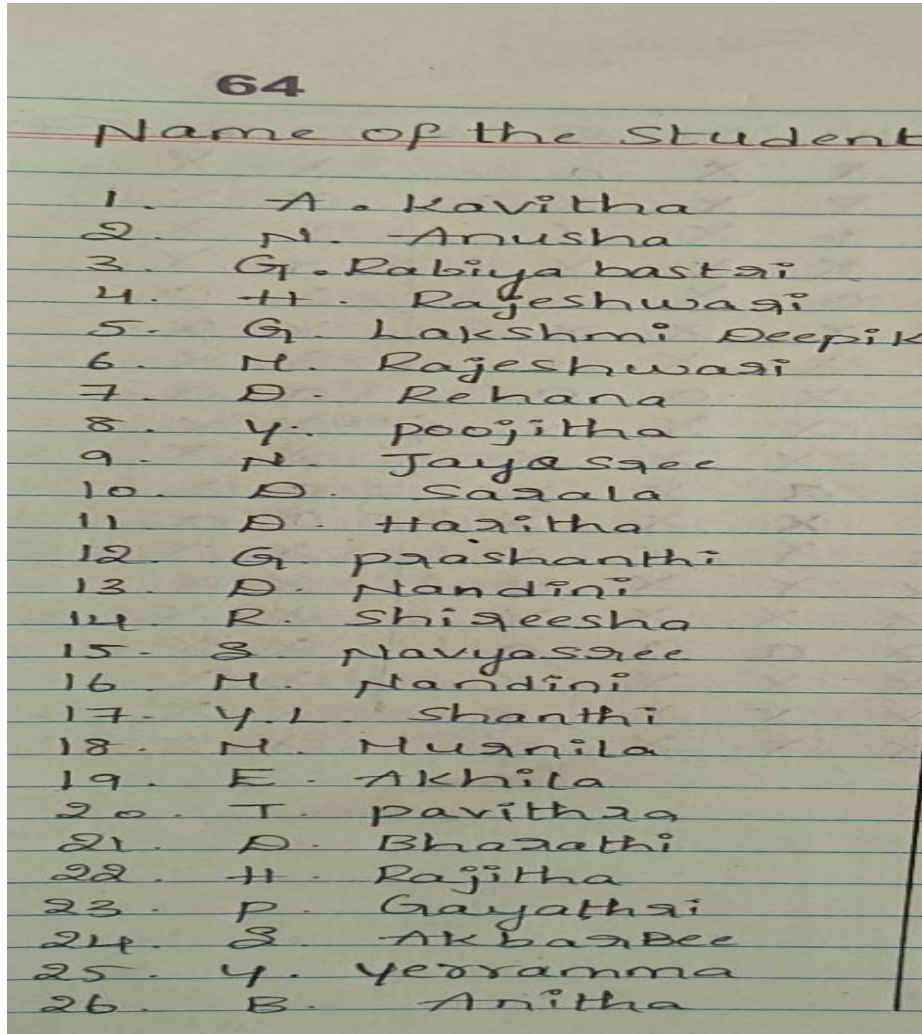
Brief Report **What is Satellite Communication-**Satellite communication is transporting information from one place to another using a communication satellite in orbit around the Earth. Watching the English Premier League every weekend with your friends would have been impossible without this.

- **Outcomes** : Identify and define various kinds of Television Channels in India.
-
- **Cos**: Process of communication in different situations as well as different theories of communication which are applied or used in various scenarios.
- **Pos**: By using cinematic language, the students will be able to create and direct engaging films, demonstrating cooperative, collaborative skills to bring together the disciplines of film making into cohesive whole in a production environment.

- ☐ **Feedback: student got information Journalism history**
- ☐ **Lecturer's observations: Students were well disciplined and curios to**

know information which helps to improve broader outlook

□ List of Participants:



64
<u>Name of the Student</u>
1. A. Kavitha
2. N. Anusha
3. G. Rabiya bastai
4. H. Rajeshwari
5. G. Lakshmi Deepika
6. M. Rajeshwari
7. D. Rehana
8. V. poojitha
9. N. Jayasree
10. D. Sazala
11. D. Hazitha
12. G. prashanthi
13. D. Nandini
14. R. Shigeesha
15. S. Navyasree
16. M. Nandini
17. V.L. Shanthi
18. M. Muanila
19. E. Akhila
20. T. pavithra
21. D. Bhazathi
22. H. Rajitha
23. P. Gayathai
24. S. AkbarBee
25. Y. Yedamma
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