

PRACTICAL
FILE
OF
JOURNALISM

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PRACTICAL FILE OF JOURNALISM 2063 B.S. (2006AD)

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PRACTICAL FILE OF JOURNALISM 2063 B.S. (2006AD)

1. ***“While verbal & non – verbal communication occur simultaneously & they are conflicting to each other then we often tend to consider the non – verbal one”. Elaborate.***

Answer: In straight sense communication is the process to communicate information, message etc. through a certain medium to the target person or group. We can carry out the communication process in two ways i.e. verbal and non-verbal. Verbal communication is the way of communication with the use of words, language etc. either in written or oral form whereas non-verbal communication refers the way of communication by using gestures, signals, facial expressions etc.

Usually, in the interpersonal or group communication there is involvement of two or more persons who usually gather together and communicate to each other. The occurrence of both verbal and non-verbal communication is highly effective in face-to-face interpersonal communication and group communication.

Sometimes the encoder's or speaker's way of speaking and his facial gestures might conflict to each other. The words of the speaker is listened by the receiver and he gets the message that is intended by the sender or speaker. But when the words used by the speaker and facial expressions differ or mismatch, the receiver is less affected by the speaker's words and his attention is highly concentrated towards the speaker's non-verbal actions or gestures. For eg: if the speaker is happily and joyfully talking about the sad news the receiver might understand that the speaker isn't affected by the sad news. So, we can undoubtedly say that non-verbal communication is more effective than verbal communication when they occur simultaneously.

2. ***How IT would be helpful to overcome with the health message barrier in Nepal? Discuss.***

Answer: In the recent years IT has brought a lot of changes whole over the world. It has helped people to overcome different difficulties through the means of messages and informations. Today we can't imagine the world without IT because our every activities, thinking, behaviour, lifestyle etc. are totally influenced by IT. We can apply IT for our benefit and our personal and social development.

We can be benefited by IT through different ways. We can know about the different countries and people living there just sitting in our room. We can send and receive messages through different means of IT like computer, television, radio, telephone etc. These means helps us to be

updated with the progress and activities that are going on in our society and other countries too.

In the context of Nepal, very few people are known to the means of IT and are very few people use it and aren't highly benefited by it. It is very important for us to uplift the health conditions of Nepalese people since less people are educated and even their economical condition is also very poor. In this situation it is very important for us to flow the health messages effectively so that people can be highly benefited by it. Most of the Nepalese people can afford only radio since they don't have good economical condition and enough knowledge to deal and use television, the effective technology for information.

In this situation, we should inform people about the no. of deaths and affected people by different health hazards and carelessness of people on different health matters. We should also flow them the messages that how healthy individual can create a healthy family, society and environment. IT, specially, radio in our context should give emphasis on the establishment of hospitals, health centers and health posts. Only the establishment of these institutions can provide good support for each individual to get better health facilities. So, every sector related to health matters should seriously put up their minds together to overcome the barrier on health related matters.

3. *Why Journalism is called the fourth state? Associate your arguments with the functions of newsroom.*

Answer: Journalism has been considered as very important factor for the development and enlistment of human society. It has been informing, educating, entertaining and persuading people through its contents. The content of journalism has been able to include all the people in one stream of development and has helped to be a social being.

These works performed by journalism are equally important to those works which are performed by the government i.e. executive, legislature and judiciary. Though journalism isn't considered as government's part its duty and role is as important as that of government. So, along with these three states of government we can place the journalism because of its responsibility towards the public. That's why we call journalism as fourth state.

We have already mentioned that journalism is the fourth state but it is very necessary to mention those elements of journalism which have enable it to be the fourth state. Newsroom is the central point and major element of the media house where the news are collected, analyzed and edited for being publicized. All the contents of journalism gathered by newsroom are published for the sake of people so the relationship between people and newsroom is very sensitive and deeply rooted. We can't

imagine the existence of newsroom and media house in the absence of people and journalism being the fourth state, through its newsroom, always respects people and include their voices with great priority.

4. *How information helps in social change? OR How mass media can be used for social change? Discuss with suitable examples.*

Answer: Mass media is an institution which is established by the people for the benefit of people. Mass media since its existence has been responsibly working for the sake of public welfare. The information publicized by these media flow to the large number of people which give them the topic for discussion and they can take some steps on its basis, which would be useful for them.

Social change is a process. Only the informations flowed by media don't lead for social change. "Change" is the nature of the society. Society keeps on changing at any cost. But it is important to know the direction of change. To give society the proper direction and to bring positive changes in society media plays an important role.

While we talk about social change we can't ignore the role of "Development Journalism". Development journalism's main aim is to bring positive changes in the society through the means of information. Development journalism covers and collects the development work of a particular place and circulates it to those groups who can be benefited by that sort of work. It also encourages the people of that place to perform the same work and utilize it at maximum level. This types of coverage of news and information is highly used in the developing countries like Nepal. These types of encouraging matters can be presented through mass media.

5. *How mass media could be used for rural development in Nepal?*

Answer: Mass media are the means that carry messages to the large number of people. Radio, television, newspaper, online etc. are the tools through which the messages are flowed to the target group of people. The effective use of these media can persuade, encourage and built the confidence in the people to march forward in the way of development.

In the context of our country, all the tools of mass media haven't been used effectively. Instead the limited resources also aren't at their optimum utilization. The geographical condition and moreover the economic factor of Nepal has been the barrier for the proper development of Nepalese media which has direct effect on Nepalese society.

Since there aren't choices for the people living in rural areas it is very important to use the available sources at the optimum level. The contents of the mass media also should be designed and presented as per

the need of the people living in that place. Mass media can play great role in modernizing the traditional and superstitious customs, thoughts and behaviours of the people through the informative and educational programmes.

These media also can encourage people for sending their sons and daughters to the school and other educational institutions. Media also should bring new programmes through which people are persuaded for the public participation and development works. Also the audio/visual programmes conducted among a group of people can make people join together to learn new and informative things. So, it is very essential to use the limited resources of media at maximum level for the rural development in Nepal.

6. ***Discuss “The headline shouldn’t tell the story but also sale the story”. Give references to function of headline.***

Answer: Headline is a line or collection of lines placed above the news story which is of display type. The main function or the important work of headline is to summarize the news story. Though it is the main aim of the headline there are more other works to be performed by it.

Headlines are of various types but the number is not certain. We can use different types of headlines according to our wish considering the structure of the news story.

Print media is a business oriented job which also tries to encourage, motivate and inform public on various topics. For the smooth running and well functioning of the newspaper it should keep eyes on various aspects like interest of people, circulation of paper, proper design of newspaper, selection of issues on the basis of importance etc. Talking about keeping eyes on various aspects, we can’t forget or ignore the importance of the headlines,

Headline is the attractive portion of the news story which inspires readers to go through the news. Apart from summarizing the news the headlines also helps for the sale the news story. Most of the people are firstly attracted by the outlook of the newspaper and the attractive and beautiful headline attracts them and they are inspired to buy the newspaper.

7. ***“Editing & reporting are not watertight compartments”. Elaborate.***

Answer: Reporting is the art of gathering and writing the gathered information in the form of news whereas editing refers to the art of checking the written information or the news. Checking of the news makes it enable to publish in the newspaper.

Editing process is immediately followed after the reporting is completed. The informations are gathered and the news is written on the basis of collected informations. When the news is written the news writer or the reporter sometimes commits mistakes. In order to find out mistakes and to correct it, different levels of editors check it and finalize it to be published in the newspaper.

Editing of news makes it more reliable, systematic and authentic since the editing persons or the editors are more experienced than the reporters and the news writer. So, we can say that the media house is a chariot and reporting and editing are the two wheels of the chariot, or the two sides of a same coin.

Thus we can conclude that the existence of both reporting and editing stands on the well functioning and well co-operation between these two factors.

8. *Discuss & distinguish copy – editing, editing, rewriting & proof – reading in the news operation.*

Answer: News is the raw material for the newspaper. We can't even think about the publishment of the newspaper in the absence of news. The informations relating to the certain subject matter are gathered by the related reporters. For, instance, the information relating to crime is gathered by crime reporters.

When the information are gathered, reporter himself writes a news story. Sometimes the news story written by the reporter is again written by the rewriter whereas sometimes the original news story is preferred. After the news is written it is edited or checked by the copy editor. He checks the truth ness, balance, accuracy and credibility of the news story. The copy editor can edit or cancel the certain information if he finds it confusing and irrelevant.

After the copy editor checks, the news is again checked by the proof reader. But the checking matter of proof reading is totally different from copy editor. The proof reader checks the grammatical accuracy and correctness. He looks at the sentence structure, spellings etc.

The writing of news, the rewriting, the copy editing and the proofreading all are equally important in the news operation. After completion of these operations the news is fit to be published in the newspaper.

9. *What do you mean by design, layout & page make – up? Discuss the importance of page make – up with suitable examples.*

Answer: Before producing any materials we need to have clear concept about the size, shape, outlook etc of that particular material. Thus, planning about the material and sketching its outlook before it is produced is called design. In case of newspaper, it is very important to have proper plan and idea of outlook of the paper before it is published. Layout is the arrangement of the materials that is to be planned in the newspaper. The layout includes advertisements, pictures, newsletter etc. The designing of layout plays a vital role to give the newspaper proper outlook but there isn't any fix rule for it. It's designing depends upon the media house or the person who is assigned for this job.

For any paper to earn a good support from the readers it's very much necessary for it to have attractiveness. The advertisements pictures, news and articles should be arranged systematically so that the readers are attracted to read it. The colourfulness in the paper raises the standard of the paper.

If whole paper is printed in a single colour it doesn't bring variety. So to have the variation it's important to use plural colours. Similarly, the fonts of the letter also should be varied. The headlines should be printed in large fonts whereas the news story should have small fonts. Moreover the use of underlines, data and graphs also can help the paper to uplifts it level. So to give a proper and attractive outlook the make designing and layout of paper should be given high importance and also the views and comments of all sides should be listened to bring improvement in it.

10. “Panchayat can be termed as the age of infrastructural development as well as struggle for press freedom”. Elaborate.

Answer: Panchayat period that lasted for 30 years (2017 B.S.-2046 B.S.) was the period when Nepalese people couldn't exercise the multi – party democracy. The government was under the control of king (a single person) so it was a time of struggle for press freedom.

Nepal's first newspaper Gorkhapatra became daily in 2017 B.S. falgun 7th (1961 A.D.). The Gorkhapatra Corporation was also established which started the publishment of “The Rising Nepal” in English from 2022 B.S. poush 1st. Other dailies published during this period were:- Hamro Desh, Naya Nepal, Naya Samaj, Nabin Khabar etc. Some well known weeklies published during panchayat period were:- Samiksha, Matribhumi, Naya Sandesh, Saptahik Manch, Jana Sambad, Yug Sambad, Nepal Review etc. In 2018, a national news agency named “Rastriya Samvad Samiti ” was established, which was renamed “Rastriya Samachar Samiti” (RSS) later.

Radio Nepal increased its capacity by establishing transmission stations in Dhankuta, Dharan, Kathmandu, Bardibas, and Pokhara etc. In 2041 B.S. magh 17, NTV project was initiated under the leadership of Nir

Shah but it started regular transmission from 2042 poush 14th. Though the television was started in early 2040s. The first feature film named “Aama” (Mother) was made in 2022 B.S.(1965 A.D.). But the first film in Nepalese language was “Satya Harishchandra” and its director was D.B. Pariyar. It was made in 1950 A.D. in India.

During this period there was maximum media exercise by both pro-panchayat and anti-panchayat wher the mainstream of Nepalese journalism was anti-panchayat, that is, in the favour of democracy.

The establishment of Gorkhapatra Corporation, Nepal Film, Nepal Telecommunication, RSS, Sajha Prakashan, Janak Shiksha Samagri Kendra Ltd. etc. contributed to the development of mass communication in Nepal.

Though panchayat period had lots of contribution for the development of mass media and communication it is criticized for its actions against media houses and journalists. Attack to journalist Padam Thakurathi is taken as a major incident in the history of Nepalese media. Many lournalists were jailed, some newspapers were seized and censorship was usual. Even though journalists kept on fighting for freedom of the press. So journalism of that period was termed mission journalism.

So, finally we can say that panchayat period was the age of infrastructural development in Nepalese media as well as struggle for press freedom.

11. *What do you mean by opinion leaders? What is their role in information dissemination? Discuss with the help of a well – known theory.*

Answer: Opinion leaders are those persons who flow the information to the public which they acquire through the media. Especially in the third world countries or less developed countries the public don't have much access to the media. In this context, they have to relay on the intellectuals of the society and get the required informations through him.

This concept of opinion leaders is connected or related to the "two step flow theory" of mass communication. In this theory, the intellectuals or those who have good access to the media get the informations in the first step and flow it to the public on their own way in the second step. When they disseminate the information to the public there is a chance of miss-leading the public in same cases. The opinion leaders acquire and analyze informations on their own way which can be affected by his personal status, political ideology, social relations and his intellectual capacity. When he flows the acquired informations these factors play vital role.

On the other hand one who is opinion leader for certain subject might not be same to the other subjects. The opinion leaders vary with the variation in subject matter. When the subject matter changes the public also should find out the next opinion leader related to the subject.

12. *What do you mean by agenda – setting? Discuss with examples of the role of mass media in agenda – setting.*

Answer: Agenda-setting means to set the topic of discussion to the public. The people don't know about the events and activities until the media don't present it.

In the present days the role of media is very important for the setting of topics for the public discussion. The people are highly influenced by the contents of media and as a result people response to it. In this case the response can be positive or negative as well.

The public, in most of the cases, believe and accept the news and informations of the media and they interpret, analyse and take it as a topic of discussion among them.

For example, the media present the problem to the public and look towards the response of public. Public, after knowing the problem discuss among them and they suggest or find out the suitable solution and oppose the negative aspects if any.

13. *Why editorial independence is crucial for press – freedom? Discuss with suitable examples.*

Answer: Editor is the most responsible person of the media house or the newspaper. All the activities that take place in media house and all the materials that are published in the paper are monitored and finalized by him. He mobilizes the reporters and inspires and encourages them to be very much honest and devoted in their work.

Since, the editor is responsible for the material published in the paper he has to tackle the difficulties that come through the way. Even sometimes we have heard that the editor has been punished and penalized for the certain material published in paper though he hadn't written it himself. It also shows that he is the in charge of the paper and media house.

Press freedom emphasizes on the creation of favourable environment and free mind set-up for the journalists. If there is total freedom for the editor he can run the media house on his own way. If there is any interference in the work editor can't perform his job freely and the public might not get balanced views and information. Editorial independence can encourage editor to be more responsible towards the public and makes him more faithful to the public.

For example, if the media house owner tries to control the editor, the works of editor might not be trustworthy and it might be imbalanced. So, to practice the total press freedom the editorial independence is must.

14. *What do you mean by educational broadcasting? Discuss the role of community FM radio in educational broadcasting.*

Answer: Educational broadcasting refers to the flow or the presentation of educational materials which inspires, encourages and motivates people to follow the good ideas and abandon the bad ones. The educational broadcasting might not have much influence in the developed countries but it has been playing a vital role to drag the society towards brightness in the developing countries like Nepal.

Radio is an effective means of broadcasting where people are illiterate and where the people can't afford the expensive means of communication. People should just have the knowledge about the language to understand the radio broadcasting. Unlike other means of communication people can listen radio performing other works.

The community FM radio presents the educational programmes. These educational programmes include the health programmes, agricultural programmes, development related programmes etc. which helps people to understand the minimum requirements of the life as demanded by the present modern society. It also helps people to engage themselves in income generating works and also inspires them to utilize the valuable time in same service, creativeness, awareness, programmes etc. In Nepal where most of the people are on the darker side, the role of community FM radio becomes more important and essential for the educational broadcasting.

15. *Write an essay on "Role of Giddhe Press in modernizing Nepal".*

Answer: Returning back from his visit to England in 1908 B.S. Janga Bahadur brought a printing press with him. This printing machine had an image of vulture(Giddha) on its top, so this machine was named "Giddhe Press". It is the first Nepalese press. The credit of establishment of modern age of mass communication goes to Janga Bahadur Rana for introducing this machine.

This printing press was used for the printing of religious and governmental documents. Though the printing press entered Nepal in very early phase of 20th century, the publication of first Nepalese newspaper started only in the second half of this century. During the period of Dev Shamsheer in 1958 B.S. (1901 A.D.) "Gorkhapatra", the first Nepalese newspaper started its publication weekly.

Though the first newspaper started its publication during rana regime other newspapers couldn't come in action because of the strictness of Ranas. After the establishment of democracy in 2007 B.S. many newspapers started its publication. Some renowned papers published recently after establishment of democracy were Samaaj, Naya Samaaj, Nepal Samachar, Dainik Samachar, Halkhabar etc. The publication of these

newspapers uplifted the standard of Nepalese mass communication and helped for modernizing the whole country. In the early 20th century, if the printing press wouldn't have entered to Nepal we probably wouldn't have marched so forward and Nepal wouldn't have developed much. So, the role of Giddhe press has been very important for modernizing Nepal.

16. *Take two same news stories from two different newspapers. Then rephrase in your own word with special emphasis to the lead.*

Answer: Here are two same news stories from two different newspapers.

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Rephrasing these two formats of same news. We can evaluate the standard of daily newspaper published in Kathmandu Valley. In the lead of first news there is just simple information about bus crash. Where in the second news the newspaper is trying to cover it's previous story. Answers of W 5 & H questions are there in both news but in different way which is according to certain style book of certain publication house . Even the news are from the same agency RSS but presentation is different according to publication house.

17. *Mention the different types of headlines published in newspaper with examples.*

Answer: Headline is a line or collection of lines placed above the news story which is of display type. The main function or the important work of headline is

to summarize the news story. Though it is the main aim of the headline there are more other works to be performed by it.

Headlines are of various types but the number is not certain. We can use different types of headlines according to our wish considering the structure of the news story which are as follow:-

- **Banner Headline:** - Headline which covers from left to right side of width of newspaper is Banner Headline.

Cabinet Passes draft to amend Citizenship Act

- **Flushed Headline:** - Headline which covers certain part of left or right side of newspaper is Flushed Headline.

Left Flushed

Cabinet Passes draft to amend
Citizenship Act

Right Flushed

Cabinet Passes draft to amend
Citizenship Act

- **Parallel Headline:** - Headline which is in two lines in parallel form is Parallel Headline.

Republic anathema
To NC: KB Gurung

- **Square Indention:** - Headline which is in form of square is Square Indention.

Maoist meet
brings Valley
traffic to halt

- Long-Short-Long: - Headline which have more than two lines where if first one is long then the second one is short.

Cabinet Passes draft To amend Citizenship Act

- Crossline: - Headline which covers more than two columns is Crossline.

Four agitating jailbirds seriously ill

Column 1 Column 2 Column 3

- Inverted Pyramid: - In this headline words are settled as inverted pyramid.

Low trade at Nathu La Pass; China for Item list review

- Hanging Indention: - Here headline is placed as its subheadings.

Low trade at Nathu La Pass; China for Item list review

- Stepped Drop line: - Lines are placed as steps of stairs.

Maoist meet brings Valley traffic to halt

- Strap line or kicker: - Line which is upside then the main headline and supporting the main headline.

Cut-off date is April 15,1989

Cabinet Passes

draft to amend Citizenship Act

- Tagline: - Headline with Quotation of famous personality.

Bureaucracy reform plan ready: Ghimire

- Ribbon: -More than three columns but in single line.

King, queen attend fest; protesters caned

Column 1

Column 2

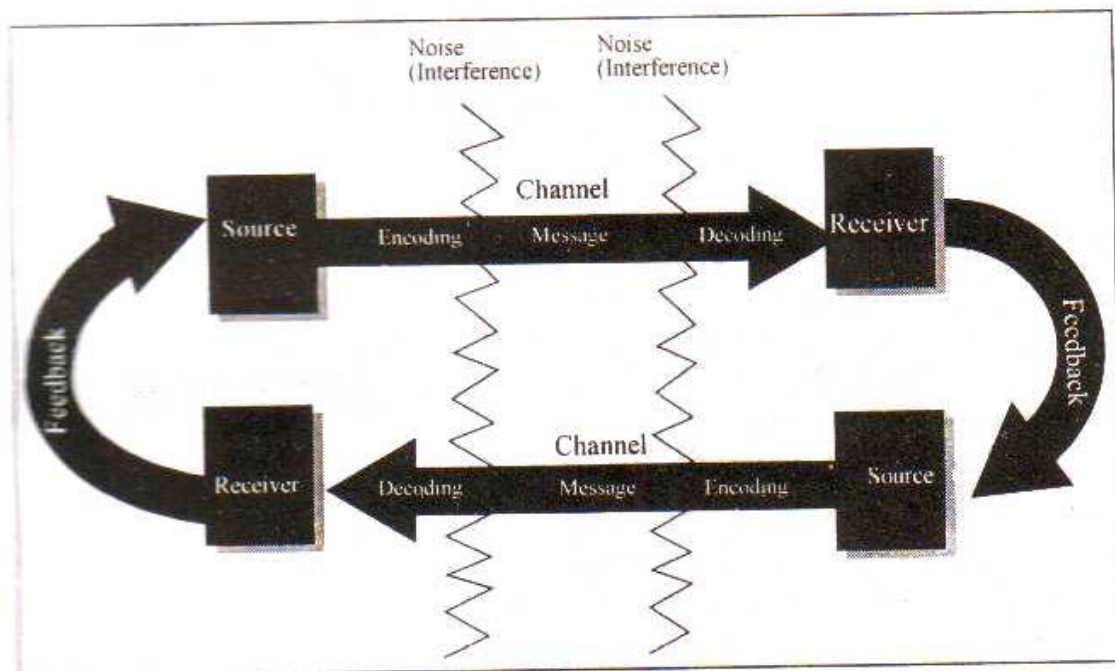
Column 3

- Opened Box: -Headline on which three sides are closed but the underside is opened.
- Sub-heading: - Heading which support the main headline.
- Side head: - Which is placed either in right or left side of the main headline.

Note: All the headlines are from THT Daily (7th September, 2006).

18. Show the proper communication model in a diagram.

Answer:



Source: Dominick, Joseph R.; Dynamics of Mass Communication; McGraw-Hill; International edition, 1996, pp. 7.

19. Prepare a report on any of the traditional museum of Katmandu valley.

Answer:



29th December 2005, was the day, when we get a grand opportunity for traveling towards that place where we were able to visit such cultural and sculptural heritages. The only location was Changu Narayan. All of us were the students of journalism who were in travel together. Changu Museum was our main target for that journey. The main destination was Changu Narayan the most pilgrimage site of valley. Almost we were eleven there in journey.

The journey was planned by the subject coordinator of Mass communication & Journalism Mr. Nirmal Mani Adhikari. Its main aim was to gather the information about the culture, art and sculpture and morality of ancient Nepal.

We gathered information about establishment of Changu Narayan Temple specialty of Temple and Nepal's first private Museum which is situated in the locality of temple. Founder of the Museum Mr. Vaishnav Raj Shrestha and Member of the Museum Mr. Rakesh Shrestha gave us a grand opportunity to know about that Museum.

From medieval period to present Shah period, We were able to know about important pottery different types metal coins, silver coins and several equipment's which were used in ancient period and the using style.

It is just 18 km. far from Kathmandu valley in east pole. That's in Bhaktapur District which have cultural pilgrimages. In side of Bhaktapur District there is Champapur Municipality where is that Changu Museum. Changu Museum which was establishment from 2000 A.D. which is in the private home of Mr. Vaishnav Raj Shrestha, where the entrance fee is just Rs. 50 and students will get 33% discount in such fee. Mr. Shrestha was alone who started a struggling life with establishment of the museum. Although it is near by Capital city Kathmandu it is weaker in aspect of economy and tourism. Mr. Shrestha said us- "NTB has move us from tourism aspect if it had gave opportunity to face us with tourists then we also will be able in our economic aspect".

Changu Narayan: Narayan, or Vishnu, is the preserver of creation to Hindus. His temple near Changu village is often described as the most ancient temple in the Kathmandu Valley. A fifth century stone inscription, the oldest to be discovered in

Nepal, is located in the temple compound and it tells of the victorious King Mandev. The temple, now covers sixteen hundred years of Nepalese art history. The temple, built around the third century, is decorated by some of the best samples of stone, wood, and metal craft in the valley. In the words of one tourist guide, "When you look upon Changu Narayan, you observe the complete cultural development of the Valley".

On the struts of the two-tiered Changu Narayan Temple, are the ten incarnations in which Narayan destroyed evil-doers. A sixth-century stone statue shows the cosmic form of Vishnu, while another statue recalls his dwarf incarnation when he crushed the evil King Bali. Vishnu as Narsingha disemboweling a demon is particularly stunning. The western bronze doors sparkle in the evening sunlight, dragons decorate the bells, and handsome devas stare from the walls. Garuda, half man and half birds, is the steed of Vishnu, and his life-sized statue kneels before the temple. The favorite of many tourists is the statue of Vishnu sitting astride his steed.

20. Prepare an interview with publicly well-known personality, except politics.

Answer: It is an interview with publicly well-known personality. None of other then a poet, lyricist Mr. Arun Tiwari, who is an prestigious lyricist in Nepali Music Industry.

Note : Interview is in Nepali Language:



Arun Tiwari

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d ultsf/ c?of ltj f/L . j if{rflx fgegf}xfjhf . d7f]h6d lbg 21st September sf]lbg ePsf]xf].
- kfl/j fl/s k7eld cinslt vhf0{lbg'g <
dWod kl/j f/df h6d\$]Pp6f ; fdfgo JolQm h; n]clxn]JolQmut e6bf ; fj hlgS hlj g affr/x\$]f] 5 . of]e6bf /fdf]kl/ro dh]s; /l lbg]k d gkfnlsf]5f7f]xF. To; h]Pp6f gkfnl gful/s .
- clxn]s]ub]xgk65 <
ultaf6 ; ? ePsf]d7f]hlj g To]kl/lwaf6 aflx/ hfg ; Sbg . cfkn]e6bf c?s]nflu n]b]5' . s]l ; dokl5 cfkn] gofZ]bsf ; fydf cfp65'.
- Pp6f JolQm]cfd efff aff]bf s:tf]xgk5<
; /n, >It dw/ / cfkn]c6t/dgn]e6g vf]h]s]s/f ; -:ki6 xgk5{ tf ls ; G]JolQmf0{efg gk/f] \o; n] dnf0{em6ofp65} .
- efff, ; flxTo / bz]gsf]alrdf s:tf]le6gtf 5 <
Ps k\$]f/n]e6gkbf{efff / ; flxTo leq ha bz]gn]k]v/tf k]kt u5{ta To]f]; flxTo hlj6t x65, gePdf cftdf lagfsf]z/l/ em]x65, hlp]nfz x65 .
- sx]af6 ; ? ug]eof]tkf0\$]n]yg ofqf <
Pp6f JolQm :j odf Pp6f n]ys xf]. ha; Dd p; sf]c6t/nf0{s]ln]56g . ta; Dd Pp6f /fdf]; flxTo l; h6f xg ; Sbg, To; h]JolQm / n]ys Pscsf]f kl/k/s xg\ ; dfhdf h]36gf b]5 p; n]Toxl n]5 . ; ?-; ?df yxf gk0\$g}/x/ / nx/af6 ; ? eof]. s]n]b]5' e6g]yfx}lyPg . t/ clxn]Jo; fols ?kdf of]ofqf hf/l 5 . ca rflxF>[hgfsf]v]sf klxNo}tof/ ug{; S5'.

- s\$}f nflu n\g'x65, g9f6L e6gkbf{<

cffd; 6tli6, t/ clxn]rflxRb}osf nflu .

- sg}o:tf]lfof 5, n\ygsf]kl/IDes ; dosf]hg clxn] Dd tfhf 5 <

d afR/x\$}f w/ftn, ; dfh afF\$}f]kl/j z, ddfly ul/g]3ft klt3ft / ; a66bf 7hf] s/f dh] sg ?kdf To; nfo{uxof u/\$}f]5'. ghf6bf ghf6b}klg w/\$}f]:ofaf; l kfPF. c6hfgdf ePsf]To:tf]lfof ; Den6f cem}klg dnfo{cgf}f]nflu5 .

- hljg / d[osf zAb w}]n\g'x65 , lsg <

ha; Dd d[osf]w x65 lg, ta; Dd hljgsf]; f/ cy{To; sf]dxlj yxf x65 . To; }sf/0fn]d[o'd]f ultx?df ; f{x}ghhsaf6 kltw] lg x65g\

- Pp6f ultsf/ ePsf gftfn]tkf0\$}f]aenf0df ult s:tf]xgk5{<

; /n, uxg / k]7offbol, / cfknf]-d]f]lghl_ cy6f sfnem}xgk5{.

- sg}; do To:tf]5, ha cfknf]l; h6f b]y] cfZro{nfu\$}f]lyof}<

cjZo nfu\$}f]5- 6hl6d6f PSn}dbf{lg PSn} sg ; f]-df To]ult n\y]F/ To]ult sg cy6f rlr{ eof]. To] ; Den6f lgs}cfZro{nflu5 . slxn\$}flx6cfknf]ult xf]/ h:tf]klg nflu5 .

- n\g s]rflx6f]/x\$ <

; j k]yd t :j k]7off- :j :knt {f / clxn\$}f]:yltdf b]o . afRgsf]nflu . d]f]d[o' ePdf daf6 s]l; h6f ; Dej 5 < d /x]g d]f]l; h6f ylk]xf].

- htf klg cfknhf0{PSnf]}?kdf k|tt ug{x65 . oyfy6f sg}lfof o:tf]ePsf]5, tkf0\$}f]l; h6f; 6 tkf0\$}f] dh] vfPsf]5 <

k]oM d]f ultx?sf]klxn] / ; a66bf ghhsf]kfq d g}x65 . o; af6 aem} ; lsg5 . d cfknf]cfknhf0{ c; xfo / PSnf]dx; ; u/] g}o:tf]l; h6f lg:Sof]xf]hf -xf6b} .

- ultsf/ e6gf; fy ulDe/ ; j}hgZln JolQm]j sf]?kdf lng5g\; ah] tkf0{slQsf]xgk65 <

k]oM df65}? ulDe/ g}x65g\ . h;n]a9l r-rntf k]p}g u56\ . nflu5, ltglx?n]clego ul//x\$}f 5g\ . lsg6g]k]oM dflg; x? bM/d}x65g\ ; v t lflofs x65 . xf] d ulDe/ k\$[ts}5' t/ hf] 6 vN5' ; j f{ pbfu}f] x65' .

- c6o lj wfsf]n\ygsf]thgffd ult n\ygsf]5\$}klxrfg lsg 5 < ultdf s]x65 To:tf]<

; flxTosf c? lj wfn]e6bf ultn]df65\$}f]dg 565 / le8df hfgnf0{; xh x65 .

- tkf0\$}f dgdf pn\$}f efj x?n]ldng / lj 5f\$}sf k| u Nofp5g\; s]; fR-}g}To:tf]x65 / <

cjZo . ultsf]efj df xg]hg cf/f]-cj /f]n]s; }g s; \$}f]hlj gdf t ; fldKotf NofPsf]xf]hf lg .

- ultdf zAbrflxHgs}sl7g dflg65, t/ tkf0\$}f zAb t cTo6t}; 3h, ; xh b]v65g\lg <

o; df rflxPPp6f cll6ogzIntf rflx65 . :j b]zL, lj b]zL ullt knf6sf l; h6fxf?sf]cll6ogaf6 of]k]7off ddf cfof]. To; h]d ult dfknf ; a}; dlf cfknhf0{; xh dx; ; u5{.

- w}]vzL ePsf]lfof <

s; h]cfknf]zAbaf6 k]7off lnPsf]lfof g}d]f nflu dw/ lfof xf].

- clg, w}]bM/L ePsf]lfof lg <

@)%(; fnsf] Hits Award df æhl6d6f PSn}Æ sf] Lyrics df gkfp6f ; #x}bW nfu\$]lyof]. leqsf]s/f eujfg\hfgg\

- Pp6f n]ysn]kfpq]j f:tlj s ; 6tli6 s6f lge{ u5{< :jlsf/fl]Qndf g}j f:tlj s ; 6tli6 x65 n]yssf]nflu .

- ultdf tfls6tfsf]s/f cfp6, s; /l ; 6thgd Nofpg'x65 < ts{e6g]s/f t x/\$df x65, emg\ultdf ej klf ; an xg]ePsn]tfls6tf t ultdf ; fdf6o xf].

- Ps j fSodf e6gkbf{zAb s]xf]< efjgfsf]uf76f] hxf6f6 Pp6f ; 6f]usf]ofqf ; ? x65 .

- ; dosf]; bkoft]u s; /l ug{x65 < cfk6f]l; h6f ug]c?sf]l; h6f]sf]c]wog ug]l. Toxl g}xf].

- hljgdf sg}uNtl ug{ePsf]5 < c; w6 5, dflg; eg\$}uNtlsf]en]kf xf]. To; 6]daf6 klg To:tf uNtl ePsf xf]hfg\

- dg kg] / dg gkg]s/fx? s]s]xg\tkf06f < dg kg]6f ult, hljg bzg / k6h h; nf0{; 6b/tfsf]klts dflg65 . clg dg gkg]6f ; fdf6o JolQmf0{dg gkg]s/f dnf0{klg dg kb6} .

- ; æ6bf a9l dfof s; sf]nflu5 < cfk6f] / cfk6f]l; h6f]sf].

- n]ys gePsf]eP < zfob, tkf0{6 c6t/j ftf{l66}xg]g}lyPgFxf]hf . -vzl db]df_

- j t6fg g]kfnl ult ; ultsf]ahf/ s:tf]5 < Psf]t/ phofnf] csf]t/ c]w6f/]l. phofnf]o; cy6f ls w}]snfsf/x? af]r/x\$6f 5gV c]w6f/]o; cy6f ls rlr6 e0; sk]5 klg af]6g]5g\ To; cufl8 9uf vfP/ af]6g]ls df6f]j f c6o s]xl .

- cfk6h6f0{Ps j fSodf kl/lrt u/fpg'kbf< uf}xf]k}6of]lg xf]6e6g t ultsf/ e65g\>d:sfp6}.

- k]0ffsf]>f] s; nf0{df6g' x65 < c]w6og / e60f .

- g]kfnl ullt k6f6sf]sdhf]l]sf]klf s]xf]< o; nf0{tlgj 6f s/fdf d b]yfpq rfx65Ml; h6f6e6f rfs/L, k]0ffe6bf :j fy6; 4L ; txl w/ftn .

- n]yg afx\$ s]ug{a9l dg k5{< c]w6og / e60f .

- /fl; df lj Zjf; nflu5 < bf]vf/df d}5'-nflu5 / nflu6}sf].

- gofK: tfsf ; h\$nf0{sxl ; GbZ 5 <
hfg], aem] sxl u/f]eG]efj gf lnP/ cfpBf w]/fd[]x65 .