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**UNIVERSITY OF SWAZILAND**

**FACULTY OF HUMANITIES**

**DEPARTMENT OF JOURNALISM AND MASS COMMUNICATION**

**2011/2012 FINAL EXAMINATION QUESTION PAPER: MAIN**

**TITLE OF PAPER: PRINT REPORTING I**

**COURSE CODE: JMC 303**

**TIME ALLOWED: 2 HOURS**

**INSTRUCTIONS:**

Answer **FOUR** questions.

Question One is compulsory.

Spelling and grammar will count in grading.

Use your own examples to illustrate your answer(s).

**THIS PAPER IS NOT TO BE OPENED UNTIL PERMISSION HAS BEEN GRANTED BY THE INVIGILATOR.**

**QUESTION 1 (COMPULSORY)**

Write a news story on the press release titled, *The State of the World Population 2011*. (See Attached Release)

**(40 Marks)**

**QUESTION 2**

Identify a beat of your choice and explain how you would report on that beat on a weekly basis.

**(10 Marks)**

Discuss five story ideas that are likely to emerge from that beat.

**(10 Marks)**

**QUESTION 3**

You have been assigned to cover a press conference by the Judicial Service Commission (JSC) on the judicial crisis.

a) Explain in detail how you would prepare for the conference.

**(10 Marks)**

b) List ten questions that you may want to ask the JSC regarding the crisis.

**(10 Marks)**

**QUESTION 4**

What do you understand by blogging?

**(5 Marks)**

Explain the pros and cons of blogging?

**(10 Marks)**

In your view, is blogging part of Citizen Journalism?

**(5 Marks)**

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### **QUESTION 5**

Francois Nel (2005) explains a number of points on how you should prepare for an interview. Discuss at least five of these points, giving examples to illustrate your answer.

**(20 Marks)**

### **QUESTION 6**

Discuss any two alternatives to the Inverted Pyramid, giving examples to support your answer.

**(20 Marks)**



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# THE STATE OF WORLD POPULATION 2011

Statement by UNFPA Executive Director Dr. Babatunde Osotimehin

In five days, the world population will reach 7 billion.

UNFPA sees this milestone as a challenge, an opportunity and a call to action.

The issue of population is a critical one for our humanity and for the Earth. But let us be clear: It is not a matter of space. The population question is one of equity, opportunity and social justice.

In any country you go to, from the developed to the developing, the questions of equitable access to resources and opportunities are the questions we continuously confront, especially from the young. From the Arab Spring to the sit-ins on Wall Street, the people are demanding change. They are young, part of the largest youth generation our world has ever known, and they are determined.

Our report, entitled "People and Possibilities in a World of 7 Billion," shows that the challenges ahead are formidable. It contains snapshots from nine countries, where ordinary people, national demographic experts, and policymakers talk about the challenges they face and how they are confronting them.

While our world of 7 billion presents a complex picture of trends and paradoxes, there are some essential global trends we observe.

- Educating and empowering girls and women allow them to have fewer children than their mothers and grandmothers did, and they choose this path whenever and wherever they can.
- We must consistently involve boys and men, for they are the critical partners we require for health and development.

*These are universal truths.*

But, conversely, there is no ONE global population outlook. Instead, there are three common population scenarios:

- In countries with high population growth and low incomes, such as sub-Saharan Africa, many adolescent girls and women cannot determine their fertility, with population outstripping

economic growth and the ability of health services to serve their people.

- In many middle income countries where population growth has stabilized, issues of urbanization and migration factor heavily into population dynamics.

In many European countries, Japan and elsewhere, fertility has fallen below the replacement level. Governments in these countries are challenged by shortages of labour and productivity, which potentially threaten the quality of life for the ageing generations.

With these trends in mind, we must ask which actions we can take today that will chart a path towards sustainable social and economic development and prepare the world going forward.

Today's milestone is a wake-up call. It's a reminder that we must act now. Luckily, we have a strategy to guide the way.

In 1994, world leaders from almost 180 countries came together in Cairo at the International Conference on Population and Development, the ICPD, and established a strategy for countries to put the health, rights, dignity and well-being of people at the centre of development. This became UNFPA's mission, and it is as critical today, if not more so, than it was back in Cairo.

More recently, in 2000, the adoption of the Millennium Development Goals and its modification in 2007 to put emphasis on reproductive health have also provided greater visibility to the issues of adolescent girls and women's needs.

The direction we took was considered groundbreaking, as the population community shifted its focus from numbers to human rights. We have made much progress by addressing the needs of youth, girls and women, and by providing comprehensive reproductive health care, including voluntary family planning.

With the 2014 anniversary of the ICPD rapidly approaching, the data indeed show that the road to equitable economic and social development runs straight through the centre of our mandate at

UNFPA.

But our work is far from done. There is so much more we must do. And we need continued support from donors, greater commitment from programme countries and indeed from the whole international community to fulfill our mandate.

*Consider that:*

- There are 215 million women of child-bearing age in developing countries who would use family planning if they had access to it.
- There are millions of adolescent girls and boys in the developing world who have too little access to sexuality education and counseling and information about how to prevent pregnancies or protect themselves from HIV.

We must tear down economic, legal, social and cultural barriers to put women and men and boys and girls on an equal footing in all spheres of life.

We must strengthen health care systems.

We should invest in the health and education of the world's 1.8 billion young people and make them entrepreneurs who foster sustainable development. This would yield enormous returns in economic growth for generations to come.

For it is not only from a human rights perspective that we must accelerate our efforts. We know what we need to do. We must maintain the support and the will to follow through.

With planning and the right investments in people—particularly young women and men—today, we can have thriving sustainable cities and communities, productive labour forces that fuel social and economic growth, youth populations that contribute to the well-being of their societies, and communities where the elderly are productive, healthy economically secure and have dignity.

In a world of seven billion let us count on each other!

I thank you for your kind attention.