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DATE:2-03-2022

Registration number:

**ST. JOSEPH’S COLLEGE (AUTONOMOUS), BANGALORE-27**

V SEMESTER EXAMINATION: OCTOBER 2021

(Examination conducted in March 2022)

**JN 5119 - Advanced Journalism and Archiving: (JIP STUDENTS)**

**Time –2 ½ hrs Max Marks - 70**

**Instructions:**

1. This paper is for students of V Semester JIP.
2. This paper has THREE PARTS.
3. You may use the dictionary.

**PART – A**

**I. Read the following extract from an explainer in The Indian Express, March 30, 2021.**

**What are electoral bonds?**

Announced in the 2017 Union Budget, electoral bonds are interest-free bearer instruments used to donate money anonymously to political parties. A bearer instrument does not carry any information about the buyer or payee and the holder of the instrument (which is the political party) is presumed to be its owner.

This means, Neither the donor (who could be an individual or a corporate) nor the political party is obligated to reveal whom the donation comes from. However, because the bonds are purchased through the State Bank of India (SBI), the government is always in a position to know who the donor is.

The bonds are sold in multiples of Rs 1,000, Rs 10,000, Rs 1 lakh, Rs 10 lakh, and Rs 1 crore, and the State Bank of India (SBI) is the only bank authorised to sell them. Donors can purchase and subsequently donate the bonds to their party of choice, which the party can then cash through its verified account within 15 days. There is no limit on the number of bonds an individual or company can purchase. SBI deposits bonds that a political party hasn’t enchased within 15 days into the Prime Minister’s Relief Fund. A total of 12,924 electoral bonds worth Rs 6534.78 crore have been sold in fifteen phases between March 2018 to January 2021.

At the time of its announcement, in Finance Minister Arun Jaitley’s Budget speech in 2017, electoral bonds were understood to be a way for companies to make anonymous donations. However, the fine print of the notification has revealed that even individuals, groups of individuals, NGOs, religious and other trusts are permitted to donate via electoral bonds without disclosing their details.

In less than three years of their introduction, by virtue of the anonymity they offer to donors, electoral bonds have become the most popular route of donation. More than half the total income of national parties and the regional parties analysed by ADR for the financial year 2018-19 came from electoral bonds donations.

The Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) is the biggest beneficiary of this scheme. In the years 2017-18 and 2018-19, political parties received a total of Rs 2,760.20 crore from electoral bonds, of which Rs 1,660.89 cr or 60.17% was received by the BJP alone.

**I.A. Answer any THREE of the following questions in** **100-150 words.
 (3x10=30)**

1. How would you explain electoral bonds in simple English?
2. In what ways do electoral bonds relate to political hegemony in India? Explain.
3. Suggest an alternative to electoral bonds for parties to meet their expenditure.
4. In the past two US elections, a big billionaire participated in the electoral process. What ramifications do you see if this were to happen here? If it already has, respond to your reading of the news coverage.

**Part – B**

**II. Answer the following questions in 150-200 words. (2x15=30)**

1. Reflect on the memories you have stored in the past three years. How do you see them after understanding the process of archiving? (OR)
How do you see the discipline of history in relation to archiving.
2. Discuss a news story/possible news story you followed during the pandemic which is worthy of an investigation.

**Part – C**

**III. Answer any TWO of the following questions in no more than FIVE to SIX lines: (2x5=10)**

1. Explain the Rafale Deal briefly.
2. Should public have rights on public information? Discuss.
3. Write short notes on sting reporting and its ethics.

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