

COM 390 Investigative Journalism and the Human Interest Story

Course Title	Investigative Journalism and the Human Interest Story				
Course Code	COM390				
Course Type	Compulsory				
Level	Bachelor				
Year / Semester	5 th /Fall				
Teacher's Name	Dr Evie Lambrou				
ECTS	6	Lectures / week		Laboratories / week	
Course Purpose and Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Differentiate investigative journalism from other forms of journalism ● Identify ideas for investigative projects that include data-driven reporting ● Produce compelling in-depth journalism using appropriate narrative and presentation techniques based on a wide range of interviewed sources ● Explain the public right to know and the role of investigative journalism in a democratic society ● Why is narrative journalism important? ● The art of telling a story ● How to come up with story ideas ● Narrative structure in Journalism <p>After studying this module, you will be able to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Define and explain human interest journalism. ● Discuss the historical development human interest journalism. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Reflect this genre critically and explain the ethics of human-interest journalism. 				
Learning Outcomes	<p>To familiarize students with planning and conducting investigative research in a thorough and ethical manner.</p> <p>To enable them to create high quality written and produced media on investigative story.</p> <p>The course will emphasize problem solving in developing stories, from conception to finished product.</p> <p>To prepare students to write for a wide readership across a variety of media platforms.</p> <p>To understand the role of investigative reporting in modern journalism.</p> <p>To learn how to function as a member of team on a major project.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Find information and evaluate sources, in order to organize research both on time and in place. ● Handle interviews as a means of reporting, facts finding. ● Develop a narrative style ● Familiarize students with various forms and types of human interest stories 				

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Use the sentimental element in a human interest story. ● Implement the code of journalistic ethics on news stories and distinguish 'yellow journalism' and sensationalism.
Prerequisites	Required
Course Content	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The various features in the category- Basic principles of feature stories. ● Investigative Reporting and fake news. Verification procedures ● Interviewing techniques for investigative journalism and human interest stories ● Story telling techniques ● The subtleties of language ● New Journalism, the case of literature techniques in journalism ● Citizen Journalism, blogging and new media

Teaching Methodology	Lectures, seminars, workshops.
Bibliography	<p>Κόβατς, Μ & Ρόζενσπιλ, Τ (2004) Εισαγωγή στη Δημοσιογραφία - Τι πρέπει να γνωρίζουν οι άνθρωποι των Μέσων και τι πρέπει να αναμένει η κοινή γνώμη. Αθήνα: Εκδόσεις Καστανιώτη</p> <p>Δερμιτζακης, Μπ (2000) Αφηγηματικές Τεχνικές. Αθήνα: Gutenberg</p> <p>Keeble, R. (ed) (2005) Print Journalism a critical introduction. London and New York: Roudedge</p> <p>Καπόττε, Τ (2017) Εν Ψυχρώ. Αθήνα: Πατάκης</p> <p>Μπακουνάκης, Ν (2017) Δημοσιογράφος ή ρεπόρτερ. Η αφήγηση στις ελληνικές εφημερίδες, 19ος - 20ος αιώνας, Αθήνα: Πολις</p> <p>Παντελάκης Γ (2018) Η χαμένη τιμή της Δημοσιογραφίας. Αθήνα: Θεμέλιο</p> <p>Συλλογικό (2011) ΜΜΕ και Κοινωνία. Αθήνα: Πατάκης</p> <p>Carson, A. (2019). <i>Investigative journalism, democracy and the digital age</i>. Routledge.</p> <p>Pilger, J. (2011). <i>Tell me no lies: Investigative journalism and its triumphs</i>. Random House.</p> <p>Waisbord, S. (2001). The challenges of investigative journalism. <i>U. Miami L. Rev.</i>, 56, 377.</p> <p>Carpentier, N. (2007). Journalism, media and democracy. <i>Reclaiming the media: Communication rights and democratic media roles</i>, 3.</p> <p>Carson, A., & Farhall, K. (2018). Understanding collaborative investigative journalism in a "post-truth" age. <i>Journalism Studies</i>, 19(13), 1899-1911.</p> <p>Lule, J. (2001). <i>Daily news, eternal stories: The mythological role of journalism</i>. Guilford Publications.</p> <p>Keeble, R., & Tulloch, J. (2012). <i>Global literary journalism: exploring the</i></p>

	<p><i>journalistic imagination</i>. Peter Lang.</p> <p>Figenschou, T. U., Thorbjørnsrud, K., & Hallin, D. C. (2021). Whose stories are told and who is made responsible? Human-interest framing in health journalism in Norway, Spain, the UK and the US. <i>Journalism</i>, 14648849211041516.</p> <p>Steensen, S. (2011). The featurization of journalism.</p> <p>Zelizer, B. (2005). Definitions of journalism. <i>The press</i>, 66, 66.</p> <p>Kovach, B & Rosenstiel, T (2004) Εισαγωγή στη Δημοσιογραφία. Αθήνα : Καστανιώτης</p> <p>Στρατάκης Μ, (2007) Ερευνητική Δημοσιογραφία. Αθήνα :Γερμανός</p> <p>Hunter, M.L (2012) The Global investigative journalism casebook open access e-book</p> <p>Silverman, C. & the Poynter Institute (2014) Verification Handbook open access e-book</p> <p>Reader: Collection of published articles in the media</p>
Assessment	<p>Methods: The Students are assessed via continuous assessment throughout the duration of the Semester, which forms the Coursework grade and the Final Project. The coursework and the final project grades are weighted 50% and 50%, respectively, and compose the final grade of the course. Various approaches are used for the continuous assessment of the students, such as mid-term test, class participation and laboratory work, group project design, implementation and presentation. The assessment weight, date and time of each type of continuous assessment is being set at the beginning of the semester via the course outline.</p> <p>(1) Midterm exam examines topics that are discussed throughout the lectures.</p> <p>(2) Project concerns work in some of the themes mentioned above in the course contents. The students will have to work individually in order to produce their work and then present it to the rest of the class.</p> <p>(3) Final Project is individual and the students are assessed for their ability to link the theoretical knowledge with the practical execution.</p> <p>Students are assessed on the following:</p> <p>Knowledge and understanding - 30% in – depth knowledge and understanding towards the relevant topics of interest.</p> <p>Research and Analytical Skills - 40% Competence in research methods and ability of evaluating the results. The possibility of using them in different ways.</p> <p>Presentation and Communication - 30% Able to explain and defend the solutions given by them in a way to transmit the knowledge achieved beforehand.</p> <p>Assessment criteria are available in each written assignment, midterm or in the final exam.</p> <p>Weights: Midterm Exam 30% Individual assignments 20% Final Project 50%</p>

Language	Greek
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