

Degree	Type	Year
2501933 Journalism	OT	3
2501933 Journalism	OT	4

## Contact

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## Teachers

David Rull Ribó

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## Teaching groups languages

You can view this information at the [end](#) of this document.

## Prerequisites

Optional subject in the fourth year of the Bachelor's Degree in Journalism. Students are required to have an advanced command of journalistic production routines in different media (press, radio, television and internet), as well as a detailed knowledge of current news. Ability to read, analyse and summarise texts from different media and supports.

## Objectives and Contextualisation

The main objectives of the subject are focused on students:

- To know the characteristics, origins, main authors and works of the specialisation of journalism known as "Environmental and travel journalism".
- To analyse the main projects and reference products in the sector.
- To exercise the creation of initiatives and/or contents framed in this field of specialisation.

## Competences

Journalism

- Act with ethical responsibility and respect for fundamental rights and duties, diversity and democratic values.
- Be familiar with and apply the theoretical and practical foundations of journalistic writing and narrative and its applications in the different genres, media and formats.
- Demonstrate a critical and self-critical capacity.
- Differentiate the discipline's main theories, its fields, conceptual developments, theoretical frameworks and approaches that underpin knowledge of the subject and its different areas and sub-areas, and acquire systematic knowledge of the media's structure.
- Identify modern journalistic traditions in Catalonia, Spain and worldwide and their specific forms of expression, as well as their historic development and the theories and concepts that study them.
- Introduce changes in the methods and processes of the field of knowledge to provide innovative responses to the needs and demands of society.
- Relay journalistic information in the language characteristic of each communication medium, in its combined modern forms or on digital media, and apply the genres and different journalistic procedures.
- Research, select and arrange in hierarchical order any kind of source and useful document to develop communication products.
- Students can apply the knowledge to their own work or vocation in a professional manner and have the powers generally demonstrated by preparing and defending arguments and solving problems within their area of study.
- Students must be capable of collecting and interpreting relevant data (usually within their area of study) in order to make statements that reflect social, scientific or ethical relevant issues.
- Students must be capable of communicating information, ideas, problems and solutions to both specialised and non-specialised audiences.
- Students must develop the necessary learning skills in order to undertake further training with a high degree of autonomy.
- Take sex- or gender-based inequalities into consideration when operating within one's own area of knowledge.
- Value diversity and multiculturalism as a foundation for teamwork.

## Learning Outcomes

1. Analyse the sex- or gender-based inequalities and the gender biases present in one's own area of knowledge.
2. Communicate using language that is not sexist or discriminatory.
3. Compare the different traditions in handling specialised information.
4. Conceptualise the theories and techniques of specialised journalism.
5. Critically analyse the principles, values and procedures that govern the exercise of the profession.
6. Demonstrate a critical and self-critical capacity.
7. Demonstrate practical knowledge of specialised journalism.
8. Distinguish theories of journalistic writing and narrative to apply them to the different theme-based information specialisms.
9. Explain the explicit or implicit code of practice of one's own area of knowledge.
10. Identify situations in which a change or improvement is needed.
11. Propose projects and actions that incorporate the gender perspective.
12. Relay in the language specific to each communication medium narrative journalism specialised in environmental and travel information.
13. Research, select and arrange in hierarchical order any kind of source and useful document to develop communication products.
14. Students can apply the knowledge to their own work or vocation in a professional manner and have the powers generally demonstrated by preparing and defending arguments and solving problems within their area of study.
15. Students must be capable of collecting and interpreting relevant data (usually within their area of study) in order to make statements that reflect social, scientific or ethical relevant issues.
16. Students must be capable of communicating information, ideas, problems and solutions to both specialised and non-specialised audiences.
17. Students must develop the necessary learning skills in order to undertake further training with a high degree of autonomy.

18. Use interactive communication resources to process, produce and relay information in the production of specialised information.
19. Value diversity and multiculturalism as a foundation for teamwork.
20. Weigh up the impact of any long- or short-term difficulty, harm or discrimination that could be caused to certain persons or groups by the actions or projects.

## Content

### Part 1. The adventure of "travelling"

- The journey as an informative, educational and communicative tool.
- The journey as an informative, formative and communicative tool.
- The journey to "otherness": Basic concepts of anthropology.
- The journey to "knowledge": Learning and creation.
- The journey to the "past": Basic concepts of archaeology.
- The journey to "nature": Environmental journalism.

### Part 2. History of travel journalism.

- History of travel journalism.
- Travel and travellers: Major travellers throughout human history.
- Case studies.

### Part 3. Environmental journalism.

- Environmental journalism as a specialisation.
- Reporting "of" and "from" nature.
- The big issues: Water, Biodiversity, Waste, Energy, Health and Climate Change.
- Ecology and the media.
- How to design and organise a scientific expedition.

### Part 4. Travel narrative.

- Travelling and storytelling: the word.
- Other attributes of interest: Photography, audiovisual and sound resources.
- Travel literature: Main narrators and journalists.
- Text analysis: How to write about a journey.
- Journalistic accounts and travel: chronicles, reports and other genres of interest.
- Travel guides: Typology and defining characteristics.
- Periodical publications: From the specialised magazine to the first-person book.
- Case studies.

### Part 5. Industry, tourism and the market.

- Approach to the tourism sector.
- The specialised bookshop: organisation and trends.
- Agencies reinvent themselves: typology and contents.
- New products and trends in the sector.

### Part 6. The environment, travel and the Internet.

- Environmental and travel content on the Internet.
- Platforms, tools and digital resources for the travel journalist.
- Case studies.

IMPORTANT: The calendar will be available on the first day of class. Students will find all information on the Virtual Campus: the description of the activities, teaching materials, and any necessary information for the proper follow-up of the subject.

## Activities and Methodology

Title	Hours	ECTS	Learning Outcomes
Type: Directed			
Laboratory	22	0.88	12, 2, 6, 8, 11, 17, 16, 14, 15, 18, 19
Seminars and debates	16	0.64	5, 3, 9, 10, 20
Theoretical sessions	15	0.6	5, 2, 4, 8, 9, 10, 14
Type: Supervised			
Evaluation activities	3	0.12	7, 17, 16
Type: Autonomous			
Independent study and work	76	3.04	5, 1, 13, 4, 6, 16, 15, 19

The basis of the teaching methodology will be to achieve autonomous learning on the part of the students. The activity supervised by the lecturer, with constant and active student participation, will enable students to acquire the generic and specific competences set out in the design of the subject, within the syllabus. Learning activities (practical classes) play an important role in the framework of the subject. Students will attend theory classes where concepts will be explained, debates will take place and materials and cases will be discussed. The separation of the group into subgroups of a practical nature will allow a varied and very detailed work and exercise of the exercises proposed. The virtual campus will be an important tool in the framework of the course.

Annotation: Within the schedule set by the centre or degree programme, 15 minutes of one class will be reserved for students to evaluate their lecturers and their courses or modules through questionnaires.

## Assessment

### Continous Assessment Activities

Title	Weighting	Hours	ECTS	Learning Outcomes
Laboratory	30	9	0.36	13, 6, 9, 11, 18, 20, 19
Overview	30	3	0.12	5, 1, 3, 12, 2, 4, 7, 6, 10, 20
Travel Book	40	6	0.24	5, 8, 9, 10, 17, 16, 14, 15

The assessment system will have two clearly differentiated parts:

PRACTICAL PART: 80%.

THEORETICAL PART: 20%.

The course consists of the assessment activities:

- Assessment: 20% of the final grade.

- Travelogue: 40% of the final grade.

- Practical work: 40% of the final grade.

- In order to pass the course, a minimum mark of 5 must be obtained for each activity.
- Students will have the right to retake the course if they have been assessed on the set of activities; the weight of these is equivalent to a minimum of 2/3 of the total qualification of the course.
- In order to be able to sit the retake of the course, an average mark of 3.5 must be obtained.
- The activities that are excluded from the recovery process are: Quadern de viatges.
- In the case of continuous assessment, all scheduled examinations must be taken (in exceptional cases, and with the prior approval of the teaching staff, a different assessment system may be devised).
- In order to pass the subject, both the practical and theoretical parts must be passed (obtaining a mark equivalent to 5 out of 10 in each of the parts).
- In the event of failing one of the parts and failing the other, the student will be graded as failing.
- More than three spelling mistakes in some assignments will result in a fail. The mark obtained in the theory re-evaluation will be the final mark for this part of the course.
- The mark obtained in the re-evaluation of the practical part will be the average of the mark obtained in the practical part of the course.
- The re-evaluation tests (theoretical and practical) will also be open to students who wish to improve their marks. The new mark will be the definitive mark for the theoretical part and will be the average of the rest of the practical part.
- In the case of second enrolment, students may take a single synthesis test consisting of a theory and practical exam. The qualification of the subject will correspond to the qualification of the synthesis test.
- In the event that the student performs any irregularity that may lead to a significant variation of an evaluation act, this evaluation act will be graded with 0, regardless of the disciplinary process that could be instructed. In the event, that several irregularities occur in the evaluation acts of the same subject, the final grade for this subject will be 0.

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NOTE: Throughout the course we will also work with materials derived from weblogs, websites, media and congresses in the sector.

## Software

- The course develops a workshop for the production of content using online multimedia tools.

- The work is carried out in computer labs.
- The virtual sessions are carried out using Teams or Zoom.
- The results of the exercises are published on the Som Periodisme portal ([www.somosperiodismo.es](http://www.somosperiodismo.es)), of the Department of Journalism and Communication Sciences of the UAB.

## Language list

Name	Group	Language	Semester	Turn
(PLAB) Practical laboratories	11	Catalan/Spanish	second semester	morning-mixed
(PLAB) Practical laboratories	12	Catalan/Spanish	second semester	morning-mixed
(TE) Theory	1	Catalan/Spanish	second semester	morning-mixed