### SCOPE OF SPORTS JOURNALISM IN PHYSICAL EDUCATION TRAINING COLLEGES IN MAHARASHTRA

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#### **INTRODUCTION**

Sports journalism is a form of specialization with its own special rules and conditions. Whether one is a sports writer, reporter or sub-editor, he lives in a different world. But in that world the basic principles of the craft remain the same.

In the present days people are crazy in their demands of sports news after the political news so it is difficult to avoid the fact of importance of sports news and proper placement in the various newspapers. It also helps in promoting the circulation of the newspaper. Sports journalism nearly started in 1998. During the first Asian games the concept of sports journalism was introduced in New Delhi (India). This was the start of delivery of sports news and information to its reader and Indian society. Now a days it is regular feature of newspaper, whether it is daily, weekly, and fortnightly as monthly periodical. Most of the dailies have decided and set a separate space for sports news/views and information etc. The most dailies have provided the prime location and page separately to their sports news.

The journalism and society are the interrelated components and have reciprocal with each other. Some of the general magazines have also attracted their attention to the sports journalism. These magazines sometimes publish the sports information, expert opinions of various aspects. As the interest of the society towards sports is increasing day by day. The journalists also diverted their attention, or in other way it may be said that due to the more coverage of sports information, society is attracting towards sports and their relative news up to date. Now the society is interested to know the various dimensions of the sports and present scenario, presently the information related to different sports and modification occurred day by day and the interested area of the society. The concept and inter presentation of the rules and regulation to analyze and visualize the various sports situation. Now, people are interested devote their time in collecting the latest and updated sports information to discuss and enjoy various sports issues.

Essentially journalists are writer's authors, reporters, correspondents, editors, sub-editors

interviews, story writers, script writers, scenario editors and allied specialists. The mass-media are capable are reaching vast widespread audiences, thanks to fast moving newspapers, radio broadcast, T.V. telecasts and celluloid films, A single broadcasting network today can reach millions of people at the same time.

### **OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY**

- ✤ To find out the awareness of sports journalism in sports teachers and students of undergraduate, post graduate and research scholars in physical education.
- ✤ To find out the scope of sports journalism.

### PROCEDURE AND METHODOLOGY

For the purpose of the study total 870 samples from 11 universities has been selected randomly from the college affiliated to each university located in Maharashtra. The present study was a descriptive survey under the heading survey method. The questionnaire was divided into two parts students (B.P.Ed and M.P.Ed) and faculty.

Required data was collected through the questionnaire to record feedback on the questions. The raw data has been analyzed and interpreted with the help of Chi-Square test and ranking method used.

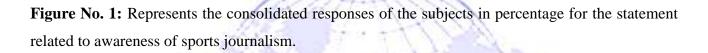
### FINDING AND DISCUSSIONS:

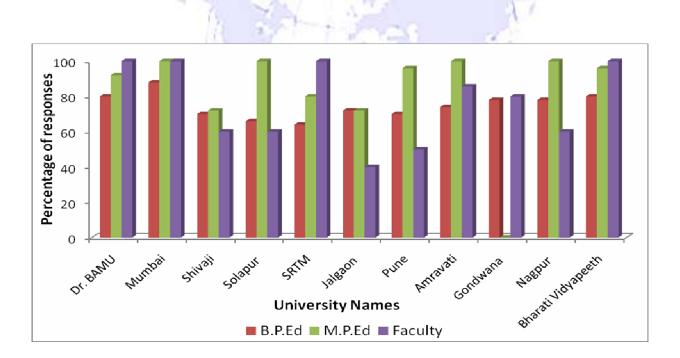
 Table No. 1: Consolidated responses of the subjects in percentage for the statement related to awareness of sports journalism.

|              |                    | B.P.Ed |          | M.P.Ed   |     | Faculty |       |
|--------------|--------------------|--------|----------|----------|-----|---------|-------|
|              | University Name    | Yes    | No       | Yes      | No  | Yes     | No    |
|              | Dr. BAMU           | 80     | 20       | 92       | 8   | 100     | 0     |
|              | Mumbai             | 88     | 12       | 100      | 0   | 100     | 0     |
|              | Shivaji            | 70     | 30       | 72       | 28  | 60      | 40    |
|              | Solapur            | 66     | 34       | 100      | 0   | 60      | 40    |
|              | SRTM               | 64     | 36       | 80       | 20  | 100     | 0     |
|              | Jalgaon            | 72     | 28       | 72       | 28  | 40      | 60    |
|              | Pune               | 70     | 30       | 96       | 4   | 50      | 50    |
|              | Amravati           | 74     | 26       | 100      | 0   | 85.71   | 14.29 |
|              | Gondwana           | 78     | 22       | 0        | 0   | 80      | 20    |
|              | Nagpur             | 78     | 22       | 100      | 0   | 60      | 40    |
|              | Bharati Vidyapeeth | 80     | 20       | 96       | 4   | 100     | 0     |
|              | Total              | 74.55  | 25.45    | 90.8     | 9.2 | 80      | 20    |
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|         | Yes | No  | Total | Chi-Square Test<br>Value |                      |
|---------|-----|-----|-------|--------------------------|----------------------|
| B.P.ED  | 410 | 140 | 550   | 28.027                   | DF = 2,<br>P-Value = |
| M.P.ED  | 227 | 23  | 250   |                          | P-Value = 0.000      |
| Faculty | 56  | 14  | 70    |                          | 0.000                |
| Total   | 693 | 177 |       |                          |                      |





From the above table it is evident that a huge majority of 90.8% M.P.Ed, 80% faculty and 74.55% of B.P.Ed respondents respectively are aware of sports journalism. However 25.45% of B.P.Ed, 20% of faculty and only 9.2% of M.P.Ed respondent are not aware of the subject.

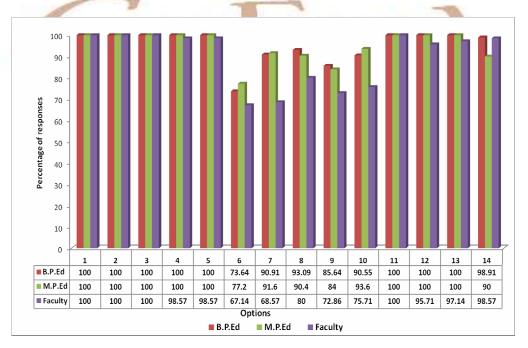
The P-Value = 0.00 is less than the alpha ( $\alpha$ ) level of significance at 0.05. Hence those three categories of respondent proved unequal in response i.e. significant difference in B.P.ED, M.P.ED and faculty.

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**Table No. 2:** Consolidated responses of the subjects in percentage for the statement related to Scope of sports journalism.

| Scopes  | Options | B.P.Ed | M.P.Ed | Faculty |  |
|---|---------|--------|--------|---------|--|
| Sports reporter/Writer for print Media                    | 1       | 100    | 100    | 100     |  |
| Sports reporter/Writer for electronic<br>Media            | 2       | 100    | 100    | 100     |  |
| Editor of sports publications                             | 3       | 100    | 100    | 100     |  |
| Sports Broadcaster/Announcer                              | 4       | 100    | 100    | 98.57   |  |
| Writer/reporter for Sports Broadcaster<br>(T.V and Radio) | 5       | 100    | 100    | 98.57   |  |
| Sports Broadcast Producer/Director                        | 6       | 73.64  | 77.2   | 67.14   |  |
| Sports information center specialist                      | 7       | 90.91  | 91.6   | 68.57   |  |
| Media Representative                                      | -8      | 93.09  | 90.4   | 80      |  |
| Communications Officer for Sports<br>Association          | 9       | 85.64  | 84     | 72.86   |  |
| Play-by-Play announcer                                    | 10      | 90.55  | 93.6   | 75.71   |  |
| Teaching Profession in Phy. Edu.                          | 11      | 100    | 100    | 100     |  |
| Press Conference for sports activities                    | 12      | 100    | 100    | 95.71   |  |
| Sports Organization                                       | 13      | 100    | 100    | 97.14   |  |
| Spot Commentary   | 14      | 98.91  | 90     | 98.57   |  |

**Figure No. 2:** Represent the consolidated responses of the subjects in percentage for the statement related to Scope of sports journalism.



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**Findings:** It is clearly evident from the table that towards the statement related to scope of sports journalism very positive responses has been recorded. B.P.Ed respondents had given, first preferences (**100%**) to Sports reporter/Writer for print Media, Sports reporter/Writer for electronic Media, Editor of sports publications, Sports Broadcaster/Announcer, Writer/reporter for Sports Broadcaster (T.V and Radio), Teaching Profession in Physical Education, Press Conference for sports activities, Sports Organization and second preference is given to Spot Commentary (**98.91%**), third preference Media Representative (**93.09%**), Sports information center specialist (90.91%), Play-by-Play announcer (**90.55%**), Communications Officer for Sports Association (**85.64%**) respectively whereas the lowest preference is given to Sports Broadcast Producer/Director (**73.64%**).

**M.P.Ed respondents** has given their first preferences (100%) has been given to Sports reporter/Writer for print Media, Sports reporter/Writer for electronic Media, Editor of sports publications, Sports Broadcaster/Announcer, Writer/reporter for Sports Broadcaster (T.V and Radio), Teaching Profession in Physical Education, Press Conference for sports activities, Sports Organization, second preference is given to Play-by-Play announcer (93.6%), third preference to Sports information center specialist (91.6%), forth preference to Media Representative (90.4%), fifth preference to Communications Officer for Sports Association (84%), and the last preference to Sports Broadcast Producer/Director (77.2%).

**Faculty respondents** had given first preferences (**100%**) has been given to Sports reporter/Writer for print Media, Sports reporter/Writer for electronic Media, Editor of sports publications, , Teaching Profession in Physical Education. Second preference is given Sports Broadcaster/Announcer, Writer/reporter for Sports Broadcaster (T.V and Radio) and Press Conference for sports activities with **98.57%** each. Third preference with **97.14%** is to Sports Organization. fourth preference with 95.71% to Press Conference for sports activities, fifth preference to Media Representative with **80%**, sixth preference with **75.71%** Play-by-Play announcer, seventh preference to Communications Officer for Sports Association with **72.86%**, eight preference to Sports information center specialist **68.57%** and the last preference to Sports Broadcast Producer/Director with **67.14%** respectively.

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### **CONCLUSION:**

- The analysis of the data reveals that a huge majority of physical education training college in Maharashtra are aware of sports journalism.
- \* Regarding the scope of sports journalism a satisfactory opinions has been recorded.

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