

## HISTORY AND GROWTH OF JOURNALISM AND MASS COMMUNICATION EDUCATION IN INDIA

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### **ABSTRACT**

Journalism's progress has far-reaching effects on the ecology of the media and the future of mobile communication. In terms of information distribution in particular, it not only helps individuals get their hands on the stuff they want, but also gives media professionals additional tools to learn about and satisfy their own demands as well as those of their viewers and increase their own competitiveness. This article examines the evolution of journalism programs at universities via the lenses of case study, statistics, and research. Twenty-one respondents to the study agreed that trust in the news media is critical in the classroom. As a result, the notion of authenticity must be included into the training and development of college-level communicators who want to pursue careers in media. There are 18 persons who believe their majors need to be connected to the Internet, suggesting that the Internet may be used as a teaching tool in journalism programs.

**Keywords:** Public Journalism, Public Discourse, Indian TV data, Journalism Education and Facing Dilemmas, Communication Path

### **INTRODUCTION**

From its colonial beginnings in the latter half of the 18th century to its position as the biggest functional democracy in the 21st century, India's media has a rich and varied history. During a time when the British were firmly entrenched and the Indian independence fight was still in its infancy, newspapers from the late 18th century entered the country in great part for British readers in India and abroad. Historically, publishing firms were founded as for-profit businesses, and nothing has changed in that respect throughout time. It was an Irishman named James Augustus Hicky who began the narrative of the Indian newspaper. Hicky published India's first English-language newspaper, the "Bengal Gazette," in 1780. Until that time, the regulations of the British East India Company did not favor the launch of newspapers in India. It was important to Hicky that his publication be seen as "independent," so he included the statement "A weekly Education and Commercial Paper - Open to all parties, but influenced by none" in the masthead. Hicky's periodical included elements of both tabloid and satirical journalism. It didn't have the heavy, "serious news" tone of several contemporary British publications. At the beginning, he used it to insult his enemies in the press. Following in the footsteps of British newspapers, it first catered mainly to those living in Britain. Yet, the "Bengal Gazette" was barred from official distribution due to a campaign against India's first Governor General. This is considered the country's first instance of censorship. According to reports, Hickey's view of the importance of a free press in achieving its goals was crystallized after that episode. He devoted much time and attention to public opinion and anti-war material. In 1782, the Governor General and the Supreme Court, who had earlier targeted the journal, ultimately shut it down. The founder had fought back for some time,

distributing his publications in neighborhoods and even kept printing while he was in jail. Despite its low readership and lifespan, it is credited with inspiring the creation of numerous newspapers. In addition to the Bengal Gazette, other publications such as the "Bombay Herald" in 1789, the "Bombay Courier" in 1790, and the "Bombay Gazette" in 1791 appeared on the scene. Yet, not long after widespread condemnation, the government began restricting journalistic freedom. Although subsequent Governor Generals of India refused to release the press gag order, it remained in place for nearly twenty more years.

The works of social reformer Raja Ram Mohan Roy, which started in 1822, helped to alert the Indian population to the need for independence. Roy is recognized for founding the first Bengali vernacular newspaper, *Sambad Kaumudi*, and the first Persian vernacular daily, *Mirat-ul-Akhbar*. The widow of a recently dead man is expected to immolate herself on her husband's funeral pyre, and he utilized his writings as a reformer to raise awareness of this cruel custom. By the year 1830, there were 33 publications in English and 16 publications in Indian in India, thanks in large part to Lord William Bentinck, the comparatively liberal Governor General at the time. In 1826, Pandit Jugal Kishore Shukla, a lawyer, produced the first Hindi-language newspaper, titled "Udant Martand" (The Rising Sun). The Vernacular Press Act was passed in 1878 to stifle the non-English, Indian language press due to the press's outspokenness and strength in expressing opinions critical of the British government. The Act, issued by Viceroy Lord Lytton at the time, was obviously meant to silence the vernacular press's criticism of government policy. The Act was enacted as a means to curb the growth of discontent against British authority, as the influence of the vernacular press was on the rise. Lord Rippon eventually got rid of it in 1881. The "Tribune," a daily that is majority owned by Indians, was one of several influential publications that helped pave the path for India's independence. Its editor, Kali Nath Ray, was imprisoned after the paper's 1919 coverage of the "Amritsar Massacre."

## LITREATURE REVIEW

**Sinha, Aditya & Basu, Debabrata. (2020).** Since the advent of the Internet and more specifically after the year 2010, this article draws on a review of research in the subject of journalism education in India. New information technologies have enabled considerable shifts in journalistic practices over the last two decades, leading to expanded chances for public input and internationalized training for journalists. This article employs a content analysis centered on grounded theory as a qualitative research strategy to categorize studies conducted by Indian academics on journalism throughout the same time period. The findings have important ramifications, suggesting a large discrepancy between academic studies and the norm in the news media in the nation.

**Dutta, Ankuran. (2020).** Education in the media and journalism has been around for a century, and in that time it has produced the journalists, media professionals, and advertising gurus who have formed the ever-changing demographics of the media industry. This article should be cited as: Dutta, Ankuran – Modern Language Association. "Indian Journalism and Media Schools: Celebrating a Century of Teaching" Article first published in *NorthEast Now* on June 17, 2020. Available online at: [nenow.in/north-east-news/100-years-of-media-and-journalism-education-in-](http://nenow.in/north-east-news/100-years-of-media-and-journalism-education-in-)

india.html. A. Dutta (2001). (2020, June 17). India's media and journalism schools have been around for 100 years.

**Pramod Kumar (2021)** In order to keep up with the ever-evolving technology landscape, media newsrooms throughout the globe are undergoing rapid transformation. The newsrooms of Indian media outlets of all sizes, from the largest to the smallest, have begun adopting technology-driven journalistic techniques. The evolution of the newsroom and the difficulties brought on by technological progress make it an ideal moment to assess the state of media education in India's educational institutions and pinpoint any discrepancies between the newsroom and the classroom. The purpose of this article is to learn how those working in the Indian media sector see the current situation of media education in the country. An online poll titled "Understanding Gaps and Challenges in Media Academia and Industry in the Age of Technology-driven Journalism" solicited feedback from New Delhi's media professionals. With careful analysis, the survey reveals potential weak spots and possible fixes. The purpose of this research is to identify and describe the problems and shortcomings that exist in India's media education system. The experts in the field of media have proposed establishing a media education council-style national regulatory organization to oversee media education across all Indian media institutions. Journalism training programs might also be launched at IITs to meet the rising need for technically proficient journalists in an increasingly tech-reliant media landscape.

**Shivangi Dhawan (2020)**, Currently, all schools, colleges, and universities in India use solely conventional pedagogical practices, such as classroom instruction delivered by a teacher to a group of students. Many schools now use some kind of blended learning, while some cling to outmoded methods. The sudden and unexpected outbreak of the deadly Covid-19 virus, caused by SARS-CoV-2, reverberated across the world. The World Health Organization declared a pandemic. This resulted in teachers all around the world having to quickly adapt to instructing through the web. Due to financial constraints, several educational institutions have been compelled to switch to virtual classrooms exclusively. The paper presents a SWOC study of e-learning modalities and discusses the significance of online education during times of crisis. In addition to shedding light on the meteoric rise of EdTech startups during epidemic and natural catastrophe times, this essay offers advice to educational institutions on how to face the difficulties of online education.

## **THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE COMMUNICATION PATH OF JOURNALISM EDUCATION IN COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES IN THE ERA OF MOBILE COMMUNICATION**

The Era of Mobile Communication. With the goal of creating an intelligent society based on the "Internet of Things," mobile communication networks have consistently integrated a wide range of cutting-edge communication research technologies since their inception. The evolution of wireless technology from 1G to 4G is driven mostly by a need to provide two-way communication between humans and the data transfer needs of a very modest number of connected things. Changes in service content and the proliferation of IoT devices go hand in hand with the information age's fast acceleration. One of the first examples of an IoT device is the "smart meter," a stationary sensor that uploads a modest amount of data to the network's central hub on

a regular basis and without human intervention. One-time usage only; not much room for dialogue. The goal of 5G is to bring IoT closer to all facets of people's lives, increase their intelligence, and encourage more pursuit of good interaction between people and peripheral smart devices by giving them a "human brain" and allowing them to respond in a complex external environment for different needs of people. Core aspects of the Internet of Things include communication items and processes, information exchange between devices, and the interaction of humans with those objects. The Internet of Things is characterized by three features: global awareness, reliable transmission, and smart processing. RFID, QR codes, and other sensing devices Intelligent sensors, allow for a more comprehensive perception of things and the data they contain.

**5G Random Access.** In order to better serve its intended purpose, 5G random access must increase UE flexibility and autonomy, decrease access time, and lower signaling overhead. Journalists place a premium on being first with news and providing reliable information. This means that in a 5G setting, not only may the rate at which information is sent increase, but random access to news must also evolve. More study and development of the 5g network is required since it is a relatively new network mode with a low penetration rate at the current time. The abbreviation "5g network" refers to the newest generation of wireless data networks. Hundreds of times quicker than the current 4G mobile network, the 5G network is theoretically capable of transmitting tens of gigabytes per second and is already demonstrating improved capabilities as it is being put into practice. The more 5G is used in the real world, the clearer the benefits become, and the more robust the features become.

As the Markov chain model is capable of accurately simulating the unpredictable process of data transmission and backoff, it is frequently employed in the access control of communication networks.

State space is defined for the discrete time discrete state Markov chain. The formula for the probability of a conditional transition states holds true for any pair of integers M and W.

$$O\{A_{k+m} = x_v | A_{s_1} = x_{i_1}, A_{s_2} = x_{i_2}, \dots, A_{s_h} = x_{i_h}, A_k = x_i\}.$$

If the transition probability depends simply on the interval between two points in time—m and I vj—then there are

$$O_{iv}(k, k + m) \Delta O_{i,v}(m).$$

The chance of making a transition is considered to be homogenous or steady.

Transfer matrices and graphs define the Markov chain. The Markov chain may also exhibit properties such as irreducibility, recurrence, periodicity, and ergodicity. An irreducible and typical recurrent Markov chain is a stationary Markov chain with a stationary distribution. Distributions of ergodic Markov chains converge toward those of stationary processes in the long run.

### **Status Quo of Journalism Education and Facing Dilemmas**

The Present Condition of Journalism Schooling. The journalism departments at universities and colleges in my country have made tremendous strides in recent years. Yet beneath the seeming prosperity and progress is an inevitable catastrophe that is being obscured by the trend of heedless growth. There is a significant lack of training and practice bases in journalism schools, as well as a lack of professional instructors, an incomplete talent training system, outdated models and approaches, equipment, and other teaching resources, and a general lack of training and practice resources. As a result, the quality of talent training suffers, along with the competitiveness of talent and the capacity for sustained development.

There is now a stable number of media formats, the talent pool is younger, and the market is saturated. When the government rolls out the exit mechanism for newspapers and magazines, some of these publications will leave the market. Reforms in cultural activities will lead to greater media convergence and efficiency. Integration of media is expanded. Higher standards for the professional abilities and quality of editors and editors, a more stringent entrance method, and even layoffs at certain media outlets are all being considered in the name of efficiency and effectiveness.

### **Difficulties Faced**

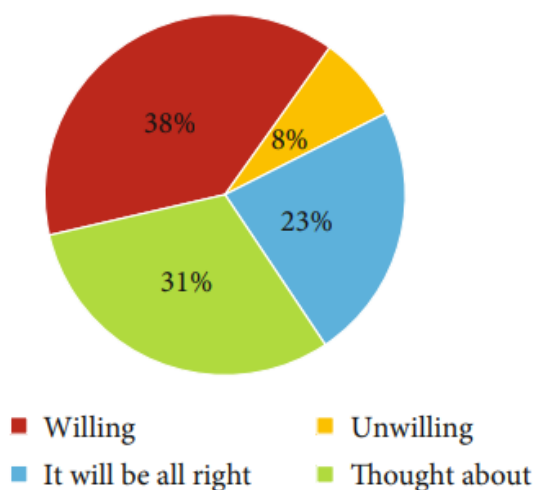
As conventional newspaper education centers on the accomplishment of teaching duties, this outdated idea of fostering skills is communicated via the training objectives and curricular settings of journalism. There have been significant shifts in the media and the natural landscape recently. The media landscape is rapidly evolving as new platforms appear and existing ones are more integrated. Many educators, however, remain unaware of or incapable of comprehending this shift.

Low investment; insufficient access to resources The importance of technical training for journalists is shown by the fact that journalism and communication are given the same status as engineering in the liberal arts. Leaders at many regional institutions of higher learning now hold the view that journalism education entails teaching students to gather information, write it down, edit it, and provide commentary on it. Due to rising infrastructure development at local universities and restricted budgets, Even fewer colleges are willing to spend money on the construction of liberal arts labs. One of the major obstacles to the growth of journalism at universities is the building of labs and practice grounds.

There is a lack of expertise in the media and the lecturers are not very strong. Another obstacle to the growth of journalism programs at local colleges is a scarcity of qualified faculty members. Unfortunately, some schools don't even employ a single professor with prior experience in journalism education. The first time the vast majority of educators encounter professional knowledge of journalism, much alone the accumulation of academic credentials and abilities, is when they get the textbooks. There have been several efforts at the collegiate level to recruit working media professionals as adjunct or visiting faculty members. But, since the identity crisis remains unsolved, media professionals remain very busy, there is a pressing need to enhance educational practices, and the unreel-

**Table 1: Intention to further study in journalism.**

	Male	Female
<b>Willing</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>9</b>
<b>Unwilling</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>It will be all right</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>Thought about</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>6</b>



**Figure 1: Intention to further study in journalism.**

The problems of time and quality in education have not yielded the desired outcomes. Unreasonable curriculum design results in students who are neither experts nor masters. The curricular system is one of the most visible representations of a school's pedagogical philosophy and pedagogical guiding ideology. The shortage of qualified educators has led to a curriculum that emphasizes traditional forms of learning while neglecting the benefits of using new media. Compound abilities are essential in today's media, and this requires an expansive knowledge base. Reputation for those who study media and communications will take a hit if fewer recent graduates find work in the field.

Journalistic and communicative shortcomings include generic research material, impersonal service functions, and simplistic language. Databases and search engines will be the primary focus of future Internet growth. Foreign media websites, for instance, provide not just the most recent items, but also the ability to search and

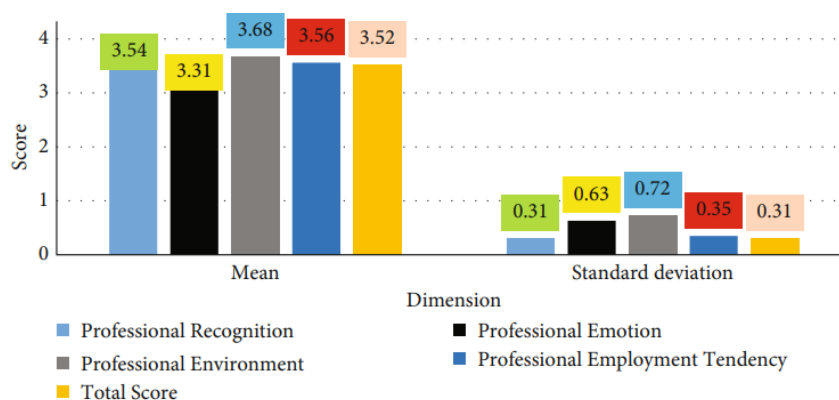
query older pieces. Database functionality is still lacking, making it difficult to query and find content on domestic media outlets.

### The Integration of New and Old Media Promotes the Development of News Dissemination

Convergence of traditional and digital news sources gave rise to the concept of "integrated news." As well as being useful for newspapers, the generated written reports may be sent to digital media outlets and mobile devices. When traditional and online news outlets work together to disseminate information, they have not only

**Table 2: The overall status of journalism professional identity.**

	Professional recognition	Professional emotion	Professional environment	Professional employment tendency	Total score
<b>Mean</b>	<b>3.54</b>	<b>3.31</b>	<b>3.68</b>	<b>3.56</b>	<b>3.52</b>
<b>Standard deviation</b>	<b>0.31</b>	<b>0.63</b>	<b>0.72</b>	<b>0.35</b>	<b>0.31</b>



**Figure 2: The overall status of journalism professional identity.**

Improvement and fine-tuning of the media industry's infrastructure and operations, as well as the reduction of personnel, capital, and equipment investment, were all fostered by the reorganization and sharing of resources.

Contribution of the Public to News Circulation With the convergence of new and traditional media, journalists serve as more than simply reporters. Volunteers and tourists alike may soon make up the bulk of both newsgathering and readership. Sharing news events and working together on topic columns are two examples of how the content of new online media and conventional media complement one another.

Foster the growth of news and entertainment media. As opposed to concentrating on social events per se, so-called entertainment news basically indicates that news

transmission pays particular attention to entertainment news relating to people, events, and objects.

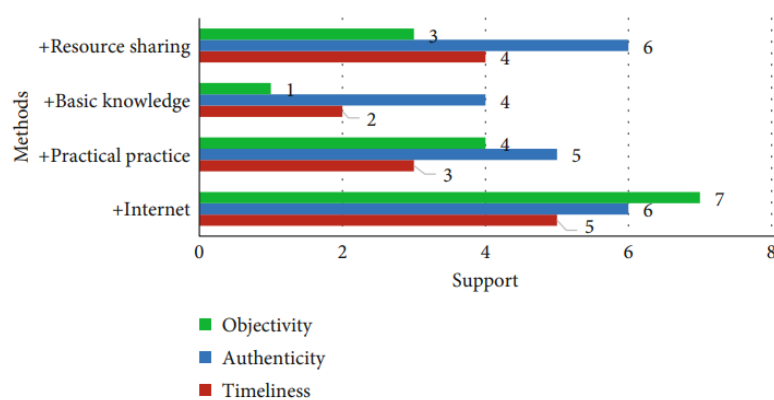
journalistic practices are shifting With the integration of new and traditional media on the rise, the distinctions between these platforms are blurring and the variety of ways to reach an audience is expanding at an unprecedented rate. This means that the standards for journalists are becoming tougher. Journalists, like everyone else, need to adapt by trying new things and making use of a wide range of strategies.

**Table 3: Teaching direction and principles of journalism.**

	<b>Timeliness</b>	<b>Authenticity</b>	<b>Objectivity</b>
<b>+Internet</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>+Practical practice</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>+Basic knowledge</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>+Resource sharing</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>3</b>

### The Value of MOOC to the Reform of Journalism Education

Acknowledge students' varying levels of skill and knowledge, and give them more control over their education. Students studying media and communication in today's digital age may tailor their education to their own interests by selecting from a variety of MOOCs, provided they've mastered the fundamentals covered in standard university courses supplemented with conceptual frameworks. As a result of the knowledge gap, skill gap, theory-practice gap, instrumental rationality gap, and humanism gap that have evolved in industrialized higher education, communication studies and other marginalized fields have developed as compensations. From a more micro viewpoint, massive open online courses (MOOCs) may combat the problems associated with too many specialized degrees and encourage the interdisciplinary study of many fields.



**Figure 3: Teaching direction and principles of journalism.**

**Specializing in a field of study to better prepare students for the job market.**

**Table 4: The choice of journalism teaching methods.**

	Excellent	Good	Commonly	Flunk
Classroom teaching	1	2	4	3
ED	5	3	2	5
Microclass	6	5	3	2
Books	2	2	4	1

Improve journalism and communication training by using international resources. MOOC has the potential to completely undermine the college admissions system via its disruptive effect on human resource management. One may argue that everyone with an Internet connection and an audience is a potential instructor. Second, the information society necessitates not just the capacity to gather and publish news facts but also strong information integration and analysis skills from media practitioners in order to integrate topic resources. Journalists must appropriately assess the newsworthiness of a given social phenomena or occurrence, and then analyze and remark on that phenomenon or event. The materials of many different fields are brought together in one massive open online course (MOOC).

Journalism and communication schools need to open their doors and improve their techniques of educating students. To begin, a MOOC's lack of regulated and unchangeable pedagogical material is not the only sense in which its openness is manifested. Students have the opportunity to connect with one another and exchange ideas and study materials. Second, because of the transparency of the approach, learning expectations may be established using MOOC as a reference. Students are responsible for their own education and have complete control over their study schedule, location, and pace. Finally, MOOCs can monitor students' whole learning processes because to the power of modern computing. This is important for transparency of teacher assessment. Learning frequency, duration, and speed may all be reliably assessed by the computer, with the results sent back to the student. From a structural and functional perspective, MOOC aids in the development of a foundation for learning material, the creation of distinct learning objectives for a unique personal knowledge lineage, and the provision of a wide variety of viable means of accomplishing these objectives.

## CONCLUSION

With the current state of mobile communication, it is important to explore how journalists might best use existing communication tools and technology to get theoretical and practical training in the field. The challenges of mobile communication and cash journalism are analyzed, and suggestions for incorporating Internet technology into journalism education are made, including references to MOOC courses. In conclusion, this research primarily employs case analysis, data analysis, and investigation to examine the growth of journalism programs in higher education. According to the findings of the study, current network technology should be used to advance journalism, and more emphasis should be placed on the veracity, timeliness, and objectivity of news. The findings presented in this article may be used as a jumping off point for writing the material that comes next.

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