

# A STUDY OF JOURNALISM EDUCATION IN HARYANA

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## Abstract

*The article presents an overview about media education in Haryana universities. It provides a comparative analysis about various facets such as nomenclature of PG courses, Infrastructure and other facilities. The data has been collected from media departments of universities in Haryana i.e. Guru Jhambeshwar University of Science and Technology, Hisar, Maharishi Dayand University, Rohtak, Kurukshetra University, Kurukshetra, YMCA university of Science and Technology, Faridabad.*

## 1. INTRODUCTION

Journalism education in India came into existence with the beginning of pioneering efforts of Dr. Annie Besant which included providing training to a budding journalist. These efforts created the need of journalism education in pre-independence India. And the formal efforts were made as B.G. Horniman college of Journalism then 'The American College of Journalism, Bombay was set up in 1936, after that Journalism course were introduced in Punjab University in 1941 at Lahore. But the growth of journalism education was in pace after five years of independence with the start of, then Union Government understood the need of having the country's premier mass communication research institution Indian Institute of Mass Communications (IIMC) at New Delhi which was established in 1965. After that Bombay's Xavier's Institute of Communications came into existence in 1969. Thus, we can inculcate that formal education in Journalism is not too old a phenomenon in the Indian context. But formal media education in Haryana was began in 1977 with the establishment of Journalism department at Maharishi Dayanand University, Rohtak. Now-a-days, Haryana is a hub of education with 61 universities and more than 691 colleges in higher education. There are more than 15 universities which are running various courses in journalism in media department.

(Source: [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List\\_of\\_institutions\\_of\\_higher\\_education\\_in\\_Haryana](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_institutions_of_higher_education_in_Haryana))



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## 2. REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Review of previous researches has a great relevance for the present research paper, The researcher examined various studies and research papers relevant for the present study. Parihar, T.S. (2012) has discussed the strength, weaknesses, opportunities and threats in Journalism Education in India. He concluded that in Indian scenario where the population have multi ethnicity, multi culture, multi-language hallmarks and hence a multitude of courses in mass communication. It is imperative then mandatory for every media department to devote energy, resources and time towards this. Tondon, A. (2009) raised the problem of standardization of Journalism education in India.

This goes against the spirit of regional variations of syllabi across India. Bharthur S.P. (2017) quested for professionalism or incremental responses in journalism education are India by raising the issues of mushrooming of media institutes without qualitative aspects.

## 3. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

In this research design a comparative analysis has been done of four universities of Haryana. The research is delimited to PG programs in Journalism and Mass Communication only. There are total 61 universities presently operational in Haryana, out of which 17 have been running Mass Media courses at various levels. The present research paper focuses on 4 universities namely Guru Jambheshwar University (GJUST),Hisar, Kurukshetra University (KU), Kurukshetra, Maharshi Dayanand University (MDU), Rohtak and YMCA University of Science and Technology (YMCASUT), Faridabad. A schedule has been designed comprising of structured questions. The data has been collected from the heads of the institutions through personal interviews in the light of the following objectives.

## 4. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

- I. To access the general comparable facts about the media departments of Haryana universities.
- II. Evaluation of the teaching practices & infrastructure facilities available with Haryana universities media departments imparting journalism education.

## 5. DATA ANALYSIS

The collected data has been analysed through various tables & analytical interpretation of tables is mentioned below the given tables.

**Table-1: General Facts about Mass Media Department of Haryana Universities.**

University	Nomenclature of department	Designation of the person who hold the department	Year of establishment	No. of courses in media department	No. of PG courses
GJUST	Department of communication, Management	Dean/Chairperson	1993	2	1

	and Technology				
MDU	Department of Journalism and mass communication	HOD	1977 after the break in 1982, restarted in 1988	03	1
KUK	Institute of mass communication and media technology	Director	2006	08	4
YMCA	Department of Journalism and mass communication	Chairperson	2015	01	1

The above table shows the data of the departments imparting media education in both State & Central Universities of Haryana. It clearly indicates that the media departments have their own names. However, MDU, Rohtak and YMCAUST, Faridabad has same nomenclature of Media Department. And even we can see deviation in the designation of the person who leads the Media Department. We have in the table the oldest media department i.e. MDU which was established in 1977 & then after the break in 1982 was restarted in 1988. The newly started YMCAUST's Media Department was established in 2015. Further, the range of courses also vary as the newly opened department is running only 1 Media Course, rest of other running more courses.

**Table-2: Important Ratios at Media Department of Haryana Universities.**

Name of department	Rural vs Urban students		Male female faculty ratio		Teacher vs student ratio		PhD vs Non PhD ratio		Haryana Vs other state faculty ratio	
DCMT-GJUST	3	2	07	01	01	11	08	00	08	00
	60%	40%	87.5%	12.5%	8.3%	91.6%	100%	00%	100%	00%
DJMC-MDU	2	1	03	01	01	08	01	03	03	01
	66.7%	33.3%	75%	25%	11.1%	88.9%	25%	75%	75%	25%
IMCT-KUK	3	2	20	09	01	10	10	19	28	01
	60%	40%	68.9%	31.1%	9.1%	90.9%	34.5%	65.5%	96.5%	3.5%
DJMC-YMCA	1	4	02	03	01	08	01	04	05	00
	20%	80%	40%	60%	11.1%	88.9%	20%	80%	100%	00%

Table-2 shows ratios within departments imparting media education in Haryana Universities. Various aspects such as rural and urban students ratios, Male-Female Faculty ratios, Teacher-Student ratios, Ph.D. v/s Non-Ph.D. ratio Haryana and other state faculty ratio have been explored. It is evident from the table that except YMCA University, each university has rural background students and male faculty dominantly in their respective departments. The UGC describes the ideal ratio for teacher and student ratio as 1:10, we

can see that IMCMT-KUK has that exact ratio of teacher and students, though other Media Departments are close to the ratio. The fifth column of the table shows that maximum faculty is from Haryana only among all the departments imparting media education in Haryana.

**Table-3: Infrastructure & other facilities in Media Departments of Haryana Universities.**

S.No.	Facilities	DJMT-GJUST	DJMC-MDU	IMCMT-KUK	DJMC-YMCAUST
1.	Smart Classroom	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
2.	Radio Studio	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
3.	TV Studio	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
4.	Print Production Labs	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
5.	Field Equipment's	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
6.	Editing Suits	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
7.	Video Conferencing Systems	Yes	No	Yes	No
8.	Plotter	No	No	Yes	No
9.	Internet Facility	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
10.	Computer Lab	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
11.	Department Library	Yes	No	Yes	No

The table shows the infrastructural and other facilities in Media Departments of Haryana. IMCMT, Kurukshetra has almost all facilities. The Department of Communication, Management and Technology, GJUST, Hisar has almost all facilities provided except one i.e. Plotter. YMCAUST is the third highest from the point of no. of facilities providing for the students.

## 6. CONCLUSION

The present study which is comparative study of four media departments of Haryana Universities clarifies and compares various parameters of media education in Haryana. The IMCMT, Kurukshetra is the biggest name in terms of providing variety of courses (no.8) and also in terms of infrastructural facilities. However, the oldest department of media at MDU Rohtak is lacking somewhere in terms of infrastructural facilities but it has good positive record on the best student-teacher ratio as recommended by UGC. However, the maximum students in all these universities are from rural background though YMCAUST has maximum urban students having media education.

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