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Unit-1

Journalism

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JOURNALISM

Journalism is the production and distribution of reports on the interaction of events, facts, ideas, and people that are the "news of the day" and that informs society to at least some degree.

Journalistic media include: print, television, radio, Internet, and, in the past, newsreels.



History

- The earliest known journalistic product was a news sheet circulated in ***ancient Rome: the Acta Diurna***, said to date from before 59 BCE.
- The Acta Diurna recorded important daily events such as public speeches. It was published daily and hung in prominent places.
- In China during the ***Tang dynasty***, a court circular called a ***bao, or “report,”*** was issued to government officials. This gazette appeared in various forms and under various names more or less continually to the end of the Qing dynasty in 1911.
- The **first regularly** published newspapers appeared in ***German cities and in Antwerp about 1609.***
- The ***first English newspaper***, the Weekly Newes was published in **1622**. One of the ***first daily newspapers***, The Daily Courant, appeared in **1702**.

Swadesamitran was a Tamil language newspaper that was published from the Madras city from **1891 to 1985**.

One of the earliest Tamil newspapers and the longest in print.

Swadesamitran was founded by Indian nationalist ***G.Subramania Iyer*** four years after he had started The Hindu The newspaper was sold to ***A.Rangaswami Iyengar*** of the ***Kasturi*** family in 1915. It began as a weekly in **1878** and became a daily in 1889.

First print hindu paper 20 September 1878



IMPORTANCE OF JOURNALISM

Voice of voiceless:

In this democracy and voice of voiceless'. The news media and the institution of journalism plays a crucial role for keeping the citizens informed about powerful instruments of public information, opinion and debates.

Public watchdog:

It imagine a vibrant democracy without a vibrant, independent and critical news media which not only disseminates news and views of public importance but also acts as a watchdog that monitors, investigates and critically examines the functioning of key organs and institutions of the State, and evaluates the performances of those in the public office and holds the accountable

Enhances vibrance of democracy:

An independent news media which includes legacy media like newspapers, magazines, television radio and new media like online news portals and digital news platforms, has been integral to democracy's long and tumultuous journey.

Shaping the public perception:

It has an influential role in shaping public perception, setting the agenda for public debate and its widespread impact on the society, politics, economy, culture and governance, news media and journalism enjoys a powerful position in a democratic society.

SPORTS JOURNALISM

Sports journalism is a form of writing that reports on matters pertaining to sporting topics and competitions.

Sports journalism started in the early 1800s when it was targeted to the social elite and transitioned into an integral part of the news business with newspapers having dedicated sports sections.

At the start, the sports sporadically covered *horse racing and boxing. Horse races between the North and South and boxing bouts between US and England garnered much interest from the social elite.*

The Canon of Journalism

The important mission of newspapers on the threshold of the 21st century, and pledging their continued effort toward an affluent and peaceful future, members of Nihon Shinbun Kyokai (The Japan Newspaper Publishers and Editors Association) have formulated this new Canon of Journalism.

In 1923, in a reaction to the tabloid press, a group of journalists formed an association that they called the American Society of Newspaper Editors. They adopted an ethical code called the Canons of Journalism. These are an unspoken set of rules that journalists should follow when it comes to bringing you news or events that happen.

❖ **Freedom and Responsibility**

Freedom of expression is a fundamental human right, and newspapers have that absolute freedom in both their news coverage and editorial commentary. In exercising that freedom, however, member newspapers must be duly aware of their heavy responsibility and be constantly mindful not to impair public interests.

❖ **Accuracy and Fairness**

Newspapers are the first chroniclers of history, and the mission of reporters lies in the constant pursuit of truth. Reporting must be accurate and fair, and should never be swayed by the reporter's personal conviction or bias.

❖ Independence and Tolerance

Member newspapers uphold their independence in the interests of fair commentary and free speech. They must reject interference by all outside forces, and resolve to remain vigilant against those who may wish to use newspapers for their own purposes.

❖ Respect for Human Rights

Member newspapers should pay the utmost respect to the dignity of human beings, put a high value on individuals' honor and give serious consideration to their right to privacy.

❖ Decency and Moderation

In the performance of their public and cultural mission, member newspapers must be available for anyone to read anytime, anywhere. They should maintain decency both editorially and in the area of advertising, and in their circulation practices they should at all times exercise moderation and good sense.

SPORTS ETHICS

Definition

It is the code of conduct for promoting and ensuring healthy sporting practices. Sports ethics signifies not just a certain form of behavior but also a particular way of thinking.

Sports Writing in Journalism

Sports writing is a form of creative nonfiction or journalism that covers sports, athletes, or other sports-related issues. A journalist who reports on sports is called a sportswriter.

Six elements of Sports Writing

- Sports writing typically covers basic information
- highlights of the game
- the names of the teams involved
- the type of sport
- score or final outcome
- when and where the game was played

Types of Sports Stories

The following are the five most common types of sports stories:

1. Straight-Lead Game Story

The most basic form of all sports writing, the straight-lead (also spelled straight-lead) game story is an article using a straight-news format. The article summarizes the main points of a game: which team won or lost, the final score, and what a star player did.

2. Feature Game Story

The feature game story is a favorite tool for professional sports writers because it gives fans and readers a different angle from the highlights they have seen on TV.

3. Profiles

Whereas a feature game story spotlights a game, a profile features an individual character. This person might be a rookie athlete rising in the ranks, or perhaps an influential coach.

4. Season Preview and Wrap-up Stories

Every sportswriter needs season previews and wrap-up stories in their collection. These stories are published while the coaches and their teams are preparing for the upcoming season, or after the season has ended—whether in victory or in defeat.

5. Columns

A sports writing column is the place where a sportswriter shares their opinion. Sometimes these columns may include venting when a team, player, or coach doesn't meet expectations. Other times, they may write about what they admire in a team, player or coach.

SPORTS REPORTING MEANING

Sports reporting is one of the *most popular subcategories* in the news industry. There's a vast audience always looking for game scores, stats, and team rankings. Sports fans demand speed and accuracy from journalists. Plus, they're a very knowledgeable audience that expects at least the same level of awareness from their media.

What is a sport report?

A sports report tells the reader what happened in a game or match, including the highlights and anything controversial or groundbreaking that may have occurred.

THE CONTENT OF SPORT REPORTS

Sports pages need to contain a great deal of information.

Results

This is the most important part of any sports coverage. People will buy a newspaper or listen to a sports bulletin just to find the results of games in their sport, so you should try to carry the result of every sporting event which may interest some of your readers or listeners, as soon as possible after the event.

League tables

If the sport is organized in a competitive league, then each week's results will affect the league table. A team which has won may move higher up the league table, while another team which has lost may slip down the league table. It is important to followers of any league to know the latest position of each team.

Reports

A report of a match is a description of what happened, together with an analysis of why it happened. The sports reporter can often explain the way in which one team's tactics prevented the other team from playing well. In this way the reader or listener comes to understand the sport better.

Analysis and previews

In this content of a sporting fixture which is about to take place, considering what is especially interesting about it and what is likely to influence the result. It is only for the big teams and big matches. Their fans will eagerly read or listen to anything that is written or broadcast about their team. People often identify strongly with the team which they support.

SPORTS NEWS

It is include injuries to top players; changes in personel - a player changing teams, a coach being sacked, a manager retiring; plans to build new facilities; a new sponsor or other financial developments in the sport; or changes in the rules or administration of the sport.

SPORTS FEATURES

Top sportsmen and sportswomen are people, and each one may be worth a feature. You can talk to them about the sacrifices which they have to make to become so good, and the kind of training schedule they have.

Sports News Agencies

A news agency is an Organisation of journalists established to supplies news to its subscribers around a nation or from different nation of the world to various other organizations such as newspapers, periodicals, radio and television broadcasters, govt.agencies.

Three European news agencies became first agency to have claimed global reach..

Havas (France)

Wolf (Germany)

Reuters (UK)

Transnational/world news agencies

Transnational news agencies operations are on a world wide scale. They maintain correspondents or reporters in almost all the major cities around the world. **Examples-**

Associated Press (AP) in United States, United Press International (UPI) in US, Reuters in Britain, Agence France Press (AFP) in France, TASS in Russia.

The continental / Regional news agencies :

- It operates within their continents or regions.
- They may have correspondents and subscribers in other countries of the world, but their service and operations are not spread to every part of the globe.
- These news agencies are not as rich as the transnational or world news agencies.

The National News Agencies:

- Almost every country in the world has one form of news agency.
- It is worth noticing that several national agencies because of their global reach do not fall under this agency
- National news service only see serve their individual countries while the AP, UPI, Reuters and AFP serve the world.

*Example..News agency of **Nigeria** (NAN) owned by Nigerian govt, Ghana news agency (GNA)owned by **Ghanaian** govt, Iraqi news agency (INA) owned **Iraqi** govt, Middle east news agency (MENA) owned by **Egyptian** government.*

MEANING OF SPORTSMANSHIP

Sportsmanship is an understanding of and commitment to fair play, ethical behavior and integrity, and general goodwill toward an opponent. It is an affirmation that an athlete is disciplined enough to have perspective, maintain poise and do what is best for his or her teammates. (**Brian G**).



Definition

Sportsmanship is behavior and attitudes that show respect for the rules of a game and for the other players.

Ethics in sport :

Fairness

- All athletes and coaches must follow established rules and guidelines of their respective sport.
- Teams that seek an unfair competitive advantage over their opponent create an uneven playing field which violates the integrity of the sport.
- Athletes and coaches are not discriminated against or excluded from participating in a sport based on their race, gender, or sexual orientation.
- Referees must apply the rules equally to both teams and cannot show bias or personal interest in the outcome.

Integrity

- Similar to fairness, in that any athlete who seeks to gain an advantage over his or her opponent by means of a skill that the game itself was not designed to test demonstrates a lack of personal integrity and violates the integrity of the game.

For example, when a player fakes being injured or fouled in soccer, he or she is not acting in a sportsmanlike manner because the game of soccer is not designed to measure an athlete's ability to flop.

Responsibility

- To be sportsmanlike requires players and coaches to take responsibility for their performance, as well as their actions on the field. This includes their emotions.
- Many times athletes and coaches will make excuses as to why they lost the game. The most popular excuse is to blame the officiating. The honorable thing to do instead is to focus only on the aspects of the game that you can control, i.e. your performance, and to question yourself about where you could have done better.
- Responsibility requires that players and coaches be up to date on the rules and regulations governing their sport.
- Responsibility demands that players and coaches conduct themselves in an honorable way off the field, as well as on it.

Respect

- All athletes should show respect for teammates, opponents, coaches, and officials.
- All coaches should show respect for their players, opponents, and officials.
- All fans, especially parents, should show respect for other fans, as well as both teams and officials.