

Ethical Challenges and Misconduct in the New Media Environment: From Printing to Digital

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Abstract: *This research paper explores into the transformative journey of Indian media from its inception in the 18th century to its current digital era. It examines the historical significance of print media during the pre - independence period, highlighting its role in shaping public opinion and fostering the freedom movement. The paper explores the transition to electronic media post - independence, including the emergence of radio broadcasting and the evolution of Indian cinema. Moreover, it scrutinizes the contemporary media landscape, encompassing the proliferation of television channels, the rise of OTT platforms, and the advent of digital journalism. Special attention is given to the ethical challenges faced by media professionals in the digital age, such as misinformation, clickbait, and online harassment. By analysing case studies and empirical data, the research aims to provide insights into how Indian media has adapted to technological advancements while upholding journalistic integrity and ethical standards.*

Keywords: Indian media, print media, electronic media, digital journalism, ethical challenges, misinformation, journalistic integrity

1. Introduction

We have come decades ahead from telegrams and fax messages which were the primary mediums of passing sensitive information to the world of the internet and smartphones where nothing really is ever sensitive. The 24*7 media has taken us into the whirlpool of its headlines and breaking news and keeps us on our toes with the latest updates. Print media, Cinema, broadcasts, radio, and now the Gen Z favorite digital media are now the new improved, tech - savvy, and info - rich tools used to pass on information to the masses.

The history of Indian media is a rich tapestry that reflects the country's journey through pre - independence struggles, post - independence developments, and the challenges and opportunities presented by the digital age. In the context of the evolution of Indian media, the digital age has introduced profound changes in journalistic practices and ethical considerations. While traditional principles of accuracy, fairness, objectivity, and impartiality have guided journalism, the digital landscape has brought forth new ethical dilemmas that demand careful examination.

One significant aspect of this evolution is the transition from traditional print media to digital platforms. Historically, print media played a crucial role in shaping public opinion, particularly during pre - independence India, where newspapers became powerful tools for spreading messages of independence and freedom. However, with the advent of digital technology, the media landscape underwent a paradigm shift. Today, the media and entertainment industry in India has grown exponentially, with a numerous of platforms including television, OTT (Over - the - top) platforms, and digital publications.

Moreover, the emergence of digital media has democratized the production and consumption of news, blurring the lines between professional journalism and citizen journalism. While social media and user - generated content have

empowered individuals to become content creators, they have also raised concerns about the credibility of information and the spread of misinformation.

Furthermore, the digital age has disrupted traditional revenue models for media organizations, leading to potential conflicts of interest and ethical considerations regarding sponsored content and native advertising. Additionally, the pursuit of online engagement and click - based revenue models has raised concerns about sensationalism and clickbait, challenging media organizations to balance audience engagement with journalistic integrity.

In this dynamic digital landscape, media organizations and journalists face ethical challenges related to verification, sourcing, audience engagement, and online harassment. It is imperative for the media industry to uphold core principles of accuracy, fairness, transparency, and accountability while adapting to the changing media landscape.

As Indian media navigates through these ethical challenges in the digital age, it is essential to foster informed discussions and promote ethical journalism practices to maintain credibility and trust with the audience. The future of Indian media hinges on its ability to uphold journalistic ethics while embracing technological advancements and digital innovations.

Pre - Independence Era:

During the 18th century, Indian media began to take shape with the introduction of print media. Hicky's Bengal Gazette, established in 1780, marked the beginning of newspapers under British colonial rule. James Augustus Hickey is considered the "Father of Indian Press" as he started the first Indian newspaper from Calcutta. In India newspapers are seen as an institution working for society and raising its voice against injustice. Newspapers played an important role in the Indian independence movement. The ideas and voices of various political leaders and freedom fighters were propagated through the newspapers. Leaders like Mahatma Gandhi wrote continuously for various newspapers to

disseminate his ideas about the contemporary politics and social issues. The British government was quite aware of the power and effect of newspapers in igniting the fire of freedom among people. Many newspapers were censored due to their bold statements and expression of opinion against the interest of British Empire. The Indian press owners and editors didn't give up and they used to continue to publish their newspapers secretly or used to change the name or language of their newspapers. For the editors and people who worked in newspapers, journalism was a mission. Even corporate houses who published newspapers treated it as their contribution to the struggle for freedom. Print media played a crucial role in the freedom struggle, with newspapers such as The Times of India, The Hindu, The Madras Courier and The Bombay Herald becoming powerful tools for disseminating the message of independence. During pre - independence, notable figures like Raja Ram Mohan Roy, Dadabhai Naoroji, Bal Gangadhar Tilak, Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru, Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar and Mahatma Gandhi used newspapers like Mirat - ul - Akbar, Sakal, National Herald, Rast Goftar, Kesari, Navjivan, Satyagrah and Indian Opinion to arouse public support for the freedom movement.

Post - Independence Era:

After independence, English newspapers initially dominated the print media landscape due to the language's prominence and technical limitations with vernacular languages on typewriters. However, Indian languages gradually gained traction, leading to the proliferation of regional publications. In the era when there were no mobile phones, internet or television - newspapers played a tremendous role in communicating with people and in formation of public opinion. A balanced and healthy media symbolizes a progressive and democratic society. Media is called the fourth pillar of democracy as it deals with the basic human rights - Freedom of Expression. Media was responsible to disseminate the information and decisions of the government, political parties, corporate, legal, etc powerful sectors, but equally was responsible to publish the views of common man and the impact of decision and its acceptance by them.

Challenges and Revolts:

The Indian press faced its first major challenge during the Emergency declared by Prime Minister Indira Gandhi from 1975 to 1977. The draconian laws imposed during this period curtailed press freedom and led to widespread censorship and arrests of journalists. This has set a precedent for how nations should not be treating their press. This suspended basic civil liberties - press being among several others.

The Draconian law

The Draconian law under the government threatened and arrested anyone who reported against the tyranny. The 21 - month period of emergency had the Indian media on its leash and the publications had to run their content through a Chief Press Advisor before publishing.

Growth of Broadcasting:

Radio broadcasting commenced in 1927 and later became a state - owned department. The establishment of Doordarshan, on September 15, 1959, India's first television channel, marked a significant milestone in broadcasting.

Indian Cinema:

Indian cinema, dating back to 1913 with Dadasaheb Phalke's "Raja Harishchandra, " has evolved into Bollywood, the world's second - largest film industry. Despite its vast reach, Indian cinema has been cautious in addressing sensitive topics like same - sex relationships, casteism, and politics.

Contemporary Media landscapes:

The present Indian media landscape is diverse, encompassing newspapers, television, OTT platforms, radio, and digital media. The proliferation of channels and platforms has led to exponential growth, with India emerging as a significant market for media and entertainment. The Indian media landscape has indeed undergone remarkable growth and transformation in recent years, fueled by technological advancements and changing consumer behaviours. Here's a snapshot of the present scenario:

Newspapers and Periodicals: India boasts a vast array of newspapers and periodicals, with over 118, 000 registered publications. This abundance reflects India's status as the second - largest country in terms of newspaper consumption.

Television Media: With 850+ TV channels catering to diverse linguistic audiences, television remains a dominant force in Indian media. Leading networks like Colors, Zee, and Star offer a wide range of news and entertainment content across various languages.

Shift in Cinema: The cinema landscape is witnessing a shift from traditional single - screen theaters to multiplex chains like Cinepolis, INOX, PVR, and Carnival Cinemas. The COVID - 19 pandemic has accelerated this transition, leading to the closure of many single - screen theaters.

OTT Platforms: Over - the - top (OTT) platforms have experienced a surge in viewership, especially during the pandemic - induced lockdowns. Platforms like Amazon Prime, Disney+ Hotstar, Netflix India, and others offer diverse content choices and have become formidable competitors to traditional DTH services.

Growth of Media Outlets: The media consumption habits of Indians encompass various platforms, including TV, OTT, print, VFX, radio, gaming, and digital advertisements. The advertising revenue is projected to grow steadily, with digital avenues expected to witness significant expansion, driven by the increasing number of internet users.

Digital transformation: With a growing base of internet users, digital media platforms are poised for substantial growth. The convergence of print, TV, and digital platforms reflects the evolving nature of media consumption habits in India.

Overall, the Indian media landscape is dynamic and evolving rapidly, driven by technological innovation, changing consumer preferences, and the impact of global trends like digitization and OTT content consumption.

Ethical Challenges in Digital Age:

The digital revolution has brought both opportunities and challenges for Indian media. While digital platforms have

expanded the reach of news and information, they have also given rise to complex ethical dilemmas such as misinformation, sensationalism, and online harassment.

2. Conclusion

As India struggles with the evolving media landscape and ethical challenges in the digital age, it is essential to uphold journalistic principles of accuracy, fairness, and transparency. Fostering a free and independent press is crucial for maintaining democracy and ensuring informed public discourse in the country.

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