

Challenges Faced by Journalists During Lockdown in COVID-19 Pandemic

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Abstract

The purpose of this research paper is to identify and describe the challenges that have occurred in the journalistic profession during the COVID-19 pandemic. The journalism industry is in disarray due to COVID-19, as it has become a bridge between people while also making life difficult for reporters who cover the front lines. The media has been working nonstop, reporting and spreading information to the public, keeping the populace informed about the affliction and the thickness and thinness of the nation. Journalists are among those most negatively impacted by this service, as they are unable to stop the virus from entering their bodies after exposure. Research methods: quantitative research was conducted on a sample of 62 media journalists operating in different Indian media organizations. Results and conclusions: the pandemic has caused significant changes in the journalism industry. The most important of them concerned the building and maintenance of relations with their family; also, the pandemic has impacted their mental health.

INTRODUCTION

The largest danger to the world's economy, health, and social welfare is the corona virus. Every level of life has been threatened by it. More recently, it has immobilized lives and caused people to stay indoors, which has a negative impact on their physical and mental health. Covid-19, a book that engulfed the entire world in its fist, has a lot of business, education, media, and political implications. (Perreault & Perreault, 2021) This pandemic has no mercy and has a negative impact on everything. This virus, which had its origins in China, spread quickly to practically every country and infected people internationally. This epidemic affected everyone on every level, and as it struck the most powerful and wealthy individuals, it sparked a huge public outcry. For the first time in this century, such a catastrophe devastated the entire world and spared no one, regardless of their socioeconomic status (Tworzyd, 2020).

The great WHO offered new instructions and regulations that are known as "safety rules" instead of being able to do anything. Everyone has died from it, including eminent researchers and scientists who were unable to find or develop a vaccine to stop this fatal illness. There now doesn't appear to be a way out, as it has engulfed the entire world. The reach of the vaccine, which could protect

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individuals from the awful sickness and the terrible lockdown, is unknown to researchers.

China was the first country, followed by Italy, the USA, Brazil, England, India, and then practically every other nation (Leask et al., 2010).

The virus turned its attention to Brazil, the United States, and Italy. Every week, thousands upon thousands of people fell ill and perished. It keeps howling despite all the illnesses, deaths, and economic damage. Every segment and stratum was affected, and the media was among them. The journalism industry is in disarray due to COVID-19. Whether there is a conflict or a plague, the media is always the hardest hit. In modern times, however, it has become a bridge between people while also making life difficult for reporters who cover the front lines (Tilak, 2020).

These days, the media has been working nonstop, reporting and spreading information to the public, keeping the populace informed about the affliction and the thickness and thinness of the nation. In addition to the health department, journalists are among those who are most negatively impacted by this service since they are unable to stop the virus from entering their bodies after exposure (Tilak, 2020).

Camera men and TV journalists are among the most affected, according to a recent article published by BBC News India titled "Coronavirus, How COVID-19 is ravaging India's newsrooms." The post also mentions that journalists are one of the most affected people. The article describes how this outbreak successfully closed down the studio newsrooms and how all of the crew and staff that oversee off-screen activities, including the journalists, technicians, and drivers, became infected. More than 100 journalists have received positive test results, and more are at risk of contracting this pandemic. The renowned and recognized Indian journalist Barkha Dutt stated in a recent interview with the BBC that we take all required safeguards that have been developed and written by specialists. She continued by describing how her crew and workers always wear masks and gloves and discard them after the day's activities are over (Biswas).

She explained how they travel 4000 miles in a month from her base in Delhi, taking a 16-hour

drive to reach the location for a 5- to 6-hour session. This journalism represents a genuine act of bravery, guts, and labor. The illness affects and exposes journalists more. Their efforts have had a profound impact. Journalists are constantly looking for stories, but because of the pandemic, their search was hampered and their work ceased. The fourth pillar of democracy is sometimes referred to as the media since it displays and draws attention to the globalizing truth (Biswas).

Statement of The Problem

The COVID-19 pandemic outbreak further emphasized the need for the media's role in keeping the public informed of the disease's hazards and dangers. The media's sole purpose is to inform, educate, and promote knowledge of the steps to stop the spread of the virus. The virus, which is only spread by direct touch with an infected person or persons, confirms that even journalists are susceptible to getting sick because they frequently cover tragedies and the activities of medical professionals who may have had direct contact with suspects. Security officers and media professionals collaborate to implement government-instituted regulations. Therefore, in this research paper, the researcher has analyzed the experiences of 60 journalists working for different media organizations about their problems and working conditions with the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic in the lockdown.

The government of India has imposed a country-wide lockdown and reincarnated curfew, which has severely affected those who cannot afford to stay at home. Journalists are one of the most affected people, with two thirds of the crew and staff of media organizations working from their homes. Almost all media outlets are working from their houses, with The Quint managing and working from home with only some members of the outlet coming to office. Renowned publications like The Hindu, The Indian Express, The Wire and The Hindustan Times have shifted most of the official work to their houses. Indian publishers are cancelling their events, dropping pay walls and using technology for the extensive dissemination of news and information. Journalists are risking their lives but not compromising their quality, as they are

going and moving out in search of the stories thus are more exposed to this virus.

Objectives of The Study

1. To identify challenges faced by journalists during lockdown in the COVID-19 pandemic.
2. To understand how COVID-19 has impacted the mental health of working journalists.
3. To analyze what kind of facilities are being given by media organizations to their working journalists.
4. To find out whether media organizations have provided health reporting training to their journalists.

Literature Review

Barbie Zelizer, the Raymond Williams Professor of Communication, associate dean for research, and director of the Center for Media at Risk at the Annenberg School for Communication, says journalists are facing four types of risks while covering COVID-19: health, political, technological, and occupational. The health risks are primary because journalists are experiencing what everybody else is experiencing in terms of social distancing, self-isolating, and quarantining. To minimize these risks, journalists are no longer using clip microphones and using microphones that can pick up sound from a greater distance. Additionally, freelancers are experiencing the biggest health risks because they are going out and getting the story, and then trying to find some enterpriser to pick it up afterwards (Johnson). The research paper "The Professional Challenges Faces by the Working Journalists of Jaffna: 19-20, 2017" focuses on the current Problems and challenges faced by the journalists, such as job satisfaction, salary, training and capacity building, working hours, promotion, gender differences, right to work independently, work security, psychological aspects and expectations of the family members. The data collected was analyzed, and it was found that the major challenges full-time journalists face are related to their wages and psychological issues (Raguram).

The research paper "Health and Safety Risks to Journalists During Pandemics, 2020" by Sayyed Fawad Ali Shah, Faizullah Jan, Muhammad Ittefaq,

and Muhammad Khan highlighted the health and safety risks to journalists in Pakistan due to financial, political, security, and social problems. The study also highlighted the hurdles created and fault lines exposed by COVID-19 for the sustainability and viability of a free media in Pakistan, where freedom of the press is already under threat from the State and non-State actors. In total, 150 journalists across the country have contracted the virus, and at least three of them have died from it, but the actual figure could be much higher as only a fraction of them have been tested so far. The pandemic has negatively impacted their physical and mental health, and they were not trained in the coverage of pandemics or reporting during health crises, leading to several journalists contracting the virus themselves (Ali Shah, 2020).

Anna Bolin conducted a study of journalists' views of their responsibilities and possibilities within the mainstream press in Sri Lanka in 2006. The research was conducted during a seven-week visit to Colombo and was based on interviews with 18 journalists (reporters and news editors) in six mainstream newspapers. The research found that the problems within the organizations were mainly the policy of the ownership, a strong tradition of self-censorship, and the appointments of unqualified personnel. It also dealt with the obstacles they face in their everyday work and the possible future for young people hoping to enter the profession (Bolin, 2006). Stuart Allan and Karen Fowler-Watt found that 8 out of 400 students surveyed reported dissatisfaction with the media and advertisement course at Kansas State University due to lower wages and an inability to apply their skills, knowledge, and experience in their workplace (Fowler-Watt, 2016).

The COVID-19 pandemic has had severe political, economic, and societal effects, and this study examines the factual basis of such fears in an initial computational content analysis of alternative news media's output on Facebook during the early Corona crisis. Using computational content analysis, methods, reach, interactions, actors, and topics of the messages were examined, as well as the use of fabricated news and conspiracy theories. The analysis revealed that the alternative news media stay true to message patterns and ideological foundations identified in prior research, but are predominantly sharing overly critical content, even

according to COVID-19. The COVID-19 pandemic has changed their way of working and verifying information. They have learned that field travel can be reduced, reducing production costs for journalistic material. The main lesson learned by the whole society is that the role of the journalist in society is indispensable, especially in crisis situations. To combat fake news, quality journalism needs to be sustained (Robie & Krishnamurthi, 2020).

Since the start of the Covid-19 COVID-19 outbreak, home-based journalists have drastically changed how they work and how they check material, according to a PhD research article. Many people were forced to work from home during the epidemic and lockdown, when before the pandemic they could go into the field to learn directly from all sources engaged in handling an event. Although many of the materials offered at home were of worse quality than in the past, at least they were verified by reputable sources. They have discovered throughout this pandemic that

fieldwork may be done remotely when it is not absolutely necessary, which will help them cut the cost of producing their journalism. The fundamental lesson that the entire society took away from the practice of home journalism, despite the fact that there were also beneficial takeaways, was that the job of the journalist in society is crucial, particularly in times of crisis. Thus, it is important to maintain excellent journalism at a time when fake news is an issue that is getting harder to combat (Perreault & Perreault, 2021).

Effect of COVID-19 on Print Media in 2020, a research study According to Shivaji Jadhav, COVID-19 has brought up the issue of whether print media still exists in India. The newspaper industry is now experiencing a severe recession. Advertising income has almost stagnated. The lockdown has also impacted newspaper deliveries. The money made from the sale of newspapers has also been impacted by this. Newspapers have adhesive on every surface. The newspaper industry has been particularly hard hit, particularly the journalists and other staff members. Numerous journalists have experienced job losses. Salary cuts for many journalists have occurred. The publication of newspapers and periodicals has been temporarily halted by some publishing companies. Electronic and web media

are both laying off workers. The Indian media business has never experienced a situation like this (Jadhav, 2020).

According to Usman Bello Balarabe's research paper, "Impact of COVID 19 & Pandemic Lockdown in India: Role of Media During Lockdown 2020," traditional and modern media outlets in India, such as newspapers, magazines, radio, television, and social media, play a critical role in containing the spread of the novel corona virus during this pandemic lockdown period. It appears that by giving the public accurate and trustworthy information on the COVID-19 in India as well as other events and situations, the media has had a beneficial and significant impact on society. The media aids in the dissemination of health information and communication about the COVID-19, particularly addressing the signs, causes, risks, preventive measures, and health tips, as well as how and in what ways a person might become infected. The media offers a way to carry on educational activities and programmes, such as courses and lectures, exams, workshops, seminars, and conferences that are all conducted online. Via social media discussions, video games, radio and TV dramas, movies, music, and comedy clips, among other things, the media aids in the creation of a method of entertainment for the people to unwind (Balarabe, 2020). The media also contributes by providing a platform for commercial and business activities to occur on online platforms, particularly for the promotion and advertising of products and services on social media, as well as for the sale and purchase of products and services on these platforms, as well as for websites, blogs, and online shops. The media also has a part to play in preventing the spread of intentionally generated, distributed, and shared false material regarding the Corona virus that is intended to confuse the public. As a result, the media has played a wide range of important and constructive roles throughout this pandemic lockdown (Balarabe, 2020).

Dr. Geetali Tilak wrote in the research paper "COVID 19: Role of Media and Issues of Media 2020" that the media play a crucial role in delivering accurate, trustworthy information to the public as well as in preventing panic and encouraging people's understanding of and cooperation

with necessary restrictions. This role is also paired with increased responsibility. Media outlets and journalists should uphold the highest standards of professionalism and ethics, give authoritative communications about the crisis first priority, and avoid publishing and spreading unconfirmed stories. Clear information regarding how the COVID-19 epidemic has altered life may be found in news sources like Daily News & Analysis (DNA), which is hosted by Sudhir Chaudhary, the editor-in-chief of Zee News. Many entertainment TV shows have a 20-second commercial break that serves as a reminder to wash your hands. She talked about the difficulties in educating people about effective COVID-19 prevention techniques due to the spread of fake news in the media. Digital media is the only source for news on COVID-19 during the lockdown because print media has been limited for a few days (Tilak, 2020). Journalists and reporters are on duty around the clock to keep the population informed about the outside world. To raise public awareness of COVID-19, encourage positive thinking, and prevent panic situations, several meetings with medical professionals are held by local and national news outlets. To decrease fear of sickness and stimulate people during this lockdown period of COVID-19 media telecast various videos of celebrities who are their own work and how they spend time and treat this period. These kinds of programs inspire the common people to live contentedly throughout this time. Fake news is made up of irrelevant, inaccurate, or potentially damaging information that might affect public health responses, spark social unrest, and ultimately result in a law-and-order problem (Tilak, 2020).

Media Coverage of Health Issues and How to Work More Efficiently: A Qualitative Study, 2010, a research paper According to Leask Julie, Hooker Claire, and King Catherine, the media has a significant impact on how people perceive and act with regard to their health. How the media portrays health issues has been the subject of a lot of research. This study aimed to investigate how Australian journalists choose and influence health-related news. 16 journalists from significant Australian print, radio, and television media outlets who covered avian influenza and pandemic preparation

participated in semi-structured interviews for the study. Between October 2006 and August 2007, journalists, including reporters, editors, and producers, were questioned (Leask et al., 2010). Major takeaways for health communicators were identified through thematic analysis. Despite severe operational limitations, journalists frequently tried to strike a balance between many, occasionally competing goals. Respected and independent doctors were seen as the most reliable sources for information on health-related matters. Specialized health and medical reporters have more technical expertise, connections to reliable sources, influence within their organizations, and the capacity to push for higher standards of reporting. For those who communicate about health issues, understanding how to deal with the media is crucial. This entails being aware of journalists' daily schedules, being accessible, offering resources, and cultivating connections with specialized health reporters (Leask et al., 2010).

Mildred F. Perreault and Gregory P. Perreault note in their research article "Journalists on COVID 19 Journalism: Communication Ecology of Pandemic Reporting 2020" that in the midst of the COVID-19 pandemic, journalists face the difficult task of acquiring and disseminating reliable information. Journalists are a member of an ecology in which the environment they operate in both influences and is influenced by them. This study investigates how the discursive construction of journalism changed during the COVID-19 crisis using the framework of disaster communication ecology. He dissected discourses about the coronavirus pandemic gathered from interviews with journalists during the pandemic and from the American journalism trade press using the Discourses of Journalism Database in order to comprehend this process in the field of journalism. He found through discourse analysis that during COVID-19 journalists positioned themselves in a responsible but exposed position within the information ecology—not just because of the pandemic, but also because of environmental factors that long preceded it. Throughout the epidemic, journalists had difficulties in their reporting and worked to counteract these factors while attempting to stop the spread of false information (Perreault & Perreault, 2021).



Covering communication with target audiences and the use of new technologies, the research study "Analysis of Changes in the Journalistic Profession Driven by the COVID-19 Epidemic, 2020" examines changes in the field of journalism. According to Tworzydło Dariusz, the COVID-19 epidemic has had a significant impact on how various industries, including the media and journalists, function. Namely, declining sales have resulted in severe losses for some newspapers in Poland and around the world. Electronic media were taking the place of print media (Tworzydło, 2021). A few journalists have lost their jobs, and a few publishing companies have filed for bankruptcy (Hsu & Tracy, 2020). In this study, he notes that one of the biggest difficulties for journalists was covering the pandemic, fending off misinformation, and giving up-to-date information from reliable sources. Since coronavirus has long been a concern on a worldwide scale, there is now an abundance of information available, which has given rise to the infodemic phenomenon. It might be challenging to tell which information is accurate and which is false because there is so much content available. Because of this, it was challenging for audiences worldwide to access trustworthy sources of information and advice. Cinelli et al., 2020; World Health Organization, 2020). It is important to note that there were not enough journalists to handle the rising demand for information during the pandemic. Almost 33,000 journalists have been fired or have had their wages reduced in the United States as a direct result of the corona virus, according to the Poynter Institute alone. Apart from its negative repercussions, the crisis has at least one benefit: it has accelerated the speed of invention. The pandemic-related disruptions have also affected the arrangement of the content delivered. Also, important areas of focus, like sports, entertainment, and even politics, have diminished in significance in favor of the pandemic information (Marconi, 2020).

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

As part of the quantitative technique used in this study, sixty-two journalists took part in filling up the online questionnaire. In order to help readers, understand the subject at hand, this type of study,

which attempted to analyse the challenges experienced by journalists in covering the COVID-19 pandemic. These journalists put a lot of effort towards reporting on the Covid-19 Epidemic. Moreover, data from secondary sources, such as journal papers and other studies, was also examined. This study used survey method for collecting primary data from 62 journalists working in different media houses. For the collection of secondary data researcher reviewed some research papers, journals and some news articles which are related to the impact of covid-19 on journalists. In order to conduct the research study, the researcher selected the 'purposive sampling'. The purposeful sampling/judgment is the process the researcher selects/chooses a sample based on experience or knowledge of the group to be sampled.

The researcher used snowball sampling for this research. Snowball sampling is a research method where participants are recruited through referrals from other participants. This method is frequently employed when participants have a distinctive quality or shared experience, or when the community of interest is challenging to reach or identify. The procedure of "snowball sampling" often begins with a small group of initial participants who match the inclusion criteria for the study. These initial participants are asked to suggest other individuals they know who also match the inclusion requirements. The process continues until the target sample size is reached after the new participants refer more people.

DATA ANALYSIS

Data analysis is the most crucial part of research. The data analysis summarizes the collected data. In order to find out what challenges occur in the media industry and what problems are faced by the journalists during this Corona lockdown, the researcher has used a qualitative content analysis method after collecting the data.

Analysis of the Research Results

The graph above depicts the population's peak age, which falls between the ages of 27 and 28. People have participated in this research study and responded to the online survey on a Google Form

as shown in Figure 1.

Out of 62 respondents, 48.4% were female, and half of the population (50%) was male. Both genders participated in collecting the data as shown in Figure 2.

The researcher's first question was to determine the impact of covering the Corona Pandemic on their mental health, to which 19 respondents strongly agreed and 19 respondents agreed on the fact that they had been impacted by pandemic reporting, indicating that 60% of the respondents felt the impact of the Corona Pandemic on their mental health as shown Figure 3A.

In the second question, the researcher asked about the fear of becoming infected by the Corona virus while covering the COVID-19 pandemic, to which 29 respondents strongly agreed and 12 agreed, indicating that they have been afraid of becoming infected by the virus as shown Figure 3B.

When asked about being infected by the virus due to field reporting, 36 respondents (58.1%) said they were not infected by the virus, and 20 (32.3%) respondents tested covid positive while doing field reporting. 6 respondents (9.7%) were not sure about the infection. This confirms that they were courageous to tackle the pandemic despite their fear of getting infected and poor mental health as shown Figure 4.

The fourth question was about their family's response to working during the COVID pandemic and whether they were in fear or anxiety about them or not; 30 respondents (48.4%) strongly agreed, and 18 respondents (29%) out of 62 respondents agreed that their family was in fear about them due to the COVID-19 pandemic, which shows how COVID-19 impacted the lives of millions of people as shown Figure 5.

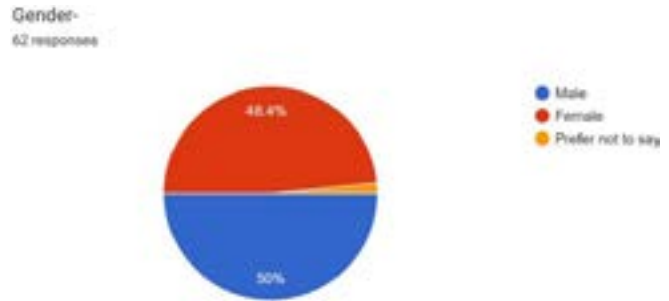


Figure 2: Gender of the population

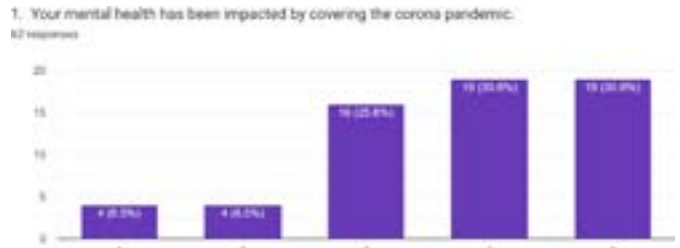


Figure 3A: Evaluation of the Impact of Corona Pandemic Coverage on Journalists' Mental Health

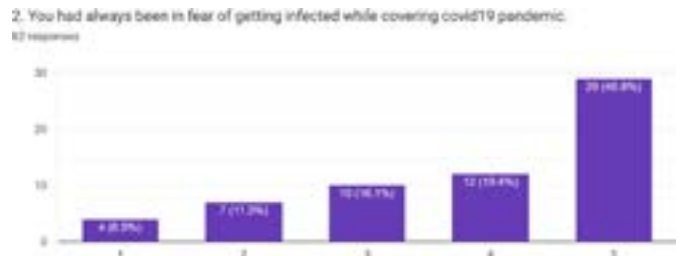


Figure 3B: Assessment of fear of infection while covering the COVID-19 pandemic.

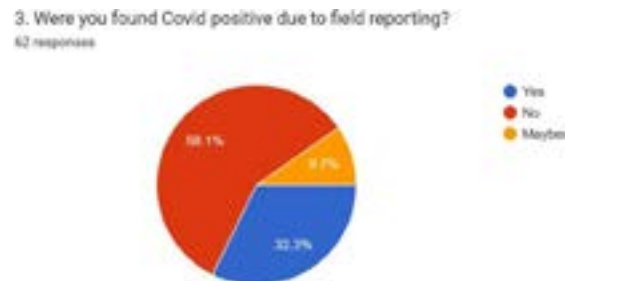


Figure 4: Answers to the question Whether: have they tested COVID-19 positive due to field reporting or not

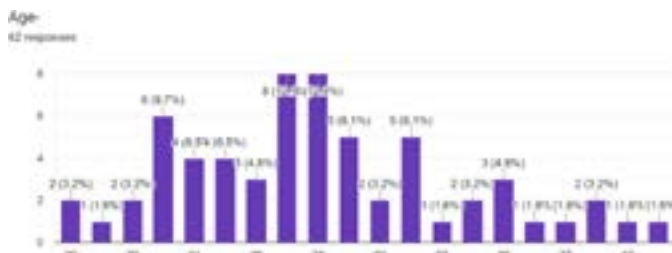


Figure 1: Age of the respondents

When asked about overexertion from working hours and job cuts during the pandemic, 24 respondents (38.7%) strongly agreed and 15 respondents (24.2%) agreed on the statement that they felt overexertion from working hours and job cuts, indicating the cause of the journalists' poor mental health as shown Figure 6.

4. Your family has been in anxiety and fear because of your work during Covid.
62 responses

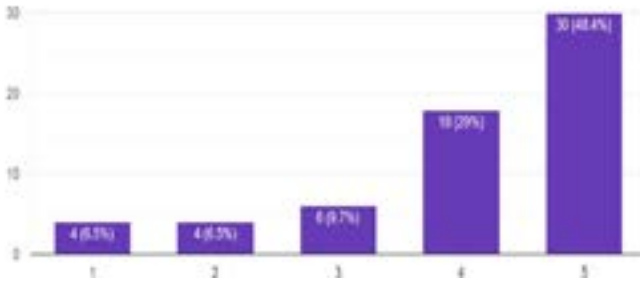


Figure 5: Evaluation of their family's anxiety and fear about them

5. Have you felt overexertion from working extra hours and job cuts during pandemic.
62 responses

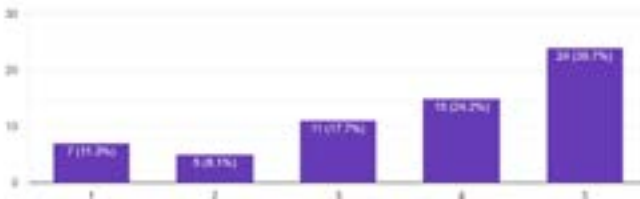


Figure 6: Assessment of overexertion of working extra hours and job cuts during the pandemic

Because salary is a motivating factor for any employee, the researcher inquired as to whether they were receiving a full salary, a half salary, a late salary, or no salary from their employers. In which 64.5% of respondents reported receiving their full salary and 17.7% reported receiving only a portion of their salary as shown Figure 7.

The seventh question asked if their organization had provided them with any benefits such as incentives, extra pay, overtime pay, or an extra day off. In which 28% of respondents confirmed that they were given extra days off and 28% stated that their organization did not provide any of these benefits. This demonstrates that many media organizations collaborated with their journalists to provide assistance in pandemic reporting as shown Figure 8.

When asked if they had lost their jobs as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic. While 85.5% of respondents confirmed that they did not lose their job during the pandemic, 14.5% revealed that they did lose their job during the pandemic as shown Figure 9.

The 9th question was about the field experience of the journalists who were covering the pandemic. In

6. During covid-19 pandemic, you were getting salary?
62 responses



Figure 7: Responses to the question: Were they getting their full salary or partially?

7. During covid-19 pandemic, your organization provided you any of following facility?
62 responses

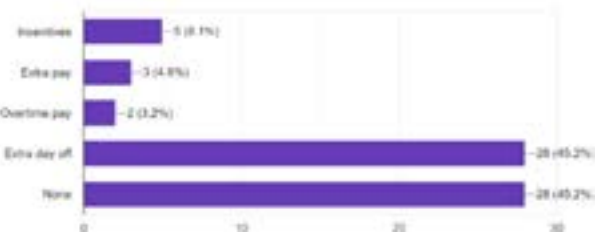


Figure 8: Any facility provided by the organization

8. Have you lost your job as a result of COVID-19.
62 responses

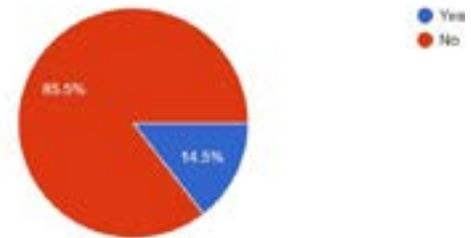


Figure 9: Job loss due to COVID-19 pandemic

9. Have you frequently visited the hospital for the covid-19 reporting.
62 responses

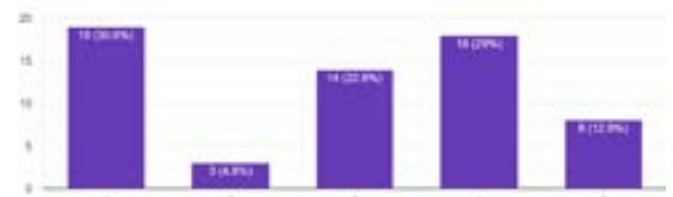


Figure 10: Visited hospitals for the COVID-19 reporting

this question, the researcher asked if they frequently visited the hospital for COVID-19 reporting. 30.6% of those polled strongly disagreed with the statement, indicating that the majority of them were working from home and that media organizations were assisting their journalists in dealing with the challenges of the COVID-19 pandemic as shown Figure 10.

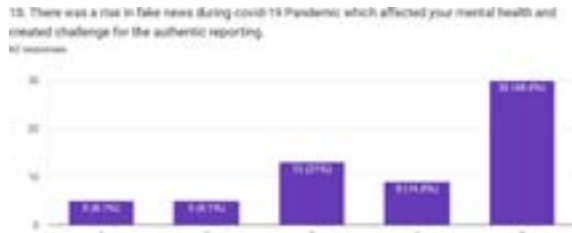


Figure 11: Rise of fake news raised tensions for the authentic reporting and affected mental health

Fake news was a major issue during the pandemic. The tenth question concerned the impact of fake news on journalists' work lives. Out of 62 journalists, 30 strongly agreed and 9 agreed that the rise of fake news during the COVID-19 pandemic has had an impact on their mental health and caused problems while doing authentic reporting. Which shows a big challenge for these journalists as shown Figure 11.

The eleventh question asked if they had received the same amount of leave from their organizations before the pandemic, with responses ranging from yes to no. 45.2 percent of journalists said they were provided the same amount of leave as before the pandemic, while 45.2 percent disagreed with this, which shows that some of them were doing extra work and may not have been provided the same amount of leave as shown Figure 12.

When asked about the new or increased work responsibilities due to the pandemic, 76.6% of journalists said they had experienced the new and increased work responsibilities during the pandemic, which shows the cause of overexertion at work and also the reason behind poor mental health as shown Figure 13.

As it was a matter of good health communication, in the thirteenth question, the researcher asked whether they had been provided with the health reporting training. In which 58.1% of journalists said they had received no health reporting training, while 35.5% of journalists had received health reporting training as shown Figure 14.

The last question was regarding if they had faced any kind of conflict in their social or personal relationships because they were covering the COVID-19 pandemic. In which 48.4% of journalists as shown Figure 15.

said "yes" and 38.7% said "no". Hence, it shows that somewhere they were also in fear of maintaining their relationships with their close ones.

11. You were given the same amount of leave by your company as before the pandemic
62 responses

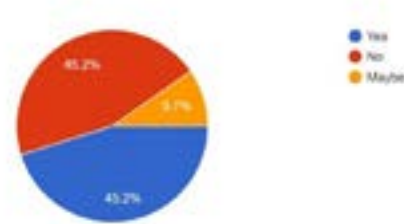


Figure 12: Same amount of leave provided by the organization as before the pandemic

12. Have you experienced new and increased work responsibilities due to the pandemic?
62 responses



Figure 13: Experienced new and increased work responsibilities due to pandemic

13. Have your organization provided you the health reporting training?
62 responses

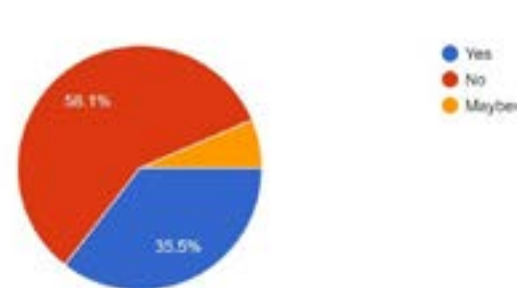


Figure 14: Received health reporting training by the organization

14. Have you faced conflicts with your social / personal relationships because of covid-19 reporting?
62 responses



Figure 15: Faced conflicts with social and personal relationships because of covid-19 reporting

CONCLUSION

COVID-19 is to blame for the ongoing crisis, including the tragic lockdown, food insecurity, financial instability, collapsed stock markets, migrating workers, and economic stagnation. When the entire country is on lockdown and under curfew, the media has continued to do tremendous and difficult work. Although its reach and activities have been impacted by the shutdown, the media will always be active. It has always been a driving force and a helping hand when national tragedies occurred. When events like a disease or war occur, the print and electronic media do not respond in kind. This is not a problem in the journalism sector. Even among the devastated populace, journalists have been the most severely impacted. Journalists typically work in tense situations; however, the Corona virus has shown this to be untrue. This is a harsh fact, but it is what it is. Notwithstanding the spread of this illness, we must take the appropriate safeguards and work tirelessly. The media has been actively reporting and disseminating information, keeping the general public aware of the condition and the strengths and weaknesses of the country. Since they are unable to prevent the virus from entering their bodies after exposure, journalists are among those who are most adversely affected by this service. Research techniques: A sample of 62 media journalists working for various Indian media organizations were the subject of quantitative research. Findings and interpretation: The pandemic has significantly altered the journalistic sector. The most crucial one involved developing and maintaining relationships with their family; additionally, the pandemic had an effect on their mental health.

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