JOURNALISM IS IT A SAFE CAREER OPPORTUNITY

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ABSTRACT: This study aims to place the press's status inside the present global situation of its nation, particularly in the wake of the 2014 national elections, when the State (or other actors empowered by the present democracy) has repeatedly tried to silence the press's perspective. This is consistent with the story of excessive patriotism and political systems devoted to nationalist ideologies that has been on the rise globally. The study attempts to examine how or if the region has grown increasingly hazardous for reporters as the furious patriotism increases, despite the fact that assaults on democracy are nothing fresh. The next step in the investigation will be to determine whatever kind of news make India, the largest nation on the planet, a dangerous place for reporters. This research will continue wherever aid agencies like CPJ, RSF, and IFJ leave off by looking further than the number of reporters who have been slain and the documentation of crimes committed on citizen journalists. Reporters face various obstacles based on the location and outscore they follow. In an effort to prevent the public from learning the truth, officials, international corporations, the cops, businesspeople, Communist rebels*, militancy, the armed force, armed gangs, or the extraction underworld are all viewed as threats. Worldwide, people no longer trust the main stream media. Throughout India, that's not uncommon for the news outlets to be considered as a tool purchased by corporations or officials, or as a biased, dishonest press. Is defamation a new tactic used to attack news reporters? A reporter's job is frequently relentlessly criticized once they become a subject. This mostly happens online in the secure environment of the digital world. Hence, the final piece will help us better grasp how a reporter's personality and career are subject to intense internet criticism. As journalism depends more and more on online networks, the publication will discuss the digital risks that reporters face, particularly the challenges encountered by women reporters.

Keywords – Protection of journalists, Opportunities through journalism, Risks and threats caused to the journalists, Worker's tension and stress, Showcasing the truth to the world, The post-effects towards the journalists.

I. INTRODUCTION:

Three years ago, the assassinations of 3 reporters rocked the nation and prompted the Indian press community to call for the protection of reporters. 2015, saw Jagendra Singh, 2016 saw Rajdev Ranjan, and 2017 saw Gauri Lankesh. The 3 reporters covered political, criminality, and corrupt practices; all case's investigations have revealed that an unfavorable political regime was involved.

According to the exhaustive list kept by the Committee for Protection of Journalists (CPJ), from 1992, a total of 75 deaths of reporters (and other media professionals) in India, 44 of which had motivations that could be positively identified6. One amongst them includes Gauri Lankesh and Jagendra Singh. Both those tales serve as examples of the deadly repercussions that might befall a reporter covering Indian politics and fraud**.**

Jagendra Singh passed away from burn wounds on June 8, 2015, at his residence in Shahjahanpur, a district in Uttar Pradesh, the nation's largest populated state. In his final videotaped speech towards the state governments, Singh, who was on a bed and had blisters all over his physique and face, blamed the assault on the neighborhood cops and a congressman's goon squad.

The reporter said that Ram Murti Singh Verma, a representative of something like the Samajwadi Party (SP), which was in power during that time, threatened and persecuted him over disclosing his suspected participation in incidents of bribery and property invasion. Singh had indeed written on Facebook about official's alleged rape, which was covered by Hindustani press too though.

The mainstream press eventually turned its attention to several subjects whenever the attacks on Indian reporters sparked great anger, admonishments, and nonstop attention. In Singh's case, no one was found guilty. Singh's sons testified in court through statement claimed his dad did set oneself on fire. Eventually, a crucial witness changed his story and said the killing was a suicide.

Gauri Lankesh seemed to be a seasoned reporter who wrote and produced the Kannada-language monthly Gauri Lankesh Patrike. 3 gunmen murdered and gunned down her in front of her Bangalore home on September 5, 2017. This newspaper has a reputation for attacking right-wing Hindu fundamentalism. Her attorney claimed, as recorded inside The Hoot, that the murder was indeed the result of a nefarious, well terrorist plot by "Hindu terrorism forces."

MM Kalburgi was assassinated on August 20, 2015, in Dharwad, Karnataka, and the investigative team reportedly identified parallels in the "dynamics of the killing" with that event. But there is still an inquiry going in both of the situations.

The most common problems encountered by Indian reporters is social networking sites bullying, which is present in every nation nowadays. The majority of internet bullies in India seem to be either politically inspired individuals, propagandists on the employment of opposition parties, or those who identify with the party or its philosophy. Many people, though, who are emboldened by the escalating hyper-nationalism, can't stand to receive anything negative about the region.

The news organizations have changed as a result of social networking sites. It has greatly facilitated the movement of data. It fosters never-before-seen connections between journalists, their viewers, and information. In India nowadays, staying engaged on social media, particularly Facebook and Twitter have evolved into an essential component of a reporter's job description. There is a lot of worry about the security of writers because they frequently get hurt, attacked, and ultimately get killed when carrying out their jobs. People can abduct, bother, and stalk them internet. Concerns of going to court and control constitute additional problems. To safeguard the media and keep parliamentary system alive, it's important to take security precautions, fight for liberties for the press, and hold the authorities accountable.

Even though there are more attacks against reporters, it is still possible to make a living as a writer. Even though there are problems, media is very important for telling people about them, spreading openness, and keeping democratic government strong. Reporters are required to find out what's real, make people in charge answer for their actions, and write about important topics. People who want to work in media ought to find out about the safety of the internet, how to provide information on conflicts, and how to act ethically. Even though there are dangers, people who care about democratic and accountable media remain to be drawn to the field.

II.   LITERATURE REVIEW:

In this research we can see there is a compilation of sources of information on huge variety of issues related to culture, the press media, gender and the community behavior in India, these are some of the references taken for this research work:

According to book written by (H, 1986) of Articles of culture criticism, the work of White is a key book in the field of culture critique. Even though the connection doesn't say much about what the work is about, it's feasible that the writer looks at how cultural aspects affects speech and stories. The following might prove important to the research of multimedia and sexual orientation in India.

The article about Understanding the media structure written by (K, 2003) seems like a good place to learn about media psychology, that's very important for figuring out how the press affect general views, regardless of what about the sexual orientation is. It could give a theory basis for figuring out how the news industry works.

The work from (Bhattacharya, 2016) talks about how women and children in Delhi worry regarding their own security. It might serve as a good way to learn about how men and women have different ideas about living a life with a major part is security in cities.

Showcasing the material by (Hanitzsch, 2008) seems to talk about cultural following differences across various nations with the problems as well as ways of coping with them when analyzing news methods from various traditions. The following might assist you figure out the ways cultural considerations affect news in India.

The information provided by (J. Harris, 2016) probably looks at the manner in which sexual orientation and media interact, especially in terms of the ways threats are recorded along with the way they are seen. It might show how the mainstream press is biased against women.

The Quietness in press media room by (N, 2016)study might look at aging generations, and gender discrimination within the Indian television studio. This may demonstrate how men and women interact in media-related business.

The information provided by (S, 2014) appears to be about how the financial status of a family affects the wellness of a kid in the nation of India. Even though it doesn't necessarily have anything to do with the press right away, it might be having something to do with how the multi-media coverage handles problems related to health-care and society.

There is no stoppage to harassment happening sexually everywhere in India and many other nations keeps on increasing if proper and strict measure are not taken on providing rightful justice which is explained by (MK, 2016) possibly talks about the major problem of sexual misconduct in public areas, alongside an emphasis on how men and women see and are treated differently. It may aid to comprehend how journalists handle these kinds of problems.

The article by (H R. S., 2016) in question seems to compare news, freedom, and discrimination in the media industries of India and South Africa. It could show the way the press can use exposure and accessibility are subject to being limited, which could have effects on problems associated with sexual orientation.

The research work by (L, 2013) is probably concerned with the way the sexual orientation of reporters affects the way they handle news related to politics. It may assist us understand how women, media, and discussions of politics are connected.

The essay by (P, 2015) shows how bad it is the fact that female journalists frequently have to deal with abuse at their workplace. The information provided shows some of the obstacles and dangers that women in news-media, especially in South Africa, suffer because of their sexuality.

The work showcased by (G, 2014) effort seems to be about developments in the workplace, such as how advances in technology and shifts in the marketplace affect writing. Even though they're unclear when they mention what the subject matter is, it could be something to do with the manner in which gender stereotypes are shifting in the press.

The information provided by (K D. B., 2004) probably goes into more depth about sexual orientation in the media as a whole. It could look into who women employed by the media are and what they do, instead of just counting them. This would help readers comprehend their narratives and accomplishments.

In (Y, 2012) analysis probably looks at how ethnicity, socioeconomic status, and gender interact. This might reveal us something about how the press scene in South Africa is changing and becoming more diverse.

(India/Asia, 2017)The Committee formed to Protect writers is a great place to learn about the problems and risks those reporters in India and other parts of Asia encounter. This site could give information about the dangers as well as security issues that media face in the vicinity.

III. OBJECTIVE:

To provide every journalist the right to speak and provide safety and encouraging the opportunities of the journalism career through providing right justice.

IV. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY:

A data was created and circulated to know about the opinions on the journalist's safety is provided or not. The responses are shown in the graphs format to understand people perception and an analysis is done using Logistic Regression in SPSS software to understand whether journalism is a career opportunity or not.

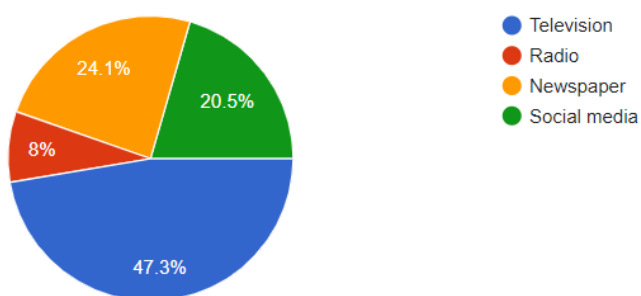|	Pursuing Journalism as a	Which media has a major	Recently have you heard	If yes, where did it occur?	Which media did the jour	In what way the attack or	What was the background	Did the journalist get justi	Presently do u think prop	If no, what would yo
2										
3	Yes	Television	yes	Outside India	Newspaper	Murder	Political	yes	yes	All of the above
4	Yes	Television	yes	India	Television	Social media abuse and l	Political	no	no	All of the above
5	Yes	Social media	yes	India	Newspaper	Murder	Political	yes	yes	Giving security and
6	Yes	Television	yes	India	Newspaper	Social media abuse and l	Political	no	no	Giving security and
7	Yes	Television	yes	India	Social media	Social media abuse and l	Self satisfaction or Perso	no	no	All of the above
8	No	Radio	no	India	Radio	Kidnapping	Communal	yes	yes	All of the above
9	Yes	Television	no	Outside India	Television	Social media abuse and l	Communal	no	yes	All of the above
10	Yes	Television	yes	India	Newspaper	Murder	Political	no	no	All of the above
11	Yes		yes	Outside India	Television	Sexual Harassment	Political	no	yes	Providing transport
12	Yes	Newspaper	no	India	Newspaper	Social media abuse and l	Political	no	no	All of the above
13	Yes	Television	yes	India	Television	Social media abuse and l	Political	no	no	All of the above
14	No	Television	yes	India	Television	Murder	Others	no	no	All of the above
15	Yes	Television	no		Television	Social media abuse and l	Others	yes	yes	Giving security and
16	Yes	Television	yes	India	Television	Social media abuse and l	Communal	no	no	All of the above
17	Yes	Television	no						yes	
18	No	Social media	yes	India	Television	Social media abuse and l	Communal	yes	no	Providing transport
19	Yes	Television	no	Outside India	Newspaper	Social media abuse and l	Others	no	no	All of the above
20	No	Radio	yes	Outside India		Sexual Harassment	Self satisfaction or Perso	no	yes	Maintaining work tir
21	No	Newspaper	yes	Outside India	Television	Murder	Political	no	no	Giving security and
22	Yes	Television	yes	India	Television	Social media abuse and l	Communal	yes	yes	All of the above
23	No	Social media	no					no	no	All of the above
24	Yes	Social media	yes	India	Social media	Social media abuse and l	Communal	no	no	Maintaining work tir
25	Yes	Television	yes	India	Television	Social media abuse and l	Political	no	no	All of the above
26	No	Television	yes	India	Social media	Social media abuse and l	Others	no	no	Giving security and
27	No	Social media	no		Social media	Sexual Harassment	Self satisfaction or Perso	yes	yes	All of the above

Pursuing Journalism as a career option is safe or not?
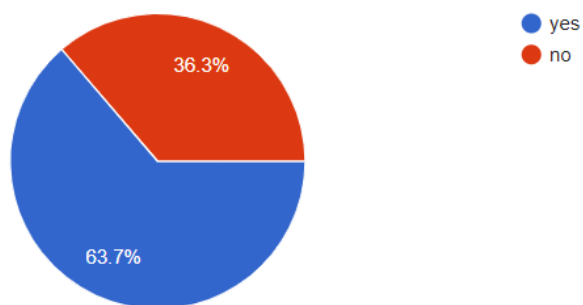
113 responses
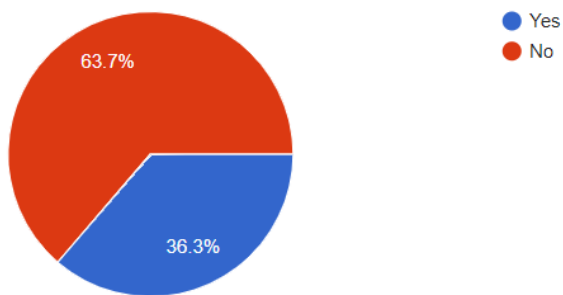
Which media has a majority for attack on journalists?
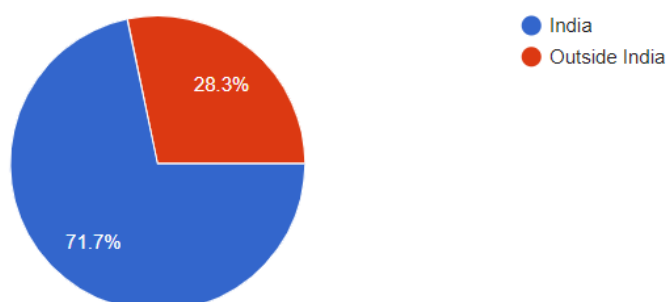
112 responses

Recently have you heard about any attack on journalists?
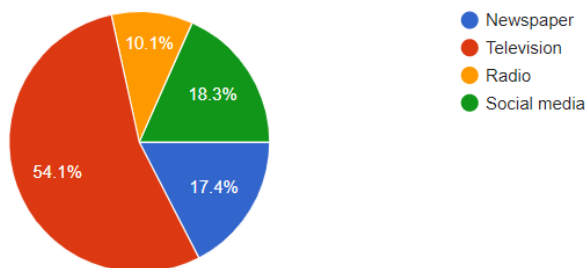
113 responses

If yes, where did it occur?

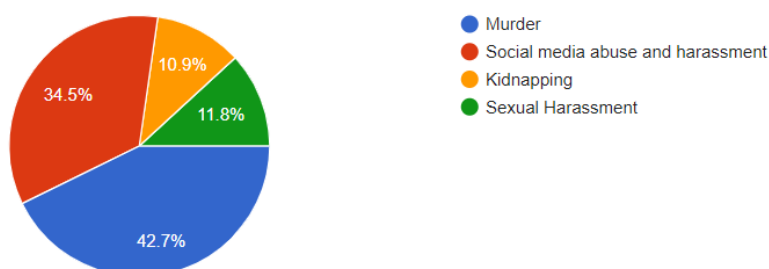106 responses

Which media did the journalist belong to?

109 responses

- Newspaper
- Television
- Radio
- Social media

10.1%
18.3%
54.1%
17.4%

In what way the attack on journalist took place?

110 responses

- Murder
- Social media abuse and harassment
- Kidnapping
- Sexual Harassment

10.9%
11.8%
34.5%
42.7%

What was the background for the attack on the journalist?

110 responses

- Political
- Communal
- Self satisfaction or Personal matter
- Others

18.2%
13.6%
20.9%
47.3%
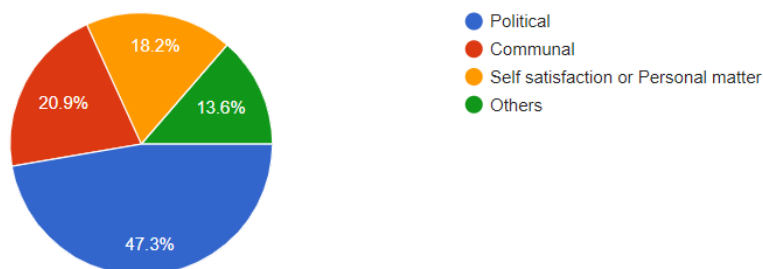
Did the journalist get justice over the assaulted person?

111 responses

- yes
- no

72.1%
27.9%
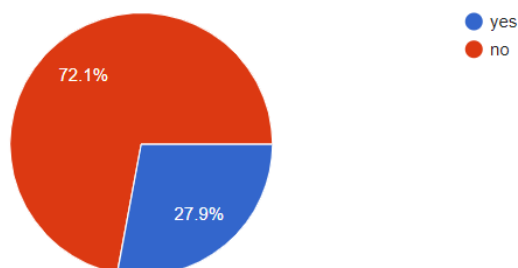
Presently do u think proper safety is given to the journalists?

113 responses

- yes
- no

67.3%

32.7%
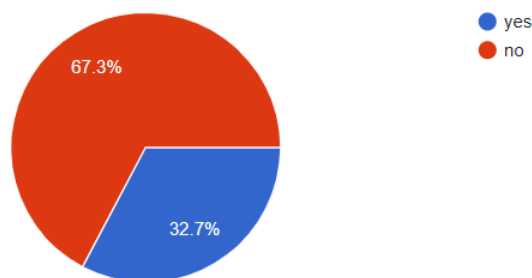
If no, what would you recommend for serious measures to be taken for the safety of journalists?

110 responses

- Giving security and data protection about the journaist
- Providing transportation service
- Maintaining work timings
- All of the above

63.6%

19.1%

10%
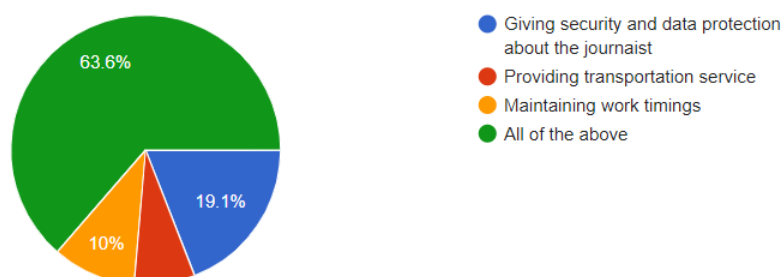
These graphs hereby show about the threat to journalists' life of not letting them do their job.

Journalism is not a safe career opportunity as received from the response with support of rise in the threats and attacks on journalists while doing their job respectfully and doing what is rightful for the people and country to know about the corruption and scam while not portraying the justice which has to be proved with evidence given to the journalists. Highest number of television media reporters are being targeted as from the response given with increase in social-media reporters as well as newspaper journalists also. Many have heard about the threats and attacks on the journalists which have mainly occurred in India with a high percentage and many other countries also. The way of attack on the journalists is mainly through murder and social abuse and harassment with a high percentage compared to kidnapping and sexual harassment. This proves a risk while working in media press department about showcasing the right information. The security for the journalists is not being taken into account seriously hence the attack rate is increasing. The background of the attack is mainly political as by the response that is reporters showcasing inside information of the political system are being attacked with justice not being provided and further complaint not being raised and shut down of the case to wipe off about the case information and details with no seeking of justice resulting is no safety career opportunity. To take journalism as a career opportunity get a background check about the safety requirements which must be provided for the reporters and their working and personal data should not be easily available for outside resources must be kept in mind while applying for journalist roles.

An initiative to monitor violent assaults on reporters in India was unveiled by News laundry, a press surveillance blog, CPJ, and the International Center for Journalists. 55 46 of the 62 journalists slain since January 1992, according to statistics, was employed by local language news organizations, many of which had their headquarters in smaller towns.

The causes why are it that a reporter is assaulted are compiled in this section of the article and are categorized in the broad classifications given earlier. It is clear from the instances chosen for the research, which were mostly gathered through interview process and newspaper articles, that most often a nasty concoction of political, commerce, and bribery caused the assault. The security of reporters has continued to be seriously threatened by covering from war areas.

FINDINGS AND INTERPRETATION:

Analysis is done on SPSS software to know about the relationship between the independent variables and dependent variables.

Case Processing Summary

Unweighted Cases		N	Percent
Selected Cases	Included in Analysis	113	100.0
	Missing Cases	0	.0
	Total	113	100.0
Unselected Cases		0	.0
Total		113	100.0

a. If weight is in effect, see classification table for the total number of cases.

This table tells us about the sample size of the data provided and all the cases are considered for further analysis procedure.

Dependent Variable Encoding

Original Value	Internal Value
No	0
Yes	1

From the table as the dependent variable is a categorical variable, assigning of numerical values has taken place for no=0 and yes=1 for further simplification of the analysis.

Variables in the Equation

		B	S.E.	Wald	df	Sig.	Exp(B)
Step 0	Constant	-.563	.196	8.283	1	.004	.569

From this table the significance value is 0.004 which is lesser than 0.05 conveying statistically significant at common significance levels. The degrees of freedom associated with Wald statistic which is 1 showcasing testing a single coefficient.

Categorical variable coding

		Frequency	Parameter coding		
			(1)	(2)	(3)
VAR00008		2	1.000	.000	.000
	no	80	.000	1.000	.000
	yes	30	.000	.000	1.000
	Yes	1	.000	.000	.000
VAR00003	no	41	1.000	.000	
	yes	71	.000	1.000	
	Yes	1	.000	.000	
VAR00009	no	76	1.000		
	yes	37	.000		

This table tells us about the independent variables are taken 3 with the frequency of instances of no and yes with coding of assigning values.

Classification Table

	Observed		Predicted		
			VAR00001		Percentage Correct
			No	Yes	
Step 0	VAR00001	No	72	0	100.0
		Yes	41	0	.0
	Overall Percentage				63.7

a. Constant is included in the model.
b. The cut value is .500

From the above table we can see that the overall percentage accuracy of the model for all the correct observations is 63.7%.

Variables not in the Equation

		Score	df	Sig.
Step 0 Variables	VAR00003	1.841	2	.398
	VAR00003(1)	.127	1	.721
	VAR00003(2)	.009	1	.923
	VAR00008	14.143	3	.003
	VAR00008(1)	3.575	1	.059
	VAR00008(2)	11.928	1	.001
	VAR00008(3)	7.340	1	.007
	VAR00009(1)	19.439	1	.000

a. Residual Chi-Squares are not computed because of redundancies.

In this logistic regression analysis, several variables were considered but were not included in the final equation. For each of these variables, a "Score" statistic and its associated significance (p-value) are provided. The "Score" statistic indicates the contribution of each variable to the model, and the significance level (p-value) tests whether the variable's contribution is statistically significant.

Looking at the "Sig." column, you can determine whether each variable's contribution is statistically significant. A low p-value (typically below 0.05) suggests that the variable's exclusion from the model was not justified, while a high p-value suggests that the variable may not have a significant impact on the model.

Omnibus Tests of Model Coefficients

		Chi-square	df	Sig.
Step 1	Step	24.626	5	.000
	Block	24.626	5	.000
	Model	24.626	5	.000

The chi-square test is a technique that checks to see if the hypothesis, involving all of its factors, is significantly different in understanding the data being analysed.

From this table, the extremely low p-value of 0.000, which is usually thought to be extremely important, shows that the whole model, which includes all of its factors, is very credible. This means that the framework in its entirety fits the information well and that the parameters in the models have a big effect on the dependent component in its entirety.

Model Summary

Step	-2 Log likelihood	Cox & Snell R Square	Nagelkerke R Square
1	123.410[a]	.196	.268

a. Estimation terminated at iteration number 20 because maximum iterations has been reached. Final solution cannot be found.

Even though the -2-log probability number tells us something about how well the hypothesis works, a better-fitting emulate would have a lower figure. But it's crucial to keep in the knowledge that the predictions didn't agree. That indicates that there currently may be problems about the way the model was set up or alongside the information being provided.

The Cox and Snell R Square as well as Nagelkerke R Square readings indicate that the framework describes just a tiny bit of variation in the parameter that is dependent, but the lack of convergence difficulty suggests that the simulation may not fit well enough.

Classification Table

	Observed		Predicted		
			VAR00001		Percentage Correct
			No	Yes	
Step 1	VAR00001	No	62	10	86.1
		Yes	20	21	51.2
	Overall Percentage				73.5

a. The cut value is .500

In this the one that powers the "No" class, the simulation successfully forecast "No" 62 out of 72 times, giving this group of outcomes an accuracy of 86.1%. For the "Yes" group, the model successfully forecast "Yes" 21 times out of 41 times, which gives this group of outcomes a prediction accuracy of 51.2%. In this the one that powers the "No" class, the simulation successfully forecast "No" 62 out of 72 times, giving this group of outcomes an accuracy of 86.1%. For the "Yes" group, the model successfully forecast "Yes" 21 times out of 41 times, which gives this group of outcomes a prediction accuracy of 51.2%.

Variables in the Equation

		B	S.E.	Wald	df	Sig.	Exp(B)
Step 1ª	VAR00003			1.709	2	.425	
	VAR00003(1)	-20.888	40192.033	.000	1	1.000	.000
	VAR00003(2)	-20.248	40192.033	.000	1	1.000	.000
	VAR00008			.650	2	.723	
	VAR00008(1)	20.888	28420.722	.000	1	.999	1179605334.295
	VAR00008(2)	-.444	.551	.650	1	.420	.642
	VAR00009(1)	-1.640	.551	8.843	1	.003	.194
	Constant	21.203	40192.033	.000	1	1.000	1615444202.368

a. Variable(s) entered on step 1: VAR00003, VAR00008, VAR00009.

In this logistic regression model, these numbers are linked to the estimates and data for every parameter and group. The "Exp(B)" numbers are factors that have been multiplied by themselves. They can be thought of as chances ratios.

It's important to keep in mind that certain values, like very big "Exp(B)" standards, could be a sign of problems alongside the algorithm, like multicollinearity or excessive fitting. For a full understanding, these data and the background of the study require to be carefully thought through.
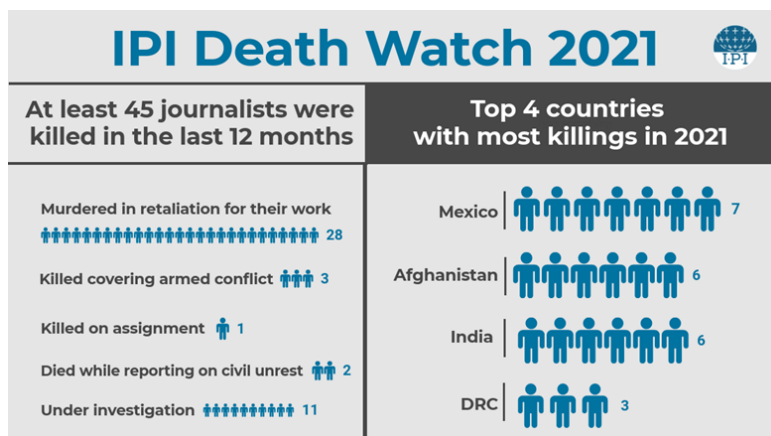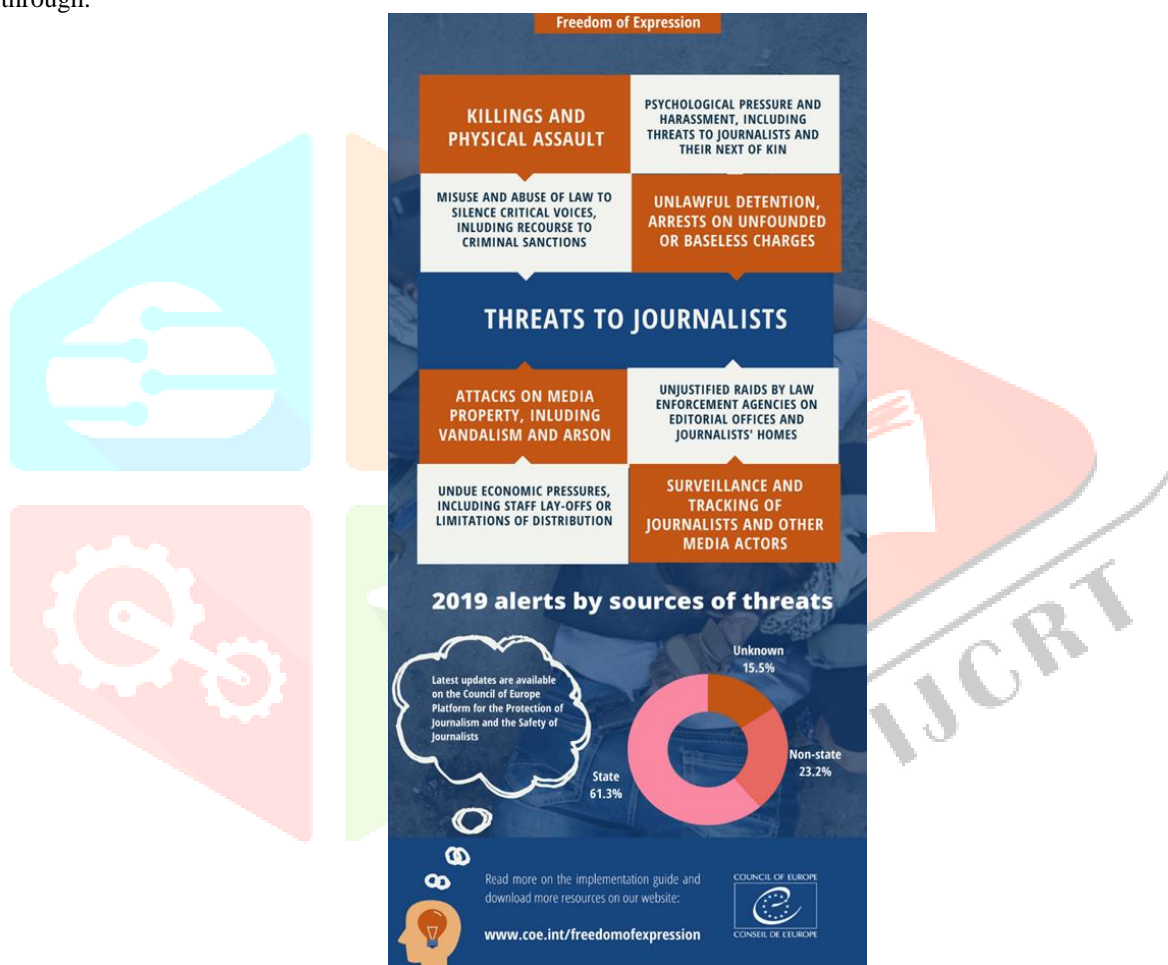
Death rate of journalists shown in the figure

V.   CONCLUSION:

The following are the main conclusions based on a survey and interpretation of results of news items on assaults on reporters.

Among the major elements that might be held responsible for the rise in attacks is definitely rising or hyper-nationalism. The journalism community has never seen anything like what occurred outside of the Patiala House Court in February 2016 – journalists had been assaulted and referred to as anti-nationals for writing an article about suspected anti-India chanting by youngsters.

Violence against dissenting speakers or individuals seen to be critical of capitalism have been attributed to mob violence, which has already been strengthened by the present right-wing Hindu government in power. Hindu vigilantes have allegedly murdered professors, reporters, and authors. All around the nation, including in major cities like Delhi, there have been a number of reports of mob violent force.

A significant new arena where threats, harassment, and trolling of journalists occur is on social media. Attacks of sexual violence, defamation, personal attacks, or remarks laden with misogyny have indeed been leveled disproportionately towards women journalists. Similarly invective has been directed against reporters who discuss their religions or other religious topics. Reporter assassinations have been on the rise, according to data that has been collected. After May 2014, 15 reporters had died, primarily due to critical coverage of political corruption or other issues.

These results show the journalism career opportunity is depleting due to lack of safety and security.

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