



**ESSAY**  
**Journalism**  
**& Mass Communication**

**SAMPLE**

# CHALLENGES OF GLOBAL JOURNALISM

Student's Name

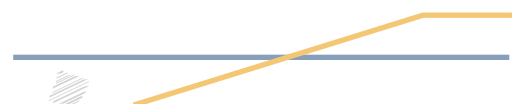
Code + Course Name

Professor's Name

University Name

City, State

Date



## Global Journalism

Today's media-technology standpoint has brought attention to cross border media technology, which has a clear conception of a global public sphere. Besides, issues of democratic needs have been adequately addressed to inform the public across international borders about what is going on around them (Ward, 2005, p.7). However, from severe democratic issues in the world, journalism called for a uniqueness that investigates how problems, practices, and living conditions of people are interrelated globally. Therefore, the global mapping perspective of journalism caters for the issues by representing the exceptionality and analyzing how journalism works in different parts of the world.

The unique type of news style has encompassed global outlook while reporting issues that transcend international borders considering emerging issues in the globe. News has been characterized by events that occur interconnected and universal power of conflicts, negotiations, and trade patterns explicitly all together (Deuze, 2006, p.25). Nevertheless, the interrelated analysis of the complex mixture of domestic and global drives faces critical issues that challenge journalists. Consequently, this perspective provides an exploration of today's critical issues global journalism encounters as well as measures that can address ways in which journalists can overcome the challenges.

Globalization of the journalism operation and activities has led to journalism activities around the globe. However, moral panic stemming from global youth crimes, pornography, and drug abuse has imposed a significant challenge to the journalists (Eide, and Kunelius, 2012). When panic occurs, journalists typically receive a hard to act as hegemonic enforcers of routine in the global village through processes that can restate the society back to normal (Hunt, 1997, p.630). There is no interdisciplinary concept of procedural or theoretical foundation that is found



to solve the case. Journalists lack a standard set of the process modeled to address the particular problem globally hence creating crisis from the vast area of coverage.

The operation of global journalism has been hindered by global media ethics. Standards code of ethics for different countries and organizations differ from different nations since operations are conducted worldwide (Boeyink, and Borden, 2010). Therefore, the lack of a general code of ethics adopted by global journalism associations and new organizations makes it difficult for journalism activities to take in some areas. This limits freedom on journalism in some regions.

The safety of journalists is an issue that does affect not only the journalists but also the global village. The aspect of insecurity has changed the freedom of journalists to operate in overseas regions has denied them opportunities to work and access honest and information (George, 2012). According to Tzavaras, and Webb (2003, pp.41-51), The International Women's Media Foundation has prepared a report that articulates concerns that affect women journalists from digital security threats. Besides, state corporation policies impose risks that restrict the journalist's freedom of expression. Furthermore, physical attacks and invasion of journalist's integrity demoralize activities. Since overexposure to social media can alter compassion in the way, people see reality. It is in the same way compassion fatigue has affected the ability of charities and relief agencies to maintain an adequate level of public interests and supports. It has created personal and organizational compassion fatigue symptoms. Moreover, this has dwelt more on journalists who show traumatic perceived peer and events that are great predictors of compassion fatigue (Dworznic, 2018, p.645). Individually, this condition increases journalist's medical risks due to



the inability to react or lack of communications in dramatic and delicate situations of a journalism career.

Revolving around conflict-based and negative stories has created another major challenge of the journalism career. The negative information around the globe brought by most of the journalists impose negative influences on the global village. This is because almost everyone is hugely subjected to what is nourished in by the media, whereby the big question comes in, which is to blame? Unfortunately, the media is the one to blame since it has a responsibility. They should ensure that what they put into the world is believable in promoting constructive journalism culture around the globe (Heinrich, 2011). The big challenge here lies in the elimination of sensationalism and negativity biasness and promotes productive journalism culture that can help our societies. The bridging global dividend has imposed other working challenges such as discriminations in some of the regions as well as language barriers when encountering indigenous communities. This represents a few of the very many challenges that global journalists face in journalism careers around the world.

However, the challenges cannot dominate the situations of journalism activities around the world. Thus, qualitative measures can help to resolve the problems and expose journalists into a conducive working environment where they can work comfortably (Aitamurto, and Varma, 2018, p.698). The implementation of solution-based journalism for all journalists can mitigate some harmful effects of compassion fatigue. The creation of a report of more favorable stories can create a feeling that attracts the viewer's attitude. Therefore, positive and solution-based journalism influences the reader's or viewer's behavioral intentions hence adopting actual behavior from compassion fatigue. Besides, different journalism code of ethic has discriminated many journalists in the world. This makes access to various information from states or



organizations difficult from the policies that are used in a particular area (Heinrich, 2011). Hence, the world journalists' association should consider the development of conventional policies that should be implemented and adopted worldwide. The traditional measures will create freedom, provision of respect, and security for journalists seeking information. As well, these measures will help to give every journalist equal opportunity to access any country, state, or region without restrictions (Herbert, 2001). Besides, the measures should be developed to define freedom and situations that are free from any security attacks, threats, or any journalism abuse. Generally, the security measures for the journalists should be reinstated globally to facilitate journalist's activities in the world.

The journalist should consider their responsibility in creating a constructive journalism culture that broadcasts and provides positive reports that can promote community betterment. With policies that equate the journalist's operation in the world, journalists should take the dual approach of redefining what is real and what the fact is. From that perspective, it will be easier to resolute the legitimacy of the mainstream medial globally (Mast, Coesemans, and Temmerman, 2019, p.498). The truth and the factual questioning will develop practical experience from which the global journalism industry can develop solutions.

In conclusion, this perspective has ascertained different challenges that journalists and the entire media industry face on journalism activists globally. The problems seem to adversely affect the operations of the journalists as well as their health and perception of information. Besides, the challenges have fallen beyond journalism hands and extended to the readers and the society that is watching the news as far as compassion fatigue is concerned with the viewers. However, the solutions to these challenges have brought a clear path that can promote activities of journalism around the globe as well as maintaining a conducive environment for community growth.

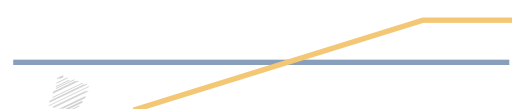


These solutions are based on supporting all journalist approaches that are used to reach a global village with a more accurate, more reliable, and complete view of stories that can help to thrive the effectiveness of citizenship around the world.



## References

- Aitamurto, T. and Varma, A., 2018. The constructive role of journalism: Contentious metadiscourse on constructive journalism and solutions journalism. *Journalism Practice*, 12(6), pp.695-713.
- Boeyink, D.E., and Borden, S.L., 2010. Making hard choices in journalism ethics: Cases and practice. Routledge.
- Deuze, M., 2006. Global journalism education: A conceptual approach. *Journalism studies*, 7(1), pp.19-34.
- Dworznik, G., 2018. Personal and organizational predictors of compassion fatigue symptoms in local television journalists. *Journalism Practice*, 12(5), pp.640-656.
- Eide, E. and Kunelius, R. eds., 2012. Media meets climate: The global challenge for journalism. Göteborg: Nordicom.
- George, C., 2012. Freedom from the press: Journalism and state power in Singapore. NUS Press.
- Heinrich, A., 2011. Network journalism: Journalistic practice in interactive spheres (Vol. 3). Routledge.
- Herbert, J., 2001. Practising global journalism: Exploring reporting issues worldwide. Taylor & Francis.
- Hunt, A., 1997. 'Moral panic' and moral language in the media. *British Journal of Sociology*, pp.629-648.
- Mast, J., Coesemans, R. and Temmerman, M., 2019. Constructive journalism: Concepts, practices, and discourses. *Journalism*, 20(4), pp.492-503.





Tzavaras Catsambas, T. and Webb, L.D., 2003. Using appreciative inquiry to guide an evaluation of the International Women's Media Foundation Africa program. *New directions for evaluation*, 2003(100), pp.41-51.

Ward, S.J., 2005. Philosophical foundations for global journalism ethics. *Journal of mass media ethics*, 20(1), pp.3-21.

