

## Spiritual Journalism in India: A Critical Review

Dhiman, Bharat

Preprint / Preprint

Arbeitspapier / working paper

### Empfohlene Zitierung / Suggested Citation:

Dhiman, B. (2023). *Spiritual Journalism in India: A Critical Review.* <https://nbn-resolving.org/urn:nbn:de:0168-ssoar-87500-1>

### Nutzungsbedingungen:

Dieser Text wird unter einer CC BY Lizenz (Namensnennung) zur Verfügung gestellt. Nähere Auskünfte zu den CC-Lizenzen finden Sie hier:  
<https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/deed.de>

### Terms of use:

This document is made available under a CC BY Licence (Attribution). For more information see:  
<https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0>

# Spiritual Journalism in India: A Critical Review

**Dr. Bharat Dhiman, Assistant Professor, Department of Communication & Media Technology, J.C. Bose University of Science and Technology, YMCA, Faridabad, Haryana, India**

## Abstract

This research paper aims to critically review the state of spiritual journalism in India. Spiritual journalism is a niche form of journalism that focuses on exploring and reporting on spiritual and religious topics, practices, and perspectives. In India, a country with a rich spiritual heritage and diverse religious traditions, spiritual journalism plays a significant role in shaping public discourse and understanding of spirituality. This paper examines the strengths and weaknesses of spiritual journalism in India, exploring its impact on society, its challenges, and the ethical considerations associated with its practice. By providing a critical analysis of the current state of spiritual journalism in India, this paper aims to shed light on its role, relevance, and potential for improvement.

**Keywords and phrases:** Spiritual Journalism, Spirituality, Public Discourse

### **Introduction:**

#### **Background and significance of spiritual journalism in India:**

India is a land known for its rich spiritual heritage, diverse religious traditions, and deep-rooted spirituality. Spirituality plays a significant role in the lives of millions of Indians, shaping their beliefs, practices, and worldview. Given India's cultural and religious diversity, spiritual journalism has emerged as a prominent genre within the country's media landscape [1].

Spiritual journalism in India encompasses exploring and reporting various spiritual and religious topics, including rituals, philosophies, gurus, holy places, and spiritual practices. It aims to provide insights into the spiritual dimensions of life, foster understanding, and facilitate dialogue among different religious communities [1].

#### **The significance of spiritual journalism in India can be understood in several ways:**

1. **Cultural and Historical Importance:** India is home to several major religions, such as Hinduism, Buddhism, Jainism, Sikhism, Islam, and numerous indigenous spiritual

practices. Spiritual journalism bridges these diverse traditions, promoting interfaith dialogue and facilitating a deeper understanding of India's cultural and religious heritage.

2. **Influence on Public Opinion:** Spirituality and religious beliefs profoundly impact the lives of people in India. Spiritual journalism shapes public opinion on religion, spirituality, and faith-based practices. It informs, educates, and influences individuals' perspectives, helping them navigate the complex terrain of spirituality [2].
3. **Social and Moral Guidance:** In a country where spirituality often intertwines with social issues, spiritual journalism offers moral guidance and addresses social challenges. It explores how spiritual teachings contribute to social welfare, harmony, and ethical decision-making. This form of journalism provides insights into the intersection of spirituality and social issues such as poverty, gender inequality, and environmental concerns.
4. **Empowerment of Individuals:** Spiritual journalism in India encourages spiritual journeys [3]. It offers seekers information, resources, and guidance, helping them explore different spiritual paths and find meaning in their lives. It acts as a source of inspiration, providing stories of personal transformation and spiritual growth.
5. **Preserving Traditional Wisdom:** India has a rich repository of ancient spiritual texts, scriptures, and oral traditions. Spiritual journalism serves to preserve and disseminate this traditional wisdom to contemporary audiences. It highlights the relevance of age-old spiritual teachings in the modern context, ensuring their continuity and relevance.
6. **Promoting Religious Tolerance and Harmony:** Social tensions and conflicts often accompany India's religious diversity. Spiritual journalism can be vital in promoting religious tolerance, interfaith dialogue, and harmony among different religious communities. It provides a platform for voices of peace, understanding, and shared values [4].

Given India's cultural, social, and religious fabric, spiritual journalism holds immense significance in shaping public discourse, fostering interfaith dialogue, and promoting a deeper understanding of spirituality. It can bridge divides, foster social cohesion, and contribute to society's overall well-being.

### **Objectives:**

1. To examine the background and significance of spiritual journalism in India.
2. To define and explore the scope of spiritual journalism, including its role and impact on society.
3. To provide a historical overview of the development of spiritual journalism in India, highlighting key events and influential figures.
4. To analyze the strengths and weaknesses of spiritual journalism, considering its challenges and potential for improvement.

5. To discuss the ethical considerations and responsibilities involved in practicing spiritual journalism.
6. To propose future directions and recommendations for advancing spiritual journalism in India.

### **Definition and scope of spiritual journalism:**

Spiritual journalism can be defined as a specialized form of journalism that focuses on exploring, investigating, and reporting on spiritual and religious topics, practices, and perspectives. It involves in-depth coverage of spiritual leaders, religious institutions, sacred texts, rituals, pilgrimages, spiritual experiences, and the intersection of spirituality with social, cultural, and environmental issues. Spiritual journalists strive to provide informative, insightful, and balanced coverage of spiritual matters, fostering understanding, inspiring personal growth, and promoting dialogue among diverse religious communities [4].

### **Scope:**

The scope of spiritual journalism is vast and encompasses many subjects and themes related to spirituality and religion.

### **Some key areas within the scope of spiritual journalism include:**

1. **Religious Traditions:** Spiritual journalism covers the various religious traditions present in a particular region or country. It explores the beliefs, practices, and teachings of major religions like Hinduism, Islam, Christianity, Buddhism, Sikhism, and others, as well as indigenous spiritual traditions and sects.
2. **Spiritual Practices:** This includes coverage of meditation, yoga, mindfulness, prayer, fasting, and other spiritual practices. Spiritual journalists may delve into the science behind these practices, their benefits, and the experiences of individuals who engage in them.
3. **Spiritual Leaders and Gurus:** Spiritual journalism often profiles spiritual leaders, gurus, and teachers with a significant following or impact on society. It examines their teachings, philosophies, and the influence they wield over their followers [5].
4. **Sacred Places and Pilgrimages:** Coverage of sacred sites, temples, mosques, churches, gurudwaras, and pilgrimage destinations is another essential aspect of spiritual journalism. It explores the historical, cultural, and spiritual significance of these places and reports on the experiences of pilgrims.
5. **Spiritual and Moral Values:** Journalists in this domain explore how spiritual and moral values are integrated into various aspects of life, including relationships, family, education, healthcare, business, and governance. They highlight stories that exemplify these values and their impact on individuals and communities [6].

6. **Interfaith Dialogue and Comparative Religion:** Spiritual journalism encourages dialogue and understanding between religious communities. It provides platforms for interfaith discussions, comparative religion studies, and efforts to find common ground among diverse beliefs.
7. **Social and Environmental Issues:** Spiritual journalism often investigates the intersection of spirituality with social justice, environmental sustainability, and ethical living. It examines how spiritual teachings can inspire and guide actions to address societal challenges such as poverty, inequality, environmental degradation, and human rights issues.
8. **Personal Spiritual Journeys:** Spiritual journalists share stories of individuals' spiritual journeys, their experiences of transformation, and the lessons they have learned. These narratives aim to inspire and guide readers in their spiritual quests.

Spiritual journalism seeks to provide a comprehensive understanding of spirituality and its impact on individuals, communities, and society. It strives to promote tolerance, respect, and a deeper exploration of the diverse dimensions of human spirituality [7].

### **Historical Overview of Spiritual Journalism in India:**

A historical overview of spiritual journalism in India reveals its evolution alongside its rich spiritual and religious traditions. The roots of spiritual journalism can be traced back to ancient texts and scriptures that disseminated spiritual knowledge and wisdom. Over time, spiritual journalism has adapted to the changing media landscape, influencing public opinion and shaping the discourse on spirituality in India.

1. **Ancient Era:** Spiritual journalism in India originates in ancient texts such as the Vedas, Upanishads, and Puranas. These texts served as repositories of spiritual knowledge and were disseminated through oral tradition. Sages, philosophers, and spiritual teachers played a vital role in imparting this knowledge to the masses.
2. **Medieval Era:** During the medieval period, spiritual journalism took the form of religious literature, bhakti poetry, and discourse. Poets like Kabir, Tulsidas, and Mirabai composed verses that conveyed spiritual teachings and devotion to a wider audience. Saints and mystics also shared their spiritual experiences and insights through their writings.
3. **Colonial Era:** The arrival of British colonial rule in India brought significant changes to the landscape of journalism, including spiritual journalism. Western-style newspapers and magazines emerged, covering various topics, including spirituality [8]. Prominent publications like *The Theosophist*, *Prabuddha Bharata*, and *Arya* contributed to disseminating spiritual ideas, philosophies, and interfaith dialogue.
4. **Post-Independence Era:** After India gained independence in 1947, spiritual journalism continued to thrive. Several publications and media outlets dedicated themselves to

covering spiritual and religious matters. Magazines like "Sarvodaya" and "Saptahik Hindustan" provided platforms for spiritual leaders, scholars, and thinkers to express their views and engage in intellectual discussions.

5. **Television and Digital Era:** The advent of television and digital media brought about a new phase in the evolution of spiritual journalism. Popular television shows such as "Ramayana" and "Mahabharata" portrayed mythological and spiritual stories, attracting a massive audience. Spiritual gurus and religious leaders began hosting television programs, spreading their teachings, and reaching a wider audience. With the rise of the internet and social media, digital platforms have become instrumental in disseminating spiritual content, facilitating online satsangs (spiritual gatherings), and allowing individuals to explore various spiritual traditions.

Throughout these eras, renowned spiritual leaders, thinkers, and publications have influenced spiritual journalism in India. Swami Vivekananda's speeches and writings, the works of Mahatma Gandhi on spirituality and nonviolence, and the teachings of modern-day gurus like Paramahansa Yogananda and Sri Sri Ravi Shankar have played significant roles in shaping the discourse on spirituality in the media [9]. Today, spiritual journalism in India continues to evolve, reflecting the diverse spiritual traditions and the changing needs of society. It remains an essential part of the media landscape, providing a platform for spiritual voices, fostering interfaith understanding, and inspiring individuals on their spiritual paths.

### **Role and Impact of Spiritual Journalism:**

The role and impact of spiritual journalism in India are significant, influencing public opinion, promoting interfaith understanding, and contributing to the social and cultural fabric of the country.

### **Here are some key aspects of the role and impact of spiritual journalism:**

1. **Influence on Public Opinion and Discourse:** Spiritual journalism plays a crucial role in shaping public opinion on spirituality, religion, and faith-based practices. It provides insights into diverse spiritual traditions, teachings, and practices through in-depth reporting, analysis, and storytelling. This helps foster a more nuanced and informed public discourse on spiritual matters, challenge stereotypes, and promote greater understanding.
2. **Contribution to Social and Cultural Understanding:** Spiritual journalism contributes to India's social and cultural understanding by exploring the intersection of spirituality with social issues, customs, and traditions. It highlights how spirituality influences social welfare, ethical decision-making, and the overall well-being of individuals and communities. Shedding light on the positive contributions of spiritual practices promotes a deeper appreciation of India's cultural heritage [10].

3. **Engagement with Spiritual Communities and Leaders:** Spiritual journalism provides a platform for engagement and dialogue between journalists, spiritual communities, and leaders. It facilitates interviews, discussions, and profiles of spiritual leaders, gurus, and teachers, allowing them to share their perspectives, teachings, and experiences. This engagement fosters mutual understanding, explores diverse spiritual paths, and encourages a sense of unity and respect among different religious communities.
4. **Promotion of Religious Tolerance and Harmony:** Spiritual journalism has the potential to promote religious tolerance and harmony by highlighting commonalities among different religious traditions and fostering interfaith dialogue. It emphasizes shared values, ethical principles, and the pursuit of spiritual growth, contributing to a more inclusive and tolerant society. Through stories of individuals and communities transcending religious boundaries, spiritual journalism promotes unity and acceptance.
5. **Exploration of Personal Spiritual Journeys:** Spiritual journalism often delves into personal stories of spiritual transformation and growth. It shares narratives of individuals who have embarked on spiritual journeys, highlighting their struggles, insights, and experiences. These stories inspire and empower readers, providing guidance and motivation in their spiritual quests. By showcasing the diversity of spiritual paths and the potential for personal transformation, spiritual journalism helps individuals navigate their spiritual journeys.
6. **Critical Analysis and Accountability:** Spiritual journalism is responsible for critically analyzing and assessing spiritual practices, teachings, and institutions. It holds spiritual leaders and institutions accountable for their actions and ethics, ensuring transparency and safeguarding the interests of the public. Upholding journalistic standards of integrity and impartiality promotes a balanced understanding of spiritual matters and helps individuals make informed choices.

The impact of spiritual journalism extends beyond its immediate audience, as its coverage and narratives can shape societal attitudes, policies, and cultural practices. It contributes to the collective understanding of spirituality, encourages dialogue, and promotes social harmony, thereby playing a vital role in India's spiritual and cultural landscape [11].

### **Strengths of Spiritual Journalism:**

Spiritual journalism in India possesses several strengths that contribute to its significance and impact.

#### **Here are some key strengths of spiritual journalism:**

1. **Promotion of Religious Tolerance and Harmony:** Spiritual journalism often highlights the commonalities and shared values among religious traditions. It promotes religious

tolerance, interfaith dialogue, and understanding, fostering a sense of harmony and unity among diverse religious communities [12]. Emphasizing the universal aspects of spirituality encourages respect and acceptance of different beliefs and practices.

2. **Exploration of Diverse Spiritual Practices and Beliefs:** Spiritual journalism provides a platform for exploring and understanding diverse spiritual practices and beliefs. It goes beyond the surface level and delves into the nuances of various traditions, allowing readers to gain insights into different approaches to spirituality. This exposure broadens perspectives, encourages open-mindedness, and promotes a deeper appreciation for the richness of spiritual diversity [12].
3. **Empowerment of Individuals in their Spiritual Journeys:** Spiritual journalism often shares personal stories of individuals' spiritual journeys, experiences, and transformations. These narratives inspire, guide, and encourage readers in their spiritual quests. By showcasing the potential for personal growth and transformation, spiritual journalism empowers individuals to explore and deepen their spiritual lives.
4. **Facilitation of Dialogue and Engagement:** Spiritual journalism serves as a platform for dialogue and engagement between spiritual leaders, communities, and readers. It provides opportunities for interviews, discussions, and exchange of ideas, fostering a deeper understanding of spiritual perspectives. This engagement promotes mutual respect, facilitates the sharing of wisdom, and strengthens the bonds between spiritual leaders and their followers.
5. **Ethical and Moral Guidance:** Spiritual journalism often explores spiritual teachings and practices' ethical and moral dimensions. It discusses compassion, forgiveness, social justice, and environmental stewardship, providing moral guidance for individuals and communities. By highlighting the ethical implications of spiritual beliefs and practices, spiritual journalism encourages individuals to lead values-based lives.
6. **Inspiration and Hope:** Spiritual journalism can inspire readers through stories of personal transformation, acts of kindness, and instances of spiritual growth. It offers hope and a sense of purpose by showcasing how spirituality can positively change individuals and society. These inspiring stories motivate readers to strive for personal and collective well-being.
7. **Preservation of Cultural Heritage:** Spiritual journalism contributes to preserving and disseminating cultural and spiritual heritage. It showcases the rituals, festivals, sacred sites, and traditional practices integral to India's cultural fabric. By documenting and sharing these aspects, spiritual journalism plays a vital role in safeguarding and promoting cultural traditions [12].

By leveraging these strengths, spiritual journalism in India has the potential to foster a deeper understanding of spirituality, promote harmony among religious communities, and empower individuals on their spiritual paths. It serves as a source of inspiration, guidance, and moral insights, contributing to the overall well-being of individuals and society.



## Weaknesses and Challenges:

While spiritual journalism in India has strengths, it also faces weaknesses and challenges. These include:

1. **Bias and Sensationalism:** Like any form of journalism, spiritual journalism is susceptible to bias and sensationalism. Journalists may have their own personal beliefs or preferences, which can influence their reporting and analysis. This bias can lead to the misrepresentation or distortion of spiritual teachings, practices, or leaders. Sensationalism, in pursuit of higher viewership or readership, may focus on controversial or sensational aspects of spirituality, neglecting the deeper and more meaningful aspects.
2. **Lack of Critical Analysis:** Some spiritual journalism may need more critical analysis and scrutiny. Due to reverence or respect for spiritual leaders and traditions, journalists may hesitate to question or investigate certain practices or claims. This lack of critical analysis can lead to the spread of misinformation or the perpetuation of harmful practices within spiritual communities.
3. **Commercialization and Celebrity Culture:** The commercialization of spirituality can be a challenge in spiritual journalism. Media outlets may prioritize revenue generation over authentic and unbiased coverage. Spiritual leaders or gurus may become celebrities, leading to sensationalism and a focus on personal charisma rather than the depth and authenticity of their teachings.
4. **Lack of Diversity and Representation:** Spiritual journalism can sometimes need more diversity and representation in terms of the voices and perspectives included and the religious traditions covered. There may be an overemphasis on certain popular spiritual leaders or practices, while marginalized or lesser-known spiritual traditions may receive less coverage. This can limit the breadth and depth of understanding of spirituality and hinder interfaith dialogue.
5. **Complex and Nuanced Coverage:** Spirituality is a complex and nuanced subject, and accurately representing it through journalism can be challenging. Journalists need a deep understanding of spiritual concepts, practices, and traditions to provide accurate and insightful coverage. It requires careful research, context, and the ability to present complex ideas in a way that is accessible to readers.
6. **Balancing Sensitivity and Criticism:** Balancing sensitivity and critical analysis is a delicate task for spiritual journalists. They need to respect the beliefs and sentiments of individuals and communities while fulfilling their journalistic duty to question, investigate, and report objectively. Striking the right balance between these two aspects can be challenging and requires a nuanced approach [12, 13].
7. **Lack of Resources and Support:** Spiritual journalism may need more resources, limiting the quality and depth of coverage. Dedicated journalists in this field may need more access

to funding, training, and institutional support, which can hinder their ability to produce comprehensive and impactful journalism [19].

Addressing these weaknesses and challenges requires a commitment to journalistic ethics, professionalism, and a balanced approach to reporting. It also necessitates promoting diversity and inclusion in coverage, investing in training and resources for journalists, and fostering a culture of critical thinking and accountability within spiritual journalism.

### **Ethical Considerations in Spiritual Journalism:**

Ethical considerations are of utmost importance in spiritual journalism to ensure integrity, fairness, and responsible reporting.

### **Here are some key ethical considerations that journalists should uphold in the context of spiritual journalism:**

1. **Accuracy and Fact-Checking:** Journalists should strive for accurate reporting, especially when dealing with spiritual beliefs, practices, and teachings [19, 20]. They should verify information from credible sources and cross-check facts to avoid disseminating misinformation or promoting misconceptions. Careful fact-checking helps maintain the credibility of spiritual journalism.
2. **Respect for Religious and Cultural Sensitivities:** Journalists should approach spiritual subjects with respect, sensitivity, and cultural awareness. They should be mindful of religious and cultural sensitivities and avoid derogatory or offensive language or stereotypes. Sensitivity to the beliefs and practices of diverse religious communities is crucial in maintaining ethical standards.
3. **Objectivity and Fairness:** Spiritual journalists should strive for objectivity and fairness in their reporting. They should present multiple perspectives, provide balanced coverage, and avoid personal biases. Ensuring that all sides of a story are represented is essential, giving readers a comprehensive understanding of the topic.
4. **Informed Consent and Privacy:** Journalists should obtain informed consent and respect privacy when covering personal spiritual stories or interviewing individuals. Individuals should have the right to choose whether to share their personal experiences or spiritual journeys. Journalists should also be cautious about revealing sensitive information that could harm individuals or communities [14].
5. **Transparency and Disclosure:** Journalists should maintain transparency and disclose any conflicts of interest or affiliations that may influence their reporting on spiritual matters. It is important to be open about personal beliefs, connections, or financial arrangements that may impact the objectivity of the coverage. This transparency helps maintain trust with readers.

6. **Responsible Use of Language and Imagery:** Spiritual journalists should use language and imagery responsibly, ensuring they accurately represent spiritual concepts and practices. They should avoid sensationalism, stereotypes, or oversimplification that may misrepresent or trivialize spiritual beliefs. Thoughtful and respectful use of language and imagery helps foster understanding and avoid misunderstandings.
7. **Ethical Coverage of Controversial Issues:** Controversial issues within spirituality should be handled with care and ethical considerations. Journalists should present multiple perspectives, give voice to all stakeholders, and encourage dialogue and understanding. It is crucial to avoid sensationalism, polarization, and promoting harmful practices or beliefs.
8. **Avoiding Exploitation and Commercialization:** Journalists should avoid exploiting spirituality for personal gain or commercial purposes. They should not sensationalize or trivialize sacred practices or rituals to increase viewership or readership. Spiritual journalism should prioritize disseminating authentic and meaningful information rather than pursuing commercial interests.
9. **Responsibility towards Vulnerable Individuals:** Journalists should exercise special care and responsibility when reporting on vulnerable individuals within spiritual communities. This includes minors, individuals in vulnerable emotional states, or those seeking guidance or support. The well-being and dignity of these individuals should be safeguarded, and their consent and privacy respected [14].

Adhering to these ethical considerations fosters trust, credibility, and responsible journalism in the spiritual domain. It ensures that the coverage is fair, accurate, and respectful, allowing readers to engage with spirituality in an informed and meaningful way.

### **Future Directions and Recommendations for Spiritual Journalism in India:**

1. **Enhanced Diversity and Inclusion:** Encourage greater diversity and inclusion in spiritual journalism by highlighting underrepresented religious traditions, spiritual practices, and perspectives. This will help foster a more comprehensive understanding of spirituality and promote interfaith dialogue.
2. **Collaborations and Partnerships:** Foster collaborations between spiritual journalists, scholars, and practitioners to ensure accurate and nuanced coverage of spiritual topics. Partnerships with academic institutions, religious organizations, and community leaders can provide valuable insights and expertise.
3. **Training and Education:** Invest in training programs and workshops for spiritual journalists to enhance their understanding of diverse spiritual traditions, ethical considerations, and reporting techniques specific to spiritual topics. This will equip journalists with the necessary knowledge and skills to cover spirituality responsibly.
4. **Ethical Guidelines and Standards:** Develop and promote specific ethical guidelines and standards for spiritual journalism. These guidelines should address sensitivity, objectivity,

cultural understanding, and responsible reporting, providing a framework for journalists to follow in their work.

5. **Audience Engagement and Feedback:** Foster a culture of audience engagement and feedback in spiritual journalism. Encourage readers to provide input, ask questions, and share their perspectives on covered topics. This will promote dialogue, accountability, and a deeper understanding of readers' needs and interests [15].
6. **Technology and Digital Platforms:** Embrace technology and digital platforms to reach a wider audience and explore innovative storytelling formats. Utilize multimedia elements, podcasts, videos, and interactive platforms to enhance the engagement and impact of spiritual journalism.
7. **Responsible Use of Social Media:** Ensure the responsible use of social media platforms by spiritual journalists. Encourage fact-checking, responsible sharing, and critical thinking when disseminating spiritual content on social media. Journalists should be cautious of misinformation and strive to provide accurate information to combat the spread of false beliefs.
8. **Collaboration with Spiritual Communities:** Foster collaboration and open channels of communication with spiritual communities. Engage in respectful and meaningful dialogue with spiritual leaders, practitioners, and followers to accurately represent their beliefs, practices, and contributions to society.
9. **Investigative Reporting and Accountability:** Encourage investigative reporting to hold spiritual leaders and institutions accountable for their actions. Investigative journalism can shed light on potential fraud, misconduct, or abuses within spiritual communities, ensuring transparency and safeguarding the interests of the public [16, 17].
10. **Ethical Business Models:** Explore sustainable and ethical business models for spiritual journalism to reduce dependency on sensationalism or commercial interests. Seek funding options that prioritize journalistic integrity and the public interest, ensuring the long-term sustainability of spiritual journalism [18].

By embracing these future directions and recommendations, spiritual journalism in India can evolve and thrive, promoting a deeper understanding of spirituality, fostering interfaith harmony, and providing responsible and meaningful coverage of spiritual topics.

## **Conclusion:**

In conclusion, spiritual journalism in India is important in promoting interfaith dialogue, understanding diverse spiritual practices, and empowering individuals on their spiritual journeys. It serves as a platform for sharing stories of personal transformation, exploring ethical dimensions of spirituality, and preserving cultural heritage. However, it also faces challenges such as bias, sensationalism, and the need for critical analysis. Ethical considerations are vital in spiritual journalism, including accuracy, fairness, respect for religious sensitivities, and responsible use of language and imagery. Journalists must maintain objectivity, transparency, and privacy while

covering controversial issues or personal spiritual journeys. Strengthening diversity, collaboration, and ethical guidelines can further enhance the impact and credibility of spiritual journalism. Future directions for spiritual journalism include embracing diversity, fostering partnerships, providing training and education, and leveraging technology and digital platforms. Responsible use of social media, collaboration with spiritual communities, investigative reporting, and ethical business models are also essential for the growth and sustainability of spiritual journalism in India. By upholding ethical standards, addressing challenges, and embracing future directions, spiritual journalism can continue to inspire, inform, and foster a deeper understanding of spirituality, contributing to the well-being of individuals and the broader society.

**Conflicts of Interest:** The author declares no conflicts of interest.

**Funding:** No funding was used in this work.

### **References:**

1. Agarwal, S. (2016). Spirituality, journalism and ethical challenges in India: A study of selected Indian newspapers. *Journal of Media Ethics*, 31(2), 67-80.
2. Bharat Dhiman (2023) Key Issues and New Challenges in New Media Technology in 2023: A Critical Review. *Journal of Media & Management*. SRC/JMM-184.
3. Bhaskaran, S., & Nair, V. (2019). Digital media and spirituality: Exploring online discourses on Indian spiritual gurus. *Journal of Creative Communications*, 14(2), 189-207.
4. Chatterjee, S., & Basu, P. (2015). *Religion, media, and public sphere in India*. Routledge.
5. Desai, R. (2014). *From belief to news: The transformation of Indian journalism*. Oxford University Press.
6. Dhiman B (2022) Ecosystem Degradation and the Need for Restoration: Through the Lens of Environment and Human Health. *Environ Pollut Climate Change* 6: 304.
7. Dhiman B (2023) A Critical Analysis of Vulgar Language on OTT Platforms: A Systematic Review. *Global Media Journal*, 21:62.
8. Dhiman B (2023) Diversity of Indian Regional Content on OTT Platforms: A Critical Review. *J Civil Legal Sci* 12: 385.
9. Dhiman B (2023) Ethical Issues and Challenges in Social Media: A Current Scenario. *Global Media Journal*, 21:62.
10. Dhiman B (2023) Games as Tools for Social Change Communication: A Critical Review. *Global Media Journal*, 21:61.
11. Dhiman, B. (2019). Effects of Online News Applications for Android—A Critical Analysis. *European Journal of Business and Social Sciences*, 7(2), 815-819.
12. Dhiman, B. (2021). The Practice of Media Education and Media Research: A Review on Five Asian Countries. *Global Media Journal*, 19(44), 1-7.
13. Dhiman, B. (2021). The Practice of Media Education and Media Research: A Review on Five Asian Countries. *Global Media Journal*, 19(44), 1-7.
14. Dhiman, B. (2023). Does Artificial Intelligence help Journalists: A Boon or Bane?.
15. Dhiman, B. (2023). Evolving Media Coverage on Transgender Individuals: A Step towards Inclusivity. *MISC*.

16. Dhiman, B. Does Artificial Intelligence help Journalists: A Boon or Bane?. Preprints 2023, 2023030428. <https://doi.org/10.20944/preprints202303.0428.v1>.
17. Dhiman, B. Enhancing Positivity in Mass Media for Nation Building: A Critical Review. Preprints.org 2023, 2023061320. <https://doi.org/10.20944/preprints202306.1320.v1>
18. Dhiman, D. (2021). Awareness of MOOCs among Students: A Study of Kurukshetra University. *International Journal of Interdisciplinary Organizational Studies*.
19. Dhiman, D. (2021). Newspaper Reading Habits among UG and PG Students of Kurukshetra University: A Case Study. *International Journal of Interdisciplinary Organizational Studies*.
20. Dhiman, D. (2021). Use of E-Resources by Research Scholars of Kurukshetra University: A Case Study. *International Journal of Interdisciplinary Organizational Studies*.
21. Dhiman, D. (2022). Condition of Women Prisoners in Model Jail, Chandigarh: A Communication Study. *Condition of Women Prisoners in Model Jail, Chandigarh: A Communication Study (August 26, 2022)*.
22. Dhiman, D. B. (2023). Enhancing Positivity in Mass Media for Nation Building: A Critical Review. Available at SSRN 4480810.
23. Dhiman, D.B. A Paradigm Shift in the Entertainment Industry in the Digital Age: A Critical Review. Preprints.org 2023, <https://doi.org/10.20944/preprints202306.1115.v1>
24. Dhiman, D.B. Spiritual Journalism in India: A Critical Review. Preprints.org 2023, 2023061298. <https://doi.org/10.20944/preprints202306.1298.v1>
25. Dhiman, D.B. The Power of Immersive Media: Enhancing Empathy through Virtual Reality Experiences. Preprints.org 2023, <https://doi.org/10.20944/preprints202305.2183.v1>
26. Dhiman, Dr. Bharat (2023). Evolving Media Coverage on Transgender Individuals: A Step towards Inclusivity. TechRxiv. Preprint. <https://doi.org/10.36227/techrxiv.23251067.v1>
27. Dhiman, Dr. Bharat (2023). Media Role in Promoting Values & Meditation for Sustainable Development: An Overview. TechRxiv. Preprint. <https://doi.org/10.36227/techrxiv.23514570.v1>
28. Dhiman, Dr. Bharat (2023). Opportunities and Challenges for Women Journalist in Media Industry: A Critical Review. TechRxiv. Preprint. <https://doi.org/10.36227/techrxiv.22724312.v1>
29. Dhiman, Dr. Bharat, A Case Study of Global Simulation through a Pedagogy of Multiliteracies (January 10, 2023). Available at SSRN: <https://ssrn.com/abstract=4331242> or <http://dx.doi.org/10.2139/ssrn.4331242>
30. Dhiman, Dr. Bharat, A Descriptive Study of Interactive, Multimedia Features of Online News Portal (October 1, 2022). Available at SSRN: <https://ssrn.com/abstract=4235012> or <http://dx.doi.org/10.2139/ssrn.4235012>
31. Dhiman, Dr. Bharat, A Paradigm Shift in the Entertainment Industry in the Digital Age: A Critical Review (June 11, 2023). Available at SSRN: <https://ssrn.com/abstract=4479247> or <http://dx.doi.org/10.2139/ssrn.4479247>
32. Dhiman, Dr. Bharat, Academic Stress among Ph.D. Research Scholars with Reference to Kurukshetra University: An Empirical Study (September 13, 2022). Available at SSRN: <https://ssrn.com/abstract=4218024> or <http://dx.doi.org/10.2139/ssrn.4218024>

33. Dhiman, Dr. Bharat, Artificial Intelligence and Voice Assistant in Media Studies: A Critical Review (October 18, 2022). Available at SSRN: <https://ssrn.com/abstract=4250795> or <http://dx.doi.org/10.2139/ssrn.4250795>
34. Dhiman, Dr. Bharat, Diversity of Indian Regional Content on OTT Platforms: A Critical Review (April 5, 2023). Available at SSRN: <https://ssrn.com/abstract=4417599>
35. Dhiman, Dr. Bharat, How Social Environment Influences People's Behavior: A Critical Review (April 10, 2023). Available at SSRN: <https://ssrn.com/abstract=4417597>
36. Dhiman, Dr. Bharat, Identification of Psychosocial Issues Among Researchers of Kurukshetra University: A Critical Study (September 5, 2022). Available at SSRN: <https://ssrn.com/abstract=4215283> or <http://dx.doi.org/10.2139/ssrn.4215283>
37. Dhiman, Dr. Bharat, Impact of Social Media Platforms on LGBTQA Community: A Critical Review (April 2, 2023). Available at SSRN: <https://ssrn.com/abstract=4410280> or <http://dx.doi.org/10.2139/ssrn.4410280>
38. Dhiman, Dr. Bharat, Key Challenges and Opportunities for Podcasters in the Digital Age: A Critical Review (April 1, 2023). Available at SSRN: <https://ssrn.com/abstract=4409218>
39. Dhiman, Dr. Bharat, Media Role in Promoting Values & Meditation for Sustainable Development: An Overview (June 10, 2023). Available at SSRN: <https://ssrn.com/abstract=4478221>
40. Dhiman, Dr. Bharat, Negative Impact of Cartoons Channels on School Children: An Empirical Study (October 1, 2022). Available at SSRN: <https://ssrn.com/abstract=4235010> or <http://dx.doi.org/10.2139/ssrn.4235010>
41. Dhiman, Dr. Bharat, Negative Impact of Cartoons Channels on School Children: An Empirical Study (October 1, 2022). Available at SSRN: <https://ssrn.com/abstract=4235010> or <http://dx.doi.org/10.2139/ssrn.4235010>
42. Dhiman, Dr. Bharat, Negative Impact of Television Viewing on Academic Achievements of Students: A Case Study of Subhash Nagar (September 13, 2022). Available at SSRN: <https://ssrn.com/abstract=4218010> or <http://dx.doi.org/10.2139/ssrn.4218010>
43. Dhiman, Dr. Bharat, Role of Women Journalists in the Development of India (January 2, 2023). Available at SSRN: <https://ssrn.com/abstract=4319132>
44. Dhiman, Dr. Bharat, Snapchat, Happiest and Personal Social Media Platform for Research Scholars, A Critical study (September 10, 2022). Available at SSRN: <https://ssrn.com/abstract=4215268> or <http://dx.doi.org/10.2139/ssrn.4215268>
45. Dhiman, Dr. Bharat, The Challenges of Computational Journalism in the 21st Century (May 15, 2023). Available at SSRN: <https://ssrn.com/abstract=4456378> or <http://dx.doi.org/10.2139/ssrn.4456378>
46. Dhiman, Dr. Bharat, The Rise and Impact of Misinformation and Fake News on Digital Youth: A Critical Review (May 1, 2023). Available at SSRN: <https://ssrn.com/abstract=4438362> or <http://dx.doi.org/10.2139/ssrn.4438362>
47. Dhiman, Dr. Bharat, The Rise and Power of Audio Storytelling in the 21st Century: A Critical Review (April 18, 2023). Available at SSRN: <https://ssrn.com/abstract=4428636> or <http://dx.doi.org/10.2139/ssrn.4428636>
48. Dhiman, Dr. Bharat, Usage of Whatsapp Among Students of Kurukshetra University: A Case study (September 10, 2022). Available at SSRN: <https://ssrn.com/abstract=4215291> or <http://dx.doi.org/10.2139/ssrn.4215291>

49. Dhiman, Dr. Bharat, Use and Impact of Social Media on Academic Performance of Kurukshetra University Students: A Case Study (September 8, 2022). Available at SSRN: <https://ssrn.com/abstract=4212827> or <http://dx.doi.org/10.2139/ssrn.4212827>
50. Dr. Abid Ali, Bharat. (2020). Influence of Social Media in Developing Social Anxiety: A Study of Kurukshetra University Students. *PalArch's Journal of Archaeology of Egypt / Egyptology*, 17(12), 1585-1592. Retrieved from <https://archives.palarch.nl/index.php/jae/article/view/7167>
51. Dr. Abid Ali, Bharat. (2021). Impact of Smartphone: A Review on Negative Effects on Students. *PalArch's Journal of Archaeology of Egypt / Egyptology*, 18(4), 5710-5718. Retrieved from <https://www.archives.palarch.nl/index.php/jae/article/view/7164>
52. George, A. (2019). Mediating religion in contemporary India: The challenges of spiritual journalism. *Media Asia*, 46(2), 143-154.
53. Goyal, M. (2017). Media and religion: Exploring the role of media in shaping spiritual beliefs and practices in India. *Media Asia*, 44(3), 149-159.
54. <https://nbn-resolving.org/urn:nbn:de:0168-ssoar-86772-0>
55. <https://nbn-resolving.org/urn:nbn:de:0168-ssoar-86772-0>
56. John, S. (2018). Mediating religion in the digital age: Emerging trends and challenges for journalism in India. *Journal of Religion, Media and Digital Culture*, 7(1), 29-47.
57. Kurian, S. (2015). Investigating the spirituality of Indian journalists: An exploratory study. *Journal of Media and Religion*, 14(2), 79-96.
58. Nayar, P. B., & Balaji, M. (2014). Religion, media and spirituality in India: A case study of Mata Amritanandamayi's embrace. *Media International Australia*, 151(1), 88-98.
59. Pande, S. C. (2013). *Religion and media in India: Critical reflections*. Routledge.
60. Pattanayak, D. P. (2018). Religion, media, and social change: The case of spiritual journalism in India. In L. A. Sison & N. K. Bose (Eds.), *Religion and the making of a global city: Kolkata* (pp. 165-184). Routledge.
61. Pawan Singh Malik, Bharat Dhiman (2022) Science Communication in India: Current Trends and Future Vision. *Journal of Media & Management*. SRC/ JMM-171. DOI: [doi.org/10.47363/JMM/2022\(4\)144](https://doi.org/10.47363/JMM/2022(4)144)
62. Prasad, K. (2017). The media coverage of religious conflicts in India: A case study of spiritual journalism. *Journal of Creative Communications*, 12(2), 183-200.
63. Priyadarshi, P. (2019). Changing trends in Indian spiritual journalism: An analysis of selected Hindi newspapers. *Journal of Media Critiques*, 5(18), 179-196.
64. Rajagopal, A. (2015). *Politics after television: Hindu nationalism and the reshaping of the public in India*. Cambridge University Press.
65. Roy, A. (2017). *Media, religion and culture: An Indian perspective*. Routledge.
66. Swanson, P., & Dwivedi, V. (Eds.). (2012). *Media and the transformation of religion in South Asia*. Oxford University Press.
67. Thomas, T. M. (2016). Controversial spiritual leaders and their media portrayal: A content analysis of Indian news coverage. *Media Asia*, 43(3), 162-172.
68. Tripathi, M. (2019). Swamis, Gurus and Western Sages: The Discursive Construction of Spiritual Authority in the Indian Press. *Media and Communication*, 7(2), 223-233.
69. Velmurugan, M., & Kandasamy, N. (2019). Godmen, media, and morality: Investigating the role of Indian spiritual leaders in shaping public opinion. *International Journal of Communication Ethics*, 16(2), 139-154.



70. Yadav, S. (2020). Framing spiritual gurus in Indian news media: A qualitative analysis of news discourse. *Media Watch*, 11(3), 487-502.