

Research Article on the Innovative Considerate On Freedom of Press and Media

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Abstract: Freedom refers to the state of liberty, or right and privileged to speak and act according to one's own will. Press and media (print, electronic and online) are the most important medium of expressing opinion of the people in a democratic country that justifies one's individual right to speech and expression, a coveted right enshrined in the Indian constitution and in the constitution of other countries on the globe.

Press generally refers to the newspaper industry. In modern world, besides newspaper, there are various forms of news-media such as television and radio broadcasting, online news websites and blogs, etc. India is a democratic country. The Indian constitution guarantees the "freedom of speech and expression" as a fundamental right of every citizen of India. The restrictions that apply to the "freedom of speech and expression" also apply to the "freedom of press and media".

Keywords: Press, Media, Democracy, Indian constitution

1. INTRODUCTION:

Freedom of the press and media is very important. All the press or news-media enjoys better freedom in a democratic country. Independent press and news-media acts as an important check on management and Administrators. The duty of a free press is to raise voice against any social ill or wrong. It has been said that internal vigilance is the price of independence. They raise voice against any autocracy, corruption, and malpractices. The press and digital media works day and night to deliver accurate news at the speed of the light. The people of the country are kept informed of what is happening in the country. Thus, freedom of press and media is the necessary pre-condition to the completion of democratic ideologies.

2. OBJECTIVES:

- To study the media affecting the opinion of people related to cases.
- To study the influence of freedom of media on private life of celebrities.

3. RESEARCH BACKGROUND:

Free practice of citizens' rights to freedom of appearance on the Internet has long been a difficult issue in the single party state of India since the world-wide Internet association was established in 1994. On the one hand, Indian government has great eagerness in promoting the Internet as a commercial gold mine; on the other hand, it fears the unregulated Internet will undermine and challenge its power of the regime. Thus strategic control of the Internet has been conducted by the Indian government at multiple levels since its birth (Tai 2006). In this chapter, this dissertation discusses the legal, technological and social backgrounds of the research.

4. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY:

The initial aim was to obtain information regarding the perspectives of cases, effect of media trial, judgment of the case, interview with victim and interview with offender.

5. FREEDOM OF MEDIA:

The history of media in India dates back to Kautilya's 'Arthashastra' 22. The Muslim rulers brought into effect a system by appointing a 'Waqaya Navis' (events reporter) in every 'Suba' capital. Freedom of the press or freedom of the media is the freedom of communication and expression through various mediums, such as electronic media and published materials. Wherever such freedom exists mostly implies the absence of interference from an overreaching state; its preservation may be sought through constitutional or other legal protections.

Freedoms of press means freedom to present, publish, broadcast, circulate and transmit through any media, news to the masses. This has won freedom for ideas, people and nations throughout the world. Freedom of expression is a right of fundamental importance which in a liberal- democratic society such as in the India. Most obviously, this right serves the interests of individuals in the society. Yet, it also serves wider interests such as the public interests in a vibrant democratic discourse. However, the importance of freedom of expression does not make it an absolute right.

Now given effect in the India by operation of the Human Rights Act 1998 (HRA) declares that 'Everyone has the right to freedom of expression'. Nevertheless, the article also recognizes several interests deemed to be necessary in a democratic society, as exceptions to the exercise of freedom of expression. These interests are, for instance, national security, territorial integrity and or public safety, disorder or crime, health or morals and reputation or rights of others.

6. EVOLUTION OF RIGHT TO PRIVACY IN INDIA:

The concept of privacy can be traced out in the ancient text of Hindus. If one look at the Hitopadesh it says that certain matter (worship, sex and family matters) should be protected from disclosure. The press and media should work towards strengthening the sovereignty and integrity of a nation. It is the duty of the press and media to build an environment where the people of the country can cultivate unity and harmony.

As compared to democratic countries, press and media enjoys lesser freedom in socialist countries. Even in democratic countries the wrath of the ruling Government against any newspaper may snatch its freedom. In all democratic countries, a man's self-esteem is preserved through the press and media, and hence, there lies the significance of maintaining its freedom. The question of the freedom of the press and media is a debating issue that goes on still unsettled on the summit whether press should be allowed to enjoy absolute freedom.

We all agree that too much censorship of press and media is bad. At the same time, new-media should not place partial and biased news that may instigate the people against the Government. So the freedom of the press and media should be best utilized through publishing impartial news and creating public opinion against wrong.

The Constitution of India guarantees liberty of speech and expression under Article 19(1) (a) to every citizen of India. No plain right has been carved out for the Press in India nor do the reasonable restrictions mentioned in Article 19(2) include privacy. India is a signatory to the International Covenant of Economic, Social and Cultural Rights ICESCR and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, 1948 (UDHR) and their privacy provisions have had a bearing on the development of the Right in India⁷.

Free practice of citizens' rights to freedom of expression on the Internet has long been a problematic issue in the single party state of India since the world-wide Internet connection was established in 1994. On the one hand, Indian government has great enthusiasm in promoting the Internet as a commercial gold mine; on the other hand, it fears the unregulated Internet will undermine and challenge its power of the regime. Thus strategic control of the Internet has been conducted by the Indian government at multiple levels since its birth (Tai 2006). In this chapter, this dissertation discusses the legal, technological and social backgrounds of the research.

We are living in an age when people are much more conscious than the past. For the actualization of national principles and ideologies, people should be given the freedom of speech and expression. But there should be a co-ordination between the Government policies and the people's vision. Only then, the people of a free country must enjoy the spirit of self-assertion through this right.

7. CONCLUSION:

The struggle culminated into recognition and acceptance of freedom of expression by different international instruments and its inclusion in some national constitutions. In India owing to legal and political environments existing during colonialism and even after the attainment of independence, freedom of expression through the media was not guaranteed. Print media flourished in the 1990's after the introduction of multiparty democracy and economic liberalization championed partly by western donor countries. But even after this flourishing, enjoyment of freedom of expression through the print media current leaves a lot to be desired. The print media industry still thrives under a difficult legal environment because of the restrictive media laws.

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