

Press Freedom and Safety of Journalists in Indian perspectives

Ms. Sharmilesh. K. Trivedi

Research Scholar, Madhav University, Abu Road, Rajasthan

Abstract: *As per discussion with various research values and articles we come to know that The Indian media is often disapprove of for its failing coverage standards, cynical coverage of government and regurgitation of online tendency as major time news.*

In this article we would like to through light on survey of Journalist, Editors and Analysts that effect the freedom of media privacy. The government has also showed as much genuineness in improving India's ranking on the Press liberty Index as they do towards the World Bank's responsibility commerce ranking.

Key Words: *Press, Freedom, Criminal defamation, media regulators.*

1. INTRODUCTION:

The aim of this thesis is to analyze the privacy of media in India. The relations of the two fields are defined mainly by the underdevelopment of Indian capitalism. This fact had a decisive contribution in the delay of democratization of the political institutions but also in the delay of development of a massive press. During its emergence, the Indian press was an instrument for the propagator of national ideas and supporting the movement for national liberation. Later it played an important role in the creation of a constitutional state. The press during that phase was not simply political, but a political institution of power.

Even during the period of political divisions of the Indian political system, press functioned inside these divisions, not only by supporting but also by expressing either conservative or liberal political forces. The appearance of radio and later of television was connected with state interference and state control. Both these media, until recently, comprised an integral ideological mechanism of the state and the political powers. The de-regulation of the broadcasting field and the upgraded role of media, and especially of television, did not decrease the degree of composition of these relationships. The entry and the domination of businessmen with main interests in other economic fields expanded the relationship between political power and media on economic level.

a) A Legislature, i.e. State Assemblies and Parliament, responsible for framing laws and decide the way we run our affairs.

b) An Executive: The Governor, the Chief Minister and the Ministers who run the state and the President, Prime Minister and the Council of Ministers who run the country.

c) A Judiciary: The Supreme Court, High Courts and other courts which decide whether laws and the constitutional provisions are followed by the elected governments.

2. RESEARCH OBJECTIVES

The Aim and objectives of present study is as follows

- 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.
- To analyze the role of media and human right of privacy

3. 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.

- Primary data
- Secondary data
- Annova test
- Registration:
- Questionnaires:
- Interviews:
- Direct clarification:
- Reporting:

To achieve the specific research objectives, the study sought to answer the following research questions:

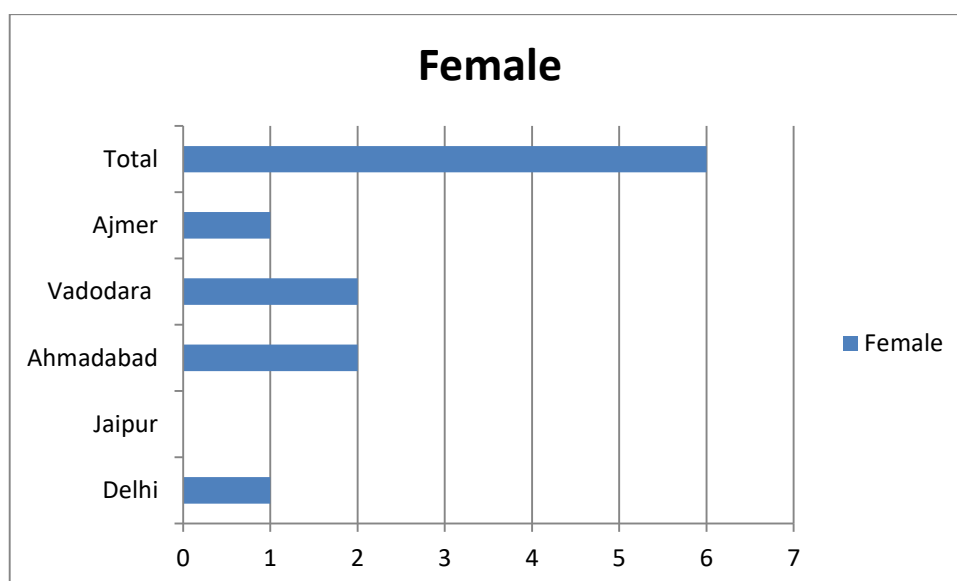
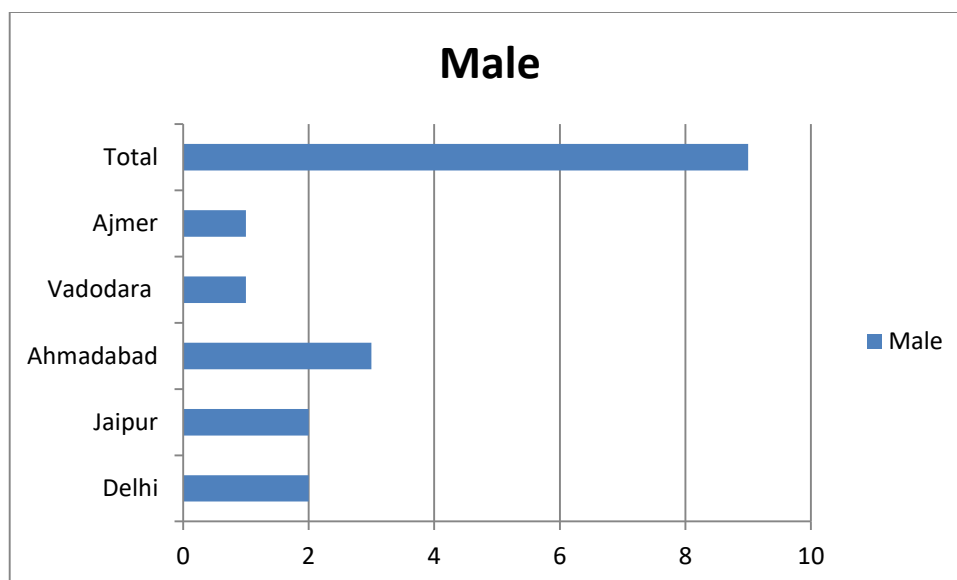
4. DATA INTERPRETATIONS :

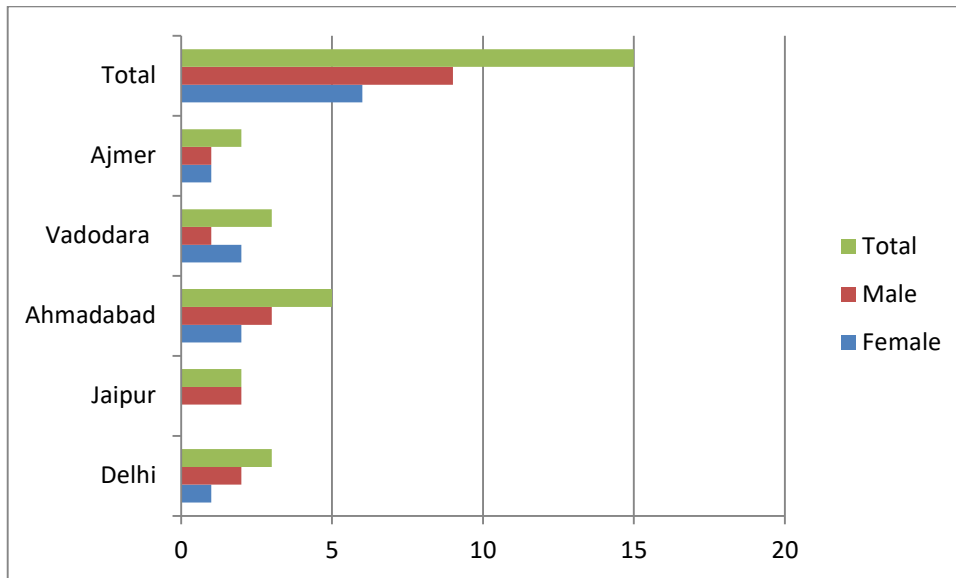
Distribution of Respondent in Study area :

The distribution of respondent according to sex – wise in different area of study was estimated and some are depicted in table 5.1. From the table 5.1, it revealed that maximum male and female respondents belong to different places. Similarly, maximum respondents

Table: 5.1
Distribution of Respondent in Study area. (No. in absolute)

Location	Male	Percentage	Female	Percentage	Total	Percentage
Delhi	2	22.22	1	16.67	3	38.89
Jaipur	2	22.22	0	0.00	2	22.22
Ahmadabad	3	33.33	2	33.33	5	66.67
Vadodara	1	11.11	2	33.33	3	44.44
Ajmer	1	11.11	1	16.67	2	27.78
Total	9	100.00	6	100	15	100



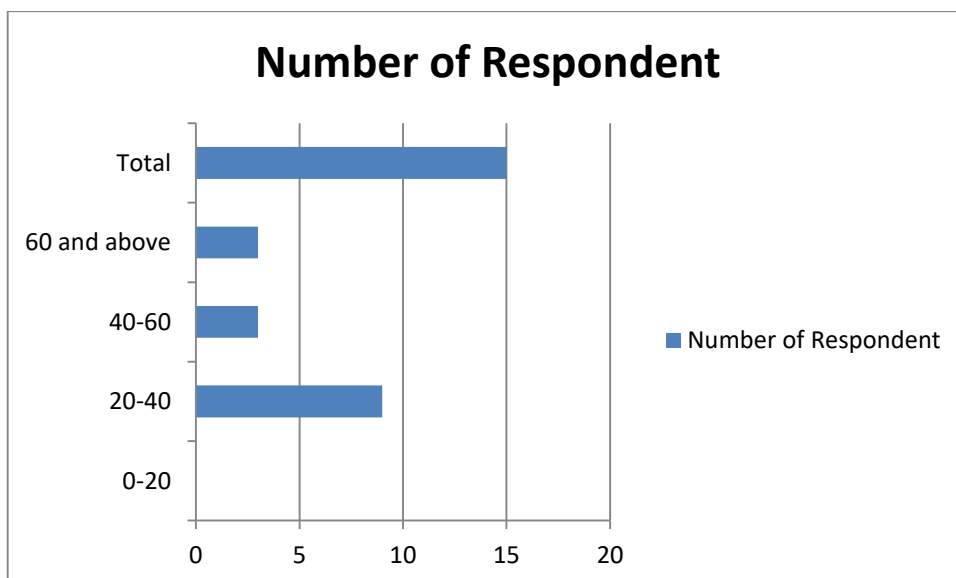


Age- Wise Distribution of Respondents:

The distribution of respondent according to the age which has been grouped in four categories has been determined and some are shown in the table 5.2. From the table 5.2, it is revealed that maximum number of respondent belonged to age group of 20 – 40 years followed by age group of 40 – 60. The minimum respondent belonged to age group of less than 20 years.

Table: 5.2
Age- Wise Distribution of Respondents (in No.)

Age Group	Number of Respondent	Percentage
0-20	0	0
20-40	9	60
40-60	3	20
60 and above	3	20
Total	15	100



Occupation Status:

The distribution of the respondents as per income or profession was also observed to know the d some are presented in the table 5.3. From the table 5.3, it is observed that maximum persons belong to editors has taken.

Table:5.3
Distribution of respondent as per Occupation. (Fig. in numbers)

Occupation	Number of Respondents	Percentage
Journalist	5	33.33
Editors	6	40
Analysts	4	26.67
Total	15	100.00

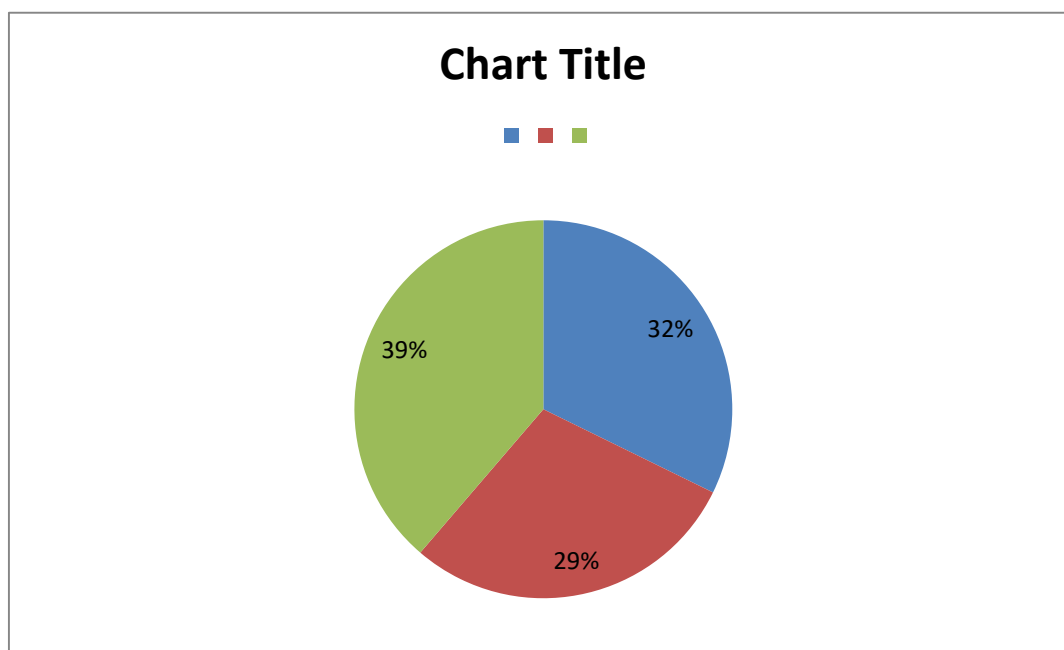
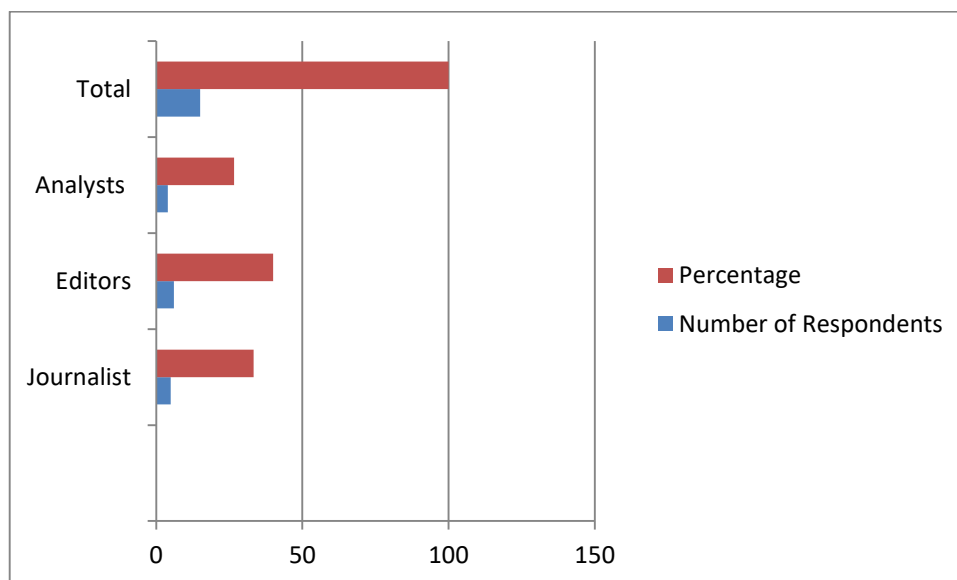


Table:5.4
Distribution of respondent as per occupation (role Of media). (Fig. in numbers)

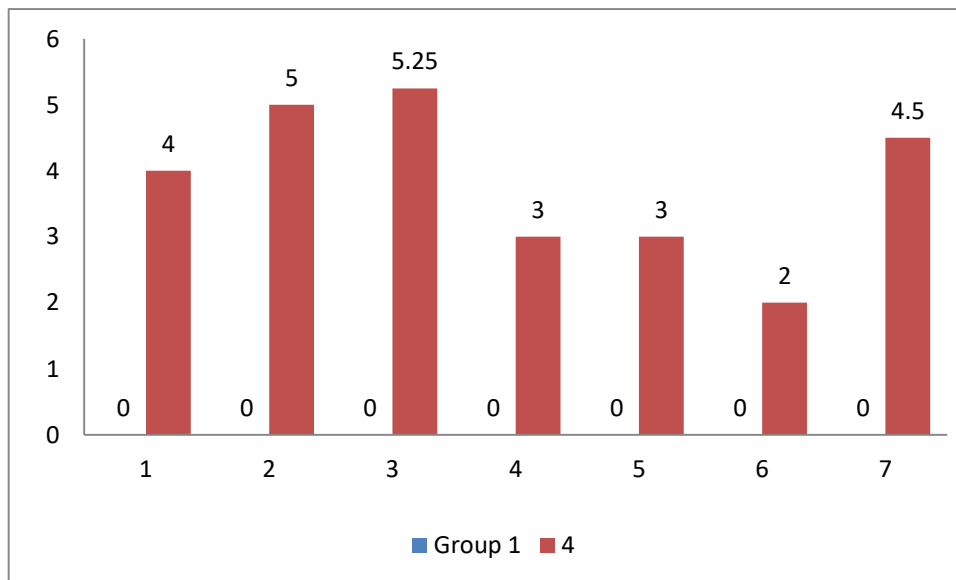
Respondent	Media messages convey important influences	New media serve to shape outlooks more directly	Media can have innovative roles in breaking down conflict	Mass Media Plays A Crucial Role In Influencing People’s Mind	Social Media has the power to mobilize mass movement.	Others
Male	9	6	5	8	7	4
Female	6	4	3	3	4	3

Anova:				
Single Factor				
SUMMARY				
<i>Groups</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Sum</i>	<i>Average</i>	<i>Variance</i>
Column 1	2	15	7.5	4.5
Column 2	2	10	5	2

ANOVA						
<i>Source of Variation</i>	<i>SS</i>	<i>df</i>	<i>MS</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>P-value</i>	<i>F crit</i>
Between Groups	19.66667	5	3.933333	0.907692	0.532446	4.387374
Within Groups	26	6	4.333333			
Total	45.66667	11				

Table:5.5
Distribution of respondent as per respondent (role of media). (Fig. in numbers)

Respondent	Media messages convey important influences	New media serve to shape outlooks more directly	Media can have innovative roles in breaking down conflict	Mass Media Plays A Crucial Role In Influencing People’s Mind	Social Media has the power to mobilize mass movement.	Others
Journalist	5	3	4	4	3	3
Editors	6	5	3	4	2	2
Analysts	4	3	3	3	3	3



Anova:	Single			
Factor				
SUMMARY				
<i>Groups</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Sum</i>	<i>Average</i>	<i>Variance</i>
Column 1	3	15	5	1

Column 2	3	11	3.666667	1.333333
Column 3	3	10	3.333333	0.333333
Column 4	3	11	3.666667	0.333333
Column 5	3	8	2.666667	0.333333
Column 6	3	8	2.666667	0.333333

ANOVA						
Source of Variation	SS	df	MS	F	P-value	F crit
Between Groups	11.16667	5	2.233333	3.654545	0.03058	3.105875
Within Groups	7.333333	12	0.611111			
Total	18.5	17				

5. SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION:

As per the current study on right to privacy a critical study has to assessed the issue freedom of appearance in the intended stakeholder’s media bills and assess their effectiveness in relation with to the freedom of print media in India. Furthermore, the study dwelt into tracing the historical expansion of the print media industry and officially permitted government.

It is obvious from the study that freedom of appearance is an old age idea which emerged as a result of a long time move violently between states and persons. The struggle concludes into recognition and acceptance of freedom of expression by different worldwide instruments and its addition in some national institution. In India yet to be paid to legal and political environs existing all through colonialism and even after the accomplishment of self-government, freedom of look from beginning to end the media was not certain.

Print media prosper in the 1990s after the introduction of combined democracy and economic liberalization winner partly by western contributor countries. But even after this flourishing, pleasure of freedom of appearance through the print media current leaves a lot to be preferred. The print media manufacturing still flourish under a difficult legal surroundings because of the warning media laws. Apart from the warning laws, publish media freedom is also under stable attack from extra legal constraints such as trade and industry pressure, media owners and administrator interference and a variety of adversity facing journalists in emancipation their functions.

REFERENCE:

1. Fortress Europe? – Circular Letter. "FECL 15 (May 1993): The Swedish Tradition of Freedom of Press". Retrieved 14 March 2016.
2. Laursen, John Christian (January 1998). "David Hume and the Danish Debate about Freedom of the Press in the 1770s". *Journal of the History of Ideas*. **59** (1): 167–72.
3. Palmer, Jason (March 25, 2013). "Mobile location data 'present anonymity risk'". BBC News.
4. Lessig, L. (2006). Code: Version 2.0. New York, U.S.: Basic Books.