



Freedom Of Speech And Expression: Its Impact On Media

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Chapter-I (Introduction)

As Indian citizens, we're entitled to certain abecedarian rights. Major boons are cherished in the Indian constitution under Part III. These essential freedoms are top boons that we get right from birth. We aren't entitled to the same from any one nation or existent. There are six abecedarian rights in particular the rights to equivalency (articles 14 to 18), freedom (Articles 19 to 22), protection from exploitation (Articles 23 and 24), religious freedom (Articles 25 to 28), educational and artistic rights (articles 29 and 30), and indigenous remedies (Composition 32).

Among these, every popular society's foundation is the freedom of speech and expression. The freedom to talk freely and admit information from others is at the heart of free speech. It's honored as the foundational demand for liberty. As the mama of all other liberties, it's largely recognized. One of the most significant abecedarian rights defended from sanctioned suppression or control is this one. As stated in Composition 19(1) (a) of the Constitution, everyone has the introductory right to free speech. Composition 19 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR) both fete freedom of expression as an abecedarian mortal right. Free speech isn't an absolute right and therefore, restrictions may be assessed under Composition 19(2). But freedom of expression can only be confined by law. It also includes right to communicate, publish, and announce the information.

1.1 Freedom of speech and expression-

i) Meaning of Freedom of speech and expression

Freedom of speech and expression refers to the right to freely express one's studies, opinions, and ideas through spoken words, written words, images, gestures, and other media. It comprises communicating one's studies through audible sounds, visible gestures, written words, and other communicative mediums. It also includes the capability to freely communicate ideas through print media or other channels. This indicates that press freedom is included in this order. The free spread of ideas is the necessary ideal, and it can be achieved through the media or any other platform. There are certain limitations on both of these freedoms — freedom of speech and freedom of expression.

According to Composition 19 of the International Convention on Civil and Political boons (ICCPR), individualities have the freedom to seek out, acquire, and circulate information and a variety of ideas without restriction, whether orally or through composition, print, work, or through another medium of their picking. This freedom of expression applies to both speech and jotting.

Composition 19(1)(a) of the Indian constitution

Composition 19(1)(a) of the Indian Constitution, which is solely available to Indian citizens and not to foreign people, subventions freedom of speech and expression in India. According to Composition 19(1) (a), one has the freedom to express their opinions in any way, including by writing, speaking, waving, or any other form of expression. Additionally mentioned are the freedoms of expression and opinion publication. Because it enables individualities to laboriously engage in the social and political life of a nation, the right listed over, granted by our constitution, is regarded as one of the most abecedarian factors of a healthy republic.

ii)- Origin of freedom of speech and expression

The conception of freedom of expression has a long history. It was first brought by the Greeks. It was called "parrhesia," which is Greek for "free speech" or "to speak the verity." The first recorded operation of this expression dates to the fifth century. For countries like England and France to admit this freedom as a introductory mortal right, it has taken a long time. The English Bill of Rights from 1689 included the freedom of speech as a introductory right, and it's still in effect moment. During the French Revolution in 1789, the protestation of the Rights of Man and of Citizens was also ratified by the French.

The right to freedom of speech and expression was incorporated in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which was ratified by the UN General Assembly on December 10, 1948, under Composition 19.

iii) Case laws concerning the development of Composition 19(1)(a) in India

- ***Lawell v. Giffin, 303U.S. 444(1938).*** - The use of symbols, signs, figures. as a form of communication.
- In agreement with ***Tata Press Ltd.v. Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Ltd. (A.I.R. 1995S.C. 2438)***, marketable speech and expression are seen as falling inside the description of speech and expression under Composition 19(1)(a). On December 10, 1948, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights was espoused by the UN General Assembly under Article 19, which included the



right to freedom of speech and expression.

- The Supreme Court of India declared in ***Romesh Thapparv. State of Madras (AIR 1950 SC 124)*** that freedom of speech and expression involves the freedom to spread ideas, which is guaranteed by freedom of publication rotation since a publication has little value without rotation.
- Significant cases include ***Indian Express journals (Bombay)P. Ltdv. Union of India (86) A. SC. 515***. In these cases, the companies filed a writ suit querying the constitutionality of government notices. The Courts eventually decided that the right to free expression cannot be taken down with the intention of confining people' capability to conduct business. The restriction on the exercise of the right under Composition 19(1) (a), still, is invalid since it doesn't fit within the parameters of 19(2).
- According to the ruling in ***State of Uttar Pradeshv. Raj Narain***, Article 19(1)(a) of the Constitution safeguards everyone's right to freedom of speech and expression in addition to defending their right to knowledge on motifs of public concern.

(iv)- significance of Freedom of speech and expression

The significance of freedom of speech and expression was emphasised by BHAGWATIJ. in ***Maneka Gandhi v. Union of India***, where he stated" Republic is erected unnaturally on free debate and open discussion, for it's the sole corrective of government action in a popular setting. Every citizen must have the right to share in the popular process if republic is defined as" government of the people, by the people," and free and open discussion of public issues is pivotal for enabling each citizen to exercise his or her right to bounce in an informed manner.

1.2 Media

i) Meaning of media

The media, which is the plural of the term" medium," refers to the communication channels via which we spread news, music, flicks, education, marketing dispatches, and other data. The list also includes

billboards, radio, TV, the internet, fax machines, journals and magazines both in print and online. It illustrates the colorful avenues via which we educate the general followership. Any kind of communication, from a phone discussion to the nocturnal news on TV, can be appertained to as "media". When a veritably large number of individualities are reached, we use the expression "mass media." Original media exemplifications include your original review or original radio and TV stations.

ii)- Meaning of freedom of press

“ Our liberty depends on the freedom of the press, and that can not be limited without being lost ” is stated by Thomas Jefferson to define the significance of freedom of the press.

People must be suitable to freely express their opinions to the wider public in order to uphold the popular way of life, as is well known. One's right to free speech includes the broadcast of their studies through print media or any other medium of communication, similar as radio and TV, as long as there are no unwarrantable restrictions put on it in agreement with Composition 19(2) of the Indian constitution.

The freedom of the press or media refers to the rights guaranteed by the Indian Constitution under Article 19(1)(a), which safeguards the right to free expression. It promotes republic and independent media by allowing people to state their ideas in favour of or against the measures made by the government.

Although it isn't specified in Composition 19 of the Indian Constitution, the Supreme Court's judges have seen freedom of the press as a element of freedom of speech and expression in their rulings.

iii)- Significance of freedom of press in India

The American counsel and free speech advocate Trevor Timm said," An independent press is one of the important pillars of republic." A line of protection against covert administrations, despotism, and despotism has always been journalistic freedom. The media is essential in revealing the genuine character of political parties and any event that has been suppressed and is hidden from the general public.

lately, the faces of numerous dhongi babas, including Ram Raheem, as well as the earnings of a kachori wala in Aligarh, Uttar Pradesh, were made public by the media. By presenting or revealing an ideological group's reality, the media can stir others against them. It's used to assess the effectiveness of checks and balances in republic.

The press is essential to the operation of republic, it was ruled in the case of Indian Express review. Union of India. The courts have a duty to cover press freedom and to abate any laws or government regulations that would do so. Why there can be variations in how rights- related controversies are settled in both nations is explained by the fact that the freedom of the press is expressly specified in the US Constitution but is only inferred by Indian courts. Keep in mind that this is a pivotal factor.

As a result, maintaining the following requires press freedom:

- Free exchange of ideas The press encourages individualities to suppose outside of societal morals and provides a forum for the discussion of ideas and shoes that should be heard by all Americans.
- Holding the person or reality responsible for their conduct People constantly essay to hide their wrongdoing and resolve a disagreement without using the media. similar incidents are brought to light by the press, which also ensures that justice is duly administered with the support of the general public.
- Voice of the people The press serves as a medium through which the opinions of the vast maturity of people are written and spoken. It focuses on the enterprises that are ignored and brings up the motifs that need to be bandied.
- Fourth pillar of republic Along with the judicial, legislative, and administrative branches of the government, the media can be considered the fourth pillar of republic since it's an independent reality that opposes the government.

iv)- Emergence of freedom of press through case laws

- The ***Romesh Thappar v. State of Madras*** case brought Composition 19 to light by emphasising how pivotal it's for media to serve as the foundation of all popular institutions. still, it rejected the argument

and conceded" public safety and public order" under Composition 9(1- A).

- In *Indian Express journals (Bombay)(P)Ltd. v. Union of India*, VenkataramiahJ. of the Supreme Court of India stated" In moment's free world, freedom of the press is the core of social and political converse. In the advanced world, where TV and other forms of contemporary communication are still not extensively accessible to all parts of society, the press has now taken on the part of the public preceptor, enabling formal and non-formal education on a global scale. By furnishing information and shoes that are necessary for a popular electorate (Government) to make informed opinions, the press serves the public interest. journals constantly publish information that would not be respectable to governments and other authorities since they're sources of news and opinions with an impact on public operation.

- *Hamdard Dawakhana v. Union of India*: In this case, the Drugs and Magic Remedies (Objectionable Advertisements) Act, 1956, was contested on the grounds that it restricted or curtailed this right. The Supreme Court ruled that an advertising is only a kind of communication if it is determined that every advertisement deals with commerce and trade rather than spreading any particular ideas.

- *Abbas v. Union of India*: This is the first instance in which the Indian Supreme Court has taken earlier cinema censorship into consideration. As a result of his fundamental rights to freedom of speech and expression being violated by the petitioner's film not receiving a "U" certificate, he challenged the legality of the censorship under the criteria. However, the court decided that unlike other forms of art, a motion film evokes emotions more intensely. Pre-censorship was therefore legal and supported by Article 19(2).

- In *Virendra v. State of Punjab (A.I.R. 1957 S.C. 896)*, the Supreme Court ruled that it is a violation of one's right to free speech and expression to prevent any newspaper from publishing an item of current significance.

- In a same vein, *Maneka Gandhi v. Union of India (A.I.R. 1973 S.C. 597)* said that it is against Article 19(1)(a) to revoke a journalist's passport in order to prevent him from expressing his opinions abroad.

The following rights are therefore granted to the media: Defamation and free press; Freedom of speech

and expression; Right to publish and distribute; Right to receive information; Right to conduct interviews; Right to report legal proceedings; and Right to advertise.

1.3 Grounds of Restrictions

Because no freedom can be total or entirely unfettered, it is vital to protect and safeguard the freedom of speech and expression in a democracy, as well as to impose some limitations on this freedom for the maintenance of social order. As a result, under Article 19(2) of the Indian Constitution, the State may pass legislation that, in the public interest, imposes reasonable limitations on the exercise of the right to freedom of speech and expression.

The grounds for limiting the freedom of speech and expression are listed in Clause (2) of Article 19 of the Indian Constitution:

a. Security of State:

Security of the state is paramount, and a government must have the authority to impose limitations on activities that might jeopardize it. In the purpose of maintaining state security, appropriate limits on freedom of speech and expression may be imposed under Article 19(2). Security, however, is a highly important concept. The word "security of the state" only refers to severe and aggravating forms of public order, such as rebellion, waging war against the State, and insurrection, and not to regular violations of public order and public safety, such as illegal assembly, rioting, and altercations. Therefore, statements or actions by an individual that call for or support the commission of serious crimes like murder are concerns that would jeopardize national security.

b. Friendly relations with foreign states:

In the current global environment, a nation must keep positive and cordial connections with other nations. The government should investigate everything that could have an impact on such a connection. The Constitution (First Amendment) Act of 1951 included this ground keeping this in mind. The purpose of the clause is to forbid unrestricted negative propaganda against a friendly foreign country

that might jeopardize the continuation of good ties between India and that country.

c. No other Constitution in the world contains a clause like this:

The Foreign Relations Act (XII of 1922) in India imposes fines for insulting foreign dignitaries by Indian nationals. The suppression of legitimate criticism of the government's foreign policies would not be justified by the need to maintain favorable ties with other countries. Intriguingly, Pakistan is not a foreign state for the purposes of this Constitution even though it is a member of the Commonwealth. As a result, one cannot impose restrictions on the right to free speech and expression on the pretext that the issue is harmful to Pakistan.

d. Public Order:

The next constitutional constraint is to preserve public order: The Constitution (First Amendment) Act adds this ground. Public order is a term with several meanings and refers to the tranquilly that exists among the people in a political society as a result of the rules that are internal to that society and are upheld by the government that they have built.

The meaning of "public order" in this situation must be taken into account. Greater than simple upkeep of law and order is public order. Public peace, safety, and tranquilly go hand in hand with public order. Public order is disturbed by anything that affects public peace or tranquilly. Therefore, public order violations include community disruptions and strikes that are solely intended to accuse workers of being unruly.

Thus, public order denotes a lack of violence and a tranquil environment where people can calmly engage in their daily activities. Public safety is a component of public order. Thus, causing internal unrest or revolt would have an impact on public safety and order. However, merely criticising the administration should not disrupt the peace.

The phrase "in the interest of public order" refers to both statements that have the potential to cause disruption and those that are directly designed to do so. Since such speech or writing tends to cause public disorder, even if in some cases those activities may not actually result in a breach of peace, a law punishing utterances made with the intention to offend the religious feelings of any class of people is

valid because it imposes a restriction on the right to free speech in the interest of public order. However, there must be a legitimate and acceptable connection between the limitations and the accomplishments of public order.

e. Decency or morality:

The manner in which something is expressed or said should be respectable. It shouldn't have a negative impact on societal morals. Our constitution has addressed this viewpoint and included morals and decency as a foundation. The words "morality or decency" can mean different things as per the other situation. Examples of limits on the right to free speech and expression in the name of morality or decency are given in Sections 292 to 294 of the Indian Penal Code. These clauses forbid the sale, distribution, or display of offensive materials in public areas. As of now, there is no set criterion for what is moral and offensive. The morals of a society can vary through time and geographically.

f. Contempt of Court:

The judiciary is a very crucial part of any democracy. It becomes crucial in such a case to respect the institution and its rules. Therefore, restrictions on the right to freedom of speech and expression may be enforced if they go beyond a justifiable threshold and constitute contempt of court. Section 2 states that there are two types of contempt of court: civil contempt and criminal contempt. Truth is now a defence under Indian contempt legislation, which was changed in 2006.

Even with this modification, a person can still be penalised for their remarks unless they were made in the public good. If courts are requested to resolve contempt proceedings pertaining to contempt proceedings relating to a speech, an editorial, or an essay, truth based on the facts should be accepted as a viable defence, the court decided in Indirect Tax Practitioners Assn. vs. R.K. Jain. The restriction is that such a defence should not serve as a cover-up to avoid the repercussions of an intentional attempt to disgrace the court.

G. Defamation:

Any form of freedom that a person enjoys cannot harm their reputation or standing. More than anything

else, a person's reputation defines him or her. The Constitution views it as justification for limiting free expression. Defamation is, in essence, when a comment is made that harms a man's reputation. A man is defamed when he is subjected to hostility, mockery, or contempt. In India, the civil law governing defamation is still not defined and is subject to various limitations.

h. Incitement to an offense:

The Constitution (First Amendment) Act of 1951 also included this ground. It is obvious that the right to freedom of speech and expression does not include the ability to inspire others to commit crimes. Any act or omission that is now criminal by law is considered to be committing an offence.

i. Sovereignty and integrity of India:

The basic responsibility of a government is to uphold a state's integrity and sovereignty. Taking this into consideration, freedom of speech and expression may be constrained in order to prevent anybody from undermining national security or preaching ideas that pose a threat to the integrity of the nation.

1.4 Laws and provisions governing freedom of speech and expression as well as freedom of press in India:

Despite the fact that social media are not specifically covered by Indian law, there are a number of provisions under the so-called cyber laws that can be utilized to seek remedy when any rights in cyberspace, the internet, or social media are violated. The laws and pertinent clauses are clearly listed as follows:

❖ Pre- Independence Legislations-

The Censorship of Press Act, 1799, was passed by Lord Wellesley in advance of the French invasion of India. It had virtually enacted pre-censorship and other press restraints throughout the conflict. Under Lord Hastings, who held progressive views, these limitations were loosened, and pre-censorship was abolished in 18184.

The Licencing Regulations, 1823: The law was passed by reactionary (to what?)then acting Governor-General John Adams. Without a licence, it was against the law to create or operate a press, according to these restrictions. These limitations were mostly aimed at newspapers published in Indian or edited by Indians. Because of this act, Rammohan Roy's Mirat-ul-Akbar had to cease publishing.

The Metcalfe Act or the Press Act of 1835, During his two terms as governor general (1835– 36), Metcalfe gained the moniker "liberator of the Indian press" by repealing the offensive 1823 law. A printer or publisher was obligated by the new Press Act (1835) to provide a specific account of the location of a publication and halt operations if compelled by a similar statement. A permissive press policy led to the quick expansion of newspapers.

The Licencing Act of 1857: In response to the emergency created by the 1857 uprising, this Act added licencing requirements to the registration process already established by the Metcalfe Act, and the government reserved the right to halt the publication and distribution of any book, newspaper, or printed material as it saw fit. This statute, which was of a regulatory rather than a repressive nature, replaced Metcalfe's statute of 1835.

According to the Act, (i)the name of the printer, publisher, and location of publishing must appear on every book or newspaper, and (ii)a copy must be sent to the local government within a month of a book's release.

The 1878 Vernacular Press Act: The racial animosity between the ruler and the ruled was a painful legacy of the 1857 uprising. In political issues after 1858, the European press always supported the government while the local press was critical of it. Strong popular opposition to Lytton's imperialist tactics existed, and it was exacerbated by the dreadful famine of 1876–1877 and wasteful spending on the imperial Delhi Durbar. The purpose of the Vernacular Press Act (VPA) is to effectively punish and suppress seditious literature while "better controlling" the vernacular press.

Act of 1908 prohibiting newspapers from inciting crimes The legislation, which was designed

to combat extreme nationalist activities, gave magistrates the authority to seize press assets that published unacceptable content that would promote violence or murder.

The 1910 Indian Press Act- The worst aspects of the VPA were reinstated by this Act, which gave local governments the authority to forfeit or deregister newspapers that violated the law, demand security from printers and publishers at registration, and require printers to give free copies of each issue of their publications to local governments.

Act of 1931 authorising emergency powers for the Indian Press: This Act granted provincial governments broad authority to stifle the Civil Disobedience Movement's propaganda. In 1932, it was expanded much further to cover all actions intended to challenge the legitimacy of the government.

❖ Post-Independence Legislations-

The Press Enquiry Committee was established in 1947 to review press legislation in light of the basic rights laid out by the Constituent Assembly. It suggested changes to the Press and Registration of Books Act, the Indian Emergency Powers Act of 1931, and Sections 124-A and 156-A of the IPC, among other things.

The Press (Objectionable Matters) Act of 1951 was enacted at the same time as Article 19 (2) of the Constitution was changed. According to the Act, the government had the right to request and forfeit security for the publishing of "objectionable matter". Owners and printers who were upset were given the option to request a jury trial. It was still in effect in 1956.

In 1954, the Press Commission was headed by Justice Rajadhyaksha. The commission recommended in 1954 that the All India Press Council be established, that presspage schedules be fixed for newspapers, that crossword puzzle competitions be outlawed, that strict guidelines be developed for newspaper advertisements, and that it would be wise to avoid concentration in the ownership of Indian newspapers

The Information Technology Act, 2000-

(a) Sections 65, 66, 66A, 6C, 66D, 66E, 66F, 67, 67A, and 67B of the Act's Chapter XI contain penalties for computer-related offences that can also be committed through social media, such as tampering with computer source code, committing computer-related offences listed in Section 43, sending offensive messages through communication services, identity theft, cheating by personation using computer resources, violating privacy,

(b) Section 69 of the Act gives the Central or a State Government the authority to issue directives for the interception, monitoring, or decryption of any information through any computer resource in the interest of India's sovereignty or integrity, of its defence, of its security, of its friendly relations with other States, of its public order, of preventing incitement to commit any cognizable offence, or of investigating any offence.

(c) Section 69A gives the Central Government the authority to order the public's access to any material through any computer resource on the same justifications.

(d) The Central Government is given authority under Section 69B to issue directives allowing any agency to monitor and gather traffic data or information through any computer resource for cyber security.

(e) Section 79 addresses intermediary responsibility. Any information, data, or communication connection made available or hosted by an intermediary that belongs to a third party is not his responsibility.

RIGHT TO INFORMATION ACT:

Right to Information is referred to as RTI. According to Article 19(1) of the Constitution, the right to information is one of the essential rights. Every citizen has the right to freedom of speech and expression, according to Article 19(1). According to Section 2(f) of the RTI Act, "Information" is any material in any form, including records, documents, memos, e-mails, opinions, advices, press releases, circulars, orders, logbooks, contracts, reports, papers, samples, and models, as well as information pertaining to any private body that may be accessed by a public authority under any other law currently in effect.

Section 2(j) defines right to information (RTI) as: "Right to Information" means the right to information accessible under this Act that is held by or under the control of any public authority and includes the right to i. inspect work, documents, and records; ii. make notes, extracts, or certified copies of those documents or records; iii. take certified of materials; and iv. obtain information on diskettes, floppies, tapes, video cassettes, or in an electronic.

Chapter-II (Review of Literature)

- 1) **Feb 16, 2023, Tejaswini Kaushal** "It is acceptable to contend that the worth of people' freedom of speech is determined by the extent to which they may do so. A basic civil right is the freedom of expression. It serves as the foundation for democratic governance. Additionally, it is required for the democratic process to function correctly. Everyone has the right to unrestricted expression of their thoughts and opinions. Speech is essential because it enables one to express thoughts, emotions, and sentiments to others. It is a privilege that every human being is born with. Therefore, nobody should be denied their fundamental right to free expression." ¹
- 2) **Kaushal Kishore's case(2023)**: 1) The Supreme Court ruled that Indians' basic rights might be exercised both vertically and horizontally. The Court came to the conclusion that these fundamental rights might be used to punish someone other than the government and its agents.
- 3) **Global expression report, 2022** "The Global Expression Report for 2022 from ARTICLE 19 paints a gloomy picture: Only 15% of the world's population, or around one in every seven individuals, reside in nations where they can freely seek, receive, or exchange information.." ²
- 4) **June 7, 2021, sofiabhambri** "A functioning and reliable media depends on respect for freedom of expression. A fundamental principle of democracy is the freedom of expression. It guarantees that people may talk, share, and argue over ideas. Through the exercise of this fundamental right, people and groups are free to discover and disseminate knowledge that is significant to them without fear of retaliation or

suppression.

The formation of knowledgeable citizens and voters is supported by freedom of speech through the media and public discourse, both online and offline. Academic research in all fields, from the arts to the sciences, depends on the ability to openly contemplate, argue, and analyse concepts and points of view. It's crucial for people, communities, and organisations to generate concepts that help us better comprehend our past, present, and future. Freedom of speech is a crucial component in developing a strong and dynamic arts culture, whether it be in stand-up

¹ <https://articles.manupatra.com/article-details/A-Bird-s-Eye-View-of-the-Right-to-Freedom-of-Speech-and-Expression-in-India>

² https://www.article19.org/gxr-22/?gclid=EAIaIQobChMIImeLKju7p_gIVBxlyCh3o0waXEAAYAiAAEgKkL_D_BwE

comedy, satirical cartoons, literature, theatre, or the visual arts. Today, however, the right to freedom of expression is also exploited to foster racism and hatred among people worldwide, either in the name of a particular religion or racial group.

- 5) Satirical drawings, literature, theatre, stand-up comedy, and In the name of freedom of expression, hate is currently on the rise in India, spreading like fire across a jungle. As people believe it is their right to post anything they want on social media platforms without considering the repercussions, cyberbullying, body shaming, incendiary speeches, rape threats, and trolling are on the rise. Because of these threats and body shaming, many people have killed themselves or are depressed.
- 6) **July 2020, Pujarani Behera** “1) The degree to which citizens are allowed to use their right to free speech and expression is what defines that right. One of our most basic human rights is the freedom of speech and expression. It serves as the foundation of democratic governance. It is also necessary for the democratic process to run smoothly. The phrase "in the interest of public order," as used in Article 19, refers to both statements that directly threaten disruption and those that have the potential to do so.

The limitation and the maintenance of public order should have a logical and appropriate connection. The freedom of speech and expression belongs to everyone. Speech is important because it benefits a person to communicate his feelings, ideas, and thoughts to others. As a result, it is a natural right as a person inherits

it at birth. As a result, it should not be taken away from the citizens because it is a fundamental right.

- 7) **March 09, 2019, Pratiyush Kumar & Kuljit Singh** “Since the media is an essential component of the populace, it should place greater emphasis on societal problems and convey them to the public in a form that is more accurate and devoid of the negative impacts that modern media bears. The media must recognise its essential independence and must uphold the law; it must not supplant the judicial and executive branches of government or stray from its commitment to honest, objective reporting.

However, it must also be understood that any unwelcome restrictions on the media in democracy would also endanger society as a whole; as a result, the law must be interpreted in line with the changes in society to ensure that the public has access to the media is cognizant of its obligations and rights, and does not violate any prevailing laws of the nation...”

- 8) **October 2018, Shishir Tiwari and Gitanjali Ghosh** “While doing so, several practical issues might come up. The boundary separating one's right's enjoyment and another's right's enjoyment when engaged in a certain activity is extremely thin. The right to free speech and expression on social media can lead to privacy invasions and defamation. Again, different people have different ideas of what is undesirable stuff. A cartoon is a pleasant, innocuous way to pass the time, yet the target audience may find it offensive. Similar to this, various people's interpretations of hate speech, racial statements, and religious beliefs.”
- 9) **January 2017, Parth Sharma** “Considering understanding limitations, effective media regulation is possibly the most crucial and significant issue facing the country today. The conflict arises from the idea that the state should not have influence over the media in a way that would force freedom of expression to support a specific governing elite or its sympathisers. On the other hand, the media must answer to and be held responsible by a different independent organisation that has the authority to exert influence if necessary. Protection of media organisations from concentration in the hands of chosen corporate behemoths with constantly shifting alliances with the political elite is equally crucial. As a result of corporate influence over media agencies, the issue of curtailment when those in positions of authority think it appropriate to do so.”
- 10) **Bijoe Emmanuel v. State of Kerala 1986 3 SC 615**, “Three pupils were dismissed from the school in the National song case because they refused to sing the song. When the national anthem began to play, the kids, however, stood up in reverence. The legitimacy of the students' expulsion was contested before the Kerala

High Court, which maintained it on the grounds that it was their basic obligation to sing the national anthem. The Supreme Court, however, determined that the students did not violate the Prevention of Insults to National Honour Act of 1971 after receiving an appeal against the Kerala High Court's decision. Additionally, there was no statute that guaranteed their Article 22 basic right..”³

- 11) The free press is the cornerstone of democracy. Governments across the globe have, however, vehemently opposed press freedom and all democratic movements. The current level of journalistic freedom is the result of decades-long battles for the people's rights¹¹. Press freedom is seen as being of utmost importance in democracies. Not only is a free press crucial to democracy, but it is also necessary for a democratic society to run smoothly. In a democratic society, citizens are expected to take an active and informed part in both local and national activities that affect their community. The press, namely newspapers and magazines, is heavily responsible for satisfying these demands as they are the main source of General public education, discussion, and advocacy⁴
- 12) A extremely effective way to exercise one's right to free speech and expression is through social media. Social media must be regulated since it is being used for more and more illicit activities. People's rights shouldn't be violated by this rule. Working together, the government, service providers, and users can create a new, healthy social media culture in our country. By delivering timely updates, service providers can aid in maximising the effectiveness of governmental rules. India's current cyber laws are neither fit nor sufficient for addressing the problems. The current situation calls for a replacement for Section 66A of the IT Act.⁵
- 13) According to the Supreme Court's ruling in *Raj Narain v. State of UP*³⁹ in 1976, people cannot speak or express themselves until they have knowledge. The right to information therefore comes under the purview of Article 19. Additionally, the Apex Court said that because India is a democracy, the people are in charge. Therefore, the masters have a right to know how the government, which is meant to work for them, operates. One might take the fact that every person pays taxes as an example of this important requirement by noting that every person has a right to know how the money that is gathered via the tax system is used for their benefit.
- 14) **2014, Shishir Tiwari, Gitanjali Ghosh** “social media has become into a part of our daily life.

³ https://www.patnalawcollege.ac.in/notice/88274-e_content- art 19.pdf

⁴ <https://ijalr.in/volume-2/issue-3-2/freedom-of-press-and-electronic-media-in-india-by-soumya-singh/>

⁵ <https://ijirl.com/wp-content/uploads/2022/01/FREEDOM-OF-SPEECH-AND-EXPRESSION-AND-SOCIAL-MEDIA- AN-EXIGENCY-FOR-BALANCING.pdf>

Everyone has a profile on social media, despite its shortcomings and negative impacts. Social media is also a great tool for bringing people together and fostering collaboration despite geographical restrictions. Social media has developed into an essential medium for communication that enables people to exercise their right to free speech and to share knowledge and ideas. The Internet and social media have played a significant part in the recent growth of a global movement of people calling for justice, equality, and respect for human rights as well as change (such as the Arab Spring Revolution)..”

- 15) The right to freedom of speech and expression does not, however, provide citizens the ability to talk or publish without consequence, and the government has the authority to pass laws that put limits on that right on a variety of different reasons. Social media may be abused as well; for example, threats against the J&K all-girl rock band have been made through social media. This provides the State with legitimacy to control internet material for the benefit of the general public, which is unquestionably necessary. There can be no opposition to government regulation as long as the interests of the people are protected, but the issue arises when, under the guise of regulation, it begins filtering⁶
- 16) **2013, Neshapriyan M** “namely, interfering with people's civil rights, including their freedom of speech and expression (examples include the Mamata Banerjee cartoon case, the Mumbai Facebook case, the Air India Ltd. Employees issue, etc.)
- 17) Everyone shall be free to express their thoughts without restraint. Everyone has the right to express themselves freely, which includes the freedom to look for, receive, and share information and ideas of all sorts without restrictions, whether verbally, in writing or print, via art, or through any other medium of his choosing..⁷

⁶ <https://www.semanticscholar.org/paper/Social-Media-and-Freedom-of-Speech-and-Expression%3A-Tiwari-Ghosh/2af04a2ad191f3092ad2eecd8453bdad166d008a>

⁷ <https://www.legalserviceindia.com/legal/article-426-social-media-and-freedom-of-speech-and-expression.html>

(Research Methodology)

Chapter-III



Throughout their research, the scholars have used the doctrinal, descriptive, and empirical methods of inquiry. In order to determine the best direction for their research paper, the researchers relied on books, journals, internet databases, and classroom presentations.

3.1 Research Design

The research design is a crucial stage in ensuring that the study will be carried out perfectly.

This phase is crucial because it gives the researcher a sense of the process they will use to conduct the study.

In order to understand the main effects of restrictions on freedom of speech and expression over media and whether it is necessary to regulate such restrictions at the moment, the researcher also gathered responses from *"primary sources" in a "online survey"* that was conducted through the distribution of a *"Google form."*

Information was acquired by the researcher from several "secondary sources" such as an internet database, books, journals, and other publications.

The researcher has furthermore incorporated the descriptive Information was acquired by the researcher from several "secondary sources" such as an internet database, books, journals, and other publications.

Additionally, the researcher employed a descriptive research design, namely a ***"CROSS-SECTIONAL STUDY method"*** with a set sample size and a single research study.

3.2 Sample Design

- The target population (sample frame) for the study is the group of people who are at least 18 years old, including advocates, teachers, and law graduates.
- 50 participants made up the sample size that was chosen.
- The chosen sample filled out the Google form named ***"Questionnaire on "Freedom of Speech and***

Expression and its Impact on Media'' with their replies.

3.3 Details of the Questionnaire

Main Aim: - The main goal of the questionnaire is to ascertain people's perceptions of the freedom rights guaranteed by article 19(1)(a) of the Indian Constitution and their feelings regarding how they will affect the media, which is regarded as the fourth independent pillar of any democracy, both positively and negatively. The researcher has added a few justifications, and based on the feedback from the public, it will become evident what all are the typical effects on media and how the current situation may be controlled for the benefit of society.

Age group: - 18 and above (including advocates, educators and law graduates).

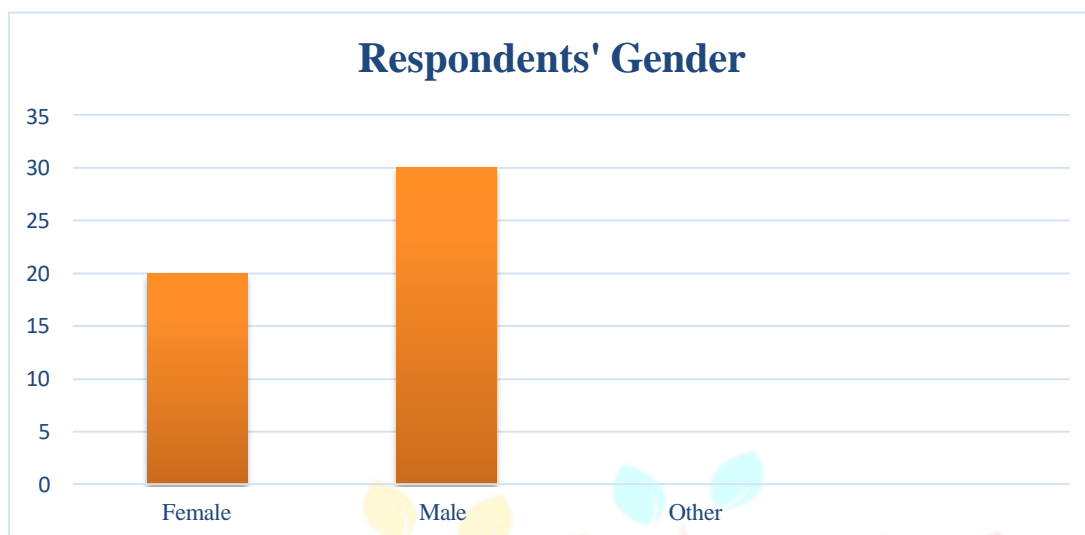
Chapter-IV (Data Analysis)

{Findings}

4.1 Data Collection and Analysis

1. Total no. of samples and Gender categorization:

<i>Category</i>	<i>No. of respondents</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
<i>Male</i>	30	60 %
<i>Female</i>	20	40 %
<i>Other</i>	00	0 %

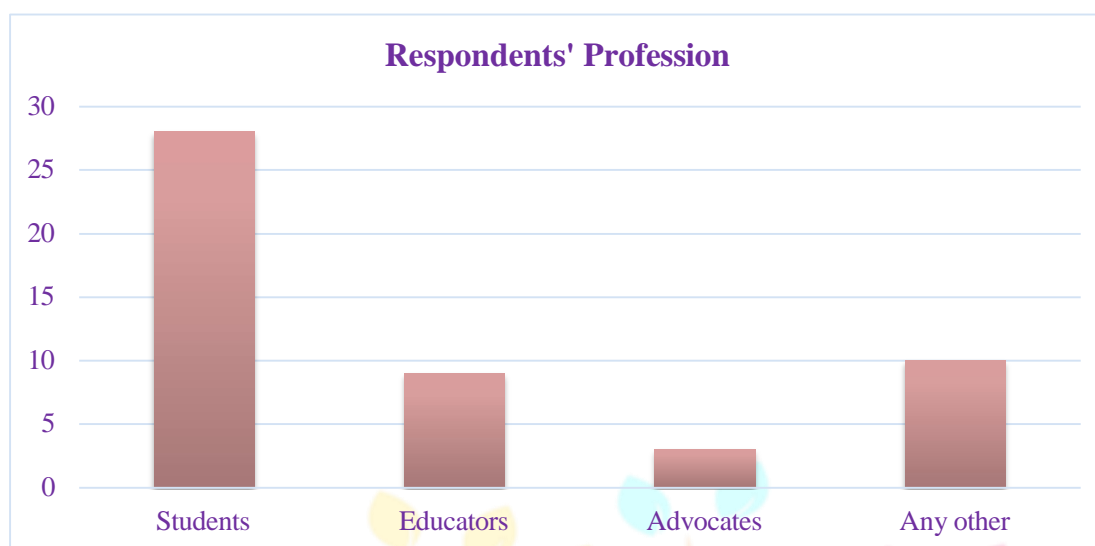


Interpretation:

- 60% of total population are male.
- 40% of total population are female.
- 0% of total population belongs to the other gender

2. Profession Categorization in the research.

<i>Category</i>	<i>No. of respondents</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
<i>Students</i>	28	56%
<i>Educators</i>	09	18%
<i>Advocates</i>	03	06 %
<i>Any Other</i>	10	20%

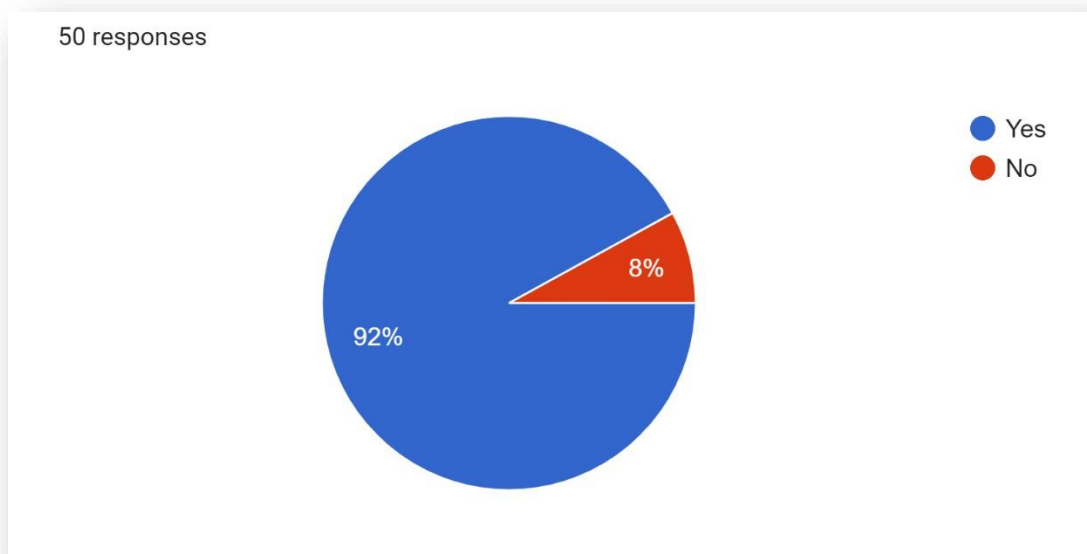


Interpretation

- 56 % of total population are students who are either graduate or pursuing their graduation or post-graduation.
- 18 % of total population are the educators which include the principals or the professors only.
- 6% of total population are the advocates practicing litigation.
- 20% of total population are the one belonging to other professions like medical, businessman, jobs, etc.

3. Are the respondents' an active user of media?

<i>Options</i>	<i>No. of respondents</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
Yes	46	92 %
No	04	08 %

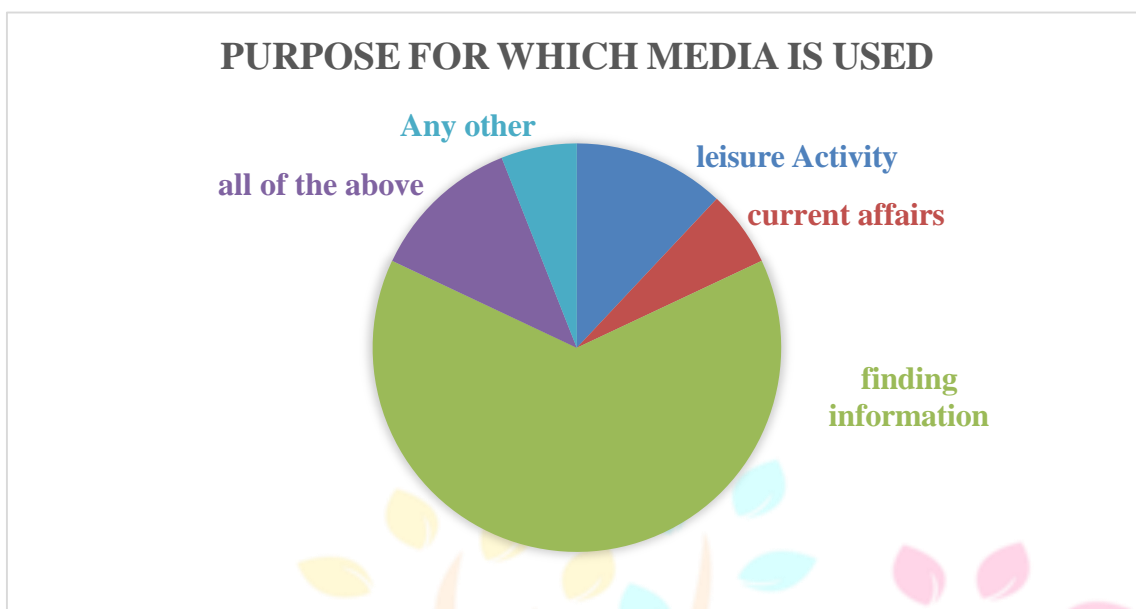


Interpretation

- 92% respondents of total population are the active user of social media
- Only 8% respondents are not the active users of social media

4. Purpose behind using media

<i>Category</i>	<i>No. of respondents</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
<i>Leisure activity</i>	06	12%
<i>Current affaires</i>	03	06%
<i>Finding information</i>	32	64%
<i>All of the above</i>	06	12%
<i>Any Other</i>	03	06%

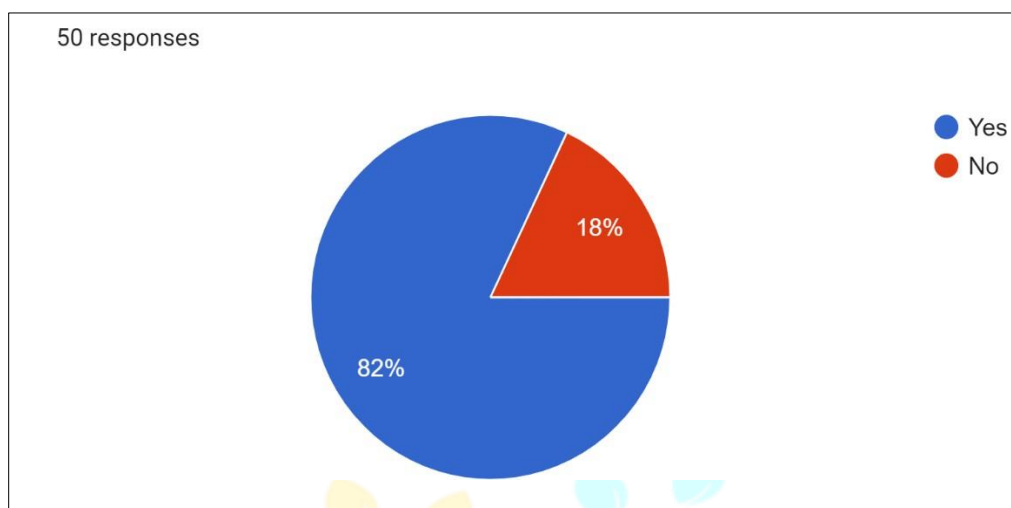


Interpretation

- 12% of total population uses media in their leisure time.
- 6% of total population uses media to know the current affairs.
- 64% of total population uses media to gather information.
- 12% of total population uses the media for all the purposes mentioned above.
- 6% of the total population uses the media for some other purposes.

5. Do newspapers have a more authentic version of facts than the news channels?

Options	No. of respondents	Percentage
Yes	41	82 %
No	9	18 %

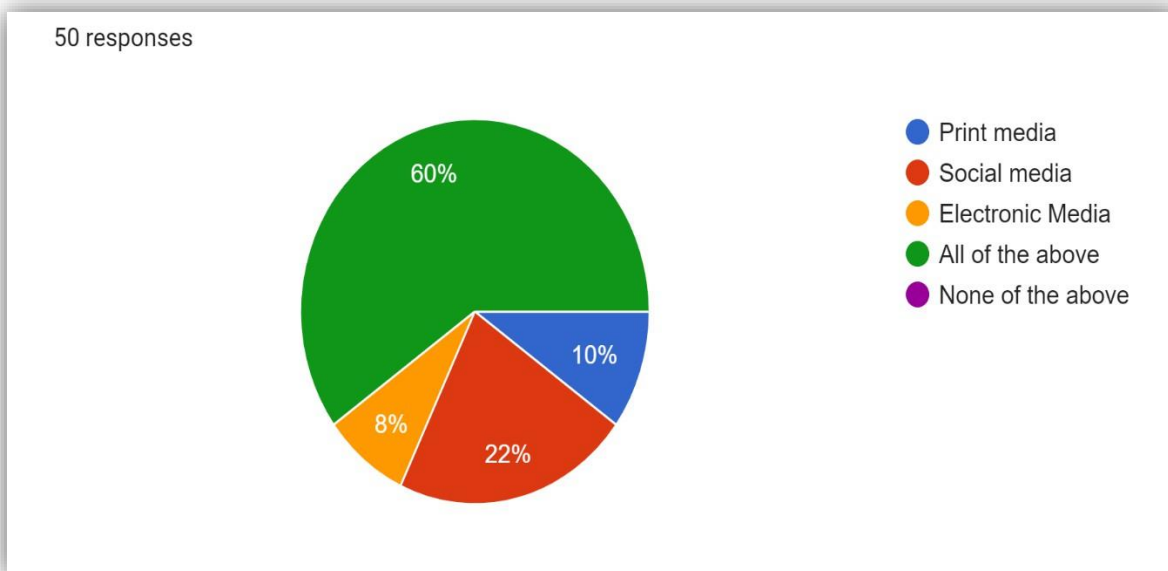


Interpretation

- 82 % of total population prefer newspaper over social media, according to them it is more authentic form of media.
- 18 % of total population prefer that newspaper are not more authentic than the social media.

6. Form of media mainly used to gather information?

<i>Forms of media</i>	<i>No. of Respondents</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
<i>Print media</i>	05	10 %
<i>Social media</i>	11	22 %
<i>Electronic media</i>	04	08%
<i>All of the above</i>	30	60 %
<i>None of the above</i>	00	00%



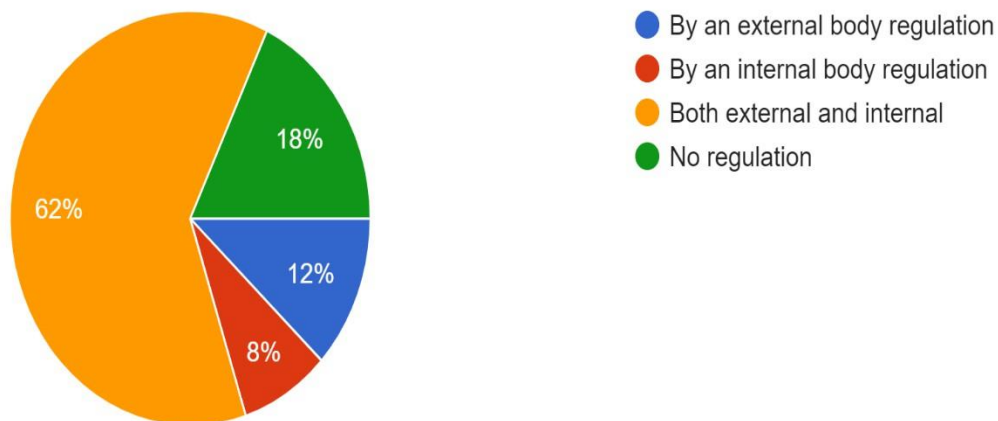
Interpretation

- 10 % of total population uses print media to gather information.
- 22 % of total population uses social media to gather information.
- 8% of total population uses only electronic media to gather information.
- 60 % of total population uses all of the given forms of media to gather information.

7. Most appropriate form of media regulation?

<i>Regulatory form</i>	<i>No. of respondents</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
<i>By external body regulation</i>	06	12 %
<i>By internal body regulation</i>	04	08 %
<i>Both external and internal regulation</i>	31	62 %
<i>No regulation</i>	09	18 %

50 responses

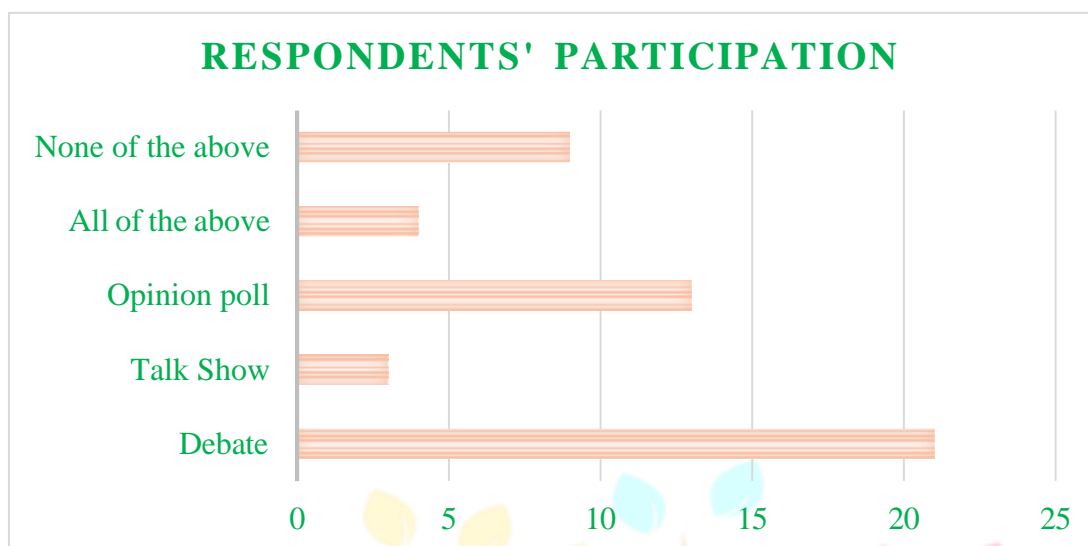


Interpretation

- 12% of total population believes that media in India should be regulated through external bodies.
- 08% of total population believes that media in India should be regulated by internal bodies only.
- 62% of total population opines that media in India should be regulated with the help of both internal as well external regulatory bodies.
- 18% of total population thinks that no regulation for media in India is required.

8. Respondents' participation in?

<i>Options</i>	<i>No. of respondents</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
<i>Debate</i>	21	44 %
<i>Talk show</i>	03	06 %
<i>Opinion poll</i>	13	26 %
<i>All of the above</i>	04	08 %
<i>None of the above</i>	09	18 %



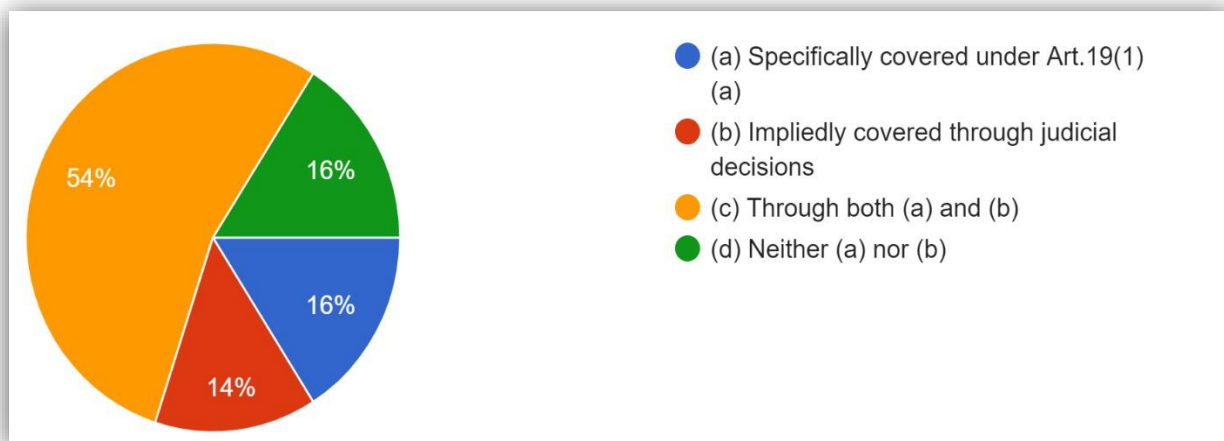
Interpretation

- 42 % of total population has participated in debates.
- 06 % of total population has participated in talk show.
- 26% of total population has participated in opinion polls.
- 0.8% of total population has participated in all of the given activities.
- 18 % of total population has participated in none of the given activities.

9. Extent of protection given to freedom of press.

<i>Option</i>	<i>No. of respondents</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
<i>Effectively covered under article 19(1)(a)</i>	8	16 %
<i>Effectively covered through judicial review</i>	7	14 %
<i>Through both (a) and (b)</i>	27	54 %

<i>Neither (a) nor (b)</i>	8	16 %
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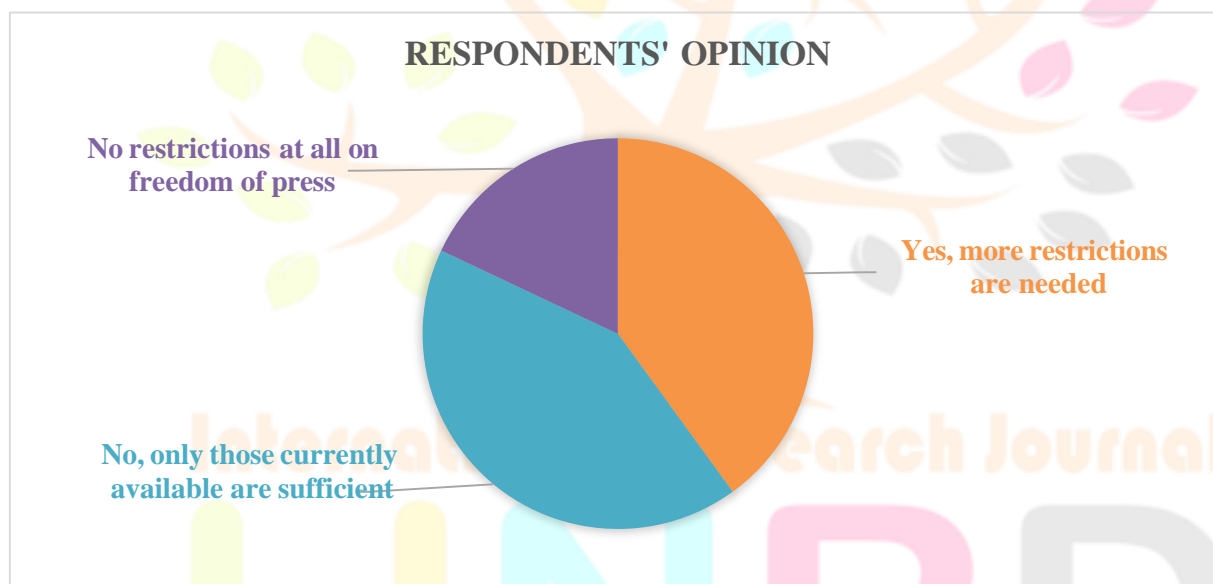


Interpretation

- 16% of total population believes that the freedom to press is covered under article 19(1)(a) of the Indian constitution
- 14% of total population believes that freedom of press is impliedly covered under different judicial decisions..
- 54% of total population believes that such freedom is maintained through both the means.
- 16% of total population believes that freedom of press is protected under none of the given.

10. **Should there be any additional restrictions other than those mentioned in Article 19(2) that limit the freedom of press?**

Options	No. of respondents	Percentage
re restrictions are needed	20	40 %
No, only those currently available are sufficient	21	42 %
No restrictions at all on freedom of press	9	18 %



Interpretation

- 82 % of total population believes that divorce creates a negative impact on society.
- 6 % of total population believes that divorce creates a positive impact on society.
- 12 % of total population believes that divorce creates a both positive and negative impacton

society.

Other questions:

11. Are you aware of any law/body governing media?

Interpretation: the respondents have answered as the following acts to be the regulatory body of media-

1. Press council of India
2. Civil Defense Act ,1948
3. Press information bearu
4. IPC and Constitutional Law
5. The Press and Registration of Books Act 1867 and the
Registration of Newspapers (Central) Rules 1956.
6. Right To Information Act, 2005
7. lexis Nexis
8. Press Council of India
(The Newspaper Pricing and Pages Act 1956)
9. Information technology act, 2000

12. Are you aware of the term “paid news”? If yes, please share your opinion about its impact?

Interpretation; Some of the respondents found it to be a good step while others found it to be negative and manipulative in nature. Here are some of the responses-

- Yes, it is a good source of growing but most of the time it is misleading in nature
- Dangerous and Manipulative
- Misleads public and supports propaganda. Strong legislation and effective execution of such legislation is required to curb it.
- Paid news misleads the public and hampers the ability of people to form correct opinion.
- paid news causes undue influence on the voters and also affects their right to information
- Paid news may mean that the government or the authority may pay the tv channel or newspaper agencies to telecast or print fake news or something which is not true!

- Paid news is the practice of giving money to journalists and media so as to appear in their



news articles and to get a positive response

- Yes it's impact is not good it can destroy people's privacy
 - Often political parties(ruling party specially) do so, to keep their popularity graph stable or rising.
 - paid news is the practice of cash payment or equivalent to journalists and media organizations by individuals and organizations so as to appear in their news articles and to "ensure sustained positive coverage". Paid News misleads the public and hampers the ability of people to form correct opinions. Paid News causes undue influence on voters and also affects their Right to Information.
- It is going to influence the perspective of people. Leading to injustice and malpractices.
 - Yes, Paid news actually hampers the decision making of the common people and may also be misleading in many ways and situations.
 - Paid news hampers ability of people to form the correct opinion, good faith and wrongly impacts the poll process in a democratic country.
 - Yes, I am aware of the term "paid news." Paid news refers to the practice of media outlets accepting payment in exchange for positive news coverage or for suppressing negative news coverage. This practice undermines the basic principles of journalism, including impartiality, accuracy, and integrity. It can lead to a distortion of the truth and can have serious consequences for democracy and public trust in the media.
- It's dangerous to the society's growth
- Polarisation and religious hatred

13. **Are you aware of the term “media trial”? If yes, please share your opinion about its impact.**

Interpretation (glimpse of responses):

- Yes, it usually affects the mind and the reputation of a person because of their presumption it creates a impact called 'confirmation bias' and since most the people rely on media so it misleads their thoughts
- Yes, they should give opinion and not the judgement
- Can publicly destroy reputation of a person whose guilt is not proven yet in the court. Media

trial must be not be allowed in such cases. It is beneficial only in case of guilty offenders.

- Priyadarshini Matto case and Jessica Lal case
- It creates prejudices in the public and sometimes even judges.
- It is defined as that process in which the media take a case in his hand and declare the person either as guilty or not guilty. Media trials have caused wrongful portrayal of alleged accused and have acted as a helping hand in destroying their careers merely by the fact that they were accused, even though they have not yet been portrayed guilty by the court of law.
- Media trial is basically a judgement made by media itself based on incomplete facts and frame an image of an accused as culprit although no criminal procedure has not been undertaken. Media trial affects the judicial system. It goes against the very fundamental principle of criminal law that an accused is considered innocent until proven guilty.
- Yes, media trial actually has no such benefot as it is mostly far from reality and is based upon the rumors.
- It is good to expose corrupt practices at all levels as well as to come to rescue of innocent and honest functionaries in govt and private sectors
- Yes, I am aware of the term "media trial." Media trial refers to the practice of the media acting as judge and jury, by reporting on a criminal case or an accused person in a manner that influences public opinion and potentially affects the outcome of the case. Media trials can have a significant impact on the accused, as they can lead to the accused being tried and convicted in the court of public opinion before their case is heard in a court of law.
- The impact of media trials can be far-reaching and damaging. They can compromise the fairness and impartiality of the legal process, by influencing the public's perception of the case and the accused. Media trials can also lead to an erosion of the presumption of innocence, and the accused may find it difficult to get a fair trial. In some cases, media trials can also impact the privacy and dignity of the accused and their families.
- While the media has an important role to play in reporting on criminal cases and informing the public, it is important for journalists and media outlets to be mindful of the impact of their reporting. They should adhere to the principles of responsible and ethical journalism, including accuracy, fairness, and impartiality. This includes avoiding sensationalism, speculation, and premature judgments, and allowing the legal process to play out without undue influence from the media.

- It will help generate trust of people in law and help in conducting fair trial.
- Influencing Judges decision making
- Media is allowed to disseminate information regarding trial of any case with public

14. Are you aware of the term “sting operation”? If yes, please share your opinion about its impact.

Interpretation (glimpse of responses):

- Yes , most of the scams which came into the light were possible because of sting operations
- Helpful to unveil powerful criminals but can be misused well. It harms the principles of right to privacy and breach of trust. But should not be eradicated considering its advantages.
- Yess it's an operation which is done by reporters in order to revel the truth in front of everyone
- Sting Operations are best for some of the fraud organisations via which they get caught red handed.
- A sting operation has real legal implications. In case the defilement is uncovered that leaves the person Susceptible to felony offences. Revealing the facts of the public interest does not need to go too far by moving to an entanglement of any individual.
- Means a mission or task is undertaken secretly to find out something.
- Yes, sting operations are a potential way to catch the culprits of a crime. But, it is important that it is done with good faith and with great caution.
- yes, its questionable,
- It has good impact on functioning of institutions but unfortunately used as weapon for blackmailing by media persons
- Yes, I am aware of the term "sting operation." A sting operation is an undercover operation, typically carried out by journalists, law enforcement officials, or activists, to expose criminal activity or wrongdoing. The aim of a sting operation is to gather evidence against individuals or organizations engaged in illegal or unethical activities.
- The impact of sting operations can be significant. When conducted responsibly and ethically, sting operations can expose criminal activity and bring the perpetrators to justice. They can also raise public awareness of issues of public interest and hold those in power accountable.
- However, sting operations can also have negative consequences. When not conducted ethically,

they can lead to entrapment or violations of privacy, and can compromise the safety and well-being of those involved. In some cases, sting operations can also be used as a tool for political or personal gain, rather than for the public good.

- In order to minimize the negative impact of sting operations, it is important for journalists and law enforcement officials to adhere to ethical standards, such as ensuring that the operation is necessary, proportionate, and does not violate the rights of the individuals involved. Sting operations should also be conducted transparently and with proper oversight, in order to maintain public trust and confidence in the process.
- Yes, sting operation is that in which criminals are caught for committing the crime, according to law.
- It is a secret operation, not expressly mentioned in Indian legal system but is in usage in order to extract true information from suspect of any criminal wrong

15. what are your opinions regarding the impact of freedom of speech and expression on media nowadays?

Interpretation:

- Freedom of speech of politicians should be regulated on social media.
- This particular freedom has been overused and misused by the media in recent times
- Media must be free and unbiased but it is influenced by the legislative organ of the government.
- It provides greater sense of equality to the citizens.
- India is a democratic country and everyone has the right to express their thoughts everyone has the right to speak and it's good
- Nowadays there are many limitations on media they are not allowed to speak the right things
- The impact of freedom of speech and expression on media can be both positive and negative. On the one hand, it allows for the free flow of information and ideas, which is essential for a healthy and functioning democracy. It allows the media to serve as a watchdog over government and other powerful institutions, exposing corruption and holding those in power accountable. It also promotes diverse viewpoints and encourages a robust public debate, which can lead to better decision-making and policies.
- I think today we are dependent on the social media news as it is frequent to spread but due to

the ad policy many of the times our information leak out and we get spam calls and mails

- Censorship of social media speech may not outweigh the benefit of forbidding a particular speech, but allowing complete free speech on social media may also have negative impacts, such as fostering cyber bullying or hate speech. Speech is not black or white, bad speech on one side and good speech on the other side.
- They have freedom of speech
- Restrictions needed on Freedom of speech.
- Today this freedom is misused undoubtedly. In the name of fundamental right , none is allowed to defame others .
- The term freedom of speech is a positive term as it provides us with the right to express and present ourselves, but it is important that we use it cautiously and not try to demean other. Expression of the thoughts must be well structured and reality based.
- There is freedom of speech for one particular religion and not for the majority.
- Unlimited freedom of speech is dangerous for countries
- Free speech
- They have been restricted from speaking facts they are forced to speak in favour of ruling party
- Freedom of speech and expression is a fundamental right that is essential for a democratic society. While it allows the media to report on issues of public interest, hold those in power accountable, and provide a platform for diverse voices and opinions, they must do so in a responsible and ethical manner, avoiding sensationalism and respecting the privacy and dignity of individuals. The rise of social media and digital platforms has created new opportunities and challenges, and it is important for media outlets to uphold high standards of responsible and ethical journalism while embracing new technologies and platforms to promote informed public discourse.
- Exploitation of the right is more than the actual positive use for the growth of the nation. And the Biasness of media remains untouched by current laws
- Misuse
- From my point of view, everyone has the right to freedom of speech and expression with the help of different media like social media, print media, digital media as well. So they can share their opinion regarding something related to herself/ himself or others.
- At present The Internet and Social Media has become a vital communications tool through

which individuals can exercise their right of freedom of expression .

- The media is trying to change the whole democratic culture of India, fake news have the huge impact on it.
- News has become a tool to only create sensation, reasonable restrictions are being violated, no standard criteria for regulation of media especially social media, local news channels are doing better than national news channels. Misuse of freedom of speech

These are the responses given by respondents during the survey adding to the additional impacts apart from the specifically quoted influence in the survey.)

Chapter- V (Conclusion & Recommendations)

5.1. Conclusion

After thoroughly examining the situation, I can say that, at least as of right now, India is one of the few havens on earth where you may express yourself without fear of being killed by gunfire. But since every coin has two sides—as we all know—here is the other.

Its independence, which serves as the fourth pillar of democracy, is essential for effective government. Alarm bells have gone out across the nation as a result of the spike in assaults and arrests of journalists. The situation is considerably worse in the highly militarized and sensitive region of Jammu and Kashmir, where restrictions on journalistic freedom distort local reality and the state's official national narrative.

The freedom of expression in the context of speech, which is granted by civil society, is one of the most important safeguards for individuals. All things considered, we can draw the conclusion that the freedom of speech and expression is a crucial fundamental right, whose purview has been expanded to include freedom of the press, the right to information, which includes commercial information, the right to silence, and the right to criticism.

The opportunity to express one's thoughts verbally as well as a range of other forms of communication are now included in the right to freedom of speech in the modern world. The freedom we described may be appropriately restricted in accordance with Article 19(2) of the Indian Constitution.

Also, in order to get more fiduciary, efficient, and effective results, it is now more important than ever to regulate the laws or organizations that control the media and its freedom. In addition to adding new regulations, we must first make sure that those that currently exist—that is, are in place—are implemented.

5.2. Recommendations

The following are the respondents' recommendations that can be made on the basis of my research:

- More laws and governing body's to be made to regulate all social media/ print media/ electronic media. Put some serious punishment over cybercrime, must regulate content of social media to prevent conflicts in future generations minds.
- Needs further legislation to avoid misuse of freedom of speech and expression. Needs mass education of society especially politicians who take advantage of it for exploitation of public sentiments for personal gains
- Citizens of India must be educated about Information Literacy and to identify the and take prompt action against any kind of wrongful act.
- Make proper social media regulations, separate body should be constituted.

Thus, These were some of the suggestions that can be taken into consideration while regulating the freedom of speech and expression and its influence over the freedom available to media in our country i.e., INDIA.

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5/12/23, 11:45 AM
media-

Freedom of speech & expression and its impact on

Freedom of speech & expression and its impact on media-

The following questionnaire has been developed for research on the topic of "Freedom of Speech and Expression in Respect of Social and Electronic Media." Examining awareness is the aim of the study.

as well as new vices like paid news in broadcast media, as well as societal laws governing media, and provide his recommendations. The survey has both open-ended and closed-ended questions that can be answered in either way. If a question is open-ended, for instance, please share your personal opinion; if it is closed-ended, please select one of the available options. The subject's specifics will be kept confidential, and the data will only be used for research.

* Indicates required question

1. Email *

Personal Details

International Research Journal
IJNRD
Research Through Innovation

2. Name *

3. Gender *

4. Profession *

5/12/23, 11:45 AM
media-

Freedom of speech & expression and its impact on

Questions regarding social media

5. Are you active user of social media? *

Mark only one oval.

☐ Yes ☐ No

6. Which purposes do you use social media for? *

Check all that apply.

- (a) Leisure activity ☐
- (b) Latest events/current affairs ☐
- (c) Finding information ☐
- (d) All of the above ☐

7. Do you participate in online opinion polls, tweets, etc.? *

Mark only one oval.

☐ Yes ☐ No

8. Are you aware of any law/body governing social media? *

Questions regarding print media

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media-

Freedom of speech & expression and its impact on

9. Which newspapers do you prefer to read? *

Mark only one oval.

- (a) English ☐
(b) Hindi ☐
(c) Regional ☐
(d) Any ☐

10. Do newspapers have a more authentic version of facts than the news channels? *

Mark only one oval.

☐ Yes ☐ No

11. Are you aware of any law/body governing print media? If yes, kindly name it?
-

Questions Regarding Electronic Media:

12. Which news channels do you prefer to watch? *

Mark only one oval.

☐ Hindi ☐ English
☐ Regional ☐ Any

13. Are you aware of any law/body governing electronic media? If yes, kindly *
 name it
-

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Questions related to all 3 media forms:

14. Which form of media do you prefer for getting information about current *
 affairs?

Mark only one oval.

☐ Print media ☐ Social
 media ☐ Electronic Media ☐

All of the above

☐ None of the above

15. Which is the most appropriate form of media regulation? *

Mark only one oval.

☐ By an external body regulation ☐ By an
 internal body regulation ☐ Both external and
 internal ☐ No regulation

16. Are you aware of the term “paid news”? If yes, please share your *
 opinion
 about its impact
-
-



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17. Are you aware of the term “media trial”?
opinion *
about its impact

If yes, please share your

18. Are you aware of the term “sting operation”?
opinion *
about its impact

If yes, please share your



19. Have you ever participated in any of the following? *

Check all that apply.

- (a) Debate ☐
(b) Talk show ☐
(c) Opinion Poll ☐
(d) All of the above ☐
(e) None of the above ☐

20. If yes, the what was your experience regarding the previous question?

Questions regarding Article 19(1)(a) of Constitution of India:

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Freedom of speech & expression and its impact on

21. What should be the extent of protection given to freedom of press?

Mark only one oval.

- (a) Specifically covered under Art.19(1)(a)
- (b) Impliedly covered through judicial decisions
- (c) Through both (a) and (b)
- (d) Neither (a) nor (b)

22. Should there be any additional restrictions other than those mentioned in Article 19(2) that limit the freedom of press?

Mark only one oval.

- (a) Yes, more restrictions are needed
- (b) No, only those currently available are sufficient
- (c) No restrictions at all on freedom of press

23. what are your opinions regarding the impact of freedom of speech and expression on media nowadays?

24. Any suggestion?



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