

A STUDY ON FREEDOM OF PRESS IN INDIA: WITH REFERENCE TO ARTICLE 19

¹B.Mugundhan, ²C. Renuga

¹Student at Saveetha school of law, Saveetha university, Saveetha institute of medical and Technical sciences , Chennai77, Tamil nadu , India.

²Assistant Professor, Saveetha School Of Law,. Saveetha Institute Of Medical and Technical Sciences, Saveetha University, Chennai-77,Tamil nadu , India.

[¹shanthakumari.24@gmail.com](mailto:shanthakumari.24@gmail.com) , [²renugac.ssl@saveetha.com](mailto:renugac.ssl@saveetha.com)

ABSTRACT

Freedom of expression has always been emphasized as an essential basis for the democratic functioning of a society. Freedom of press has remained an issue that has led to endless number of debates across the democratic world in the past few decades. The democratic credentials of a state are judged today by the extent of the freedom press enjoys in that state. The press provides comprehensive and objective information of all aspects of the country,s social, political, economic and cultural life. The answer for the question whether the press has absolute freedom made under article 19 to express whatever seems right to it has a mixed views in this research.The press is the fourth pillar of the constitution and hence it is considered as a most important organisation in the society. The objective of the paper is to analyse whether press has got real freedom and to study about freedom of press in India.

Keywords: press, freedom, democracy, constitution, Article 19.

INTRODUCTION:

A free press is vital and basic for the viable working of a vote based system. A free press has likewise been depicted as the oxygen of vote based system. (Sinha) One can't get by without the other. Our genuine encounter since autonomy, and particularly in the most recent decade or somewhere in the vicinity, likewise proposes that a free and cautious press is indispensable to control defilement and treachery at any rate to the degree that popular sentiment can be energized because of press examinations and remarks. (Gatti) The press fills in as a capable remedy to any manhandle of energy by government authorities and as a method for keeping the chosen authorities mindful to the general (Dr. Lakshmi T and Rajeshkumar S) population whom they were chosen to serve. (Cornwell) The law based accreditations of a state are judged today by the degree of the flexibility press appreciates in that state. At this present crossroads of time, as we moved toward the 6th decade of our opportunity, it is fundamental to remember, the relevance of flexibility of press, which is viewed as the fourth mainstay of majority rule government. A further measurement to the (Trishala A, Lakshmi T and Rajeshkumar S,") flexibility of articulation is included by the presence of mass society in which correspondence among national can happen using media like the press and broadcasting and not specifically which wins both specialized and in the Indian setting, budgetary, the significance of the press is considerably more vital. (Cornwell)

The Indian press has a long history appropriate from the seasons of British administrator in the nation. The British government established some of enactment to control the press, similar to the Indian press act, 1910, at that point in 1931-32 the Indian press (crisis) act and so on. (Chen et al.) Amid the Second World War (1939-45) the official practiced thorough powers under the safeguard of India act and authorized oversight on press. In the meantime the distribution of all news identifying with the congress announced illicit. (Lidsky and George Wright) In the post sacred period, there is an adjustment in the viewpoint. The constitution of India in article 19(1)(a) sets out that "All nationals might have the right" to the right to speak freely and articulation. (Minattur) "Not at all like, the US constitution, the Indian constitution does not explicitly give flexibility of press. Nonetheless, it is currently all around settled that the words "discourse and articulation" in article 19(1)(a) incorporates opportunity of press moreover. The flexibility of press implies opportunity from obstruction from expert which would have the impact of impedance with the substance and course of daily papers. (Edward Evans) The article

19(1)(a) of the constitution is liable to specific confinements set down in article 19(2) of the constitution.

The Aim of the research is to study about the freedom of press in india and to analyse the present situation of press in India and its accomplishments.

Materials and methods:

Unlike in the case of doctrinal research where the research is conducted on the basis of facts and data already collected in the library, archives and other data base, the empirical research is carried out by collecting or gathering information by a first-hand study into the universe. Empirical research is also called data-based research and its conclusions are capable for being verified by observation and experiment. Empirical research is conducted with the help of what we call sociological methods and by inquiring into a social phenomenon. Empirical research means an inquiry that attempts to discover and also attempts to verify the general rules allowing us to understand why human beings behave the way they do. Sociological methods like observation, interview, questionnaire and survey are used to discover the human conduct. The method which is used in this research is based on doctrinal research.

HYPOTHESIS:

Alternative: Press is free to do whatever seems right to it.

Null: Press is not free to do whatever seems

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In Romesh Thapar vs State of madras, Patanjali Shastri watched that "The right to speak freely and of the press establish at the framework of all vote based association, for without free political talk no state funded training, so basic for the correct working of the procedure of well known government, is conceivable.(Kingston) " For this situation section and flow of the English diary "Cross Road ", printed and distributed in Bombay, was restricted by the legislature of madras, The same was held to be violative of the right to speak freely and articulation, as "without freedom of circulation, production would be of little esteem". (Kingston; Crosnier et al.)The Honorable Supreme Court saw in Association of India versus Association for law based change, "uneven data, disinformation,misinformation and non data, all equal,y Create and ignorant citizenry which makes vote based system a power.(Kingston; Crosnier et al.; Minattur) The right to speak freely and articulation incorporates appropriate to bestow and get data which incorporates opportunity to hold conclusions". In "Indian Express Newspapers VS association of

India. It has been held that the press assumes a noteworthy part in the majority rule hardware. The courts have obligation to maintain the flexibility of press and refute all laws and authoritative activities that compress that opportunity. Opportunity of press has three fundamental components. They are:

- 1 .Freedom of access to all wellsprings of data.
- 2 .Freedom of distribution, and
3. Opportunity of course.

There are numerous occurrences when the opportunity of press has been stifled by the governing body. In *Sakal Papers versus association of India* the every day daily papers (cost and page arrange), 1960, which settled the quantity of pages and size which a daily paper could distribute at a cost was held to be violative of flexibility of press and not a sensible confinement under the article 19(2). So also, in *Bennet versus association of India* the legitimacy of the newsprint controls order, which settled the most extreme number of pages, was struck around the court holding it to be. Violative of arrangement of article 19 (1)(a) and not to be sensible limitation under article 19(2). The court additionally dismissed the request of the legislature that it would help little daily papers. Confinements on Freedom of press in India .

The flexibility of press comes extremely close to discourse and articulation. In a majority rule government, opportunity of press is exceedingly fundamental as it (the press) goes about as a guard dog on the three organs of a vote based system the lawmaking body, the official, the legal. Be that as it may, the flexibility of press isn't outright in nature. It is liable to specific confinements which are said in article 19(2) of the constitution. The accompanying are the grounds of confinements set down in article 19(2):-

- 1) Sovereignty and integrity of India.
- 2) Security of the state.
- 3) Friendly relations with foreign states
- 4) Public order.
- 5) Decency or morality.
- 6) Contempt of court.

The grounds of “public order” and ‘Friendly relations with foreign states’ was added by the constitution (first amendment) ACT, 1951. While the ground of ‘sovereignty and integrity of India was added by the constitution (sixteenth amendment act) act, 1963.

HISTORY OF FREEDOM OF PRESS IN INDIA

The beginnings of the battle with the expectation of complimentary discourse in India go back to eighteenth century British India. The historical backdrop of the flexibility of press in India is indivisible from the historical backdrop of the patriot development. The patriot development for a free India was battled with suppression of the right to speak freely and articulation through a progression of enactment's gone for smothering the likelihood of a merged outcry against frontier oppression. That the press assumed an important part in creating political cognizance is obvious from the way that the english government thought that it was important to acquaint abusive institutions from time with time kill the energy of the print medium. Press and Registration of Book act, 1867 . The soonest surviving order exceptionally coordinated against the press was passed in 1867, the press and Registration of books act. The question was anyway to build up government control over the flexibility of press. It was an administrative law which empowered government to direct printing presses and daily papers by an arrangement of enlistment and to protect duplicates of books and other issue imprinted in India. **Official Secrets Act , 1923** A general demonstration which greatly affects the press, specifically is the official privileged insights act, 1923, which is gone for keeping up the security of state against breakage of mystery data attack and so forth. The Indian press (crisis) control act 1931 forced on the press on commitment to outfit security at the call of the official. The demonstration (as altered by the criminal law alteration act, 1932) enabled a common government to guide a printing press to store a security which was at risk to be relinquished if the press distributed any issue by which any of the evil demonstrations listed in S. 4 of the demonstration were facilitated e.g bringing the legislature into disdain or scorn or actuating antagonism towards the administration, affecting sentiments of contempt and ill will between various classes of subjects including an open worker to leave or disregard his obligation.

Press (frightful issue) act, 1951

The prelude of the press (frightful issue act,1951) looked harmless as it seemed to be "to secure against the printing and distribution of induction to wrongdoing help other offensive issue. "The changes were as per the following: while the demonstration of 1931 was a lasting statue, the demonstration of 1951 was an impermanent one to stay in constrain for a time of two years, the new demonstration accommodated a legal request by a sessions judge before security could be requested from a printing press or relinquished to government and the individual against whom a

protest had been made could request the issue to be resolved with the guide of jury and had a privilege of bid from the request of the sessions judge to the high court.

Press boards Act, 1965 Following the British point of reference a press board was constituted in 1996 under the press chamber act 1965, which was authorized to actualize the suggestion of the press constitution. The protest setting up the chamber was to save the opportunity of the press to keep up and enhance the measures of daily papers in India. It was to shape a set of accepted rules to exhibit works which were not legitimately culpable but were fly questionable.

CURRENT SCENARIO OF PRESS AND ITS ACHIEVEMENTS

As talked about before, press is viewed as one of the mainstays of a vote based system as it goes about as a guard dog of the three organs of majority rules system. However, the right to speak freely and appearance (counting of press) is delighted in by the residents yet there are numerous cases where the press needs to confront troubles also, in the ongoing past, in the Teheika case, the entryway Teheika.com was compelled to close down totally and its writers were persistently pestered as the columnists uncovered the trick in the protection service including ex-resistance faculty and focal government pastors. There are numerous occasions where columnists were debilitated and even attacked now and again. Regardless of these troubles the press has made a great deal of progress in the ongoing past. In Jessica lals case, Manu Sharma, child of a Haryana serve, slaughtered Jessica on April 29,1999 in light of the fact that she declined to serve him alcohol In the eatery where she is working. The case was shut and all the blamed were liberated because of need for confirmations, however at last, the case was revived after media and open clamor, which prompted Sharma's conviction. In Priyadarshini Mattoo's case, Santhosh Kumar, child of an IPS officer assaulted and murdered his associate, Priyadarshini Mattoo, a Law understudy in 1996 after she declined his proposition. Weak and matured father of Priyadarshini got judgment in October 2006., after a long trial. The Delhi high court reproached bring down courts and specialist under scrutiny for quittance of denounced. The media assumed a critical part for this situation as well.similarly, in Nitish Katara,s case the media assumed an essential part. In Aarushi Talwar,s kill case, media had a critical influence by featuring the escape clauses for the situation inferable from which the police was compelled to make some move. Aarushi,s father is the prime suspect for the situation. As of late, in Ruchikas case, Ruchika girhotra, a 14 year old tennis player, was attacked by then Haryana police IG S.P.S.Rathore in Panchkula in 1990. After three years, Ruchika murdered herself, which her

companion and case witness Aradhana credits to the provocation of Ruchika and her family by people with great influence. After nineteen years, Rathore leaves with a half year of thorough detainment and a 1000 rupee fine, purportedly because of his seniority and the delayed trial. This prompted open shock and media assumed a huge part for the situation and police decorations granted to s.p.s Rathore was Aldo stripped. An instance of abetment of suicide under segment 306 of the ipc was likewise recorded against s.p.s Rathore. In 2005 news channel Aaj tak completed activity Duryodhana which uncovered 11 MP's of the Lok Sabha tolerating trade for making inquiry out the Lok Sabha. Later on an examination board of trustees was set up headed by senior congress MP Pawan Kumar Bansal. All the MP,s were discovered liable and were sacked from the Lok Sabha.

Press should be responsible In spite of the fact that the press has assumed huge parts for open welfare however on occasion it act flippancy. For example the electronic media built up the abhi-Ash wedding such that other critical news were dismissed. In prof. Sabharwal's case, when prof. Sabharwal was slaughtered by ABVP activists, there were various news channels and daily paper reporter were available and they had confirmation of the murder however the media acted unreliability and the police called it a 'simple situation'. As of late when Mumbai was under fear risk in 26/11 the media acted untrustworthy by broadcasting life the long sixty hour task Black Tornado by the security powers to battle the assault at the Taj Mahal castle inn and Nariman house. Now and again news channels covers news, for example, 'Bollywood tattles' and page 3 and so on which has decreased them to a minor 'Diversion channel'. There are numerous vital issues which ought to be secured by the media yet sadly it doesn't. In April 2009, association home pastor p.Chidambaram was tending to the media at a public interview a columnist tossed appear at the clergyman on dissent of vindication of a congress pioneer blamed for driving Anti Sikh revolts in 1984 . The writer named Jarnal Singh was a correspondent of Dainik Jagran, a neighborhood daily paper. Later on he apologized to the association home clergyman for his demonstration. This was a standout amongst the most condemnable act which demonstrated the terrible side of the press.

FREEDOM OF PRESS IN INDIA

If 2017 was a Terrible year for the Freedom of press in India, 2018 isn't looking any better. Starting at 2017, India positioned 136 on the world press flexibility file, slipping 3

focuses from the prior year. The Indian reporter for the advisory group to ensure columnists noticed that, "if at any time there was a most noticeably awful year for squeeze opportunity in India, 2017 would be it." Consumers of Indian news themselves saw an obvious change, or all the more precisely, the blunting of the famous pen as it (frequently actually) capitulated to the sword. It is not necessarily the case that Indian news coverage as a calling has not needed to overcome storms. A quick recap to announcing in the crisis time would be the standard reaction to any metaphor about this being the "breaking point" for Indian media. To contrast ourselves with a period when there was no TV news channel separated from the state controlled Doordarshan and when substantive majority rule government had truly been suspended, X

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adaptation of itself and we are given a media that has the greater part of the commotion yet none of the criticality. Tuning in at prime time at any of India's standard channels has transformed into an activity in persistence and resilience, of the psyche, as well as of the ears. For the customary watcher in any case, this would make the feeling that Indian media is thriving and the soul of news coverage is fit as a fiddle. In any case, cut out the majority of the clamor, adverts and hashtags and what we are left with is a profoundly broken down mainstay of popular government, that is under assault at every one of its key wildernesses. On January 19, The Hoot put out its "India Freedom Report – Media flexibility and opportunity of articulation in 2017" and insights are horrifying for a country that gladly calls itself the universes biggest majority rules system. 11 writers killed, 46 attacks and 27 instances of police activity, is the condition of giving an account of the ground, in India today. Most stunning, maybe, was the fierce murder of straightforward columnist and government faultfinder, Gauri Lankesh on the September 5, 2016 that figured out how to quickly stun India's famously irresolute, urban, white collar class from their sleep. Nonetheless, only two months after the fact, the passing of writer Sudip Datta Bhowmik at a security office in Tripura neglected to trigger a similar hubbub and was a bleak indication of what has turned into business as usual, for columnists the nation over. While a few columnists gave their lives in compatibility of their entitlement to express and report, a few others keep on bearing the brunt of basic detailing, either as out and out brutality by state and non-state performing artists, or dangers to their life. What this has implied for the calling is that writers bear a developing danger to their lives with regards to announcing and being condemning of intense performing artists both inside and

outside the state. By cutting of basic announcing at its source, the Indian people is then denied a mirror, through which they can see a portion of their most exceedingly awful inclinations. With the end of basic reflexivity, the way is then cleared for a fundamentally maimed, yet jingoistic and hyper enraptured media to wind up the standard and subsequently abstain from asking the intense inquiries that cost individuals their lives.

Not with standing cutting news off at the source, it has turned out to be basic place to start criminal procedures against examine columnists and media houses, to starve them monetarily and guarantee they toe the line. The common maligning suit against research columnist Josy Joseph in 2016, was then trailed by various criminal criticism suits against. The wires investigative news coverage in 2017. On the off chance that the beginning of 2018 is any pointer, at that point the criminal bodies of evidence enrolled against Rachna Khaira of the tribune, for her giving an account of the Aadhaar information break, point towards yet one more year of press terrorizing through lawful means by substances that themselves, appear to be exempt from the laws that apply to everyone else.

At long last, However, and most fundamentally, Facebook, which has now transformed into one of the universes essential wellsprings of news (though by implication), has upgraded its positioning framework for posts on news feeds, to constrain the compass of posts by distributors and rather, support posts by loved ones. The method of reasoning accommodated the move had been that Facebook needs to change the present culture of unoriginal, detached utilization of its news feed, into one that the client always draws in with at an individual level. What this implies for news organizations in any case, is that during a period of fast media corporatisation, free investigative media houses, not just need to fight with the consistent affirmation predisposition in clients, yet additionally handle the unavoidable restrictions on outreach that will take after. While the greater part of the biggest global media houses have withdrawn behind pay dividers and the staying vast houses having the cash to get their posts promoted, independent investigative media presently appears to have been forgotten in the cold, competing for preferences and remarks with unimaginative image pages and like hungry "substanceoutlets".

The last standpoint for basic media looks very dismal toward the beginning of 2018, as it faces a press on its three most fundamental columns. With columnists undermined, accounts controlled

and exceed constrained, the fight to keep lit the fire of dispute and request, becomes ever harder and when the word is in desperate need of a basic mirror, the socio political condition appears recklessly determined bowed against it.

FREEDOM OF PRESS: CONSTITUTIONAL PERSPECTIVE

Where it is left to me to choose whether we ought to have an administration without daily papers, or daily papers without a legislature. I ought not dither a minute to lean toward the letter". The preface to the Indian constitution rotates to secure for every one of the natives of India, freedom of thought, articulation and conviction. From article 19(1)(a) of the Indian constitution ie Freedom of discourse and articulation, the media determines its rights. It is major right. Flexibility of press isn't particularly said under the Indian constitution from which the media determines its rights assurances to each resident of India, article 19(1)reads: 19(1) All nationals should have the right. (a)to the right to speak freely and articulation, The exemptions to the privilege ensured under article 19(1)(a) are contained in article 19(2) which made nothing in sub proviso (an) of condition (1) might influence the task of any current law, or keep the state from making any law, in so far all things considered law forced sensible limitations on the activity of the privilege gave by the said sub-provision in light of a legitimate concern for the power and respectability of India, the security of the state, agreeable relations with outside states, open request, fairness or profound quality, or in connection to hatred of court, maligning or induction to an offense.

The media gets its rights from the privilege to the right to speak freely and articulation accessible to the residents. Along these lines, the media has similar rights no more and no less any person to compose, distribute, flow or communicate.

COMPARISON WITH THE AMERICAN CONSTITUTION

Article 19(1)(a) discovers its underlying foundations in the main change of the constitution of the United States of America. The primary alteration peruses: Congress might make no law regarding a foundation of religion, or forbidding the free exercise thereof, or shortening the right to speak freely, or of the press, or the privilege of the general population serenely to collect and to request of the legislature for a review of grievance.

Dissimilar to the principal revision to the American constitution, the Indian constitution doesn't not make a particular or separate arrangement for the flexibility of the press. Further, while the

limitation on the privilege to the right to speak freely and articulation are explicitly spelt out in an article 19(2), this not so under the primary correction. The US Supreme Court has perused into the privileges of the press certain understood confinement which are, in essential, o not quite the same as article 19(2). Be that as it may, for the most part, from a legal and social angle the opportunity of the press in America is much more powerful than the comparing Indian guarantee. The topic of regardless of whether to embed in the Indian constitution a different appropriate for the press as unmistakable from that of the conventional national was broadly wrangled by individuals from the constituent get together. The constituent get together arrived at the determination that such an arrangement was not necessary. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar, executive of the constituent gathering drafting board of trustees contended:

The press is just another method for expressing and individual or a national. The press has no uncommon rights which are not to be given or which are not to be practiced by the national in his individual limit. The proofreader of a press or the chief is all nationals and in this way when they write in daily papers, they are only practicing their privilege of articulation and in my judgment subsequently no extraordinary specify is important of the flexibility of the press by any means. Albeit no unique arrangement was made to protect the rights of the press, the courts have over and over affirmed that the privileges of the press are understood in the certification of the right to speak freely and articulation under article 19(1)(a) of the constitution. Indeed, progressive judgements of the Supreme Court of India have struck down laws that compress the opportunity of the press and have resounded the slant communicated in the primary alteration. Extents Thappar versus condition of madras, among the soonest cases to be chosen by the Supreme Court included a test against a request issued by the administration of madras under segment 9(1-A) of the madras upkeep of open request act, 1949 forcing a prohibition on the passage and course of the diary, cross streets, printed and distributed by the solicitor. The court struck down segment 9(1-A) holding that the privilege to the right to speak freely and articulation was principal and that the downright a peril to the establishments of the state or a risk to its topple could legitimize an abbreviation of the privilege to the right to speak freely and articulation. The reviled arrangement which approved the inconvenience of confinements for the wide motivation behind securing open wellbeing and open request fell outside the extent of the sensible limitation allowed under article 19(2) and was held to unlawful.

Significance of the right to speak freely and articulation and opportunity of press.

The right to speak freely and articulation is a fundamental part of freedom as expressed in Maneka Gandhi versus association of India. The establishing fathers of the Indian constitution have laid much significance on the face that the right to speak freely and demeanor ought to be one of the crucial privileges of a person. So they have put the right to speak freely and articulation in the article 19(1)(a) which is a constituent piece of the section on basic rights fused in the Indian constitution. There are six flexibilities secured in the article 19(1)(a) and the right to speak freely and articulation is positioned first among the six opportunities joined in the said article of the constitution. To convey what needs be, is a characteristic sense of each person., and it would not be right to state that denied of the right to speak freely and articulation an individual would not be an individual. Discourse and articulation isn't just the freedom of an individual yet it is one of the fundamental necessities of the person. It is a direct result of discourse and articulation that the individual can be produced as well as are fit for communicating different feelings and sentiments. The flexibility of press is a standout amongst the most essential office of conveying ones discourse and articulation. Consequently the flexibility of press performs extremely essential elements of the general public.

Privileges of press Before one moves to the complicated issues of the flexibility of press, one needs to have clear comprehension of the word press. The word press has got two implications as takes after:

1. The center or regular significance strict translation
2. The more extensive skyline of the word press.
3. The center or basic his significance – strict interpretation. The center importance or the normal importance of the word squeeze implies the printing press. It incorporates all the physical parts of the printing press. It is obvious from this implying is exceptionally limited significance or an extremely strict understanding of term press. This significance isn't adequate to comprehend the different parts of the flexibility of press so one of the more extensive importance of the term press.
4. The more extensive skyline of the word press. The word press in its more extensive point of view incorporates all written word imprinted in the printing press, similar to daily papers, diaries, magazines, periodicals, flyers, pamphlets, books, handbills, records, or some other literature. Promote the term press incorporates inside it's ambit offices, highlight offices, press and syndicates.

Daily paper constitutes a noteworthy piece of the term press. Daily paper is now and again utilized as an equivalent word for press. The tussle between the opportunity of press and the confinements forced by the state is because of this daily paper which is considered as an imperative element of press.

The term 'Daily paper' incorporates any printed periodical work. It incorporates the accompanying:

1. Open news
2. Feedback, remarks or investigation of open news.
3. Explanations of actualities or the understanding of realities.
4. Feelings of different people groups or supposition through articles.
5. Promotions.
6. Conferring and coursing news
7. Making and trim of general supposition.
8. Granting instruction and is thought to be a wellspring of edification.
9. It is a wellspring of excitement.
10. It is considered as a medium of commercial and distribution.

Since the daily paper plays out these indispensable capacities it is considered as the life of the general public. As the daily paper makes and shape the popular feeling, it is thought to be an intense instrument in the hands of the manager or the distributor. So the main part of the press is involved by the daily papers.

Since the opportunity of articulation incorporates the flexibility to multiply ones claim see and in addition of others. It additionally incorporates conveying those perspectives to others .

SUGGESTIONS:

1. Codification of legislative privileges

A complementary measure will be insist upon the codification of legislative privileges, with the provisions that where a breach of privilege is alleged, the legislature should only be permitted to file a complaint, the decision regarding whether contempt is proved and, if so, the punishment to be awarded being left to a court of law. The idea that the legislature should itself be both the accuser and the judge might have had a historical reason in England, but there is not reason for such a fundamentally unjust approach to be accepted in our context.

2. The main goal- growth with freedom

What should never be overlooked when thinking of the press in the Indian context is that it is only a free press which can help develop a body of citizens who are well informed both regarding current events and also about the problems facing the country, and the alternatives available tackling them. It is only such a press that can enable a young democracy like India to survive, and also help its development in a manner where social justice is ensured and the interests of the common people served.

3. Press needs to improve

The inadequacies of the Indian press need to be connived at. There is no doubt that private business and those who control it, are treated by most newspapers with kid gloves. This partly is because of the ownership of many newspapers and therefore the philosophy of those who are appointed to senior journalistic positions. It is seen that the editors and journalists cannot have adequate freedom of collecting and disseminating facts and offering comments as they are under the pressure of the capitalist owners. So, the pressure of the capitalist owners should be minimised.

4. Positive assistance to independent papers

At the same time, it is important that steps are taken positively to make it possible for independent papers to survive and develop. Assistance to them should be provided through general institutions meant to help the growth of independent entrepreneurs, including small ones.

5. The state, should stop becoming the main Threat

This resistance is necessary because experience all over the world, as well as our own experience since independence, suggest that the state remains the source of the most potential threat to press freedom.

CONCLUSION

On analysing the current scenario, latest issues and developments of freedom of press. It is concluded that although the press is considered the watchdog of democracy. Sadly, there is scant regard for the truism in a country which is, ironically the world's largest Democracy. In keeping with its affirmation that freedom of expression is "one of the essential foundations of a democratic society" the court has clearly shown a preference for freedom of press. In conclusion, it must be reiterated that the coexist with the freedom of speech and expression.

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