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विद्येविना मति ढेली, मतीविना नीति ढेली
नीतिविना मति ढेली, मतिविना मित्त ढेले
मित्तविना शूद्र ाचले, इत ं अनर्थ ए ा अविद्येने ं ले

-महात्मा ज्योतीराव फुले

❖ विद्यावार्ता या आंतरविद्याशाखीय बहुभाषिक त्रैमासिकात व्यक्त झालेल्या मतांशी मालक, प्रकाशक, मुद्रक, संपादक सहमत असतीलच असे नाही. न्यायक्षेत्र:बीड



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FREEDOM OF PRESS IN INDIA

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Introduction:

India is democratic country, in which every citizen has guaranteed their fundamental rights. More particularly the "press" which is called media and it consist of several different types of communication media: television, radio, cinema, news-papers, magazines and internet based web sites. "The freedom of speech and expression is an integral part of democracy." Now we focus on the Indian constitution article 19(1) (a) is freedom of speech and expression from where media obtains its powers. As everyone has a right of speech and expression so does press have? India has witnessed an explosion of both print and digital media. Press is meant for the society, it works in such a way to bring truth in front of the public. Media is considered as the eye, ear and mouth of the public. Now a day's media is distributed into various channels which have become rivals somehow, and fighting for TRPs as a result of which it has started crossing the lines which it are not supposed to be cross. Now a day's media has entered into new field in such a way that it hampers and dings into many personal lives. The Freedom of speech and expression includes liberty to propagate not one's views only. It also includes the right to propagate or publish the views of other people; otherwise this freedom would not include the freedom of the press.

Actually the Indian Media was initiated

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since the late 18th century with print media started in 1780, radio broadcasting initiated in 1927, and the screening of Auguste and Louis Lumiere moving picture in Bombay initiated during the July of 1985 – is among the oldest and largest media of the world. Indian media – private media in particular – has been free and independent throughout most of its history. The period of emergency (1975-1977), declared by Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, was the brief period when India's media was faced with potential government retribution.

The fundamental principle involved here is the people's right to know. Freedom of speech and expression should, therefore, receive generous support from all those who believe in the participation of people in the administration. It is on account of this special interest which society has in the freedom of speech and expression that the approach of the Government should be more cautious while levying taxes on the matters of concerning news-paper industry than while levying taxes on other matters.

Freedom of speech and expression, which enable an individual to participate in public activities. The phrase, 'freedom of press' has not been used in Article 19, but freedom of expression includes freedom of press. Reasonable restrictions can be imposed in the interest of public order, security of state, decency or morality.

Freedom of speech and expression means the right to express one's own opinions freely by words of mouth, writing, printing, pictures or any other mode which includes gesture, signs and the like.

Universal Declaration of Human Rights. The heart of the Art19 says: Everyone has the right to freedom of opinion and expression, this right includes freedom to hold opinions without interference and to seek, receive and impart information and ideas through any media and regardless of frontiers.

In a landmark judgment of the case