



NORMS OF JOURNALISTIC CONDUCT

Edition 2022



Press Council of India NORMS OF JOURNALISTIC CONDUCT

2022

PRESS COUNCIL OF INDIA

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Contents

Part A: Principles and Ethics

S. No.	Norm	Page No.
1.	Accuracy and Fairness	1
2.	Advertisements	3
3.	Astrological Prediction	9
4.	Caste, Religion or Community References	9
5.	Caution against Defamatory Writings	11
6.	a) Caution in Criticising Judicial Acts	16
	b) Reporting News Pertaining to Court Proceedings	17
7.	Confidence to be Respected	18
8.	Conjecture, Comment and Fact	19
9.	Corrections	19
10.	Covering Communal Disputes/Clashes	19
11.	Criticism of Public Figures/Music Reviews	21
12.	Editor's Discretion	22
13.	Foreign Relations	24
14.	Fraudulent Activities	24
15.	Gender Based Reporting	24
16.	Glorification/Encouragement of Social Evils to be Eschewed	24
17.	Headlines	24
18.	HIV/AIDS and the Media – DO'S and DON'TS	25

19.	Illegal Reproduction	28
20.	Internal Disputes:	
	a) Management-Editor Relationship	28
	b) Management vis-à-vis Journalist : Functional Relationship	31
21.	Investigative Journalism, its Norms and Parameters	31
22.	Letters to Editor	34
23.	Newspapers May Expose Misuse of Diplomatic Immunity	35
24.	Newspapers to Avoid Crass Commercialism	35
25.	Newspapers to Eschew Suggestive Guilt	36
26.	Non-Return of Unsolicited Material	36
27.	Norms for Photo Journalism	37
28.	Obscenity and Vulgarity to be Eschewed	40
29.	Paid News	42
30.	Parameters of Right of Press to Comment on the Acts and Conduct of Profession	44
31.	Parameters of the Right of the Press to Comment on the Acts and Conduct of Public Officials	44
32.	Paramount National Interest	45
33.	Plagiarism	46
34.	Pre-publication Verification	47
35.	Privacy of Public Figures	49

36.	Professional Misconduct	50
37.	Professional Rivalry	51
38.	Recording Interviews and Phone Conversation	51
39.	Reporting on:	
	a) Information about the Mental Health Patient	51
	b) Suicide	51
	c) Natural Calamities	54
	d) Child Abandonment	55
	e) Sex Workers	55
40.	Reporting on Proceedings of Legislature	56
41.	Right of Reply	56
42.	Right to Privacy	58
43.	a) Trial by Media	59
	b) Guidelines on Sting Operations	62
44.	Unauthorised Lifting of News	62
45.	Violence not to be Glorified	63

Part B: Guidelines on Specific Issues

a)	Norms for Observance by the Press in the Wake of Communal Disturbances, 1969	64
b)	Coverage of Handouts of Militants/ Terrorists-Guiding Principles-1991-1992	69
c)	HIV/AIDS and the Media	71
d)	Financial Journalism, 1996	84
e)	Election Reporting, 1996	86

f)	Guidelines on Undue Favours to Journalists 1988	89
g)	Right to Privacy - Public Figures and the Press, 1998	95
h)	Model Guidelines for Publishing Overseas Advertisements in Accordance with Emigration Act, 1983	97
i)	Guidelines for Protection of Child Rights	99
j)	Model Accreditation/Advertisement Rules - 2014	101
k)	Model Advertisement Policy Guide - 2014	112
l)	Advertisement on Ayurveda, Yoga and Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha and Homeopathy	116
m)	Principle Laid Down to Ascertain Paid News	117
n)	Guidelines on Reporting on COVID-19 and Safety Measures for Journalists	118
o)	Guidelines for Medical Reporting	120
p)	Provision of Section-23 of the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences (POCSO) Act, 2012	121
	Part C: Laws related to Press	123
	Part D: Press Council's Power, Practices and Procedures	128
	Part E : Good Practices in Journalism	133

Preface

The free press is not an option in democracy; it is the sine qua non. It is the voice of the people and the special purpose vehicle to supply information that helps people to form a collective opinion.

Today, the press with its technological privileges has assumed the foremost importance in society and governance. With time the dynamics have undergone huge transformations along with the maladies with which media suffers. These days working as a media professional can be challenging. Journalists are working under extreme pressure to timely report facts of an incident and the competition to be the first to report an occurrence often afflicts the integrity of the press and media. Media credibility is essential to promote public faith in the media; hence, the press needs to dwell on the path of ethical journalism in their profession.

The Press Council of India, since its inception, has been striving to preserve and promote the freedom of the press while ensuring that the high standards of the Indian press remain unfettered. In the process of realization of its mandate, the Council from time to time develops the code of ethics based on its adjudications, pronouncements and advisories to guide the press and foster a sense of responsibility and public service among all those engaged in the profession of journalism. This updated and revised

edition of the Norms of Journalistic Conduct, 2022, covers several sensitive topics/issues to guide the media for reporting issues like sex workers, child abandonment, suicide, etc. with the utmost sensitivity.

I believe the 2022 Edition of the Press Council's Norms of Journalistic Conduct would enlighten, encourage and guide media persons and aspiring media workers to value and practice ethical journalism.

Justice Ranjana Prakash Desai

Chairperson
Press Council of India

NORMS OF JOURNALIST CONDUCT

Part A: Principles and Ethics

The fundamental objective of journalism is to serve the people with news, views, comments and information on matters of public interest in a fair, accurate, unbiased, sober and decent manner. To this end, the Press is expected to conduct itself in keeping with certain norms of professionalism, universally recognised. The norms enunciated below and other specific guidelines appended thereafter, when applied with due discernment and adaptation to the varying circumstance of each case, will help the journalist to self-regulate his or her conduct.

1. Accuracy and Fairness

- i) The Press shall eschew publication of inaccurate, baseless, graceless, misleading or distorted material. All sides of the core issue or subject should be reported. Unjustified rumours and surmises should not be set forth as facts.
- ii) It is incumbent for newspapers to play a positive role in response to rumours affecting the credibility of financial institutions having public interface.
- iii) While it is the duty of the press to expose the wrong doings that come to their notice, such reports need to be backed by irrefutable facts and evidences.
- iv) Newspaper should bear in mind that their duty is to collect the news and place it in perspective but not to create news.

- v) Whenever any news is published on the basis of an FIR and is critical of the reputation of any person or body, the newspaper/journals must clearly state in the same news report that the report was only on the basis of the FIR and that veracity of the version of the FIR has got to be decided by the Court. The newspaper should also publish the version of the affected party.
- vi) The newspaper should not mis-construe or misquote the statements given by leader. The statements quoted in editorial should project the true spirit of what is being tried to be conveyed by them.
- vii) Articles which analyse and interpret the history on the basis of contemporaneous events cannot be said to be unethical.
- viii) When a newspaper is following a story on a person and carries series of report on the issue associated with him, it ought to publish the news of his exoneration with same prominence as that of series of previous reports.
- ix) The newspaper is liable for damaging effects of publishing alarming/sensational heading of news story based on Study having no established credentials.
- x) Gossip reaches a localized few, a newspaper report reaches lakhs and therefore a more onerous responsibility devolves on the Press towards the society.
- xi) Media must overcome the tendency of trivialization of information and build credibility

in the society so as to win the confidence of the readers.

- xii) Freedom of speech does not give right to newspapers to write about an institution or individual untrue facts even in a lighter note.
- xiii) An error attributing historically incorrect remarks of grave nature to an individual(s) shall not be made.
- xiv) The newspaper(s) should not indulge in act aiding and facilitating gaming by publishing Mataka, Gaming Charts and results thereof in newspaper.
- xv) A news which has international ramification should not be published in casual manner.
- xvi) Newspaper(s) while covering a news refer to the Comptroller and Auditor General of India or any other report shall ensure that the facts and figures in news report should be accurate and not imaginary.

2. Advertisements

- i) Commercial advertisements are information as much as social, economic or political information. What is more, advertisements shape attitude and ways of life at least as much as other kinds of information and comment. Journalistic propriety demands that advertisements must be clearly distinguishable from news content carried in the newspaper.
- ii) No advertisement shall be published, which promotes directly or indirectly production, sale

or consumption of cigarettes, tobacco products, wine, alcohol, liquor and other intoxicants.

- iii) Newspaper shall not publish advertisements, which have a tendency to malign or hurt the religious sentiments of any community or section of society.
- iv) Advertisements which offend the provisions of the Drugs and Magical Remedies (Objectionable Advertisement) Act as amended in 2002, or any other statute should be rejected.
- v) Newspapers should not publish an advertisement containing anything which is unlawful or illegal, or is contrary to public decency, good taste or to journalistic ethics or propriety.
- vi) Journalistic propriety demands that advertisements must be clearly distinguishable from editorial matter carried in the newspaper. Newspapers while publishing advertisements should specify the amount received by them. The rationale behind this is that advertisements should be charged at rates usually chargeable by a newspaper since payment of more than the normal rates would amount to a subsidy to the paper.
- vii) Publication of dummy or lifted advertisements that have neither been paid for, nor authorised by the advertisers, constitute breach of journalistic ethics especially when the paper raises a bill in respect of such advertisements.

- viii) Deliberate failure to publish an advertisement in all the copies of a newspaper offends against the standards of journalistic ethics and constitutes gross professional misconduct.
- ix) There should be total co-ordination and communication between the advertisement department and the editorial department of a newspaper in the matter of considering the legality propriety or otherwise of an advertisement received for publication.
- x) The editors should insist on their right to have the final say in the acceptance or rejection of advertisements, specially those which border on or cross the line between decency and obscenity.
- xi) Newspapers to carry caution notice with matrimonial advertisements carrying following text* “Readers are advised to make appropriate thorough inquiries before acting upon any advertisement. This newspaper does not vouch or subscribe to claim and representation made by the advertiser regarding the particulars of status, age, income of the bride/bridegroom”.
- xii) An editor shall be responsible for all matters, including advertisements published in the newspaper. If responsibility is disclaimed, this shall be explicitly stated beforehand.

* The Hon'ble High Court of Delhi in connection with FAO No 65/ 1998 of Smt. Harjeet Kaur Vs. Shri Surinder Pal Singh directed the Press Council of India to instruct the newspaper to publish classified/matrimonial advertisement by advising them to alongside publish the said Caution Notice in their newspapers.

- xiii) Tele-friendship advertisements carried by newspapers across the country inviting general public to dial the given number for ‘entertaining’ talk and offering suggestive tele-talk tend to pollute adolescent minds and promote immoral cultural ethos. The Press should refuse to accept such advertisements.
- xiv) Classified advertisements of health and physical fitness services using undignified languages, indicative of covert soliciting, are violative of law as well as ethics. The newspaper should adopt a mechanism for vetting such an advertisement to ensure that the soliciting advertisements are not carried.
- xv) Advertisements of contraceptive and supply of brand item attaching to the advertisement is not very ethical, given the social milieu and the traditional values held dear in our country. A newspaper has a sacred duty to educate people about precautionary measures to avoid AIDS and exhibit greater far sight in accepting advertisement even though issued by social welfare organisation.
- xvi) Employment News which is trusted as a purveyor of authentic news on government jobs should be more careful in accepting advertisements of only bonafide private bodies.
- xvii) While accepting advertisements of educational institutes newspapers may ensure that such advertisements carry the mandatory statement

that the concerned institutes are recognized under the relevant enactments of law.

- xviii) Advertisements play extremely vital role in shaping the values and concerns of the present day society and as more and more lenient view is taken of what is not the norm, the speedier may be acceptability of such matters in 'public perception' but at what cost is the essential point for consideration. It should be borne in mind that in the race to be globally relevant we do not leave behind the values that have earned India the unique place it enjoys globally on moral and ethical plane.
- xix) Publication of an advertisement for adoption of an unborn child is not only illegal but also unethical. The paper should duly scrutinize advertisements before publishing them.
- xx) The newspaper cannot be held responsible for publication of an advertisement given by the advertisement agency related to legal dispute on behalf of its client.
- xxi) All material published as an advertisement or promotional feature clearly so identified for the benefit of the public at large.
- xxii) The newspapers and periodicals should scrutinize the advertisement inputs from ethical as well as legal angles in view of the editor's responsibility for all contents including advertisement, under Section 7 of PRB Act, 1867. Revenue generation alone cannot and should not be the sole aim of the Press, juxtaposed much larger public responsibility.

- xxiii) Publication seeking Kidney from willing altruistic donor is not to be made.*
- xxiv) Journalists/Editors shall disclose the identity of advertiser or the person at whose instance advertisement is published.
- xxv) Newspaper shall not publish any advertisement intending to pass on as news using names and photographs of Hon'ble President and Prime Minister of India.
- xxvi) Newspaper(s) while publishing Advertisement/Advertorials similar to news, shall be printed with a Heading "Advertisement/Advertorials" in bold letters with the font size equal to sub headings appearing in the page.
- xxvii) Publishing advertisement of jobs, only with phone numbers and without any further details such as the nature of work to be done by the prospective candidate in case of selection and identity of the employer is unethical and be not published as it may facilitate "human trafficking" as lots of unsuspected boys and girls shall become victim.

Newspapers intending to publish such advertisements should publish the nature of work to be done, so as to avoid promoting unethical practices.

"Disclaimer" published shall not absolve the newspaper from its responsibility.

* High Court of Kerala order dated 24.11.2017 in W.P. No. 33801/2017

3. Astrological Prediction

The promotion of astrological prediction and superstitious practices is likely to produce an unsettling effect on the minds of the readers, and is thus undesirable. The editors of general interest dailies and periodicals who believe in promoting a scientific temper and in combating superstition and fatalism, should avoid publication of astrological predictions. Readers who are interested in the subject of astrology can turn to specialized publications on the subject.

4. Caste, Religion or Community References

- i) In general, the caste identification of a person or a particular class should be avoided, particularly when in the context it conveys a sense or attributes a conduct or practice derogatory to that caste.
- ii) Newspapers are advised against the use of word 'Harijan' which has been objected to by some, and shall use the word Schedule Caste as per Article 341.*
- iii) An accused or a victim shall not be described by his caste or community when the same does not have anything to do with the offence or the crime and plays no part either in the identification of any accused or proceeding, if there be any.
- iv) Newspaper should not publish any fictional literature distorting and portraying the religious or well known characters in an adverse light offending the susceptibilities of large sections

* Modified keeping in view of provision of Constitution of India, 1950

of society who hold those characters in high esteem, invested with attributes of the virtuous and lofty.

- (v) Commercial exploitation of the name of prophets, seers or deities is repugnant to journalistic ethics and good taste.
- vi) It is the duty of the newspaper to ensure that the tone, spirit and language of a write up is not objectionable, provocative, against the unity and integrity of the country, spirit of the constitution, seditious and inflammatory in nature or designed to promote communal disharmony. It should also not attempt to promote balkanisation of the country.
- vii) One of the jobs of the journalists is also to bring forth to the public notice the plight of the weaker sections of society. They are the watchdogs on behalf of the society of its weaker sections.
- viii) While the changing norms of society have to be kept in mind, newspaper should also take due care in avoiding publication which may hurt sentiments of general public particularly on the occasion of days holding special significance.
- ix) To maintain communal harmony and bind the social fabric of the country, press ought to be more careful while publishing names of any organization and alleging their involvement in terrorist activities.
- x) Plea of technical error to defend provocative and out of context statement are inadmissible and constitute irresponsible journalism.

- xi) Caricature of a deity to depict a political scenario at relevant time cannot be said to be objectionable.
- xii) A news item published on the basis of book may not be in tune with general belief of the members of religious organization but on this ground alone the news item cannot be termed as illegal and unethical.
- xiii) The domain of ethics is much larger than law and ethicality of an action needs to be judged from a common man's point of view. The newspaper, therefore, may not publish matter that could portray the religious characters in an adverse light or offend the religions susceptibilities of large section of society who hold those characters, invested with attributes of the virtuous and lofty in high esteem.
- xiv) The press is expected to use its power to promote and contribute in maintaining communal harmony.
- xv) The fabric of a community is very delicate. The newspapers and periodicals should be sensitive in use of words with different connotation at different places and in different languages.
- xvi) The word/expression "Dalit" shall not be used to provoke or demean a community.

5. Caution Against Defamatory Writings

- i) Newspaper should not publish anything which is manifestly defamatory or libellous against

any individual/organisation unless after due care and verification, there is sufficient reason/evidence to believe that it is true and its publication will be for public good.

- ii) Truth is no defence for publishing derogatory, scurrilous and defamatory material against a private citizen where no public interest is involved.
- iii) No personal remarks which may be considered or construed to be derogatory in nature against a dead person should be published except in rare cases of public interest, as the dead person cannot possibly contradict or deny those remarks.
- iv) The Press has a duty, discretion and right to serve the public interest by drawing reader's attention to citizens of doubtful antecedents and of questionable character but as responsible journalists they should observe due restraint and caution in hazarding their own opinion or conclusion in branding these persons as 'cheats' or 'killers' etc. The cardinal principle being that the guilt of a person should be established by proof of facts alleged and not by proof of the bad character of the accused. In the zest to expose, the Press should not exceed the limits of ethical caution and fair comment.
- v) The Press shall not rely on objectionable past behaviour of a citizen to provide the background for adverse comments with reference to fresh action of that person. If public good requires such reference, the Press should make pre-

publication inquiries from the authorities concerned about the follow up action, if any, in regard to earlier adverse actions.

- vi) Where the impugned publication is manifestly injurious to the reputation of the complainant, the onus shall be on the respondent to show that it was true or to establish that it constituted fair comment made in good faith and for public good.
- (vii) Newspapers cannot claim privilege or licence to malign a person or body claiming special protection or immunity on the plea of having published the item as a satire under special columns such as '*gossip*', '*parody*' etc.
- (viii) Publication of defamatory news by one paper does not give licence to others to publish news/information reproducing or repeating the same. The fact of publication of similar report by another publication does not bestow the status of accuracy on the charges.
- (ix) It is necessary that the press realise its responsibility to the society due to the unique position enjoyed by it in being able to interact directly with the citizenry and utilize its advantageous position for the betterment of the society and the advancement of the country rather than indulging in giving credence to rumours and sensationalism. It is also necessary that the press, particularly the small local press, learn to appreciate the clear distinction between matters of 'public interest' and 'those in public

interest'. While gossips and social dealings may be found to be of interest by the public but they serve no public purpose or interest and the press should scrupulously avoid wasting its precious space on such matters.

- (x) Insertion of out-of-context, uncalled for and irrelevant statements likely to malign a person or an organisation must be eschewed.
- (xi) Even while a newspaper has the liberty or even duty to report political developments, that reporting may not be with angularity. Freedom of Press does not give licence to a newspaper to malign a political leader or mar his future political prospects by publishing fake and defamatory writings.
- (xii) It must be remembered by the Press that the freedom of speech and expression enshrined in the democratic set up and enjoyed by the fourth estate also casts on it a responsibility. The newspapers are not expected to use it as a tool by itself creating evidence and later using the evidence to make false propaganda in its own journal.
- (xiii) The Press deserves accolades for bringing to light the inducements offered to influence their reporting and such exposure will not amount to defamation.
- (xiv) **Locus Standi** In cases involving personal allegations/criticism, only the concerned person enjoying the *locus standi* can move the plaint or claim right to reply. However, a

representative organisation of persons attached to an organisation or a sect/group has the *locus standi* to move complaints against a publication directly criticising the conduct of a leader.

- (xv) **Public Interest and Public Bodies** As a custodian of public interest, the Press has a right to highlight cases of corruption and irregularities in public bodies but such material should be based on irrefutable evidence and published after due inquiries and verification from the concerned source and after obtaining the version of the person/authority being commented upon. Newspapers should refrain from barbed, stinging and pungent language and ironical/satirical style of comment. The attempt of the press should be to so shake up the institutions as to improve their working, not to destroy them or the public confidence in their working or demoralize the workforce. A corresponding duty of course devolves on them to ensure that in doing so they present a fair and balanced report, uninfluenced by any extraneous consideration. The Press as a custodian of public interest and a protector of its rights is also expected to bring correct information to its notice so that it is able to correctly judge those to whom it has entrusted the responsibility of running the country.
- (xvi) The media and the authorities are two very important pillars of our democracy and for the government to function successfully in public

interest a press as responsible as watchful is an essential pre-requisite.

- (xvii) Reference to incident which took place long time ago in a news has no relevance at long distance of time. It clearly intends to defame someone.

6. a) Caution in Criticising Judicial Acts

- i) Excepting where the court sits ‘in-camera’ or directs otherwise, it is open to a newspaper to report pending judicial proceedings, in a fair, accurate and reasonable manner. But it shall not publish anything:
- which, in its direct and immediate effect, creates a substantial risk of obstructing, impeding or prejudicing seriously the due administration of justice; or
 - is in the nature of a running commentary or debate, or records the paper’s own findings conjectures, reflection or comments on issues, sub-judice and which may amount to abrogation to the newspaper the functions of the court; or
 - regarding the personal character of the accused standing trial on a charge of committing a crime.
- ii) Newspaper shall not as a matter of caution, publish or comment on evidence collected as a result of investigative journalism, when, after the accused is arrested and charged, the court becomes seized of the case: Nor should they

reveal, comment upon or evaluate a confession allegedly made by the accused.

- iii) While newspapers may, in the public interest, make reasonable criticism of a judicial act or the judgement of a court for public good; they shall not cast scurrilous aspersions on, or impute improper motives, or personal bias to the judge. Nor shall they scandalise the court or the judiciary as a whole, or make personal allegations of lack of ability or integrity against a judge.
- iv) Newspaper shall, as a matter of caution, avoid unfair and unwarranted criticism which, by innuendo, attributes to a judge extraneous consideration for performing an act in due course of his/her judicial functions, even if such criticism does not strictly amount to criminal Contempt of Court.

6.b) Reporting News Pertaining to Court Proceedings

- i) Before publishing a news item about court proceedings, it will be appropriate for the correspondent and editor to ascertain its genuineness, correctness and authenticity from the records so that the concerned person can be held guilty and accountable for furnishing incorrect facts or wrong information about the court proceedings.
- ii) When proceedings of the Courts are held in public view in which the reporters of the newspaper are also present, it is not necessary for the newspaper to obtain the certified copy of Order before publication of the news.

- iii) Observations of a Court during hearing are often an attempt to solicit information, and not a part of records/orders. Thus, there is need for a reporter to understand the difference to report correctly.
- iv) The media should not carry names of legal practitioners or name of the judges concerned, who dealt with particular cases.
- v) In the matter of interpretation of a court's judgments, a newspaper is expected to act reasonably and not quote selectively. They are also expected to clearly identify the selection so made.

7. Confidence to be Respected

If information is received from a confidential source, the confidence should be respected. The journalist cannot be compelled by the Press Council to disclose such source; but it shall not be regarded as a breach of journalistic ethics if the source is voluntarily disclosed in proceedings before the Council by the journalist who considers it necessary to repel effectively a charge against him/her. This rule requiring a newspaper not to publish matters disclosed to it in confidence, is not applicable where:

- i) consent of the source is subsequently obtained; or
- ii) the editor clarifies by way of an appropriate footnote that since the publication of certain matters were in the public interest, the information in question was being published although it had been made 'off the record'.

8. Conjecture, Comment and Fact

- i) Newspaper should not pass on or elevate conjecture, speculation or comment as a statement of fact. All these categories should be distinctly identified.
- ii) Cartoons and caricatures depicting good humour are to be placed in a special category of news that enjoy more liberal attitude.
- iii) Though satire is an accepted form of literary writing, defamatory statement should not be carried in disguise.
- iv) Expression such as 'incompetent' or 'impotent' need to be read in the context of a political commentary, to determine the offensiveness.

9. Corrections

- i) When any factual error or mistake is detected or confirmed, the newspaper should *suo-motu* publish the correction promptly with due prominence and with apology or expression of regrets in a case of serious lapse.
- ii) The correction and apology or expression of regrets shall be published in the same edition of newspapers with due prominence.

10. Covering Communal Disputes/Clashes

- i) News, views or comments relating to communal or religious disputes/clashes shall be published after proper verification of facts and presented with due caution and restraint in a manner which is conducive to the creation of an atmosphere

congenial to communal harmony, amity and peace. Sensational, provocative and alarming headlines are to be avoided. Acts of communal violence or vandalism shall be reported in a manner as may not undermine the people's confidence in the law and order machinery of the State. Giving community-wise figures of the victims of communal riot, or writing about the incident in a style which is likely to inflame passions, aggravate the tension, or accentuate the strained relations between the communities/religious groups concerned, or which has a potential to exacerbate the trouble, shall be avoided.

- ii) Journalists and columnists owe a very special responsibility to their country in promoting communal peace and amity. Their writings are not a mere reflection of their own feelings but help to large extent in moulding the feelings and sentiments of the society at large. It is therefore, of utmost importance that they use their pen with circumspection and restrain.
- iii) The role of media in such situations (Gujarat Carnage/Crisis) is to be peacemakers and not abettors, to be troubleshooters and not troublemakers. Let the media play their noble role of promoting peace and harmony among the people in the present crisis in Gujarat. Any trend to disrupt the same either directly or indirectly would be an anti-national act. There is a greater moral responsibility on the media to do their best to build up the national solidarity

and to re-cement the communal harmony at all levels remembering the noble role they had played during the pre-independence days.

- iv) The media, as a chronicle of tomorrow's history, owes an undeniable duty to the future to record events as simple untailored facts. The analysis of the events and opinion thereon are a different genre altogether. The treatment of the two also thus has necessarily to be different. In times of crisis, facts unadorned and simply put, with due care and restraint, cannot be reasonably objected to in a democracy. However, a heavy responsibility devolves on the author of opinion articles. The author has to ensure that not only are his or her analysis free from any personal preferences, prejudices or notions, but also they are based on verified, accurate and established facts and do not tend to foment disharmony or enmity between castes, communities and races.
- v) While the role and responsibility of the media in breaking down communal fences and promoting harmony and national interest should not be undermined, it is also essential to allow the citizens their freedom of speech. The Press of India has necessarily to judge and balance the two.

11. Criticism of Public Figures/Music Reviews

- i) An actor or singer who appears on a public stage submits his performance to the judgement of public and as such the critics' comments having

proximate nexus with the merits of artists performance cannot be held to be defamatory. However, the critics should refrain from writing anything, which could, be construed as remotely casting cloud on the artist's personal credibility.

- ii) An author cannot question the critical review of a book, unless it is actuated by malafide simply because some of the editors and scholars have commended the book, would not mean that other critiques have no right to express a contrary view.
- iii) A critique constitutes the view of author and large reproduction from the book directly relevant to the critique cannot be held as violative of the copyright.

12. Editors' Discretion

- i) In the matter of writing an editorial, the editor enjoys a good deal of latitude and discretion. It is for him to choose the subject and it is also for him to use such language as he considers appropriate, provided that in writing the editorial he doesn't transgress the law and violate the norms of journalism and editorial comments, views published in the newspaper are couched in sober, dignified and socially acceptable language.
- ii) Selection of the material for publication as reports/articles/letters lies within the discretion of an editor. It is his duty to see that on a controversial issue of public interest all views are given equal prominence so that the people

can form their independent opinion in the matter.

- iii) The editor should not publish the news report/article if his mind is in doubt about the truth of the news report/article. If the veracity of any part of the news report/article is in doubt, that portion should be omitted and rest be published provided the editor is satisfied that the remainder is substantially true and its publication will be for public benefit.
- iv) It is a prerogative of editor to decide prominence of news it deserves in newspaper.
- v) Bearing in the mind the clear distinction between a 'news report' and 'an opinion article', the Editor has a liberty to edit an article but this liberty cannot be extended so as to delete the vital part or core contents of the article without seeking permission of the author, which may distort the intent, purpose and meaning behind the article.
- vi) Headline's should be carefully drawn adjudged against their instant impact on the readers.
- vii) Editor is responsible for all facts printed in newspaper(s).
- viii) The editors must bear in mind their duty towards society while publishing job/employment advertisement with insufficient details as it may facilitate Human Trafficking and be done only after proper inquiry.
- ix) Editorials are expression of views of editors which is guaranteed under the Constitution of India and its sanctity does not depend upon any individual agreeing to the same or not.

13. Foreign Relations

Media plays a very important role in moulding public opinion and developing better understanding between countries. Objective reporting so as not to jeopardise friendly bilateral relations is therefore desirable.

14. Fraudulent Activities

Defrauding the public by closing down a publication subsequent to collection of subscription is unethical on the part of management of the paper/periodical/magazine. If the closure is inevitable, the subscription amount due should be returned to the subscribers.

15. Gender Based Reporting

Press should play a vital role in removing the age-old gender biases and even unilateral description as the news item could contribute to continuation of such bias to retard social balances and development.

16. Glorification/Encouragement of Social Evils to be Eschewed

Newspapers shall not allow their columns to be misused for writings which have a tendency to encourage or glorify social evils like Sati Pratha or Ostentatious Celebrations.

17. Headlines:

- i) In general and particularly in the context of communal disputes or clashes:
 - a. Provocative and sensational headlines are to be avoided;
 - b. Headings must reflect and justify the matter printed under them;

- c. Headings containing allegations made in statements should either identify the body or the source making it or at least carry quotation marks.
- ii) Headlines of an article/news story or news item attributes certain act on part of a person. While choosing the headline the paper should take care that they reflect the text of the report.

18. HIV/AIDS and the Media–DO’S and DON’TS

DO’S

- i) Media must inform and educate the people, not alarm or scare them.
- ii) Be objective, factual and sensitive.
- iii) Keep abreast with changing realities of fast-evolving infection.
- iv) Use appropriate language and terminology that is non-stigmatising.
- v) Ensure headlines are accurate and balanced.
- vi) Be responsible; give all sides of the picture, using voices of people living with HIV and AIDS (PLHIVs).
- vii) Dispel misconceptions about prevention and transmission.
- viii) Debunk myths about miracle cures and unscientific claims of protection from infection.
- ix) Highlight positive stories without underplaying seriousness of the issue.

- x) Uphold confidentiality of infected people, their families and associates.
- xi) Ensure photographs do not breach their confidentiality.
- xii) Ensure photo captions are accurate.
- xiii) Ensure gender sensitive reporting and avoid stereotyping.
- xiv) Obtain data from authorised sources as inaccurate reports have adverse impact on morale and increase stigma.
- xv) Journalists are responsible for ensuring interviewees understand repercussions of revelations/identification.
- xvi) Ensure informed consent, in written form wherever possible.
- xvii) Balance coverage of a negative story like HIV-related suicide or incidence of discrimination by including contacts of helplines/counselling centres.
- xviii) Broaden reportage to examine impact of infection on economic, business, political and development issues.
- xix) When in doubt contact the local network of positive people or state AIDS control society or existing terminology guidelines for clarification.
- xx) Ensure questions are not deeply personal or accusatory.
- xxi) Show PLHIVs in a positive light by portraying them as individuals instead of ‘victims’.

DON'TS

- i) Don't sensationalise the story.
- ii) Don't make value judgements that seek to blame PLHIVs.
- iii) Don't use terms like 'scourge' to describe the infection or describe PLHIVs as AIDS carrier, prostitute, drug addict, AIDS patient/victim/sufferer.
- iv) Don't focus needlessly on how a PLHIV was infected.
- v) Don't identify children infected and affected by HIV and AIDS by name or through a photograph even with consent.
- vi) Don't use hidden cameras.
- vii) Avoid alarmist reports and images of the sick and dying that convey a sense of gloom, helplessness and isolation.
- viii) Don't use skull, crossbones, snakes or such visuals as graphics.
- ix) Avoid references to caste, gender or sexual orientation.
- x) Don't reinforce stereotypes about sexual minorities including those who are Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual or Transgender (LGBT).
- xi) Don't portray infected persons as victims, culprits or objects of pity.
- xii) Don't promote misleading advertisements related to HIV, STIs, skin diseases, tuberculosis and other opportunistic infections .

- xiii) Don't breach the confidentiality of those opting for voluntary testing.

19. Illegal Reproduction

- i) The Press shall not reproduce in any form offending portions or excerpts from a proscribed book.
- ii) The newspaper should give due credit to the Photographer whose photo work has been published by the newspaper.

20. Internal Disputes

(a) Management-Editor Relationship

- i) There is a well-recognised distinction between the editor and the journalists on the one hand and the Manager, the Executive or the Administrator on the other, whatever the nomenclature that they may carry in a particular newspaper establishment. The duties and responsibilities of the editor and the management differ and whatever the co-ordination may be required to efficiently manage the establishment to bring out the journal, the functions of the two are separate and have to be kept as such.

Once the owner lays down the policy of the newspaper for general guidance, neither he nor anybody on his behalf can interfere with the day to day functioning of the editor and the journalistic staff working under him.

It is well established that the freedom of the press is essentially the freedom of the people

to be informed accurately and adequately on all issues, problems, events and developments. In discharge of the editorial functions the editor is supreme and superior even to the owner.

The independence of the newspaper is essentially the independence of the editor from all internal and external restrictions. Unless the editor enjoys this freedom he will be unable to discharge his primary duty which is to the people and without such freedom, he can be held responsible in law for all that appears in the newspaper.

In the running of the newspaper, the managerial, administrative or business side of the newspaper has to be kept independent of its editorial side and should not be allowed to encroach upon or interfere with the editorial section. This precaution is to be taken even when the owner and the editor is the same. The proprietor must not allow his business interests and considerations to either dominate or interfere with the newspapers obligation to the people.

That is why there is also an obligation on the management to select a person as the editor who is competent and bears integrity of character and independence of mind.

The successful working of any arrangement in the ultimate analysis would depend on mutual understanding, cooperation and goodwill between the management, the editor, editorial journalist staff and all those who are faithfully working in the production of a paper.

If the co-ordination between the different departments including the editorial is effected by the Brand Management without in any way interfering with the freedom of the editor to include or exclude news or views, the length or details as well as their language and the place where they are to be published, and the prominence with which they should appear, there may not be much grievance that such co-ordination is in violation of the freedom of the editor. However, if the choice of the editor with regard to selection of material in any manner is sought to be interfered with, it is undoubtedly an unwarranted encroachment on the said freedom.

- (ii) The editor under no circumstances can be asked by the proprietor to serve his private interests. To require an editor to cater to the personal interests of the proprietor is not only to demean the office of the editor but also to encroach upon his status as a trustee of the society in respect of the contents of the newspaper. In any country which swears by the freedom and the independence of the press, an attempt by any proprietor of a newspaper to use his editor as his personal agent to promote his private interests and to compel him to act and to write, to serve them is both offensive and reprehensive. Any editor or for that matter any journalist who accepts or condescends to do such jobs not only degrades himself but also the profession of journalism and does not deserve the calling. He betrays the trust the society keeps in him for

furnishing fair, objective and comprehensive news and views.

(b) **Management vis-à-vis Journalist: Functional Relationship**

Direction of the newspaper management to the reporter to perform administrative/commercial side of the duty other than his journalistic duty is an unethical practice and impinges on the independence of journalists, destroying the functional relationship.

21. Investigative Journalism, its Norms and Parameters

Investigative reporting has three basic elements:

- i) It has to be the work of the reporter, not of others he is reporting;
- ii) The subject should be of public importance for the reader to know;
- iii) An attempt is being made to hide the truth from the people.

The first norm follows as a necessary corollary from:

- (a) That the investigative reporter should, as a rule, base his story on facts investigated, detected and verified by himself and not on hearsay or on derivative evidence collected by a third party, not checked up from direct, authentic sources by the reporter himself.
- (b) There being a conflict between the factors which require openness and those which necessitate secrecy, the investigative

journalist should strike and maintain in his report a proper balance between openness on the one hand and secrecy on the other, placing the public good above everything.

- (c) The investigative journalist should resist the temptation of quickies or quick gains conjured up from half-baked incomplete, doubtful facts, not fully checked up and verified from authentic sources by the reporter himself.
- (d) Imaginary facts, or ferreting out or conjecturing the non-existent should be scrupulously avoided. Facts, facts and yet more facts are vital and they should be checked and cross-checked whenever possible until the moment the paper goes to Press.
- (e) The newspaper must adopt strict standards of fairness and accuracy of facts. Findings should be presented in an objective manner, without exaggerating or distorting, that would stand up in a court of law, if necessary.
- (f) The reporter must not approach the matter or the issue under investigation, in a manner as though he were the prosecutor or counsel for the prosecution. The reporter's approach should be fair, accurate and balanced. All facts properly checked up, both for and against the core issues, should be distinctly and separately stated, free from any one-sided inferences or unfair comments. The

tone and tenor of the report and its language should be sober, decent and dignified, and not needlessly offensive, barbed, derisive or castigatory, particularly while commenting on the version of the person whose alleged activity or misconduct is being investigated. Nor should the investigative reporter conduct the proceedings and pronounce his verdict of guilt or innocence against the person whose alleged criminal acts and conduct were investigated, in a manner as if he were a court trying the accused.

- (g) In all proceedings including the investigation, presentation and publication of the report, the investigative journalist newspaper should be guided by the paramount principle of criminal jurisprudence, that a person is innocent unless the offence alleged against him is proved beyond doubt by independent, reliable evidence.
- (h) The private life, even of a public figure, is his own. Exposition or invasion of his personal privacy or private life is not permissible unless there is clear evidence that the wrongdoings in question have a reasonable nexus with the misuse of his public position or power and has an adverse impact on public interest.
- (i) Though the legal provisions of Criminal Procedure do not in terms, apply to investigating proceedings by a journalist,

the fundamental principles underlying them can be adopted as a guide on grounds of equity, ethics and good conscience.

- (j) To say that the press should not publish any information, till it is officially released would militate against the spirit of investigative journalism and even to an extent the purpose of journalism.
- k) When any news item affecting somebody's character is proposed to be published in the newspaper on the basis of any CD or other such device then first the authenticity of such evidence should first be ascertained through a forensic expert.

22. Letters to Editor

- i) An editor who decides to open his columns for letters on a controversial subject, is not obliged to publish all the letters received in regard to that subject. He is entitled to select and publish only some of them either in entirety or the gist thereof. However, in exercising this discretion, he must make an honest endeavour to ensure that what is published is not one-sided but represents a fair balance between the views for and against with respect to the principal issue in controversy.
- ii) In the event of rejoinder upon rejoinder being sent by two parties on a controversial subject, the editor has the discretion to decide at which stage to close the continuing column.

- iii) Editor may have a right to edit a 'letter to editor' but such editing should not deviate from the intended view.

23. Newspapers May Expose Misuse of Diplomatic Immunity

The media shall make every possible effort to build bridges of co-operation, friendly relations and better understanding between India and Foreign States. At the same time, it is the duty of a newspaper to expose any misuse or undue advantage of the diplomatic immunities.

24. Newspapers to Avoid Crass Commercialism

- i) While newspapers are entitled to ensure, improve or strengthen their financial viability by all legitimate means, the Press shall not engage in crass commercialism or unseemly cut-throat commercial competition with their rivals in a manner repugnant to high professional standards and good taste.
- ii) Predatory price wars/trade competition among newspapers, laced with tones disparaging the products of each other, initiated and carried on in print, assume the colour of unfair 'trade' practice, repugnant to journalistic ethics. The question as when it assumes such an unethical character is one of the fact depending on the circumstances of each case.
- iii) The practice of taking security deposit by an editor from the journalists at the time of their appointment is unethical.

- (iv) The media house must retain its impartiality in functioning as media house and reporting cannot be permitted to become subservient to other business interests which the owner of the media house may have. When such private interest conflict with public duty of such vast magnitude, segregation of the two is not only justified but essential.

25. Newspapers to Eschew Suggestive Guilt

- i) Newspapers should eschew suggestive guilt by association. They should not name or identify the family or relatives or associates of a person convicted or accused of a crime, when they are totally innocent and a reference to them is not relevant to the matter being reported.
- ii) It is contrary to the norms of journalism for a paper to identify itself with and project or promote the case of any one party in the case of any controversy/dispute.

26. Non-return of Unsolicited Material

- i) A paper is not bound to return unsolicited material sent for consideration of publication.

However, when the same is accompanied by stamped envelope, the paper should make all efforts to return it.

- ii) Whenever articles from the contributors are published free of remuneration, there must be an agreement not to pay and the newspaper should follow this practice as a rule.

27. Norms for Photo Journalism

- i) Since a picture or visual presentation of news creates a stronger and more lasting impression on the readers and viewers than mere words, photojournalists and other visual news producers have to be a lot more responsible and careful in the discharge of their duties. They must, therefore, ensure that in keeping with the high standards of journalism, their presentations are always in public interest, fair, accurate, unbiased, sober and decent.

DO'S'

1. Images should be accurate and comprehensive and the subjects be presented in proper context.
2. All subjects should be treated with respect and dignity. Special consideration be given to vulnerable subjects and victims of crime or tragedy be treated compassionately. Private grief be intruded only when the public has an overriding and justifiable interest in sharing or viewing it.
3. While editing a visual, the maintenance of the integrity of the content and context of the photographic images should be ensured. Images should not be manipulated neither should there be addition or alteration in sound in any way that can mislead viewers or misrepresent subjects.
4. Strive to be unobtrusive and humble in dealing with subjects.

5. The integrity of the photographic moment should be respected.
6. Pictures should not reflect anything that is obscene, vulgar or offensive to good public taste.
7. Strive to ensure that the public's business is conducted in public. Defend the rights of access for all journalists.
8. Strive for total and unrestricted access to subjects and recommend alternatives to shallow or rushed opportunities.
9. Seek a diversity of viewpoints and work to show unpopular or unnoticed points of view.
10. Strive by example and influence to maintain the spirit and high standards expressed in this code. When confronted with situations in which proper action is not clear, seek the counsel of those who exhibit the highest standards of the profession.

DON'TS

1. While photographing subjects do not intentionally contribute to, alter, or seek to alter or influence events.
2. The privacy of an individual should not be intruded or invaded unless it is outweighed by genuine overriding public interest, not by a prurient or morbid curiosity.

3. While covering terrorist attacks, communal riots or other acts of violence, do not show mangled corpses or such other images as cause revulsion or terror or rouse communal or sectarian passions.
 4. Do not get manipulated by staged photo opportunities.
 5. Do not accept gifts, favours or compensation from those who might seek to influence the coverage.
 6. Avoid political, civic or business involvements or employment that could compromise or appear to compromise their professional independence.
 7. No payment or material reward should be made to the sources or subject for information or participation.
 8. The work should not reflect any kind of biases.
 9. Do not intentionally sabotage the efforts of other journalists.
- ii) Highlighting gambling menace being ignored by the Police through a photograph of police official standing near a covert gambling den only for symbolic purpose, cannot be considered as unethical or violation of journalistic norms.
 - iii) 'Dignity in death' is a principle widely observed in civil society and unless the photographic depiction of such event directly impacts the

public interest or purpose, the media would be well advised to avoid it.

28. Obscenity and Vulgarity to be Eschewed

- i) Newspapers/journalists shall not publish anything which is obscene, vulgar or offensive to public good taste.
- ii) Newspapers shall not display advertisements which are vulgar or which, through depiction of a woman in nude or lewd posture, provoke lecherous attention of males as if she herself was a commercial commodity for sale.
- iii) Whether a picture is obscene or not, is to be judged in relation to three tests; namely
 - a) Is it vulgar and indecent?
 - b) Is it a piece of mere pornography?
 - c) Is its publication meant merely to make money by titillating the sex feelings of adolescents and among whom it is intended to circulate? In other words, does it constitute an unwholesome exploitation for commercial gain. Other relevant considerations are whether the picture is relevant to the subject matter of the magazine. That is to say, whether its publication serves any preponderating social or public purpose, in relation to art, painting, medicine, research or reform of sex.
- iv) A photograph or a painting is a work of art and the artist enjoys artistic liberty in its portrayal.

However, it is to be understood that a work of art is enjoyed, judged and appreciated by the connoisseurs. The pages of a newspaper may not be the most appropriate place for such painting.

- v) The globalisation and liberalisation does not give licence to the media to misuse freedom of the press and to lower the values of the society. The media performs a distinct role and public purpose which require it to rise above commercial consideration guiding other industries and businesses. So far as that role is concerned, one of the duties of the media is to preserve and promote our cultural heritage and social values.
- vi) Columns such as ‘Very Personal’ in a newspaper replying to personal queries of the readers must not become grossly offensive presentations, which either outrage public decency or corrupt public moral.
- vii) The attempt of the press should be to ensure coverage that is in keeping with the norms of the society at large and not merely a few. It is also our duty to prevent the degeneration of culture and standards and press with its reach and impact carries an immense potential in moulding the psyche and thought process of a society.
- viii) The Indian reader is much more mature and able to appreciate good journalism and in the long run, the attempts to copy the west by promoting the ‘so-called popular permissiveness’ may defeat the very aim of the paper to boost circulation.

- ix) The newspaper may expose the instances of immoral activities in public places through its writings but with proper caution of restrained presentation of news or photographic evidence.
- x) The newspapers should take due care of people's sentiments while publishing articles on sexuality.

29. Paid News

- i) Newspaper should specifically mention "Marketing Initiative" on Supplement/special edition itself to distinguish them from various reports.
- ii) The newspaper should not mis-construe or misquote the statements given by leader. The statements quoted in editorial should project the true spirit of what is being tried to be conveyed by them.
- iii) Columns of news items which largely indicate names of voters on Caste basis and supporters of the candidate of particular political party, such tenor and manner of presentation of news establish the report to be paid news.
- iv) Political news published in competing newspaper with similar content strongly suggests such reports to be paid news.
- v) Two newspapers publishing same news item verbatim during election days is not accidental and it is evident that such news items have been published for consideration.
- vi) Manner of presentation of a news item/ photograph that too in favour of a particular

party/candidate as also the appeal for voting in favour of a particular party is suggestive of paid news.

- vii) Projecting a candidate's success in Election who is yet to file a nomination is suggestive of paid news.
- viii) News Reports on Campaign meeting and states enthusiasm because film stars were present cannot be termed as paid news.
- ix) While covering news on election, the newspapers are advised to ensure balance in publishing report/interview of candidates.
- x) During the course of election, subject to conditions laid down by the Election Commission of India, newspapers are free to make an honest assessment of prospects of candidates or the parties and its publication would not be paid news so long it is not established that consideration passed on for such publication.
- xi) Newspapers shall not publish any news survey predicting the victory of any political party without verification of it.
- xii) An attempt to influence the voters by projecting the contesting candidate with all virtues during the election is paid news.
- xiii) A news item giving negative aspect of a candidate and at the same time the positive aspect of candidate of other political party without any basis clearly shows that it is paid news.

30. Parameters of Right of Press to Comment on Profession

No newspaper(s)/columnist(s) shall abuse any profession, under the garb of freedom of speech/expression which is guaranteed under the Indian Constitution, since freedom of speech is not absolute.

31. Parameters of the Right of the Press to Comment on the Acts and Conduct of Public Officials

- i) So far as the government, local authority and other organs/institutions exercising governmental power are concerned, they cannot bring charge of defamation for reports critical of their acts and conduct relevant to the discharge of their official duties unless the official establishes that the publication was made with reckless disregard for the truth. However, judiciary, which is protected by the power to punish for contempt of court, the Parliament and Legislatures, protected as their privileges are by Articles 105 and 194 respectively of the Constitution of India, represent exception to this rule.
- ii) The central and local bodies are not entitled to bring a civil or criminal action for defamation in respect of article/report criticising their functioning.
- iii) Publication of news or comments/information on public officials conducting investigations should not have a tendency to help the commission of offences or to impede the prevention or detection of offences or

prosecution of the guilty. The investigative agency is also under a corresponding obligation not to leak out or disclose such information or indulge in misinformation.

- iv) The Official Secrets Act, 1923 or any other similar enactment or provision having the force of law equally bind the press or media though there is no law empowering the state or its officials to prohibit, or to impose a prior restraint upon the Press/Media.
- v) Those who hold public office and by their own conduct give scope for criticising them, cannot be heard to complain against such criticism.
- vi) Satirical comments, ridiculing and denigrating the first citizen of the country are uncalled for and beyond the call of fair journalistic comment.
- vii) While every journalist has a duty and freedom of critical evaluation of the functioning of public department/personnel, such evaluation has to be based on proper documents and verification.
- viii) It is obligatory on the part of an institution rendering public service to be open to bonafide critical examination of its functioning.

32. Paramount National Interest

- i) Newspapers shall, as a matter of self-regulation, exercise due restraint and caution in presenting any news, comment or information which is likely to jeopardise, endanger or harm the

paramount interests of the State and society, or the rights of individuals with respect to which reasonable restrictions may be imposed by law on the right to freedom of speech and expression under clause (2) of Article 19 of the Constitution of India.

- ii) Publication of wrong/incorrect map is a very serious offence. It adversely affects the territorial integrity of the country and warrants prompt and prominent retraction with regrets.
- iii) Though the sources normally used are not to be disclosed, however, in case of serious allegations where matter is related to national interest and security it is incumbent/imperative/mandatory on part of the press to establish the authenticity of information given by the source.
- iv) An article concerning a sensitive issue which can defame a nation cannot be published without thorough verification. Newspaper as well as News Agency should verify the authenticity of the article before its publication.

33. Plagiarism

- i) Using or passing off the writings or ideas of another as one's own, without crediting the source, is an offence against ethics of journalism.
- ii) Violation of copyright also constitutes violation of journalistic norms.
- iii) Printing a reworded article of a writer by the paper without acknowledging his work is unethical.

34. Pre-Publication Verification

- i) On receipt of a report or article of public interest and benefit containing imputations or comments against a citizen, the editor should check with due care and attention its factual accuracy apart from other authentic sources-with the person or the organisation concerned to elicit his/her or its version, comments or reaction and publish the same alongside with due correction in the report where necessary. In the event of lack or absence of response, a footnote to that effect may be appended to the report.
- ii) Publication of news such as those pertaining to cancellation of examinations or withdrawal of candidates from election should be avoided without proper verification and cross checking.
- iii) A document, which forms a basis of a news report, should be preserved at least for six months.
- iv) Newspaper should carry the Press Release only after establishing its authenticity which should bear the signature of authorized signatory and Departmental seal.
- v) News reports that stem from a gossip or so called roving enquiry affecting the personal character of an individual, are not worthy of publication.
- vi) Personal animosity should not be reflected in a news item. Publishing news without any material

even to *prima facie* substantiate the news item with a view to malign a person constitute an act of omission and commission.

- vii) Wrongly attributing historically incorrect remarks of grave nature to a political leader, which have far reaching repercussions without applying due diligence calls for severe action. The publication ought to verify the source of such statement at pre-publication stage.
- viii) Allegations of dowry harassment are subject to scrutiny by court of law and the changes under Section 498-A of an I.P.C. should be reported upon by the media with more sensitivity avoiding publication of photographs of accused. The editor in such cases should also verify the stand of the accused.
- ix) Sacking of an officer over graft charges is a verifiable fact and the newspaper is expected to carry out such verification. Subsequent clarifications cannot mitigate the damage.
- x) The journalists not volunteering to disclose the source of stories/articles shall be solely responsible and liable for correctness and authenticity of the same.
- xi) The journalists volunteering to disclose the source of stories/articles then the responsibility and liability shall depend upon the nature of the source.
- xii) If the story has come from reliable sources, that may be a relevant consideration for deciding the liability of Journalist(s).

35. Privacy of Public Figures

- i) Right to Privacy is an inviolable human right. However, the degree of privacy differs from person to person and from situation to situation. The public person who functions under public gaze as an emissary/representative of the public cannot expect to be afforded the same degree of privacy as a private person. His acts and conduct as are of public interest ('public interest' being distinct and separate from 'of interest to public') even if conducted in private may be brought to public knowledge through the medium of the press. The press has however, a corresponding duty to ensure that the information about such acts and conduct of public interest of the public person is obtained through fair means, is properly verified and then reported accurately. For obtaining information in respect of acts done or conducted away from public gaze, the press is not expected to use surveillance devices. For obtaining information about private talks and discussion while the press is expected not to badger the public persons, the public persons are also expected to bring more openness in their functioning and co-operate with the press in its duty of informing the public about the acts of their representatives.
- ii) The interviews/articles or arguments pertaining to public persons which border on events that are in public knowledge, if reported correctly, cannot be termed as intrusion into private life. There is a very thin line between public and

private life and public persons should not be too thick skinned to criticism.

- iii) Newspapers are allowed latitude in criticising persons who are in seats of power because their conduct discloses public interest provided their criticism is not motivated to gratify private spite of opponent/rival of public figure.
- iv) The family of public figures are not valid journalistic subject, more so if its reporting covers the minors. If “public interest” overrides the minor’s right to privacy it will be proper to seek prior consent of the parents.
- v) When the individual concerned himself or herself reveals facts about private life before a large gathering then the shield of privacy should be deemed to be abandoned by the individual.

36. Professional Misconduct

- i) Blackmailing or extortion of money from people under threat of maligning them through the columns of newspaper amounts to gross violation of journalistic norms.
- ii) The Newspaper should not involve the journalists in collecting advertisements.
- iii) Using the title of some other newspaper by a media house and declining corrective step is unethical and reprehensible.
- iv) Carrying contents materially different from those which the contributor provided to the paper is unethical.

- v) Journalists using any platform such as print, electronic or social media to defame, harass or blackmail anyone is unethical.

37. Professional Rivalry

Newspaper columns should not be misused by rival newspapers to gratify their private spite against each other out of commercial rivalry.

38. Recording Interviews and Phone Conversation

- i) The Press shall not tape-record anyone's conversation without that person's knowledge or consent, except where the recording is necessary to protect the journalist in a legal action, or for other compelling good reason.
- ii) The Press shall, prior to publication, delete offensive epithets used during such conversation.
- iii) Newspapers are required to give the context in which the statement is made by a political leader, but this does not extend to the liberty of giving it a meaning of their own.

39. Reporting on:

a) Information about the Mental Health Patient

The media shall not publish photograph or any other information in respect of person undergoing treatment at mental health establishment without the consent of the person with mental illness.

b) Suicide

Newspapers and news agencies while reporting on suicide cases shall **not**:

1. Publish stories about suicide prominently and unduly repeat such stories;
2. Use language which sensationalize or normalize suicide, or presents it as a constructive solution to problems;
3. Explicitly describe the method used;
4. Provide details about the site/location;
5. Use sensational headlines;
6. Use photographs, video footage or social media links.
- 7*. The press shall restraint and refrain from printing any news item and/or initiating any discussion/debate/interview of the nature, as indicated hereunder:
 - a. In relation to death by suicide, depicting the deceased as one having a weak character or intruding in any manner on the privacy of the deceased;
 - b. That causes prejudice to an ongoing inquiry/investigation by:
 - (i) Referring to the character of the accused/victim and creating an atmosphere of prejudice for both;
 - (ii) Holding interviews with the victim, the witness and/or any of his/her family member(s) and displaying it on screen;

* Hon'ble High Court of Bombay's order dated 18.01.2021 in PIL (ST) No. 92252.

- (iii) Analyzing versions of witnesses, whose evidence could be vital at the stage of trial;
- (iv) Publishing a confession allegedly made to a police officer by an accused and trying to make the public believe that the same is a piece of evidence which is admissible before a Court and there is no reason for the Court not to act upon it, without letting the public know the nitty-gritty of the Evidence Act, 1872;
- (v) Printing Photographs of an accused and thereby facilitating his identification;
- (vi) Criticizing the investigative agency based on half-baked information without proper research;
- (vii) Pronouncing on the merits of the case, including pre-judging the guilt or innocence qua and accused or an individual not yet wanted in a case, as the case may be;
- (viii) Recreating/reconstructing a crime scene and depicting how the accused committed the crime;
- (ix) Predicting the proposed/future course of action including steps that ought to be taken in a particular direction to complete the investigation; and

- (x) Leaking sensitive and confidential information from materials collected by the investigating agency;
- c. Acting in any manner so as to violate the provisions of the Programme Code as prescribed under section 5 of the Cable Television Network (Regulation) Act read with rule 6 of the Cable Television Network (Regulation) Rules and thereby inviting contempt of court; and
- d. Indulging in character assassination of any individual and thereby mar his reputation.

c) Natural Calamities

- (i) Facts and data relating to spread of epidemics or natural calamities shall be checked up thoroughly from authentic sources and then published with due restraint in a manner bereft of sensationalism, exaggeration, surmises or unverified facts.
- (ii) Natural or man-made hazards become disasters through acts of commission and omission of the society. Therefore, the disastrous impact can be minimized by preventive action taken by all the stakeholders including the media.
- (iii) Media should give wide publicity to the do's and don'ts and the potential benefits of disaster mitigation so that the society follows them before, during and after the

occurrence of the disasters. People should be detailed on standard guidelines. The issues of children and women which are the most vulnerable groups during and after disaster should be handled carefully by the media.

- (iv) It is necessary to have complete cooperation between the media and all governmental and non-governmental agencies. The extent of the coordination and cooperation between them determines the nature, the degree and the scale of the preparedness to prevent or meet the disasters.

d) Child Abandonment*

All the reporting on Child Abandonment shall necessarily carry the following:

- Unsafe child abandonment is illegal and puts child's life and future at risk.
- A child can be legally and anonymously relinquished at a specialized adoption agency.
- A child helpline number shall also be given.

e) Sex Workers**

The media to take utmost care not to reveal the identities of sex workers, during arrest, raid and

* The said provisions were adopted by the Council in its Meeting dated 26.10.2021

** In pursuance of Hon'ble Supreme Court of India's order dated 19.05.2022 in the Criminal Appeal No. 135/2010

rescue operations, whether as victims or accused and not to publish or telecast any photos that would result in disclosure of such identities. Besides, the newly introduced Section 354C, IPC which makes voyeurism a criminal offence, should be strictly adhered by the media, so as not to publish/telecast photos of sex workers with their clients in the garb of capturing the rescue operation.

40. Reporting on Proceedings of Legislature

The newspapers have a duty to report faithfully the proceedings of either House of Parliament, Legislative Assembly and in this regard the newspapers shall not be liable for any proceedings civil or criminal in any court unless it is proved that reporting have been made with malice. However, the newspapers should not publish any report based on proceedings of a sitting of either House of Parliament or Legislative Assembly or as the case may be either House of the Legislature of a State, which is not open to the media.

41. Right of Reply

- i) The newspaper should promptly and with due prominence, publish either in full or with due editing, free of cost, at the instance of the person affected or feeling aggrieved/or concerned by the impugned publication, a contradiction/reply/clarification or rejoinder sent to the editor in the form of a letter or note. If the editor doubts the truth or factual accuracy of the contradiction/reply/clarification or rejoinder, he shall be at liberty to add separately at the

end, a brief editorial comment doubting its veracity, but only when this doubt is reasonably founded on unimpeachable documentary or other evidential material in his/her possession. This is a concession which has to be availed of sparingly with due discretion and caution in appropriate cases.

- ii) However, where the reply/contradiction or rejoinder is being published in compliance with the directions of the Press Council, it is permissible to append a brief editorial note to that effect.
- iii) Right of rejoinder cannot be claimed through the medium of Press Conference, as publication/coverage of a news of a conference is within the discretionary powers of an editor.
- iv) Freedom of the Press involves the readers' right to know all sides of an issue of public interest. An editor, therefore, shall not refuse to publish the reply or rejoinder merely on the ground that in his opinion the story published in the newspaper was true. That is an issue to be left to the judgment of the readers. It also does not behove an editor to show contempt towards a reader.
- v) The press has to remember that it is not a prosecutor in any investigation and should be guided by the paramount principle of a person's innocence unless the alleged offence is proved beyond doubt by independent reliable evidence and, therefore, even within the constraint of

space, the material facts should find space in the rejoinder so that the public, as the ultimate judge of any matter, is guided by the complete and accurate facts in forming its opinion. The readers' right to know all sides of any issue of public importance is a natural corollary of the freedom enjoyed by the press in a democracy.

42. Right to Privacy

- i) The Press shall not intrude or invade the privacy of an individual, unless outweighed by genuine overriding public interest, not being a prurient or morbid curiosity. So however, that once a matter becomes a matter of public record, the right to privacy no longer subsists and it becomes a legitimate subject for comment by the Press and the Media, among others. Special caution is essential in reports likely to stigmatise women.

Explanation: Things concerning a person's home, family, religion, health, sexuality, personal life and private affairs are covered by the concept of PRIVACY excepting where any of these impinges upon the public or public interest.

- ii) **Caution against Identification:** While reporting crime involving rape, abduction or kidnap of women/females or sexual assault on children, or raising doubts and questions touching the chastity, personal character and privacy of women, the names, photographs of the victims

- or other particulars directly or indirectly* leading to their identity shall not be published.
- iii) Minor children and infants who are the offspring of sexual abuse or ‘forcible marriage’ or illicit sexual union shall not be identified or photographed.
 - iv) Intrusion through photography into moments of personal grief shall be avoided. However, photography of victims of accidents or natural calamity may be in larger public interest.
 - v) The newspaper is not expected to turn a blind eye towards the classified advertisements which are *prima-facie* in a violation of Suppression of the Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956.
 - vi) Due care should be applied by the paper by not disclosing the real names of persons involved in incident affecting personal lives.
 - vii) Publishing person’s address in a newspaper which has no direct relevance to the news report, is a violation of his right to privacy.
 - viii) Publishing photograph of police constable resting in barrack after duty hours, to portray his shirking from duty not only constitute invasion of his privacy but also unethical.

43.a) Trial By Media

Introduction

The media and judiciary are two vital pillars of

* Hon’ble Supreme Court of India order dated 2.8.2018 in MA 2069/2018 in WP No. 473/2005.

democracy and natural allies, one compliments the other towards the goal of a successful democracy. Measures which are necessary for due process of law need to take precedence over freedom of speech. In a conflict between fair trial and freedom of speech, fair trial has to necessarily prevail because any compromise of fair trial for an accused will cause immense harm and defeat justice delivery system. Thus, mediapersons should be duly trained and imparted basic knowledge about functioning of courts and processes of law;

- i) An accused is entitled to the privilege of presumption of being innocent till guilt is pronounced by the Court.
- ii) The media reports should not induce the general public to believe in the complicity of the person indicted as such kind of action brings undue pressure on the course of fair investigation by the police.
- iii) Publishing information based on gossip about the line of investigation by the official agencies on the crime committed gives such publicity to the incident that may facilitate the person who indeed committed the crime to move to safer place.
- iv) It is not always advisable to vigorously report crime related issues on a day to day basis nor to comment on supposed evidence of the crime without ascertaining the factual matrix.
- v) While media's reporting at the investigation stage in a criminal case may ensure a speedy and fair investigation, disclosure of confidential

information may also hamper or prejudice investigation. There cannot, therefore, be an unrestricted access to all the details of the investigation.

- vi) Victim, witnesses, suspects and accused should not be given excessive publicity as it is amount to invasion of their privacy rights.
- vii) Identification of witnesses by the newspapers/media endangers them to come under pressure from both, the accused or his associates as well as investigative agencies. Thus, media should not identify the witnesses as they may turn hostile succumbing to the pressure.
- viii) The suspect's picture should not be shown as it may create a problem during 'identification parades' conducted under the Code of Criminal Procedure for identifying the accused.
- ix) The media is not expected to conduct its own parallel trial or foretell the decision putting undue pressure on the judge, the jury or the witnesses or prejudice a party to the proceedings.
- x) The reporting on post trial/hearing often consists of reporting on the decision handed down. But when there is a time lag between the conclusion of the proceedings and the decision, the comments on the concluded proceedings, including discussion on evidence and/or arguments, aimed at influencing the forthcoming decision must be avoided.

- xi) Media having reported an initial trial is advised to follow up the story with publication of final outcome by the court, whenever applicable.

(b) Guidelines on Sting Operations

- i) A newspaper proposing to report a sting operation shall obtain a certificate from the person who recorded or produced the same certifying that the operation is genuine and bonafide.
- ii) There must be concurrent record in writing of the various stages of the sting operation.
- iii) Decision to report the sting operation should be taken by the editor after satisfying himself of the public interest of the matter and ensuring that report complies with all legal requirements.
- iv) Sting operation published in print media should be scheduled with an awareness of the likely reader in mind. Great care and sensitivity should be exercised to avoid shocking or offending the reader.

44. Unauthorised Lifting of News

- i) The practice of lifting news from other newspapers publishing them subsequently as their own, ill-comports the high standards of journalism. To remove its unethicity the ‘lifting’ newspaper must duly acknowledge the source of the report.
- ii) The position of features articles is different from ‘news’: Feature articles shall not be lifted without permission/proper acknowledgement.

45. Violence not to be Glorified

- i) Photo Coverage on Terrorist Attack, Communal Clashes and Accidents. While reporting news with regard to terrorist attacks or communal riots, the media should refrain from publishing/telecasting pictures of mangled corpses or any other photographic coverage which may create terror, or revulsion or ignite communal passion among people.
- ii) Newspapers/Journalists shall avoid presenting acts of violence, armed robberies and terrorist activities in a manner that glorifies the perpetrators on their acts, declarations or death in the eyes of the public. Publication of interviews of anti-social elements by the newspapers glorifying the criminals and their activities with the resultant effects are to be avoided.

Part B : Guidelines on Specific Issues

a) Norms for Observance by the Press in the Wake of Communal Disturbances-1969

Recognising that the Press which enjoys the utmost freedom of expression has a great and vital role to play in educating and moulding public opinion on correct lines, in regard to the need for friendly and harmonious relations between the various communities and religious groups forming the fabric of Indian political life and in mirroring the conscience of the best minds of the country to achieve national solidarity, the Press Council of India considers that this object would be defeated, communal peace and harmony disturbed and national unity disrupted if the Press does not strictly adhere to proper norms and standards in reporting on or commenting on matters which bear on communal relations. Without attempting to be exhaustive, the Council considers the following as offending against journalistic proprieties and ethics:

1. Distortion or exaggeration of facts or incidents in relation to communal matters or giving currency to unverified rumours, suspicions or inferences as if they were facts and base their comments on them.
2. Employment of intemperate or unrestrained language in the presentation of news or views, even as a piece of literary flourish or for the purpose of rhetoric or emphasis.

3. Encouraging or condoning violence even in the face of provocation as a means of obtaining redress of grievances whether the same be genuine or not.
4. While it is the legitimate function of the Press to draw attention to the genuine and legitimate grievances of any community with a view to having the same redressed by all peaceful, legal and legitimate means, it is improper and a breach of journalistic ethics to invent grievances, or to exaggerate real grievances, as these tend to promote communal ill-feeling and accentuate discord.
5. Scurrilous and untrue attacks on communities, or individuals, particularly when this is accompanied by charges attributing misconduct to them as due to their being members of a particular community or caste.
6. Falsely giving a communal colour to incidents which might occur in which members of different communities happen to be involved.
7. Emphasising matters that are not to produce communal hatred or ill-will, or fostering feelings of distrust between communities.
8. Publishing alarming news which are in substance untrue or make provocative comments on such news or even otherwise calculated to embitter relations between

different communities or regional or linguistic groups.

9. Exaggerating actual happenings to achieve sensationalism and publication of news which adversely affect communal harmony with banner headlines or in distinctive types.
10. Making disrespectful, derogatory or insulting remarks on or reference to the different religions or faiths of their founders.

Guidelines Issued by the Press Council for Observance by the State Governments and the Media in Relation to Communal Disturbances 1991:

- i. The State Government should take upon themselves the responsibility of keeping a close watch on the communal writings that might spark off tension, destruction and death, and bring them to the notice of the Council;
- ii. The Government may have occasion to take action against erring papers or editors. But it must do so within the bounds of law. If newsmen are arrested, or search and seizure operations become necessary, it would be healthy convention if such developments could be reported to the Press Council within 24 to 48 hours followed by a detailed note within a week;
- iii. Under no circumstances must the authorities resort to vindictive measures like cut in

- advertisements, cancellation of accreditation, cut in newsprint quota and other facilities;
- iv. Provocative and sensational headlines should be avoided by the Press;
 - v. Headings must reflect and justify the matter primed under them;
 - vi. Figures of casualties given in headlines should preferably be on the lower side in case of doubt about their exactness and where the numbers reported by various sources differ widely;
 - vii. Headings containing allegations made in statements should either identify the person/body making the allegation or, at least, should carry quotation marks;
 - viii. News reports should be devoid of comments and value judgement;
 - ix. Presentation of news should not be motivated or guided by partisan feelings, nor should it appear to be so;
 - x. Language employed in writing the news should be temperate and such as may foster feelings of amity among communities and groups;
 - xi. Corrections should be promptly published with due prominence and regrets expressed in serious cases; and
 - xii. It will help a great deal if in-service training is given to journalists for inculcation of all these principles.

Guidelines Issued by the Press Council on January 21-22, 1993 in the Wake of the Ram Janambhoomi - Babri Masjid Dispute

Guidelines for guarding against the commission of the following journalistic improprieties and unethicalities:

- i. Distortion or exaggeration of facts or incidents in relation to communal matters or giving currency to unverified rumours, suspicions or inferences as if they were facts and base their comment, on them.
- ii. Employment of intemperate or unrestrained language in the presentation of news or views, even as a piece of literary flourish or for the purpose of rhetoric or emphasis.
- iii. Encouraging or condoning violence even in the face of provocation as a means of obtaining redress of grievance whether the same be genuine or not.
- iv. While it is the legitimate function of the Press to draw attention to the genuine and legitimate grievances of any community with a view to having the same redressed by all peaceful, legal and legitimate means, it is improper and a breach of journalistic ethics to invent grievances, or to exaggerate real grievances, as these tend to promote communal ill-feeling and accentuate discord.
- v. Scurrilous and untrue attacks on communities, or individuals, particularly when this is accompanied by charges attributing misconduct

to them as due to their being members of a particular community or caste.

- vi. Falsely giving a communal colour to incidents which might occur in which members of different communities happen to be involved.
- vii. Emphasising matters that are apt to produce communal hatred or ill-will, or fostering feelings of distrust between communities.
- viii. Publishing alarming news which are in substance untrue or make provocative comments on such news or even otherwise calculated to embitter relations between different communities or regional or linguistic groups.
- ix. Exaggerating actual happenings to achieve sensationalism and publication of news which adversely affect communal harmony with banner headlines or distinctive types.
- x. Making disrespectful, derogatory or insulting remarks on or reference to the different religions or faiths of their founders.

b) Coverage of Handouts of Militants/Terrorists - Guiding Principles - 1991-1992

Arising out of a complaint against publication of some ULFA handouts/threat notes by a newspaper of Assam, the Press Council has enunciated some general principles for the guidance of the press. These are in tune with the recommendations of the Press Council of India Report on Punjab and Jammu & Kashmir, adopted by the Press Council in January, 1991.

These guiding principles considered by the Council in September 1992, are as follows:

Dictates or “Press Notes” commanding newspapers to publish them, under duress or threats of dire consequence, emanating from elements wedded to violence, constitute “the gravest assault on the freedom of the Press which is one of the surest guarantors of a democratic and plural society”. Generally, such dictates or notes are not newsworthy *per se*. Their publication tends to demoralise the public and to affect adversely public, police and security. The publication not only compromises the freedom and independence of the newspaper concerned, but also constitutes an offence against the standards of journalistic ethics and professional responsibility.

This is not to say that if there is anything newsworthy in a “Press Note” emanating from any source, it should be blacked-out altogether, because ‘self-censorship’ may be “no less dangerous for being insidious”. The essential point is that editors must exercise due caution and circumspection in considering the dissemination of such Press Notes. If the whole of the Note is not pernicious, then it may be edited, its objectionable portions removed and language toned down so that whatever is true, newsworthy gets disseminated in a balanced manner. However, where the “news” and the objectionable portions are inextricably mixed up, violating the entire warp and woof of the “Press Note”, it will be prudent to withhold its publication altogether.

This is not an easy way out, as the media’s experience of militancy in Punjab has amply demonstrated. More than 50 media personnel have lost their lives in terrorist attacks and ignoring a militant press note can lead and has often led

to death of innocent and defenceless media persons. Any show of editorial defence and courage is likely to be seen by defenceless employees of newspapers as exposing them to avoidable dangers. Editors and proprietors under these circumstances have little room for manoeuvres.

A workable expedient that proved useful in Punjab is for the government to be in close touch with newspapers so that objectionable and anti-national press notes from groups swearing by violence could be removed from newspapers before publication. Even though this may be seen as a form of pre-censorship, this arrangement saved lives and spared newspapers from difficult and delicate choices.

There is however a danger of a wilful administration using this process to muzzle the press and misuse its authority under the law to define “objectionable material” on its own terms. Strict procedures must therefore be laid down. Orders passed under any legislation in this regard from time to time in relation to publication of allegedly “objectionable matter” should be subjected to some kind of appellate review so as to curb any propensity to arbitrary action. The principal legislation and rules made thereunder should also be periodically reviewed in the light of changing circumstances. These safeguards should be built into all such press legislation.

c) HIV/AIDS and the Media

The Press Council of India under the mandate of Section 13(2)(b) of the Press Council Act, 1978, has built up a set of guidelines to facilitate the functioning of the Media. Of these, the guidelines on coverage of HIV/AIDS related matter was drawn up in the year 1993.

A writ petition no. CMP 52/2008 was filed by National Network of Positive People before Hon'ble Court of Juvenile, Thiruvananthapuram objecting to an incident relating to visual screened by the media of two children Bensy and Benson and the subsequent false reporting of the demise of Bensy, a child with HIV/AIDS. The Hon'ble Court observed that the Press Council of India should give appropriate direction to the Media while reporting HIV/AIDS by them. In pursuance, of this matter the Council approached the representatives of UNAIDS and activists in the field to update the guidelines on HIV/AIDS reporting as the matter has undergone sea change since 1993. The core group held two workshops on September 18, 2008 and October 10, 2008 to discuss and debate on the guidelines formulated and proposed that these guidelines should be translated into as many languages as possible for the benefit of the journalists at various levels. These guidelines are equally relevant to print as well as electronic media.

Be Objective, Factual and Sensitive

Journalists must ensure their story is objective, factual and sensitive, more so when they are reporting on HIV and AIDS. They should seek truth and report it in a balanced manner. Journalists should hold all decision makers accountable, from government to the pharmaceutical industry and advocacy groups. They should be engaged with, but not captive to, any interest group.

This means highlighting positive stories where appropriate, without underplaying the fact that HIV and AIDS is a serious issue. Omitting key information because it doesn't fit into the story is a breach of faith. The story must give both sides of the picture. Telling the whole story also

means giving it a human face. The voices of people with HIV and AIDS must be heard more strongly and they must include the vulnerable and marginalised people.

The focus should be on facts. Distortion of facts in any manner to make the story salacious and therefore ‘more saleable’ is unacceptable. Censorship of relevant information too, is unethical.

Accuracy is critical since important personal and policy decisions may be influenced by media reports. In the context of HIV and AIDS, this means that journalists need to be very careful about the scientific and medical details as well as statistics. With the combination of drugs and treatment regimens available known as antiretroviral therapy (ART), people infected with HIV can live for many years before showing any signs of illness. ART is a combination of drugs that reduces the amount of HIV in the body (viral load) by interfering with its replication. ART does not completely destroy the virus or cure the disease. With reduced virus in the body, the immune system can become stronger and fight infection more effectively, resulting in decreased morbidity for the patient. ART has been shown to benefit both adults and children living with HIV and AIDS.

Reporting on HIV and AIDS is complex and sorting through the epidemiological data can be challenging. Whether using data to support a story or reporting on the data itself, the specific data chosen and how they are used, will play a large role in determining what kind of story is told. In addition, the data is often so complex that there is a risk of misinterpretation. For example, some reporters may use ‘incidence’ and ‘prevalence’ interchangeably even though

they represent two different ways of measuring the epidemic. Experts/epidemiologists should be consulted.

Ensure Accurate Language and Terminology

When reporting on HIV and AIDS, language is extremely important. Journalists should be particularly careful to get scientific and statistical information right. They must integrate this with correct terminology. For instance, it is essential to know and make clear the difference between HIV and AIDS. Being a syndrome or a collection of symptoms, AIDS cannot itself be transmitted, nor is there an AIDS virus, nor an AIDS carrier. Similarly, a person either does or does not have AIDS. Since there are no degrees of AIDS, the expression ‘full-blown AIDS’ is meaningless.

With effective treatments now available, HIV infection does not necessarily lead to AIDS. It is important to reflect this in reportage. Since HIV is not synonymous with AIDS, ‘HIV/AIDS’ as a term is no longer considered accurate.

With AIDS not being a singular disease but a syndrome defined by a variety of diseases and cancers, a person does not ‘die of AIDS’. It would instead be accurate to report that he or she died of an HIV-related illness.

Terminology used must be appropriate and non-stigmatising. The media must cross check changes in terminology and language. Terms like ‘scourge’ to describe the infection have been discarded. Other terms like AIDS carrier, prostitute, drug addict, AIDS patient/victim/sufferer also lead to stigma and should not be used.

Debunk Myths Related to Prevention of HIV and Miracle Cures

The press should take care not to promote myths

related to prevention and transmission of HIV or to claims that advertise protection from the infection. Nor should it give any credence to traditional cures that have no scientific verification. False hopes are raised by reporting claims around cures. Researchers have been working hard for decades yet there is no known cure for HIV or AIDS although the infection is treatable with a positive impact on the quality of life. The media should include telephone numbers of HIV and AIDS helplines/counselling services.

Advertisements related to HIV, STIs, skin diseases, tuberculosis and other opportunistic infections can be potentially misleading and should be carefully checked.

Make Photographs, Illustrations and Cartoons Positive

Visuals have an immediate impact on audiences and are important to highlight stories. But the use of photographs in HIV and AIDS stories raise a lot of ethical issues. Care should be taken to ensure that photographs do not breach the confidentiality or privacy of infected people and their families.

Avoid photos that promote stereotypes related to HIV and AIDS and those that victimize the infected. Care should be taken to ensure that captions to photographs are factually correct and do not increase stigma.

Illustrations and cartoons also should avoid any negative implications.

For Visual Media

The visual media must deal sensitively and ethically with the identities of those who have HIV and AIDS as well as their families and associates. Care must be taken during

interviews, off-the-record conversations, while taking photographs and recording their stories so that identity is kept confidential.

Some Pointers:

- Keep the camera away from focusing directly on the face of person/case study. Instead, shoot hands, feet or back of the head;
- Shoot in silhouette, keeping the camera behind the subject;
- Since voice can also be an identifying factor, ask questions softly so that the replies are soft. In most cases, superimposition of subtitles should be used so that the audio does not need to be upped too much;

Do not show pictures of the family. These too can lead to identification of the person;

- Try to keep the location of the shoot ambiguous. For instance, avoid naming the village;
- Establish the concerned person's journey through a third party's voice whenever possible;
- An interview should be a one-to-one chat that allows the person to speak. Ensure questions are not deeply personal or accusatory. It should not put the person on the defensive;
- Hidden cameras should never be used;

Try to show people living with HIV in a positive light by portraying them as individuals instead of 'victims';

- Wherever possible, obtain written consent;

Even with permission, it may be best not to disclose the infected person's identity. The repercussions and pressures of being revealed on TV particularly can be terrible, especially for the family. The stigma gets heightened. In many cases permission to shoot openly is given without understanding the power of the visual media.

The person may feel safe appearing on TV in Delhi, away from their community, not realizing the possibility that their family is watching the story in a village/town far away.

For news Desk including Sub-editors and Newsroom Staff

Special attention must be paid by the news desk and newsroom staff to ensure that the eye-catching headlines reflect the issue accurately and that the story is balanced and free of damaging stereotypes.

Uphold Confidentiality and Obtain Informed Consent

Journalists should not disclose the identity of the person infected with HIV unless they have specific permission to do so. Whenever possible, they should get written consent.

If written consent is not possible, informed consent must be obtained. This means ensuring that people living with HIV and AIDS (PLHIVs) are aware of the implications of their identification.

The moral and professional responsibility of the story should be that of the journalist. Therefore, the journalist must exercise caution and use his/her judgment on how PLHIVs are to be portrayed. To minimize damaging repercussions, it would be best to avoid identification even when written consent is obtained. This can be done by changing names and locations in the story.

Avoid Discrimination

Journalists should avoid references to caste, gender or sexual orientation when reporting HIV and AIDS. Such references entrench existing prejudices against sexual minorities, certain communities or groups already targetted, Journalists should avoid references to caste, gender or sexual orientation when reporting HIV and AIDS. Such references entrench existing prejudices against sexual minorities, certain communities or groups already targetted, be the men who have sex with men (MSM), injecting drug users (IDUs), sex workers or migrants.

Sexual minorities includes people who are lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender (LGBT) and covers men, women and all those who do not identify either as men or women (that is, transgender). Among the transgender are hijras. Hijras are essentially biological born males who do not identify as men and prefer to identify as women.

It is important to understand that MSMs may never identify as homosexual. Therefore, the word MSM is used to denote behaviour only. So it is appropriate to say Oscar Wilde was a gay man and not Oscar was gay.

Sexual minorities are sometimes derisively referred to by terms which reinforce stereotypes about the community. Instead, it would be more appropriate to use terms like sexual minorities, gay man or lesbian. It is not necessary to call them that either as long as one does not stigmatise them.

While information about modes of transmission are important, instead of making value judgements the reports should try to focus on how the infection affects people, their work, their families and the gaps in policy and implementation of HIV programmes. Focusing needlessly on how a person

was infected reinforces an attitude that seeks to blame those with HIV or AIDS for being infected.

Care should be taken to ensure that a particular region's language, cultural norms and traditional practices are understood and accurately reported.

Ensure Gender Sensitive Reporting

The media must guard against gender stereotyping. It must not stigmatize HIV positive women. For instance, portraying sex workers and bar girls as being responsible for spreading the infection is common. Instead, stories should explore how the infection makes women particularly vulnerable to different forms of exploitation. Stories must focus on how it is possible to live a productive and reasonably normal life with HIV, about the inherent strength that enables women to shoulder challenges and about the ethical and legal rights of sex workers.

Stories should also focus on the new technology and medication available for prevention of infection from mother to child and the fact that infected women can have children who may be free of the infection.

An example of gender sensitive reportage is the use of PPTCT (**Prevention of Parent to Child Transmission**) instead of PMTCT (**Prevention of Mother to Child Transmission**). This way the report does not hold the mother solely responsible for passing the infection.

Ensure Sensitivity on Child-Related Stories

The identity of children infected and affected by HIV should not be revealed. Nor should their photographs be shown. This includes orphans and children living in orphanages, juvenile homes etc.

International and national laws specifically prohibit publication of any information or photograph that may lead to the identification of these children and violate their rights.

In India, the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000 lays down that no report in any newspaper, magazine or visual media regarding a juvenile in need of care and protection shall disclose the name, address, school or any other particulars that lead to their identification. It also prohibits the publication of any photograph related to the child.

Journalists must also be sensitive to the fact that a child may or may not be aware of her/his HIV status. This fact must be ascertained before the journalist gets into the process of enquiry. This is of prime importance as some questions can be perceived as intrusive or insensitive and can leave a lasting impression on the child.

Keeping that in mind, it is nevertheless important for children to participate in matters that concern them. However, their identities must be protected while sharing their views/stories.

The fact that paediatric doses of ART medication are now available must be widely disseminated.

Ensure Balanced and Responsible Coverage

News organisations should take the initiative to lessen the impact of a 'negative' story such as suicide due to HIV- related illness by carrying statements from positive people who have faced the challenge successfully or by giving helpline numbers.

Care should be taken that stories on infected individuals are not sensationalized. The stories should avoid

falling into the trap of projecting infected persons as either ‘victims’ or ‘culprits’.

When reporting on specific professional groups such as uniformed services, health professionals etc, care should be taken to obtain data from authorised sources. Inaccurate reports will have an adverse impact on their morale and will also increase stigma. Such reports will also create an impression of lack of confidentiality that will hinder voluntary testing.

Ensure Regular Training on HIV and AIDS for Media

Journalists must keep abreast of the changing realities of this fast-evolving infection. News organizations across the country must actively encourage training workshops and modules on the issue. Journalists should also keep themselves updated on court judgements related to the issue.

HIV is no longer just a health issue. Instead of concentrating on health reporters alone, people at all levels of the news organization should be trained and sensitised on the various dimensions, especially terminology of HIV and AIDS. The infection impacts on the country’s development, economics, business and politics. Surveys have shown that with training and sensitization, media reportage on HIV and AIDS, particularly in high-prevalence states, has been relatively more balanced and accurate.

Adopt Existing Stylebook or Guidelines on HIV and AIDS Reportage

News organisations should adopt and widely disseminate existing standardised guidelines and terminology on reporting on HIV and AIDS. This will encourage responsible coverage of the issue.

APPENDIX 1

UNAIDS TERMINOLOGY GUIDELINES

www.unaids.org

APPENDIX 2

CODE FOR SELF-REGULATION IN ADVERTISING BY THE ADVERTISEMENT STANDARDS COUNCIL OF INDIA (ASCI)

www.asci.co.in

APPENDIX 3

HIV/AIDS AND THE LAW – A JUDICIAL COLLOQUIUM BY HUMAN RIGHTS LAW NETWORK (HRLN)

www.hrln.org

CONSENT FORM

I, _____ Son/Daughter of,
am a responsible adult/Parent/legal guardian of _____
Aged _____ years, agree that you (name of interviewer/
photographer) and your photographer/ cameraman have my
permission to record my statement/interview and take my
photograph for print/audio visual media, on HIV and AIDS
related issues.

I understand that my statement/interview will not be
distorted or misused in any way wherever it is used. The
photographer will also ensure that photographs do not breach
my confidentiality or that of my family.

You will also ensure that statement/interview taken of _____
_____ (name of interviewee),
who is a minor, does not reveal his/her identity in any way.

It has also been explained to me in my language (_____)
that there could be a potential fallout of my statement that could
include stigma and discrimination directed towards me, my
family members, relatives and friends.

ADDRESS: _____

Phone: _____

DATE: _____

SIGNATURE: _____

d) Financial Journalism – 1996

The Press Council of India has counselled reporters/ financial journalists/newspaper establishments to refrain from receiving any gifts/grants/concessions/facilities, etc., either in cash or kind which are likely to compromise free and unbiased reporting on financial matters.

1. The Council in its Report has observed that the financial journalists today enjoy considerable influence over readers' minds and, therefore, they owe it to them to present a balanced and objective view of the financial dealings, status and prospects of a company. It observed that some companies are given excessive news coverage in the newspapers/magazines because they have issued advertisements to that print media. Sometimes, adverse reports are published of those companies which do not give advertisements to the newspapers or magazines. Again, when a media is not happy with any company/management for whatever reason, the negative aspects of the company are highlighted, while in the reverse situation, no negative aspects are brought to light. Some companies are also known to give gifts, loans, discounts, preferential shares, etc., to certain financial journalists to receive favourable and positive reports of the companies. At the same time, there is no mechanism for investors' education or for raising public opinion against such unhealthy practices.
2. The Council feeling concerned over the malpractice in the Corporate Sector and after holding detailed deliberations and discussions

with the representatives of financial institutions and journalists, has recommended the guidelines enumerated below for observance by the financial journalists.

- 3) The financial journalists should not accept gifts, loans, trips, discounts, preferential shares or other considerations which compromise or are likely to compromise his position.
- 4) It should be mentioned prominently in the report about any company that the report is based on information given by the company or the financial sponsors of the company.
- 5) When the trips are sponsored for visiting establishments of a company, the author of the report who has availed of the trip must state invariably that the visit was sponsored by the company concerned and that it had also extended the hospitality as the case may be.
- 6) No matter related to the company should be published without verifying the facts from the company and the source of such report should also be disclosed.
- 7) A reporter who exposes a scam or brings out a report for promotion of a good project should be encouraged and awarded.
- 8) A journalist who has financial interests such as share holdings, stock holdings, etc., in a company, should not report on that company.
- 9) The journalist should not use for his own benefit or for the benefit of his relations and friends,

information received by him in advance for publication.

- 10) No newspaper owner, editor or anybody connected with a newspaper should use his relations with the newspaper to promote his other business interests.
- 11) Whenever there is an indictment of a particular advertising agency or advertiser by the Advertising Council of India, the newspaper in which the advertisement was published must publish the news of indictment prominently.

e) Election Reporting-1996

- i) General Election is a very important feature of our democracy and it is imperative that the media transmits to the electorate fair and objective reports of the election campaign by the contesting parties. Freedom of the Press depends to a large measure on the Press itself behaving with a sense of responsibility. It is, therefore, necessary to ensure that the media adheres to this principle of fair and objective reporting of the election campaign.

The Press Council has, therefore, formulated the following guidelines to the media for observance during elections:

1. It will be the duty of the Press to give objective reports about elections and the candidates. The newspapers are not expected to indulge in unhealthy election campaigns, exaggerated reports about any candidate/party or incident during the elections. In practice, two or three closely contesting candidates attract all the

media attention. While reporting on the actual campaign, a newspaper may not leave out any important point raised by a candidate and make an attack on his or her opponent.

2. Election campaign along communal or caste lines is banned under the election rules. Hence, the Press should eschew reports which tend to promote feelings of enmity or hatred between people on the ground of religion, race, caste, community or language.
3. The Press should refrain from publishing false or critical statements in regard to the personal character and conduct of any candidate or in relation to the candidature or withdrawal of any candidate or his candidature, to prejudice the prospects of that candidate in the elections. The Press shall not publish unverified allegations against any candidate/party.
4. The Press shall not accept any kind of inducement, financial or otherwise, to project a candidate/party. It shall not accept hospitality or other facilities offered to them by or on behalf of any candidate/party.
5. The Press is not expected to indulge in canvassing of a particular candidate/party. If it does, it shall allow the right of reply to the other candidate/party.
6. The Press shall not accept/publish any advertisement at the cost of public exchequer regarding achievements of a party/ government in power.

7. The Press shall observe all the directions/orders/instructions of the Election Commission/Returning Officers or Chief Electoral Officer issued from time to time.

ii) Guidelines on 'Pre-poll' and 'Exit-polls' Survey-1996

The Press Council of India having considered the question of desirability or otherwise of publication of findings of pre-poll surveys and the purpose served by them is of the view that the newspapers should not allow their forum to be used for distortions and manipulations of the elections and should not allow themselves to be exploited by the interested parties.

The Press Council, therefore, advises that in view of the crucial position occupied by the electoral process in a representative democracy like ours, the newspapers should be on guard against their precious forum being used for distortions and manipulations of the elections. This has become necessary to emphasize today since the print media is sought to be increasingly exploited by the interested individuals and groups to misguide and mislead the unwary voters by subtle and not so subtle propaganda on casteist, religious and ethnic basis as well as by the use of sophisticated means like the alleged pre-poll surveys. While the communal and seditious propaganda is not difficult to detect in many cases, the interested use of the pre-poll survey, sometimes deliberately planted, is not so easy to uncover. The Press Council, therefore, suggests that whenever the newspapers publish pre-poll surveys, they should take care to preface them conspicuously by indicating the institutions which have carried such surveys, the individuals and organisations which have commissioned the surveys, the size and nature of sample selected, the

method of selection of the sample for the findings and the possible margin of error in the findings.

1. Further in the event of staggered poll dates, the media is seen to carry exit-poll surveys of the polls already held. This is likely to influence the voters where the polling is yet to commence. With a view to ensure that the electoral process is kept pure and the voters' minds are not influenced by any external factors, it is necessary that the media does not publish the exit-poll surveys till the last poll is held.
2. The Press Council, therefore, requests the Press to abide by the following guideline in respect of the exit polls:

Guideline:

No newspaper shall publish exit-poll surveys, however, genuine they may be, till the last of the polls is over.

f) Guidelines on Undue Favours to Journalists -1988

The power of the press has prompted the public men through the ages to try to cultivate and curry its favours through overt, and more often than not, covert means.

It is only if the press accepts its responsibility of serving the public interest as an independent observer, informer and educator of people as a watchdog of the interest of the society that it can discharge its true role as a mass communicator. Ultimately the strength of the moral fabric of the press itself shall decide whether or not to be swayed by the inducements and enticements thrown in its way by those in power. The media persons must realise that the burden of

whether favours and facilities they receive, whether they are showered on them by the public or the private organisations or the individuals in authority, is ultimately borne by the people. The private organisations recover their costs by adding to the cost of the products and services they sell. The ultimate allegiance of the press has therefore to be of the people and not to immediate benefactors.

To distinguish between the facilities made available to the members of the fourth estate for due discharge of their professional duties and favours granted with a view to influence them, is not always easy. However, the simple and intelligible demarcation may be a uniform profferment of help to journalists in discharge of their professional duties made within the parameters of well laid down policies, without discrimination from person to person constitutes facility but when it is restricted to any or some individuals or establishments, it becomes a favour.

Based on the report given out by the Council in January 1998 in favour extended to journalists by various authorities over the period 1985 to 1995, the Council has framed the following guidelines for future guidance:

1. Accommodation-houses/flats/land:

The Government is not obliged to provide accommodation to the journalists as it is the responsibility of the newspaper establishment to provide accommodation to their employees. Whenever such a facility is provided to the journalists by the authorities it should be gradually phased out.

Land allotments at concessional rates to the newspaper establishment/individuals for the purpose of

installing printing presses should not be a source of undue/illegal enrichment of the allottees.

Therefore, the proposal of allotment of land to newspaper establishment/individuals should be scrutinized by the authorities very carefully. No land should be allotted to newspaper establishments/individuals at concessional rates if the land is proposed to be put to commercial use as well along with its use for press purpose by the allottees.

2. Allotment of Shares in Companies:

The shares allotted at a special price or given under any quota is a favour.

3. Bus Travel/Rail Travel/Transport:

This is a favour so far as big and medium newspapers are concerned. Further the journalists attached to the newspapers which are in profit have no justification for availing free bus/rail/transport facility. Such costs must be borne by the concerned newspaper. However, in the case of small newspaper this may constitute a facility.

4. Foreign Travel:

Extending the facility of air travel by companies, corporations and airlines is an inducement to write favourably about their products and services. As regards official foreign tours undertaken by the President, the Vice President, the Prime Minister and the External Affairs Minister or any other Minister, only eligible journalist should be nominated for coverage once the newspaper has been selected on the basis of the criteria laid down. The management personnel of the newspapers should not be selected/nominated for coverage of such tours.

5. Free Air Tickets by Domestic Travel Airlines and Others:

It induces journalists to write favourable reports to commercially promote the airlines and the commercial enterprise offering such tickets and should not be accepted by the journalists.

6. Cash Disbursement from Chief Minister's Discretionary Fund:

Disbursement of money from the Discretionary Fund of the Chief Minister other than by way of relief to the indignant and helpless journalists encourages unfaithfulness to the mission of journalism and promotes corrupt practices. This could be discouraged by the Chief Ministers.

7. Cash Disbursement Financial Assistance:

The financial assistance, even if given for medical treatment, constitute a favour, unless, medical aid is given under a clear cut policy uniformly applicable to the destitutes or sick persons who cannot afford the medical treatment, and the journalists happens to be one of such beneficiaries. Extending CGHS facility to journalists is illogical since this facility to its employees is the responsibility of the newspaper establishments and should be provided by the authorities.

8-9. Funds for media centres and grants to journalist associations is favour and should be discontinued, unless it is given for promoting the journalistic skills.

10. Gift cheques including those given by the advertisement agencies for publication of material relating to their clients or otherwise is a favour and

deserve outright condemnation. The journalists should not accept them.

11. Gifts in any form, irrespective of their value, are to be condemned.
12. Free parking is a favour, if journalist uses this facility for the purpose other than his professional work.
13. Guest Hospitality:

The working journalists, as a rule should not be treated as State Guests. However, when Press teams are invited to a place to discharge their professional duties, making due arrangements for them would be an exception. The stay in government guest houses by accredited journalists, is permissible if it is for discharging professional duties.

14. Import of duty free cameras and computers:

It is the duty of the newspaper establishment to provide cameras/computers to its personnel. Allowing duty free cameras and computers to a particular class of persons by the Government is a favour. However, this facility may be extended to the accredited freelance journalists, small newspapers, provided it is not misused.

15. Insurance Premium:

It is not for the government to pay premium of the insurance of the journalists. The newspaper establishments or the individual concerned should make the payment of the same.

16. Giving jobs to journalist's relatives, for considerations, other than on merits is an outright attempt to induce and should be curbed.

17. The grant of loans within the ambit of a policy already laid down for all citizens is permissible. But when the loan is given only to journalists or at reduced rates of interests or when the interest due or the principal amount is waived/written off/condoned, such a practice amounts to undue favour and should be stopped.

18. Nomination on Committees:

In some states the journalists are nominated on some organisations and institutions like Public Service Commission and are also given the status of State Minister or Cabinet Minister, which is a wrong practice. Except for nomination by professional organisations on Committees, which have a quota to represent the various professions, this practice constitutes a favour and should be stopped.

19. Allotting PCO/Fax/Phone booth or centre to a journalist is a favour. This practice should be stopped.

20. Pensionary Benefits:

Since the media is not part of the government, the benefit given only to media persons constitutes a favour when extended by the government.

21. Press Clubs-Donation of Funds:

This practice is prevalent all over the country and funds are being donated lavishly by Chief Ministers/Ministers, political leaders, companies and corporations not only to genuine Press Clubs but also to the Press Clubs of dubious nature. In the latter case it constitutes an attempt to induce the journalists to give favourable reports about the donors. This should be stopped.

22. Prizes:

The practice of giving spurious awards has to be curbed. There are instances of sale of awards and prizes by the racketeers making money out of it. Not only the racketeers but the awardees often contribute towards the value of the prize.

23. Allotment of shops to persons for reasons of their position as journalist is a clear cut favour and should be stopped forthwith.

24. The grant of Accreditation Cards, Government and Public Authority Advertisements according to rules, facility during election meeting, expenses for journalistic conventions, seminars, etc. providing press rooms, inviting press parties, giving publication material, providing for training of journalists do not constitute favours. They are essential facilities offered to journalists for the discharge of their professional duties.

g) Right to Privacy - Public Figures and the Press-1998

The issue has been under heated debate at both national and international level. It appears certain that right to privacy cannot be absolute, yet the media itself has to show self-restraint, and respect the privacy of the public figures. Where there is clash between the public person's privacy and public's right to know about his personal conduct, activities, habits and traits of character, impinging upon or having a bearing on public interest, the former must yield to the latter.

It will, however, be necessary to bear that what is of ‘interest to the public’ is not synonymous with ‘public interest’ and that must be the ultimate test that the journalists must themselves apply in the circumstances of each individual case.

Drawing out of the above, the Council draws up the following guidelines:

“Right to privacy is an inviolable human right. However, the degree of privacy differs from person to person and from situation to situation. The public persons who function under public gaze as an emissary/representative of the public cannot expect to be afforded the same degree of privacy as a private person. His acts and conduct as are of public interest (‘public interest’ being distinct and separate from ‘of interest to the public’) even if conducted in private may be brought to public knowledge through the medium of the press. The press has, however, a corresponding duty to ensure that the information about such acts and conduct of public interest of the public person is obtained through fair means, is properly verified and then reported accurately. For obtaining the information in respect of acts done or conducted away from public gaze, the press is not expected to use surveillance devices. For obtaining information about private talks and discussions, while the press is expected not to badger the public persons, the public persons are also expected to bring more openness in their functioning and co-operate with the press in its duty of informing the public about the acts of their representatives.”

The above broad guidelines emulated in true spirit are certain to strike a balance between the right of the press

to have access to information and the public persons' right to privacy.

h) Model Guidelines for Publishing Overseas Advertisements in Accordance with Emigration Act, 1983

The Information and Broadcasting Ministry requested the Council to issue guideline for the publishers in wake of advertisements of overseas jobs being published in various newspapers in contravention of Emigration Act, 1983. The Council in consultation with the Protector General of Emigration adopted the following model guidelines:

1. As per the provisions of Section 16 of the Emigration Act, 1983, no employer can recruit any citizen of India for employment in any country or place outside India except (a) through a recruiting agent competent under the Act to make such recruitment, or (b) in accordance with a valid permit issued in this behalf.
2. Section 10 of the Emigration Act, 1983, provides that no recruiting agent shall commence or carry on the business of recruitment of Indian citizens for overseas employment except under and in accordance with the certificate issued by the registering authority, i.e., Protector General of Emigrants in the Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs.
3. Similarly, a foreign employer or a project exporter can recruit Indian citizens for employment abroad only after obtaining permit from the Indian Mission in the country of employment or the Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs, New Delhi.

4. It is mandatory for the Registered Recruiting Agents to display their registration certificate number while inserting advertisement for recruitment. Similarly, Foreign Employers and Project Exporters will also have to indicate permit number while inserting advertisements.
5. A copy of the registration certificate in case of recruiting agents and permit letter in case of foreign employers and project exporters may be asked to be attached with the advertisement form as proof of their being genuine persons.
6. All advertisers may be asked to mention the following in their advertisement:
 - a. Registration Certificate Number/Permit Number;
 - b. Full address with Telephone Number, Post Box Number, e-mail address (These could be given in addition to the full address but not as the mode of communication);
 - c. No fee towards processing application or for any other purpose shall be charged from the applicant;
 - d. Name of the Posts/Jobs;
 - e. Number of Position/vacancies in each category; and
 - f. The salary offered to each category of job.
7. In case of any doubt, the publisher may also ask for Copies of Demand Letter and Power of Attorney supposed to have been given by the foreign employer

or sponsor to an agent, on the basis of which the said advertisement is being released.

8. Also clarifications may be sought from the Protector General of Emigrants, Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs, New Delhi or from the eight Offices of the Protector of Emigrants located at Delhi, Mumbai, Chennai, Kolkata, Thiruvananthapuram, Cochin, Chandigarh and Hyderabad.
9. Further, the list of registered recruiting agents can also be seen in the website of the Ministry of Overseas Indian affairs, i.e. <https://moia.gov.in>.

i) Guidelines for Protection of Child Rights

Guidelines Drawn up for Reporting on Children:

1. Do not further stigmatize any child; avoid categorisations or descriptions that expose a child to negative reprisals including additional physical or psychological harm, or to lifelong abuse, discrimination or rejection by their local communities.
2. Always provide an accurate context for the child's story or image.
3. Always describe the child as victim.
4. Obscure the visual identity of any child who is identified as:
 - i. A victim of sexual abuse or exploitation,
 - ii. A perpetrator of physical or sexual abuse,
 - iii. HIV positive, or living with AIDS, unless the child, a parent or a guardian gives fully informed consent,

- iv. Charged or convicted of a crime.

In certain circumstances of risk or potential risk of harm or retribution, change the name and obscure the visual identity of any child who is identified as:

- a. A current or former child combatant,
- b. An asylum seeker, a refugee or an internal displaced person.

- 5. In certain cases, using a child's identity - their name and/or recognizable image - is in the child's best interests. However, when the child's identity is used, they must still be protected against harm and supported through any stigmatization or reprisals. Some examples of these special cases are:

- i. When a child initiates contact with the reporter wanting to exercise their right to freedom of expression and their right to have their opinion heard.
- ii. When a child is part of a sustained programme of activism or social mobilization and wants to be so identified.
- iii. When a child is engaged in a psychosocial programme and claiming their name and identity is part of their healthy development.

- 6. Confirm the accuracy of what the child has to say, either with other children or an adult, preferably, with both.
- 7. When in doubt about whether a child is at risk, report on the general situation for children rather

than on an individual child, no matter how newsworthy the story.

j) Model Accreditation/Advertisement Rules - 2014

1. These Rules formulated by the Press Council of India will serve as the guideline for framing and implementing the Rules of Accreditation of the Central and State Governments. These Model Rules have been framed to ensure accreditation-to cover the news relating to the Central/State Government—is granted and renewed with fairness, transparency, with commitment to freedom of press, and in public interest.

2. Definitions:

- i) **Accreditation:** Recognition granted to Correspondents/Editors of Media organisations (as defined in sub clause iv) to have access to news materials, written and pictorial; to offices and officers of the Government at the Headquarters and other centres for gathering news; access for laws, rules, notifications, press releases, background papers, etc. of the activities of the government; for invitations and admittance without any hindrance to functions, press conferences, statutory events and other activities of the government; facilities in terms of travel, research, documentation, etc. relating to newsgathering. The Accreditation should be available throughout the country, state, city, district or tehsil, as decided by the Committee.

- ii) **Correspondent:** A working journalist employed by a newspaper, magazine, news agency, television channel, radio organization or news portal, to gather and file news items regularly for the newspaper, magazine, television channel, radio organisation or news portal, as defined in clause 2 (iv) of these rules. The definition of Working Journalist for print media, including newspapers, magazines and news agencies, shall be generally the same as the definition in the Working Journalist Act.
- iii) **Cameramen:** Still and Television cameramen employed by media organisations for taking picture or video-graph news events.
- iv) **Editor:** Editor of a newspaper, magazine, Television Channel, Radio organization, news portal, who is in-charge of news selection and editorial policy of the organization, including Chief Editor, Editor-in-Chief, Managing Editor, Executive Editor, Resident Editor, Content Head.
- v) **Media Organization:** Newspaper, magazine, Television Channels, Radio organization, news portal, recognised by Government of India/ State Government agencies under relevant laws and rules like PRB Act, Uplinking Guidelines for Television Channels and FM Stations, Prasar Bharti Act, etc.
 - (a) **News Media** shall include newspapers, wire service and non-wire service news agencies, news feature agencies, electronic

media agencies, news portals containing news and comments on public news.

- (b) **Newspaper** shall have the same definition as given in the Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867. A Daily newspaper shall be published on not less than five days in a week; a weekly or Fortnightly newspaper shall have not less than 45 or 22 issues in a year respectively.
- (c) **News Agency** shall be wire and non-wire organizations which supply news on a minute-to-minute or daily basis to a number of media organizations, both print and electronic.
- (d) **News Feature Agencies** shall be agencies which supply news and features based on current affairs to newspaper organizations on a weekly or fortnightly basis.
- (e) **Radio Organization** means any media organization which broadcast news bulletins and carries current affairs programmes, including All India Radio which operates under the Prasar Bharti Act.
- (f) **Television Channel** shall have the same meaning as News and Current Affairs Channels permitted under the Guidelines of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting. This includes the news channels of Doordarshan operating under the Prasar Bharti Act.

- (g) **Television and Radio news agency** shall be media organization which provides news clips and feeds to Television channels and radio stations.
 - (h) **Foreign Newspapers and foreign news agencies** shall be media organisation which fulfil broadly the criteria laid out in clause 2 (b) and 2 (c) respectively.
 - (i) **Foreign television channel** shall be media organisation which fulfils broadly the criteria laid out in the Guidelines for News and Current Affairs Channels of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting.
 - (j) **News Portals** are news and current websites which provide continuous news coverage and current affairs features.
- vi) **Accreditation Card:** The PIB or the State Information Department shall issue a photo identity card to all correspondents and editors to whom the accreditation is granted by the Committee, and wherever necessary, the card should have authorization to enter all premises of the Central and State Governments, without any requirement of obtaining visitor pass.
 - vii) **Committee:** Committee formed by the Government for considering and sanctioning of Accreditation, and to recommend steps for facilities for news gathering by accredited correspondents and news organisations. State Governments shall form District or Tehsil

(Mandal) level Accreditation Committees, subject to local requirements.

3. The Press Accreditation Committee shall be a permanent organisation, whose membership will change every two years. There shall be no discontinuity in the functioning of the Committee and it shall be the responsibility of the Government to ensure that the nomination of fresh members is gazetted before the term of the earlier team expires. In case the Government is unable to nominate the new members, the old Committee will continue until the new Committee is constituted.
4.
 - a) The Press Accreditation Committee shall consist of not less than Nine members, representing various recognised mainstream media organisations at National/State level of Editors, Correspondents, Cameramen and Cartoonists. These organizations must have representative character and fair representation of membership of the category of journalists in the Centre or State.
 - b) Every Accreditation Committee formed by the Central or State government shall have a representative of the Press Council of India, preferably a member who lives in the particular State or the City as the case may be.
 - c) No member may continue for more than two consecutive terms.
5. The Director General, Media & Communication shall be the Member-Secretary of the Central

Press Accreditation Committee and the Director/Commissioner of Information of a State Government shall be the Member-Secretary of the State level Accreditation Committee. For a Committee at District or Mandal level, the District Information/Public Relations Officer shall be Member-Secretary. The Member-Secretary shall be responsible for convening the meetings of the Committee, scheduling the agenda and for implementing the decisions of the Committee.

6. The Chairman of the Committee shall be a senior journalist, who shall be nominated by the Central or State Government. The Chairman should have minimum 10 years experience as an accredited correspondent to the government concerned, and should be ineligible for a second continuous term.
7. The Committee shall meet once in a quarter or more frequently if considered necessary. The quorum shall be 50 percent of the total membership. A minimum of 15 days notice should be given for meetings, unless the Chairman is satisfied that a meeting should be called at short notice due to extraordinary circumstances. Even then the decisions of such an extra ordinary meeting will have temporary validity, until they are ratified by the Committee meeting called after 15 days notice.
8. The Committee shall admit newspapers, news agencies, magazines, TV channels, Radio organizations, news portals provided, they fulfill the basic criterion of providing contemporaneous news to their readers, subscribers, viewers, listeners as the

case may be. They should carry at least 50 per cent its contents as news/comments of general public interest. The decision of the Committee on whether the applicants carry 50 percent of content as news is final. These organisations must be functioning as a news organisation for a period of at least six months before they are eligible for accreditation as an organisation. However, if a publication changes the periodicity of publication but continues to carry minimum 50 percent of contents as news/comments of general public interest, then its admission shall continue. All newspapers and magazines applying for recognition by the Committee shall furnish a No Due Certificate from the Press Council of India.

9. However, if the Committee is unanimously satisfied that a news organisation needs temporary accreditation from the day it starts the operations, then the Committee may grant a small number of accreditations to the applicant organisation, without creating any permanent claim. The admission granted to these organisations will be withdrawn if they cease to function or cease to disseminate contemporaneous news. It is the duty of the organisation to inform the Government if it is being closed down or changes to non-news content.
10. Based on the Circulation of newspapers and magazines, the number of subscribers and turnover of news agencies, the turnover of TV channels and Radio organisations, the page hits and turnover of news portals, the Committee shall prescribe the number of Editors, Correspondents, Photographers,

Cartoonists, Cartographers, TV Cameramen, Radio Executives, etc. who can be accredited to the Government. However if the organisation provides proof of increase/decrease of these criteria, the Committee would correspondingly alter the quota.

11. A minimum of five years experience in a news organisation, which is admitted by the Committee, is required to consider the application of an Editor/Correspondent/Cartoonist/Cartographer or Photographer/TV Cameraman/Radio Executive for accreditation to the Government of India. For accreditation to the State Government at the State or District level, three years experience is minimum requirement.
12. For purpose of accreditation, Editors should be considered as being engaged in newsgathering and should be given accreditation. The Committee shall satisfy itself that the applicant is fully employed in the news organisation by asking for news clippings, video clips, radio clips, etc., apart from employment certificate, a certificate from the Editor that the applicant is engaged in news reporting. The Committee shall not give accreditation to advertising or sales person who put in a claim that they are also correspondents.
13. On its satisfaction that the applicant meets the criterion to be an accredited correspondent, the Committee shall permit grant of accreditation subject to the availability of the quota of the news organisation.
14. The Government will issue the accreditation card to the journalist within a fortnight of the date of approval by the Committee.

15. In case the Committee rejects the application of a media organisation, or a journalist on behalf of a media organisation for accreditation, then the applicant organisation/individual shall be informed the reasons for rejection in writing. The applicant organisation/ individual can make amends or place other relevant facts before the Committee for reconsideration. However, the Committee's decision, after such reconsideration, shall be final.
16. The Committee can grant accreditation to senior journalists, who are freelancing, provided they have been accredited correspondents on behalf of news organisations for at least 15 years, provided they show evidence that their main avocation is of journalism and that they are earning their livelihood through journalism.
17. The Committee may grant special accreditation to journalists who have done Long and Distinguished Service as accredited correspondents, provided they are above 58 years of age; are accredited for a minimum period of 15 years; and are actively pursuing journalism at the time of recognition of their service.
18. The Accreditation card issued to Editors, Correspondents, Cartoonists, Cartographers, Photographers, TV Cameramen, Radio Executives, etc. shall be valid for a period of two years. Under the general directions of the Committee, the PIB or the concerned State Government department shall renew the accreditation of all accredited journalists once in two years, ensuring that the accredited

journalist is not deprived of the facility even for a single day.

19. In case a correspondent works for more than one organisation, and requests for additional accreditation, the Committee may decide to grant additional accreditation, after recording the reasons for granting additional accreditation.
20. All Government Ministries, Departments, undertakings and other wings shall provide access and information to accredited journalists, and they shall not discriminate amongst accredited journalists for dissemination of news.
21. The Committee shall withdraw the accreditation, provided:
 - i) The Editor informs the Committee that the journalists has been reassigned within the organisation.
 - ii) The Editor informs the Committee that the news organisation has closed down/or is no longer carrying 50 per cent content as news.
 - iii) The journalist is no longer an employee of the news organisation.
 - iv) If a journalist has been censured at least twice by the Press Council of India for professional misconduct.
 - v) If the Committee were to come to the conclusion that the journalist has made gross misuse of the accreditation facility, then he shall be given an opportunity to answer the

charges, and the Committee shall record its reasons for withdrawal of accreditation.

Proviso As journalists enjoy the protection of the Constitution, the Accreditation Committee shall ensure that the accreditation is not cancelled for any malafide or frivolous reason by the Central or State Government or any politician or official who have a grudge against journalists publishing news which may be unpalatable. No media organisation or journalist shall be deprived of accreditation merely on the ground that he had published what was claimed to be an official secret, or that he has published reports which are unfavourable to the Government or its Ministers or Officials.

22. Apart from considering applications for grant and withdrawal of accreditation by news organisations and journalists, the Committee shall discuss and recommend measures for providing additional facilities to news organisations and journalists to improve the quality of news dissemination.
23. Editors/journalists deputed by editors of newspapers, magazines, news agencies, television and radio organisation, news portals who are accredited by a State Accreditation Committee shall be considered eligible for accreditation to the Government of India at its headquarters in New Delhi and offices in state capital/s, even though they may not be residing in the National Capital Region, with a view to ensure that the news relating to Government of India is

disseminated in all regions and Editors/accredited journalists from all over India have access to Government of India's information and offices.

24. A journalist covering more than one state/cluster of States like North-East shall be eligible to have accreditation in all the states/cluster of State like North-East provided the Editor gives a certificate, justifying the needs for accreditation in more than one state.
25. The Government will put the Rules on the website of the concerned Ministry so that it is available for reference to the news organisations, journalists and the general public. The decisions of the Committee on admission of news organisations/journalists will be put on the notice board soon after the decisions are implemented.

k) Model Advertisement Policy Guide - 2014

Introduction:

Under the statute passed by the Parliament in 1978, the Press Council of India is enjoined upon to preserve the freedom of the Press and to maintain and improve the standards of newspapers and news agencies in India. This is further supported by clause (e) of section 13 (1) of the Press Council Act, whereby the Council is required to "keep under review any development likely to restrict the supply and dissemination of news of public interest and importance". There have been a number of occasions where the Press Council has been called upon to look into the complaints of improper or arbitrary denial of advertisements by various authorities, severely affecting the economic viability of

newspapers, particularly of those in the smaller category.

In disposing of these complaints, the Council has often observed that governmental authorities should not single out a newspaper for discriminatory treatment in the matter of release of advertisements on account of its critical writings. Release of advertisements should be done not on an adhoc basis but on the basis of a notified policy formulated on some rationale criteria. Political consideration should not weigh in the issue. Distribution of advertisements should be equitable as far as possible but smaller newspapers which subsist on government advertisement revenue need special consideration of the governmental authorities. While advertisements cannot be claimed by newspapers as a matter of right, they are neither a grant to be released at the whim and discretion of the controlling authority.

Against this background, the Press Council of India has considered the question of formulating basic elements of what may be an advertisement policy for the Central and State Governments to adopt. These model guidelines propose broad principles of uniform applicability governing the release of advertisement by Central and State Government, Union Territory, Administration vis-a-vis their distribution, rate fixation and payment and canalisation.

Criteria:

- 1) Newspapers registered with the office of the Registrar of Newspapers for India shall be eligible for inclusion in the approved list for release of advertisements.
- 2) Advertisements shall be issued only to such newspapers as have been included in the approved list of Central/State Government for release of

advertisements. For preparing the approved list, there should be a Committee with due representatives of officials as well as non-officials from among media personalities. For the purpose of selecting the newspapers for release of advertisements of different kinds, the authorities should be guided by the following criteria:

- a) Newspapers will be considered as being eligible for advertisement if it has had regular and uninterrupted publication for four months.
- b) A newspaper seeking advertisement should fulfill the requisite qualification already prescribed by State and Central Government in regard to periodicity and regularity of publication, size of the publication, printing arrangements, editorial and managerial set-up.
- c) The circulation of a newspaper has a bearing on the extent of advertisement released. The sources from which authenticated circulation figures could be obtained are:
 - i) The Registrar of Newspapers for India;
 - ii) Audit Bureau of Circulation; and
 - iii) Chartered Accountant, certifying annual circulation statement,

The Figures obtained through anyone of these sources should be acceptable for determining the circulation of a newspaper to be enlisted and no other party

should question the certificate issued by either of the three above.

- d) Payment of bills by the government should be made within a period of 45 to 60 days of the publication of the advertisement. The payment could be made at reasonable prevalent commercial rate, less 20% commission in view of the bulk value of release.
- e) It will be desirable that small newspapers having regional content are given some weightage.
- f) Suitable weightage may also be given to language newspaper/periodicals published from remote areas, such as North-East, tribal belts and hilly region and small paper run by linguistic groups.
- g) As far as possible, organs of political parties should not be unduly patronized by the governmental authorities.

General:

A list of newspapers eligible for empanelment should be made a public document available on request. The list should be periodically sent to the Press Council of India, the RNI and also to the recognised newspaper associations.

All disputes regarding inclusion/non-inclusion/removal from the approved list for release of advertisements should be referred to an independent body which may consist of representatives of the Government and disinterested members of Press from socio-journalistic fields. Alternatively, dispute could be referred to a body created on the pattern of Press & Registration Appellate

Board which may consist of the Chairman of the Press Council of India and four other members.

These guidelines are not exhaustive because of the limited nature of the issue involved. They have been prepared with the object to eliminate any possibility of discrimination which may directly or indirectly affect the freedom of the Press.

I) Advertisement on Ayurveda, Yoga and Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha and Homeopathy

Newspapers shall not publish advertisement regarding Ayurveda, Yoga and Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha, Homeopathy for the use of diagnosis, cure, mitigation, treatment or prevention of any disease, disorder syndrome or condition:

- i) Without Unique Identification Number; or
- ii) the intended advertisement does not contain the contact details of the manufacturer; or
- iii) the contents of the advertisement directly or indirectly tantamount to vulgarity or obscenity; or
- iv) it refers to any Ayurvedic, Siddha or Unani drug in terms which suggest or calculated to lead to the use of that drug or medicine for the enhancement of height and dimensions or capacity of performance of male or female sexual organs; or
- v) it depicts photographs or testimonials of celebrities or government officials; or

- vi) it refers to any Government or Autonomous organization of the Government.

m) Principle Laid Down to Ascertain Paid News

Paid news would mean any words appearing in media, or omitted from media in lieu of a consideration given either earlier, at the time or after publication in any form. It is a clandestine financial transaction conceived in fraud and delivered in deceit, and hence it is difficult to get direct evidence to establish it. But while direct evidence may not be available it is possible to infer the incidence of paid news from strong circumstantial evidence.

At the same time, an onerous responsibility on election authorities is to ensure that the process of identifying paid news is exhaustive and credible because the reputation of publications and journalists is at stake.

No hard and fast rule or straight jacket formula is possible to be laid down to determine the issue of paid news and it will depend upon the facts and circumstances of each. Merely, because a particular news item appears to serve the cause of a particular candidate, it cannot be concluded that it was paid news. Further, publication of interview of a candidate or political coverage in the newspaper cannot itself be the reason to term the same to be paid news. Bad journalism may raise doubt about the credibility of news but from that to jump to the conclusion that those are paid news would be irrational. During the course of election, subject to the conditions laid down by the Election Commission of India, newspapers are free to make an honest assessment of prospects of candidates or the parties and its publication

would not be paid news so long it is not established that consideration passed on for such publication. One has to bear in mind that many newspapers have editorial policy to support the candidate of particular thought or region and in such cases writing in favour of such candidates would not amount to paid news. Mere publication of an advertisement by the candidate on the date when the news item pertaining to this nature has been published, itself may not be conclusive to establish the impugned publication as a paid news.

State election authorities have little appreciation of the nuances of journalism and therefore fell into grave error while making comment on what is news and what may be paid news. The state electoral authorities before making public their findings of paid news ought to have applied themselves judiciously to the issue at hand especially because adverse findings would injure the reputations of newspapers/periodicals.

n) Guidelines on Reporting on COVID-19 and Safety Measures for Journalists

Reporting on COVID-19 is challenging and unprecedented. Journalists and media persons are required to leave their home to report in difficult circumstances.

-UNICEF

The core principles of ethical journalism revolve around the *truth and accuracy, fairness and impartiality, humanity, service, accountability and independence*. Thus, the media has a huge responsibility during such pandemic. With these, the Press Council in terms of its mandate under

section 13 of the Press Council Act, 1978 has evolved the guidelines to be a ready reference for the journalistic fraternity.

Avoid sensationalism and scaremongering : Shall avoid language and images that could heighten anxiety; which can inflame tensions and create more panic among the public.

Ensure Identity of affected people is protected: Do not identify names, images or identifying material without the permission of the relevant people.

Be accurate and report facts: Should mitigate the spread of misinformation; Avoid rumour and try not to speculate.

Always seek expert opinions: From medical professional, scientists and other stakeholders with relevant credentials on COVID-19.

Always provide context and point people to credible information sources.

Be careful when using maps showing case distribution.

Avoid any kind of profiling: Shall not attribute or repeat where the virus was generated such as geographic, community, race, religion or group of people etc. each time while reporting of new cases.

Media houses to give utmost priority to the safety of their journalists working at the ground level:

- a. Provide them PPE kits, while performing duty.

- b. Ensuring that journalists who get infected with the virus for performing duty, are provided with proper health assistance and financial aid.
- c. Providing proper leave for self-isolation to the journalists indicating or showing the symptoms of the COVID-19.

While recording/interview any interview/reporting journalists shall keep in mind the following:

- a. Keep a distance of at least six feet or to maintain appropriate distance without huddling.
- b. Avoid clip-on mics and use directional mics.
- c. Wear PPE Kits, masks and hand gloves.

o) Guidelines for Medical Reporting

Medical Reporting is considered as means of sharing of result through dissemination of health news, medical research and health policies.

- i) The journalists who are engaged in medical reporting should have skill and ability to interpret medical research reports. Special training of journalists for dissemination of health news in collaboration with health authorities would facilitate in right and appropriate coverage of health issues.
- ii) The reporting should show patients in positive light by portraying them as individuals and not victims.

- iii) It should be ensured that headlines reflect the health issues accurately and the story is balanced and free of damaging stereotypes.
- iv) The identity of patients while doing stories or news should not be disclosed unless there is a specific permission to do so. Whenever possible, they should get written consent and if that is not possible informed consent must be obtained. Though it would be best to avoid identification.
- v) Whenever reporting on specific professional groups such as uniformed services, health professionals, care should be taken to obtain data from authorised sources.
- vi) Identifying the hospitals or health care workers who in line of duty get infected create panic and fear amongst people and also have adverse impact on their morale. Further, it also serves no public interest.
- vii) Health reporters and people at all levels of news organisations should be trained and sensitized on various dimensions of medical reporting.
- p) **Provision of Section-23 of the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences (POCSO) Act, 2012***
 - (1) No person shall make any report or present comments on any child from way form of media or studio or photographic facilities without having

* The said provisions were adopted by the Council in its Meeting dated 22.9.2020.

complete and authentic information, which may have the effect of lowering his reputation or infringing upon his privacy.

- (2) No reports in any media shall disclose, the identity of a child including his name, address, photograph, family details, school, neighborhood or any other particulars which may lead to disclosure of identity of the child: Provided that for reasons to be recorded in writing, the Special Court, competent to try the case under the Act, may permit such disclosure, if in its opinion such disclosure is in the interest of the child.

Part C : Laws Relating to the Press

1. Constitution of India*

- i) Article 19(1)(a) read with Article 19(2) (Freedom of speech and expression)
- ii) Article 361-A (Protection of publication of proceedings of Parliament and State Legislature)
- iii) Article 105 and 104 (Parliament and Legislatures Privileges)
- iv) Article 21 (Individual's Right to Privacy emanating from Fundamental Right to life and liberty guaranteed to citizens of India)

2. Press Laws/Acts*

- i) The Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act, 1986
- ii) The Punjab Special Powers (Press) Act, 1956
- iii) The Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867
- iv) The Dramatic Performances Act, 1876
- v) The Indian Telegraph Amendment Act, 2006
- vi) The (Indian) Post Office Act, 1898
- vii) The Police (Incitement of Disaffection) Act, 1922

* As per time to time amendment made by the Government of India.

- viii) The Official Secrets Act, 1923 (Act No. 1923)
- ix) The Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (**TRAI**) Act, 1997
- x) State Emblem of India (Prohibition of Improper Use) Act, 2005
- xi) The Representation of the People Act, 1951
- xii) The Delivery of Books and Newspapers (Public Libraries) Act, 1954
- xiii) The Drugs and Magic Remedies (Objectionable Advertisements) Act, 1954
- xiv) The Working Journalists and Other Newspapers Employees (Conditions of Service and Miscellaneous Provision) Act, 1955
- xv) The Prize Competitions Act, 1955 (Act No. 42 of 1955)
- xvi) The Hindu Marriage Act, 1955
- xvii) The Young Persons (Harmful Publications) Act, 1956
- xviii) The Copyright Act, 1957
- xix) The Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015
- xx) The Criminal Law Amendment Act, 2018
- xxi) The Customs Act, 1962
- xxii) The Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Amendment Act, 2012

- xxiii) The Civil Defence Act, 1968
- xxiv) The Working Journalists (Fixation of Rates of Wages) Act, 1958
- xxv) The Contempt of Courts Act, 1971
- xxvi) The Press Council Act, 1978
- xxvii) The Prize Chits and Money Circulation Schemes (Banning) Act, 1978
- xxviii) National Security Act, 1980
- xxix) The Indian Evidence Act, 1872
- xxx) Right to Information Act, 2005
- xxxi) The Information Technology Act, 2000
- xxxii) The Disaster Management Act, 2005

3. Relevant Provisions of Indian Penal Code, 1860*

- a) Section 124 - Assaulting President, Governor, etc., with intent to compel or restrain the exercise of any lawful power
- b) Section 153A - Promoting enmity between different groups on grounds of religion, race, place of birth, residence, language, etc. and doing acts prejudicial to maintenance of harmony.
- c) Section 153B - Imputations, assertions prejudicial to national-integration.
- d) Section 171G - False statement in connection with an election.

* As per time to time amendment made by the Government of India.

- e) Section 228 - Intentional insult or interruption to public servant sitting in judicial proceeding 228(A) Disclosure of identity of the victim of certain offences etc, 376, 376-A, 376-B, 376-C or 376-D.
- f) Section 292-Sale, etc. of obscene books, etc.
- g) Section 293-Sale, etc. of obscene objects to young person.
- h) Section 294A-Keeping lottery office.
- i) Section 295A-Deliberate and malicious acts, intended to outrage religious feelings of any class by insulting its religion or religious beliefs.
- j) Section 299-Culpable homicide.
- k) Section 499-Defamation.
- l) Section 500-Punishment for defamation.
- m) Section 501-Printing or engraving matter known to be defamatory.
- n) Section 502-Sale of printed or engraved substance containing defamatory matter.
- o) Section 505 :-
 - i) Statements conducing to public mischief.
 - ii) Statements creating or promoting enmity, hatred or ill-will between classes.
 - iii) Offence under sub-section (2) committed in place of worship.

- p) Section 52 of IPC regarding act and facts relating to good faith.

4. Relevant Provisions of CrPC. 1973 (Act No.11 of 1974)*

- a) Section 88 - Power to take bond for appearance.
- b) Section 90 - Summons and warrants of arrest.
- c) Section 92 - Procedure as to letters and telegrams.
- d) Section 93 - When search warrant may be issued.
- e) Section 108 - Security for good behaviour from persons disseminating seditious matters.
- f) Section 144 - Power to issue orders absolute at once in urgent cases of nuisance of apprehended danger.
- g) Section 177 to 187 - Place of inquiry or trial.
- h) Section 195 - Prosecution for contempt of lawful authority of public servants.
- i) Section 320 - Compounding of offences.
- j) Section 325 - Procedure when Magistrate cannot pass sentence sufficiently severe.
- k) Section 326 - Conviction or commitment on evidence partly recorded by one Magistrate and partly by another.

* As per time to time amendment made by the Government of India.

Part D - Press Council's Powers, Practices and Procedures

The Press Council of India was first set up in the year 1966 by the Parliament on the recommendations of the First Press Commission with the object of preserving the freedom of the press and of maintaining and improving the standards of press in India. The present Council functions under the Press Council Act, 1978. It is a statutory, quasi judicial authority functioning as a watchdog of the press, for the press and by the press. It adjudicates the complaints against and by the press for violation of ethics and for violation of the freedom of the press respectively.

The Press Council is headed by a Chairman, who has by convention, been a retired judge of the Supreme Court of India. The Council consists of 28 other members of whom 20 represent the press and are nominated by the Hon'ble Chairman from the press organisations/news agencies recognised and notified by the Council as all India bodies representing editors, working journalists and owners and managers of newspaper and news agencies, five members are nominated from the two Houses of Parliament and three represent cultural, literary and legal fields as nominees of the Sahitya Academy, University Grants Commission and the Bar Council of India respectively. The members serve on the Council for a term of three years. A retiring member shall be eligible for renomination for not more than one term consecutively.

The Council is funded by the revenue collected by it as fee levied on the registered newspapers in the country on the basis of their circulation. No fee is levied

on newspapers with circulation less than 25000 copies. The deficit is made good by way of grant by the Central Government.

Complaint Procedure

1. Complaint Procedure for Filing the Complaint Against the Press

It is open to any person to lodge a complaint with the Press Council against a newspaper for a breach of the recognized ethical canons of journalistic propriety and taste. The complainant need not necessarily be the person aggrieved or directly involved. The alleged breach may be in the publication or non-publication of a news-item or statement, or other material, like cartoons, pictures, photographs, strips or advertisements which are published in a newspaper. Cases can also be initiated by any member of the public against any professional misconduct by an editor, working journalist, staff of a newspaper or engaged in freelance work. There can also be a complaint against any matter transmitted by a news agency by any means whatsoever.

By virtue of the Press Council (Procedure for Inquiry) Regulations, 1979, complaint shall be lodged with the Council within the following periods:

- (i) Dailies, News agencies, weeklies — within two months
- (ii) In other cases — within four months.

Provided that a relevant publication of an earlier date may be referred to in the complaint.

Write to the Editor First

It is a requirement of the Inquiry Regulations that the complainant should initially write to the editor of the newspaper drawing his attention to what the complainant considers to be a breach of journalistic ethics or an offence against public taste. Such prior reference to the editor affords him an opportunity to deal with the matter in the first instance and thus allows respondent to take such remedial action as he might consider appropriate before the complaint is lodged with the Council. This rule is necessary because it acquaints the editor with the identity of his accuser and the details of the complaint. It is conceivable that in some instances the complainant has been wrongly informed or has misinterpreted the facts. In others, it may be a case of inadvertent error which the editor is only too ready to admit and correct. If complainant would be satisfied, it would be the end of the matter.

Where, after reference to the newspaper, the person desires to proceed with the complaint, he should enclose with his complaint copies of correspondence with the editor, if no reply has been received from the editor, the fact should be mentioned in the complaint.

The complainant has, in his complaint, to give the name and address of the newspaper, editor or journalist against whom the complaint is directed. A clipping of the matter or news-items complained of, in original or self attested copy (English/Hindi translation, if the news item(s) is in Indian language) should accompany the complaint. The complainant has to state in what manner the passage or news-items or the material complained of is objectionable.

He should also supply other relevant particulars, if any.

In the case of a complaint against non-publication of material the complainant will, of course, say how that constitutes a breach of journalistic ethics.

The Council cannot deal with any matter which is sub-judice in the law court. The complainant has to declare that “to the best of his knowledge and belief he has placed all the relevant facts before the Council and that no proceedings are pending in any court of law in respect of any matter alleged in the complaint.” A declaration that “he shall notify the Council forthwith if during the pendency of the inquiry before the Council any matter alleged in the complaint becomes the subject matter of any proceedings in a court of law” is also necessary.

2. Complaints Regarding Oppression to Press Freedom

A newspaper, a journalist or any institution or individual can complain against Central or State Government or any organization or person for interference with free functioning of the press or encroachment on the freedom of the press. Such complaints should contain full particulars of the alleged infringement whereupon the Council shall follow the procedure of inquiry set out herein above so far as may be.

The opinion expressed by the Council sub serves two useful purposes, namely (i) that any abuse of press freedom does not pass without anybody noticing it or raising a finger of protest, and (ii) that the press should not in its own interest indulge in scurrilous or other objectionable

writings, such as have been considered below the level of recognized standards of journalistic ethics by a fair minded jury like the Council constituted of the press itself, for it would lead to the very loss of the much prized freedom of the press.

Part E - Good Practices in Journalism

- i) A mistake of inconspicuous nature cannot be said to be violating the code of conduct of journalism. However, an error simpliciter shall needed to be corrected.
- ii) Great editors keep erasers and do not hesitate in using it when an error is pointed out.
- iii) If an error is pointed out, the editor should give due diligence to it and if found correct the editor should call for the correct version and publish it in the same edition of newspaper with the same prominence.

Address your complaints or inquiries to:

The Secretary,

Press Council of India,

Soochna Bhawan, 8-C.G.O. Complex, Lodhi Road, New Delhi-110003 Phone: 91 (011) 24366404-405

(Extn. 335, 336, 110 & 111)

Telefax: 91 (011) 24366405/24366745 (Extn. 224)

Email : secy-pci@nic.in

so.complaints-pci@gov.in

pcibppcomplaint@gmail.com

Website: www.presscouncil.nic.in

[Sections 13, 14 and 15 of the Press Council Act, 1978 and the Press Council (Procedure for Inquiry) Regulations, 1979 may be referred for complaint mechanism and working of the Council]

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This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.

