CHAPTER (I)

INTRODUCTION

Being the world’s largest democracy and second most populated country (P. Jegadish Gandhi, 2007) on the earth, we proudly proved that we can run the democracy successfully in India. But despite making commitments to tackle some of the main abuses, it continues to have significant human rights problems in different parts of the country. The independent India has a diverse civil society, free media and an independent judiciary but we have not prevented our society from abusive practices, corruption, and lack of accountability that lead to numerous human rights violations.

Despite well-drafted and well-intended initiatives by the government including police reform and improved access to health care and education, the poor implementation seems to have led the nation to be in-vain. Several efforts and schemes have also not been able to bring women, dalits, children, tribals, religious minorities, people with different ability, and sexual and gender minorities to the mainstream and they still live a marginalized life. Such people still suffering discrimination because of government failure to train government officials in stopping discriminatory behavior in the society.
Impunity still remains a big problem in areas like Jammu and Kashmir where abuses related to security forces are still rampant (Shubh Mathur, 2016). Impunity remains a serious problem here. The state which has been torn apart by constant terrorism and separatism for long time now is spearheading the human rights violation. Due to the activities related to terrorism and separatism, many cases of human rights violation are reported in the state of Jammu and Kashmir.

On the other side, human rights violations are also rampant in the state of Chhattisgarh. The state has been facing the crisis since its inception in 2000 as incidents of violence and atrocities have become a normal affair in the state. The very reason of the formation of the state seems to have been forgotten as after 15 years of its formation the natural resource-rich state has been battling with the backwardness and other violent movements. Naxalism has been the main reason for human rights violation in the state of Chhattisgarh.

Despite its natural resources, the state has been battling with extreme poverty and subsequently gross violation of human rights. The fight between the poor and the rich has taken the center-stage in the state which has led the state to a bigger problem of human rights violation.

Despite numerous national and international human rights norms, violation of human rights is rampant in the state of Jammu and Kashmir and Chhattisgarh. In this situation, it is expected from the Government and other stakeholders like media, NGO’s and others to take cognizance and act
effectively to protect Human Rights and spread awareness in the society in this regard.

In this research study, we shall try to find out what role media has played in the promotion of human rights and what role is expected from media in the future to promote the human rights in India. The study will focus on the states of Jammu & Kashmir and Chhattisgarh. As both the states have large number of human rights violations cases due to different kind of violence like terrorism, extremism and separatism (Carin Zissis, 2008). We shall try to find out in this study how media can make people aware about their human rights and how it can protect human rights. Moreover, this study will focus on the comparative study of “Role of media in promotion of human rights in Jammu and Kashmir and Chhattisgarh”.

1.1 HUMAN RIGHTS

In case of human rights, it is important to understand that it is defined as "basic rights and freedom to which all human being are entitled to."Freedom and rights which are generally known as human rights include civil and political rights, like right to life and right to liberty, equality before the law; freedom of expression, economic, social and cultural rights, including right to participate in culture, right to food, right to work, and right to education.

During the World Wars, the gross abuses of human rights and loss of human lives back then were a driving force behind the development of modern
human rights instruments. The League of Nations was established in 1919 at the negotiations over the Treaty of Versailles following the end of World War-I. The goals of the League had included disarmament, preventing war through collective security, settling disputes between countries through negotiation, diplomacy and improving global welfare (Treaty of Versailles, 1919). Enshrined in its Charter was a mandate to promote many of the rights which were later included in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights?

At the 1945 Yalta Conference, the Allied Powers agreed to create a new body to supplant the League's role. This body was to be the United Nations. The United Nations has played an important role in international human right laws since its creation. Following the World Wars the United Nations and its members developed much of the discourse and the bodies of law which now make up international humanitarian law and international human rights law (Yalta Conference, 1945).

1.2 UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS

"It is not a treaty... [In the future, it] may well become
the international Magna Carta."

- Eleanor Roosevelt with the Spanish text of the Universal Declaration in 1949

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) is a non-binding declaration adopted by the United Nations General Assembly in 1948, partly in response to the atrocities of World War II. Although the UDHR is a non-binding
resolution, it is now considered to be a central component of international customary law which may be invoked under appropriate circumstances by national and other judiciaries. The UDHR urges member nations to promote a number of human, civil, economic and social rights, asserting these rights are part of the "foundation of freedom, justice and peace in the world." The declaration was the first international legal effort to limit the behavior of states and press upon them duties to their citizens following the model of the rights-duty duality (UDHR, 1948).

“...recognition of the inherent dignity and of the equal and inalienable rights of all members of the human family is the foundation of freedom, justice and peace in the world (UDHR, 1948).”

— Preamble to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, 1948

“Whereas it is essential, if man is not to be compelled to have recourse, as a last resort, to rebellion against tyranny and oppression, that human rights should be protected by the rule of law (UDHR, 1948).”

—Preamble to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, 1948

1.3 NATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION

National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) of India is an autonomous public body, which was constituted on October 12, 1993 under the Protection of Human Rights Ordinance of September 28, 1993. Commission was given a statutory basis by the Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993. NHRC is
responsible for the protection and promotion of human rights, defined by the Act as "rights relating to life, liberty, equality and dignity of the individual guaranteed by the Constitution or embodied in the International Covenants (NHRC, 1993)".

According to Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993, "Human Rights" means the rights relating to life, liberty, equality and dignity of the individual guaranteed by the constitution or embodied in the International covenants and enforceable by courts in India. "Commission" means the National Human Rights Commission constituted under section of All human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights known as Human rights, as commonly understood, are the rights that every human being is entitled to enjoy freely irrespective of his religion, race, caste, sex and nationality, etc. (Jagdish Chand, 2007) In Declaration of Independence acknowledged the fundamental human rights. Human right means different thing to different people. Human Rights are not static. New rights are recognized and enforced from time to time. Only persons fully conversant with the latest development about the expanding horizons of Human Rights can promote their awareness better than others.

1.4 JAMMU & KASHMIR AND HUMAN RIGHTS

The northern state of the Indian Union Jammu and Kashmir is made up of Jammu, Kashmir and Laddakh Region. Jammu and Kashmir became a state of the Indian Union on October 26, 1947 (Kanhaiya Lal Sharma, 2002). At the time of accession it was quite big in size, but since Pakistan and China occupied a large portion of the state, its current geographical structure has
changed significantly (M.G. Chitkara, 1996). Under Article 370 of the Indian Constitution, Jammu and Kashmir enjoys a special status (Constitution of India, 1949). India got its independence from the British rule on August 15, 1947, and with Jammu and Kashmir principality became free as well. It was an independent state and both the countries (India and Pakistan) wanted it. But Pakistan wanted it at all cost. When the British left, Pakistan began the siege on Kashmir. Pakistan wanted to integrate with Jammu and Kashmir by force. On October 22, 1947 some 4000 to 5000 armed tribes (Raider) from Pakistani side attacked Kashmir under Operation Gulmarg (Col. Bhaskar Sarkar, 2016). The aim was to capture Srinagar.

On reaching Baramula these invaders started looting, raping and killing innocent people. They put the human rights aside and inflicted harm on all the rights a human has. During this hundreds of men, women, old and children were murdered. Many villages were burned to ground. The human right to life, the right to expression, freedom, equality and all other rights were flagrantly violated. If seen in modern perspective then it was the first incident of these very large scale human rights violations in Kashmir after the independence from the British rule.

1.4.1 Displacement of Kashmiri Hindus

Another disaster came to human rights when Kashmiri Hindus were tortured and killed in the cold month of January in 1990. Muslim fundamentalists started killing the Hindu leaders and top officials. The Hindu women were gang
raped and burnt alive before their family. The children were beaten and killed. Kashmiri Hindus were feeling suffocated in Kashmir. They were yearning to breathe freely. This was the reason why thousands of Kashmiri Hindus migrated to Jammu on the night of January 19, 1990 (Rahul Pandita, 2013).

1.4.2 Terrorism

Jammu and Kashmir is the only state which has been battling most with the terrorism. This has become the major cause of human rights violation in the state. There are many reasons for terrorism to flourish in Jammu and Kashmir. One of them is that in the 80s and 90s when extremists were at the height in Kashmir, there was a section of leaders in the valley who wanted to get separated from India and create an independent nation. At the same time there was a section of other leaders that was in favor of merging Kashmir with Pakistan. Under these circumstances the Indian Government had to arrest such leaders and put them in jail.

However, later on they were left (Devyani Shrivastava, 2009). But some of them took the path of terrorism. Pakistan and many terrorist organizations took advantage of such people. They handed them weapons and started to use against India. During the last two decade Jammu Kashmir had faced large number of human rights violations due to terrorists’ activities in the state. Terrorism has been emerged as the biggest problem and challenge not just to India, but for entire world. People of Jammu & Kashmir have been victim of terrorist activities for long time.
1.4.3 Armed Forces Special Powers Act (AFSPA)

A special power and authority to the Army has also brought innumerable cases of human rights violation. Armed Forces (Jammu and Kashmir) Special Powers Act is engulfed in controversies since its introduction in the state. There has been a constant opposition to the military's special powers. In addition to national and international human rights organizations, media across the world constantly accuses the military of fiercely violating human rights in the name of the law. According to the news published on the website of the Times of India on December 9, 2013, subsequently in Times of India newspaper on December 10, 2013, Lt. Col. Rajesh Kalia, Public Relation Officer (PRO) in the Ministry of Defence, Northern Command said that, In the last 20 years a total of 1524 army men and officers have been accused of human rights violations in Kashmir from which 124 personnel including 41 officers have been convicted. The army says that about 1400 cases of human rights violations on the army were bogus. The human rights record of the Indian security forces in Jammu & Kashmir has been characterized by arbitrary arrests, torture, rape, fake encounters and extrajudicial killings (Times of India, Dec 10, 2013).

1.4.4 Some other categories of human rights violations in Jammu & Kashmir

Issues related to health, education, hygiene, sanitation, fresh water, SC/STs, child and women rights are some other categories, in which cases of human rights abuses are registered every year in Jammu & Kashmir. National
Human Rights Commission and many NGO’s, working in this field have maintained the record of human rights violation in various category of human rights violations. However some efforts are made to protect these kinds of human rights of a citizen in the state by government, administration and NGO’s as well, but these efforts are not enough to stop human rights violations in the state. Therefore in the age of technology and communication, need of media as broad scale is felt to protect human rights not only in Jammu & Kashmir but throughout the country.

1.5 CHHATTISGARH AND HUMAN RIGHTS

India has a total of 29 states and 7 union territories (Gunjan Malhotra, 2009). One of the states is Chhattisgarh. It is located at the center of India. Chhattisgarh was formed on November 1, 2000 (Chhattisgarh Government, 2000). With its formation it became the 26th state of India. Ever since the formation of Chhattisgarh state, there have been violent activities sometimes in the name of Naxalism, sometimes in the name of Salwa Judum, etc. During these activities, human rights violations of people have taken place in a large number. The State today is heavily influenced by Maoism.

1.5.1 Naxalism / Maoism

The Naxalites or militants are also called the left-wing extremists. The statistics of the Home Ministry show that from 2011 to May 31, 2016 there were 2162 incidents of Naxal violence in Chhattisgarh. 689 people have died in these
A fact to notice here is that not only the police and security forces have died in Maoist violence but innocent people have also been the victims of Maoist bullets. Figures and truth of this is much more serious than the official figures. Many human rights organizations and its figures tell that in the past five years more than 5000 people have been killed in the conflict between the Maoists and the government (The Indian Express, 2014). Innocent people have been killed in the violence. These innocents are not only killed by militants, but they were gunned down by the police and the security forces as well.

There is violence against the government or the administration and sometimes the common people are being targeted. The power hungry Maoists are killing thousands of people and security personnel every year through guerrilla warfare. People are being massacred in large number. On December 1, 2014 Maoists attacked on a convoy of security forces with grenades. More than 14 soldiers were killed in the incident (Times of India, 2014). So the big scale human rights violations are happening in the state. The United Nations and other experts have opined that where there will be violence, there will be large-scale human rights violations.

Maoists have become the biggest challenge for the establishment. Their operations extend to almost nine states in central and eastern India, finding major support in Dalit and tribal regions with weak governance, infrastructure and basic public services, such as health care and education including social structure. We also know Maoist insurgents as Naxalites who continue to target
government schools and hospitals. Paramilitary forces continued to occupy and use schools as bases, despite a Supreme Court order to vacate all schools by May 2011. In September, government officials in Chhattisgarh, central India, stated they would remove forces from 36 schools and hostels because of their impact on children’s education (Human Rights Watch, 2013).

At this writing, Maoist-related violence in 2012 had resulted in around 257 deaths, including 98 civilians. In June, security forces killed 19 villagers in Chhattisgarh state in a night operation, prompting widespread condemnation. Civil society activists in Maoist areas remain increasingly at risk from both Maoists and state security forces.

Many activists have been arbitrarily arrested, tortured, and charged with politically motivated offenses that include murder, conspiracy, and sedition (Human Rights Watch, 2013). The Maoists have threatened or attacked activists they believe are linked to the government. Ruled by the Bharatiya Janata Party, Chhattisgarh continued to be the epicenter of the Naxalite conflict in India during 2007. The Salwa Judum, a counter insurgency operation launched by the state government Chhattisgarh to tackle the Naxalites in 2005, has caused massive displacement and heavy loss of lives.

According to the estimate of Asian Centre for Human Rights (ACHR), 208 persons including 46 civilians, 134 security personnel and 28 alleged Naxalites were killed in Chhattisgarh in the Naxalite conflict from January to September 2007 alone (Asian Centre for Human Rights, 2008).
1.5.2 Violence between security forces and extremists

In Chhattisgarh, clashes escalated between armed Maoists and state forces supported by the Salwa Judum militia, widely believed to be state-sponsored. During a hearing at the Supreme Court on petitions filed against impunity, the state authorities claimed that this militia was no longer active. However, human rights organizations said it had been reconstituted as a local “peace force”.

- In September, security forces engaged in anti-Maoist operations in Chhattisgarh illegally detained 40 Adivasis, stripped and tortured them. They detained 17 other people, two of whom were 16 years old, and sexually assaulted two of the women. The authorities failed to pursue the findings of an initial inquiry which held security force personnel responsible for the violations (Amnesty International, 2011).

- Peace activists belonging to Vanvasi Chetna Ashram (VCA), a Gandhian NGO, were forced to stop working in the conflict areas of Chhattisgarh. VCA founder Himanshu Kumar could not return to Dantewada town which he had fled in 2009 following persistent harassment and intimidation by Salwa Judum, the state police and paramilitary forces (Amnesty International, 2011).

- In December, a local court in Chhattisgarh convicted human rights defender, medical practitioner and prisoner of conscience Binayak Sen of collaborating with Maoists and sentenced him to life imprisonment. Binayak Sen has been working as social servant to protect human rights in the state for long time. (Amnesty International, 2011).
1.5.3 Chhattisgarh Special Public Security Act

Since 2005, Chhattisgarh, especially the Bastar - Dantewada forest area, has witnessed escalation of violence between the Maoists and the Salwa Judum. Civilians were routinely targeted on both sides, resulting in at least 300 deaths. Also, 45,000 adivasis displaced from their homes have been forced to live in special camps putting them at increased risk of violence. The Chhattisgarh government claimed that it enacted the CSPSA (Chhattisgarh Special Public Security Act) to take action against the Maoists (Amnesty International, 2007). Human rights organizations in India have demanded the repeal of CSPSA as it contains several provisions similar to those in POTA. These include: Violation of the principle of certainty in criminal law (including vague definition of membership and support to terrorist or unlawful organizations), Absence of pre-trial safeguards (including insufficient safeguards on arrest, the risk of torture, Virtual impossibility of obtaining bail as there is no provision for remedy of appeal or review of detention, Threats to freedom of expression and Threats to freedom of association.

1.5.4 Some other categories of human rights violations in Chhattisgarh

Issues related to health, Education, hygiene, sanitation, fresh water, SC/STs, child and women rights are some other categories, in which cases of human rights abuses are registered every year in Jammu & Kashmir. National Human Rights Commission and many NGO’s, working in this field have maintained the record of human rights violation in various category of human
rights violations. However some efforts are made to protect these kinds of human rights of a citizen in the state by government, administration and NGO’s as well, but these efforts are not enough to stop human rights violations in the state. Therefore in the age of technology and communication, need of media as broad scale is felt to protect human rights not only in Jammu & Kashmir but throughout the country.

1.6 MEDIA AND HUMAN RIGHTS PROMOTION

Today Media and communication has very important role in democratization process in the World. In this regard media can play a major role in creating larger awareness of the concept of human rights, Basic human rights that would constitute the right of every individual to his fundamental freedom without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion. But before we move forward, we must keep in our mind that when we talk about media, it means traditional media (folk media etc), print media (newspaper, magazines etc), electronic media (radio, TV etc) and new media (face book, Whatsapp, twitter, websites etc). Every platform of media has an important duty to protect human rights and aware people about wrong doing of society.

Human society has developed from Stone Age to space age. But while some nations or societies have developed a space the others seem to be nowhere in the race. The rights which citizens enjoy vary depending upon the economic, social, political and cultural developments. It is reality that there is a phenomenal change and growth in every sphere of life and mainly in the field of
communication and media. Today, Media plays an important role in the development of our society. Thus the role of media in protection of human rights cannot be denied or underestimated. Media is considered to be voice of the public. Its role extends not only to giving facts as news, it also analyses and comments on the facts and thus shapes the views of the people. The impact of media on society today is beyond doubt and debate.

Nowadays, Media is called fourth pillar of democracy. Media has been setting for the nation its social, political economic and even cultural agenda (McCombs, M. 2003). With the advancement of the television channels its impact is even sharper and deeper. With twenty-four hours news-channels, people cannot remain neutral to and unaffected by what the channels are serving day and night. It is, therefore, of paramount importance that media plays an important and ethical role at all levels and in all parts of the country and the world.

Being the Chairman of the Press Council, it would be appropriate to refer to the reports of this statutory authority into the crisis that the nation faced in the 1990s in the State of Punjab and Jammu and Kashmir. When militancy was at its peak in these two states, the credibility of media and threats to their free functioning also came under the scanner. Also inquired into by the Council were the reports of human rights violation by the Army and other forces in Kashmir.

The Press Council in its report of 1991 cautioned that it would not be desirable to shut out the point of view of the militants completely as the people
in a democratic society have a right to know what the militants stand for and the basis of their arguments, but there is a point beyond which the state cannot abdicate. While it counseled the press to exercise due caution in disseminating the press notes of the militant groups, equal emphasis was laid on the need for the press to be vigilant against official plants to maintain its credibility. Soon thereafter in Kashmir, human rights excesses by army and the Para military forces had invited international concern and criticism. The role and the plight of the press also came under scanner.

The Council found that the threat to the freedom of the press in Kashmir came primarily from the climate of fear that the militants had generated and caused media to abandon their post (Press Council of India, 2009). It was felt that the newspapers must be willing to accept the risks that go with their profession. Experienced hands should be posted who would report all sides and aspects of events fairly and objectively. The result of inquiry into the report of human rights excesses was astonishing.

It was found that while some excesses had indeed taken place, been enquired into and processed, the most serious instances were without any foundation. Clearly, the psychological warfare by terrorists, orchestrating human rights violation needs careful, unbiased and thorough investigation to sift the chaff from the grain (Press Council of India, 2009). Media can play a major role in protecting and promoting human rights in the world. It can make people aware of the need to promote certain values in the cause of human rights which are of eternal value to the mankind. Peace, non-violence, disarmament,
maintenance and promotion of ecological balances and unpolluted environment and ensuring human rights to all irrespective of caste, color and creed should be the minimum common agenda for media. Media can perform this role in different ways. It can make people aware of their rights, expose its violations and focus attention on people and areas in need of the protection of human rights and pursue their case till they achieve them.

Media can also give publicity to the individuals and organizations, which are engaged in securing human rights. This will encourage as well as motivate others to do the similar work. Media can inform and educate the people of their rights and suggest ways and means by which they can solve their problems and thus empowering them to protect their rights. Since media plays the role of communication between the state and the public, it can also play an effective role of making the authorities aware of their duties (Press Council of India, 2007).

Media’s new role today is reporting, analyzing and commenting. It faces a challenge in playing the role in protecting human rights in the world. While playing this new role, there is risk of its misuse. For that self-regulation is the need of the hour. Journalists should set ‘Lakshman Rekha’ while reporting human rights violations. The main aim before the journalists should be to give facts but not in a manner and with the purpose to create sensation and to arouse the sentiments of the people (Press Council of India, 2007). While reporting such violation media should not get influenced by authorities. It should look deep into the problem and provide solutions. Mere reporting of the facts is
not enough. It should give reasons of the problem and the nature of the violations and then give solutions. Press has a sacred duty to focus human rights violations and then measures for protecting them. Freedom of expression is a sacred right well accepted over the globe and journalists should respect this freedom (Press Council of India, 2007).

1.7 MEDIA REPORTS AND NATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION

The painful issue of how to protect human rights in times of terrorism and insurgency confronted the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) within days of its establishment with the tragic death of civilians in Bijbehara, in the state of Jammu and Kashmir, in the course of a firing by the Para - military force. The commission took suo-moto cognizance of the incident and after examining the reports, for which it had asked, concluded that excessive force had been used.

There has been a strict vigilance by the commission on such kinds of violations. To cover more on the violations by the security forces and the kinds of complaints the NHRC has been receiving and also the measures taken by the commissions on such complaints we will make a brief study of the NHRC reports. In the Case No : 271/9/0/2013 of NHRC, as per report published in August 2013 Newsletter edition, a monthly in house magazine of National Human Rights Commission, Media reported that four persons died and 42 sustained injuries when guards at BSF camp in Ramban, Jammu & Kashmir
opened fire on a gathering of protesters. 13 of the injured were airlifted and admitted to the Government Medical College Hospital, Jammu.

Reportedly hundreds of people had marched to the BSF Camp alleging that some personnel had desecrated the mosque after gate-crashing it with their shoes on, they also roughed up the Namazis. In this matter, The National Human Rights Commission issued notice to the Union Home Secretary and DGP, Jammu & Kashmir, calling for report.

In the Case No: 113/33/12/2014 of NHRC, SUO-MOTU, RAJASTHAN PATRIKA, DATED. 15/02/2014, The National Human Rights Commission has come across a distressing report published in Hindi newspaper ‘Rajasthan Patrika’ dated 15/02/2014 captioned “Ghar torr marne kae liya chhora adivasion ko”. The press report alleges that in Parsahidadar Village in Mahasamund District of Chhattisgarh, 70 adivasi families had been rendered homeless in violation of their human rights.

The Forest Department officials and policemen were subjecting the adivasis to beatings and had made them to run to escape the beating. 63 villagers have been arrested so far and sent to jail. 250 persons were allegedly wandering in the jungle to escape beating and arrest. The Forest Department claimed that the land as their property and the administration had leveled allegations on the villagers about encroachment of the forest land. However, the adivasis claimed that they were settled in the area developed by former MLA Shri Pritam Diwan. The report also mentions that 23 women had been detained
in Raipur and 26 men were detained in jail in Mahasamund. 14 children who got separated from their parents were detained in Children Observation Home in Raipur. The contents of the newspaper report, if true, raise a serious issue of violation of human rights of tribal. Issue notice to the Chief Secretary, Government of Chhattisgarh, calling for a factual report within two weeks. He is also requested to inform the Commission about the steps taken for relief and rehabilitation of the 70 adivasi families rendered homeless.

1.8 OBJECTIVE OF RESEARCH

- To find out relationship between human rights and media.
- To explore the current human rights situation in Jammu & Kashmir and Chhattisgarh.
- To find out The Role of Media in promoting Human Rights in Jammu & Kashmir and Chhattisgarh.

1.9 HYPOTHESIS

- Media is a key factor for promoting human rights.
- Misuse of media plays an anti role for promoting human rights.
- Media has a power to setting agenda to develop society.

1.10 RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The detailed study and an art of scientific investigations are known as research. In any specific problem and matter also referred as research problem, the best idea to find out the result of any given problem is the methodology. In
any part of knowledge a research can be said as a package of finely designed search. For solving/searching the given research problem, variety of criteria is used by the researchers. Various methods are used for solving problems in research methodology itself refers to the system of solving a problem. The below mentioned details may furnish with the sections which covers the research design, study area and media’s negative/positive coverage.

Data collection method, Case study, data analysis and ethical issues are also presented. As per the guidance of the study the questions have been used by me to investigate the human rights problem in this study. After collection of requisite data, comparative method has been adopted to know about the role of media in promoting human rights in Jammu & Kashmir and Chhattisgarh.

a) What is the present situation of human rights and its violations in Jammu & Kashmir and Chhattisgarh?
b) How many categories of human rights violation are there in India, fixed by the National Human Rights Commission?
c) What are the similarities and dissimilarities between Jammu & Kashmir and Chhattisgarh? Specifically on the ground of Human Rights and its violations in both the states.
d) How can media play an important role to protect human rights and help people to live better life with rights and liberties given to them by constitution of India?
e) What are the standards adopted by United Nations to protect human rights globally, and what is the importance of UN Universal Declaration of Human Rights.
1.11 RESEARCH DESIGN

To study a scientific problem, a research design is a systematic plan. The design made for every research refers to the overall strategy of research. It has been chosen to integrate the different components of the study in a way that best suits the research design. It constitutes the blueprint for the collection, measurement, and analysis of data. It can be analysed by the design of a study the type of study we undertake: case study, descriptive, co-relational, semi-experimental, and experimental, etc. It also decides data collection methods and a statistical analysis plan. It remains inevitably important to determine the Role of Media in Promoting Human Rights: Comparative study of Jammu & Kashmir and Chhattisgarh, with respect to the following domains:

a) Relation between human rights and media.

b) Human rights and its violations in Jammu & Kashmir and Chhattisgarh.

c) Legal Provision for protecting human rights.

d) Media’s role in promotion and protection of human rights.

1.12 AREA OF STUDY

The area of this study is Jammu & Kashmir and Chhattisgarh. The study will be basically based on news/views coverage of various media platforms like traditional media, print (newspapers, magazines etc), electronic (television, radio etc.) and New Media (facebook, twitter, whatsapp etc.) and their impact in the field of human rights promotion. Moreover interviews of experts, field experience, different reports, books etc will also help in this research study.
1.13 INSTRUMENTS OF DATA COLLECTION

Collection of requisite data is the process of collecting and analyzing information on variables of interest, in a well-designed manner that enables one to answer the stated research questions, test the hypotheses that we have formulated and evaluate the outcomes. Data collection methods for impact evaluation vary along a continuum. One end consists of comparative methods and quantitative & qualitative on the other.

1.14 INTERVIEW GUIDES

Three semi-structured interviews were conducted. Interviews were conducted with editors, media officers in media organizations and media training institutions. Deacon, Pickering, Golding and Murdock, (1999) explain that with semi-structured interviews there are no restrictions on question rewording or recording, and the interviewer can very well interpret and explore and elaborate on issues that emerge during the course of the interview.

1.15 OBSERVATION

Some of the required information about the field was gathered through observation directly in the field. Observation was undertaken during collection of different information. The researcher was facilitated by this method to investigate that despite, different kind of geographical, political, economical background both states have been suffering from violence for long time. In
Jammu & Kashmir, terrorism and separatism are basic cause of violence and on other side Maoism is basically exists behind violence in Chhattisgarh.

Due to this, large number of cases of human rights violation occurs in both states every day. Terrorism and Maoism has been affecting Jammu & Kashmir and Chhattisgarh for long time. Due to violent activities done by these militant and violent groups harms thousands of innocent peoples of both states. In this context, it is observed that Media has an important responsibility to play to the welfare and protection of the society from human rights violations.

1.16 SECONDARY SOURCES REVIEW

For the purpose of obtaining appropriate and relevant books, research papers, published and unpublished reports Articles from the newspapers were consulted while pursuing this study.

1.17 DATA ANALYSIS

During the analysis of this study was undertaken, descriptive statistics analysis method was used. Various types of analysis provide a general overview of the results. It gives an idea of what is happening. As Naoum (1998) elaborates that the descriptive method either analyses the responses in percentages (as in the case of a big sample) or numbers (as in the case of a small sample). During this study, content analysis method was used to analyse data collected through open-ended questions from questionnaires, interviews
and other secondary sources. The results and findings are presented in the form of tables, graphs, pictures; then discussions are held to arrive at the findings/results as illustrated in Chapters III, IV and V respectively. The figures describing the percentages and frequencies form the basis of discussions to the quantified data. Besides all, ideas, themes and attitudes form the basis of discussions, and interpretations.

1.18 ETHICAL ISSUES

It was definitely challenging to obtain information; some respondents were sensitive about providing information. In this case, as what they expected it was assured to them that the information provided by them would only be used for the purpose of the study and confidentiality to be maintained about the answers offered. Certain were concerned about the possibility of getting feedback of the research findings. Henceforth, it was also assured that respondents would get feedback of the research findings.

1.19 CONTENT OF CHAPTERS AND EXPECTED OUTCOME OF THE RESEARCH STUDY

The adaptation and the designed research consist of six chapters dealing interrelated concepts and issues. In the beginning of this thesis, there is chapter-1, which has given a title ‘Introduction’. This chapter is introductory in nature, consisting of the background, scope and the statement of problem and concept of Human Rights and Media’s relation. In this chapter, I have tried to
explore the real picture of human rights and causes of human rights violations. Specifically in Jammu & Kashmir and Chhattisgarh, despite being many other reasons for human rights violation, violence taking place due to terrorism, separatism, naxalism is a major cause behind human rights violations.

Chapter two presents Theoretical Study of available literature in respect of role of media in promoting of human rights and human rights situation and taken measures to protect human rights in the state of Jammu & Kashmir and Chhattisgarh. This chapter will provide literature gap about Role of media in promoting Human Rights, in particularly Jammu & Kashmir and Chhattisgarh States. Chapter three describes the role of media in promoting human rights in Jammu & Kashmir. It will deal with various media reports and efforts, which proves the role played by media in human rights promotion. Chapter four will present the role of media in promoting human rights in Chhattisgarh.

Chapter three and four will conceptualize the influencing factors of media and the society, human rights situation in Jammu Kashmir and Chhattisgarh respectively and governments and other stakeholder’s like Media, NGO’s effort to protect human rights of the citizens of concerned state. Chapter five will analyse comparative situation of human rights between Jammu & Kashmir and Chhattisgarh.

This chapter will also present comparison between the role played by media in promotion of human rights in Jammu & Kashmir and Chhattisgarh. It will be statistical as well as theoretical analysis. It will reflect the collection of
data. Chapter six will be titled as ‘conclusion’, which will be based upon the overview of the previous chapters. Appropriate suggestions will also be discussed in this chapter.