CHAPTER 1

Introduction

Politics and Media always interact with each other and vice versa. Our perspective of the real world is based on the issues that media make aware to us. It is not known which influences more but each comes out with different answers. The two have always gone hand in hand interacting with each other in newspaper and television, yet, enjoying each other’s company. The role of the mass media is to keep the general public informed and up date with current news and events in their community, state, country and around the world. In politics the media can either help or damage a politician by changing the public opinion. Many people depend heavily on television as their source of information where they see or hear about political issues and events. Television has been the single most powerful source of communication until the emergence of the internet. After the Second World War the importance of communication media like newspaper, radio, cinema and television began to be recognized as accelerators in spreading ideas about progress and development all over the world. It is through this mass media that ideas and opinions were distributed amongst the people. It proved that people could be mobilized through the media. Almost every country worked on developing their means of communication and mass media after the Second World War; though it differed from one regime to another. It is often argued that the modern mass communication is the agents of social change as well as indicator of economic and social progress.
1.1 MEANING AND CONCEPT

Mass media has provided space to the citizen of the state to participate in the public sphere. The mass media has widened the scope of the public sphere. The public sphere is no longer confined to the traditional public sphere. The public spheres serve as a forum in which citizens collectively discusses or are in communication with one another regarding issues which are relevant to the society. The idea of public sphere comes from the work of Jurgen Habermas (1989).¹ Many scholars have formulated a normative theory of public sphere. To put it simply, however, public sphere is an area of informal public life where people can go to explore social interests and conflicts. The public sphere may be classified into three groups according to (1) the organizational structure (2) the degree to which they allow the citizen to participate and (3) their social impact.

The first type of public sphere is the encounter type public sphere. Here, the citizens interact face to face in places like the streets, parks pubs or cafes. They discuss matters which are of diverse issues. Yet, this arena is not structured and it has very little impact on the society.

The second type is the Public event. This includes meetings which are organized in public places like the town halls, church public lectures etc. These meeting have minimal organizational structure. The participants may include specialized politicians who would address the citizens. They have a greater impact as compared to the first type of public sphere.

Lastly, the mass media constitutes the third forum in the public sphere. The mass media is more structurally organized. It usually functions in an organized infrastructure. They are dominated by specialists like the journalists and experts. It has significant impact on the society as they reach a wide audience.²

Public participation is an important dimension for a successful functioning of mass media in a democratic state. Public participation is very important in the participation of decision making process. In the process of democratization, public participation in the governmental decision making is essential. Casting of votes and standing for election are not the only means of public participation. Citizens should be in dialogue amongst themselves and the government or the policy makers. A strong civil society, civic education, a good channel of communication between all levels of society facilitates this process.³

In the 21st century, mass media has accelerated the public participation and has broadened the public sphere. Development of mass media has increased the public participation especially in developing countries. When the people participate within the public sphere than the purpose of the mass media of enabling the masses to participate in the decision making process is fulfilled.

³ Heidi Burguess and Cate Malek, ‘Public participation’ beyond Intractability.
According to the traditional liberal theory, media exists to check on the State. The media plays the role of the watchdog to monitor the state’s activity. Besides its role as a watchdog, according the liberal theory the media acts as an agency of information and debate that facilitates the functioning of democracy. It gives the people civic information, allows public participation and active self-participation. The post-colonial nations followed the mass media or the public-service-broadcasting model with a strict state regulation.

Modern Politics is largely a mediated politics experienced by most citizens through their broadcast and print media of choice. Any study of democracy in contemporary condition is therefore a study on how on the media report and interpret political events and issues and how media itself influence the political processes and shapes public opinion. Media has become central to politics and public life in contemporary democracy. Media in many ways influences the formation of a good political institution. It can be a friend or it can be a foe for this very political institution.

Over the last two decade, scholars have devoted a tremendous amount of attention to the spread and deepening of democracy around the world. However, there has been little serious research on the emergence of independent media. How does a free press presumably one of the most vital ingredients in modern democratic governance develop? What role does it play in promoting democratic transition? Theorists of democratization have focused attention on constitutional design, electoral system and political parties, social movement, interest groups, control of the military and related topic, yet they have given not much attention to media.
Given the crucial role that the mass-media play in modern democracy, it is difficult to see how citizens can acquire information to make meaningful political choices or hold the government representatives accountable for their decisions. If the information by which citizens have based their political attitudes is censored or distorted, proper evaluated decision making becomes difficult. Media freedom is core ingredient both in theoretical conception of democracy and in empirical measurement of it.

To understand the emergence of independent media, we need to look elsewhere to find out the variables that shape media coverage. Aside from political liberalization, factors like commercial pressure, journalistic norms and new communications technologies can also prove powerful in promoting independence and diversity in media. The world today is increasingly driven by a combination of information and entertainment values. In order to make best use of different mass media channels, one should keep in mind their primary role. The primary roles of media are delivering news to the public to inform, explain, update, educate, and entertain. The media wants to send the news out to the public. This means people; including members of the news media should be respectful of readers and tell the truth at all times. People want quick and truthful information on what is happening in the world.

Mass media can generate debate, discussion, create awareness, change the mindset and even create pressure groups. The capacity of our common media system to service and support the democratic proceeds has a strong validity. Printed newspaper, magazines, the broadcasting media are vital players. In India media due to the vastness of population, media has flourished whether it is print media or electronic media, it has flourished very well.
Democracy implies participative governance. It is media that informs people about various problems of the society, which makes those wielding power on their behalf answerable to them. Informed debate facilitated by the institutions of the media is an innovative assumption uniting political spectrum. This has led to the present view of the media, to emphasize the ascendance of the infotainment over serious reportage and analysis of politics. The quality of serious political journalism is steadily declining. At the same time an opposite view asserts that there is a kind of overload of information that bores audiences and diminishes public interests. It is argued that media represents elitist bourgeois interests and values and conditions at evidence and can thus never serve the genuine interest of the people as a whole. Despite its democratic facade it is said that media remains exclusive and people as a whole feel no real involvement in a process which appears to give them power but in reality does not.

In India, for instance, there are many problems with growth, such as uneven development, increasing concentration of ownership in some sectors, manipulation of news and analysis, downgrading and devaluation of editor’s function etc. Yet, media has taken on the character of a mass-media. It is now being able to reach tens of millions of people. It is much a mixed bag with enormous variations still proving it to be one of the largest democracies in the world.

1.2. STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM:

This study enquires to look into the workings of the media. It seeks to study in depth the relationship between the various institutions and the media as well. Looking at the present conditions of media in the country, the researcher is much motivated to look into the detailed working of media within the country and specifically study how the
media in Mizoram functions. The media has drastically changed and its impact has been felt strongly than ever before. There is a revolution in the mass media and Information and Communication Technology (ICT). The study will briefly look into the path that media is heading in a democratic country like India. It will also study the degree of involvement of the masses in shaping the policy of the Government in India and Mizoram. It will try to find the answer to the question ‘Is media controlled by the Government or is it an Independent body?’ No study has taken place as to find what the relationship is and how the growth of Information and Communication technology has impact on the political and the social scenario of the State. The study will focus on the media’s effect in Mizoram. It will be an exploratory research. The route that the development of media has taken and the scope of media will be explored. There is limited availability of literature and no study so far has been conducted in determining the role of media has taken in Mizoram.

In the light of Mizoram experience, media has a totally different landscape. The problem that media of Mizoram faces is that, there are many institutions which influence the media. Development is fast and especially with the liberalisation policy of 1991, there is a tremendous growth in media of all kinds. Yet we live in a society where our system is very well defined by the Government, the Church and other organisations. To trace the origin of this very system, we cannot

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4 Mizoram is located in the extreme Northeast corner of India. Its area is 21,087 Sq. Km: North to South is 277 Km, East to West is 121 Km. Mizoram has inter-State borders with Assam 123 Km with Tripura 66 Km and with Manipur 95 Km. The State has an international border with Myanmar 404 Km and with Bangladesh 318 Km. Mizoram is neither very hot in summer nor very cold in winter. The temperature in autumn varies between 18 to 25 degrees Celsius while the winter temperature varies between 11 to 23 degrees Celsius. The summer temperature is usually between 21 to 31 degrees Celsius.
proceed without going back to the time of the British Missionaries who came to Mizoram. Mizoram being a small place amongst the north eastern hills of India did not invite the interest of the British until the people living in the hills raided the villages in the plains areas adjacent to the hills, they established their administration in Mizoram but it would not be wrong to say that that it was the Missionaries who actually changed the social fabric of the Mizo people. The missionaries found that there was a lot of work to be done regarding their practices and culture, though there were many good practises culturally yet there were many practises which had to be changed.

The early Mizos’ believed in a supreme being, who created the universe and gave him a name “Pathian”. They believed in the existence of good spirits and evil spirits. As they did not know where these spirits lived except God, they started worshipping trees and mountains etc. The missionaries wanted to change the religious belief and practice of Mizo people. Along the process they eventually took control of the society though they did not get involved with the politics yet the Church has deep impact on the political scene in Mizoram. It became an important institution which eventually took over the Zawlbuk.

Not only the social culture but the political culture of Mizoram was influenced by the British missionaries. It can be argued that the missionary only touched the moral issues and reformed the existing social set up of the Mizo. But this is debatable. Since the missionaries could only touch the social and moral issues of the people and could not take hold of the political handle, as they introduced Christianity and the church became one of the strongest institution in Mizoram till date.

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Sangkima, 'Mizos: Society and Social Change’ (1992), spectrum publications, New Delhi, p. 52.
In the later years, the political leaders became aware that the Church was powerful and was an important vote bank. And with this we enter into a system where the Church became one of the most important public spheres of the Mizo. It became a part of their political, cultural and even social life. The earlier publications were started by the Church. The ‘Kristian Tlangau’ was the first monthly magazine introduced by Mizoram Synod. It was widely circulated; almost every Christian family in Mizoram subscribed it. It was an important instrument for the Church to influence Mizoram morally, socially, and to certain extent politically as well.

As time passed by, newsletters, newspapers, magazines and other types of media started gaining popularity. Yet, media or journalism was not opted as a career by the competent youth. The first career preference was a government job. The second being business and thirdly, the media and journalism. The one’s who took up Journalism as a career has three reasons for doing so. The first was because of their interest and their passion to make a difference in the society, to mould the public opinion. The second reason was that since media gives a person a voice and have many audiences, they enjoy the power that comes with being a journalist or by owning a press. The third was because of the obvious reason of taking it up as a job due to lack of option. But initially in Mizoram; newspapers faced a big problem which is lack of subscription and financial aid. The print media in Mizoram grew in great number in the late 70s and early 80s but with liberalisation in 1991, they started slowing down. There are many newspapers which cannot run on just the subscription, though it is highly appreciated it could not therefore, take form of a perspective media.

6 In an interview Vanneihtluanga on 3rd September 2010.
7 In an interview with K. Lalbiaka.
Before 1991, Electronic media which existed in Mizoram was the All India Radio and Doordarshan which again were a State owned. All India Radio came into Mizoram during the insurgency in 1966. Many speculated it as a strategy of the central government to distract the minds of the Mizo people from the unrest that was taking place in the erstwhile Lushai Hills. Next, there was the emergence of commercial newspapers whose primary aim was profit making and secondary was giving out news. Since it could not generate revenue through subscription, to sustain itself they had to generate their revenues through government department’s advertisements. It was difficult for them to stand on their own without leaning on the government body. This gave birth to government control over the media on a certain level.

The Mizo people by nature are very social and like to form associations. The Mizos have slowly built institutions which often play an important role in the society. These associations serve the purpose of all age groups. In YMA (Young Mizo Association has been an association that is meant to serve the purpose of the society, the MUP which stands for Mizo Upa Pawl (Mizo Elderly Associations). Even in the Church there are sub-associations like KTP (Kristian Ṭhalai Pawl) which has the membership of the youth age 40 and below. Today, such types of organizations influence the media. These bodies play a big role in the social, political and cultural life of Mizo People. Therefore, it is very difficult for the media to break away from the clutches of these three pillars of the social structure of Mizoram i.e. the Church, Government and the NGOs. Though most of the journalist and the media persons claim that they are not affected, yet when we look into the detail structure of the government and organisation set up, they are very much affected by it. With too much of control and moral policing, the public needs a medium for expressing themselves. They are looking
towards media and are realizing the need for it. Media on the other hand are performing their duties of creating awareness in different fields. This makes the people aware of their rights. They make the people aware that the real power lies with them. It makes known to the people that there are the means to letting their voices heard.

There is a change from the earlier trend. Initially the earlier media, mainly the print media, which was very much politics oriented. They were mainly functioning from the Political Party offices. With the growth in media and information it can be said that in the next decade or so we will witness a fast and consistent growth in the role of media. We also witness a change in the political scenario as well. Due to the active participation of the masses in the field of media many changes have taken place. Especially with Globalisation bringing in a trend which is inclusive and with the fast growth of information technology, the public participation has grown in a rapid manner. There is a realization that in a democratic country or state, public participation is the core ingredient and the only means of active participation is through the media. Be it print media or electronic media. There is a change in all aspects of our lives because of the improvement that took place in the world regarding technology. This change does not exempt anyone which is a part of the civil society. Mizoram also has grown a lot in the field of communication and technology. This research will study the various trends that the growth of media in all forms has brought in Mizoram. It will analyse its effect both positive and negative. The Mizo people are fast learners in the field of communication and technology. The social network that the internet has brought in along with it has been utilized by the Mizo people. We shall explore into the details of how it has affected the Mizo people and try to find in which direction it will guide them.
There is no doubt that media is emerging as an important political institution in Mizoram. It is important, to know the route that it has taken to reach to its present. This study will be an exploratory and descriptive research on the role of media as an emerging political institution in Mizoram.

1.3 REVIEW OF LITERATURE:

Review of a literature is a major step in the social science research. It is necessary to understand the sequential development on both theoretical and empirical dimension of the problem under study. This helps researcher in explaining the problem area and provides a base for theoretical framework, insight and concept into the methods, procedures and also interpreting the findings. Thus, attempt has been made to review some existing literature on democracy and media in general and other relevant literature relating to Mizoram as well.

John Keanet (1991) in his work ‘The Media and Democracy’ explains that fundamentally revised public service media would aim to facilitate a genuine commonwealth of forms of life, tastes and opinion. To empower a plurality of citizens who governed neither by despotic states nor by market forces. In practice, the redefinition to the public service model would require the development of a plurality of non state media of communication. Which both function as a permanent thorn in the side of political power (helping thereby to minimize political censorship) and serve as the primary means of communications of citizens situated within pluralistic civil society. It also requires the adoption of measures which protect civil society from self-paralyzing effects of market based media.

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Thomas M. Magstadt and Peter M. Schotten (1984) in their work ‘Understanding politics, Ideas, Institution and Issues’ suggest that in non-democratic state, the mass media (television, radio, newspaper and large circulation of magazines) are almost always owned or controlled by the state.9 The principle difference between non-democratic and democratic state is that democratic states pass law or adopt procedures designed to ensure the fairness and objectivity of the media. The media’s tendency to focus on ‘negativity’ news of ‘the opposition party leaders attacking the administration program and decisions, mudslinging exchanges by rival candidates for elective office mass rallies. To protect some aspect of administrative policy it serves as a reminder that freedom of speech and criticism of the government are protected rights in liberal democracies. The content of newspaper and the radios and television news broadcast in a given country usually indicates how much freedom exists there where criticism of the government is allowed. Freedom is usually a norm, where there is only good news: good people are probably in prison. Mass-Media in democratic states is both a gauge and guarantor of individual freedom.

Percy H. Tannenbaum and Leslie J. Kostrich (1983) in their work ‘Turn on TV Turned-off voters’ address the far reaching questions posed by today’s TV coverage with its increasingly sophisticated techniques for “Viewing” election outcomes well-before the polls close.10 In this work they studied the impact of the television on the voters turn out. They analyse the effect of early TV projections on voters turn out and election outcomes.

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Niraj Gopal Jayal (2000) in his book ‘Democracy and the State’ examines the relationship between state, society and democracy in India over the last decade. He explains in his book recent careers of three goals welfare, secularism and development each illuminating through a detailed case study. In each case the central concern is that of democracy and citizenship.

Arteton F. Christopher (1987) in his work ‘Teledemocracy: Can technology protect democracy’ which is a groundbreaking work that explores the results from experiments in electronically mediated forums. In his study Christopher emphasizes that there is little support for citizen’s interest necessary to sustain universal participation. Most citizens probably around two-thirds will not participate. Therefore he provides useful conceptual model for electronic forums. Arteton Christopher presents a systematic and empirical research on whether direct citizen participation can be successfully mobilized through electronic media. Teledemocracy offers a new approach to political communication by emphasizing participation rather than behaviour. The book examines the relationship between the communication revolution and the political process.

Benjamin Barber (1984) in his seminal work ‘Strong Democracy’ studies the failure of liberal democratic theory. He suggested a new form of participatory politics based on democratic talk, decision making and common action. He suggests that what a strong democracy requires is a form of town meeting in which participation is direct. Technology is an integral component of Barber’s recipe for strong democracy.

Ted Becker (1981) in his early and optimistic survey of experiments within the field of electronic democracy, distinguishes between two forms of teledemocracy, television talkback (interactive devices) and public participation (similar to the electronic public), but maintains that only a combination of the two will bring about truly democratic results. Therefore there is a large connection between democracy and media.

Marshall McLuhan (1967) in his study takes a provocative look at the new age of electronic technology and its transformation of nearly every aspects of modern life. Politics offers yesterday’s answers to today’s questions. McLuhan writes, “Today, the mass audience (the successor to the ‘public’) can be used as a creative, participating force through the media.” This provides the basis for the interaction between media and democracy.

Duane Elgin (1993) in his study observes that our world is changing so fast that democracy is endangered unless citizens are involved continuously in setting policy direction. Modern technology offers the means to engage the public in decision-making, but there is always the risk that it can be misused.

K.B Mathur (2001) in his work ‘Communication - Indian Perspectives and Prospects’ talks about how the development of Communication technology has changed the world and how it specifically called upon the developing countries to define their policies as to how they view communication within their respective frameworks and their desire to participate in the cyber revolution and at the same time preserve their sovereignty and national and cultural identities. He talks about the News Technology; its scope, problems and implications. He analyses how technology is now providing new solutions to the
planet’s most pressing problems. He also highlights how the internet is the key factor which in the technological changes. The technology superhighway is now a reality with the internet and in the near future, it is not the cable or the telephone companies that will provide the advanced communication capability in the future, it is the internet.\textsuperscript{14}

The literature relating to India and the impact of communication have been growing.

Arvind Singhal and Everett M Rogers (2001), in their work ‘India’s Communication Revolution, from bullock carts to cyber marts’ have studied how the growth of new information and communication technologies have revolutionized the nature and pace of human interaction across the world and how that has impacted India. They talked about how the growth has brought about changes even in the system of Governance by bringing in e-governance. The book also highlighted the history Indian media. It also talked about informatization which means globalization brought with it a process through which new communication technologies are used as means of furthering socio-economic development.\textsuperscript{15} Although the book deals about India in general, situations in states like Mizoram are hardly dealt with in the study.

Nalin Mehta (2008) in his work ‘India on television’, studies closely the growth of Indian Satellite television and how it has changed the television culture which in turn affected the social and political outlook of the people. He basically examines the power of television and how the politicians have used it to manipulate the politics of the

\textsuperscript{14} K.B. Mathur, ‘Communication- Indian perspectives and prospects’(2001), Mohit Publications, New Delhi-110002

\textsuperscript{15} Arvind Singhal and Everett M. Rogers, ‘India’s Communication Revolution, From bullock to cyber marts ’ (2001). Sage publication India Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi.
country and yet at the same time, it also enables the citizens to be a part of the political drama. Basically this book talks about the changes politically, socially and economically television has brought about transformation in the Indian soil.\textsuperscript{16}

Although there is hardly any work dealing with media in Mizoram is there, we have to understand the general scenario obtained in the State for the purpose a few important works relating to Mizoram have been reviewed to understand the general situation here.

J. Meirion Llyod (1991), ‘History of the Church in Mizoram’ (1991). He is a missionary from North Wales, Great Britain. He came to our country after the Second World War and his work talks about the history of Christianity and the church in Mizoram. His work is about how the missionaries transformed the Mizo society and introduced the system of education that led them to the road to modernisation. He also mentioned in brief the political set up at the time.\textsuperscript{17}

J.V. Hluna (1985) in his book ‘Church and Political Upheaval in Mizoram’ he threw light on the domination of the church. Christianity has played a very significant role in the social modernizing since it was exposed to the British Colonialism but the position of the church in the social arena that has been confronting the region for the past decade is subject of controversy. It traces the history of Christianity in Mizoram, the identification of the linkage between the

\textsuperscript{16} Nalin Mehta, ‘\textit{India on Television}’ (2008), Harper Collins Publishers, Noida India.

\textsuperscript{17} J. Meirion Llyod, ‘\textit{History of the Church in Mizoram}’ (1991), Published by Synod Publication Aizawl, Mizoram.
progress of Christianity and politicization of the community being the most significant contribution of the book.\textsuperscript{18}

Sangkima (1992) in his book ‘Mizos - Society and Social Change (1992)’ has discussed about the history of the Mizos and their social structure. He discusses the structure of the Mizo Society in the Pre-British times and the various factors which were responsible in bringing about the changes in the social structure. He highlighted the various institutions political and social which existed in the Mizo society. He also mentioned the works of the missionaries and their impact in bringing about changes in the Society. He also highlighted that with the various changes brought about by the change in society there has been a major effect on the culture of the Mizo people. He also highlighted that with the various changes brought about by the change in society there has been a major effect on the culture of the Mizo people. He also highlighted that with the various changes brought about by the alteration in the society had a major effect on the culture of the Mizo people. According to him, the transformation of the society from primitive to modern way of living not only affected the individual but the whole general life thus brought about social instability.\textsuperscript{19}

The survey of literature of the general works available on the media and literature and the works related to Mizo society suggests that there is no serious work dealing with media as an institution in

\textsuperscript{18} J.V. Hluna, ‘\textit{Church and political upheaval in Mizoram}’ (1985), Published by Mizo History Association.

\textsuperscript{19} Sangkima, ‘\textit{Mizos: Society and Social Change (1890-1947)}’ (1992), Spectrum Publications, Model Town, Delhi-110009.
Mizoram. Specifically, there is hardly any literature dealing with the north-east India. The object of the work, therefore, is to provide a se...... contribution to the literature on media and politics in general and with reference to Mizoram in particular.

1.4 OBJECTIVES:

The main objectives of the research investigations are:-

1. To examine the nature of communication system by which political information is evolved and transmitted from source to public in the state of Mizoram.

2. To examine the nature and causes of credibility problem and the gradual evolution of media in the State.

3. To study the growth of involvement of media in the policy of the government in the state.

4. To examine how media plays an important role of political accountability, checks and balances and the role of other institutions in Mizoram

5. To study in depth how mass media in the context of a democratic government can shape political belief in general.

1.5 HYPOTHESES:

The tentative hypotheses drawn from the research undertaken are:-
1. There is a high degree of government control over the media in the political sphere in the developing countries in general and in backward states like Mizoram in particular.

2. Media shapes public belief with regard to the Government policy in a democratic state and helps to shape the political belief.

3. The development of information and communication technology (ICT) has changed the mind-set of the Mizo people.

4. The media of Mizoram is highly influenced and affected by the presence of other important institutions like the Church and the NGOs of the state.

1.6 METHODOLOGY:

The research problem will have to be tackled using various methods of qualitative and quantitative approaches using primary as well as secondary sources. The relationship between media and politics requires to be studied by observing the nature of the mass media in Mizoram. The present study has been carried with the support of media persons and by observing the nature of public participation in the public sphere. The study has made an in depth review of the literature which ever could be found on the related topic. The present study adopted the following methodologies/tools for collection of data and other sources of information.

1) Interview Method - The scholar made an attempt to meet various media persons and other personnel who could provide information on the related topic. Both formal and informal interaction with accredited
journalists, political figures, Church leaders and Government officials helped a lot in getting information and data about how the media works in the State. Interviews with the leaders of prominent NGOs, Women in the field of media also provided important insights in understanding the media of Mizoram. The interviews were insightful and gave information how the media functions in Mizoram and how it plays an important role of creating creates public opinion.

2) Questionnaire Method – The scholar prepared a structured questionnaire which were circulated to 150 people. The respondents were from different walks of life. It was circulated amongst people of low income, high income, rural and urban area dweller. The questionnaire pertaining to the research is enclosed. The responses of these was analysed and interpreted in chapter – 5 of the thesis.

3) Historical Method - Secondary sources including books, archival sources in the forms of Government gazette, files, documents and other periodicals of organizations will be sourced as well as in depth review of literature.

4) Observation Method – Since the media involves television, newspaper and other information technology, viewing of newspaper, listening to radios and reading newspaper is involved. Study of media has been done by observing the nature of the change in the society brought about by media and how various issues are tackled by the means of all these Information technology.

1.7 CHAPTERISATION:

The chapterization scheme of the thesis is as follows.
Chapter 1: Introduction:

This chapter includes the research proposal. It gives a brief idea about its concept. The aims and objectives of the study are also provided. This Chapter deals with the problems that media faces in today’s world. The method that the researcher plans to take has also been framed in this chapter.

Chapter 2: Media and Politics - A Conceptual framework:

This chapter will be devoted to develop theoretical framework on the relationship between various institution of politics and the working of the media. This chapter has looked into the working of various institutions such as political parties, pressure groups, other Non-Government Organisations and Church. It also studies its relationship with other organs of the government like judiciary and how it functions in accordance with the governance. This chapter will cover the general idea of media as an institution. It even studies the nature of public participation and their reaction to the media around the world and within the country. It has included theories which looked into how the media works under various states.

Chapter 3: Media the emergence various communication technologies, its development and impact in India:

This chapter will look into the working of media within India in detail. Ever since independence, the road to building a nation was the main focus of the day. Ideologies clashed because the Mahatma Gandhi, father of the nation was one who wanted to focus on taking care of the grass-root level section of the
society whereas we had our Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru who wanted to take the road to development as in the western liberal countries. He wanted to focus on industrialization whereas Mahatma Gandhi wanted to focus on agriculture. This was the dual road that we took towards modernization after the independence of 1947. Eventually broadcasting and communication got the attention of the leaders to be developed and it eventually became one of the priorities. In 1991 when the Liberalization policy was implemented and there was the process of Globalisation from which there was no turning back. The media started growing at a fast pace and it transformed the whole society with the Global growth of Internet and Mobile phone networks. A detail study of this dynamics will be taken in this chapter.

Chapter 4:  Mizoram: A history of the socio-political scenario, institutions and means of communication

This chapter will also discuss in brief the history of Mizoram. It will examine the political and economic and cultural profile of the state. It will provide the background to understanding the role of media in the state. To understand the relationship between media and institutions, it will look into the various institutions of the past; it will examine its role played in the past. It will also study in brief the role of the missionaries in Mizoram. The contributions they made in educating the people of Mizoram and the making of the Mizo Alphabets. It will also study in brief detail the events and the political scenario and the socio-economic life of the people of Mizoram which played an important role in the development of media especially print media in Mizoram.
Chapter 5: The Media in Mizoram and Its Impact in the Mizo Society

This chapter will trace the origin of the emergence of media in Mizoram. It will bring to light its working in the earlier days and the problem that it faced and the issues that it took up. Its development and how it influenced the mind of the masses and the society. It will study in detail the various institutions of the State. It will look into the relationship between media and the Government/ NGOs/ Church. It will also study in brief the impact of Media have in the society and the working of Government media, the growth of ICT, e-governance and Private Media. It will study in depth the relationship between media and the various institutions of the state.

Chapter 6: Conclusion:

In the concluding chapter the findings of the research will be summed up. It will test the hypotheses that were proposed in the first chapter. It will give suggestions and the future scope of research in this field.

1.9 SCOPE OF THE STUDY:

The scope and coverage of the study undertaken is not very wide. It has taken some secondary sources to study the nature of media and politics in the global arena. It has also taken secondary sources to study the origin and its impact of media at the national level. The research topic is also confined to the study of the relationship of media and politics and its impact in the State of Mizoram. As for the study conducted within the State of Mizoram, secondary as well as primary
sources are taken to study the functions and its impact of different types of media. To give a background of its growth in Mizoram a brief study of the history of Mizoram is also undertaken. The global level and the national level of the study of media are brief but the study at the State level is detailed and it has collected data which are analyzed to get a better picture of the role that media play in Mizoram.

1.9 LIMITATIONS:

The researcher has tried to make an exhaustive work in the context of Mizoram though this work has several limitations. This being the first work there are many issues that cannot be covered in the thesis. The socio-economic dimensions of the media in Mizoram have been deliberately overlooked, except dealing it in a very limited way. The reason for such limitation is to focus exclusively on the role of media. The work is also limited by time factor as the research involved lot of time to collect data for the reason of which the dimensions of media could not be focused. From the point of space also it is difficult to incorporate all aspects in one thesis. The researcher, however, has tried to corporate the limitations by dealing exclusively with media’s interaction with public and government in Mizoram.

Chapter 2

2.1 Introduction

2.2 Political Institutions