

**MEDIA, REACTING TO THE EVENTS OR CREATING THEM: SPECIAL  
EMPHASIS ON ARTICLE 370**

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**INTRODUCTION**

The media is referred to as the fourth Estate, an expression attributed for the 21<sup>st</sup> century. The media is no longer relegated to a fourth position. Its pervasiveness enables it to command a power and influence which, in many ways, surpasses that of the other three estates. In media with collapsing standards in public life cutting across party lines, the citizen no longer depends upon the opposition as a watchdog of authority. Increasingly, he turns to the media to safeguard democracy and defend public interest, to expose corruption and check the abuse of authority. Modern mass communication technology enables the media to extend its reach and to permeate all walks of life-political, social and economic. It is omnipresent a big brother watching everything, everywhere. When estates fail, the citizen, the media, through its sustained campaigns, evokes public indignation, and spurs the State into speedy redress. Indeed, no other estate wields the kind of power and influence on public opinion that the media does. The freedom of press was obtained on the ground of democracy. People depend on the press on daily basis for judging the performance or credential of aspirants to power in a democracy. It is saying that all the other freedoms depend on the press freedom and become irrelevant without freedom of the press because denial of this freedom means the strangling of democracy. Press demands their freedom for discharging their functions for the benefit of the society because both society and the state need information on a day-to-day basis.

Modern media has enhanced the quality of the democratic processes by providing a platform for public participation on issues of national or social concern in a manner that is able to influence the government into action. As an intermediary between the citizen and the government, the media served a twofold purpose. It not only carries information to the public, but also carries back public responses to the government, compelling the

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latter to be more receptive to public opinion. Take the *Jessica Lal murder case*, involving the cold blooded murder in 1999 of a young woman serving drinks at restaurant.<sup>1</sup> In 2006 a trial court in Delhi acquitted all the nine accused in the case. There were sustained reports in the media on the shoddiness of the trial, on witnesses turning hostile and on the manipulation of the trial through the political connections of some of the accused. The media also carried stories of other cases where witnesses turned hostile or investigations were manipulated through political influence. The media reported incensed reactions from thousands of ordinary citizens at the failure justice. Without even waiting for the Delhi police to appeal against the acquittal, the Delhi High Court ordered a suo moto reinvestigation into the Jessica Lal case. In such cases there is danger of trial by media.<sup>2</sup> But there is no denying that, had it not been for an activist media, the public would not have been adequately equipped to vocalize its demand for justice and the matter might well have died a quiet death with the guilty going unpunished. The system would have remained as unaccountable as before, reinforcing the public perception that the criminal justice system rarely brings justice to the common person, much less when the guilty are politically connected. The reopening of the case, direct outcome of a sustained media campaign, brought a glimmer of hope that the guilty will not, after all get off the hook quite so easily.

Another case where the media played an invaluable role in exposing the rot that plagues the criminal justice system was the R.K. Anand case.<sup>3</sup> A sting operation was carried out by a private TV channel, NDTV to exposed the unholy nexus between the prosecution, its witness and the defense in the infamous BMW hit and run case resulting in the death of six persons by the speeding BMW car driven by the scion of a wealthy and influential family. While the trial was still pending eight years after the incident, NDTV telecast a sting operation to expose the manner in which a senior advocate appearing for the accused was negotiating, with the help of the special public prosecutor, a sell out in favor of the defense. The defense counsel was held guilty of contempt of court by the Delhi High Court and the Supreme Court. NDTV's programme on expose was found a tad

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<sup>1</sup> Press Trust of India, Jessica law murder mystery, [www.expressindia.com/jessica](http://www.expressindia.com/jessica) (Last accessed on January 2, 2021).

<sup>2</sup> Manu Sharma v. State ( NCT of Delhi), (2010) 6 SCC.

<sup>3</sup> (2009) 8 SCC 106.

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sensational by the Supreme Court, but the court nevertheless acknowledged its enormous contribution to the public interest and to the case the justice.

**NEWS AND BUSINESS**

Newspapers have had to struggle very hard to survive the competition from TV. Given the immediate and gratifying appeal to TV, newspapers are in a unequal playing field. Competition from the internet and mobile telephone technology makes the challenge even greater.<sup>4</sup> To overcome their handicap, newspapers have refashioned themselves into glitzy, eye catching commodities, a phenomenon referred to by commentators as the “magazinification” of newspapers.<sup>5</sup> In the process new worthiness has been sacrificed for sale worthiness. Anything which grabs “eyeballs”, instantly gratifies or titillates, deserves to be screaming headline.<sup>6</sup>

Newspapers have seen an overwhelming preponderance of life-style journalism, fashion, high-life and Page 3 trivia. Page 3, which started as a colorful break from the monotony of the regular columns, has become a huge source of revenue for papers. It is platform not merely for urbane party circuit to be seen, but a marketing platform for businessmen and traders to promote their wares; even for professional such as doctors and lawyers who are professionally barred from advertising their services but still do so, not so coyly, under Page 3 coverage. No longer are the purchased inserts confined to a certain section of the paper, they have crept into the main sections of the paper and are indistinguishable from news items. This unfair to the reader who is misled and has no way of knowing the distinction between a paid insert which is a promotional gimmick and a genuine news report. This phenomenon is the result of the media turning more business driven than

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<sup>4</sup> T.N. Ninan, “*The Changing Media Scene*”, Seminar, May, 2006.

<sup>5</sup> U. Sahay, P. Choudary and A. Sharma: “*Empires and Communication Strategies*”: Handbook of the media in contemporary India, 2006.

<sup>6</sup> Suhel Seth, “*The Veiled Glove*”, Seminar, May, 2006.

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news-driven. Newspapers no longer depend on subscription revenue but on advertising revenue, overtly or covertly obtained.<sup>7</sup>

**ASCENT OF THE JOURNALIST**

A natural outcome of the growth of the media is the ascent of the journalist. The faceless journalist is extinct. The sheer reach and visibility that the modern media provides had turned the journalist into a celebrity. Media persons are a powerful, much sought after tribe. They make news, influence public opinion and decide who will get seen or heard. The political class is acutely conscious of this and spares no effort in courting the media to mould public opinion in its favor. Earlier the journalist was an invisible social recluse and one knew him only through his writing. Today, journalists are stars at social and political events. Journalists justify this on the ground that they need that kind of political proximity to have their ears to the ground. Perhaps, but the social hobnobbing blurred with professional duty, journalistic objectivity takes a blow. Some sections of the media have open political alignments. The large number of media persons who have entered parliament with political support, overt or covert, is an indication of this trend. What is disturbing is that, even after so aligning themselves, some if these persons continue to remain in the media, espousing the cause of the political party to whom they are beholden. This is anathema to the essence of free speech. It is also a dangerous trend because its means that political parties can mould or manipulate public opinion by their easy access and command over the media. The new revolution in the art of democracy: the manufacture of consent.<sup>8</sup>

**FACTORS REQUIRES FOR CORRECTIVE MECHANISM**

The media ethics need to be discuss with apprehension in general. The thought process should unambiguous with regard to whatever is written in the legislation of press Council

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<sup>7</sup> Making News: Handbook of the Media in Contemporary India, 2006.

<sup>8</sup> Noam Chomsky, Media Control (2002).

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of India (PCI Act) because not all areas of journalistic rights are a theme of legislation. The liberty of the journalists need be determined so that they can also report the news as it is with no persuasion from political or governmental departments. Competition in the field of media increases working solely for public attention and rating points.

### **THE PRESS COUNCIL ACT, 1978**

The Press Council Act was enacted for the establishment of a Press Council for the purpose of preserving the freedom of the press and for maintaining the standards of newspaper and news agencies of India. The Press Council of India observes the working process of any authority including government, if considered necessary for the performance of its functions under the Act. The council has all the powers to warn, admonish or censure the newspaper and the agency or disapproves the conduct of the journalist or the editor who has not complied with the standards of journalistic ethics something which is against the public interest or working journalist committed any professional misconduct.

### **SOCIAL RESPONSIBILIT OF PRESS & FREEDOM OF EXPRESSION**

Freedom is always accompanied by responsibility and obligation whether it is individual's freedom or freedom of press. The freedom of press is also linked with responsibilities that the freedom should not be abused. The press has both responsibility and accountability that the press has duty to not disturb public peace and if the press do that than he is accountable to the state for such breach of responsibility. The media derive their rights and duties to free speech and expression because they do a service to the society and because of this service towards the society responsibility and accountability co-exist with these rights. Media has judicious responsibility in the dissemination of the information for the consumption of individual members of the society. When the power of media increases day by day in the present scenario the responsibility towards the society also increases.

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The right and responsibilities (restrictions) is evident from Article 19 of the Constitution of India. Right to freedom of speech and expression under Article 19(1) (a) with certain restrictions under Article 19(2) defines areas where the media have to keep in mind several rights. Just as press bears certain responsibilities, the State too assumes certain responsibilities for the benefit of the society. For this purpose, the state imposes certain responsibilities on the press. One of the significant responsibilities of the State is to maintain the public order because of this reason the State imposes an obligation on media that not to publish anything that results a breakdown of contrast to, self imposed responsibilities. Thus the State itself has obligation to impose certain restrictions on the media which are in the end intended to protect individuals and institutions from libel, defamation or invasion of privacy because the unwritten understanding or self imposed responsibilities between media and society does not work in present scenario.

### **PRESS FREEDOM AND THE NEEDS OF AUDIENCES**

The freedom of expression is indispensable for democracy, and it is required for civic, social and political life. Without it the citizens are unable to understand what is going on globally and result of this they cannot participate in social, cultural, and political life. The interpretation of freedom of expression is to take the needs of the audiences seriously. The interpretation and the effect of speech that is communicated to the public at large will be different when a powerful organization like media seeks to communicate it. The modified form of communication or how the facts has been show to the public that has power to influence, improve and damage other's live, and democratic Country like India steps need to be taken to regulate the communication of most powerful organizations. The communication by the media should not be controversial. Neither the newspapers nor the TV channels purpose to gain the advantage by being unintelligible, but there is no doubt that some content is fake or used to only the people or certain class of the society. Bu the question arises that why should the media make their information assessable by their audiences. Why the people just believe on what media is showing why they can't try to ensure assess ability. The answer of this is that firstly the media is very powerful organization that has all the instruments to influence the people of the nation. Apart from this the content provided by the media is neither infallible nor disinterested. Since it is not

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disinterested the audience believes on the information. In the liberal societies lack of transparency and discipline in the work of media take the form of crude propaganda-although that is not unknown. As a result of this the concerned matter that the audience should aware they will get that important information. Usually the information by the media is guided by undeclared and undetectable objectives and interests, which prevent the audience, who need to asses media claims and commitments.<sup>9</sup>

### **ABROGATION OF SPECIAL STATUS OF J&K AND THE MEDIA**

Article 370 under the Constitution of India which was provided special status to Jammu and Kashmir has been abrogated on 5<sup>th</sup> of August 2019. The Modi government announced the abrogation in the parliament and the discussion started in the country with so many for and against views not only from the political society but also from the side of the common man who derived the information about the abrogation from the fourth pillar of Democracy that is Media. Article 370 which was exist at the time of independence which provides some special to rights to the certain class of people the State had its special status with its own Constitution and other Laws and the Centre has no power to impose anything on the territory of the State. The abrogation had its effect on the sentiments of certain class of people which somehow challenged on the basis that it is the ‘murder of democracy’ in the country like India and result of this it was very difficult for the government to maintain public order in the country specially in the territory of J&K. Here media plays a very important role because democracy and public order are related to the society or arises from the rights of an individual and the individual believes what media shows. Specially with respect to the abrogation of Article 370 the approach of media Indian media was to cover each and every important news which was all about ‘how the Article 370 has been constituted in the Constitution, about Article 35A, legality of these Articles and the judiciary on special status of J&K. The Indian media also majorly covered the statements of the politicians of the all the political parties some of them were favor of this move and some of them were against it. According to the analysis the media especially newspapers covered all the important facts which were mostly the

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<sup>9</sup> Jack Lule, *Media Industry*, The Oxford Handbook of Global Studies, Mark Juergensmeyer, Saskia Sassen, Manfred B. Steger, and Victor Faessel, (Dec 2018).

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statements of the political leaders but at some point some of the headlines are controversial itself or from the rival newspapers. Apart from this some information which was published without any specific source and some of the statements with fancy headlines that describe how this move of the government is against the democracy and against the rights of the Kashmiri pandits or how the identity and the freedom were snatched by the government with this move other the other hand the praising statement by the media that why the step by the Modi government is so important for the unity and integrity of India.

## **INDIAN PRINT MEDIA TOWARDS ABRIGATION OF ARTICLE**

### **370**

#### **A) THE TIMES OF INDIA:-**

On the next day of the abrogation of Article 370 the headline of the newspaper was “Shah’s surgical strike in Kashmir”, how fancy it is which only talks about the decision, the Narendra modi government changed the terms of engagement with Jammu and Kashmir by doing away the special status it enjoyed under Article 370, scrapping Article 35A of the Constitution and by splitting the sensitive border state into Union Territories of J&K and Ladakh. By publishing the words ‘surgical strike’ shows that something had happened like a surgical strike inside the country which was not known to anyone and which was against the rights of certain communities. The headline of this newspaper is “Revocation of J&K status: slow burn thriller that kept everyone guessing” that makes a blockbuster deployment of security, suggestions of terror threats, house arrest of political leaders from Kashmir Valley and snapping of key communication modes, including internet, at the stroke of midnight. So this headline shows that something big was happened from which a fearful environment has been created. All this begun in the last week of July when the Centre ordered deployment of about 10,000 central forces personnel in Kashmir on the grounds that it was to strengthen counter insurgency operations and law and order duties. And because of these headlines the opposition parties that raised concerns over the intentions of the Union government and claimed that the Centre was planning “something big”.

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Some of the controversial news by the media in the same newspaper which at the first instant with the headline shows that the people of J&K specially the “Kashmir pandits will be able to return their homeland”. People here in J&K jubilant with the resolution to revoke all the provisions of Article 370. Many people from random pockets of the winter capital took to the streets despite restriction of the movement. On the other hand the media was shoeing that the people of J&K are not happy with this move of the government and says that “We’ve lost our identity “. The media published that people of Kashmir expressed apprehensions about a new cycle of violence in the Valley, with many saying that scrapping to Article 370 which gave special status to Jammu and Kashmir could lead to change in its Muslim-majority identity. Even the people claimed that with the revocation their fundamental rights has also been violated and stated that “today we feel we have lost our identity and it is very fortunate that the government has taken a decision which is going to create more resentment among the masses rather than bringing peace. So with these publication it can be seen that how media contradicted itself in the same source of news. “Kashmir narrative finally liberated from subversion” with this statement the question arises that how media can decide that J&K was under the subversion and the liberty of people was not with their hands. The work to media is to provide only the facts to the public at large and king any specific opinion and imposing it on society is against the public policy. Apart from this thing the media has already decided the international relation of India with Pakistan. The terms of any future official engagement between India and Pakistan will be very different. For Pakistan, any negotiations with India are centered on the issue of Kashmir. But Monday’s reorganization of the State by the Indian government, it will not be the same anymore. Before anything happened in reality the media has given his definite decision that what will be going in future with respect to the decision of the government on Article 370. The newspaper has also inclined towards the democratic or undemocratic move of the government and publishes some of the articles that talks about whether the abrogation of Article 370 supports democracy or not so somehow the media tried to evaluate all the grounds of restrictions of Constitution or the Constitution morality. Even the issue with regard to the rights of minority has also been raised by the media with the headline

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“Happy being peaceful minority, won’t leave valley” which is specifically for Kashmiri Sikhs.

**B.)THE HINDU:-**

The newspaper highlighted the opposing views of the leaders of opposition who all are against the decision of the government on Article 370 that states that the government made promise to consult all the stakeholders before taking any decision with respect to Jammu and Kashmir, but the now the same people have been jailed and cut-off from the rest of the Country. All this threatens federalism and the unity and integrity of India and the rights of those who are in jail having been violated specially the right to freedom of speech and expression. On the other hand the media is showing that how some of the opposing leaders took “U-turn on Article 370” that shows that media also supporting the move of the Modi government by showing that opposition leaders are supporting the decision on special status of J&K. The legality of the amendment also discussed by the media in the newspapers with respect to ‘instrument of succession’ and the dissolution of constituent assembly of J&K that the amendment supports the ‘Instrument of succession’ and that since the legislative assembly of J&K was dissolved its power vested in both the houses of parliament. The effect of abrogation of Article 370 has also been highlighted where the special emphasis has been given on the relation of India and Pakistan where the customary exchange of sweets between the BSF and the Pakistan rangers along the International border did not takes place on the day when the government announced the abrogation of Article 370. The newspaper also highlighted the statement of the those who are against the move of government with the headlines like “NDA has cut off India’s head, the move of the government triggers panic outside J&K, the decision was undemocratic on the part of government, bifurcation of Kashmir arbitrary, the identity of J&K has been taken away and the amendment dilute state’s power”. So the approach of the media is also to show the other part of the same coin which criticized the abrogation of Article 370 of the Constitution by the rival political party’s leaders and the people of the Country.

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**INTERNATIONAL MEDIA ON ABROGATION OF ARTICLE 370**

“The statement of the ambassador of India to United States stated that the move of the central government to abrogate J&K’s special status and bifurcation of the State into the Union territories was done for the benefit of the people.” Some sections of the media of US, especially the liberal media focused on the views with respect to the special status of J&K that has being :pushed forward” by those who are inimical to India’s interest. The media said that the provision of special status to J&K is an “anachronistic provision” that only stifling the economy and encouraging the inflow of Pakistan terrorism. Unfortunately some of the media of US did not give their perspective on the abrogation of special status because they focused on the ideas that have been pushed forward by those who are inimical to our interest. According to the American media the recent changes in Kashmir would bring changes for the betterment of not only the residents of J&K but for whole the Country, it will help the people to get their rights that have denied to them for many decades.

The international media also alleged the Indian media reported that most of the Indian media showed lies. According to the foreign media, the massive demonstration was started when the abrogation took place. However, most of the India media turned the other way. Most of the Indian media ignored some of the important facts and preferred to show Srinagar in a state of lock down and did talk about the protests which rocked the city. The Indian media was showing that the Kashmiri women were in favour of the abrogation of Article 370 and Article 35A, but in reality the photos from the foreign media shows that both Kashmiri men and women protesting against the decision of Union government. This laid bare the lie on the part of Indian media. The New York Times highlighted the Modi government’s Hindu nationalist ideology, and said that this move is the example of division of the nation between India’s Hindu majority and its Muslim minority. So basically the International media was totally against what the media of India showing and claimed that the Indian media had blind faith on Modi government.

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The media is not neutral towards the people of this country and only supports the decision of the government of abrogating the special status of J&K.<sup>10</sup>

**THE MEDIA OF PAKISTAN ON ABROGATION OF ARTICLE 370**

The Pakistani media called Modi a terrorist and showed the photos of protestors against the abrogation of Article 370. The media also emphasized the Hindutva bigotry of Modi government and claimed that the government has entombed Nehru's dream of a secular and inclusive republic and from now onwards the State will have to bear the burden of Hinduism ideology. The other section of media of this Country said that the latest move by Indian government is the violation of what the Country had committed including the commitment at United States. Quashing of Article 370 is invasion in the State sponsored by the Indian government the future of demography of Muslim-majority will be in danger. The Pakistani media has also published the statements of Indian political leaders those who are against the move of the government to just show the political instability in India. The headlines of the newspaper reads "Occupation Redux, "India strips occupied Kashmir of special status, revoke property curbs and imposes communication blackout." The Pakistani media not only questioned the working capacity of government but also raised the question about the stability of Indian Constitution and claimed that the Constitution of India is under danger and the government is under the dilemma and loses its power to decide which provisions should be applied in the occupied territory. Another section of media also somehow raised the question on Indian judiciary and said that this is a real challenge for Indian judiciary "which claims to be independent and takes pride in protecting civil liberties".<sup>11</sup>

**THE CONTINGENT POWER AND DEMOCRATIZATION OF  
MEDIA**

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<sup>10</sup> Kanika Agrawal, *International Media's Perspective on Protests rocking Kashmir, India Media Looks The Other Way*, NH WEB DESK (Aug 12, 2019, 3:28 PM), <https://www.nationalheraldindia.com/india/>.

<sup>11</sup> Ayush Tiwari, *What Pakistani Media is saying about Article 370*, (Aug 6, 2019), <https://www.newslaundry.com/2019/08/06/article370-revocation-international-media>.

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The contingent power of media is to influence people that have its impact on social and political choices and the attention of the citizens from the reality. The agenda setting power of media affects politics but sometimes it is very difficult to establish the relation between the media and social change and just because of the involvement of media the outcome of the an activity can easily be predictable. Evidently the impact of the media with respect to social processes is contingent in nature which is unique in every other case and that influence the masses. The impact of the media on society is dependent on different factors that are very difficult to predict. The democratization and media market where, democracy need to be established in an established democracy. Now it is very difficult to established democracy in the new democratic Country where media is independent and the marketization required as a means of media democratization. This is the process form which the media has become the powerful organization by having relevant market competition that makes it influencing power in the established democracy. The deliberate act of media to provide information to the public is dependent on the market reality and social relationships. Since the economic success depends on quality of social relationship that how the society reacts on the information which is provided by media or why would the people believe or read or watch the news. just because to attract the masses and to built quality social relationship the media shows some fancy news or manipulate the facts to attract the masses so the interest of the people can be maintained and the media can easily survive in the competitive market. In the present scenario the media is the supreme agency to define and interpret the social reality and applying this as means to influence to the society and manipulating public opinion which is very useful to maximize all kinds of economic, social capital and political. Since the economic and political power are interconnected to each other and have the potential to influence each other which has become trend now to have market in this heavy competition.<sup>12</sup>

### **ANALYSIS**

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<sup>12</sup> YARIV TSFATI, *Public and Elite Perceptions of News Media in Politics*, The Oxford Handbook of Political Communication, Kate Kenski and Kathleen Hall Jamieson, (Sep 2014).

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The concluding remarks with respect to abrogation of Article 370 and the approach of Indian media is quite interesting when it can be seen that the media is supporting the ruling government. The media said that the BJP government's motive behind the abrogation of special status of Jammu and Kashmir is reason professed and with ideological direction it is taking the Country. Though the media also highlighted all the important facts like the protest against the government's move and the statements of the leaders or the debates among political parties that were claiming that the abrogation is illegal, undemocratic and against the restrictions which are given in the Constitution. The media also mentioned the International perspective or the impact of this move of the Indian government that is especially with respect to Pakistan. Because the likelihood of war with Pakistan that is inherent in the Kashmir, started in the form of internal protests and curfews. According to the media government hoped that the stability in the valley can be returned with end result of asymmetrical warfare, civilian unrest and the situation of insurgency. It appears from the move of the government that India constitutional's approach is based on flawed security analysis. The media also claims that the bifurcation of the State does not solve the issue of Jammu and Kashmir which is between India and Pakistan. It is only a way on the part of both the Countries to renew the conflict either directly or indirectly. Part from the majority the other section of media also says that the BJP's strategy is to spread Hindutva ideology and that is not about to restoring stability in Kashmir but to develop instability by which Pakistan induce into a proxy war. By supporting the move of BJP government the media says that the decision to abrogate Article 370 was not as surprising as the government has already mentioned it their manifesto and was never been shy of making preferences clear on the matter. For the government this move is the new and strong agenda and the Modi government by taking risk does something for the betterment of the Country. The media claims that this is the higher water mark for the Modi government. These types of the fancy statements on the part of media indicate that the media is only praising the Indian government and did not talk about the other side of the coin.

According to the 'EconomicTimes' the move of the government has its long-term consequences for the development of the Country. The media of 'Economistimes' other

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political parties have their ineffective and corrupt malgovernance has hollowed the State of Jammu and Kashmir that had its negative effect on the progress of State and this is time to challenge the status quo. The approach of the media with statement is to allege the other political parties and especially the government of Jammu and Kashmir is responsible for the current status of J&K in the modern India especially the increasing terrorism. And the step of the BJP government was very required so far as the need of the society is concerned. International perspective of Indian media is tilt towards US interference and US, Pakistan interests converge on Kashmir at the expense of India. The media says that India has equal status at the International level has all right to take decision with the respect to Jammu and Kashmir and its special status because the voice of the Country matters.

**CRITISIZMS OF INDIAN MEDIA'S APPROACH ON ABROGATION  
OF SPECIAL STATUS OF J&K**

If the printing media is taking into consideration then the approach of media is with respect to the abrogation of Article 370 and 35A is no clear first the majority approach was on sided because the media was only supported the Modi government and considered that the decision of the central government was very much required and did not talk about the consequences that is the ground level reality. Apart from this the fancy statements with their fancy question marks that talks about Constitutionality of the amendment and mentioned violation of the fundamental rights of the citizens of J&K including the challenging aspect or the probability to challenge it in the highest Court of the nation that was so influencing in nature that media itself has said that the step taken by the government can be challengeable because it was inconsistent with the provisions of the Constitution. This shows the ambiguous nature of the media that has no concluding remarks and has manipulation more so that the public could be influenced by this. While exercising the fundamental rights or legal rights which are given in the Constitution or may be any other legislations, the Constitution imposes certain reasonable restrictions on every institution or individual that need be considered and if something done by the institution and the individual which is inconsistent with these imposed Constitutional that particular act will be considered unconstitutional at the very place. Media has its 'Right

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to speech and Expression' under Article 19(1) (a) of the Constitution with certain reasonable restrictions under Article 19(2) of the Constitution. The information provided by printing media that are against the reasonable restrictions provided under Article 19(2) of the Constitution. The media itself challenging the move of the government and has given their concluding remarks on the basis of its legality and democracy. The media raises the questions that the abrogation of the special status of J&K is democratic so far as the rights of the people of Kashmir is concerned or the move of the government is legal or not and with these types of question media has given certain examples with the respect to the probable consequences that somehow had its negative impact on the sovereignty of the Country and the protest has been started as a result of this especially in the territory of Jammu and Kashmir that affected the public order and was against the public interest. Though the statement said by the media are not directly provoked the people of the Country but somehow it was incited the offences in valley of the nation that created the unstable situation for whole of the nation.