

# **PROJECT REPORT**

**ON**

**“ANALYSIS OF CHALLENGES FACING  
JOURNALISTS ON FREEDOM OF  
INFORMATION IN DELHI NCR, INDIA”**

**By**

.....  
*ENROLLMENT NO.:* .....

**UNDER GUIDANCE OF**

.....

## **CERTIFICATE OF ORIGINALITY**

This is to certify that the project titled “**ANALYSIS OF CHALLENGES FACING JOURNALISTS ON FREEDOM OF INFORMATION IN DELHI NCR, INDIA**” is an original work of the Student and is being submitted in partial fulfillment for the award of the ‘.....’ of **UNIVERSITY NAME**. This report has not been submitted earlier either to this University or to any other University/Institution for the fulfillment of the requirement of a course of study.

**SIGNATURE OF SUPERVISOR**

Place: \_\_\_\_\_

Date : \_\_\_\_\_

**SIGNATURE OF STUDENT**

Place: \_\_\_\_\_

Date : \_\_\_\_\_

## **ACKNOWLEDGEMENT**

With Candor and Pleasure I take opportunity to express my sincere thanks and obligation to my esteemed guide ..... It is because of his able and mature guidance and co-operation without which it would not have been possible for me to complete my project.

Finally, I gratefully acknowledge the support, encouragement & patience of my family, and as always, nothing in my life would be possible without God. Thank You!

**STUDENT NAME**

**ENROLLMENT NO.: .....**

## **DECLARATION**

I hereby declare that this project work titled “**ANALYSIS OF CHALLENGES FACING JOURNALISTS ON FREEDOM OF INFORMATION IN DELHI NCR, INDIA**” is my original work and no part of it has been submitted for any other degree purpose or published in any other form till date.

The empirical findings in this project are based on the data collected by myself while preparing this report.

This project is completed as a part of curriculum & all the information collected is correct to the best of my knowledge.

**STUDENT NAME**

**ENROLLMENT NO.: .....**

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## **TITILE OF THE PROJECT**

**“ANALYSIS OF CHALLENGES FACING JOURNALISTS  
ON FREEDOM OF INFORMATION IN DELHI NCR,  
INDIA”**

# CHAPTER – 1

## INTRODUCTION TO THE STUDY

Freedom of information is both a concept in journalism an issue in contemporary medical practice. This controversial concept establishes that media practitioners' especially journalist reserve the freedom to probe, to dig, to pry for the purpose of obtaining information, news, opinion and publish same without hindrance. It proposes that the gathering and reporting of news and opinion should operate without any limitation or constraint. In other word journalist, like every other India have the right to hold opinion, receive information and impact ideas without interference. This is a fundamental human right guaranteed every individual by the constitution including journalists.

Again freedom of information is an essential right for every person; it allows individual and groups to protect their right. It is an important guard against abuses, mismanagement and corruption. It benefits government themselves in terms of openness and transparency in the decision making process and improve citizen trust in government action.

For the important of the freedom of information, survey had shown that nearly seventy[70]countries around the world including India have not adopted comprehensive freedom of information act to facilitate access to record held by the government bodies and another fifty have pending efforts. A few countries have

issued decrees or used constitutional provision. Many countries have adopted others that can provide for limited access their own records held by the government agencies and private organization, specific statutes that give right of access in certain area such as health, environment, government procurement and consumer protection.

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## CHAPTER – 2

### REVIEW OF LITERATURE

This chapter is a review of related studies to the topic “impact of freedom of information act: A study of journalism practice in Indian community”.

The chapter is organized under the following heading:

Review of concept.

Review of related studies.

#### **Meaning of Freedom of Information Act**

Freedom of information act, is a newly enacted law which is an essential right for every person. It allows individuals and groups to protect their rights. It is an important guard against abuses, mismanagement and corruption. It can also be beneficial to government itself through openness, transparency, fairness, in the decision making process can improve citizen trust in government actions.

The new law is also seen as a fundamental human right which guarantees every individual by the constitution, journalists not excluded. It guarantees the right of access to information held by public institutions, irrespective of the form in which it is kept and is applicable to private institutions where they utilize public funds, perform public functions or provide public services.

The law requires all institution to practically disclose basic information about their structure and processes and mandates them to build the capacity of the staff to effectively implement and comply with the provisions of the Act. It did not stop there, it went further and makes adequate provision for the information needs of illiterates and disabled applicants and also provides protection for whistle blowers.

With the new law, according to Ene Enonche, coordinator of the right to know initiative, —Finally Indians have vital tools to uncover facts, fight corruption and hold officials and institutions accountable and will profoundly change how government works in India.¶ Apart from the few definition above, there are so many other definitions of freedom of information because the variance in the definitions underlines the fundamental reasoning that the nature and socio-political structure of a society defines press freedom. However, the definitions include the following;

In America- This freedom is contained in the —First Amendment¶ to the American constitution. The —First Amendment¶ which was adopted by the people of America on the 15th day of December 1797 provides that: —Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion or prohibiting the free exercise thereof or abridging the freedom of speech or of the press or the right of the people peaceably to assemble and to petition the government for a redress and grievances.

## CHAPTER – 3

### OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

1. To find out the impacting of freedom of Information Act (FOI) on journalist practice in India.

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# **CHAPTER – 4**

## **RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

Research methodology makes the most important contribution towards the enrichment of study. In a research there are numerous methods and procedures to be applied but it is the nature of the problem under investigation that determines the adoption of a particular method for all studies. Methods selected should always be appropriate to the problem under investigation. This chapter discusses the research design, data collection method, sampling design, data design and data analysis.

### **METHODOLOGY ADOPTED:**

This research was aimed at studying challenges facing journalists on freedom of information.

### **DATA COLLECTION APPROACH**

The base on which a study rests is the information that is embedded in it. The data for this study was obtained as a blend of both Secondary and Primary sources.

**PRIMARY DATA:** Most of the information was gathered through primary source.

The methods that were collected primary data are:

- Questionnaire (Questionnaire prepared for conducting study was attached in the final Project Report)
- Structured Interview

**SECONDARY DATA:** The secondary data was collected through:

- Official Reports on related matters.
- Books and Journals on challenges facing journalists on freedom.
- Websites

**DATA ANALYSIS & INTERPRETATION** – Classification & tabulation transforms the raw data collected through questionnaire in to useful information by organizing and compiling the bits of data contained in each questionnaire i.e., observation and responses are converted in to understandable and orderly statistics are used to organize and analyze the data.

- ♦ Simple tabulation of data using tally marks.
- ♦ Calculating the percentage of the responses.
- ♦ Formula used =  $(\text{no. of responses} / \text{total responses}) * 100$

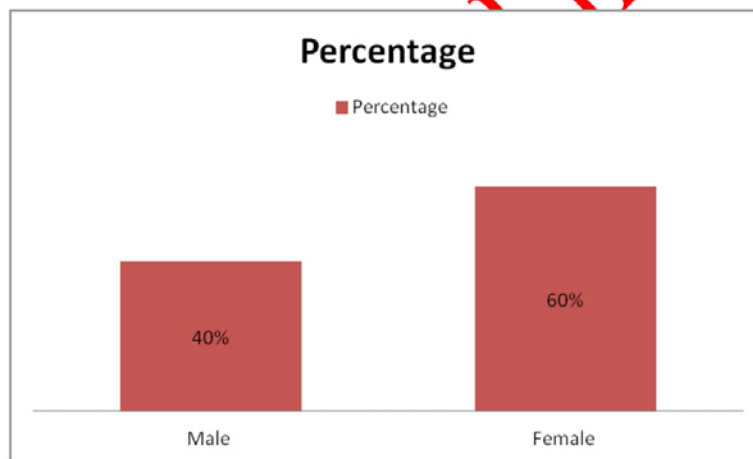
Graphical analysis by means of pie charts bar graphs etc.

## CHAPTER – 5

### DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

Q1. Gender:

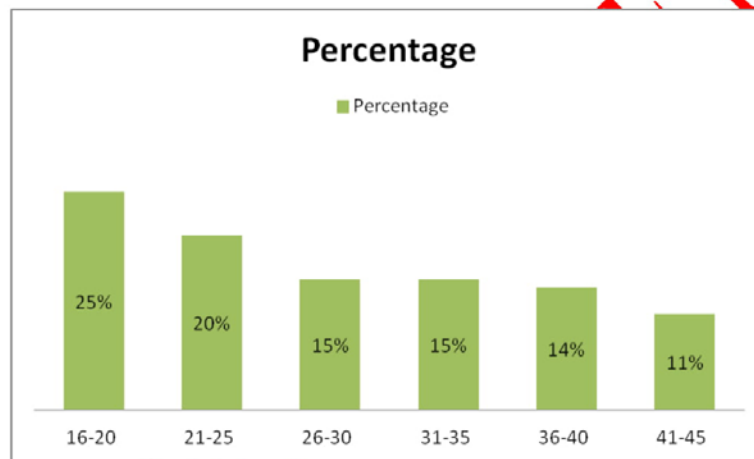
Criteria	Frequency	Percentage
Male	40	40%
Female	60	60%



Analysis: 60% of respondents were female and 40% of the respondents were male.

**Q2. Age:**

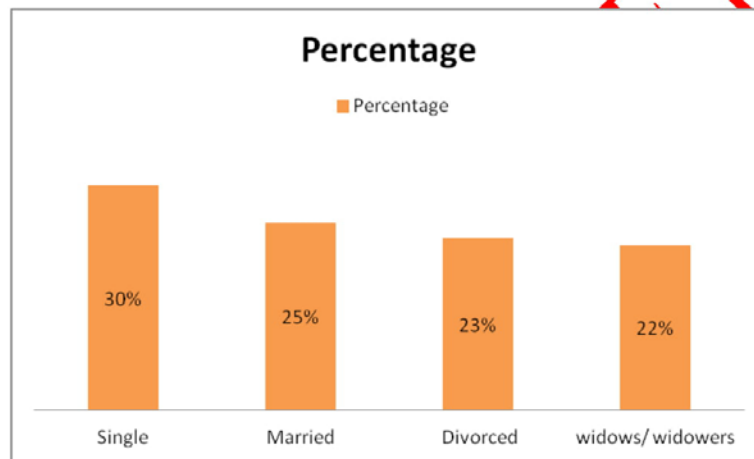
Criteria	Frequency	Percentage
16-20	25	25%
21-25	20	20%
26-30	15	15%
31-35	15	15%
36-40	14	14%
41-45	11	11%



**Analysis:** 25% of the respondents age was 16-20, 20% of the respondents age was 21-25, 15% of the respondents age was 26-30 & 31-35, 14% of the respondents age was 36-40 and other respondents age was 41-45.

### Q3. Marital Status:

Criteria	Frequency	Percentage
Single	30	30%
Married	25	25%
Divorced	23	23%
widows/ widowers	22	22%

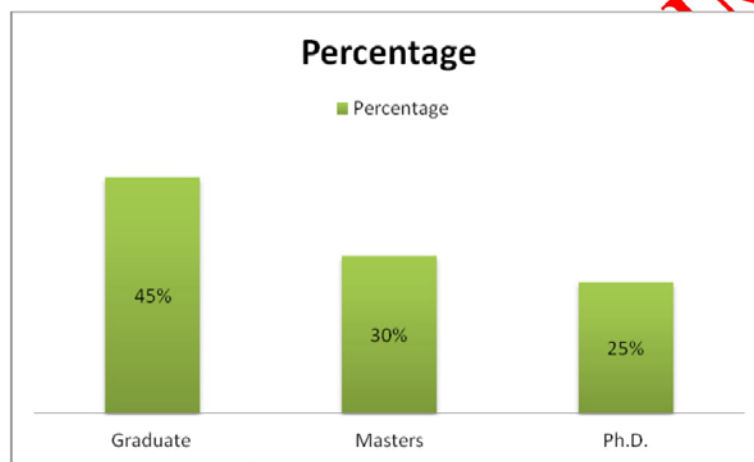


**Analysis:** 30% of the respondent's marital status was single, 25% of the respondents marital status was married, 23% of the respondents marital status was divorced and 22% of the respondents marital status was widows/ widowers.



#### Q4. Educational Qualification:

Criteria	Frequency	Percentage
Graduate	45	45%
Masters	30	30%
Ph.D.	25	25%



**Analysis:** 45% of the respondents educational qualification was graduate, 30% of the respondents educational qualification masters and other 25% of the respondents educational qualification was Ph.D.

## CHAPTER – 6

### MAJOR FINDING

#### Findings:

- 60% of respondents were female and 40% of the respondents were male. 25% of the respondents age was 16-20, 20% of the respondents age was 21-25, 15% of the respondents age was 26-30 & 31-35, 14% of the respondents age was 36-40 and other respondents age was 41-45. 30% of the respondent's marital status was single, 25% of the respondents marital status was married, 23% of the respondents marital status was divorced and 22% of the respondents marital status was widows/ widowers. 45% of the respondents educational qualification was graduate, 30% of the respondents educational qualification masters and other 25% of the respondents educational qualification was Ph.D.
- 50% of the respondents occupation was students, 35% of the respondents occupation was civil servants, 10% of the respondents occupation was self-employed and 5% of the respondents occupation was business men/ women.
- 80% of the respondents said yes Freedom of Information Act impact positively on journalism practice in India community and other 20% of the respondents said no Freedom of Information Act impact positively on journalism practice in India community.

## **CHAPTER – 7**

### **CONCLUSION**

Based on the findings above, the study concluded that freedom of information act encourages investigative journalism, balance reporting, and objectivity, verification of news (stories). Most importantly, bestowed on the journalists/press/ media practitioner, the mandate, authority to journalists to probe, to dig, to pry for the purpose of obtaining information, news and opinions and publish same without hindrance.

## **CHAPTER – 8**

### **LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY**

- The study was restricted to the customer experience only.
- The size of the research may not be substantial and it is limited to a specific area.
- There may be lack of time on the part of respondents.
- Information provided by respondents may be subjective.

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# APPENDIX

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## QUESTIONNAIRE

I am ..... a student of ..... ; a part of my curriculum; I am to take a research Project on “ANALYSIS OF CHALLENGES FACING JOURNALISTS ON FREEDOM OF INFORMATION IN DELHI NCR, INDIA”. To enable to undertake above mentioned study, I request you to give your fair views. Your insights and perspective are important and valuable for my research.

**Policy on Confidentiality:** Please feel free to give your honest responses. The confidentiality of the information provided by the respondent is completely assured

**(1) Gender:**

(a) Male ☐ (b) Female ☐

**(2) Age:**

(a) 16-20 ☐ (b) 21-25 ☐ (c) 26-30 ☐ (d) 31-35 ☐ (e) 36-40 ☐ (f) 41-45 ☐.

**(3) Marital Status:**

(a) Single ☐ (b) Married ☐ (c) Divorced ☐ (d) widows/ widowers ☐.

**(4) Educational Qualification:**

(a) Graduate (b) Masters ☐ (c) Ph.D. ☐

**(5) Occupation:**

(a) Students ☐ (b) Civil Servants ☐ (c) Self-Employed ☐ (b) Business Men/Women ☐.