

CHAPTER

4

IDEOLOGICAL REFERENCES AND FACTORS OF HUMAN RIGHTS COVERAGE (ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION OF DATA)

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IDEOLOGICAL REFERENCES AND FACTORS OF HUMAN RIGHTS COVERAGE: ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION OF DATA

4.1 Analysis and Interpretation of Data

Primary data and secondary data are interpreted with the help of quantitative analysis and qualitative analysis. The sample of the newspaper is collected intensively. Content analysis of the human rights stories published in the four newspapers-*The Sangai Express* and *Imphal Free Press* (English newspapers) and *Poknapham* and *Naharolgi Thoudang* (Manipuri newspapers) is done thoroughly with the help of appropriate statistical tools and qualitative analytical approach. The interview scheduled is conducted with 15 editors and 15 journalists who are working in Manipur. The analysis of the responses of the media persons is assessed with both quantitative and qualitative manner as per the nature of the question. The nature of the questionnaire is open-ended responses and closed-ended responses. The assessment of the results of the study is drawn from the primary and secondary data. This chapter deals with the results of content analysis and interview scheduled. It is divided into two sections- Section A (Results of Content Analysis) and Section B (Results of Interview Scheduled).

Section-A

4.2 Result of the Content Analysis

The secondary data collection based on published news articles; features, editorials and letter to editors are recorded and studied. The frequency of terms based on human rights is interpreted and analysed by using statistical tools such as tables, charts and SPSS (Statistical Package for Social Science) tool using ANOVA. The secondary data are collected from contents in the

selected four newspapers- *The Sangai Express* and *Imphal Free Press* (English newspapers) and *Poknapham* and *Naharolgi Thoudang* (Manipuri newspapers). The mention of human rights and related terms are recorded and categorized the terms with similarities under basic themes.

The news presentation based on human rights stories is examined under the 8 parameters:

1. Frequency of Terms
2. Area/Space
3. Placement
4. Sources of Information
5. Authentication of the Sources
6. Attributions
7. Treatment (including images)
8. Balance in News Presentation

4.2.1 Frequency of Terms

The frequency of terms such as human rights, human rights protection, human rights violations and abuses, women's rights, child rights fundamental rights and the rights given by our Constitution and the rights which are under the purview of United Nations Declaration of Human Rights are recorded from the four newspapers- two English dailies namely *The Sangai Express* and *Imphal Free Press* and two Manipuri dailies namely *Poknapham* and *Naharolgi Thoudang*, published from Imphal, Manipur.

The list showed the number of themes based on human rights, which are appeared during the study period between November 2012 and October 2013 in each of the four newspapers i.e., *The Sangai Express*, *Imphal Free Press*, *Poknapham* and *Naharolgi Thoudang*. It is found that in *The Sangai Express*, there are about 245 terms, which are related to human rights. It includes all the positive terms, negative terms, neutral terms, advocacy terms, government

institutions and organisations and terms related to United Nations. The terms such as human rights, human rights protection, promotion of human rights, safeguarding and upholding human rights, respect human rights, basic rights, fundamental rights, right to life, women’s rights, child rights, tribal rights, disabled persons rights and human rights violations of all forms including women’s rights violations, child rights violations, fundamental rights violations and similar themes are gathered. Likewise, the study is also conducted in the remaining three dailies.

Table.4.1 Total number of human rights terms

Name of the Newspapers	Total Number of Human Rights Terms
<i>The Sangai Express</i>	245
<i>Imphal Free Press</i>	200
<i>Poknapham</i>	162
<i>Naharolgi Thoudang</i>	157
Total	764

The table showed that *The Sangai Express* is found to have the highest number of themes based on human rights with 245 themes, followed by *Imphal Free Press*, *Poknapham* and *Naharolgi Thoudang* with 200, 162 and 157 respectively. A total of 764 terms on human rights are found in the four newspapers. These terms are found in hard news, soft news, features, articles, editorials and letter to editors published during the study period.

Under positive connotations human rights protection, promotion of human rights, safeguarding and upholding human rights, respect human rights, human rights, basic rights, fundamental rights, right to life, women’s rights, child rights, tribal rights, disabled persons rights and human rights violations of all forms including women’s rights violations, child rights violations, fundamental rights violations so and so forth are studied. In *The Sangai Express*, there are 28 positive terms, 45 negative terms on human rights and 99 neutral terms on human rights, 30 terms related to advocacy and 13 terms

related to human rights institutions and organisations and 30 terms based on United Nations.

The list below is the positive key terms found in *The Sangai Express* during a period of one year. Five groups are listed according to similar characteristics- 10 terms on protection on human rights; 5 terms on Protection of Minority Rights, 5 terms on child rights, 2 terms on women's rights, 2 terms on tribal rights and 4 terms on 'Others' category in *The Sangai Express*, includes Protect of rights of civil population, Protection of civil rights act, 1955, Respects Their Right To Consent and Protection of Human Rights Act 1993.

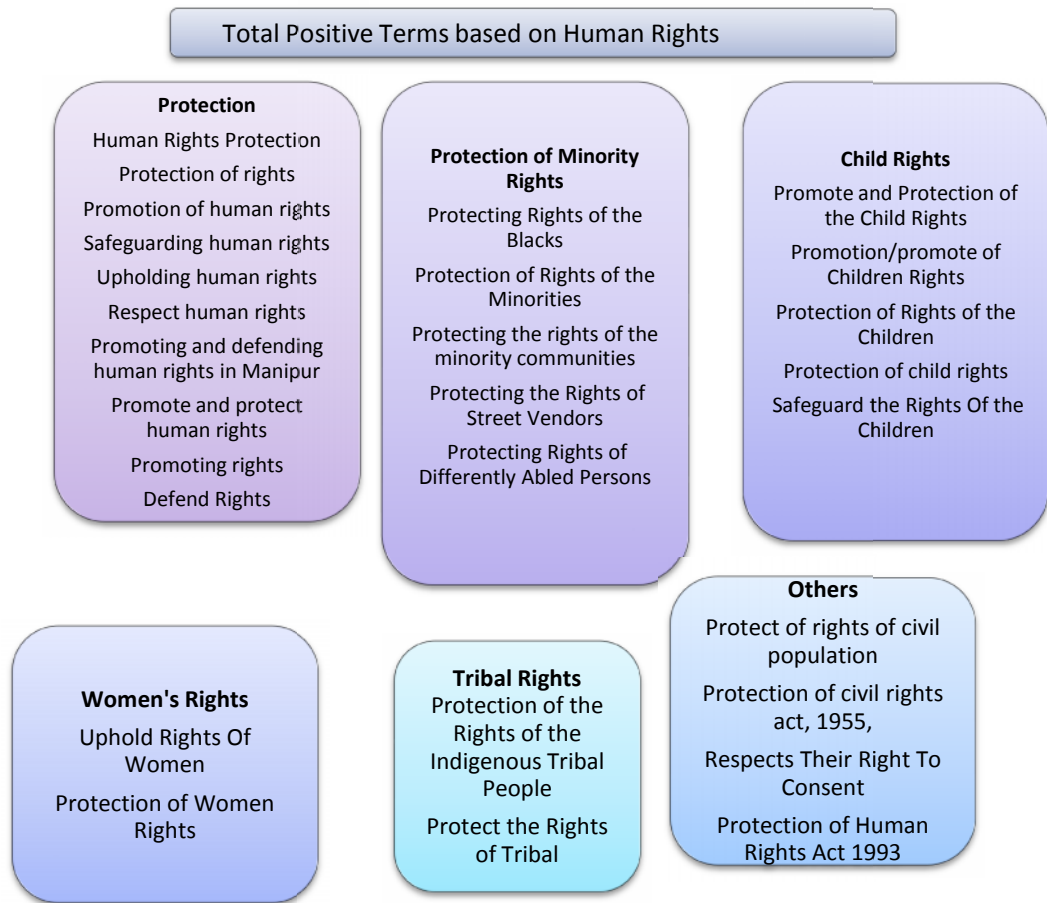


Fig.4.1. List of Positive terms based on human rights found in *The Sangai Express*

The list below is the 15 positive key terms found in *Imphal Free Press*. 7 terms based on protection of human rights, 6 terms based on protection of child rights and 2 terms based on protection of tribal rights.

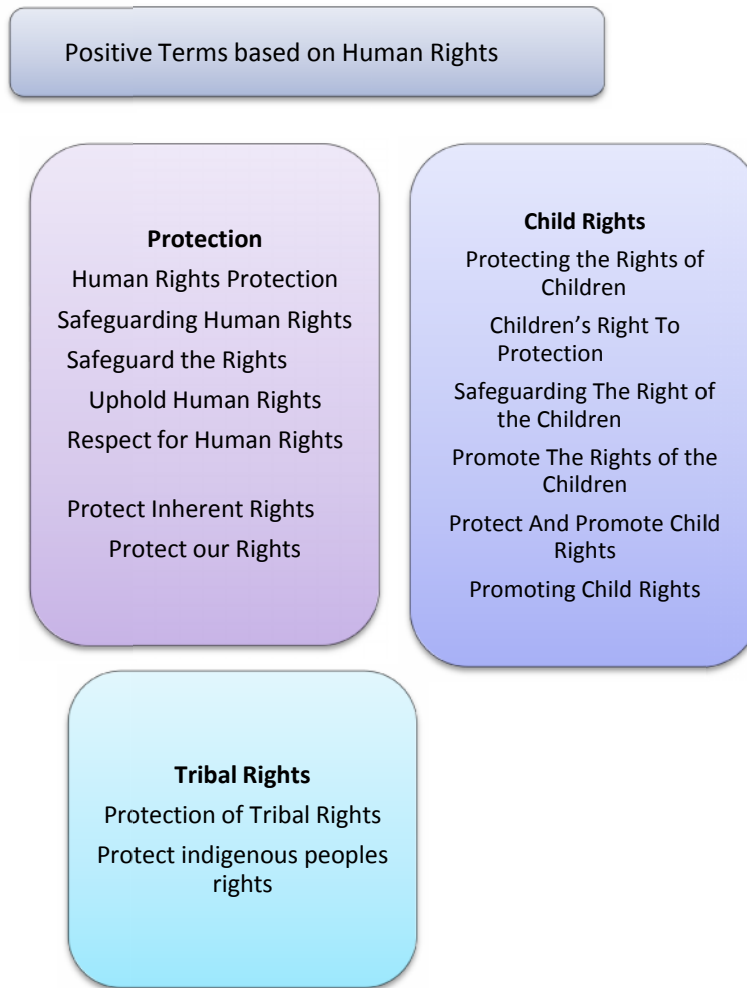


Fig.4.2 List of positive terms based on human rights found in *Imphal Free Press*

The list below is the positive key terms found in *Poknapham*. 4 terms based on protection of human rights, 2 terms based on protection of tribal rights, 2 terms based on protection of women rights, 5 terms based on protection of child rights, 5 terms based on protection of rights of workers, human rights defenders, students, political rights and Human Rights Act, 1993.

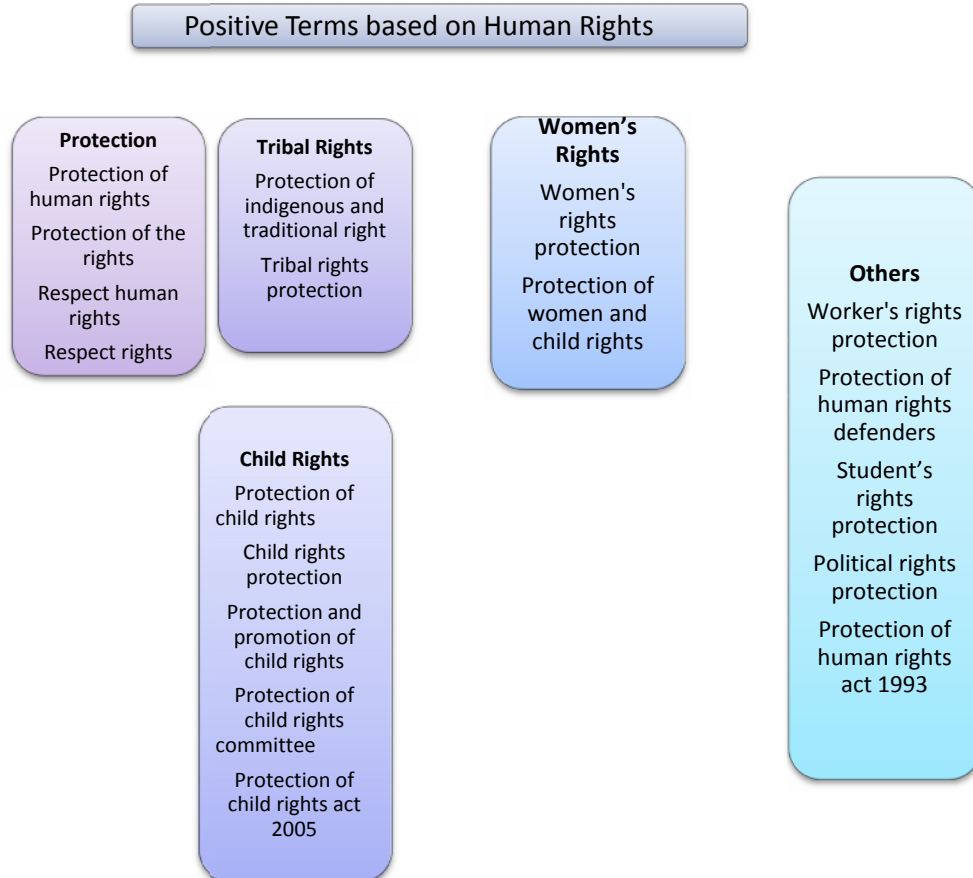


Fig. 4.3 List of positive terms based on human rights found in *Poknapham*

The list below is the 9 positive key terms found in *Naharolgi Thoudang*. The list includes protection of human rights, child rights, women's rights, and 'others'. 2 terms based on protection of human rights, 3 terms based on protection of child rights, 1 term based on protection of women's rights, and 3 other terms based on protection of indigenous people's rights, constitutional rights and human rights defenders.

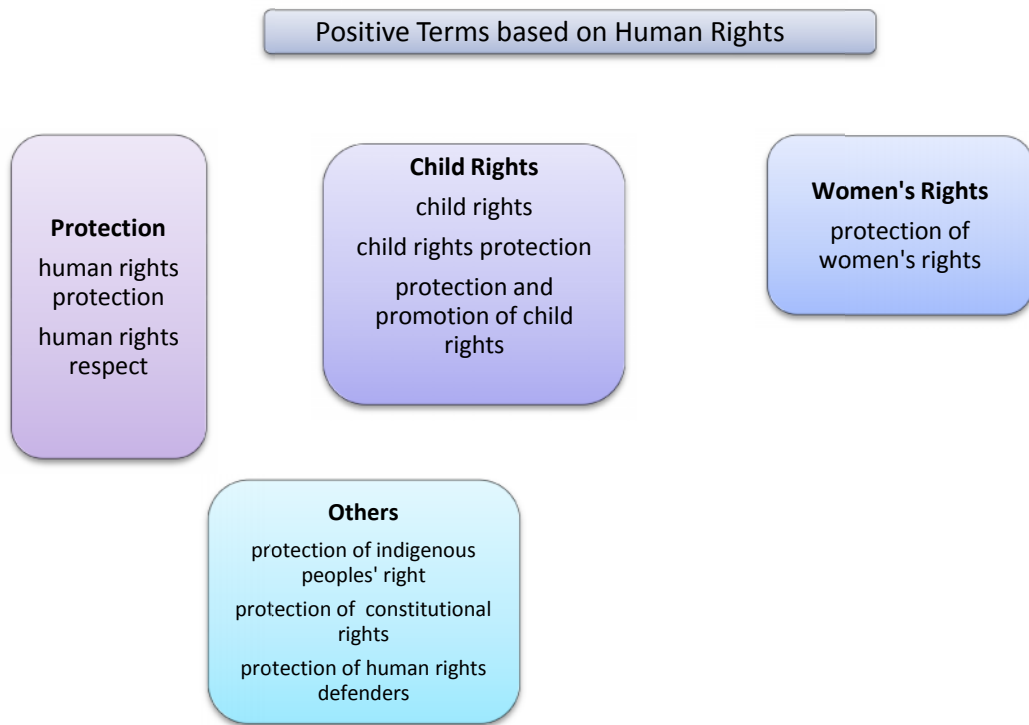


Fig.4.4 List of positive terms based on human rights on *Naharolgi Thoudang*

The list below is the negative key terms found in *The Sangai Express*. Seven groups are categorized which have similar connotations.

Negative Terms based on Human Rights

Human rights violations

Human rights violations
Gross Human Rights Violations
Violation of Human Rights
Violations of Human Rights by the Security Forces
Violation of Rights
Violated Human Rights
Human rights violators
Human Rights Violation in Manipur
Violation of the Rights
Violated the Rights of Humanity
Violated the Human Rights of the Region

Abuses/ Suppression/ Deprivation/Denial

Human rights abuses
Suppression Of Human Rights
Disrespect human rights
Deprivation Of Rights
Struggle For Human Rights
Denial Of Human Rights
Denial of basic rights
Denying Rights
Human Rights Problems
Human Rights Atrocities
Human Rights Issues
Human Rights Records

Others

Violation of right to life
Violated Constitutional Rights
Violation of Constitutional Guaranteed Rights
Violation of RTI Act
Violation of the UN Declaration on the Rights of the Indigenous People
Violation of International Human Rights Law

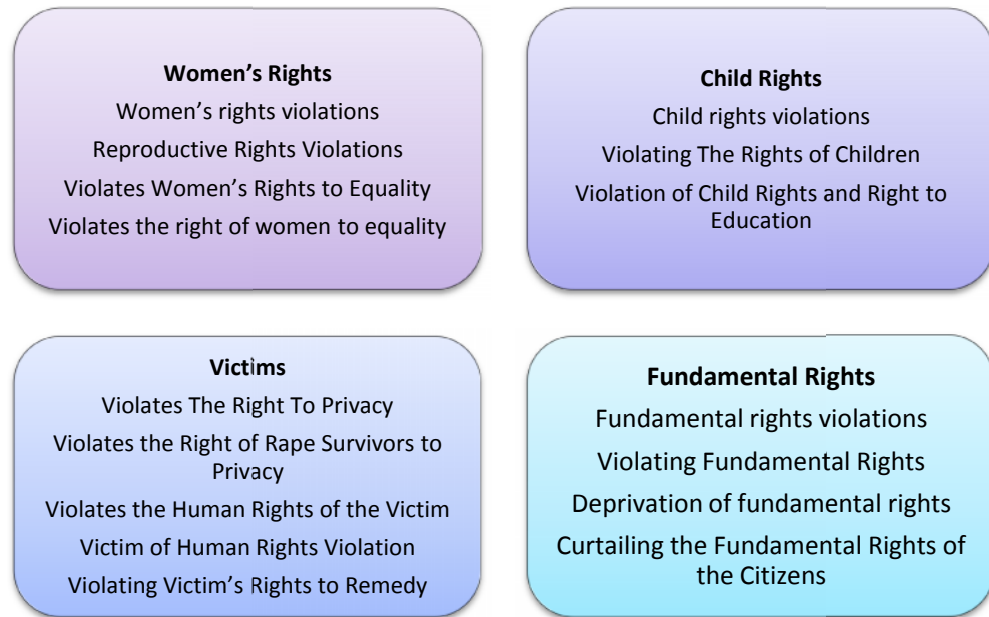


Fig.4.5 List of Negative terms based on human rights in *The Sangai Express*

A total of 45 key terms on human rights violations are found in *The Sangai Express*. It is found that there are 31 key terms that mention 'violations' of human rights, women's rights, child rights, victim's rights and other legal and constitutional rights given to each human being. Other 12 negative terms on human rights 'abuses', 'suppression', 'denial', 'deprivation', 'disrespect', 'struggle', 'atrocities', 'problems' and 'issues' based on human rights were found number of times.

The list below is the negative key terms found in *Imphal Free Press*. It is found that 36 negative terms based on human rights are found in news stories and articles.

Negative Terms based on Human Rights

Human rights violations

Gross Violations of Human Rights
Human Rights Violations
Human Rights Violation of Juveniles
Violating Human Rights
Violated Human Rights
Violation of Human Rights
Violation of Human Rights by the Force/Army
Rights Violated by AFSPA
Violation of rights
Violating the Rights
Violating/ Trampling Human Rights of a Citizen
Violating/Trampling Human Rights
Rights Violated/Violations
Violates the Basic Rights

Others

Violation of Press Rights
Violation of RTE

Abuses

Human Rights Abuses
Right Abuses
Human Rights Abusers
Human Rights Records
Human Rights situation
Human Rights crisis
Human Rights Atrocities
Against Human Rights

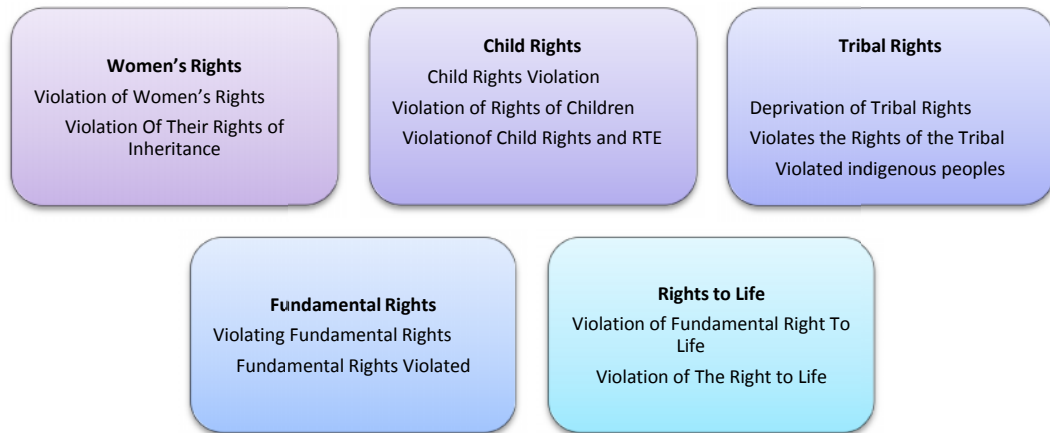


Fig. 4.6. List of Negative terms on human rights in *Imphal Free Press*

14 key terms on Human rights violations, 8 key terms on human rights abuses and situation, 2 key terms on violation of women's rights, 3 key terms on violation of child rights, 2 key terms on violation of fundamental rights, 3 key terms on violation of tribal rights, 2 key terms on violation of right to life and 2 key terms on violation of Right to Education (RTE) and violation of press rights in the category 'Others'.

The list below is the negative key terms found in *Poknapham*. It is found that 20 negative terms based on human rights are used in news stories and articles.

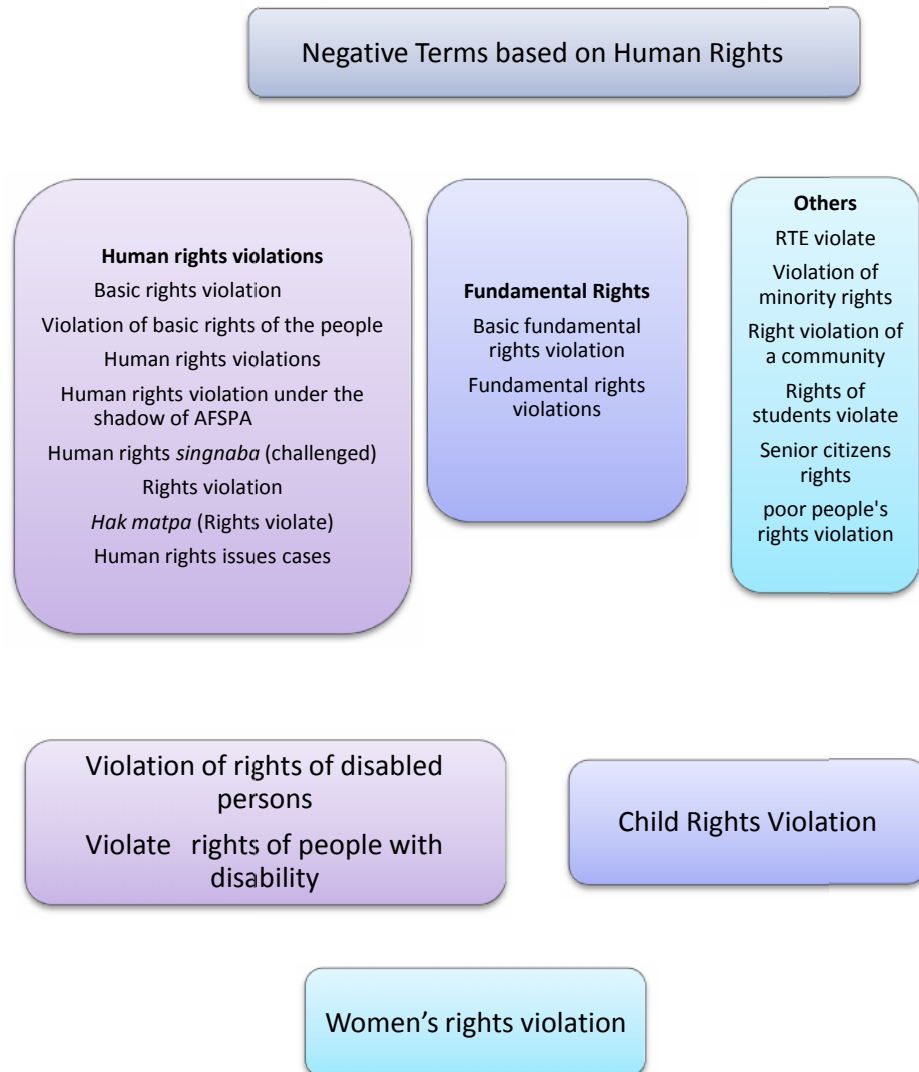


Fig.4.7. List of negative terms based on human rights in *Poknapham*

8 key terms on human rights violations, 2 key terms on violation of fundamental rights, 6 key terms on 'others' category, 2 key terms on violation of rights of disabled persons, 1 key term on child rights violations and 1 key term on women's rights violations.

The list below is the negative key terms found in *Naharolgi Thoudang*. There are 16 negative terms based on human rights used in news stories and articles. The negative terms include human rights violations, human rights abuses, violate right to life under AFSPA, violation of child rights and women's rights violation and violate UN Declaration of Rights of Indigenous Peoples.

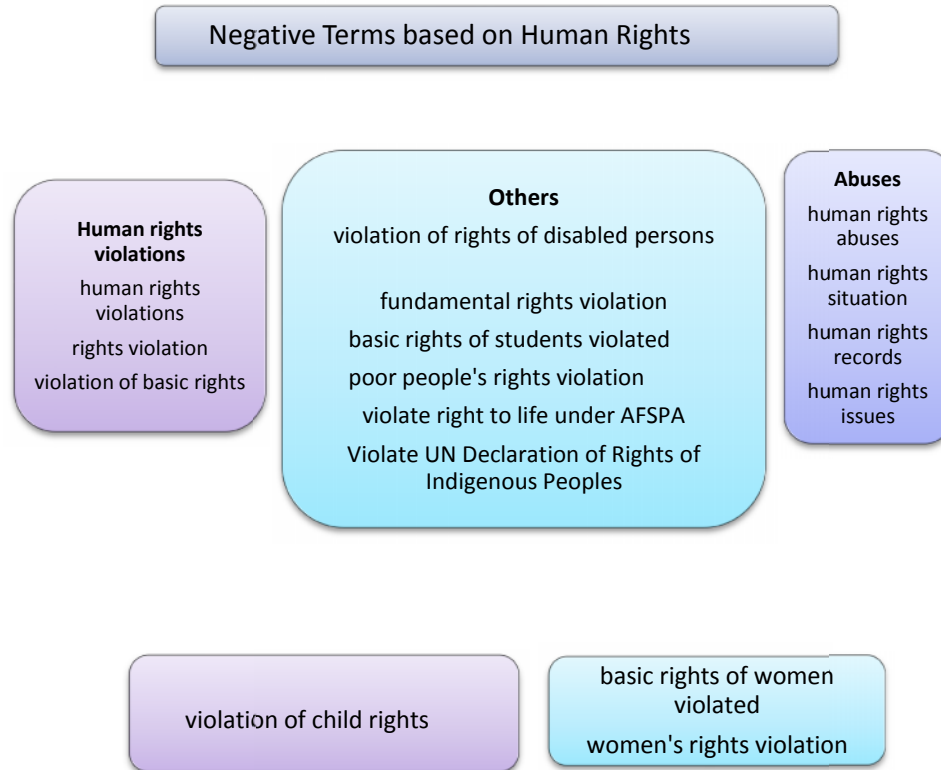


Fig. 4.8 List of Negative terms based on human rights in *Naharolgi Thoudang*

It is found that there are 3 terms on human rights violations, 4 key terms based on human rights abuses, 5 terms on ‘others’ categories including violation of rights of disabled persons, 1 key term on violation of child rights and 2 key terms on violation of women’s rights.

The list below shows the neutral terms, which are found during the course of research study in *The Sangai Express*. 98 key terms having neutral character are found.



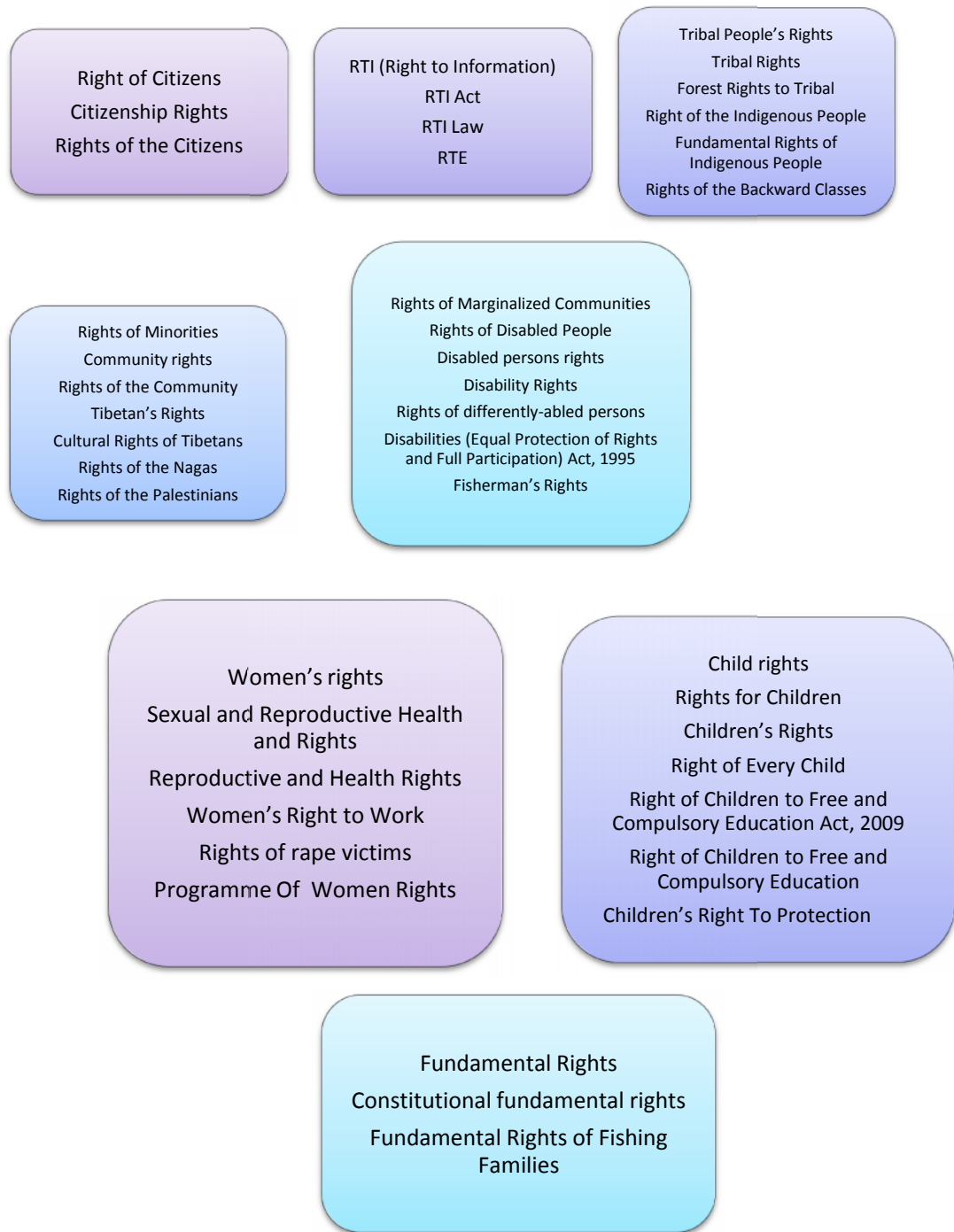


Fig.4.9. List of Neutral Terms based on human rights in *The Sangai Express*

In *The Sangai Express*, a total of about 98 neutral terms based on human rights is found. It includes human rights, fundamental rights, women's rights, child rights, tribal rights, rights of disabled persons and many other human rights terms that have neutral connotations. Terms like protesting against custodial torture, torture and death in custody, torture, custodial deaths, racism and allegedly torture in custody that the under the purview of human rights violation are mentioned number of times and are not included in the table

The list below shows the neutral terms, which are found during the course of research study in *Imphal Free Press*. There are 98 neutral terms found in news stories and articles.

Neutral Terms based on Human Rights

Human Rights
Rights
Basic rights
Human Rights
Standard
International
Human Rights
Rights
Organisations

Right to Privacy
Right to Reject
Right to work
Right Against Torture
Right Arbitrary Arrest
Right to Vote
Rights of the Citizens
Right to freedom of expression

Right to representation
Right to Health
Right to Inheritance
Right to Self-Determination
Right to National Self Determination
Right to Treatment
Right to Food
Right to Access Information
Right to Protection
Right to Participate
Right to Liberty
Right to Fair Trial
Right not to be tortured
Right not to be imprisoned
Right not to be subjected to
Retroactive Punishment
Right to Recognition of a Person
Before the Law
Rights to Individual Liberty and
Freedom
Right to Freedom of Thought,
Conscience and Religion

Democratic Right
Education Rights
Constitutional Right
Cultural Rights
Universal Rights
Civil rights
Civil Rights Protection
Citizenship Right
Minority's rights
Restricting Rights
Property Rights
Land Rights
Political Rights
Economic Rights
Social Rights
Birth Right
Moral right
Legitimate rights
Legal Right
Statutory rights
People's rights
Civic Rights
Naga Rights
Gay Rights
Integrity Rights
Discrimination Rights
Individual's Rights
Developmental Rights
Fundamental Rights
Tribal Rights

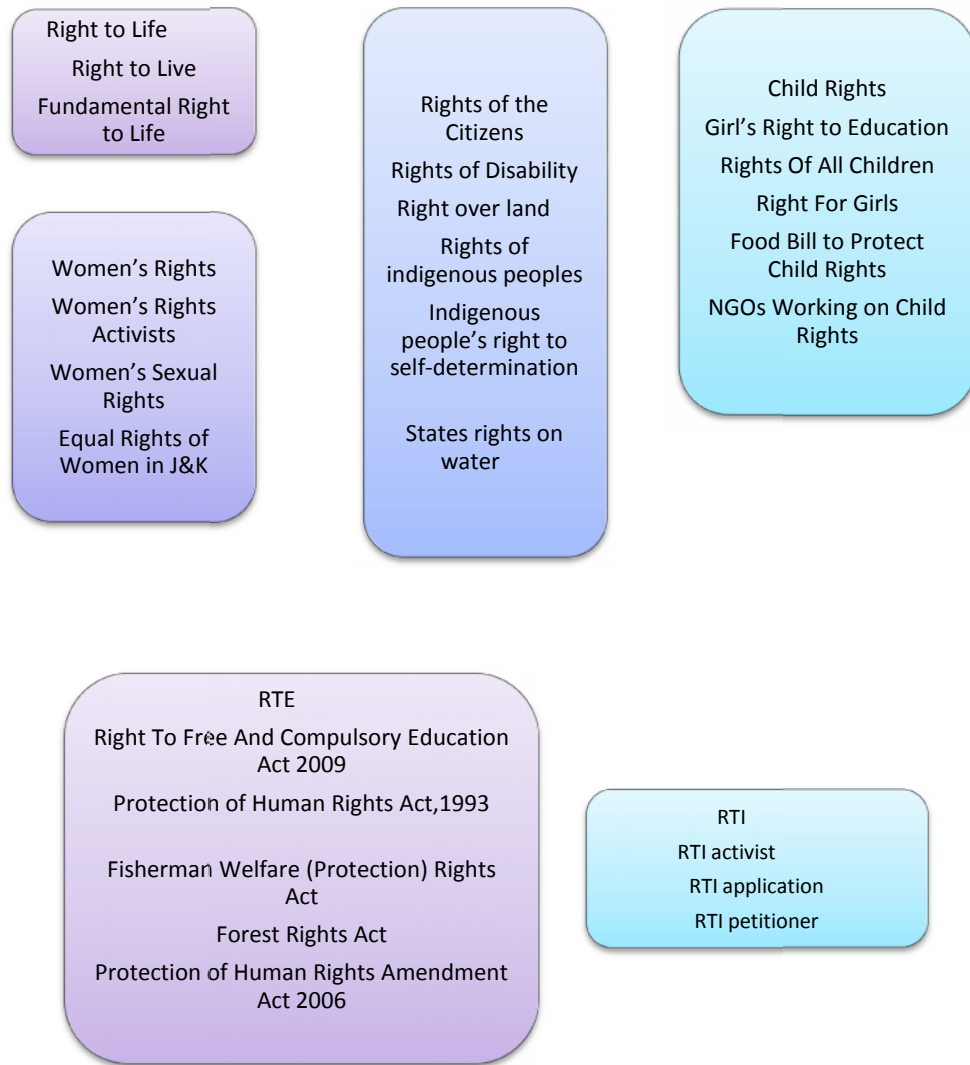


Fig. 4.10. List of Neutral terms based on human rights found in *Imphal Free Press*

In *Imphal Free Press*, 98 neutral terms on human rights are mentioned. It includes human rights, right to life, women's rights, child rights, social rights, political rights, economic rights etc. The neutral terms based on human rights are listed below. It is found that in *Poknapham*, there are 82 neutral terms based on human rights.

Neutral Terms based on Human Rights



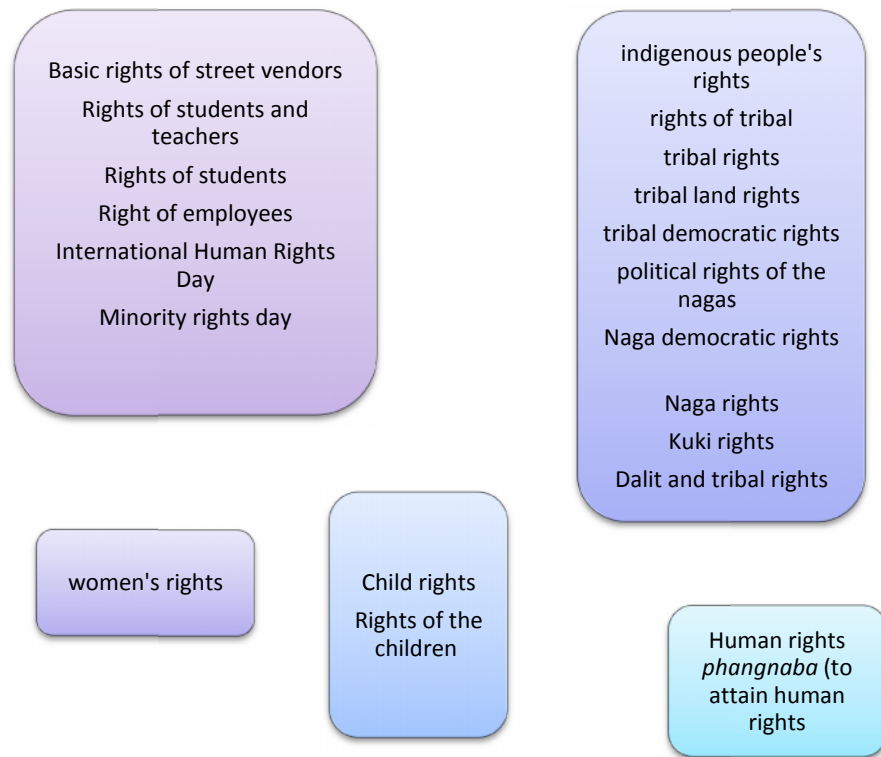
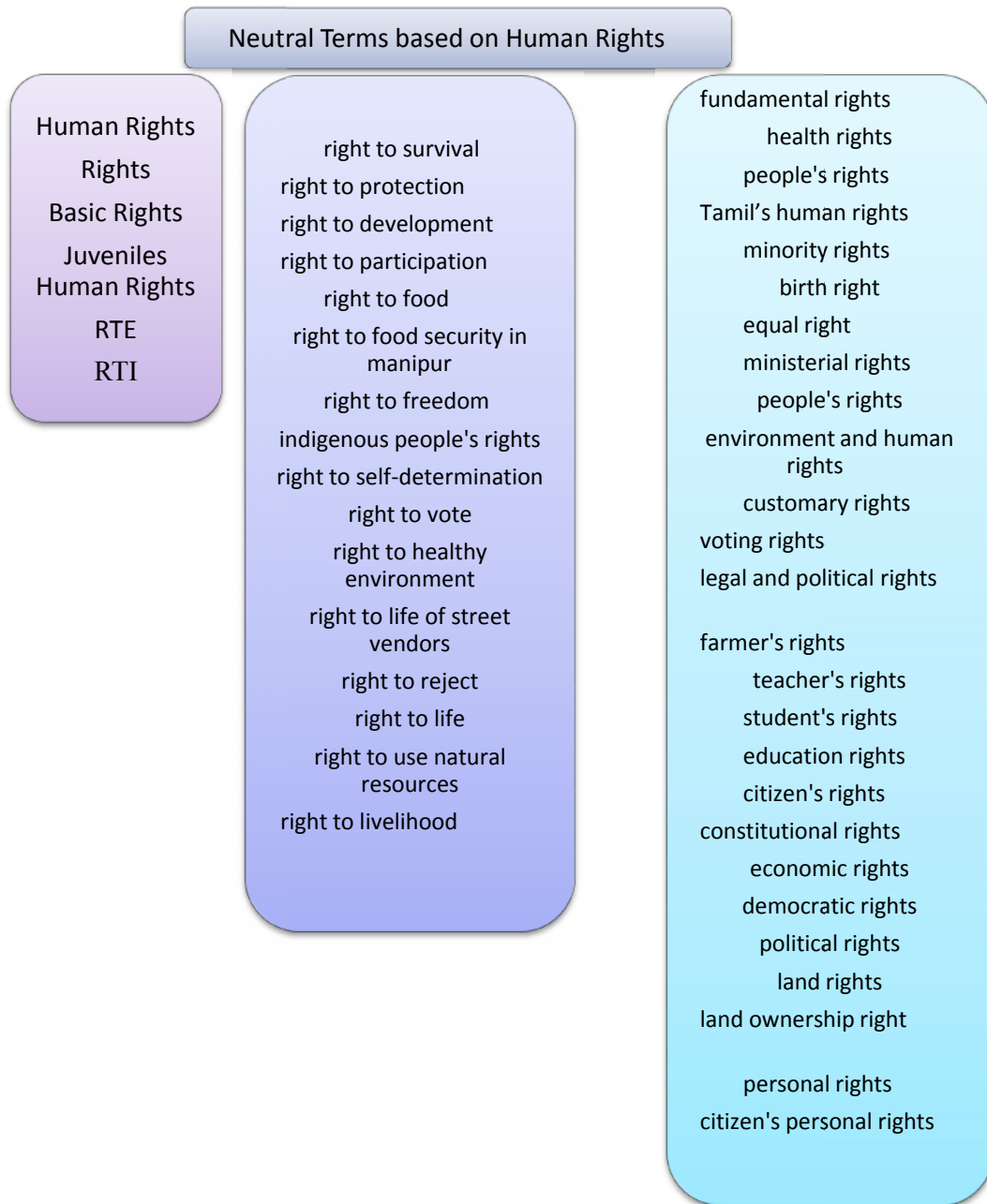


Fig.4.11 Neutral terms based on human rights in *Poknapham*

Some of the key terms found in *Poknapham* are human rights in Burma, right to self determination, arrestee's rights, rights of street vendors, Naga rights, Kuki rights, Dalit and Tribal Rights, human rights *phangnaba* (to attain human rights) is used in Manipuri language.

The list below showed the neutral terms, which are found during the course of research study in *Naharolgi Thoudang*. There are 73 neutral terms based on human rights, which includes human rights, Right to Food, Fundamental Rights, Child Rights, Women's Rights and Human Rights Protection Act, Right to healthy environment, rights of Mangoloid, rights of Kurds, citizen's rights etc.



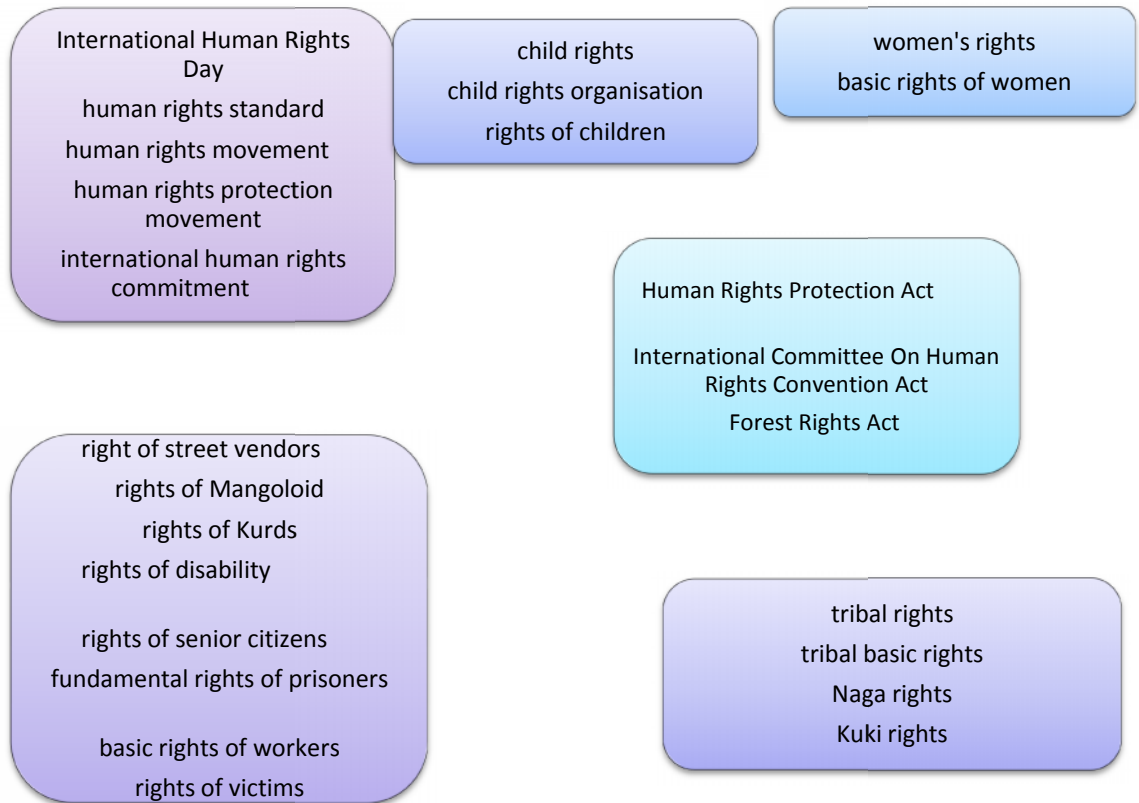


Fig.4.12 Neutral terms based on human rights in *Naharolgi Thoudang*

The list below showed the categories of various human rights related terms in *The Sangai Express*. It has been categorized as Advocacy, institutions/organisations and United Nations. This explains the mention of human rights terms on various levels and also shows the contributions of each category on protection of human rights issues. There are about 30 themes related to advocacy, 13 institutions and 30 terms related with United Nations.

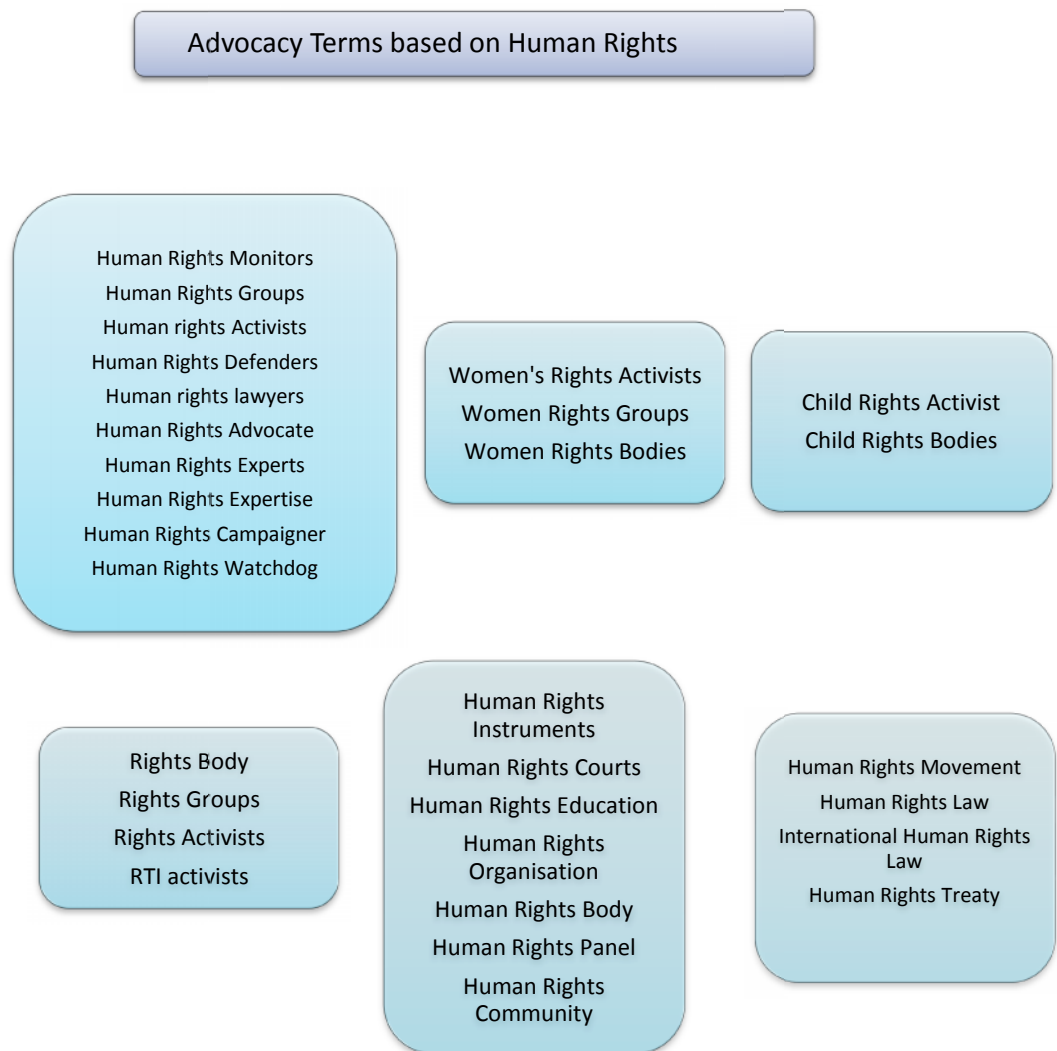


Fig.4.13 List of Advocacy terms based on human rights found in *The Sangai Express*

Some of key institutions and organisations that are mentioned in the news stories on human rights in The *Sangai Express* are listed in the boxes below. It is found that 14 national and international institutions including governmental and non-governmental institutions are mentioned. National Human Rights, National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR), Human Rights Watch (HRW), Asian Human Rights Commission (AHRC), Manipur Commission For Protection of Child Rights (MCPCR), Manipur Human Rights Commission (MHRC) and many more institutions working on protection and promotion of human rights are mentioned.

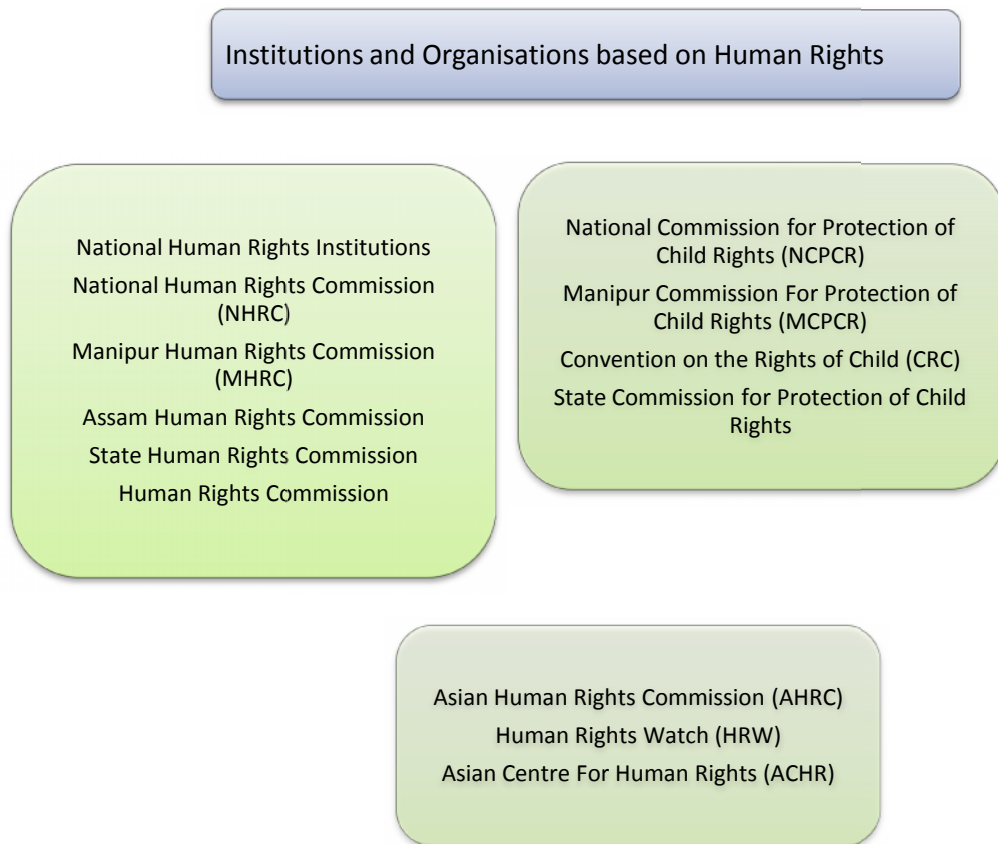


Fig 4.14. List of terms based on human rights institutions and organisations in the *Sangai Express*.

Apart from these institutions, the mention of United Nations is evident from various news articles and features. It is found that 30 terms relating to the

United Nations comprises an important basis on the evaluation of frequency of terms based on human rights. It includes UN Charter of Human Rights, Bill of Rights, UN Declaration of Human Rights, 1948 etc.



Fig. 4.15. List of human rights terms related to the United Nations

The list showed the categories of various human rights related terms in *Imphal Free Press*. It has been categorized as Advocacy, institutions and United Nations. There are 22 advocacy terms based on human rights, which includes human rights activists, child rights activists, women 's rights activists, RTI activists, human rights award and human rights programme.

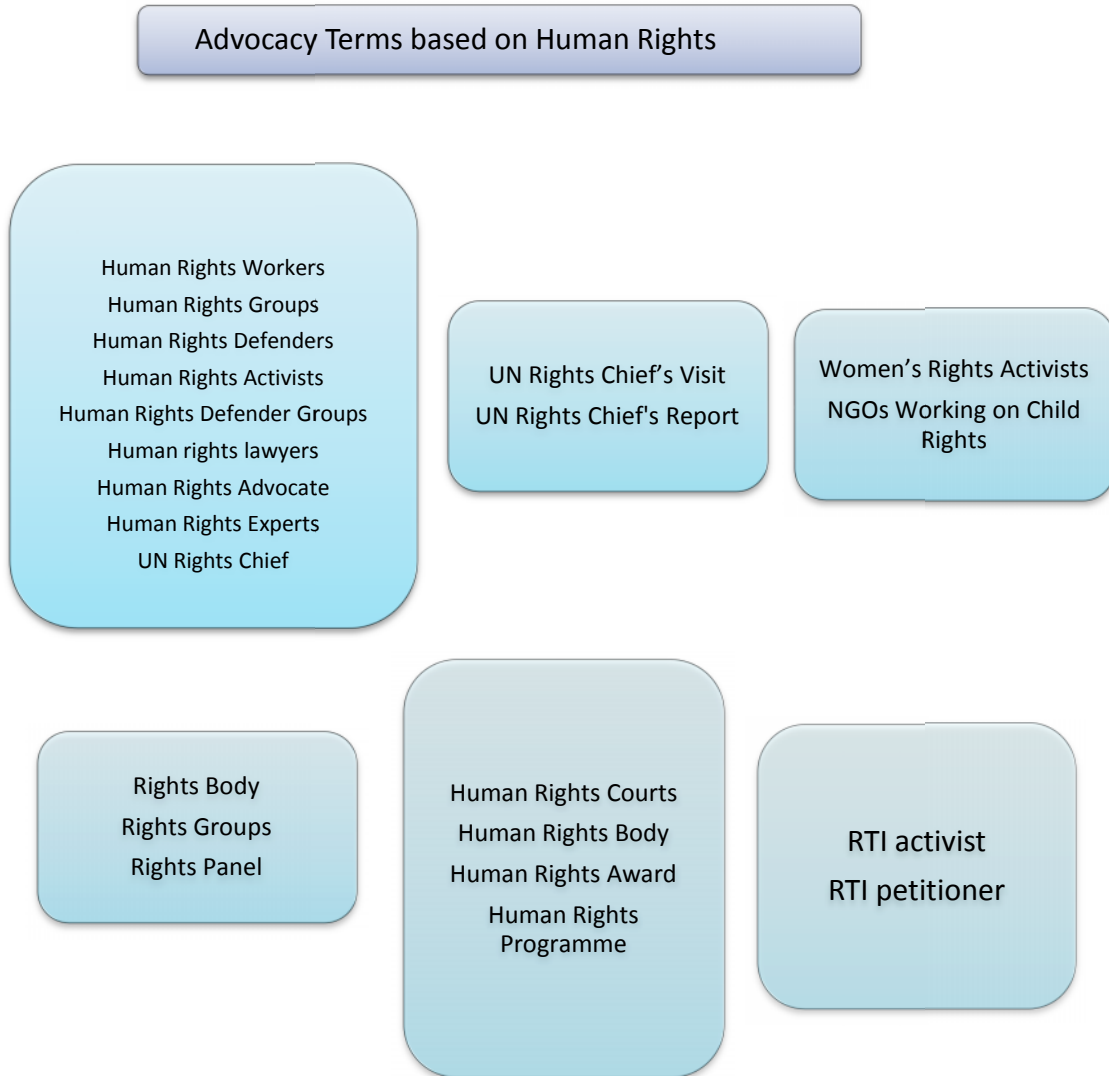


Fig.4.16 List of terms based on advocacy terms found in Imphal Free Press

It is found that in *Imphal Free Press*, mentioned of 13 institutions and organisations working on protection and promotion of human rights, which includes National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR), Manipur Commission For Protection of Child Rights (MCPCR), National Human Rights Commission (NHRC), Manipur Human Rights Commission (MHRC), Assam Human Rights Commission, Human Rights Commission of Pakistan and Asian Human Rights Commission (AHRC).

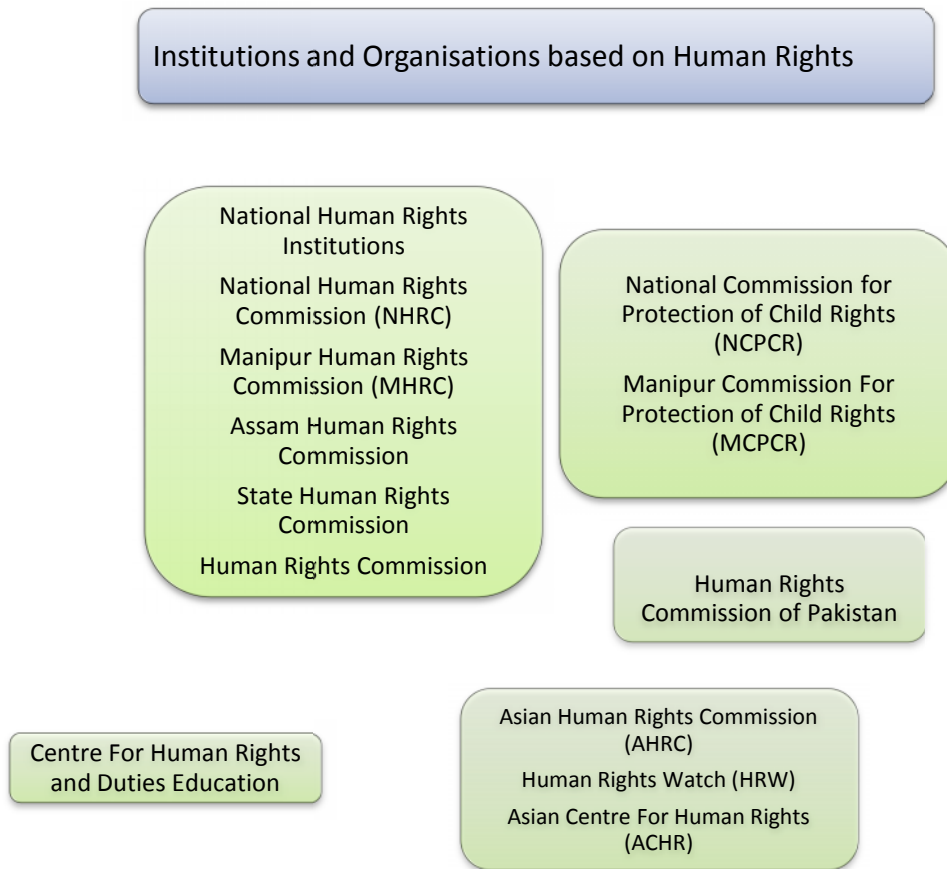


Fig.4.17 List of human rights institutions/organisations based on human rights

In *Imphal Free Press*, 16 terms related to United Nations and human rights are found. It includes UN Human Rights Committee, International Bill of Rights the International Convention on Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (CERD), International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights Civil, Political, Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and many other terms relating to human rights.

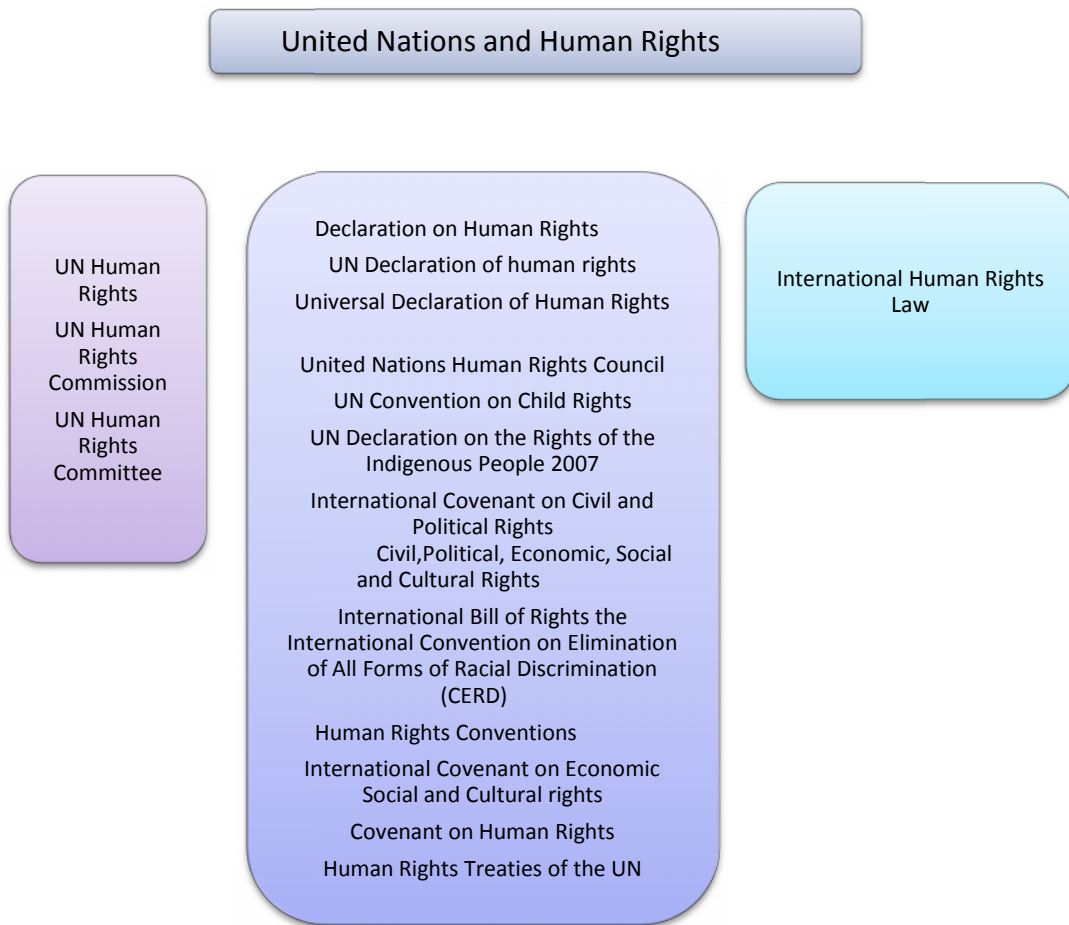


Fig.4.18. List of human rights terms based on United Nations in *Imphal Free Press*.

The list showed the categories of various human rights related terms in *Poknapham*. It has been categorized as Advocacy, institutions and United Nations. There are 11 advocacy terms related to human rights including human rights groups, child rights groups, human rights education, human rights training programme and human rights awareness programme.

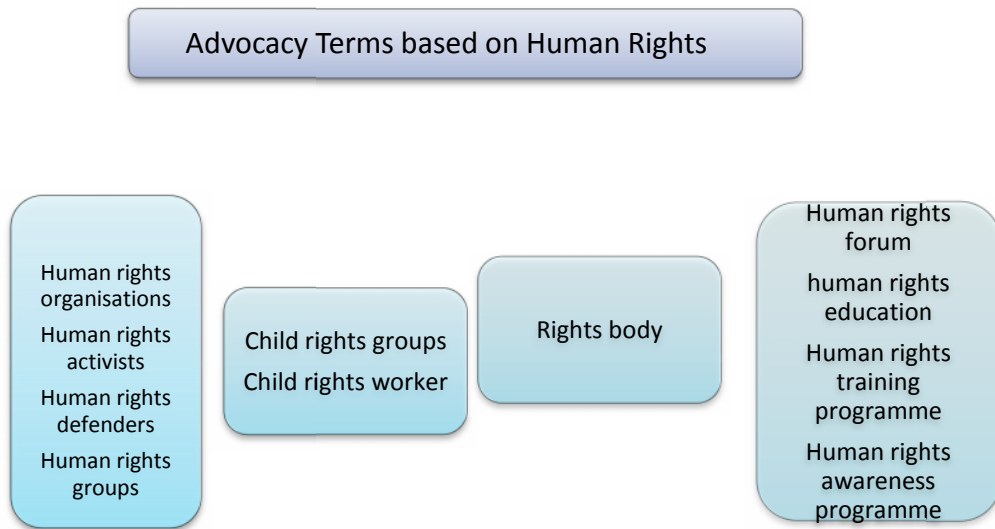


Fig.4.19. List of Advocacy terms based on human rights

It is found that in *Poknapham*, there are 20 institutions and organisations based on human rights. The prominence amongst are mentioning of 7 government institutions and mentioning of National Human Rights Commission, Manipur Human Rights Commission, Asian Human Rights Commission and Human Rights Watch. 4 local based organisations Human Rights Alert, Civil society coalition on human rights in Manipur and UN, Human Rights Law Network and Manipur Alliance for Child Rights (MACR) are mentioned.

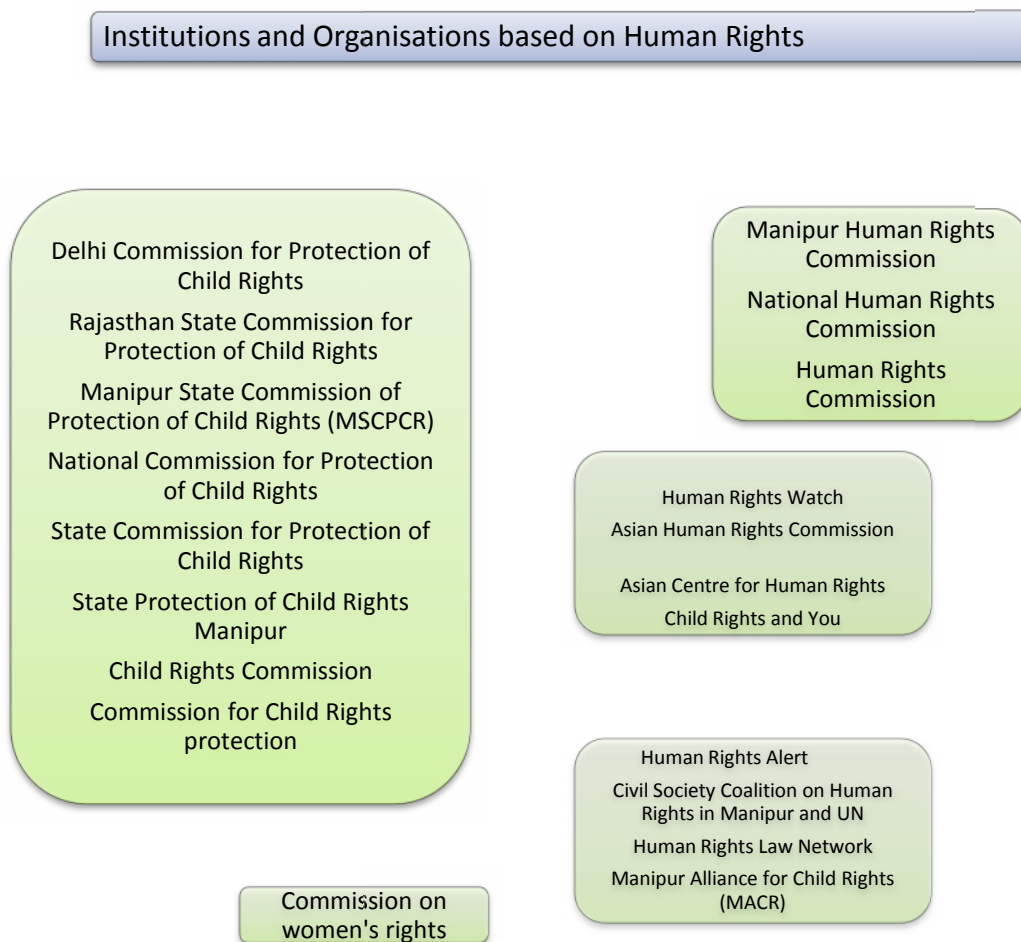


Fig.4.20. List of human rights institutions/organisations found in *Poknapham*

In *Poknapham*, 11 terms related to United Nations and human rights are found. It includes UN Human Rights Council, United Human Rights Rapporteur, UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, 2007, UN Human Rights on Violence Against Women etc.

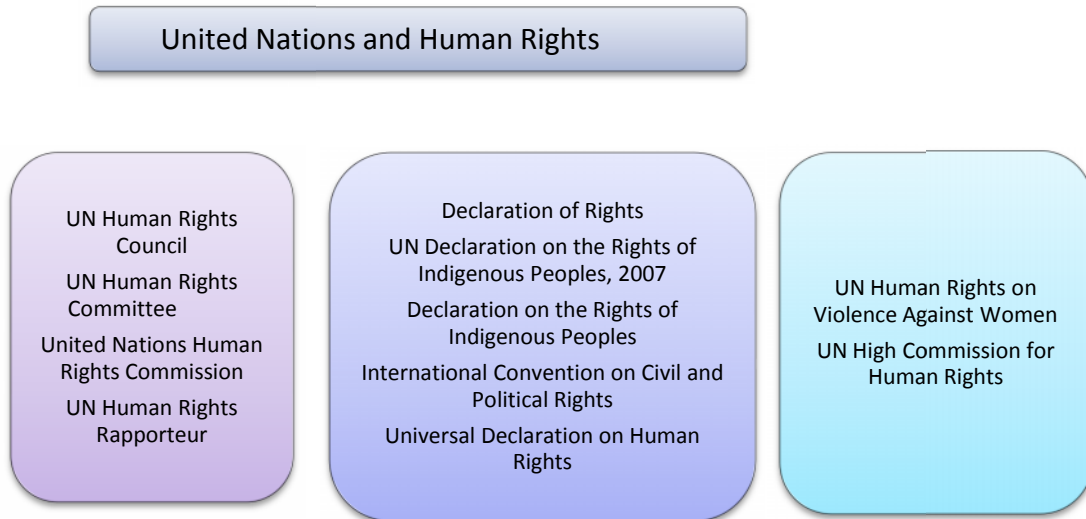


Fig.4.21. List of human rights related terms based on United Nations

The list showed the categories of various human rights related terms in *Naharolgi Thoudang*. It has been categorized as Advocacy, institutions and United Nations. There are 17 advocacy terms related to human rights, which includes human rights activists, child rights activists, human rights awareness and human rights training. Mentioning of human rights *thoumising* (workers) in Manipuri is also used in Manipuri.

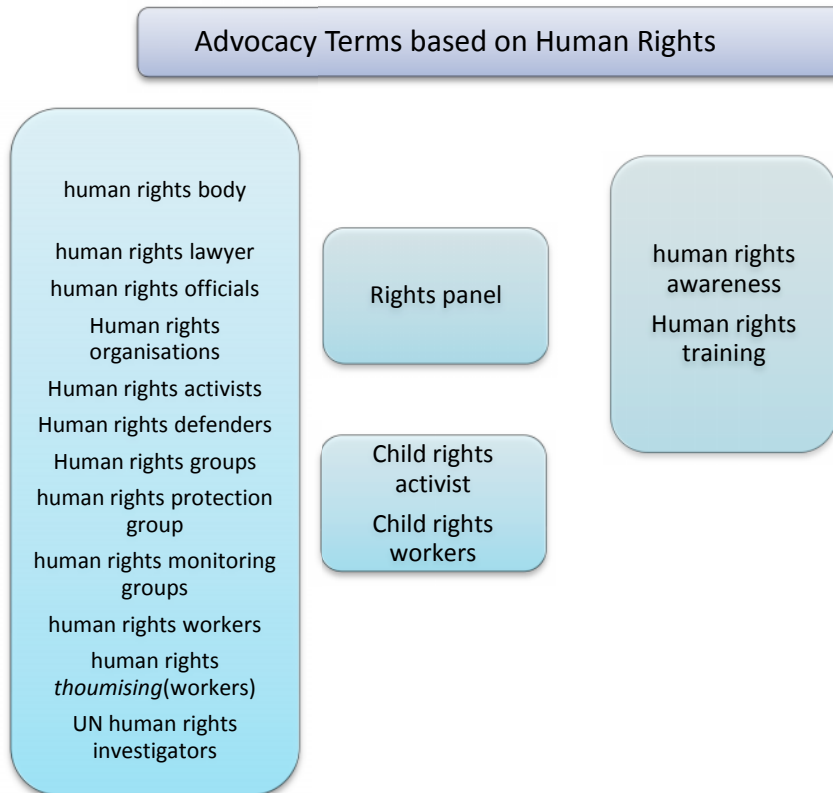


Fig.4.22. List of Advocacy terms based on human rights found in *Naharolgi Thoudang*

It is found that in *Naharolgi Thoudang*, there are total of 21 institutions and organisations based on human rights. 5 non-governmental organisations based in Manipur. 2 International non-governmental organisations, 7 child rights institutions and 4 terms human rights commission, including Human Rights Commission of Pakistan are mentioned.

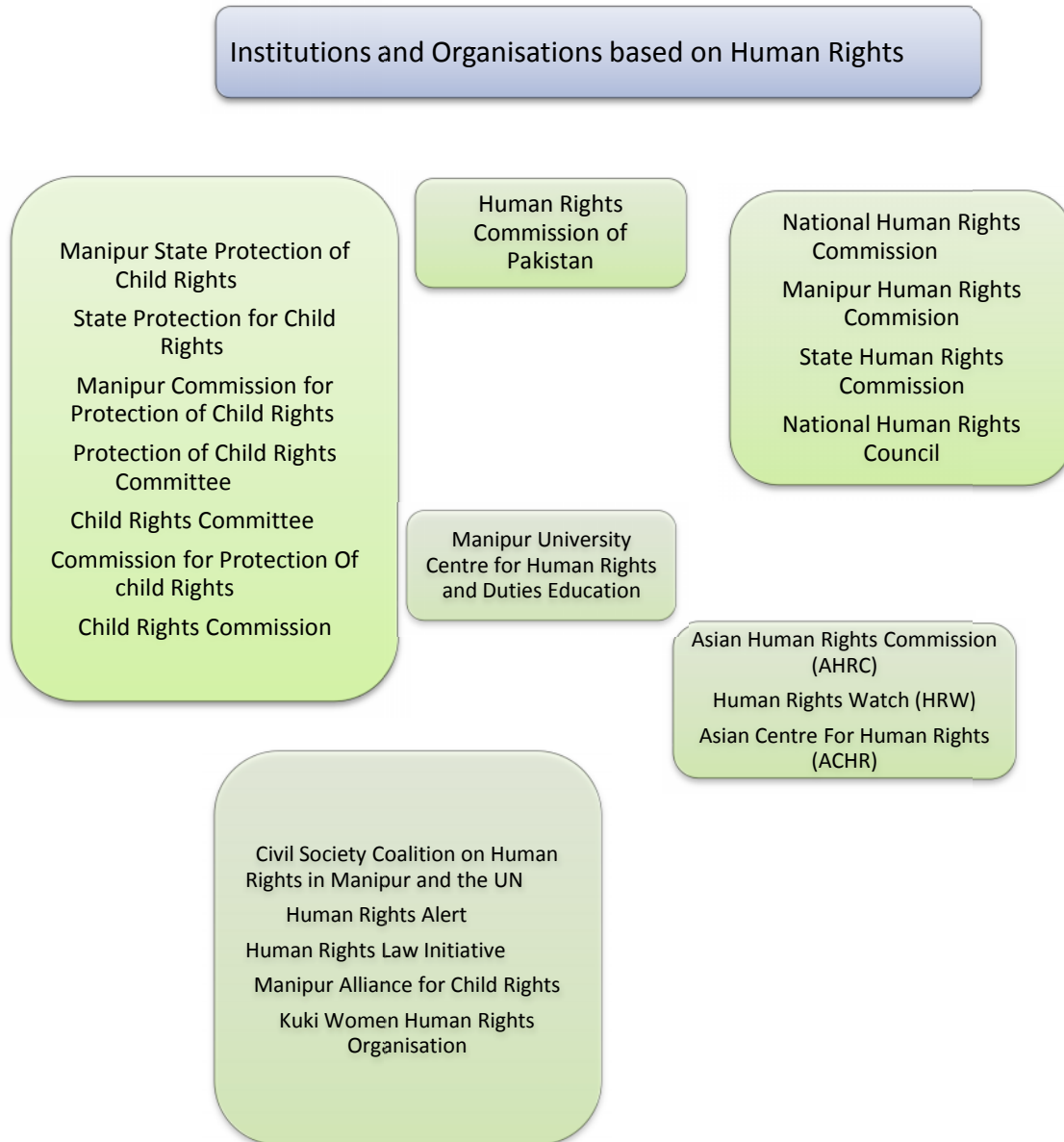


Fig.4.23. List of institutions/organisations based on human rights

In *Naharolgi Thoudang*, there are 21 terms based on United Nations and human rights, namely UN High Commission for Human Rights, Universal Declaration of Human Rights, United Nations Convention for the Rights of the Child (UNCRC).

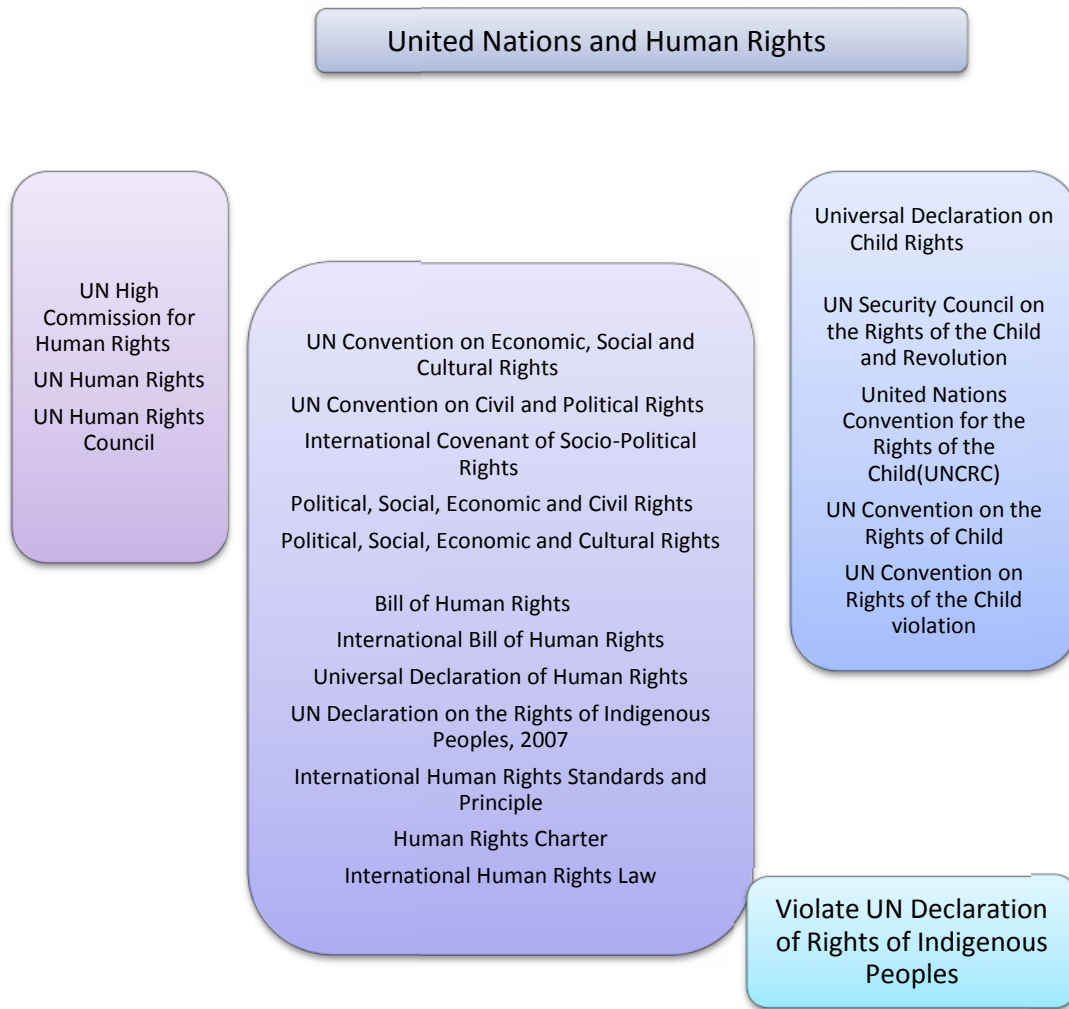


Fig.4.24.List of human rights related terms based on United Nations

Frequency of the term ‘Human Rights’ and its associated themes

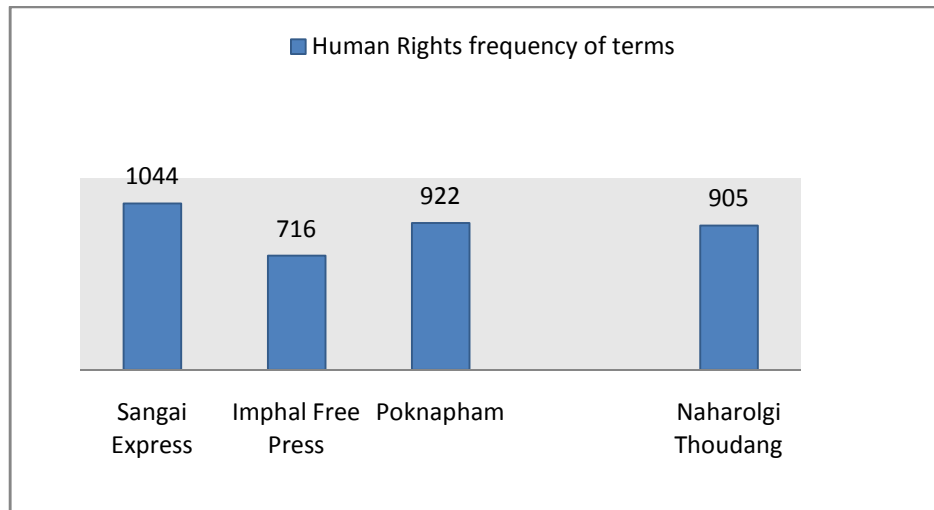


Fig.4.25. Bar Diagram of total frequency of terms on human rights in four local dailies *Sangai Express*, *Imphal Free Press*, *Poknapham* and *Naharolgi Thoudang*.

The bar diagram showed the total number of frequency of terms found in each of the four newspapers. The English daily, *The Sangai Express* has the highest frequency of terms with 1044, followed by Manipuri newspapers, *Poknapham* and *Naharolgi Thoudang* with 922 and 905 occurrence of terms. The *Imphal Free Press* has obtained 716 occurrences of terms based human rights. This result aims to establish the coverage of human violations in the four newspapers. This study includes any published news, articles, editorials and letter to editors. The news is local news, national news and international news. Between 1st November 2012 and 31st October 2013, a list of violence against women like rape, gang rape, molestation, dowry deaths, rape and murder case, are recorded further to establish factors lead to human rights violations.

Table.4.2.Six Months (November 2012- April 2013) Analysis of Frequency of terms on Human Rights.

Newspaper	Nov 2012	Dec 2012	Jan 2013	Feb 2013	Mar 2013	April 2013
<i>The Sangai Express</i>	66	210	75	75	82	117
<i>Imphal Free Press</i>	51	105	91	49	41	46
<i>Poknapham</i>	43	130	64	106	99	51
<i>Naharolgi Thoudang</i>	44	152	64	129	59	86

The table showed the data of frequency of terms on human rights which includes every aspects of human rights such as the protection and promotion of human rights, violations of human rights, women's rights, child rights, fundamental rights, UN Declaration of Human Rights, Tribal and indigenous peoples rights and so on and so forth, occurs in the four newspapers. Assessment of the coverage on human rights is drawn from the table.

In the month of November and December 2012, *The Sangai Express* has the highest number of terms on human rights as compared with the remaining three newspapers eg. *Imphal Free Press*, *Poknapham* and *Naharolgi Thoudang*. Also in April, *The Sangai Express* has the most occurrences of terms with nearly 120 times.

In December month, it is found that the terms are used at maximum times in all the four newspapers with an average of more or less 6 terms per day. The reason behind this is due to the observation of the International Human Rights Day on the 10th December every year. It is recorded through the newspapers reports including the hard news and featured writing based on human rights and its aspects from the civil society organisations, state and non-state actors. It is also found that numerous cases of violence against women in the state and in the capital Delhi. Violence against women such as rape and molestation were the major attention from the media.

For example the media coverage on Delhi gang rape case and Chandel incident in Manipur, subsequently killing of a journalist in police firing while on the line of duty, on 23 December 2012, which was again, highlighted from the angle of rights violations of journalist. ‘Killing of a scribe decried’ published on *The Sangai Express* on December 26. The All Manipur Students Union (AMSU) said that the Manipur Police personnel have violated the International law with the intentional killing of a journalist on duty. Later on, a probe was conducted.

It is evident with this data that coverage on human rights is done efficiently. Some of the examples are ‘AMCO appeals for calm and sanity’ published on *Sangai Express* on Dec 25, 2012. The news is the follow up of a molestation case of a film actress in Chandel district of Manipur on Dec 18 at a musical concert by NSCN-IM leader. All Manipur Christian Organisation (AMCO) treasurer Pastor Phungei Mwon quoted as saying ‘an act of violating human rights’.

In January, it is found that *Imphal Free Press* has the highest number of terms on human rights up to 91 terms. In February month, it is recorded that *Naharolgi Thoudang* has frequency of terms on human rights nearly 130 times, followed by *Poknapham* with more than 105 terms. In March, *Poknapham* tops the chart with 99 times of terms based on human rights.

It is found that the incidents are sometimes covered from the perspectives of the incidents that happened in December 2012 in the Manipur the level of effort on awareness and importance on human rights are highlighted.

Table.4.3 Six Months (May 2013- Oct 2013) Analysis of Frequency of terms on Human Rights.

Newspaper	May 2013	June 2013	July 2013	Aug 2013	Sep 2013	Oct 2013
<i>The Sangai Express</i>	61	114	52	47	52	93
Imphal Free Press	53	89	25	48	24	94
<i>Poknapham</i>	69	53	94	90	36	85
<i>Naharolgi Thoudang</i>	61	49	78	29	33	121

The table showed the remaining six months of the newspapers data on human rights terms and its frequencies from the study period of May 2012 till Oct 2012. It is found that in the month of May, July and August, *Poknapham* has the highest number of terms on human rights with slight variations amongst the remaining three newspapers in the month of May. In June and September 2013, *Sangai Express* has the maximum number of times of occurrence of human right terms. It is found that, *Naharolgi Thoudang* has the highest frequency of terms based on human rights reaches up to 121 terms in October.

ONEWAY Human_rights_result BY Human_rights
 /STATISTICS DESCRIPTIVES
 /MISSING ANALYSIS
 /POSTHOC=TUKEY ALPHA(0.05)

Oneway

Descriptives

Human_rights_result

	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error	95% Confidence Interval for Mean		Minimum	Maximum
					Lower Bound	Upper Bound		
					Sangai express	12		
Imphal free press	12	59.6667	27.72375	8.00316	42.0518	77.2815	24.00	105.00
Poknapham	12	76.6667	28.56677	8.24652	58.5162	94.8171	36.00	130.00
Naharolgi thoudang	12	75.4167	39.51860	11.40804	50.3077	100.5256	29.00	152.00
Total	48	74.6875	36.16284	5.21966	64.1869	85.1881	24.00	210.00

Table 4.4 One-way Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) descriptive data of Newspapers

ANOVA

Human_rights_result

	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	4580.063	3	1526.688	1.181	.328
Within Groups	56884.250	44	1292.824		
Total	61464.313	47			

Table 4.5 One-way Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) between and within groups of Newspapers

Post Hoc Test

Multiple Comparisons

Dependent Variable: Human_rights_result

Tukey HSD

(I) Human_rights	(J) Human_rights	Mean Difference (I-J)	Std. Error	Sig.	95% Confidence Interval	
					Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Sangai express	Imphal free press	27.33333	14.67892	.259	-11.8595	66.5261
	Poknapham	10.33333	14.67892	.895	-28.8595	49.5261
	Naharolgi thoudang	11.58333	14.67892	.859	-27.6095	50.7761
Imphal free press	Sangai express	-27.33333	14.67892	.259	-66.5261	11.8595
	Poknapham	-17.00000	14.67892	.656	-56.1928	22.1928
	Naharolgi thoudang	-15.75000	14.67892	.708	-54.9428	23.4428
Poknapham	Sangai express	-10.33333	14.67892	.895	-49.5261	28.8595
	Imphal free press	17.00000	14.67892	.656	-22.1928	56.1928
	Naharolgi thoudang	1.25000	14.67892	1.000	-37.9428	40.4428
Naharolgi thoudang	Sangai express	-11.58333	14.67892	.859	-50.7761	27.6095
	Imphal free press	15.75000	14.67892	.708	-23.4428	54.9428
	Poknapham	-1.25000	14.67892	1.000	-40.4428	37.9428

Table 4.6 Post Hoc test for multiple comparison of Newspapers

4.2.2 Statistical analysis

The data are expressed as \pm S.E.M. one-way analysis of variance (ANOVA) followed by multiple comparisons with the Tukey post hoc test to compare the occurrences of human rights terms between the newspapers. The results were considered to be statistically significant at p value <0.05 . From the results shown above, It can be concluded that there is no statistically significant difference between the four newspapers as the p value is highly greater than 0.05 (95% Confidence Interval). This means that the coverage of human rights is evenly distributed among the four local dailies.

The maximum frequencies of human rights in a year are 210 and the minimum is 24. This shows that *The Sangai Express* has the highest terms of human rights among the newspapers, with the maximum 210 and 47 and the least is recorded with 24 in the *Imphal Free Press*.

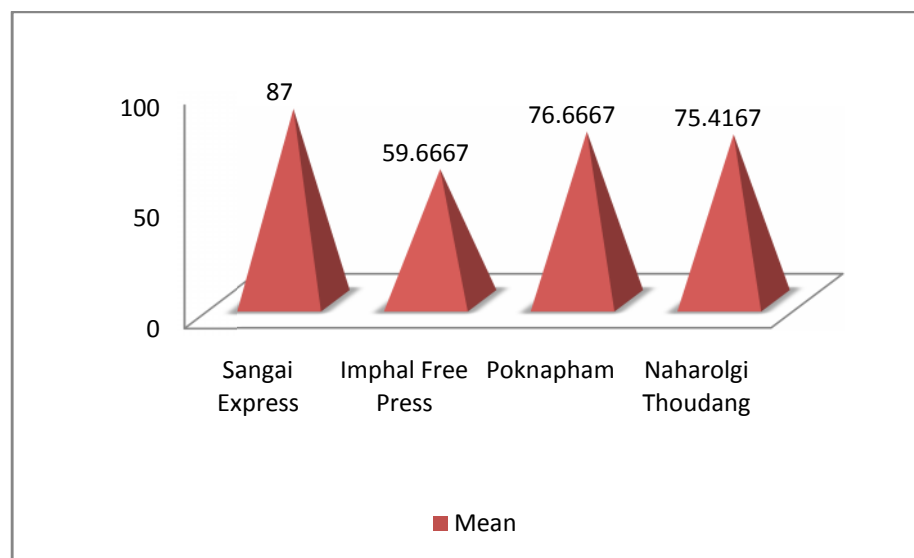


Fig.4.26. Pyramid bar of mean values of the newspapers

The pyramid bar showed the average mean value of each newspaper. *The Sangai Express* obtained the highest mean value of 87. This means that 87 terms of

human rights are found in *The Sangai Express*. It is followed by Manipuri dailies, *Poknapham* and *Naharolgi Thoudang* with mean value of 76.66 and 75.41 respectively. The least among the newspapers is *Imphal Free Press* with a mean value of 59.66.

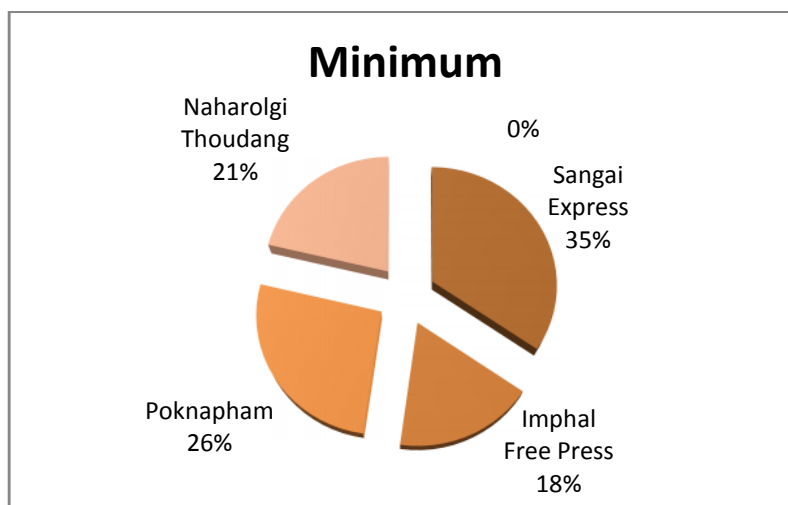


Fig.4.27. Pie chart of minimum frequency of terms

The chart showed the month having the least occurrence of the term 'human rights' for *The Sangai Express* is 47 with 35%, followed by *Poknapham* with 26%, *Naharolgi Thoudang* with 21% and the minimum is the *Imphal Free Press* with 18%.

From this data analysis, it can interpret that in both the minimum and maximum, *The Sangai Express* has the highest frequency of terms on human rights as compared to the rest of the three newspapers.

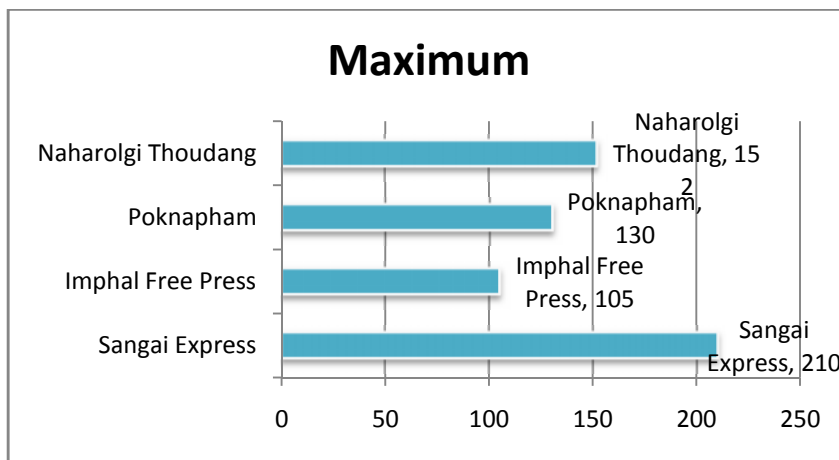


Fig 4.28. Bar diagram on maximum occurrences of frequency of terms on human rights in all four newspapers

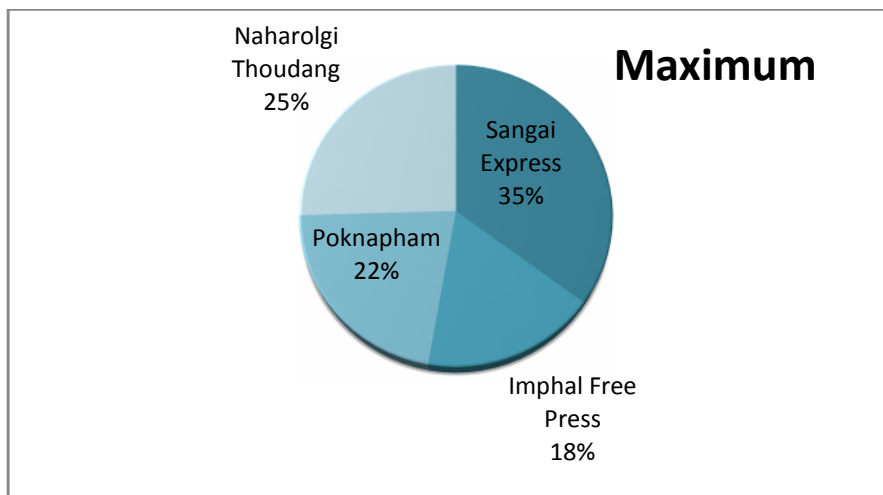


Fig.4.29.Pie chart of maximum percentage obtained in four newspapers

The Chart showed the maximum value obtained in each of the four newspapers. The highest is value is obtained in *Sangai Express* with 210 and covers 35% in the chart. It means that a maximum number of terms on human rights found in *Sangai Express*. *Naharolgi Thoudang* follows it with 152 times i.e., 25%. *Poknapham* gets at least 130 occurrences of the term. The least number of frequency of terms is found in *Imphal Free Press* with 105 i.e., 18%.

The maximum frequencies of human rights in a year are 210 and the minimum is 24. The highest among the month having the least occurrence of the term 'human rights' for *TheSangai Express* is 47 with 35%, followed by *Poknapham* with 26% ; *Naharolgi Thoudang* with 21% and the minimum among the four dailies is the *Imphal Free Press* with 18%. The highest is value is obtained in *TheSangai Express* with 210 and covers 35% in the chart. It means that a maximum number of terms on human rights found in *Sangai Express*. *Naharolgi Thoudang* follows it with 152 times i.e., 25%. *Poknapham* gets at least 130 occurrences of the term. The least number of frequency of terms is found in *Imphal Free Press* with 105 i.e., 18%.

The Sangai Express obtained the highest mean value of 87. This means that 87 terms of human rights are found in *The Sangai Express*. It is followed by Manipuri dailies, *Poknapham* and *Naharolgi Thoudang* with mean value of 76.66 and 75.41 respectively. The least among the newspapers is *Imphal Free Press* with a mean value of 59.66.

From this data analysis, it can be interpreted that in both the minimum and maximum, *The Sangai Express* has the highest frequency of terms on human rights as compared to the rest of the three newspapers.

4.2.3 Area/Space of the story

Total Area of Coverage on Human Rights Stories in a Year in Four Different Newspapers

The dailies published in Manipur are broadsheet and having 8 columns, varies in printed area. The printed area of *The Sangai Express* is 50 cm x 33.00 cm, having 12 pages, which adds up to 7227000 cm² in a year. The printed area of *Imphal Free Press* is 52.5 cm x 33.2 cm, which has 8 pages, and the total printed area in a year is 5089560 cm². The printed area of *Poknapham* is 33.00 cm x 51.00 cm, having 12 pages, and the total printed area in a year is 737154 cm². The printed

area of *Naharolgi Thoudang* is 33 cm x 51 cm, having 8 pages and the total printed area in a year is 4914360 cm².

The maximum coverage area on human rights human rights based publications such as news, articles, editorials and Letter to Editor is in Imphal Free Press, with a total of 240382 cm², followed by *Sangai Express* with a total area of 154144.32 cm²; *Poknapham* with a total area of 127840.77 cm² and the minimum is found in *Naharolgi Thoudang* with a total of 124300.87 cm². This means a total area 646667.96 cm² in all four dailies is focus on human rights stories.

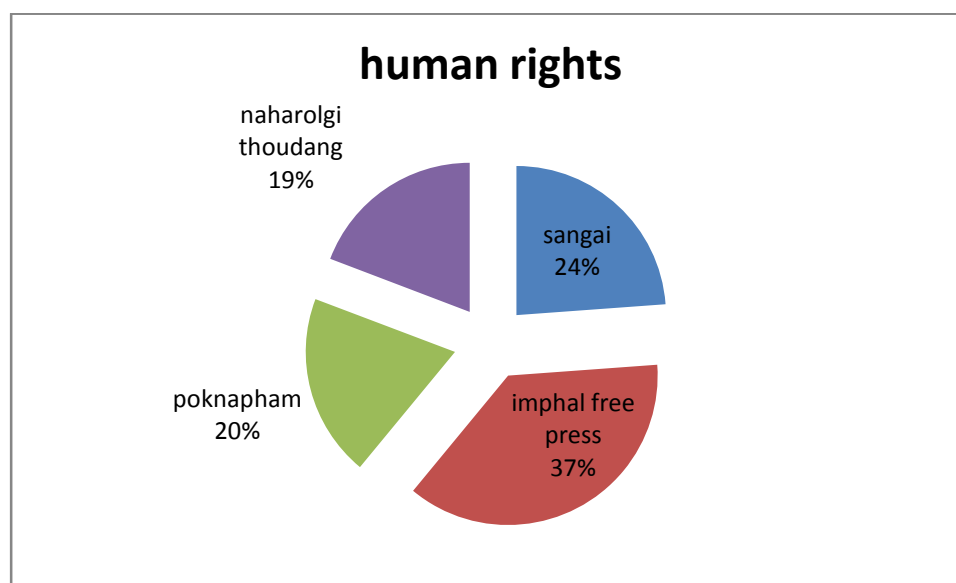


Fig 4.30. Pie Chart of total coverage area of four local dailies in percentage

The chart showed the total area coverage on human rights news, articles, editorials and letter to editors. From the chart, the Imphal Free Press provides the maximum amount of area and space for the human rights stories, followed by *The Sangai Express*, *Poknapham* and *Naharolgi Thoudang* having little variations. The coverage of area shows the space given for each news items, articles, editorials and letter to editors. Imphal Free Press has the maximum area coverage

with 37%, followed by *The Sangai Express* with 24% and *Poknapham* and *Naharolgi Thoudang* with 20% and 19% respectively.

4.2.4 Total Number of News published on human rights in the four newspapers

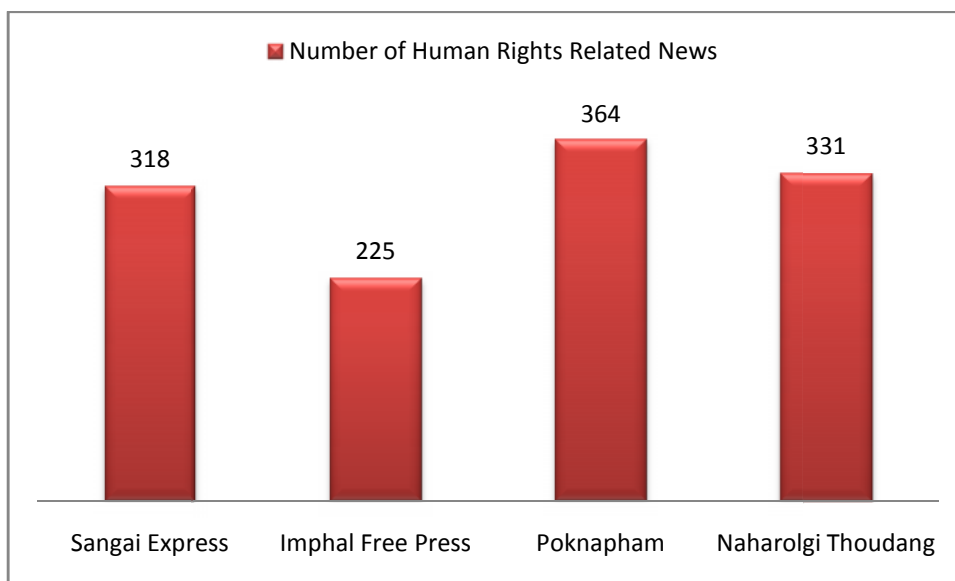


Fig.4.31 Pie Chart of total number of news published on four dailies

The bar diagram is the total number of hard news which was reported on human rights and its issues. A total of 1238 news was published within the study period. The highest number of news recorded in *Poknapham* is up to 364 news i.e., 29%, followed by *Naharolgi Thoudang* recorded with about 331 news i.e., 27%, *The Sangai Express* is found to have around 318 news items based on human rights i.e., 26% and the lowest number of news is found in *Imphal Free Press* with 225 news i.e., 18%.

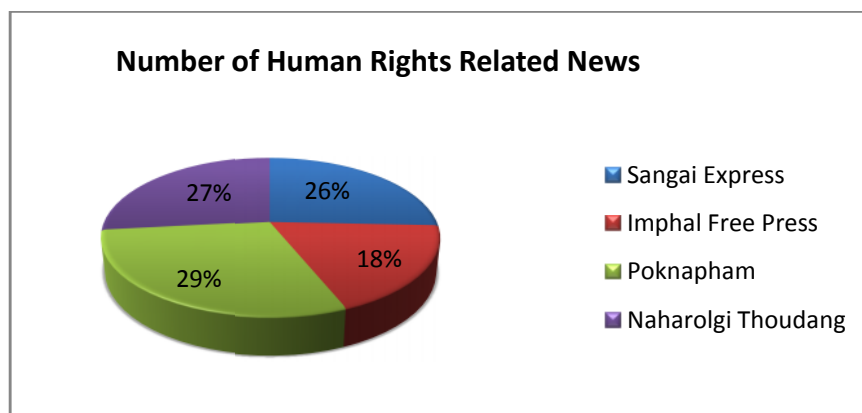


Fig.4.32 Pie Chart of percentage of news coverage

In the chart above showed a maximum of 29% news based on human rights are found in *Poknapham*, followed by *Naharolgi Thoudang* (27%), *Sangai Express* (26%) and the lowest is *Naharolgi Thoudang* (18%). The two Manipuri dailies- *Poknapham* and *Naharolgi Thoudang* covers the maximum number of news based on human rights in comparison with the two English dailies- The *Sangai Express* and *Imphal Free Press*.

4.2.5 Total number of Feature Articles based on Human Rights

Newspapers	Human Rights based Features Articles	Percentage (%)
<i>The Sangai Express</i>	64	52
Imphal Free Press	24	20
<i>Poknapham</i>	18	15
<i>Naharolgi Thoudang</i>	16	13
Total	122	100

Table.4.7. Total number of Feature Articles based on Human Rights and representation in percentage

Source: Primary Source

The table showed a total of 122 features published articles in total of the four newspapers during the period of study. The highest presentation of articles is

found in *The Sangai Express* with up to 64 articles, which is 52%, followed by Imphal Free Press with 24 articles, *Poknapham* with 18 articles and the least number of articles presented in *Naharolgi Thoudang* with just 16 articles i.e., 13%.

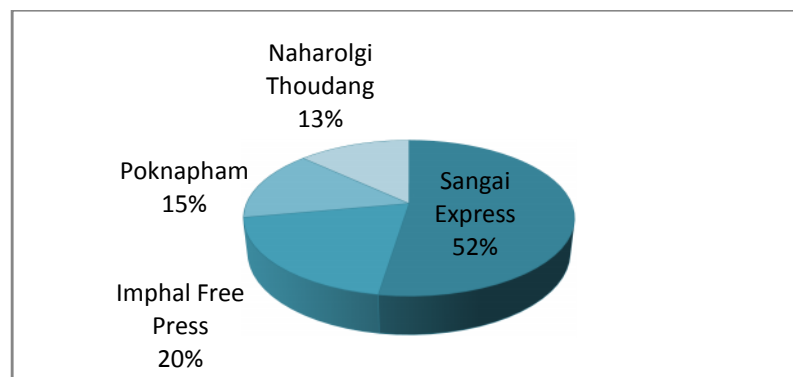


Fig.4.33. Pie chart of features based on human rights

The chart represented percentage of feature articles published in all the four newspapers during the study period. The maximum number of features is obtained from *Sangai Express* with 52%, followed by Imphal Free Press (20%), *Poknapham* and *Naharolgi Thoudang* represents 15% and 13% respectively.

4.2.6 Editorials on Human Rights

Newspapers	Human rights	Per Cent (%)
<i>Sangai Express</i>	8	17
Imphal Free Press	18	37
<i>Poknapham</i>	6	13
<i>Naharolgi Thoudang</i>	16	33
Total	48	100

Table.4.8. Number of published editorials

The table showed total numbers of editorials presented from perspectives of human rights by the editors. Imphal Free Press has published a maximum of 18 editorials based on human rights and angling is mostly highlighting the causes of human rights violations and measures to protect and promote human rights. *Naharolgi Thoudang* published 16 editorials, *The Sangai Express* with 8 editorials and *Poknapham* with 6 editorials. A total of 48 editorials were published from 1st November 2012 till 31st October 2013 in all the four newspapers.

It is also found that many articles on human rights are based on human rights violations in relation to violence against women and the imposition of Armed Forces Special Powers Act (AFSPA).

It is found that in response to the threats and wrong doings against the media organisations and journalist, the editors sometimes left the entire editorial space empty with 'blank editorials'. For example, it is evident from the December 24, 2012 edition of *Sangai Express* English edition, to condole the demise of journalist, who was killed in police firing while on duty on December 23, 2012.

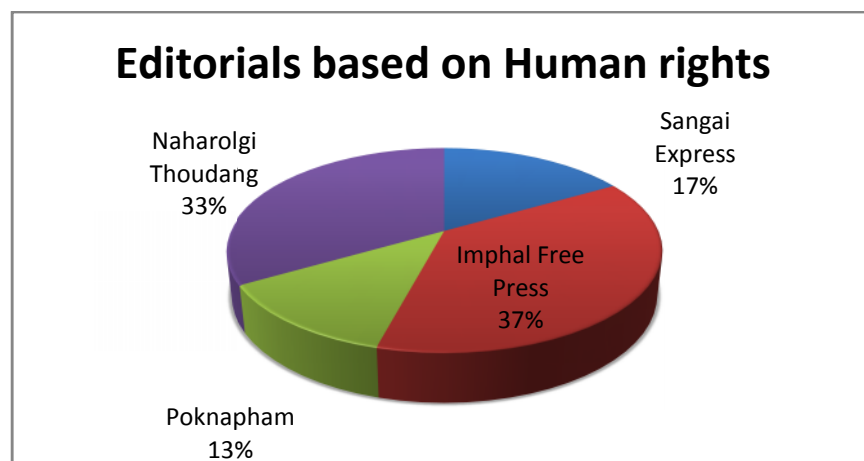


Fig.4.34. Percentage representation of published editorials

Imphal Free Press published maximum number of editorials based on human rights with 37%, followed by *Naharolgi Thoudang* (33%), *Sangai Express* (17%) and the least is obtained from *Poknapham* (13%).

4.2.7 Number of published Letter to Editors

Name of the Newspapers	Human rights
<i>Sangai Express</i>	1
Imphal Free Press	1
<i>Poknapham</i>	9
<i>Naharolgi Thoudang</i>	4

Table. 4.9. Number of published Letter to Editors

The table showed that Letter to Editor in all the four newspapers is found in miniscule number. *Poknapham* has the highest number of letter to editor based on human rights among the newspapers. This implies that readers of *Poknapham*, the most circulated Manipuri dailies takes part in sharing thoughts and opinions on issues relating to human rights as compared with the remaining three newspapers. The letter to editor is considered to be a part of the newspaper content and provided a space for readers to express their concern over published articles or issues.

4.2.8 Total number of images published on human rights news

Newspapers	Total No. of Images placed with the Human Rights News	Percentage (%)	Total area cm ²
<i>The Sangai Express</i>	26	18	2308.80
Imphal Free Press	23	16	1537.08
<i>Poknapham</i>	55	37	3865.03
<i>Naharolgi Thoudang</i>	43	29	2783.78
Total	147	100	10494.69

Table.4.10. Number of published images and representation in percentage

The table showed the number of images published with news related to human rights. Within a period of study, it is found that a total of about 148 images are published along with the news based on human rights, with the maximum of 55 photographs and 23 photographs on *Poknapham* and Imphal Free Press respectively. The total area given in images is 10494.69 cm²

The images are placed with the news messages. It is found that images of political leaders, Irom Sharmila Chanu and speakers in the news event, victim's families are used. The publication of victim's photo and names are against the Indian legal system and keeping in mind to respect the privacy of victims, press in Manipur has localized code of conduct. The third party images are used in violence against

women and children. The third party images are the people are published in the news.

4.2.9 Placement of the news on human rights

News is gathered, processed, packaged and sold by newspapers, news services, news magazines and other periodicals and broadcast and distributed by radio, television cable stations, networks and computers. According to the 19th century publisher, news is original, unique, distinctive, odd, gives curiosity. Turner Catledge, a former managing editor of the New York Times, called news “anything you can find out today that you didn’t know today” (Hough A George 1998)

In the analysis of newspaper contents in the sample of four dailies, a total of 1238 news items based on human rights were found during the study period between 1st November 2012 and 31st October 2013.

Newspaper	Front Page	Inside Page	Total
<i>The Sangai Express</i>	129	189	318
Imphal Free Press	85	140	225
<i>Poknapham</i>	124	240	364
<i>Naharolgi Thoudang</i>	136	195	331
Total	474	764	1238

Table.4.11. Number of front-page news and inside page news

The table above showed the frequency of news on human rights placed on front page and inside pages, which includes state and regional pages, national pages and international pages. A total of 1238 news is found in all the four selected newspapers between 1st November and 31st October. It is found that *Naharolgi Thoudang* obtained 136 news, the highest number of news on front page as compared to other newspapers. However it is second highest in terms of news placed on inside pages with 195 news. *Poknapham* has 124 front-page news and having the largest number of news placed on the inside page with 240 news. The *Sangai Express* obtained 129 news placed on front page and 189 news placed on

inside page. Imphal Free Press is found to have the minimum number of news placed both on the front-page news with 85 news, and 140 news placed on inside pages.

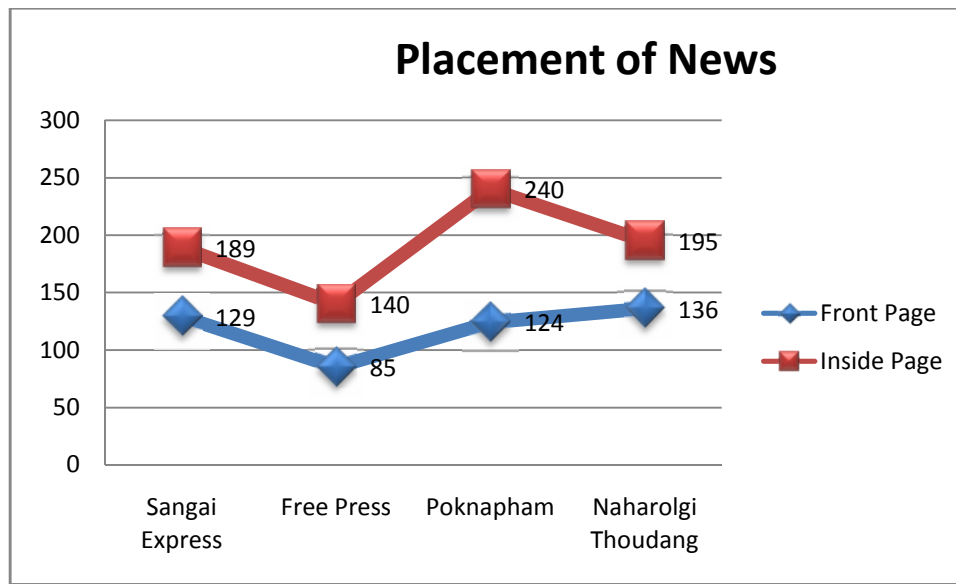


Fig. 4.35. The 3-D line shows the numbers of news placed on front page and inside pages

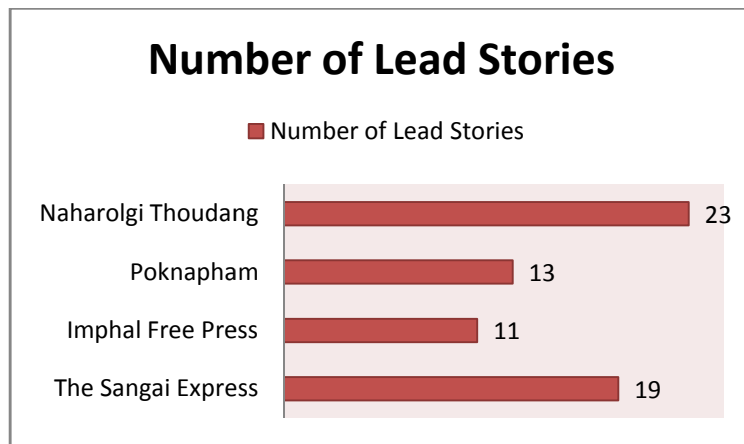


Fig.4.36. Pie chart of the number of lead stories

The bar diagram showed the number of lead stories found in the four selected newspapers namely *The Sangai Express*, *Imphal Free Press*, *Poknapham* and *Naharolgi Thoudang*

From the bar diagram, it can be assessed that *Naharolgi Thoudang* has found the highest number of lead stories with 23 lead stories, followed by *The Sangai Express* with 19 lead stories, *Poknapham* with 13 lead stories and lowest number of lead stories is carried in *Imphal Free Press* with 11 lead stories.

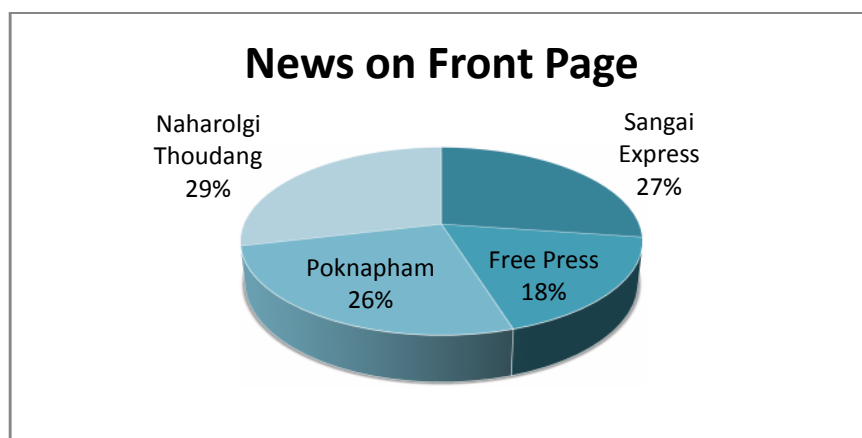


Fig. 4.37. Pie Chart of news placed on front page

The chart showed the percentiles coverage of human rights based news of each newspaper. *Naharolgi Thoudang* has the highest with 29%, followed by *Sangai Express* with 27%, *Poknapham* with 26% and lowest with *Imphal Free Press* with 18%.

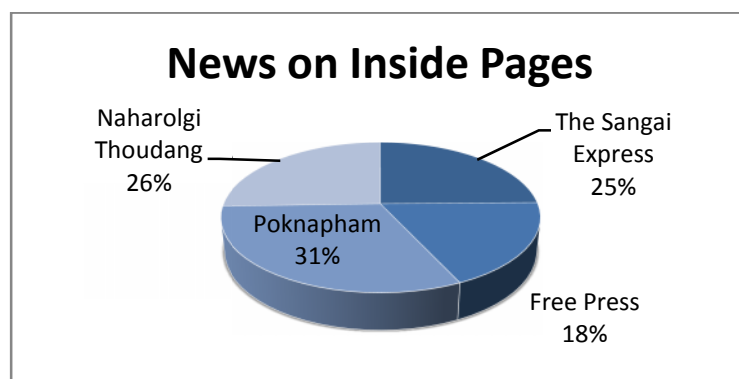


Fig. 4.38. Pie Chart showing news on inside pages

The inside pages included State and regional, national, international, entertainment, science and technology and sports. Human rights news is placed on

state and regional pages, national and international pages. *Poknapham* has the maximum number of news placed on the inside with 31%, followed by *Naharolgi Thoudang* with 26%, *The Sangai Express* with 25% and minimum news is found in *Imphal Free Press* with 18%.

Among the total number of news published, a total number of Local News, National News and International News on human rights are categorized in the table below and are also given in percentage.

Newspaper	Local News on Human Rights (%)	National News on Human Rights (%)	International News on Human rights (%)	Total
<i>The Sangai Express</i>	127	114	77	318
<i>Imphal Free Press</i>	99	61	65	225
<i>Poknapham</i>	283	54	27	264
<i>Naharolgi Thoudang</i>	265	27	39	331
Total	774	256	208	1238

Table.4.12. Number of Local News, National News and International News

The study also analyses the placement, dateline and page number, which determines the Local news, National news and International news. This table indicates the number of local news, national news and international news. *Poknapham*, a Manipuri dailies, has the highest number of local news with 283 i.e., 37% of the total news on human rights which is followed by *Naharolgi Thoudang*, the second Manipuri dailies with 265 news that is 34% of the news based on human rights. It is followed by *The Sangai Express*, which published 127 local news (16%). The lowest local news is found in *Imphal Free Press*, the English daily covered 99 local news (13%). In national news and international news, *The Sangai Express* has covered the largest number of national news with 114 news from outside the state and a maximum number of international news with 77 foreign news from across the globe. This means that *Poknapham* covered the maximum number of local news; *Sangai Express* carried the highest number

of national news and international news during the study period. The total news is given in pie chart below.

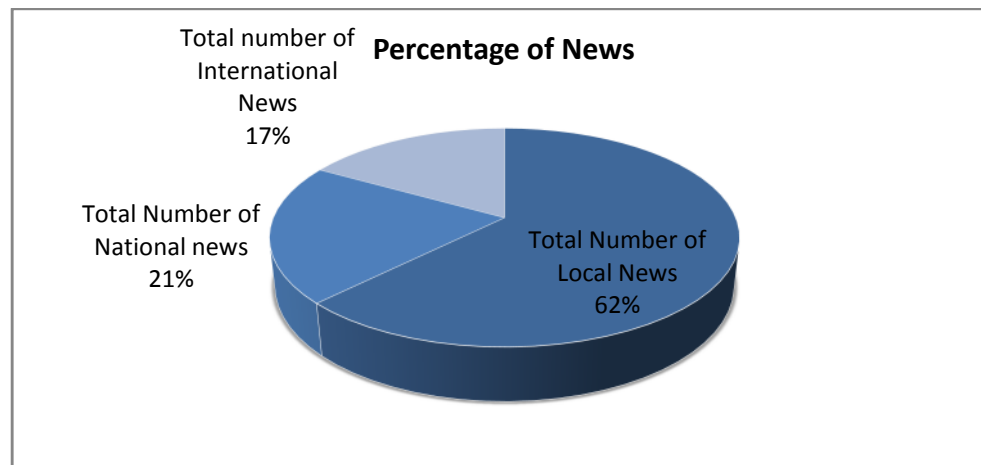


Fig.4.39. Representative of local news, national news and International news in percentage

The pie chart showed the percentage of total number of each news- Local news, National News and International News. It is found that 62% local news are published during the study period, followed by 21% national news and 17% international news. From the table, it is found that the two selected Manipuri dailies *Poknapham* and *Naharolgi Thoudang* has the highest number of local news with 37% and 34% respectively. The largest number of national news is found in English dailies with 44% and 24% in *The Sangai Express* and *Imphal Free Press* respectively and the highest number of international news are also found in the two selected English dailies with 37% and 31% respectively.

The pattern of coverage and presentation of news on human rights can be analysed with the Sources of the news. The study of the sources is conducted on the month, which has the highest number of occurrence of human rights terms. The four newspapers- *The Sangai Express*, *Imphal Free Press*, *Poknapham* and *Naharolgi Thoudang* are recorded with the highest frequencies of the terms on human rights in December 2012.

4.2.10 Sources of Information

The sources of news and information is analysed to find out whether there is any sign of Pseudo-Journalism follows by the newspaper organisations. If the news items were published after gathering from other newspaper organisation or pressure groups, it would lead to biasedness. Sources from staff reporters has the largest representation combining all the four newspapers, followed by press releases (110), Agencies (92) and Press releases from non-state actors (67).

Sources	<i>The Sangai Express</i>	Imphal Free Press	<i>Poknapham</i>	<i>Naharolgi Thoudang</i>
Staff Reporter	82	78	255	151
Newmai News Network	16	10	13	0
Press Trust of India (PTI)	22	2	40	0
Press Information Bureau (PIB)	0	1	1	0
ANI	8	22	0	0
IANS	2	1	1	0
Agencies	45	46	1	0
AP	3	6	1	0
AFP	1	1	1	0
Reuters	0	9	0	0
Press releases from Non-state actors	10	4	29	24
Press release	20	22	33	35
TNN	2	2	0	0
NESC (North East Support centre and Helpline)	1	0	0	0
Xinhua-ANI	0	3	0	0
BCC	0	3	0	0
The Hindu	2	1	0	0
The Statesman	0	1	0	0
ADNI Bureau	0	2	0	0
Rediff	0	1	0	0
CNN-IBN	0	1	0	0
Morung Express	1	0	0	1
Citizen News Service (CNS)	6	0	0	6
The Pioneer	1	0	0	1
DNA	1	0	0	1
Total	223	216	375	210

Table.4.13. List of various numbers of sources

The table showed a total of 1024 sources are found in all the four newspapers including Staff Reporter Newmai New Network, Press Trust of India (PTI), Press Information Bureau (PIB), ANI, IANS, Agencies, AP, AFP, Reuters, Press releases from governmental agencies, non-governmental organisations, private organisations, press releases from non-state actors and TNN, NESC (North East Support Centre & Helpline), BBC, Xinhua –ANI, Times of India, The Hindu, The Statesman, ADNI Bureau, Rediff, CNN-IBN, Morung Express, Citizen News Service (CNS), The Pioneer and DNA.

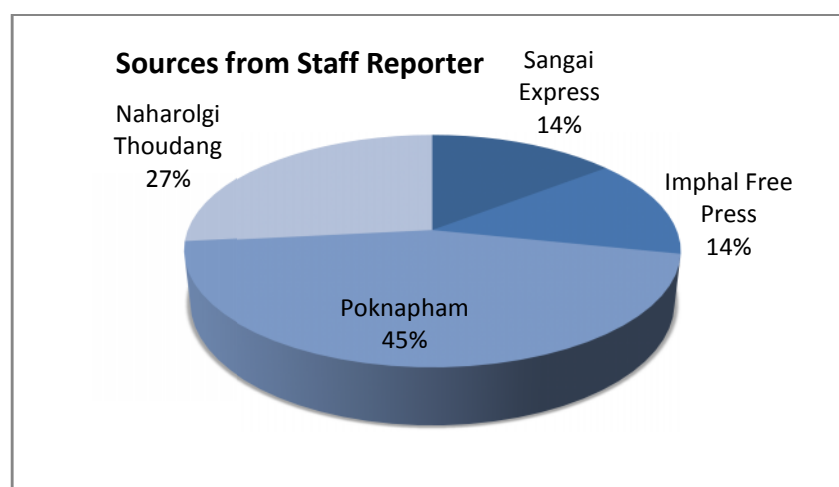


Fig.4.40. Source from staff reporters in percentage

A total of 566 sources from staff reporters are found during the study period. This also signifies that coverage of state news is done extensively. Sources from Staff Reporters are found to the maximum frequency in *Poknapham* with 255 sources that is 45%, followed by 27 % is from *Naharolgi Thoudang* with 151 staff reporters as source. *Sangai Express* having 82 news reports from staff reporters with 14%, and *Imphal Free Press* also found to have 78 news reports from staff reporters, which represents 14%.

A total of 110 Press release as source is found in all the four newspapers – *Sangai Express* (20), *Imphal Free Press* (22), *Poknapham* (33) and *Naharolgi Thoudang* (35).

A total frequency of 92 Agencies are found in all the four newspapers. The *Sangai Express* (45), *Imphal Free Press* (46), *Poknapham* (1) and *Naharolgi Thoudang* (Nil). ‘Agencies’ are used to give an inference that the news is taken from agency without giving the credit or courtesy to agencies. The frequency of agencies used in *The Sangai Express* and *Imphal Free Press* are 45 and 46 respectively.

Whereas it is not found in the two Manipuri dailies except only one is recorded in *Poknapham*.

A total frequency of 67 Press releases from non-state actors are found in all the four newspapers- *The Sangai Express* (10), *Imphal Free Press* (4), *Poknapham* (29) and *Naharolgi Thoudang* (24).

A total number of 64 sources from Press Trust of India (PTI) are recorded in all the four newspapers. *Sangai Express* has 22, *Imphal Free Press* has 2, *Poknapham* has 40 and *Naharolgi Thoudang* has none.

A total of 39 news from Newmai New Network is found in all the four newspapers with *The Sangai Express* having the highest among all with 16, followed by *Poknapham* with 13, *Imphal Free Press* with 10 and none of the news reports taken from the said source is used.

A total of 30 ANI news reports are found in all the newspapers, the highest amongst all is *Imphal Free Press* with 22, followed by *The Sangai Express* with 8. It is found that news reports from ANI are not taken in *Poknapham* and *Naharolgi Thoudang*. A total of 10 news reports from AP are used in all the four newspapers, highest being the *Imphal Free Press* (6), *Sangai Express* (6) and *Poknapham* (1). No news reports from AP are found in *Naharolgi Thoudang*. Staff reporter covers most local news and the news based on Naga-issue are collected from Newmai News Network (NNN).

The national news in local dailies was mostly taken from PTI (Press Trust of India), ANI, TNN, IANS and agencies. It is observed that ‘agencies’ is used in many national news and international news. In international news was taken from BBC, Reuters, AP and AFP.

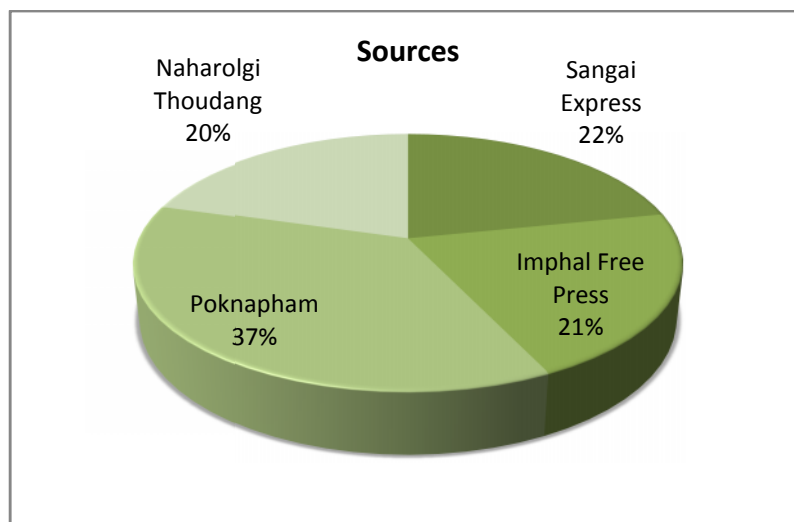


Fig. 4.41. Representative of Sources in percentage

The chart showed the percentage of each newspaper of sources. The highest source is used in *Poknapham* with a value of 375 (37%), followed by the *Sangai Express* with a value of 223 (22%), *Imphal Free Press* with a value of 216 (21%) and *Naharolgi Thoudang* with 210 sources i.e., 20%.

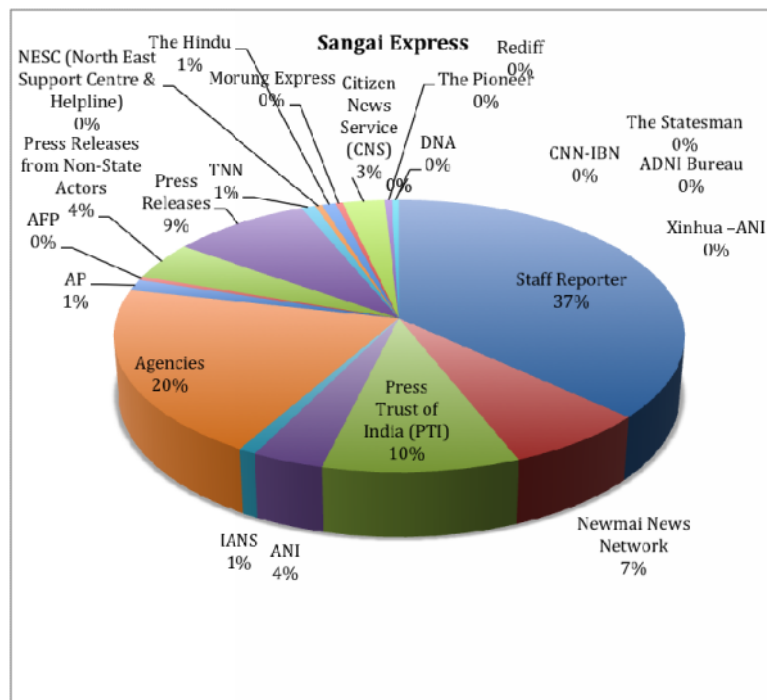


Fig.4.42. Pie Chart of percentage representation of various sources in the *Sangai Express*

In *Sangai Express*, 37 per cent of the sources of news stories comes from the staff reporters, followed by Agencies with 20%, Press Trust of India (PTI) with 10%, press releases (9%), Newmai News Network (7%), press releases from non-state actors (4%), ANI (4%) and The Hindu, IANS, AP and TNN with 1%.

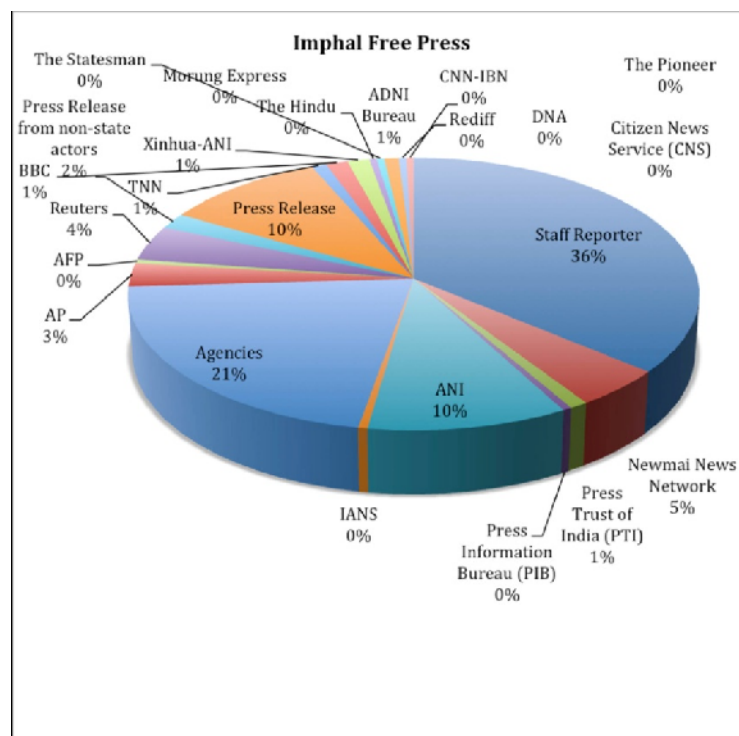


Fig.4.43 Pie Chart of percentage representation of various sources in Imphal Free Press

In Imphal Free Press, staff reporters report 36% sources of news reports, which are the highest among all the categories. Agencies (21%), ANI (10%), Press releases (10%), and 5 % of news sources from Newmai News Network (NNN), Reuters (4%), AP (3%) and press releases from non-state actors (2%). Xinhua-ANI, Press Trust of India (PTI), TNN, BBC and ADNI Bureau represent 1% each. IANS, Press Information Bureau (PIB), AFP, The Hindu, The Statesman, CNN-IBN, Rediff, The Statesman, Morung Express, The Pioneer, Citizen News Service (CNS), DNA, are 0 % coverage of sources.

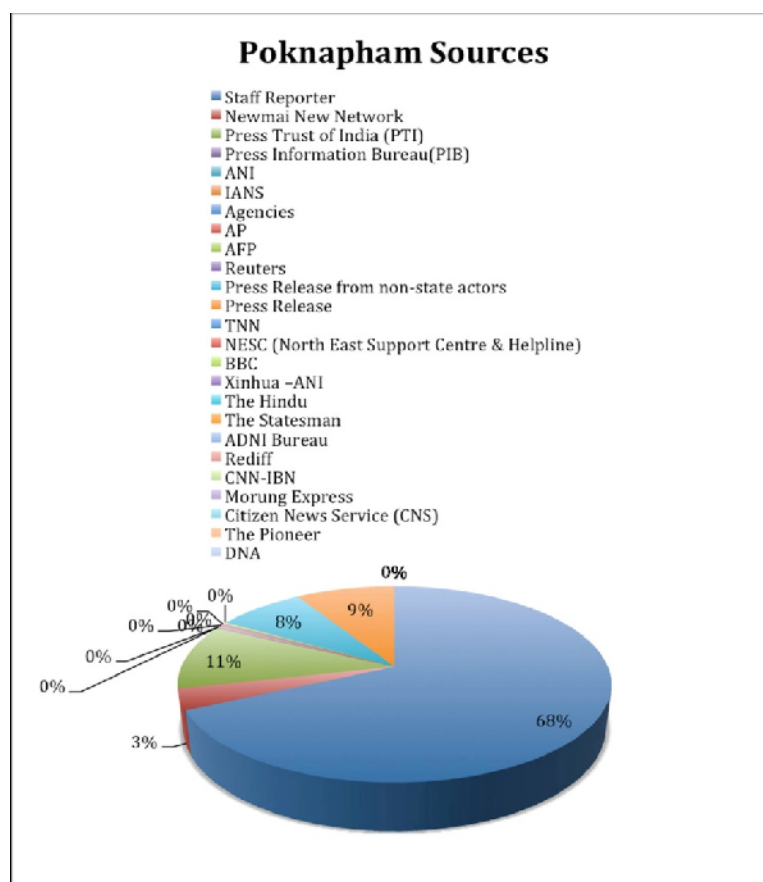


Fig4.44.Pie Chart of percentage representation of various sources in *Poknapham*

In *Poknapham*, 68% of sources come from staff reporters. This means 255 sources of staff reporter are found to maximum. Press Trust of India (PTI) with 11% of the sources is found in the said newspapers. Press releases occupy 9% of its sources. Press releases from non-state actors represent 8% and Newmai News Network represents 3% of the sources. The rest of the sources shown in the chart cover 0%.

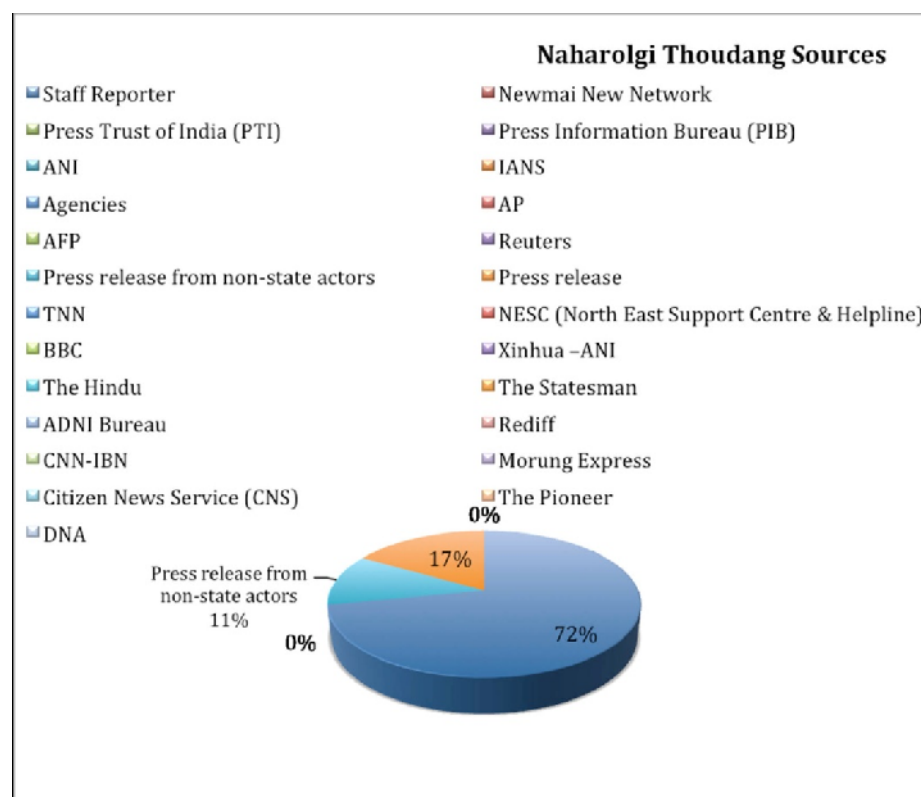


Fig. 4.45. Pie Chart of percentage representation of various sources in *Naharolgi Thoudang*

In *Naharolgi Thoudang*, 72% of the sources are from staff reporters, followed by press releases (17%) and press releases from non-state actors (11%).

It is evident from the news stories that the remaining sources are found to be zero.

4.2.11 Authentication of News Sources

The study of the authenticity of news sources played a key role in publication. It is important to study and analyze the news source, whether the story is directly collected by reporters or taken from agencies. Local news reports are sometimes given the byline if it is reported by correspondent. Staff reporters collected mostly local news and the term 'staff reporter' is given in the place where by line is written. This means the name of the staff reporters are kept anonymous. It lacks clarity of the news source and lacks transparency whether the staff reporters are

reporting the news or it is taken from other sources. In case of national news and international news, the news reports give courtesy to the news source where the news is obtained. For instance, PTI, AP, ANI, NNN, IANS etc. In most cases, the word ‘Agencies’ is given instead of revealing the name of the agency. This is evident in the two selected English dailies- *The Sangai Express* and *Imphal Free Press*. However, in the study of the two Manipuri dailies- *Poknapham* and *Naharolgi Thoudang*, availability of the courtesy given to the news source is minimal in publication of national and international news. It is noteworthy that maximum of news reports related to Naga issues are taken from Newmai News Network (NNN) and other major national news are taken from PTI. This observation can verify with the following images of the news reports.

4.2.12 Use of Attributions in News based on human rights

Attribution used with direct or indirect quotation is a speech tag and it directly identifies the person being quoted (Hough A G 1998). The attributions of political leaders, Government officials, Civil society organisations, Non-state actors, lawyers, activist, common people, victims, victim’s family, police are categorized and recorded for each of the selected newspapers in the table below.

Attributions	<i>The Sangai Express</i>	<i>Imphal Free Press</i>	<i>Poknapham</i>	<i>Naharolgi Thoudang</i>	Total
Political leaders	46	36	73	38	193
Government officials	37	23	40	17	117
Pressure Groups	33	28	90	52	203
Advocacy/Civil society organization	74	77	56	48	255
Medical Practitioner/Doctor	3	2	0	0	5

Violent Non-State Actors	16	7	39	30	92
Police/Law Enforcement Agencies	7	5	12	6	30
Victims	2	4	1	0	7
Victims' family	8	4	2	4	18
Lawyers/Justice/ Bench	34	22	32	14	102
National Human Right commission Members	7	4	3	2	16
United Nations Leaders	13	14	0	6	33
Media Persons/ Journalist/Organisations	6	18	4	10	38
Activists	13	22	10	16	61
Women Organization/Association	4	4	14	9	31
Academics	4	18	13	12	47
Common People	10	7	3	2	22
Others	43	14	26	28	111
Total	360	309	418	294	1381

Table. 4.14. Representation of Attributions

The table showed the numbers of attributions recorded from 1st November till 31st October. Advocacy, pressure groups, political leaders, government officials, others, lawyers, violent non-state actors are the seven most frequently used sources for attributions. People associated with civil society organisations are highly evident in human rights news reports. This can be accessed from the number of total attributions from civil society organisations through organizational level including speaking at meeting forum or through press releases. A total of 255 attributions are found from Advocacy includes Civil Society Organisations and Non-Government Organisations of state, national and international based organisations in all the four newspapers. The

highest number is obtained in Imphal Free Press, followed by The *Sangai Express*, *Poknapham* and *Naharolgi Thoudang*.

A total of 203 attributions from pressure groups are found in all the four selected newspapers. The highest number of attributions is found in *Poknapham* with 90, followed by *Naharolgi Thoudang* with 52, The *Sangai Express* with 33 and the lowest is Imphal Free Press with 28 attributions.

The Political leaders have a total of 193 attributions. A total of 46 attributions are found in The *Sangai Express*, 36 in Imphal Free Press, 73 in *Poknapham* and 38 in *Naharolgi Thoudang*. 117 attributions of Government officials are found during the study period. *Poknapham* is found to have 40 attributions, followed by The *Sangai Express* with 37 attributions, Imphal Free Press with 23 attributions and the lowest is found in *Naharolgi Thoudang* with 17 attributions.

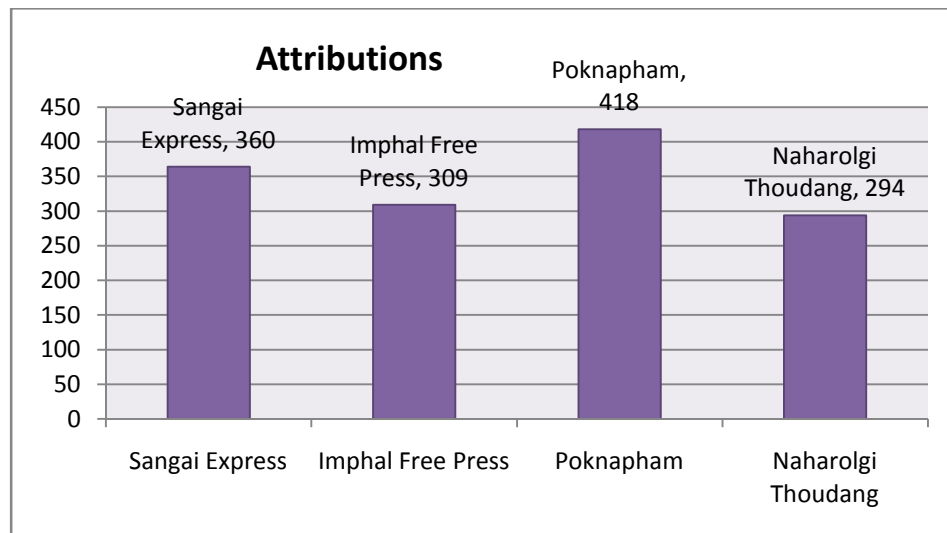


Fig. 4.46. Bar diagram of attributions

The bar diagram showed the *Poknapham* has the highest number of attributions with 418 quotes. This means high usage of attributions from people associated with the news and events. The highest attributions is found in *Poknapham*, with 418 attributions, followed by The *Sangai Express* with 360, Imphal Free Press with 309 and lowest is *Naharolgi Thoudang* with 294 with 26%, 23%, 30% and 21% respectively.

Political leaders includes Prime Ministers, President, Chief Ministers, and Cabinet Ministers and leaders of Opposition parties and other politicians talk about human rights and violence against women and children during public meetings and seminars. Government officials includes government employees affiliated to any governmental institutions/organisations also speaks on matters of human rights. 'Civil Society Organisations' here refers to the attributions from people/press releases that are associated with any civil society organisations. Police and other law enforcement agency such as Superintendent of Police, DIG(Range). 'Non-state actors' includes the insurgents groups, banned armed groups operating in or outside the state through their press release gives out messages on issues and views on human rights. Victims of any crime such as rape victim are sometimes interviewed.

Victims' family includes members, mother, fathers, brother and guardians. Attributions from Justices, Judges, Lawyers, and advocates are important part of human rights news.

The attributions of United Nations Leaders such a UN Secretary General Ban Ki Moon and other UN officer bearers are also found. Media persons and journalists attributions are also found in the attributions. Activists include social worker, social activist, human rights activist and environmental activists, academicians' talks about human rights education, training and awareness to seminars and training programmes are use as medium to spread the message on human rights. Protesters take part in protest and rallies are often asked for their opinions and formed a part of the news. Local leaders such as pastor and local headman attributes are put in news related to human rights. 'Others' refers to quotations taken from people who fall nowhere in the above categories such as students and other professionals.

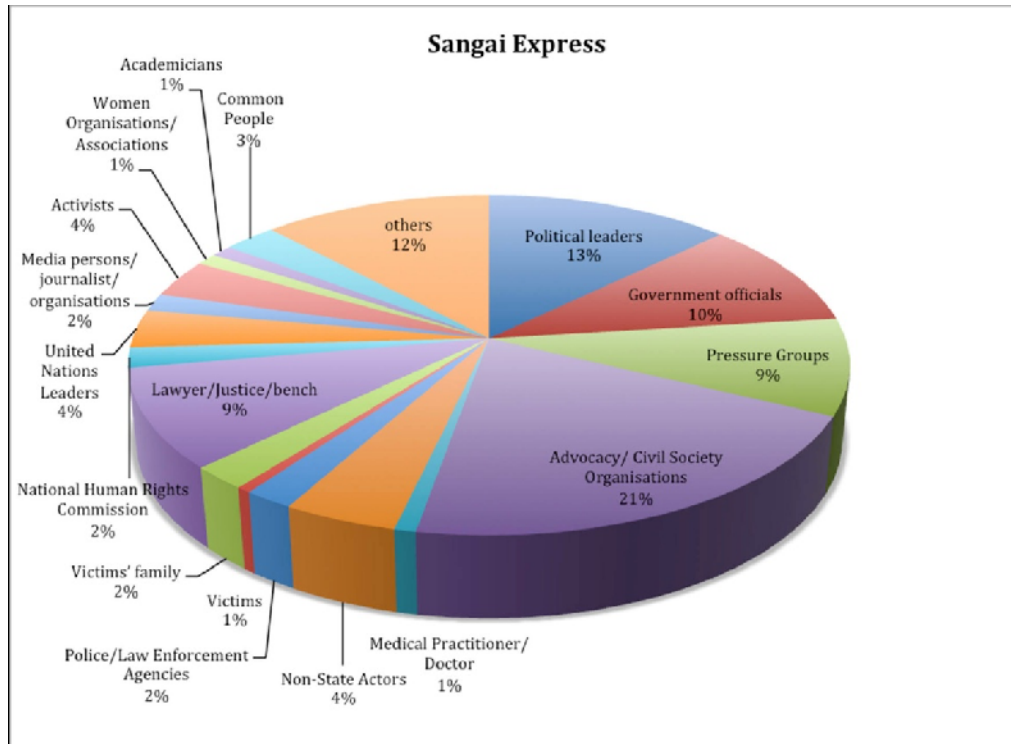


Fig.4.47. Attributions in *The Sangai Express*

The pie chart showed that coverage of attributions of each category mentioned in the table. The highest attributions are found from Advocacy/ Civil society Organisations (21%), followed by political leaders (13%), Others (12%), Government officials (10%), Pressure Groups and Legal (lawyer/advocate/Judge/Justice) with 9% each. Non-state actors and The United Nations Leaders, activists and common people represent 4% each. Media persons/journalist/organisations, Victims' family, Police/Law Enforcement Agencies and National Human Rights Commission comprise 2% each. Women Organisations/ Associations, Academics, Medical Practitioner/ Doctor and victims represent only 1% each.

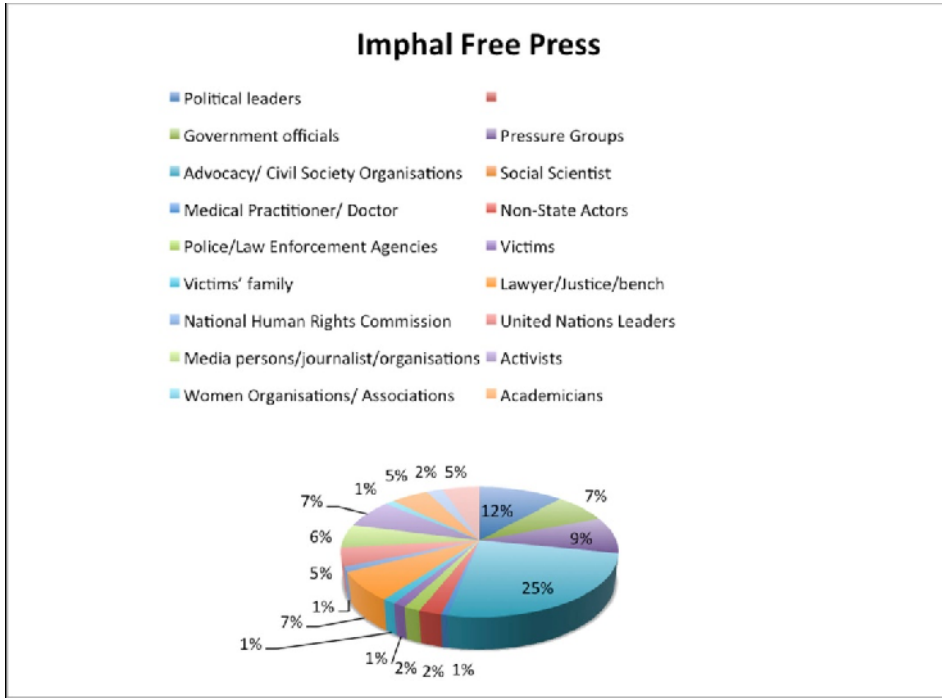


Fig.4.48. Attributions in Imphal Free Press

In this chart, attributions from advocacy, which included civil society organisations and non-governmental organisations of state, national and international institutions, is found to have a maximum number of attributes with 25%. It is followed by attributions from political leaders (12%), pressure groups (9%). The attributions from government officials, lawyers, activists consist of 7%. Academicians and media persons/ organisations are found of have represent 6 % of the attributions. United Nations leaders and the category ‘Others’ represent about 5% each. Attributions from police, non-state actors and common people represent only 2% each. Attributions from National Human Rights Commission, women organisations, Medical practitioners/doctors, victims and victim’s family have the least presentation with only 1%.

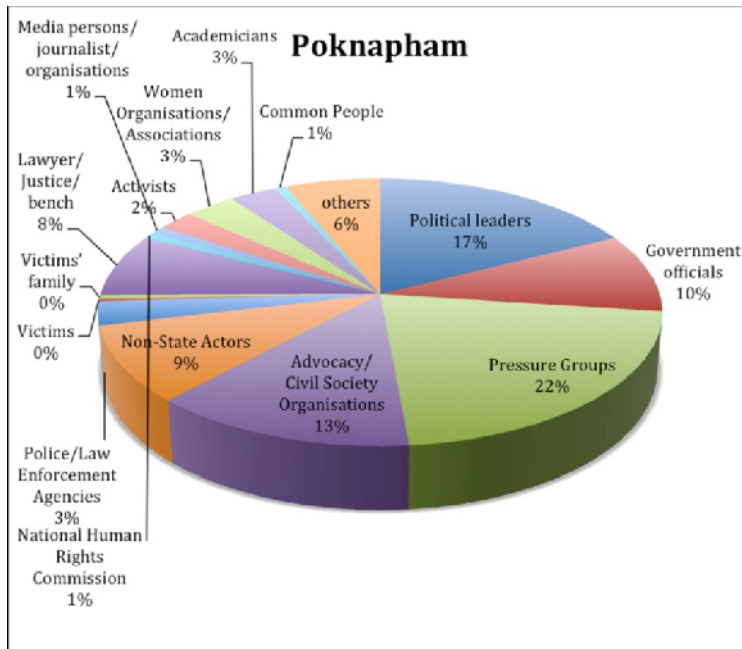


Fig.4.49. Attribution in *Poknapham*

The chart indicated the percentage representation of attributions from various categories. In *Poknapham*, the attributions from Pressure Groups are found to be the highest among the categories with 22%. It is followed by the attributions of political leaders (17%), advocacy (13%), government officials (10%), non-state actors (9%), legal practitioners (8%), ‘Others’ (6%), Police (3%), academicians (3%), women organisations (3%) and activists (2%). The attributions from National Human Rights Commission, media persons/organisations and common people represent only 1%.

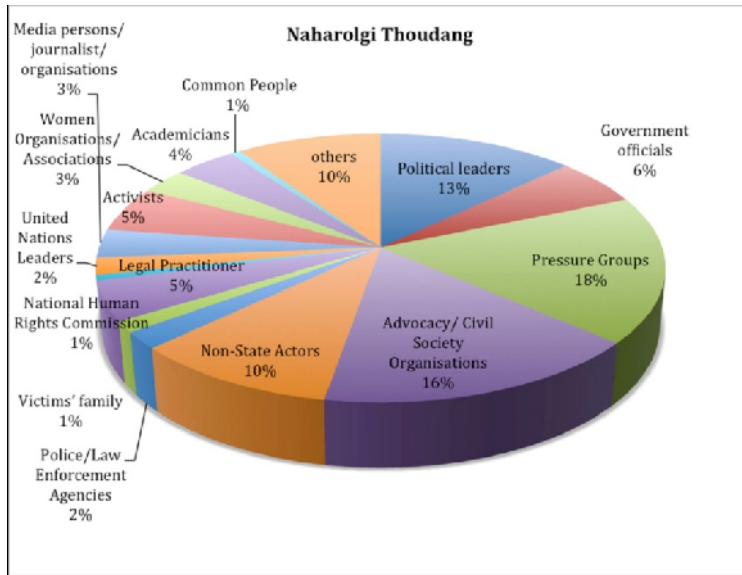


Fig.4.50. Attributions in *Naharolgi Thoudang*

In *Naharolgi Thoudang*, pressure groups have the highest number of attributions recorded within the period of study. It is followed by the advocacy (16%), political leaders (13%), non-state actors (10%), ‘others’ (10%), activists (5%), legal practitioners (5%), academicians (4%), media persons/organisations (3%), women organisations (3%), police (2%), United Nations leaders (2%), National Human Rights Commission, common people and victim’s family represents only 1%. It is found that attributions from medical practitioners and victims are unavailable.

4.2.13 Treatment of the Story

The angle of the presentation of news is examined through content analysis. The colouring and sensitization of news presentation is reviewed and conducted qualitative analysis. The particular terms related to the issue of human rights are selected and the frequency and usage of these terms is recorded and evaluated. For example, terms such as human rights, human rights protection, human rights violation and human rights abuses, women’s rights, child rights, tribal rights, right to food, right to education, right to life, fundamental rights and the rights which are indispensable and are written in our Constitution and uphold in the United Nations Declaration of Human Rights, 1948, are recorded and examined the usage and presentation, occurrence and its relation to violence

against women, violence against children and Armed Forces Special Powers Act (AFSPA).

Coloring and sensitization of news is seen mostly in violence against women. Photographs of victims, graphics, and addition of special attention such as sidebars and stand first, coloured lines and borders are also important to study as it showed the importance of the story and to create an impact to the readers. In many reports of rape cases, the uses of Manipuri language terms such as *ejat temshinnaba*, *ejat manghanba*, *ejat louba*, *ejat khongaonabiba* and *nupi oibigi ekai khumnaba* found in news reports on violence against women carried negative connotation.

4.2.14 Human Rights Violations in Relation to Violence against Women, Violence against Children and Armed Forces Special Powers Act (AFSPA)

The study also includes the various human rights violations such as violence against women and violence against children. The issues of human rights violations under AFSPA covered in the four news newspapers are collected and recorded. It aims to establish the coverage of human violations in newspapers. This study included any published news, articles, editorials and letter to editors. The news can be local news, national news and international news. A list of violence against women like rape, gang rape, molestation, dowry deaths, rape and murder case, child rape case, trafficking and violations under the Act of AFSPA are recorded to conduct qualitative and quantitative analysis.

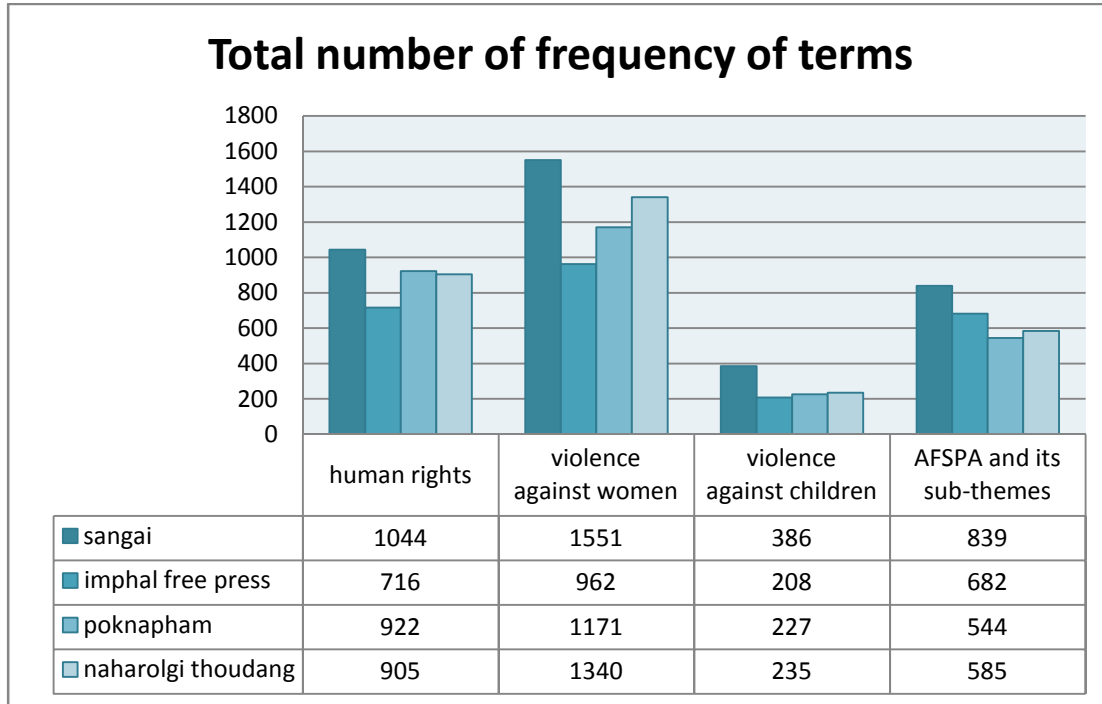


Fig.4.51.Bar Diagram of the frequency of terms of human rights, terms based on violence against women, violence against children and Armed Forces Special Power Act (AFSPA)

The table and chart showed the frequency of terms based on human rights and human rights problems such as violence against women, violence against children and Armed Forces Special Powers Act, (AFSPA) 1958. Among the four newspapers, The *Sangai Express* has the highest number of terms with comparison to all the remaining three variables. An average of 955 terms relating to these four variables is occurred in a year. The least amongst the newspapers having its occurrences of the four variables is Imphal Free Press, having an average of 642 with compared to *Poknapham* and *Naharolgi Thoudang* with an average of 716 and 766.25 respectively.

4.2.15 Total Area Coverage

The total area coverage on Human Rights, Violence against Women, Violence against Children and Armed Forces Special Powers Act (AFSPA) are given in column Centimeter Square.

Newspapers	Human rights (Area in cm ²)	Violence against women (Area in cm ²)	Violence against children (Area in cm ²)	Armed Forces Special Powers Act (AFSPA) and its sub themes (Area in cm ²)
<i>Sangai Express</i>	154144.32	142484.99	27424.85	72429.33
Imphal Free Press	240382	89589.3	17639.54	57431.31
<i>Poknapham</i>	127840.77	104770.39	21165.34	49782.97
<i>Naharolgi Thoudang</i>	124300.87	166386.98	16322.82	60332.13

Table. 4.15. Area coverage on reports based on human rights, violence against women, violence against children and Armed Forces Special Power Act (AFSPA)

The table showed the area coverage of the four newspapers in four variables- human rights, Violence against Women, Violence against Children and Armed Forces Special Powers Act (AFSPA). The maximum coverage area on human rights human rights based publications such as news, articles, editorials and Letter to Editor is in Imphal Free Press, with a total of 240382 cm², followed by *Sangai Express* with a total area of 154144.32 cm²; *Poknapham* with a total area of 127840.77 cm² and the minimum is found in *Naharolgi Thoudang* with a total of 124300.87 cm².

The highest coverage area in Violence Against Women in four newspapers is *Naharolgi Thoudang* with 166386.98 cm^2 , followed by *Sangai Express* with 142484.99 cm^2 , *Poknapham* with a coverage area of 104770.39 cm^2 and the minimum coverage area is in Imphal Free Press with 89589.3 cm^2 . The maximum coverage area for violence against women and Armed Forces Special Powers Act (AFSPA) in English dailies is *Sangai Express* with 27424.85 cm^2 and 72429.33 cm^2 respectively. Among the Manipuri dailies, *Poknapham* has more area coverage in violence against women with 21165.34 cm^2 and *Naharolgi Thoudang* has more coverage stories related to Armed Forces Special Powers Act (AFSPA) with 60332.13 cm^2 .

4.2.16 Occurrence on Delhi Gang Rape Case and Total Area Coverage

The Delhi gang rape incident shocked the entire nation as described by the media and received much media attention.

Newspapers	Frequency of news based on Delhi Gang Rape case	Frequency of terms based on Delhi Gang Rape case	Total Area coverage on Delhi Gang Rape case (cm^2)
<i>Sangai Express</i>	64	96	13804.14
Imphal Free Press	60	53	12699.59
<i>Poknapham</i>	44	59	5389.27
<i>Naharolgi Thoudang</i>	58	58	7557.95

Table.4.16. Frequency of News based on Delhi gang rape case, frequency of terms and total area coverage of the particular news.

The table showed the number of news based on the Delhi gang rape case of December 16, 2012. On an average the number of frequencies of the terms on Delhi gang rape is higher than the number of news coverage. This shows that wide coverage is being done on the incident and the newspapers and other forms of media gives additional attention to the news and its developments till the study period that 1st Nov, 2013, but here the data is only up to October 31st, 2012. The *Sangai Express* and Imphal Free Press covers about 60

or more news on the incident. *Poknapham* carried least coverage on the incident amongst the four newspapers. *Naharolgi Thoudang* carried about 58 news, which is very close to the two English dailies.

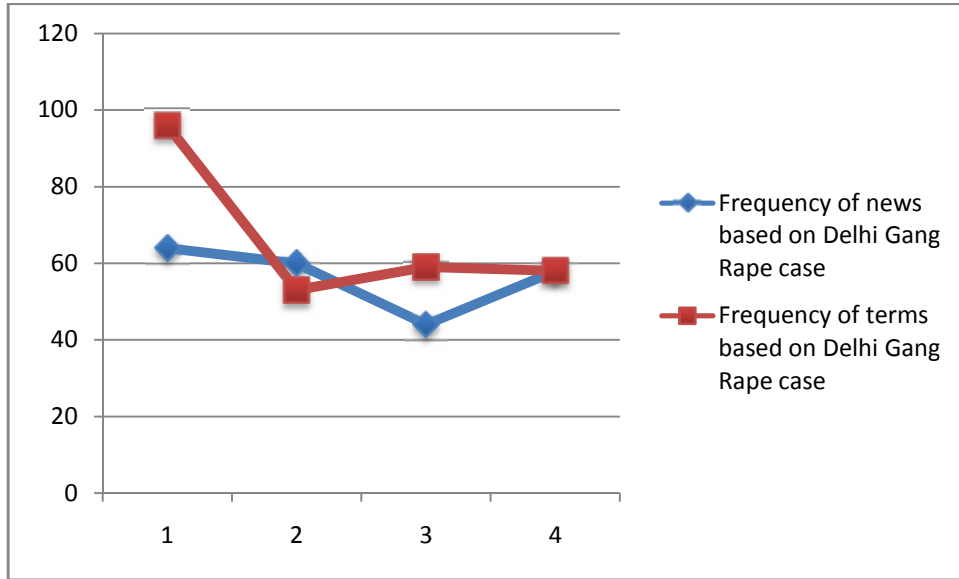


Fig.4.52. Frequency of news based on Delhi gang rape and frequency of terms based on Delhi gang rape case

The blue line in the chart indicated the frequency of news based on Delhi gang rape case and the red line indicates the frequency of terms based on Delhi gang rape case. The *Sangai Express* with more than occurrence of 95 terms on Delhi gang rape, is the highest among the four newspapers. In incident took place in December, and continues to be the attention of the media till its final verdict was out. In the first four months eg December, January, February and March, the Delhi gang rape was not given any other title or name. But as its proceedings began to take its own course, in the month of May, it was written as ‘December 16 Delhi Gang rape’ and in June it was called Nirbhaya case, which means ‘the brave one’. Again in July it was referred as ‘December 16 Delhi gang rape’ and ‘December 16 gang rape and murder’. In April and August there were no news on the incident. But in September and October, it appears in the news as ‘Delhi rape case’, ‘Delhi gang rape case’, ‘December 16 Delhi gang rape’, ‘December 16 gang rape and murder’, ‘Delhi gang rape and murder case, December 2012 gang rape’, ‘December Gang Rape and Murder’, Nirbhaya gang rape’, ‘Nirbhaya Rape and Murder Case’. This

incident changed the Indian law on rape and enacted the anti-rape bill on this incident was in the news 95 times, in *Sangai Express* alone.

Media had given wide coverage on the December 16, 2012 incident of a 23-year-old girl paramedic student in Delhi on a moving bus. The media published the incident as ‘brutal’ and ‘horrific’ and ‘shameful’, gang rape that subsequently led to the death of the victim in a Singapore hospital on December 29,2012. Media took an active role in its coverage and the Supreme Court of India ordered the media not to allow in the courtroom for coverage. However, the media covered series of follow ups stories, court hearings, setting up of fast track courts, the enactment of anti-rape law, final verdict of hearing so on and so forth. In Imphal Free Press, the incident is expressed on different labels such as ‘Delhi gang rape’, ‘Rape incident in New Delhi ‘December 16 Gang rape and murder case’, ‘December 16 Gang rape case’, ‘Nirbhaya Rape’, ‘Delhi gang rape’. The use of language in newspapers: News is a representation of reality that happens in the environment and the language facilitates the projection of reality. In the profession of journalism, use of value-free words is to be practiced to be very objective in reporting an event without any bias. (DVR Murthy 2005)

4.2.17 Number of Editorials based on human rights, violations of human rights such as violence against women, violence against children and Armed Forces Special Powers Act (AFSPA)

Newspapers	Human rights	Violence against women	Violence against children	Armed Forces Special Powers Act (AFSPA) and its sub themes
<i>Sangai Express</i>	8	15	0	20
Imphal FreePress	18	22	4	17
<i>Poknapham</i>	6	9	0	3
<i>Naharolgi</i> <i>Thoudang</i>	16	13	2	16

Table.4.17. Number of published news items

The table showed the frequency of editorials based on human rights, violations of human rights such as violence against women, violence against children and AFSPA. *Naharolgi Thoudang* has the maximum number of editorials based on Human rights with 20 editorials as compared with the three newspapers. Imphal Free Press has the highest number of editorial based on violence against women with 22 editorials. *The Sangai Express* has the highest number of editorials on AFSPA and its related themes with 20 editorials.

4.2.18 Number of images placed with news and articles

Variables	<i>Sangai Express</i>	<i>Imphal Free Press</i>	<i>Poknapham</i>	<i>Naharolgi Thoudang</i>
Human rights	26	23	55	43
Violence against women	72	48	55	58
Violence against children	11	7	10	9
Armed Forces Special Powers Act (AFSPA) and its sub themes	46	21	38	34

Table.4.18. Photographs available in all the four variables

The table showed the total number of images found in each of the four newspapers on factors related to human rights such as violence against women, violence against children, and Armed Forces Special Powers Act (AFSPA). The highest number of images incorporated with human rights is found in *Poknapham* with 54 images followed by *Naharolgi Thoudang* with 42 images. The highest number of images placed with news and articles relating to violence against women and violence against children and AFSPA are found in *Sangai Express* with 72, 11 and 46 images respectively.

4.2.19 Balance in Presentation of Human Rights Stories

The balance of news presentation by the reporters and editors of the press follows the policies and norms of the newspapers organisation. From the interview scheduled it is found that political, individual and other pressure groups do not affect the policies of newspapers organization. In interview scheduled conducted on the editors and journalist, it is discovered that 79% of the editors and journalists are of the opinion that there has been no case of influence of proprietor or owner in the presentation of news. About 7% responses from the respondents were no. 14% says it depends on the type of news. This means that there is some degree of influence, which has not explained by the editors and journalists. However, few of the media persons are of the view that it depends on the type of news, where the vested interest of the owner or proprietor can be reflected in its news and news-based programmes. Balanced in stories based on human rights are evident from stories of violence against women where news is taken from all sides and unbiased manner. Coverage of police sides, from victims and victim's family, from court is required.

Section-B: Interview Scheduled

4.3. Results of the Interview Scheduled with Editors and Journalists

The primary data of interview scheduled of editors and journalist working in the Manipur is collected with the help of questionnaire having a well-structured set of questions, both opened-ended questions and closed-ended questions. The questions are simple, direct and have an element of 'probing' as to asking what, why and how. The responses of the editors and journalists are coded, in terms of similar responses or homogenous nature of their answers, difference in opinions and unique responses. The interview is collected from 30 respondents, includes editors and journalists. The names of the respondents are not disclosed for privacy and ethical reasons. There are 27 questions having 20 open-response questions and 7 closed-response questions,

having pre-determined options for the answers. The answers are expressed in lists, arrows, converging radial, charts, graphs and bars whenever required.

The interview can add to the validity. Gerard Guthrie, Basic Research Methods, an Entry to Social Science Research, (2010), p 106)

This section is gives the profile of editors and journalists who are working in Manipur, their professional obligations and perceptions of human rights and reporting human rights news. In the interview scheduled, 30 respondents were approached. 15 respondents were conducted intensive interviews continued for a minimum of 1-2 hours per person. The remaining 15 respondents were sent questionnaires via email and returned the filled-in questionnaire through same medium. Among 30 respondents, 15 were editors and 10 were staff reporters and 5 freelance journalists.

Results of Open-response questions

4.3.1 Responses of Experiences of Editors and Journalists

Part A

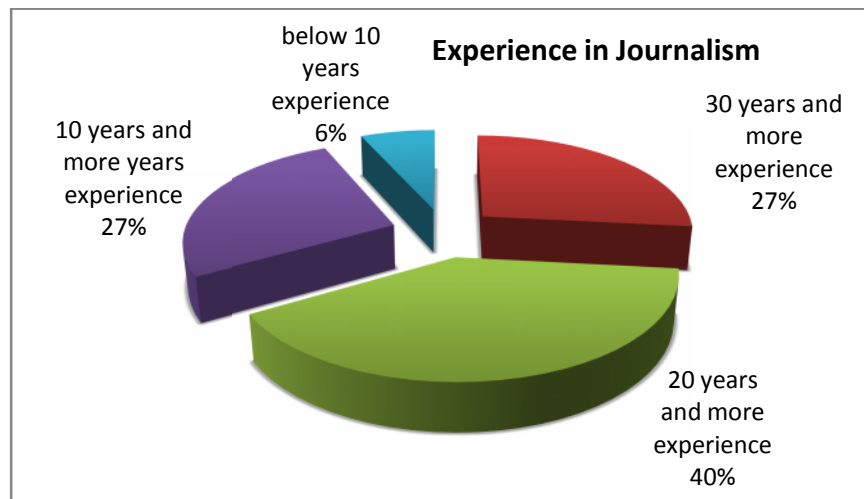


Fig.4.53. Pie chart shows editors and journalists experience in journalism

Source: Primary Data

According to this chart, 40% of journalists having 20 years or more experiences are found to be the majority part of the study, followed by editors and journalists

having 30 years or more experiences with 27%. Another 27% of editors and journalists having 10 years or more experience are found. And 6% of editors and journalists having below 10 years experience in the field of journalism were found to be least part of the study.

4.3.2 Responses on educational background in Journalism and aspirations to become journalism

Part A Formal Education in Journalism

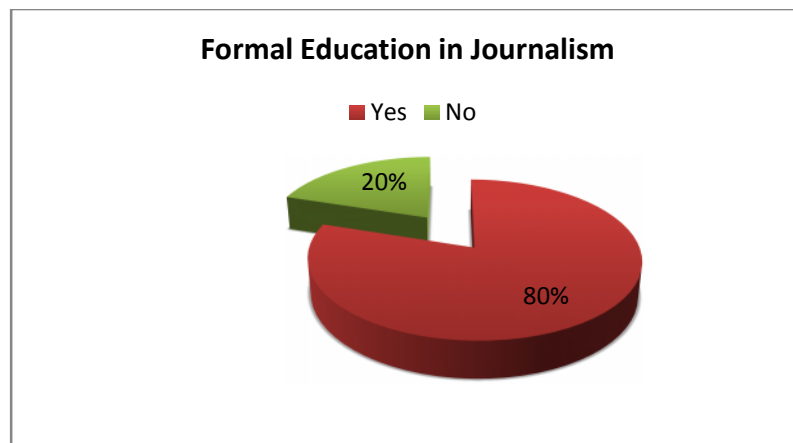


Fig.4.54. Pie chart of educational background of editors and journalists

Source: Primary Data

80% editors and journalists did not have formal education in journalism while remaining 20% have formal education in journalism.

Part B: Aspirations for Journalism

Respondent A quoted as saying ‘It was a trip to Jammu & Kashmir that prompted me to start writing about the dichotomy of the Indian state towards J&K and Manipur. I also discovered that I had a flair for writing and Manipur was and is still a reporters Paradise and so took to reporting.’ This is one aspiring story of what aspired the editors and journalist to join the field of journalism.

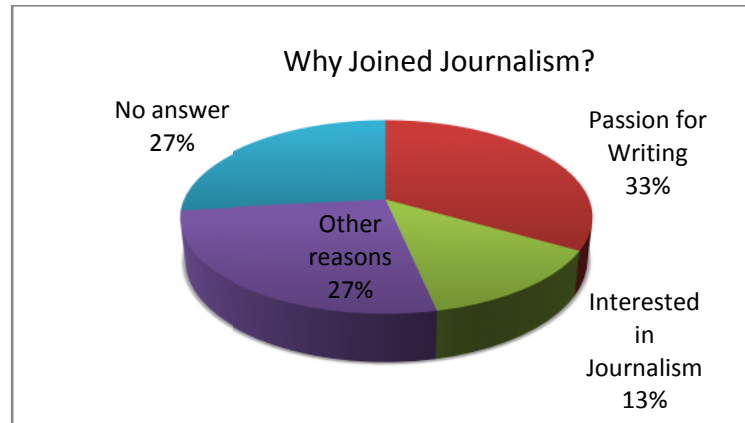


Fig.4.55. Pie chart of reasons for joining journalists.

Source: Primary Data

According to primary data collected through interview scheduled conducted with editors and journalists working in Manipur. The chart shows the reason why they joined the field of journalism. It is found that 33% finds passion is their driving force for becoming editors and journalists. 13% says they were interested in the field of journalism. 27% gives 'Other reasons' for their calling. The other reasons include services to the people, freedom of expression and dissemination of news, enjoyed reading and believe that this is the only profession who share dais from top to the bottom of the society. Respondent B quoted as saying 'No formal education on journalism. By a sheer luck I joined this profession. This is the only profession who share dais from top to the bottom of the society'.

4.3.3. Editors and Journalists' Understanding of human rights and Basic Knowledge of Human Rights

Part A: Editors and Journalists' Understanding of human rights and Part B: Basic Knowledge of Human Rights. Part A and B are analysed jointly as the questions are inter-dependent

Editors and Journalist feel that working in conflict zone they have comprehensive knowledge of human rights. However some feel the media person lacks understanding of the concept ‘human rights’.



Fig. 4.56. List of viewpoints and understanding reflected by editors and journalists’ on human rights. Source: Primary Data

Editors and journalists working in Manipur have a peculiar understanding of the term human rights. It is summarized in key points in the text in coloured ‘boxes’ to provide a general idea of their understanding of concept of human rights. It is gathered through primary data collected through interview scheduled.

Respondent C quoted as saying ‘Yes, we do advocate ‘human rights’ by conducting seminar, workshops in collaboration with internal and external resource persons organised by the All Manipur Working Journalists’ Union (AMWJU), only apex body of Manipur in regards with working journalist. Respondent B quoted as saying ‘yes, journalists and editors have basic knowledge of human rights and its tenets. In Manipur many human rights violation cases

occur both from state and non-state actors. But, whenever we mentioned about human rights violation everybody thinks only done by the state. It is not so easy to define human rights violations among the state and non-state actor.’

Part B: Basic Knowledge of Human Rights

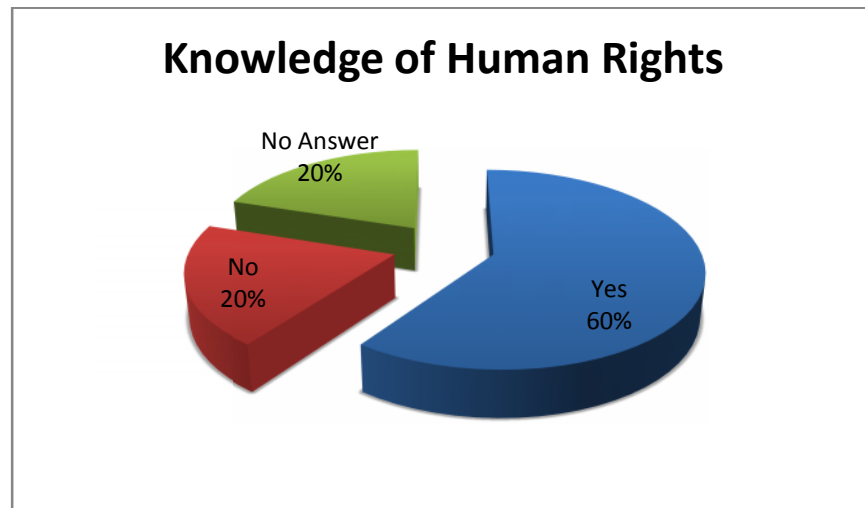


Fig. 4.57. Human rights knowledge from editors and journalists. Source: Primary Data

60% of the respondents of editors and journalists are found to have basic knowledge on human rights. Some say it is due to the work environment where they are exposed to incidents that come under the purview of human rights. 20% feels that editors and journalists lacks the knowledge of human rights and do not know what is being violated and what is not. 20% of the respondents did not answer.

To support this analysis, respondent D quoted as saying ‘Editors of local newspapers and the local broadcast media in Manipur have concept of human rights comprehensively as they are working in a conflict-zone. Yes, in Manipur, journalists and editors have sound basic knowledge of human rights and its tenets.’ Respondent E added that ‘we strictly adhere to the ethics in journalism

and at the same time we value human rights in bringing out our news and articles in our daily publication.’

On the contrary, Respondent F quoted as saying ‘no, editors and journalist do not have knowledge of human rights. Being Manipur a conflict hit state editors are more concerned with violations of human rights by security forces. Others rights like education, potable water, good roads, good hospitals, food etc. are pushed to the background.’ Respondent G supported this viewpoint saying ‘No, training journalist for human rights is required’.

4.3.4 Problems and issues related to human rights in Manipur

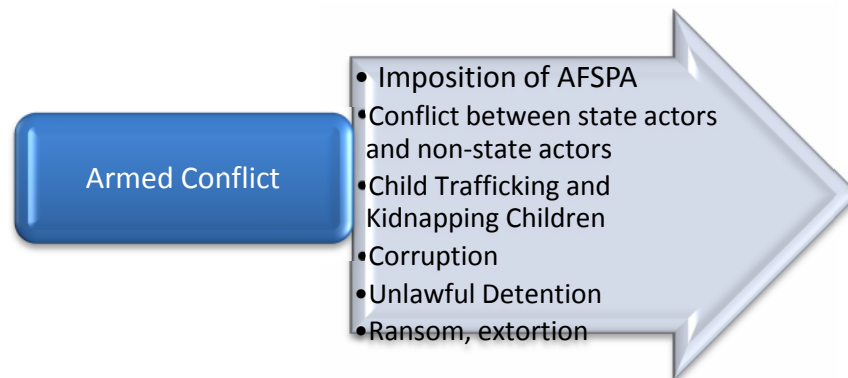


Fig. 4.58. Problems and issues related to human rights. Source: Primary Data

Respondents of Editors and journalists are of the view that they due armed conflict and imposition of AFSPA are the root cause of human rights violation in Manipur. This led to various forms of violations of human rights in the state such as conflict between state actors and non-state actors, child trafficking and kidnapping children, corruption, unlawful detention, ransom and extortion.



Fig. 4.59. Problems of Human Rights. Source: Primary Data

53% of the respondents of editors and journalists are of the view that AFSPA is the main problem for human rights violations in the state. This analysis is also supported by the number of frequency terms found in the study of four major newspapers of Manipur between 1st November 2012 and 1st November 2013. It is found that the frequency of term 'AFSPA' was 504 times are mention in *Sangai Express*, 433 terms mentioned in *Imphal Free Press*, 323 terms are mentioned in *Poknapham* and 349 times of the term 'AFSPA' is mentioned in *Naharolgi Thoudang*.

37% are based on other issues and problems highlighted by editors and journalists. It includes domestic violence, gender discrimination, and women issues, moral policing, unlawful detention, child rights, child trafficking, marginalized communities, corruption, bandh and blockade, which are the issues pertaining in Manipur. Only 10% mentioned about conflict but not directly emphasized on AFSPA.

4.3.5 Role of media in the protection of human rights in Manipur, views on human rights situations in Manipur and how to protect human rights

Part A

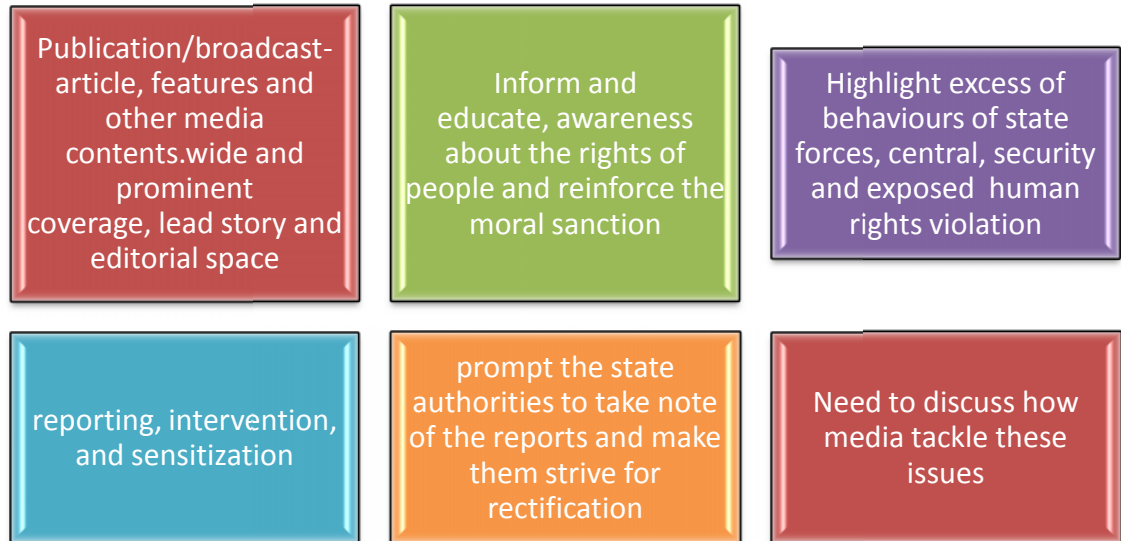


Fig.4.60. List of role of media in Manipur

It is an opened-ended question. The respondents of editors and journalists highlighted the role of media shown in list during the interviews. The role of media not only inform and educate the masses but also act as a watchdog to caution the government from allowing its forces to abuse their powers when it comes to fulfillment of human rights of the people. Respondent J quoted as saying ‘Media has an important role in sensitizing the masses on protection of human rights. It has been proactive in highlighting human rights violation both by the state and non-state actors.’ Respondent K contradicts by saying ‘Manipuri media lacks maturity, ethical education and get carried away by issue. Media is there to talk about it. How we tackling up is needed to discuss.’

Part B

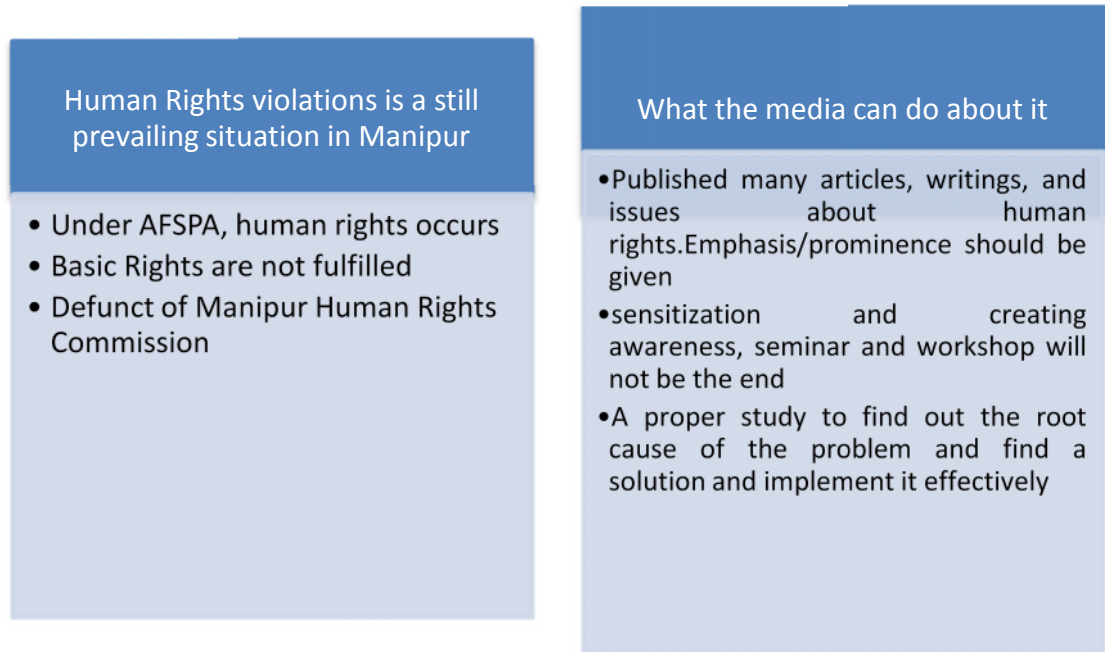


Fig.4.61. List of viewpoints on human rights situation in Manipur and how media can protect human rights. Source: Primary Data

Editors and journalists talk about their concern over other important matters of healthcare, education, right to safe drinking water, good roads, right to food, child labor, domestic violence, discrimination based on disease, gender so and so forth. Their sights on human rights have broadened and do not limit to the violation under AFSPA. They question about basic rights of the people, which are not fulfilled. There is no redressed forum like State Human Rights Commission due to government's negligence. Respondent B quoted as saying 'role of media in curbing and protection of human rights in Manipur is to inform and educate the people. Most of the people in Manipur don't know what human rights are. So, media in Manipur have taken various awareness programmes in collaboration with human rights defenders and activists. We have published many articles, writings, and issues about human rights. Something improves than earlier, but we have no redressed forum like State Human Rights Commission due to government's negligence.'

4.3.6 Coverage of news on human rights issues

Part A

Majority of the editors are of the view that Manipur being a conflict region, reporting of human rights stories is a huge challenge, involving risk and sometimes accused of being biased and from time to time threats and intimidations from both the state actors and non-state actors are prevalent. To support this analysis, the following are the quotes taken from interviews.

Respondent D quoted ‘in a conflict situation, journalist cover news on human rights issues from a multi-perspective angle. Reports have to collect from all stakeholders in the conflict and it has to be presented as permissible by the law of the land’. Respondent L quoted as saying coverage is done on human rights issues, every reporting, there is risk and sometimes we are accused of being biasedness. Respondent E quoted as saying ‘we carefully handle any news relating to human rights issues. Sometimes we faced threats and intimidations from certain individuals or groups or government agencies or directly from the perpetrators’. Respondent M quoted as saying ‘we do investigation eg Chadong village story (submerged) the whole village was rely on one wooden boat and that definitely was a violation of human rights’. Respondent A quoted as saying ‘if it is a police operation then journalists normally visit the field sites where the violations had occurred. But if it is an army operation then they wait for clearance from the Army to visit the site. For instance while the Chandel ambush on the army took place on 4 June 2015 they had to wait for 10 days to visit the site and talk to the villagers’.

4.3.7. Problems encountered by the editors and journalists while reporting the story on human rights violations and its related issues

Part B

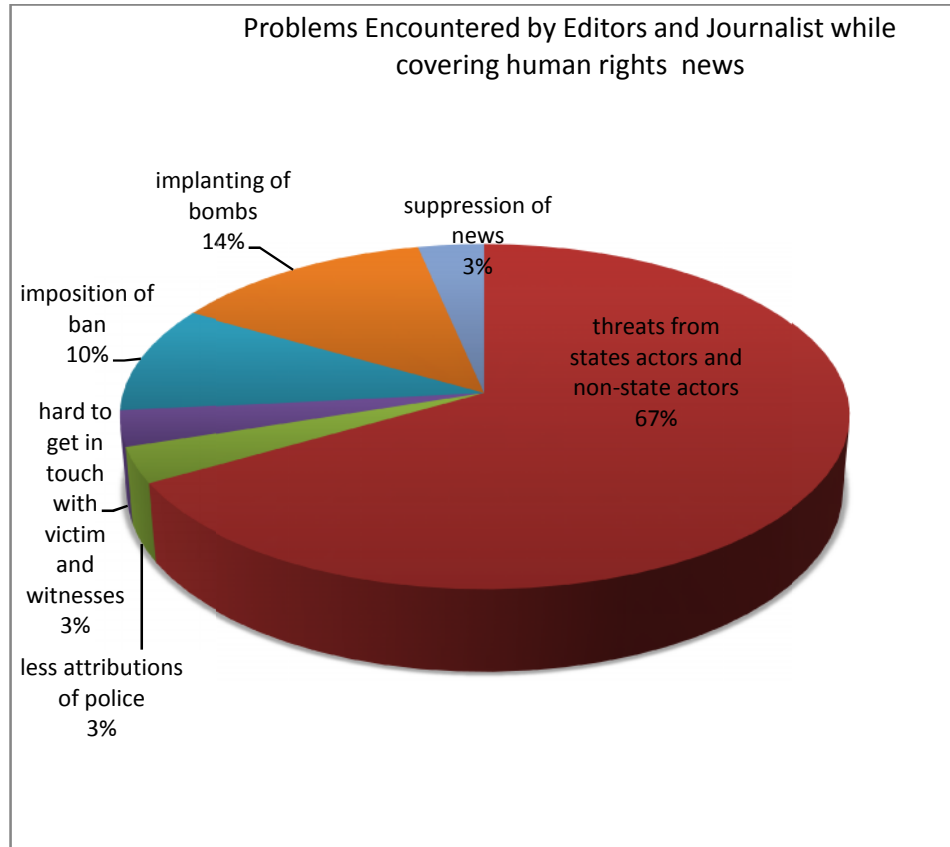


Fig.4.62. Problems encountered by editors and journalists. Source: Primary Data

Majority of 67% of the respondents cited threats from both the state actors and non-state actors. 14% says implanting of bombs, 10% says imposition of ban, 3% says suppression on news, 3% says hard to get in touch with victim and witnesses and another 3% says less attributions from police. Respondent A quoted as saying ‘in a conflict situation, journalists get threatened both from the state as well as the non-state actors. The police would for instance use their pressure tactics to stall reports affecting their interests from being published. Non-state actors/militants use direct threat methods including shooting,

planting of bombs and exploding bombs at the residences of the leaders of the press fraternity’.

4.3. 8. Investigate of stories on human rights violations

Part C

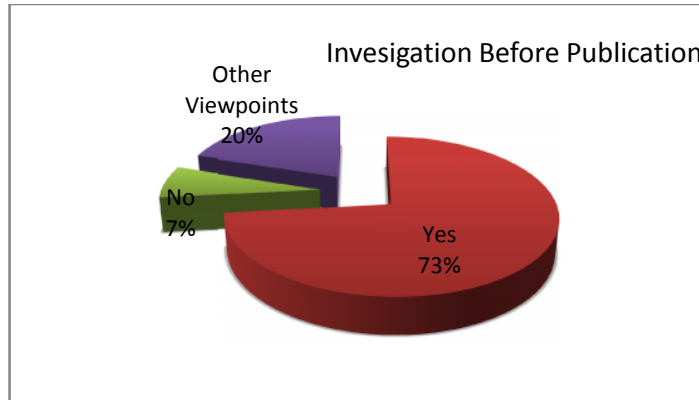


Fig.4.63. Investigation of stories on human rights

Source: Primary Data

73% of the respondents say they do investigation before publication of any news stories on human rights. 7% thinks that the stories are based on statements not on investigation. Another 20% share different viewpoints, not giving straight answer yes or no. They are of the views that follow up cases of human rights abuse; Investigative media can land into trouble and avoid getting into details of who are involved. Respondent K quoted as saying ‘Manipur journalism is lazy. Only we get to read the statements and statements are the news in Manipur media.’

4.3.9 NGOs and CSOs relation with media in protection of human rights

Part A: NGOs and Media Relation

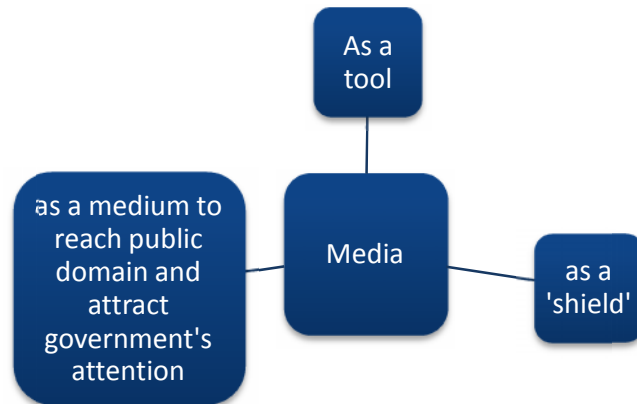


Fig.4.64. The figure shows role of media and NGOs. Source: Primary Data

The cluster above showed the role of media and NGOs based in Manipur. It shows the media is engaged as a medium to reach public domain of their activities and to draw the attention of government. Media act as a tool and provides shield to human rights activists in times of troubles.

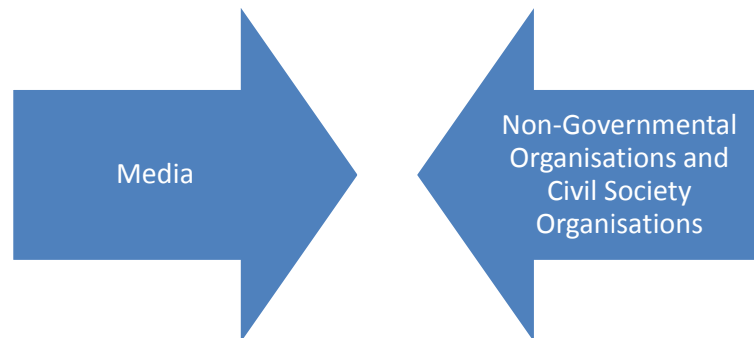


Fig.4.65. The arrows showed the relationship between media and Non-Governmental organisations.

The converging arrows determine the relationship between media and Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) and Civil Society Organisations (CSOs). According to primary data collected through interviews concludes that they have a positive relationship and work together for the protection and promotion of human rights.



Fig. 4.66. Role of media and non-governmental organisations

In the study, it is found that initiatives, collaboration; sensitization, knowledge sharing and spreading awareness from non-governmental organisations are some of the key terms highlighted by the editors and journalists. The respondents are of the view that NGOs and CSOs organised awareness programmes and public discussion forums which participation of media is high in terms of coverage. Some editors and journalist defined NGOs used media as a tool to reach the masses by giving coverage of their activities. It is also found media is used as a protective shield for human rights activists as they faced many hurdles from all corners. Overall, wide media coverage is evident from the intensive study of secondary data operating content analysis (Section A) and primary data collected through interview schedule of editors and journalists.

Part B

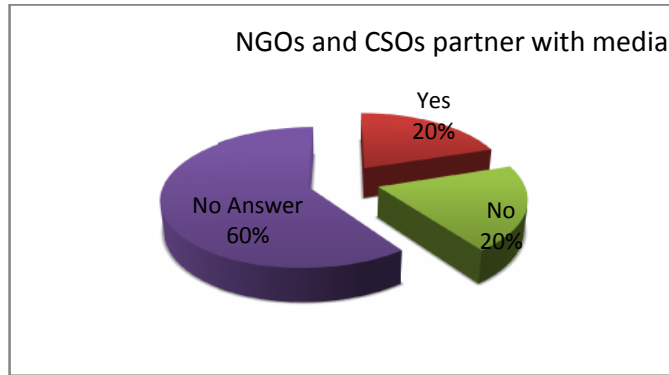


Fig.4.67. Pie chart showed the responses given by editors and journalists on the role of NGOs and CSOs partner with media in percentage representatives.

20% respondents of editors and journalists do not think they are partnered with Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) and Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) in the form of briefings/consultations on human rights. On the other hand, another 20% of the respondents feel that media is partner with Non-Governmental Organisations and Civil Society Organisations. 60% respondents did not respond to this question.

4.3.10. Responses on the role of state in the protection and promotion of human rights

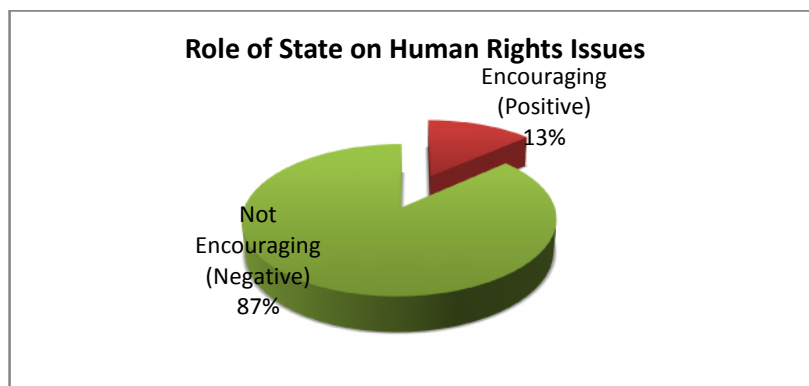


Fig.4.68. Role of State on human rights issues. Source: Primary Data

87% respondents of editors and journalists are of the view that state is least interested in human rights issues. They give numerous examples for the state

role that seem not encouraging in matters of human rights. The defunct of Manipur Human Rights Commission, no investigative agency, and force occupant in case of Chadong / tribal areas and insensitivity of the government agencies towards human rights issues are some of the major shortcomings from the state as highlighted by the editors and journalists. 13% of the respondents take positive note on the role of state in protecting and promotion of human rights as they highlighted awareness programmes organised by the government institutions on human rights. Respondent K quoted, as saying ‘there have been many cases were they are violating rights. Women commission they visit the victim. Totally barred media from visiting juvenile homes, insensitive and violating right eg. child trafficking. Respondent A quoted as saying ‘the state had initially set up the State Human Rights Commission- but for reasons that are known to the powers to be it has been lying defunct for the last 5 years now.

4.3.11 Views on Armed Forces Special Powers Act (AFSPA), 1958 in relation to the human rights situation in Manipur

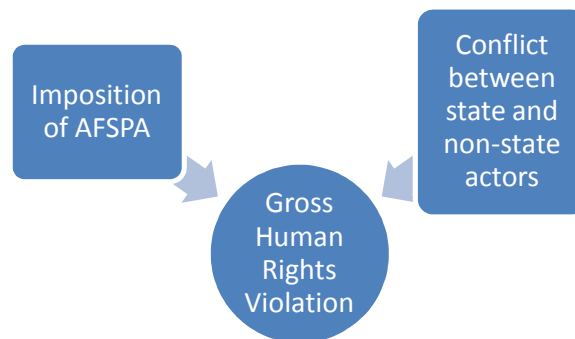


Fig.4.69. Editors and journalists’ responses on Armed Forces Special Powers Act (AFSPA). Source: Primary Data

Most editors and journalists shared their views on Armed Forces Special Powers Act (AFSPA), 1958 and it is noted that majority of them have expressed the effects of imposition of AFSPA in the state. They also stressed on instances where security forces committed gross human rights violations to

the extent of killing, rape and torture of civilians. However, they believe that the degree of violation has now been decreased. They are of the opinion that AFSPA must go from the North Eastern states of India and Jammu & Kashmir and pointed out that imposition of AFSPA is nowhere to be seen in Maoist effecting areas.

Respondent N quoted as saying “Armed Forces Special Powers Act (1958) has been described as a “draconian” even by a Prime Minister of India.

Respondent O quoted as saying ‘Began in 1980 to suppress insurgency in the state. The people living in the state have started to feel normalcy in an un-normal state.’

Respondent P quoted as saying ‘AFSPA must go- mere suspicion extend of causing death and discriminatory except in NE and J&K. Imposition of AFSPA is nowhere to be seen in Maoist effecting areas.’

Respondent M quoted as saying ‘critical situation due to insurgency problem not from state side but from all sides, nationalist or those having separatist aspirations.’

Respondent C quoted as saying ‘as we are aware of AFSPA, 1958, many commission formed, submitted reports and findings, but why still the act is exist?’

Respondent E quoted as saying ‘under the shadow of AFSPA, security forces, in some instances committed gross human rights violations to the extent of killing, rape and torture of civilians. The degree of violation has now been decreased’.

4.3.12 Significant relationship between media activism and human rights issues in the context of Manipur



Fig.4.70. Responses on the relationship between media activism and human rights. Source: Primary Data

60% of the respondents of editors and journalists who works in Manipur agree that there is a relationship between media activism and human rights issues in Manipur. Only 6% disagrees that there is no relationship between them. 27% do not give direct yes or no but further expresses their viewpoints. 7 per cent fails to give answer to the question.

Respondent B viewed that ‘when journalists are under surveillance by governments it undermines their ability to report accurately and to hold those in power to account. It also puts their sources at risk- the very same technology that allowed human rights activists and citizen journalists to expose official corruption and abuse during political uncertainty. And then we all suffer’. Respondent O quoted as saying that ‘Media activism should be there. But unless proven it is not proven. There is law. We need to be judgmental but at the same time we should be responsible’. Respondent F opposed the link between media activism and human rights saying ‘I will not say there is a relationship, but will say that media has taken a serious interest in rights issues’. Respondent C also disagreed by saying media should not be an activist. Media may always remain unbiased media. Fabricated news comes only after a journalists turns to an activist. They must be investigated properly and one sided reports or half-baked reports might mislead the masses.

4.3.13 Responses on freedom of speech and expression, maintaining objectivity in presentation of news, any case of do's and don'ts for journalists in news presentation from pressure groups or state agencies.

Part A: Freedom of Speech and Expression of Media in Manipur

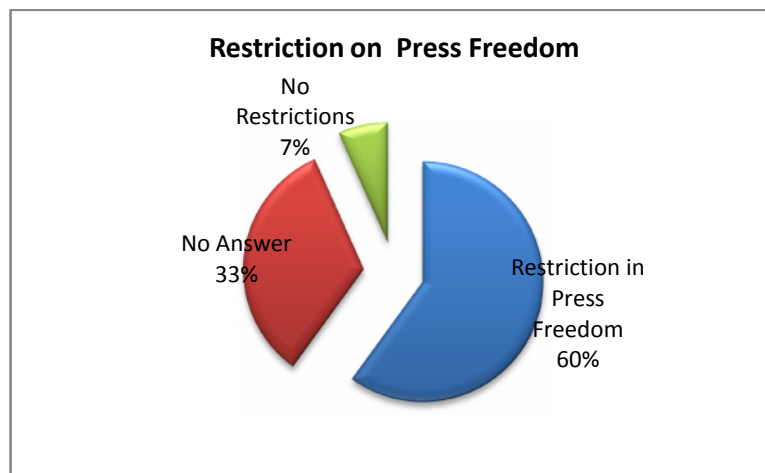


Fig.4.71. Responses on Restriction on Press Freedom. Source: Primary Data

67% of the respondents say the freedom of press is limited and media cannot enjoy Freedom of Speech and Expression fully. They asserted that Manipur being in a conflict-situation the press freedom is curtailed both from pressure groups and government agencies. 7% says there are no restrictions on media. 33% were not responded to this question.

To support the viewpoint of having no restrictions on press freedom, Respondent A quoted as saying ‘I think the press in Manipur enjoys a great degree of freedom of expression and speech as they sometimes carry out reports or circulars of the banned underground organisations of Manipur without any hindrance- even State owned media like the All India Radio and DDK would transmit view points or handouts from the underground groups’. On the other hand, Respondent J contradicted that somewhat limited freedom due to the ongoing-armed conflict between the Government and separatist groups.

Part B: Question of Objectivity

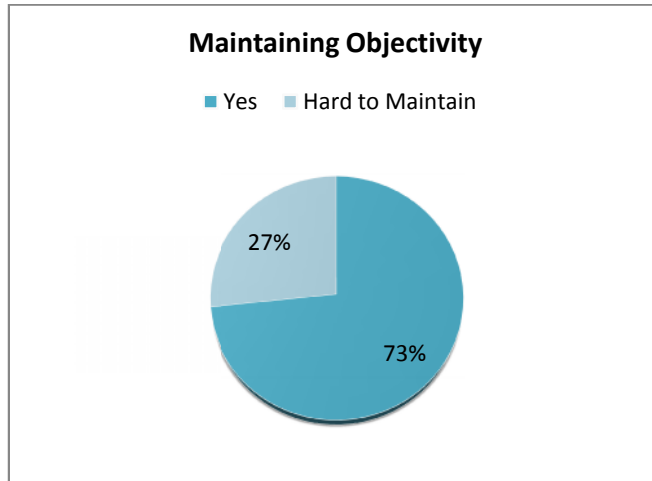


Fig.4.72. Responses on maintaining objectivity. Source: Primary data

73% respondents say they do their utmost to maintain objectivity. 27% respondents feel it is very hard to maintain objectivity when working under pressure from state actors and non-state actors, as the state is a conflict region.

A group of editors and journalists believe that there is objectivity to the level of satisfaction. However, Respondent K said objectivity in news reporting can be achieved when one does not work under the pressure of any political party or any individual and we often heard other side of the story while reporting/publishing. Respondent N supplemented by saying it is hard to maintain objectivity with many different players and stakeholders making media its primary choice of communicating its ideology, the media is always under pressure and the state is equally dictatorial at times.

To contradict this viewpoint, Respondent L said ‘initially, it was difficult and weak. But we maintain objectivity.’ Respondent O also reflected that ‘It is not hard to maintain objectivity. But it has been observed that the concept of paid news emerges in Manipur media to some extent’.

Part C: Do’s and Don’ts while Presentation of News

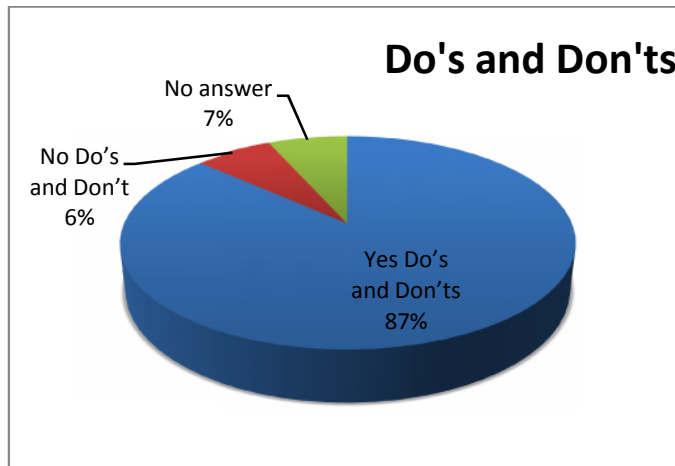


Fig.4.73. Responses on Do's and Don'ts. Source: Primary Source

87% respondents (editors and journalists) encountered dos and don'ts before the publication of news report or press handouts. Only 6% of the respondents says there is hardly do's and don'ts. While, 7% respondents did not answer to the question. Respondent B quoted as saying 'There were a time in Manipur many do's and don'ts faced by journalists while publishing a news report or handout, but not in news gathering. But nowadays, it is almost a close chapter'. Respondent O added 'Yes. We follow certain rules (local adjustment) like do's and don'ts for the state government in doing such news'.

4.3.14 Ethical values taken into account during the presentation of news on human rights and crime against women and children

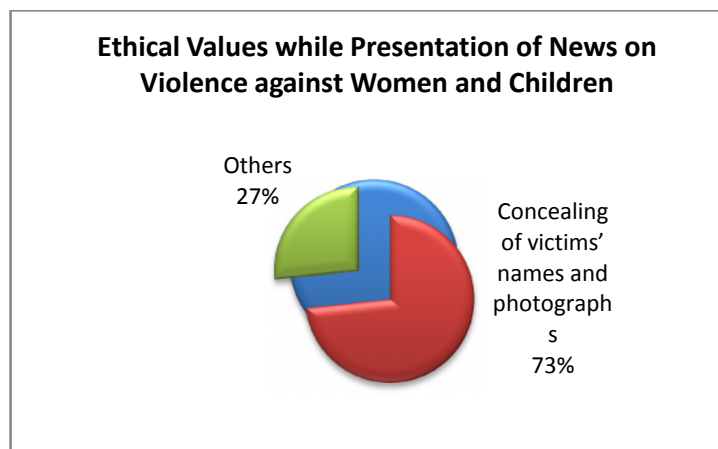


Fig.4.74. Responses on ethical values. Source: Primary Data

73% respondents of editors and journalists are of the view that concealed the identity of victims, including names and photographs are taken seriously while reporting news on crime against women and children to protect them from social stigma and privacy. 27% expressed various ethical values from their own perspectives such as protection of rights women and children, misleading of news based on gender i.e., discriminatory gender, adoption of Press Council of India's guidelines, and to make sure that the perpetrators are caught and hauled up according to the due process of law.

Respondent P quoted as saying 'Media in Manipur have been in dock for being unethical in its presentation of women and children. But by and large it is trying to keep within the ethical limits. Avoiding identification of victims of crimes is in focus to prevent double victimization.'

Respondent K pointed out that presentation of crime against women and children merely depends on how sensitive the editors are on these issues. Majority of newspapers organisations are male dominated. We often read insensitivity towards news based on gender eg women peddler nabbed (showing discriminatory gender).

Ethics in the profession of journalism are standard guidelines related to language use and methods adopted for gathering information and presentation of the facts and information to the public. (Murthy, DVR. 2005)

4.3.15. Legal barriers while covering issues of human rights

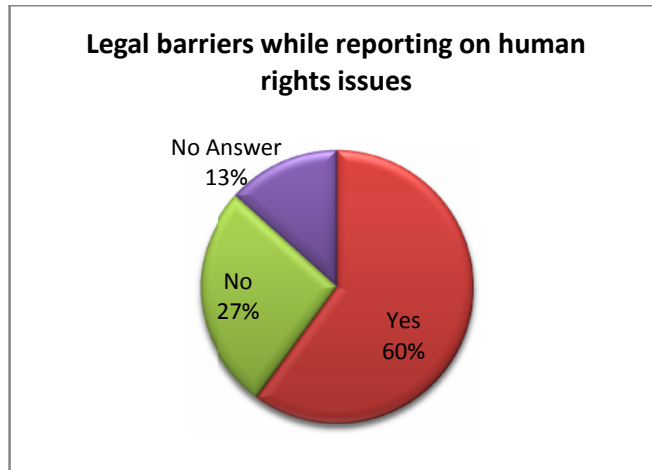


Fig.4.75. Legal barriers while reporting on human rights issues. Source: Primary Data

60% of the respondents are of the view that legal barriers are a necessity and confined to the rule of law. 27% respondents say there is not much barriers. 13% respondents did not answer to the question.

A group of editors expressed that they are not academically well equipped on matters of human rights and its related issues. It is necessary to know whether to know the issue is in the law court (or judicial procedure). Coverage should be done from the perspective of law. It should be ethical and journalist should not take law in their hands. Media summons on SC hearing on extrajudicial executions/ killings and cannot report wrong news or dishonor the court.

Respondent C is of the opinion that sometimes court summons editors/journalists to give statement or disclose the sources where the information gathered. Respondent A quoted as saying, "the journalists in Manipur have been sensitized enough now not to mention the actual names of

victims of rape or molestation either by the Army/Police/Security Forces or private individuals.’

4.3.16. Responses on common areas of threats, measures taken to tackle the problem and threats from the government, if any.

Part A: Encounter threats from non-state actors- Yes/No

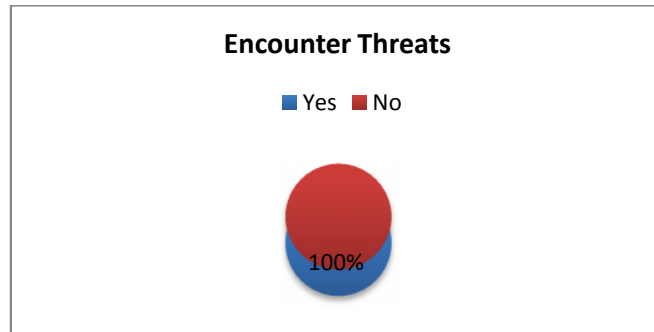


Fig.4.76. Responses on the threats from non-state actors. Source: Primary Data

30 respondents agrees they all faced threats from non-state actors. This means that 100% of respondents claim that they faced threats from armed groups.

Part B: Nature of Threats

Nature of threats encountered are ban of newspaper publications, personal attack including attempted to murder, bomb attacked at the houses of newspaper editors implanting bombs at media houses, from the side of non-state actors and arrest detention, pick-up, physical assault by security forces, telephonic threat.

Respondent B quoted as saying, ‘The common threats are the dictates coming from non-state actors and restrictions from army, in the name of AFSPA’.

Respondent K quoted as saying ‘Threats from armed groups factions of a particular armed group often threat in terms of publication if damaging this image’.

Respondent O quoted as saying ‘We are not allowed to publish the truth.’

Respondent E quoted as saying, ‘yes, we confronted threats from non-state actors when their statements are not published at all.’

Respondent F quoted as saying ‘The common areas of threat is that there are many people armed with small arms who are ready to work for anyone who can pay them. Therefore, if any report goes against the interest of any powerful people there is the risk.’

Respondent A quoted as saying ‘ the journalists in Manipur have been facing very serious threats from the non-state actors and at least six have been shot dead and two had been seriously shot.

Part C: Measures to Tackle the Problem

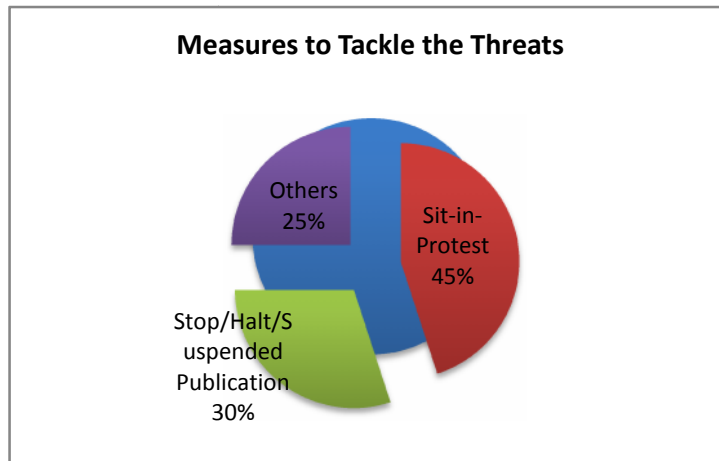


Fig.4.77. Measures to tackle the threats. Source: Primary Data

A majority of 45% of editors and journalists says they come to the street and protest in democratic means of protest such as *dharna* or sit-in-protest at nearby areas of media organisations. 30% responses included that of suspension of publication of newspapers for several days. Another 25% are adoption of various measures such as a set of working rules to cover media handouts from these groups, local code of conduct, no publication of press release without authenticated name, organisation or letter head, united against

the threats from non-state actors, giving solidarity, and media houses and editors in Imphal worked under the protection of arm guards to tackle the threats faced by the editors and journalists.

Respondent J quoted as saying ‘we can do nothing but to make appeals to all stakeholders. Journalists have no friend or enemy.’

Respondent K said stopping or halting publication of newspapers and *dharnas*. If publication of press handouts of the armed group than army would take it as anti-nationals. A leading newspaper Imphal Free Press witnessed 12 days halt of its publication. Respondent Q said collectively fight any threat from state and non-state actors. Journalists are vulnerable; AMWJU body organised *dharna*; 1 month stopping of publication; local code of conduct, press release without authenticated name, organisation or letter head is not publish. Respondent P quoted as saying ‘Yes sometimes, media persons face threat from militants. The frequency is more in the past. Now the scale has come down. If collectively fight the issue. Under the banner of All Manipur Working Journalists’ Union we collectively deal with the problems. In the past newspapers suspended publications to protest threats from militants. Media persons also staged sit-in and took out protest rallies.’

Part D: Threats from State Actors

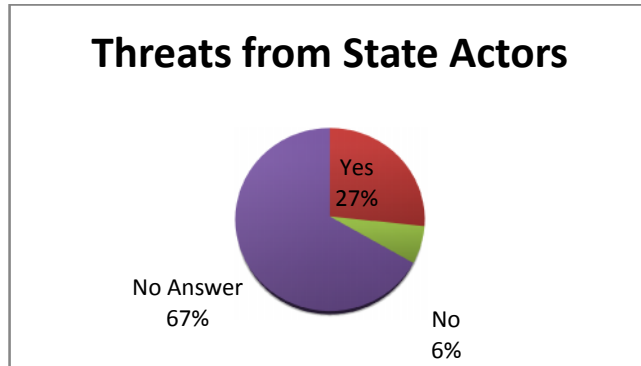


Fig.4.78. Responses on the threats from state actors. Source: Primary Data

Only 27% of the respondents of editors and journalists say they do get threats from state actors as well. 6% of the respondents say no, they do not received threats from state agencies. 67% respondents did not answer to the question. Respondent O says ‘they do received threats from both police and insurgents.’ Respondent P quoted as saying ‘Yes we face threats from non-state actors as well suspected government agents.’ Respondent C also supplements that they do faced threats from state as well as non-state actors.

4.3.17 Conflict between personal and professional life while reporting human rights issues

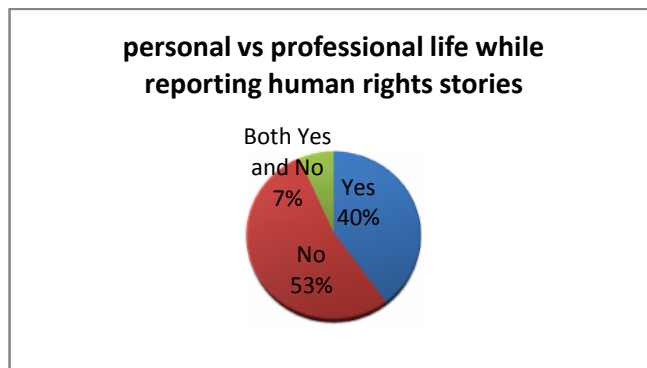


Fig. 4.79. Responses on conflict between personal and professional life. Source: Primary Data

53% of the editors and journalists say that there has been no case of conflict between personal and professional life while doing reporting on human rights stories. 40% says there has been conflict between personal and professional life while reporting human rights issues. Sometimes they do face threats and fear. 7% are of the view that it depends on cases and therefore both yes and no for this particular question. Respondent C quoted as saying ‘Manipur media houses are confined in Imphal only and very small area too. Any news contents, which are to someone who has power, they try to force for confession or even they called editors to their custody to reveal the source or journalists who writes.’ Respondent Q says sometimes creates tensions. Respondent L says reputation of a person is harm. Respondent R said fear is always persisting living in the conflict area.

4.3.18 Reporting on marginalized people

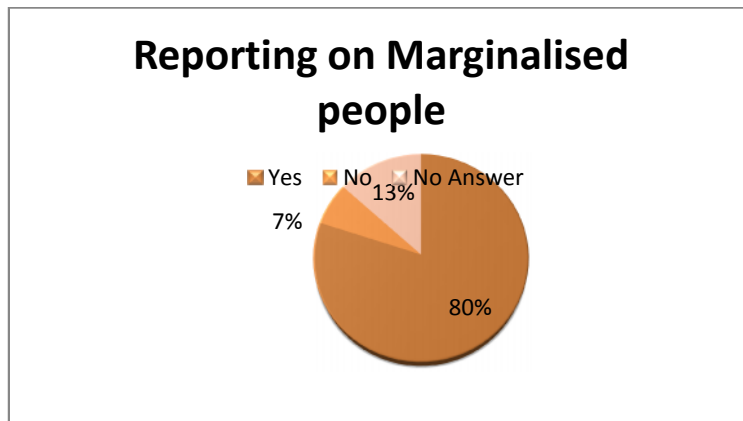


Fig. 4.80. Responses on reporting news on marginalized people. Source: Primary Data

80% editors and journalists have done reporting on marginalized communities. 7% says no and 13% fails to give answer. The reporting on HIV/AIDS, drug user ('addict' is still use), LGBT community, physically challenged people conflict- victims of conflict; widows, Nupi-sabi (third gender), students academic pursue- government school, homosexual rights and social stigmas, mention may be made of the recent launching of Pradhan Mantri Janadhan Yojana, World Disabled Day, and World AIDS Day etc.

Respondent K denounced the use of the term ‘addict’ for a drug user, which is still prevalent in writing for news.

4.3.19 Responses on organize training programmes /workshops on human rights reporting

29 out of 30 respondents say ‘No’. Out of this, 14 editors say no and 15 journalists say no and only 1 editor says yes. This means that only 7 per cent says yes and 93 per cent says no. This means no workshops are conducted by the media organisations in Manipur except by the apex body AMWJU.

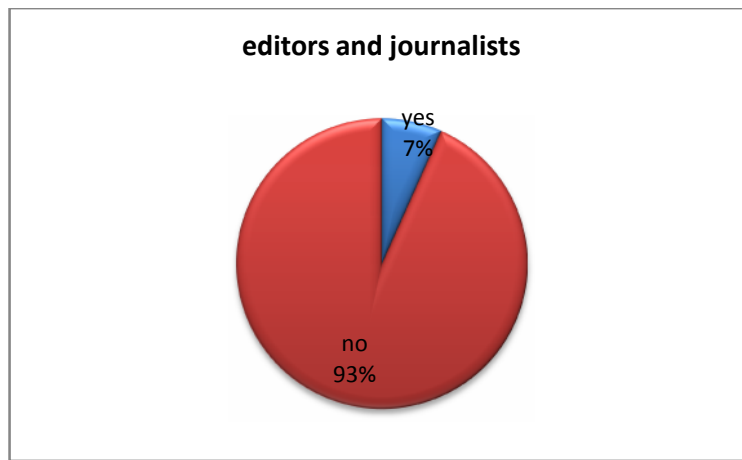


Fig.4.81. Responses on organizing workshops by media organisations.

Source: Primary Data

7% editors said yes, they do organised awareness workshops and 93% editors and journalists said they do not organised workshops on human rights awareness. However 15 out of 15 journalist says their organisation do not conduct any human rights awareness workshops.

Respondent L says he has coordinated about 10 workshops and coordinated 3 workshops solo.

Respondent C quoted as saying, “so far my knowledge is concerned, there is no such type of program conducted by media houses itself but AMWJU does frequently”.

Closed-response questions

4.3.20. Responses on publication of articles from major national newspapers, rewriting the news stories and subscription of news agencies.

Part A of the question

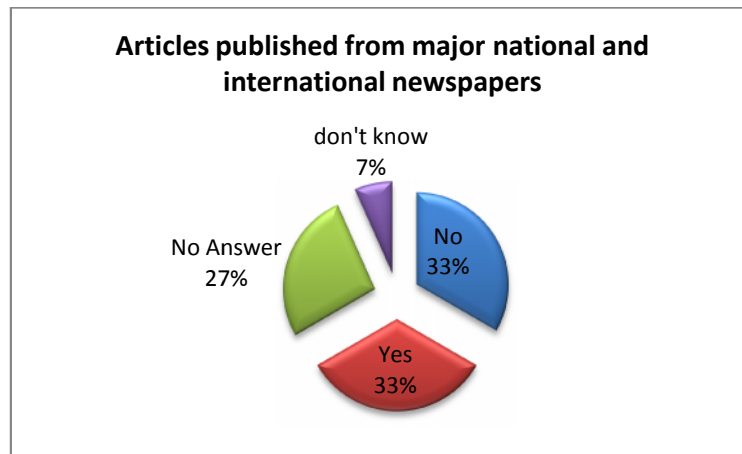


Fig.4.82. Responses of publication of articles from major newspapers

33% says yes to the publication of news articles from major newspapers. And another 33% says they do not use any news articles from major newspapers. 27% did not answer. 7% says they don't know the answer, as they are not in editorial level.

Respondent R said they do not take articles from major national newspapers.

Respondent B quoted as saying 'we are not publishing articles from national newspapers. But we have published news stories provided by news agencies'

Respondent K quoted as saying 'yes, we often give courtesy of the news agency without having to mention its name. 'Agencies' is used when publication of any news taken from wire news''.

Both the editors of Respondent S and Respondent L quoted as saying 'Yes, giving its courtesy to the news and often published as in its original form, if required, edited the news items. The newspaper subscribes PTI.

Many respondents leave out part-B of the question. This shows its insignificance.

Part C of the question is based on the editing or rewriting of the news items prior to publication in local dailies.

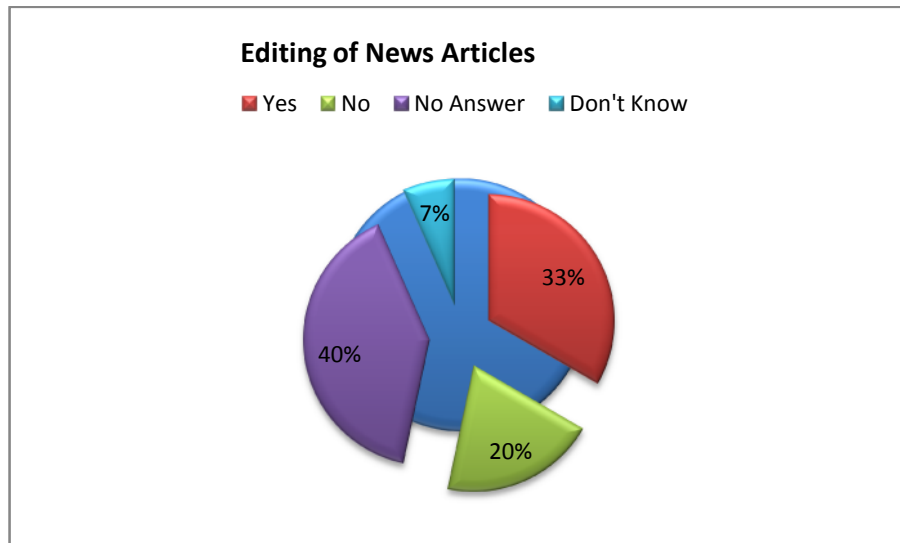


Fig.4.83. Editing of News articles. Source: Primary Data

33% editors reveal that they go for editing of news articles before publications. On the other hand, 20% editors say they do not make any changes of news articles taken from agencies. 40 % did not give any response and 7% journalist who answered to this question says they don't know.

Respondent D quoted as saying, "Yes, we broadcast news stories provided by news agencies after proper editing, rewriting and make it suitable to insert in our bulletins, we never broadcast it as it is." Respondent R also agrees that agencies news is rewritten/ actual news. On the other hand, Respondent J(Editor) and Respondent Q (Editor) say no rewriting and no changes are done. Respondent B quoted as saying, 'Yes, we have published news stories provided by news agencies. We have free websites'. Likewise, Respondent O quoted as saying 'we publish Internet articles. No subscription, copy and paste the item and there's nothing wrong about it.'

Part D of the question is based on the subscription of news agencies by local dailies

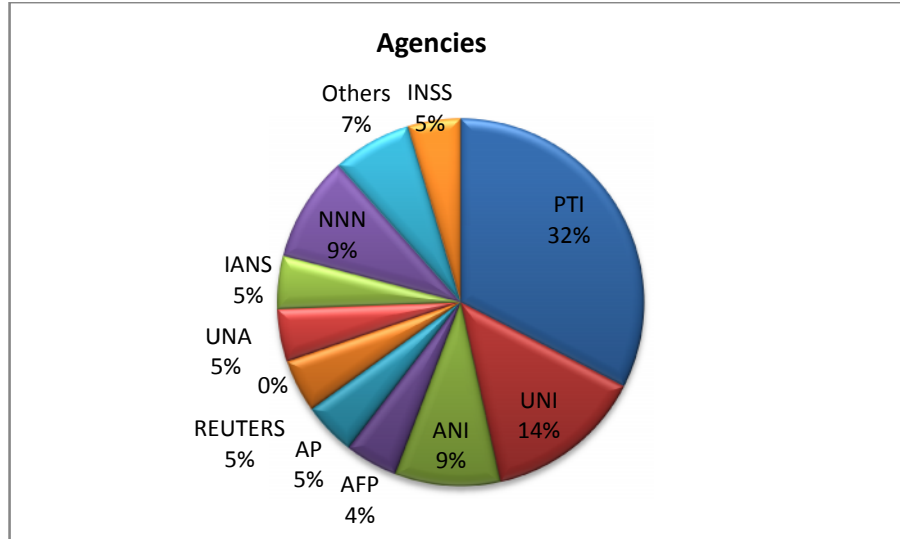


Fig.4.84. Subscription of news sources/agencies. Source: Primary Data

Others are AIR news, DD news and PIB press releases for Governmental news. The most commonly subscribed news agency is PTI (Press Trust of India) with 32%, followed by UNI (United News of India) with 14% and for national news ANI (Asian News International) is used with 9% and for local news NNN (Newmai News Network) with 9%. Other agencies such as IANS (Indo-Asian News Service), local news agency UNA (Universal News Agency), Reuters, AP (Associated Press), INSS news agency shares 5% each. AFP (Agence France-Presse) comes with 4% each. Others agencies comprises 7%. Others incorporate AIR news, DD news and PIB press releases for Governmental news.

Respondent D says PTI, UNI & took stories from AIR news, DD news and PIB press releases. Respondent B says his news organisation subscribes PTI, UNI and some local news agencies. Respondent K ANI, INSS etc. Respondent F says his news organisation subscribes PTI, AFP, AP, REUTERS etc. Respondent J says his news organisation subscribes Newmai News Network, UNI, PTI, ANI, UNA etc. Respondent Q says subscribes PTI, IANS. Respondent S and Respondent L say their news organisation subscribes PTI.

4.3.21. Amount of space provided for stories on human rights issues.

- a) Satisfied
- b) Not satisfied
- c) Can't say
- d) Need more space

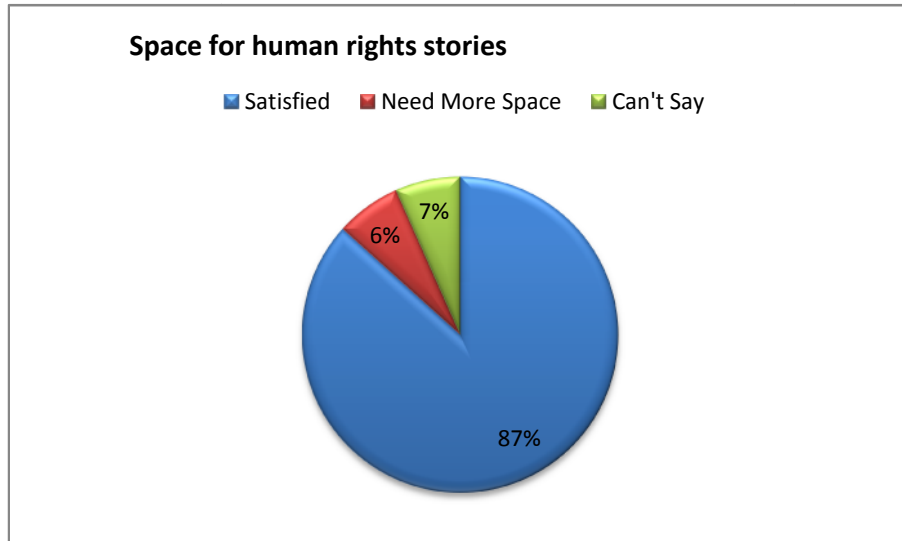


Fig.4.85. Spaces provided for human rights stories. Source: Primary Data

In this closed-response question, 87% editors and journalists are satisfied with the amount of space provided for human rights stories. 7% can't say whether they are satisfied or not satisfied. 6% says needed more space for human rights news stories. Respondent K quoted as saying ' It is not space but resource, fund issue just to listen to their stories and for newsgathering and research. Local vs National newspapers, since it is local, more focus is given on local news and happenings.' Respondent P says that there is a need to need study the amount of space provided for human rights issues is satisfactory or it requires more space and attention.

4.3.22 Interaction with human rights experts

- a) Regular interaction
- b) When needed
- c) No Communication
- d) All of the above
- e) None of the above

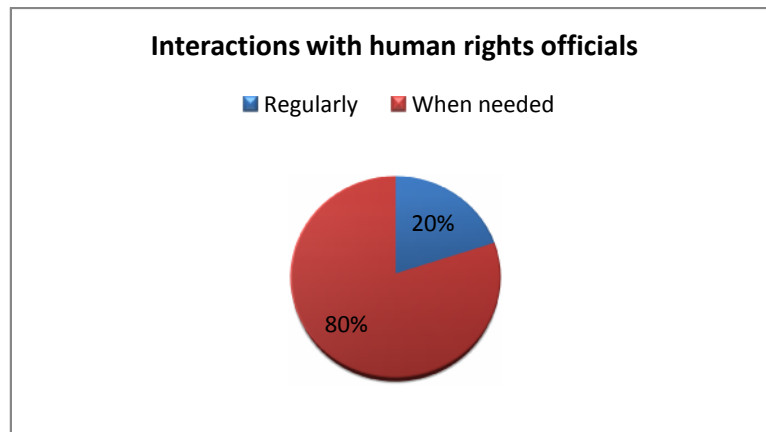


Fig. 4.86. Interactions with human rights officials. Source: Primary Data

80% editors and journalists interacted with human rights experts. 20% says they often interacted with experts in the field of human rights.

Respondent D quoted as saying 'they are interacted when required for. However, human rights being a sensitive issue, activists working in this field and the concerned officials are interacted at least once a month at an average.' There are editors and journalists who regularly have interactions with people working in advocacy of human rights.

4.3.23 Use of quotes/attributions

- a) Police
- b) Medical
- c) Government officials
- d) Lawyers
- e) Victims
- f) Accused
- g) Civil society organizations
- h) Other sources
- i) All the above

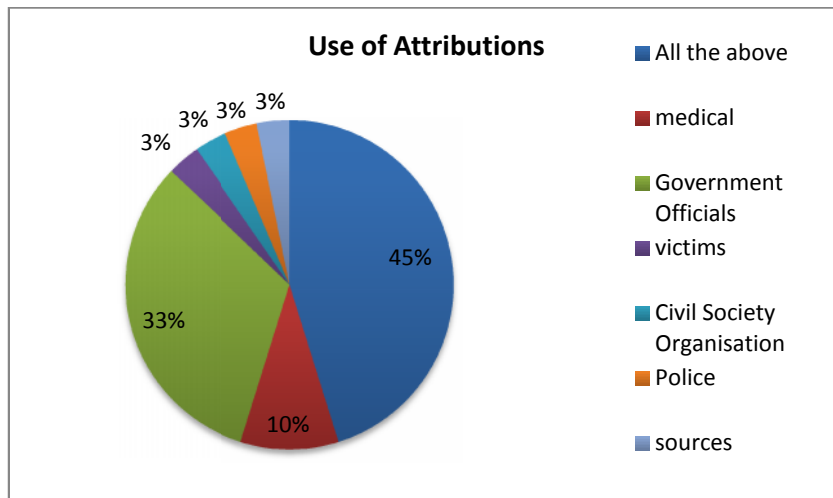


Fig. 4.87. Use of Attributions. Source: Primary Data

In these closed-response questions, 45% of the editors and journalists use attributions from all the above sources. There are a good number of attributions from government officials with 33%. 10% of media persons use attributions from medical officials. Media professionals used 3% each for police, victims, sources and civil society organisations while presentation of news articles.

Respondent O chose all the above and explained that in order to bring balance in the representation of the news. Respondent D says using quotes/attributions

in any case help the veracity of the news or news-based programmes. Respondent Q says always attempts to give balance; official version is preferred. Respondent L says in an attempt to strike a balance by taking all the attributions i.e patient kills (taking the attributions of medical superintendent, doctors and other hospital staffs and patient family). Attributions of PRO, SP ranks officers. Respondent J quoted as saying ‘we don’t want to complicate controversial matters. Official sources may be quoted here.’

Respondent A quoted as saying ‘when you use quotes then it authenticates your story. But often officials would not like to be quoted so we say ‘according to official/informed sources’’. In the profession of journalism, use of passive voice is frequently adopted. The uses of “it is learnt”, “authoritative sources”, “reliable sources,” and all the three to protect the source of information are found in the study conducted. (Murthy, DVR. (2005). Page 67)

4.3.24 Reflections of proprietor/owner’s views and ideologies at the time of presentation of news story or articles

- a) Yes
- b) No
- c) To some extent
- d) Depends on the news stories

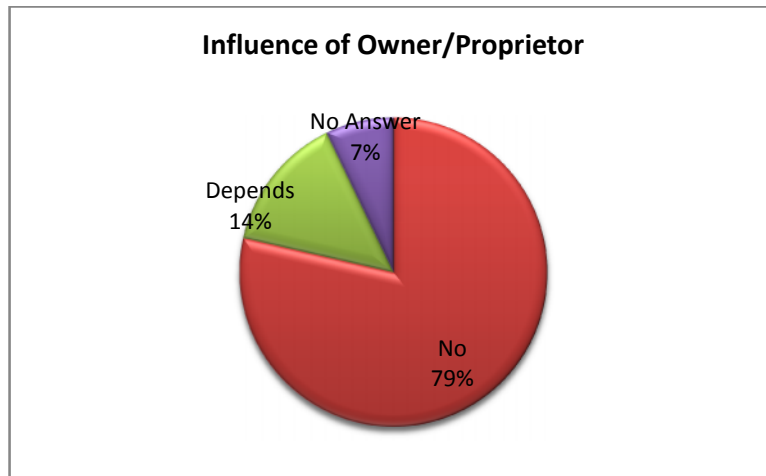


Fig.4.88. Influence of Owner/Proprietor. Source: Primary Data

In the categorical responses, 79% of the editors and journalists are of the opinion that there has been no case of influence of proprietor or owner in the presentation of news. 7% gave no response. 14% says it depends on the type of news. This means that there is some degree of influence, which has not explained by the editors and journalists. However, few of the media persons are of the view that it depends on the type of news, the vested interest of the owner or proprietor can be reflected in its news and news-based programmes.

Respondent D responded that nobody's vested interest can reflect in any of its news and news-based programmes.

Respondent O quoted as saying 'No. However, there was a time when proprietor was also the editor of the newspaper'.

The deteriorating role of editor has an effect on the newspapers directly in the area of upholding newspaper ethics' (DVR Murthy, 2005).

4.3.25 Publication of press releases from government and other sources same as they are being provided and verification of source of the press releases before publication

- (a) Yes
- (b) No

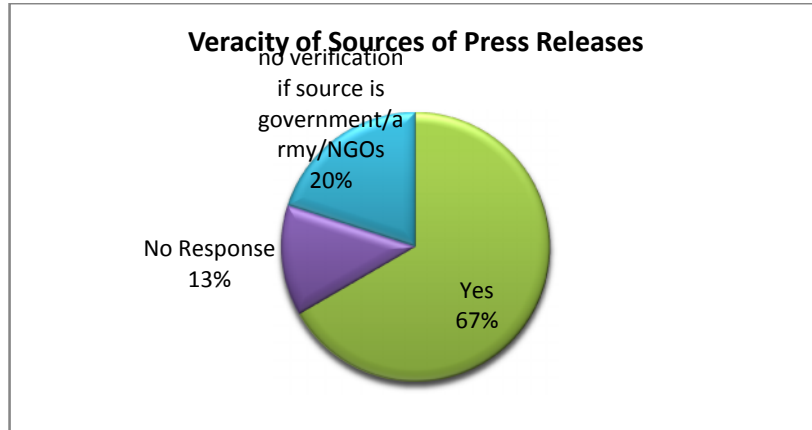


Fig.4.89. Veracity of sources of press releases. Source: Primary Data

In the closed-ended question, 67% are of the view that veracity of the sources of press releases is scrutinized before publication. 20% are of the view that further scrutiny of the source is not questioned if it comes from a proper channel such as government, army or NGOs. Some editors and journalists did not respond to this question.

Editors are of the opinion that media organisation never broadcast press releases and other sources due of time constraint. Editing is done as per their convenience and veracity of government press releases is not questioned if it is released officially through proper channel. Respondent K support this point by saying that there is a less chance of verification if given from government/army, uses the word 'claim'. Respondent A also supplements that mostly newspapers in Manipur would not cross check on handouts either of the government or NGOs.

Editors including Respondent O, Editor Respondent S, Respondent Q and Respondent E opined that editing and a thorough cross- checking the sources

are done before publication of the press releases and seek more details veracity of the information.

Respondent L quoted as saying ‘yes, checking the authorization of all the private organisations because sometimes we find communal colour in the press notes.’ Respondent P quoted as saying ‘It depends on the nature of sources. If the source requires further investigation, it will be investigated. Yes, press releases are published after editing.’ Respondent R quoted as saying ‘we first look at the authenticity of the press release and look at the authenticity before publication. Being a conflict state, the press release of the UGs is published on front page. This proves that we are living in conflict-ridden place.’

4.3.26 Translation of the agencies news into Manipuri language publishing news in Manipuri language newspapers

- a) Yes
- b) No

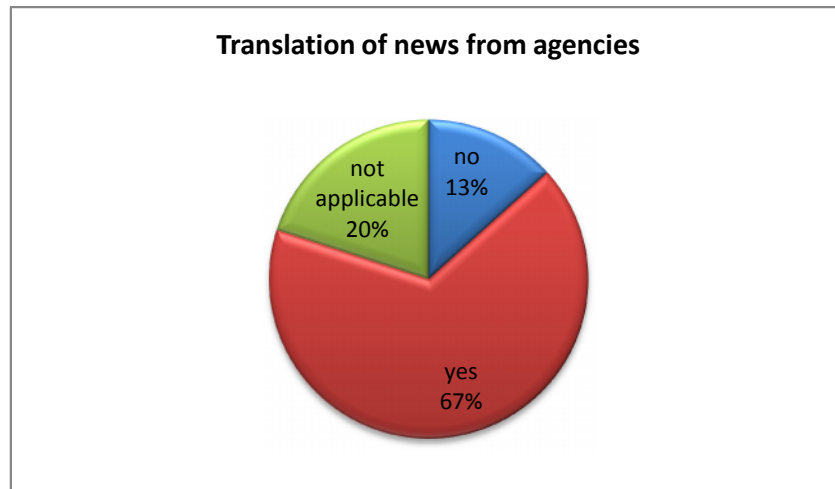


Fig. 4.90. Translation of news from agencies. Source: Primary data

67% says yes, translation in Manipuri language is done prior to publication of any agencies news. 20% of them working in English Language dailies need not translations and this does not arise in their case. 13% fails to gives answer.

Respondent D quoted as saying ‘Yes, I translate the agency news into Manipuri language when it comes to broadcast Manipuri news bulletins.’

Respondent O quoted as saying, ‘yes, we do it in terms of news value. We tend to give more importance on the news coming from South East Asia and other neighbouring states and surrounding environment. We give public opinion as well.’

Respondent Q quoted as saying, ‘Not applicable as it is an English language newspaper’

Respondent L quoted as saying, ‘yes, we do translation and edit the news items.’

3.27 Training programmes/ workshops on human rights reporting and their role-

- a) Resource person
- b) Organizer
- c) Participant
- d) Other

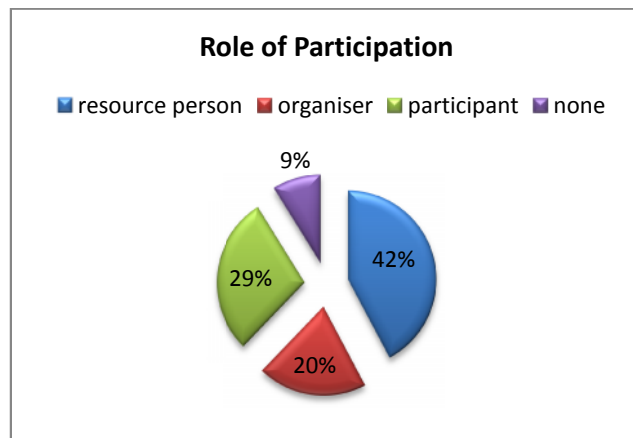


Fig.4.91. Role of participation in training/workshops. Source: Primary data

The chart shows their role of participation in human rights workshops. 42% were invited as resource person, 29% were merely act as participants, 20% had organised workshops and 9% never attended any workshops. This shows that media persons are being invited as speakers or resource person, who

shows their dynamic involvement in human rights issues and are taken as significant people for any discussion on the issue.

Respondent D quoted as saying “Significance of attending such programmes is better awareness and enrichment of up-to-date information and perspective on human rights issues”

Respondent K quoted as saying, “the significant thing is exposure to a larger picture human rights from different perspectives/larger eg clean drinking water” and has involved in 5-6 times approximately.

Respondent S quoted as saying, “aware more of the global issues pertaining to human rights, sensitive towards local issues”