



INTERNATIONAL LAW
JOURNAL

**WHITE BLACK
LEGAL LAW
JOURNAL**
**ISSN: 2581-
8503**

Peer - Reviewed & Refereed Journal

The Law Journal strives to provide a platform for discussion of International as well as National Developments in the Field of Law.

WWW.WHITEBLACKLEGAL.CO.IN

DISCLAIMER

No part of this publication may be reproduced or copied in any form by any means without prior written permission of Editor-in-chief of White Black Legal

– The Law Journal. The Editorial Team of White Black Legal holds the copyright to all articles contributed to this publication. The views expressed in this publication are purely personal opinions of the authors and do not reflect the views of the Editorial Team of White Black Legal. Though all efforts are made to ensure the accuracy and correctness of the information published, White Black Legal shall not be responsible for any errors caused due to oversight or otherwise.

WHITE BLACK
LEGAL

EDITORIAL TEAM

Raju Narayana Swamy (IAS) Indian Administrative Service officer



Dr. Raju Narayana Swamy popularly known as Kerala's Anti Corruption Crusader is the All India Topper of the 1991 batch of the IAS and is currently posted as Principal Secretary to the Government of Kerala . He has earned many accolades as he hit against the political-bureaucrat corruption nexus in India. Dr Swamy holds a B.Tech in Computer Science and Engineering from the IIT Madras and a Ph. D. in Cyber Law from Gujarat National Law University . He also has an LLM (Pro) (with specialization in IPR) as well as three PG Diplomas from the National Law University, Delhi- one in Urban Environmental Management and Law, another in Environmental Law and Policy and a third one in Tourism and Environmental Law. He also holds a post-graduate diploma in IPR from the National Law School, Bengaluru and a

professional diploma in Public Procurement from the World Bank.

Dr. R. K. Upadhyay

Dr. R. K. Upadhyay is Registrar, University of Kota (Raj.), Dr Upadhyay obtained LLB , LLM degrees from Banaras Hindu University & Phd from university of Kota.He has succesfully completed UGC sponsored M.R.P for the work in the ares of the various prisoners reforms in the state of the Rajasthan.



Senior Editor

Dr. Neha Mishra



Dr. Neha Mishra is Associate Professor & Associate Dean (Scholarships) in Jindal Global Law School, OP Jindal Global University. She was awarded both her PhD degree and Associate Professor & Associate Dean M.A.; LL.B. (University of Delhi); LL.M.; Ph.D. (NLSIU, Bangalore) LLM from National Law School of India University, Bengaluru; she did her LL.B. from Faculty of Law, Delhi University as well as M.A. and B.A. from Hindu College and DCAC from DU respectively. Neha has been a Visiting Fellow, School of Social Work, Michigan State University, 2016 and invited speaker Panelist at Global Conference, Whitney R. Harris World Law Institute, Washington University in St.Louis, 2015.

Ms. Sumiti Ahuja

Ms. Sumiti Ahuja, Assistant Professor, Faculty of Law, University of Delhi, Ms. Sumiti Ahuja completed her LL.M. from the Indian Law Institute with specialization in Criminal Law and Corporate Law, and has over nine years of teaching experience. She has done her LL.B. from the Faculty of Law, University of Delhi. She is currently pursuing Ph.D. in the area of Forensics and Law. Prior to joining the teaching profession, she has worked as Research Assistant for projects funded by different agencies of Govt. of India. She has developed various audio-video teaching modules under UGC e-PG Pathshala programme in the area of Criminology, under the aegis of an MHRD Project. Her areas of interest are Criminal Law, Law of Evidence, Interpretation of Statutes, and Clinical Legal Education.



Dr. Navtika Singh

Nautiyal



Dr. Navtika Singh Nautiyal presently working as an Assistant Professor in School of law, Forensic Justice and Policy studies at National Forensic Sciences University, Gandhinagar, Gujarat. She has 9 years of Teaching and Research Experience. She has completed her Philosophy of Doctorate in 'Intercountry adoption laws from Uttranchal University, Dehradun' and LLM from Indian Law Institute, New Delhi.

Dr. Rinu Saraswat



Associate Professor at School of Law, Apex University, Jaipur, M.A, LL.M, Ph.D,

Dr. Rinu have 5 yrs of teaching experience in renowned institutions like Jagannath University and Apex University. Participated in more than 20 national and international seminars and conferences and 5 workshops and training programmes.

Dr. Nitesh Saraswat

E.MBA, LL.M, Ph.D, PGDSAPM

Currently working as Assistant Professor at Law Centre II, Faculty of Law, University of Delhi. Dr. Nitesh have 14 years of Teaching, Administrative and research experience in Renowned Institutions like Amity University, Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Jai Narain Vyas University Jodhpur, Jagannath University and Nirma University.

More than 25 Publications in renowned National and International Journals and has authored a Text book on Cr.P.C and Juvenile Delinquency law.



Subhrajit Chanda



BBA. LL.B. (Hons.) (Amity University, Rajasthan); LL. M. (UPES, Dehradun) (Nottingham Trent University, UK); Ph.D. Candidate (G.D. Goenka University)

Subhrajit did his LL.M. in Sports Law, from Nottingham Trent University of United Kingdoms, with international scholarship provided by university; he has also completed another LL.M. in Energy Law from University of Petroleum and Energy Studies, India. He did his B.B.A.LL.B. (Hons.) focussing on International Trade Law.

ABOUT US

WHITE BLACK LEGAL is an open access, peer-reviewed and refereed journal providededicated to express views on topical legal issues, thereby generating a cross current of ideas on emerging matters. This platform shall also ignite the initiative and desire of young law students to contribute in the field of law. The erudite response of legal luminaries shall be solicited to enable readers to explore challenges that lie before law makers, lawyers and the society at large, in the event of the ever changing social, economic and technological scenario.

With this thought, we hereby present to you

EXPENDING HORIZONS OF FREEDOM OF SPEECH AND EXPRESSION AND THE JUDICIAL RESPONSE

AUTHORED BY – SWET NISHA,
AMITY UNIVERSITY, PATNA

Abstract

One of the most important aspects of the wide field of human rights is seen to be freedom of speech and expression. But there has been a significant shift in the scope of its use. The goal of this article is to evaluate Article 19 of the Indian Constitution, which describes the right to free speech and expression as a basic freedom enjoyed by all people. It also describes how the boundaries of social media and commercial advertising have changed the meaning of freedom of speech and expression. It also emphasises the journalistic freedom that social media reporters and journalists have. Another essential right that all inhabitants of the nation are entitled to is the right to information, which allows individuals to both receive and transmit knowledge and information. Lastly, it addresses the justifications for limitations on the right to free speech and expression.

Keywords: Fundamental Rights, Article 19 of the Indian Constitution, Right to Information, Freedom of Speech and Expression.

Introduction

The concept of free speech had its roots in antiquity. The Greeks introduced it initially. They used the word "Parrhesia," which translates to "free speech" or "speaking the truth." The phrase was originally used in the B.C. fifth century. It has taken a long time for nations like France and England to recognise this freedom as a fundamental right. Freedom of expression was recognised as a fundamental right by the English Bill of Rights in 1689, and it remains so to this day. In a similar vein, the French had enacted the Declaration of the Rights of Man and of Citizens during the time of the French Revolution in 1789. On December 10, 1948, the UN General Assembly approved the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which established the right to free speech and expression as one of those rights under Article 19.

The core of freedom of speech and expression is the ability to freely express one's own ideas, thoughts, and opinions through writing, printing, pictures, gestures, spoken words, or any other medium. It involves expressing one's thoughts through outward manifestations like gestures, signs, and other forms of communication. It also covers the freedom to disseminate one's opinions via print media or any other form of communication.

This suggests that press freedom falls under this heading as well. The goal must be the free dissemination of ideas, which can be accomplished through the media or any other medium. Each of these two freedoms—freedom of speech and freedom of expression—has certain requirements.

The freedom to seek, receive, and transmit information and ideas of any kind, regardless of boundaries, whether orally or through writing, print, art, or any other media of their choice, is encompassed in the right to freedom of speech and expression, as stated in Article 19 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR).

Among the essential liberties enumerated in the Constitution of our Democratic Republic, the freedom of speech and expression is a shining star in Part III. Citizens are shielded from governmental repression or restriction¹ by this.

It accomplishes the following goals: -

- The pursuit of truth is aided by the freedom of speech and expression.
- Participation by citizens in a democracy is linked to freedom of speech and expression².
- Individuals can use their freedom of speech and expression as a tool for self-fulfilment.
- The capacity to speak and express oneself freely offers a means of striking a fair balance between societal change and stability. Every member of society ought to be allowed to establish their own opinions and express them to others³.

¹ Article 19 (1) (a) of the Constitution of India reads that all citizens shall have the right to freedom of speech and expression.

² *M. Nagaraj v. Union of India*, (2006) 8 SCC 212

³ Article 19, Universal Declaration of Human Rights

It serves as a democratic society's cornerstone⁴. It is necessary for both citizen liberty and the rule of law.⁵

The establishment of a fourth institution outside the government is thought to be the primary goal of the free press guarantee, serving as an extra check on the three official branches:

- Legislative,
- executive, and
- judicial.

Components of the freedom of expression and speech

The following are the primary components of the right to freedom of speech and expression:

- This privilege is exclusive to Indian citizens; foreign nationals or people of other nationalities are not eligible to use it.
- Article 19(1)(a) of the Indian Constitution guarantees the freedom of expression, including the ability to express oneself in writing, print, gesture, and other media.
- Since this right is not unqualified, the government may pass laws and impose reasonable restrictions in the following areas: public order; decency and morality; defamation and contempt of court; friendly relations with foreign states; security of the state; and incitement to commit an offence.
- The State should exercise this kind of right through both its actions and inactions. Therefore, it would likewise be against Article 19(1)(a) of the Indian Constitution for the State to fail to ensure that all of its citizens had the right to freedom of speech.

The Judicial Reaction to Freedom of Speech and Expression

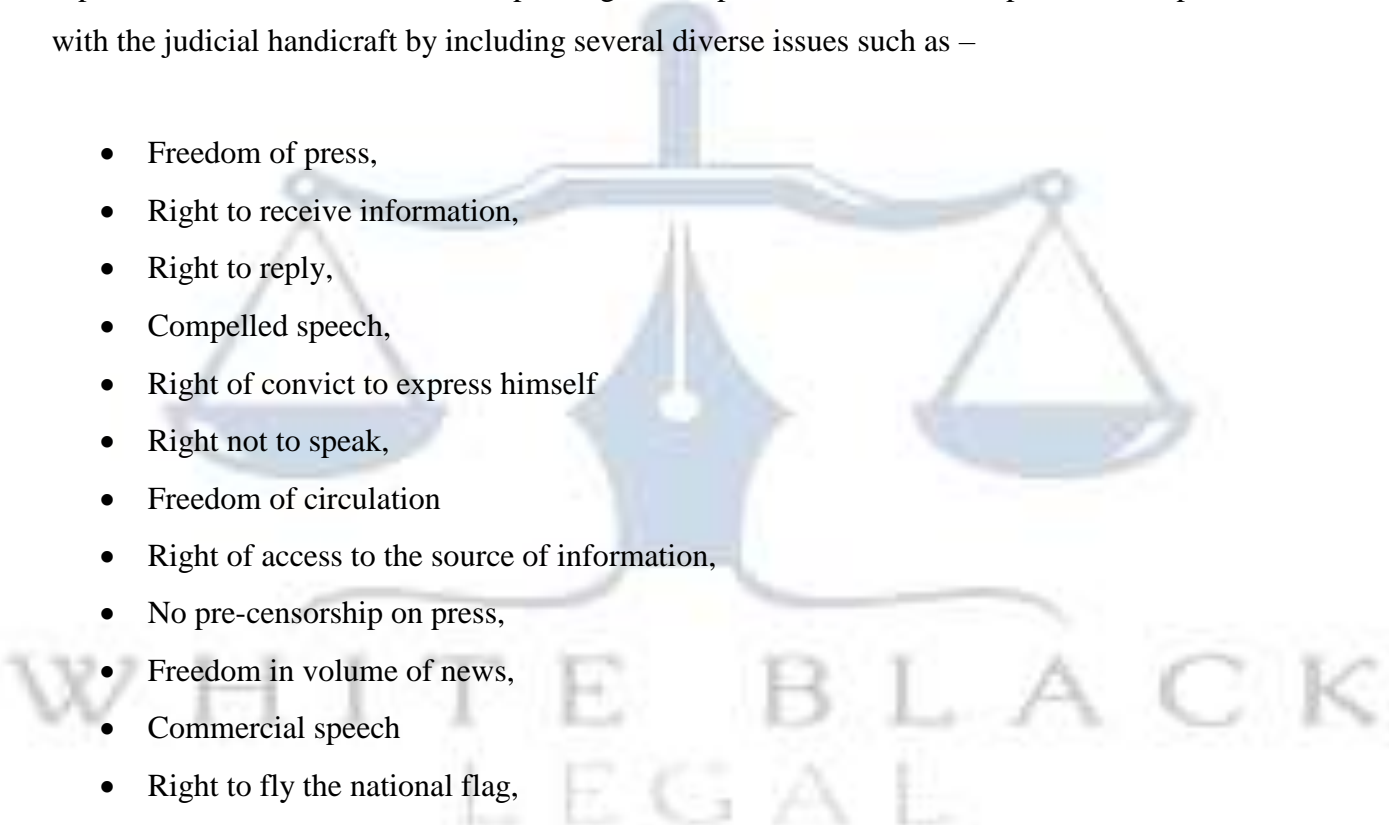
Under Article 19(1)(a), the right to freedom of speech and expression encompasses a wide range of possibilities for communication channels as well as speech and expression content. It is also a dynamic idea that has changed throughout time as technology has advanced⁶. The freedom to express oneself by speech, writing, printing, pictures, and other media is protected under Article 19(1)(a). It

⁴ *Secretary, Ministry of I & B v. Cricket Association of Bengal*, AIR 1995 SC 1236 at 1293

⁵ *Union of India v. Motion Pictures Association*, AIR 1999 SC 2334

⁶ Madhavi Goradia Divan, *Facets of Media Law* 5 (Eastern Book Company, Lucknow, 2010).

covers the freedom of speech as well as the ability to disseminate and publish one's opinions. Ideas may be shared by any media, including electronic and audiovisual ones, newspapers, magazines, and movies⁷. It is important to highlight that the fundamental freedom of speech and expression has given rise to a number of other rights thanks to the judicial inventive approach. Thus, the focus of this chapter is on how the courts have responded to the right to free speech and expression. Based on the idea that some rights are inherent in the enumerated guarantee and cannot be expressly stated in Article 19(1)(a), the honourable Supreme Court has in many occasions inferred certain essential aspects. Therefore, the credit for expanding the scope of the freedom of speech and expression lies with the judicial handicraft by including several diverse issues such as –

- 
- Freedom of press,
 - Right to receive information,
 - Right to reply,
 - Compelled speech,
 - Right of convict to express himself
 - Right not to speak,
 - Freedom of circulation
 - Right of access to the source of information,
 - No pre-censorship on press,
 - Freedom in volume of news,
 - Commercial speech
 - Right to fly the national flag,
 - Right to broadcast,
 - Right to criticize,
 - Right to expression beyond national boundaries,
 - Right of the press to conduct interviews and the like.

⁷ *S. Rangarajan v. P. Jagjivan Ram* (1989) 2 SCC 574.

Freedom of press

People must be allowed to freely communicate their opinions and sentiments to the general public in order to maintain the democratic way of life. As long as appropriate limitations are put in place in accordance with Article 19(2) of the Indian constitution, freedom of expression includes the dissemination of one's opinions via print media as well as any other form of communication, such as radio and television. Despite not being specifically stated in Article 19 of the Indian Constitution, press freedom has been deemed a component of freedom of speech and expression by Supreme Court judges in rulings.

In *Romesh Thappar v. State of Madras*⁸, Patanjali Shastri, C.J. observed:

The cornerstone of every democratic organisation is freedom of speech and the press, as without them, public education which is crucial to the smooth operation of popular government cannot take place.

Speaking for the majority of the Supreme Court, Justice Patanjali Shastri (as he was then) made the following observation: There is no question that the freedom of circulation ensures the freedom of speech and expression, which includes the freedom to propagate ideas. Judge Shastri, presuming that journalistic freedom is guaranteed by The United States Supreme Court's ruling in the *Ex parte Jackson* case was cited in Article 19(1)(a) of the U.S. Constitution⁹, as per the First Amendment. Press freedom depends on both the freedom of publishing and the freedom of circulation. In fact, the magazine would be worthless without distribution. The esteemed judge went on to say that the right to free speech and expression is the cornerstone of all democratic institutions and is necessary for the smooth operation of democratic processes.

Shastri, J. also noted that unless the impugned Section, under which the said order was made, is rescued by the reservation included in the restricted clause (2) of Article 19, the said order would violate the petitioner's basic right provided by Article 19(1)(a). Shastri, J. came to the conclusion that the contested Section was invalid and unconstitutional because it did not fall inside the purview of the limitations allowed by clause (2).

⁸ AIR 1950 SC 124

⁹ The First Amendment to the U.S. Constitution reads: "The Congress shall make no law... abridging the freedom of speech or of the press".

Right to Broadcast

Because of technological improvements, the notion of freedom of speech and expression has expanded to encompass all accessible channels for communication and expression. Broadcast, electronic, and many more forms of media fall under this category. The Indian Supreme Court ruled in the *Odyssey Communications (P) Ltd. v. Lokvidayan Sanghatana*¹⁰ case that people's freedom to watch films on public channels like Doordarshan was protected by Article 19 of the Indian Constitution.

The right to know

One facet of freedom of speech and expression is the right to information or knowledge. According to many rulings from the Supreme Court, the freedom of speech and expression also includes the right to acquire information. The Right to Information Act of 2005 specifically addresses the public's ability to request information from public servants.

Voters' right to information about their candidates

The modified Election Reform Law approved by the Parliament was ruled to be unlawful in the case of *Union of India v. Association for Democratic Reforms*¹¹ because it infringed upon citizens' rights to know as guaranteed by Article 19(1)(a) of the Indian Constitution.

Right to Criticize

We are aware that in a monarchy, the people are the king's subjects and that he is paramount. In a democratic system of governance, this relationship system is reversed. The people are in charge, and the government exists to serve them. The Supreme Court ruled in *Kedar Nath Singh v. The State of Bihar*¹² that a simple critique of the government is not sedition unless it incites violence or violates public order. Comparably, in Manipur, a journalist by the name of Kishorechand Wangkhem faced charges of sedition under the National Security Act after he criticised the chief government. He was, nonetheless, freed after the court determined that Article 19(1)(a) of the Indian Constitution

¹⁰ (1988) 3 SCC 410

¹¹ (2002) 5 SCC 294

¹² 1962 AIR 955

guaranteed the right of criticism for the Indian people.

In a different case, *S. Rangarajan v. P. Jagjivan Ram*,¹³ it was decided that everyone in India has the constitutional freedom to express their opinions on any matter of public importance.

Freedom of Speech Across Boundaries

We may claim that the distance between international borders has shrunk or shortened as a result of technological advancements, communication revolutions, and electronic media. It has enabled the instantaneous transfer of information, even to remote locations around the globe. The Indian Supreme Court examined whether Article 19(1)(a) of the Indian Constitution applied just to Indian territory in the case of *Maneka Gandhi v. Union of India*¹⁴. In the end, the court concluded that the right to free speech and expression extended beyond national borders.

Limitations on the Right to Free Speech and expression

As was previously said, a democracy must sustain and protect the press. However, as no freedom can be ultimate or totally unrestrained, some constraints must also be placed on this freedom in order to maintain social order. Thus, in the public interest, the State may enact legislation placing reasonable limitations on the exercise of the right to freedom of speech and expression under Article 19(2) of the Indian Constitution for the following reasons:

1. India's Sovereignty and Integrity
2. State security
3. Amicable ties with other countries
4. Public order
5. Decency or morality
6. Defamation
7. Contempt of court
8. Incitement to an Offence

¹³ 1989 SCR (2) 204

¹⁴ 1978 AIR 597

protection of the nation

In the interest of the state, appropriate limitations on the right to free speech and expression are imposed under Article 19(2). It is important to distinguish between "public order" and "security of the state," since the latter refers to a more severe kind of public order. For instance, launching an insurrection, revolt, or war against the state. According to Article 19(2), "security of the state" refers to both a threat to or a danger to the security of a portion of a state, not just the security of the nation as a whole.

Public order

The First Amendment to the Constitution, which was ratified in 1951, likewise introduced this ground of limitation. In response to a circumstance that arose in the Supreme Court's *Romesh Thapar* case, this basis was added to the constitution. The concepts of public safety, public peace, and communal harmony are represented by the term "public order." The judge in *Om Prakash v. Emperor*¹⁵ stated that anything that impedes public order might be considered to impede public peace automatically. To ascertain if an act impacts public order or law and order, there is also a test.

Morality and decency

When expressing or saying anything, it should be done in a way that is polite, win the other person over, and not undermine societal values. Thus, this point of view has been taken into consideration and included to our Constitution. Sections 292 to 294 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860 give an example of a restriction on the freedom of speech and expression based on morality and decency. These are concepts that have varied substance and no clear definition, or they can be described as having a broad meaning. It fluctuates based on the values that are prevalent in modern culture and from society to society.

¹⁵ AIR 1948 Nag, 199

Defamation

A person is prohibited from saying anything under Article 19(2) that harms the reputation of another individual. Anyone who has freedom of any kind owes it to others to treat them badly or to damage their standing in society. Generally speaking, defamation follows a speech that harms a man's reputation. There are no restrictions on the freedom of expression. Thus, it is not intended to damage anyone's reputation, which is safeguarded by Article 21 of the Indian Constitution.

India's Sovereignty and Integrity

The primary responsibility of a government is to uphold the integrity and sovereignty of a state. The Constitution (Sixteenth Amendment) Act of 1963 adds this basis. Based on the aforementioned analysis, it may be concluded that all of the justifications listed in Article 19(2) are related to the interests of society or the nation.

Statutory Enactment in India regarding Freedom of speech and expression

List of Acts and Rules applicable to the media industry -

1. The Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867
2. Registration of Newspapers (Central) Rules, 1956
3. The Press and Registration Appellate Board (Practice and Procedure) Order, 1961
4. The Press Council Act, 1978
5. The Press Council Rules, 1979
6. The Press Council (Procedure for Nomination of Members) Rules, 1978
7. The Press Council (Procedure for Inquiry) (Amendment) Regulations, 2006
8. The Press Council (Procedure for Conduct of Meetings and Business) Regulations, 1979
9. The Press Council of India (Grant of Certified Copies) Regulations, 1999
10. The Working Journalists and Other Newspaper Employees (Conditions of Service) and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1955
11. The Working Journalists (Conditions of Service) and Miscellaneous Provisions Rules, 1957
12. The Working Journalists and other Newspaper Employees Tribunal Rules, 1979
13. The Working Journalists (Fixation of Rates of Wages) Act, 1958

14. The Newspaper (Prices and Pages) Act, 1956
15. The Delivery of Books and Newspapers (Public Libraries) Act, 1954
16. The Right to Information Act, 2005
17. The Right to Information (Regulation of Fee and Cost) Rules, 2005
18. The Central Information Commission (Appeal Procedure) Rules, 2005
19. The Central Information Commission (Management) Regulations, 2007
20. The Drugs and Magic Remedies (Objectionable Advertisements) Act, 1954
21. The Drugs and Magic Remedies (Objectionable Advertisements) Rules, 1955
22. The Emblems and Names (Prevention of Improper Use) Act, 1950
23. The Emblems and Names (Prevention of Improper Use) Rules, 1982
24. State Emblem of India (Prohibition of Improper Use) Act, 2005
25. State Emblem of India (Regulation of Use) Rules, 2007
26. The Parliamentary Proceedings (Protection of Publication) Act, 1977
27. The Young Persons (Harmful Publications) Act, 1956
28. The Punjab Special Powers (Press) Act, 1956 (Relevant Provisions)
29. Copyright Act, 1957
30. The Dramatic Performances Act, 1876 (Relevant Provisions)
31. The Cinematograph Act, 1952
32. The Cinematograph (Certification) Rules, 1983
33. The Cine-workers and Cinema Theatre Workers (Regulation of Employment) Act, 1981
34. The Cine-Workers and Cinema Theatre Workers (Regulation of Employment) Rules, 1984
35. The Cine-Workers Welfare Cess Act, 1981
36. The Cine-workers Welfare Cess Rules, 1984
37. The Cine-Workers Welfare Fund Act, 1981
38. The Cine-Workers Welfare Fund Rules, 1984
39. The Prasar Bharati (Broadcasting Corporation of India) Act, 1990
40. The Sports Broadcasting Signals (Mandatory Sharing with Prasar Bharati) Act, 2007
41. The Sports Broadcast Signals (Mandatory Sharing with Prasar Bharati) Rules, 2007
42. The Cable Television Networks (Regulation) Act, 1995
43. The Cable Television Networks Rules, 1994

44. The Radio, Television and Video Cassette Recorder Sets (Exemption from Licensing Requirements) Rules, 1997
45. The Standards of Quality of Service (Broadcasting and Cable services) (Cable Television – CAS Areas) Regulation, 2006
46. The Indian Telegraph Act, 1885 (Relevant Provisions)
47. The Telecom Regulatory Authority of India Act, 1997
48. The Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (Miscellaneous) Rules, 1999
49. The Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (Period for Filing of Application to Authority) Rules, 1999
50. The Telecommunication Interconnection (Port Charges) Regulation, 2001
51. The TRAI (Levy of Fees and Other Charges for Tariff Plans) Regulations, 2002
52. The Telecom Disputes Settlement and Appellate Tribunal (Form, Verification and the Fee for Filing an Appeal) Rules, 2003
53. The Telecommunication Interconnection (Charges and Revenue Sharing) Regulation, 2001
54. The Telecommunication Interconnection Usage Charges Regulation, 2003
55. The Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (Salaries, Allowances and Other Conditions of Service of Chairperson and Whole-time Members) Rules, 2000
56. The Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (Procedure for Conducting Inquiry Against a Member) Rules, 1999
57. The Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (Annual Report and Returns) Rules, 1999
58. The Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (Form of Annual Statement of Accounts and Records) Rules, 1999
59. The Telecommunication (Broadcasting and Cable Services) Interconnection Regulations, 2004
60. The Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (Access to Information) Regulations, 2005
61. The Common Charter of Telecom Services, 2005
62. The Regulation on Quality of Service of Basic and Cellular Mobile Telephone Services, 2005
63. Quality of Service (Code of Practice for Metering and Billing Accuracy)
64. Regulation, 2006
65. The Standards of Quality of Service (Broadcasting and Cable Services) (Cable Television – CAS Areas) Regulation, 2006

66. The Quality of Service of Broadband Service Regulations, 2006
67. The Telecom Consumers Protection and Redressal of Grievances Regulations, 2007
68. The Telecom Unsolicited Commercial Communications Regulations, 2007
69. The International Telecommunication Access to Essential Facilities at Cable Landing Stations Regulations, 2007
70. The Telecommunication Consumers Education and Protection Fund Regulations, 2007
71. The Direct to Home Broadcasting Services (Standards of Quality of Service and Redressal of Grievances) Regulations, 2007
72. Domestic Leased Circuits Regulations, 2007
73. The Register of Interconnect Agreements Regulations, 1999
74. The Indian Post Office Act, 1898 (Relevant Provisions)
75. The Information Technology Act, 2000 (Relevant Provisions)
76. The Information Technology (Certifying Authorities) Rules, 2000

Laws applicable for information

The list of legislations applicable for Information –

- 1) Press & Registration of Books Act 1867
- 2) Delivery of Books 'and Newspapers' (Public Libraries) Act, 1954
- 3) Delivery of Books (Public Libraries) Rules, 1955
- 4) Registration of Newspapers (Central) Rules 1956
- 5) The Newspaper (Prices and Pages) Act, 1956
- 6) The Young Persons (Harmful Publications) Act, 1956
- 7) The Press and Registration Appellate Board (Practice and Procedure) Order, 1961
- 8) The Parliamentary Proceedings (Protection of Publication) Act, 1977
- 9) Press Council Act, 1978
- 10) The Press Council (Procedure for Nomination of Members) Rules, 1978
- 11) The Press Council Rules, 1979
- 12) The Press Council (Procedure for Conduct of Meetings and Business) Regulations, 1979
- 13) The Press Council of India (Grant of Certified Copies) Regulations, 1999
- 14) Press Council (Procedure for Inquiry) (Amendment) Regulations, 2006

Conclusion

One of the most fundamental protections offered to people by civil society is the right to freedom of expression within the confines of speech. In summary, we may state that the freedom of speech and expression is a crucial basic right, the reach of which has been extended to liberties of the press, the right to information (including commercial information), the right to remain silent, and the right to criticise. In today's society, the freedom to express one's opinions via words is no longer the exclusive right; it now encompasses the use of many forms of communication as well. Article 19(2) of the Indian Constitution allows appropriate restrictions on the right we discussed.

