

# CHAPTER – SECOND

## SOCIAL CHANGE THROUGH TRIAL BY MEDIA

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### 1. Introduction

In this second chapter social change through trial by media is concern here, in this chapter focuses on the social change which consequent by the media trial in society.

This section of research scientifically proved the impact of media trial on society by imported survey with the help of structured interview schedule raise related question framed. These questions interplay with the respondents of National Capital Region and Delhi, with the help of data illustrate the information and comparison different level.

During the media trial social involvement in the case as agitation like the case of Nirbhya whole country not only country but international platform raise the issue resulting pressurise the government to form a special Act, everybody known Nirbhya Act. It is the direct impact of media trial on society. In the another case Yaqub Memon case elites persons of the country define another type of human right definite another type of elite protest who is the human and what are the human right a criminal or those 257 person who killed in Bombay blast.

As a student of law it is very significant that some aspects of media trial would be scientifically analyses the perception of media trial and its impact on society. In another case Kanhiya kumar, (JNU) hearing at Patiala House Court, the direct impact of media trial on society and judicial system was perceived. The role of the Patiala House Court lawyers and direct

dictation given by the bench judge's were also to be said the impression of media coverage.

So in this chapter is very significant to scholars that the impact of media trial is going what type of way.

## **2. Effect of Trial by Media on Society**

**Sangita Dhingra Sehgal**<sup>72</sup> comments on trial by media that 'the basic purpose of journalism is to serve the people with news, views, comments and information on matters of public interest in a fair, accurate and unbiased manner'. For achieving this objective, the media is expected to conduct itself in keeping with certain universally recognized norms of conduct that have evolved or may be evolve by different societies suited to their requirements. A scrutiny of norms of various countries shows that almost all the codes cover the following areas:

- i. Honesty and fairness in reporting facts.
- ii. Duty to seek the views of the subject of any critical reportage in advance of publication.
- iii. Duty to correct factual errors.
- iv. Duty not to falsify pictures or to use them in a misleading fashion.
- v. Duty to provide an opportunity to reply to critical opinions as well as to critical factual reportage.
- vi. Need for the appearance as well as the reality of objectivity.
- vii. Prohibition to receive consideration for reporting or not reporting.
- viii. Duty to respect privacy.
- ix. Duty to distinguish between facts and opinions.

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<sup>72</sup> Sehgal, Sangita Dhingra, Trial by media, DJA Journal, [www.danieljarthur.com](http://www.danieljarthur.com), 2004

- x. Duty not to discriminate or to inflame hatred on grounds of race, nationality, religion, or gender.
- xi. Duty to refrain from mentioning the race, religion or nationality of the subjects of news stories unless relevant to the story. Some codes call for coverage which promotes tolerance.
- xii. Duty not to use dishonest means to obtain information, unless it is in public interest.
- xiii. Duty not to endanger people.
- xiv. Duty to maintain general standards of decency and taste.
- xv. Duty not to divulge confidential sources; and
- xvi. Duty not prejudge the guilt of an accused and to publish the dismissal of charges against or acquittal of anyone about whom the paper previously had reported that charges had been filed or that a trial had commenced.

The journalists should endeavor to follow the above mentioned norms, which are general in nature, while discharging their duties for benefit of the society as a whole.

The digression from any of the above norms can be a cause of worry. One of such perturbing digression of the modern day functioning of the media, concerns conducting of trials by them, in their own fashion over and above the police investigation for instance 'Pushkin murder case' and the disproportionate and undue publicity given to court proceedings for cases like 'Dhananjay Chatterjee rape case'. If the person involved is a public figure or is part of the glitterati the media takes excessive interest in trials for commercial reasons, for instance the Salman Khan Accident case. Till the trial has concluded and the judgment rendered, no one is certain about the

truth. Thus it is unfair for media to prejudge the guilt of the accused, all the more so, when it is done purely for commercial or other motivated interest. A biased 'trial by media' is prone to cause more harm to the concerned persons and the society as a whole and thus presents a substantial risk to the administration of justice.

As per the norms, it is the duty of the media to ensure that they publish the dismissal of charges against or acquittal of anyone about whom they had previously reported that charges had been filed or that trial had commenced. However, it has been noticed, that the judgments rendered by the courts do not receive the same publicity and exposure as accorded to launching of prosecutions and raids conducted, which is unfortunate as the public is not aware about the final outcome of the case.

It is an accepted reality, that matters concerning public figures are news worthy and public has right to be kept informed about them. It is however, correspondingly desirable that sensationalism and exaggeration should be shunned in the matters of court reporting. It is the right of the accused to have a fair and unprejudiced trial. The media should be cautious not misrepresent any facts or prejudge the guilt of the accused in their reports, as it may have a devastating and irreversible effect for accused resulting in his ostracism, humiliation and conviction in the eyes of the public that too before a judicial trial has concluded.

The norms of journalistic ethics of the various Countries pertaining to court reporting have been reproduced below for information, reference and benefit of all concerned. It is the duty of the media while reporting on court matters, to ensure that these norms are not transgressed.

## 2.a Concept of Social Change

Social change is the transformation of culture and social organisation/structure over time. In the modern world we are aware that society is never static and that social, political, economic and cultural changes occur constantly. There are a whole range of classic theories and research methods available for the study of social change. There are four main characteristics of social change (Macionis 1996):<sup>73</sup> It happens everywhere, but the rate of change varies from place to place. For example, the United States would experience faster change, than a third world country that has limited access to technology and information. Social change is sometimes intentional but often unplanned. For example, when the airplane was invented people knew that this would increase and speed travel. However, it was probably not realised how this invention would affect society in the future. Families are spread throughout the country, because it is easier to return for visits. Companies are able to expand worldwide thanks to air travel. The numerous crashes and deaths related to airplanes was not predicted either. Social change often generates controversy. For example, the move over the recent years to accept homosexual rights has caused controversy involving the military, religion, and society overall. Some changes matter more than others do. For example, the invention of personal computers was more important than Cabbage Patch dolls. What Causes Social Change? There are various causes of social change. These causes include the following: -

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<sup>73</sup> John J. Macionis : Sociology : A Global Introduction, 1996.

Culture is a system that constantly loses and gains components. There are three main sources of cultural change. The first source is invention. Inventions produce new products, ideas, and social patterns. The invention of rocket propulsion led to space travel, which in the future may lead to inhabitation of other planets. The second source is discovery. Discovery is finding something that has never been found before, or finding something new in something that already exists.

The third source is diffusion. Diffusion is the spreading of ideas and objects to other societies. This would involve trading, migration, and mass communication. The 'mass media' is a vital factor in the speed of social change. It permits rapid diffusion of ideas, making these manifest in the private and relaxing environs of the home, where audiences are at their most susceptible

Technology and Information, as a society develops to higher levels, non-material resources play an increasingly important role as factors of production. This principle is embodied in the concept of the Information Age, an era in which access to information has become a valuable input and precious resource for improving the quality of decisions and the productivity of activities.

Internet technology has an enormous impact on the globalisation of culture and ideas. It has considerably increased the speed of social change. It is also a valuable tool for social change organisations. Further Resources<sup>74</sup>

In the above paragraph explain concept of social change and its four perspectives. In the context of present work as a law students. It is to

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<sup>74</sup>Social Change : <http://gsociology.icaap.org/chiro.html>

understand social change in the context of role of media trial and its impact on social and judicial administration after that media play a significant role to influence some sectors of society and impact social activities like agitation, people participate etc. Some examples here in the case of Arushi murder, Nithari case and Nirbhaya rape case society was involved resulting public move to agitation after the media trial and society was influenced and situation of law and order was considerable after that wholes system of government was involved resulting. some laws was framed to further control the same situation.

## 2.b Impact on Society

Some Cases focused on the media trial and its impact on society which is in brief given below.

In the background of case of **State of Delhi v. Ram singh and others**<sup>75</sup>. The prosecution has argued that looking at the crime committed by the convicts they be awarded maximum penalty - of death. The argument of the issue of the sentence were.



Fig. No. 1 . : Victim and the accused person of Nirbhaya Case<sup>76</sup>

a. The young age of convict person viz., convict Pawan Gupta @ Kaalu, aged 19 years; convict Vinay Sharma, aged 20 Years; convict Mukesh aged 26 years and convict Akshay Kumar Singh @ Thakur aged 28 years.

<sup>75</sup> State of Delhi v. Ram Singh and another. SCC 114/2013

<sup>76</sup> Victim and the accused person of Nirbhaya Case, Image, <https://www.google.co.in/search?q=nirbhaya+case&source=>

b. socio-economic conditions of the convict person, they being poor making two ends meet, having families to support ;

c. clean antecedents and be given chance of reformation ;

d. the presumption of innocence being in their favour ;

e. life imprisonment being the rule and death being an exception and there being no special reasons to award death sentence ;

f. they being convicted only on the ground of conspiracy and not of their individual acts ;

g. that convict Mukesh and convict Pawan were drunk at the time of incident and that accused Mukesh was driving the bus throughout.

These circumstances, broadly, are alleged to be the mitigating circumstances put forth by the convict person and hence, it was argued that the death sentence be not awarded to them. Various judgments were also referred. The crux of the judgments is - to award a death penalty the court has to first weigh the aggravating circumstances against the mitigating circumstances and if there are no mitigating circumstances then the court need to apply the Rarest of Rare test to find if the case falls within such category.

India, galvanizing the country to swiftly adopt new legislative measures and catapulting the issue of violence against women in India into the international spotlight. Although assault and rape cases have made India infamous for its high volume of crimes against women, the reaction to this particular incident was much different from before. This case investigates the

governmental and societal responses represent social change, as indicated by changing attitudes towards violence against women in India.

In addition, this case examines collective attitudinal change in the nation as indicated by media coverage of rape cases, crime statistic reports, influence of women's movements, impact of legislation, and public opinion polls. It is found that despite an immediate backlash against the epidemic of sexual violence, the response has not contributed to a complete transformation in attitudes towards violence against women based on the indicators studied above.

**In *Yaqub Memon v. State of Maharashtra & Others***<sup>77</sup> The question of life and death and the validity of judicial proceedings divided two judges of the honorable Justice Dave and Justice Kurian Joseph on staying Yakub's execution by a day Supreme Court Chief Justice of India to set up a larger bench to decide whether 1993 Mumbai serial blasts convict Yakub Memon's execution requires a re-look. Justice Dave said they were "passing the buck" to the CJI and also to the lawyers who wanted to protect Yakub, and that it was now for them to decide.

Looking at Yakub's counsel, senior advocates T R Andhyarujina and Raju Ramachandran, he said: "I hope you know who you are trying to save."



**Fig. No. 2 Yaqub Memon with police person**<sup>78</sup>

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<sup>77</sup> *Yaqub Memon v State of Maharashtra and Others*, AIR 2015

<sup>78</sup> *Yaqub Memon with police person*, Image,

<https://www.google.co.in/search?biw=1360&bih=677&tbm=isch&sa=1&q=Yaqub+Memon>

Justice Dave also recalled verses from Manusmriti, considered to be the code of conduct and laws for Hindu, to state that the king, who has to be a saint himself, must punish the sinners or the sin will fall on him and that a ‘danda’ (stick) has to be used for those who inflict cruelty on the innocent. Even after the order was passed and the bench started hearing another case, Justice Dave remarked that the “concerns in the other case appeared to be for a person who killed 257 people.”

But Justice Joseph had this to say: *“Nothing can stand in the way of life of a person. Life is a constitutional right. Law is not helpless and this court is not powerless to protect the right to life. Law is for the man and if it is about the life of a man, no technicality can prevent this court from passing appropriate orders.”* He said no life can be taken away without obdurate compliance with the procedure established by law but in Yakub’s case, there was a “procedural violation” since the two judges who had heard his review petition – Justices J Chelameswar and Joseph – were not part of the bench that dismissed his curative petition on July 21.

On the one hand, the people of India expect the police to be the first and most robust line of defence against routine crime, as well as more serious challenges like Naxalism and cross-border terrorism. But on the other, influential segments of our civil society, including the media, elected representatives and elements of our criminal justice system, send confusing signals about the basic parameters within which the police is expected to uphold the rule of law.

## **In the Case of Moninder Singh Pandher and Surendra Koli v. State of**

**UP**<sup>79</sup> There was nothing noticeable about house D-5, Sector – 31, Nithari in Noida unless two Nithari residents, in December 2006, claimed that they have seen the remains of the children in the drain behind the house, which had been missing since many days.



**Fig. No. 3 Mohinder Singh Pndher and Surendra Koli**<sup>80</sup>

These Reports of some children missing from Nithari turned into the most gruesome serial killings in India. While a number of reports were filed by anxious parents whose children have been missing from the village, many residents claimed that they had been repeatedly ignored by local authorities. So what if child after child went missing? They were poor, they belonged to that no-man's-land called Nithari, where eking out a minimal living is hard enough and getting past a police stonewall is something superhuman.

On December 29, 2006, two Nithari residents claimed that they suspect Surender Koli, the domestic help at D5, had something to do with the disappearances of the children that went missing in two years. They sought help of former RWA President SC Mishra. Mishra and the two residents searched the tank drain, and one of the residents claimed to have found a decomposed hand, after which they called the police. Residents alleged that the police were corrupt. Moninder Singh Pandher, owner of the house,

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<sup>79</sup> Moninder Singh Pandher and Surendra Koli v State of UP : 1475 OF AIR 2009

<sup>80</sup> Mohinder Singh Pndher and Surendra Koli, Image, <https://www.google.co.in/search?q=Mohinder+Singh+Pandher+and+Surendra+Koli&source=>

offered the police everything the parents of the missing children never could. He had wealth, powerful connections and free gifts to hand out.

It was revealed that his servant, Surendra Koli, had been raping and killing the women, often minors, even eating their body parts, in one case even cooking them. In February 2009 Pander and Surendra Koli were found guilty for the murder of Rimpa holder and convicted for the death sentence as the case was classified as "rarest of rare" Despite that the CBI has earlier given a clear chit to MS Pander in all its chargesheets.

Though he was first convicted, Pandher was in 2009 acquitted of charges in one case. While he is still a co-accused in other cases, his death sentence has been overturned. There are some 15 cases in all, of which Surendra Koli has been convicted in five.

On 28 January 2015, the High Court bench headed by Chief Justice D. Y. Chandrachud and Justice P. K. S. Baghel commuted the death sentence of Surender Koli to life imprisonment on the ground of "inordinate delay" in deciding his mercy petition.

Supreme Court upheld the death sentence and the president of India also reflected the mercy petitions.

In February 2016 **Kanhaiya Kumar v. State of Delhi**<sup>81</sup> the President of Jawaharlal Nehru University Students' Union, also a leader of the All India Student Federation (AISF), the student wing of the Communist Party of India (CPI). He was charged under section 124-A (Sedition) and 120-B (Criminal Conspiracy) arrested and charged with sedition by the Delhi police.

A case was registered against him on Feb 13, under Indian Penal Code Sections 124-A (sedition) and 120-B (criminal conspiracy). He was

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<sup>81</sup> Kanhaiya Kumar v. State of Delhi on 2 March, 2016

charged over an event organised by some students at the Jawaharlal Nehru university campus against the hanging of Afzal Guru, A Kashmiri separatist convicted for the 2001 Indian Parliament Attack following complaints by Bharatiya Janata Party Member of Parliament Maheish Girri and the ABVP. Kanhaiya Kumar denied the charges and said that he was neither shouting any slogan nor saying anything against integrity of the country. I have full faith in the Constitution of the country and I always say that Kashmir is an integral part of India. The news paper coverage of the event to show that due to media coverage society makes its opinion that effect the human being whether he is lawyer or the judge.



**Fig. no. 4 Kanhaiya Kumar in Police Custody<sup>82</sup>**

Media has an important role to play in a democratic society. The job is to keep the society informed about the happenings which have a direct or indirect impact on it and not to draw conclusions. The electronic media in the present context must play a pivotal role. On the above arguments social scientist here focused on this issue to reach some generalization and provide a logical path to scholars and planners as well as legal consultants some scientific conclusions. Present study played a significant role to fulfill these requirements empirically or theoretically.

In the light of above cases research attracts the social activists on social change through trial by media. In a case of Nirbhya, National and international community involve in this matter and convert a big social issue.

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<sup>82</sup> Kanhaiya Kumar in Police Custody, Image,  
<https://www.google.co.in/search?q=Mohinder+Singh+Pandher+and+Surendra+Koli&source=>

The government of India framed out Nirbhya Act due to media trial and people investigation.

It is a big social concern about challenging the social life of girls and women and especially rethinks about women empowerment. Yaqub Menon case creates a history in the life of court. The Supreme Court open over night and reputed Indians write a letter to save the life of a accused which forget 257 people life which kills in Bombay Blast. It is a key social issue which was highlighted due to intensive media trial. In the other case Mohinder Singh and surender Koli, the serial killers of children were arrested due to media coverage. It is a question on social system and administration. The life of the children is safe in these circumstances.

Lastly in the case of JNU Kanhiya kumar, National interest sideline through ideological sects and political involvement of the national leaders who define nationalism in their own interest.

In the above case very significant role played by media through trial and raise issues regularly also effect judicial system during the trial like. Supreme court open in night first time, political home court judge deathly dictated to. officers to maintain law and order, death warrant is awaited in the case of Koli, so some issues are focused by the media trial and its impact an judicial trial and changes in the society.

### **3. Legal Aspects of Trial by Media**

Media is regarded as one of the pillars of democracy. Media has wide ranging roles in the society. Media plays a vital role in molding the opinion of the society and it is capable of changing the whole viewpoint through which people perceive various events. The media can be commended for

starting a trend where the media plays an active role in bringing the accused to hook.

Freedom of media is the freedom of people as they should be informed of public matters. It is thus needless to emphasize that a free and a healthy press is indispensable to the functioning of democracy. In a democratic set up there has to be active participation of people in all affairs of their community and the state. It is their right to be kept informed about the current political social, economic and cultural life as well as the burning topics and important issues of the day in order to enable them to consider forming broad opinion in which they are being managed, tackled and administered by the government and their functionaries. To achieve this objective people need a clear and truthful account of events, so that they may form their own opinion and offer their own comments and viewpoints on such matters and issues and select their future course of action. The right to freedom of speech and expression is contained in article 19 of the constitution. However the freedom is not absolute as it is bound by the sub clause (2) of the same article. However the right to freedom of speech and expression does not embrace the freedom to commit contempt of court.

The media has again come in focus in its role in the trial of Jessica Lal murder case, in the Priyadarshini Mattoo case and likewise many other high profile cases. There have been numerous instances in which media has been accused of conducting the trial of the accused and passing the 'verdict' even before the court passes its judgment. Trial is essentially a process to be carried out by the courts. The trial by media is definitely an undue interference in the process of justice delivery. Before delving into the issue of justifiability of media trial it would be pertinent to first try to define what

actually the 'trial by media' means. 'Media plays a vital role in moulding the opinion of the society and capable of changing the whole view point through which the people perceive the event. Thus media trial means to frame a strong opinion in the eyes of the people whether accused is guilty or not though its coverage of the event and its opinion, before the judicial trial. Trial is a word which is associated with the process of justice. It is the essential component on any judicial system that the accused should receive a fair trial.

### **3.a Fair Trial**

Parties have a constitutional right to have a fair trial in the court of law, by an impartial tribunal, uninfluenced by newspaper dictation or popular clamor. What would happen to this right if the press may use such a language as to influence and control the judicial process? It is to be borne in mind that the democracy demands fair play and transparency, if these are curtailed on flimsiest of grounds then the very concept of democracy is at stake.

The concept of 'denial of a fair trial' has been coined by authoritative judicial pronouncements as a safeguard in a criminal trial. But what does the concept 'denial of fair trial' actually mean:

The conclusions of the judicial decisions can be summed as follows:

The obstruction or interference in the administration of justice Vis a Vis a person facing trial. The prejudicial publication affecting public which in term affect the accused amount to denial of fair trial. Prejudicial publication affecting the mind of the judge and suggesting the

court as to in what manner the case should be preceded (Himanshu Raman Singh)<sup>83</sup>.

The publisher of an offending article cannot take shelter behind the plea that the trial to which the article relates to isn't then in progress nor immediately to be begun but it has to occur at a future time. Our law of contempt however does not prevent comments before the litigation is started nor after it has ended. In re **P.C.Sen Justice shah**<sup>84</sup> who spoke for the court succinctly put the law as follows:

“The law relating to contempt of Court is well settled. Any act done or writing published which is calculated to bring a Court or a Judge into contempt, or to lower his authority, or to interfere with the due course of justice or the lawful process of the Court, is a contempt of Court : R. v. Gray, Contempt by speech or writing may be by scandalising the Court itself, or by abusing parties to actions, or by prejudicing mankind in favour of or against a party before the cause is heard. It is incumbent upon Courts of justice to preserve their proceedings from being misrepresented, for prejudicing the minds of the public against persons concerned as parties in causes before the cause is finally heard has pernicious consequences. Speeches or writings misrepresenting the proceedings of the Court or prejudicing the public for or against a party or involving reflections on parties to a proceeding amount to contempt. To make a speech tending to influence the result of a pending trial, whether civil or criminal is a grave contempt. Comments on pending proceedings, if emanating from the parties or their lawyers, are generally a

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<sup>83</sup> Himanshu Raman Singh. Trial By Media: A Legal Dilemma Resolved With Reference To Jessica Lal, IVth Year Student of NALSAR, Hyderabad

<sup>84</sup> Ibid

more serious contempt than those coming from independent sources. The question in all cases of comment on pending proceedings is not whether the publication does interfere, but whether it tends to interfere, with the due course of justice. The question is not so much of the intention of the condemner as whether it is calculated to interfere with the administration of justice.”

**In Sushil Sharma v. The State of Delhi Administration and Ors<sup>85</sup>**

“Conviction, if any, would be based not on media's report but what facts are placed on record. Judge dealing with the case is supposed to be neutral. Now if what petitioner contends regarding denial of fair trial because of these news items is accepted it would cause aspiration on the Judge being not neutral. Press report or no reports, the charge to be framed has to be based on the basis of the material available on record. The charge cannot be framed on extraneous circumstances or facts dehors the material available on record. While framing the charge the Court will form prima facie view on the basis of the material available on record. To my mind, the apprehension of the petitioner that he would not get fair trial is perfunctory and without foundation. None of the news items, if read in the proper prospective as a whole, lead to the conclusion that there is any interference in the administration of justice or in any way has lowered the authority of the Court. The Trial Court has rightly observed that after the charge sheet has been filed, if the Press, revealed the contents of the charge sheet it by itself by no stretch of imagination amounts to interference in the administration of justice.”

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<sup>85</sup> Sushil Sharma v. State of Delhi and ors, AIR 1996

Even in highly sensitive cases, the session trial has been conducted by the courts of Sessions without fear or favour for example to count few cases which are commonly known as ‘Billa Ranga case’, ‘Baba Nirankar”, “Sudha Gupta” and of “Shalini Malhotra”. One cannot gag the press.

The Indian courts have emerged as the most powerful courts in the world with virtually no accountability. But every institution even the courts can go wrong. Every institution including the judiciary has its share of black sheep and corrupt judges. The judiciary are peopled by judges who are human, and being human they are occasionally motivated by considerations other than an objective view of law and justice. It would be foolhardy to contend that none of them, at least some of them, at least some times are motivated by considerations of their own personal ideology, affiliations, predilections, biases and indeed even by nepotistic and corrupt considerations.

In stifling all criticism by the threatened exercise of the power of contempt, the issue in a democratic society is ultimately one of the accountability of the judiciary itself. In order to stifle free speech and comments on the court, even an occasional exercise of this power is enough to deter most persons from saying anything that might annoy their Lordships. Perhaps the most important reason for the lack of reforms in the judiciary is the reluctance of the Press to write about and discuss the state of affairs within it for fear of contempt.

### **In Saibal Kumar Gupta and Ors. v. B.K. Sen and others<sup>86</sup>.**

It was held by the Supreme Court that “No doubt it would be mischievous for a newspaper to systematically conduct an independent investigation into a crime for which a man has been arrested and to publish the results of that investigation. This is because trial by newspapers, when a trial by one of the regular tribunals of the country is going on, must be prevented. The basis for this view is that such action on the part of a newspaper tends to interfere with the course of justice whether the investigation tends to prejudice the accused or the prosecution. There is no comparison between a trial by a newspaper and what has happened in this case.”

### **3.b The Ins And Outs Of Media Trial- English View**

High-profile civil litigation is not just decided in the courts; it also is decided in the court of public opinion. Courts and legal commentators are increasingly recognizing that the media, through the way it covers litigation, has a very real impact on the resolution of individual lawsuits. Common sense dictates that it is within a lawyer's role, therefore, to work with reporters on their stories to ensure accurate reporting. Many defence attorneys in high-profile cases, though, flinch at the idea of saying anything to reporters out of concern that such conversations could be misconstrued as an attempt to affect the jury pool or persuade a judge or jury. For this reason, rules and beliefs have developed as to how lawyers may appropriately engage the media to mitigate its impact on their clients.

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<sup>86</sup> Saibal Kumar Gupta and Ors. v. B.K. Sen and others AIR 1961

### **3.c Pro-Plaintiff Media Bias**

Litigation involving well-known companies or individuals always has grabbed the attention of the news media, especially when it involves sensational charges. The magnitude of the coverage and the filter through which the media reports on litigation can create a “clear plaintiff bias in civil cases.” While small companies can find themselves under the media spotlight in a particularly novel or “bet the company” suit, the media tends to focus on allegations against established and respected corporate defendants. These larger companies tend to have household names, and allegations against them can make good “copy” - even if the allegations are seemingly spurious, commonplace or unproven. The same is true for litigation involving celebrity defendants.

In covering litigation, particularly corporate litigation, the media has an inherent bias that favours plaintiffs. When charges are made public, the media automatically reverts to the basic elements of story telling and casts the lawsuit in traditional protagonist-antagonist terms. The defendant, simply by being on the wrong side of the “v,” becomes the "villain" to the plaintiff's “victim,” whether or not the actual charges have any factual basis or legal merit. Reports frequently lead with the plaintiff's injury or allegations and only include the corporate position as a response. These stories rarely are counterbalanced by positive stories about the defending company. Because companies would rather not draw attention to any litigation, they usually do not seek publicity for their victories. Even if they did, reporters often do not see corporate litigation victories as particularly newsworthy. Goliath is supposed to beat David; that is not news.

### **3.d The Nature of Bias in High-Publicity Cases**

A larger issue is the complex nature of juror bias and how that bias predisposes a juror toward one side in a case. It is no secret that we all have biases. The difficulty comes from understanding how those biases may ultimately affect the viewing of evidence and the deliberations in a case. Because the ramifications and remedies of this issue are far-reaching, the courts have elected to take the “I instruct you not to be biased” approach. As a result, the court can attempt to rehabilitate any juror who expresses bias by appealing to his or her fear or by appealing to the juror's inherent sense of fairness (“Don't you think you could set aside those initial impressions and only consider evidence from the witness stand?”). Rare is the juror who would not be intimidated by an admonishment from the court or who does not think of himself or herself as a fair and unbiased person. In fact, most jurors struggle mightily against their initial impressions.

- Several issues make it more difficult for jurors in high-publicity cases:
- Jurors want to appear fair and unbiased in front of the court and the press.
- Jurors want to sit on sensational trials.
- Jurors have a hard time distinguishing between impressions formed by pre-trial publicity and impressions formed in court
- Jurors mostly do not understand or acknowledge their own biases.
- Jurors themselves sometimes do not know the strength of their impressions and opinions.
- When in a high-conflict situation, such as juror deliberations, jurors revert to their initial impressions, experiences, and opinions.
- The courts make it relatively easy to conceal or not reveal a conscious or unconscious bias.

These issues were highlighted in **Mr. Simpson's Civil Trial**<sup>87</sup>. Despite having stated numerous times in their questionnaires that they believed him to have been guilty at various times during the presentation of the criminal trial, more than 30% of these jurors were not excused for cause because they stated that they were willing to put their opinions and impressions aside in the civil case.

When an established criminal court is seized of a case and has to go into the facts and circumstances pertaining to it, it would, be most inexpedient for a commission to go into the matter at the same time and give its finding, especially if the evidence before both the forums is practically the same. If a commission were to arrive at certain finding, the invisible effect of such findings as a brooding omnipresence in the of the criminal court cannot be denied any one who makes a realistic approach to the question.”

The author has said that the fact that a civil or criminal trial has been undertaken is enough to show that the government has the evidence needed for initiating such proceeding. In such a case, it would not be proper to subject an Individual to further inquiries?’

Mr. Mathew feels that, in the light of the experience gained by eminent judges who have headed inquiry commissions and the opinions of the authorities, the law relating to the commission of inquiry should be reassessed. It equally and effectively to- serve the twin purposes of protecting the legitimate rights of individuals, in the one hand and of securing the continued purity and probity of the community life on the other.

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<sup>87</sup> Law Teacher, The Law Essay Professional, Media Is Regarded As One Of The Pillars of Democracy, [www.lawteacher.net](http://www.lawteacher.net), Free Law Essays > Commercial Law

#### **4. Raising issues in the Study**

In this study raises many issues relating to media trial and its impact on judiciary and society. In this regards identify various issues like nature of bios, impact of media on society and its connection with social change, different areas of trial and role of law, various provisions of media trial like constitutional and legal. To maintain the objectivity of the study took empirical information and scientific data through interview schedule with the help of forty six closed questions in that question raises several issues relating to the study.

#### **5. Empirical Aspects of Study**

- In this chapter social change through trial by media take many important questions.
- Face any kind of complex situation
- Admire or honour during/after the of crime and civil affairs in media trial
- Society is effecting by media trial
- Type of unsocial activities increased in society
- Pressure groups play a significant role in society
- Pressure groups affecting media coverage
- Any agreement between pressure group and media person
- Social change through trial by media

In the above questions raises many field situations with the help of objective of the study and research questions of the study.

**Table No. 1:**

**Profession wise category of Respondents on the Basis of Face any Kind of Complex Situation Based on Field Work 2015 Question no. 6.**

S.No.	Category of Respondent	Face any Kind of Complex Situation							
		Mob Attack (I)	Threat (II)	Colleges/St aff isolation (III)	Boss Pressure (IV)	Relatives Pressure (V)	Other (VI)	%	Total
<b>1.</b>	<b>Media Person</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>22.5</b>	<b>54</b>
1.A	Reporters	6	6	5	2	3	2	10	24
1.B	Editors	1	2	3	2	5	7	8.33	20
1.C	Publishers	1		2	2	2	3	4.17	10
<b>2.</b>	<b>Judicial Person</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>37.5</b>	<b>90</b>
2.A	Advocates	1	3	6	3	2	1	6.67	16
2.B	Govt. Advocates	2	2	7	3	1	3	7.5	18
2.C	Police Person	5	2	4	3	1	1	6.67	16
2.D	Accused Person	4	7	3	1	1	2	7.5	18
2.E	Witness	3	1	2	2	2	1	4.58	11
2.F	Complainant	2	2	6	1			4.58	11
<b>3.</b>	<b>Other Person</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>96</b>
3.A	Activists	4	3	4	3	2	4	8.33	20
3.B	Academician	1	3	7	2	5	5	9.58	23
3.C	Scholars	2	5	1	1	2	5	6.67	16
3.D	Professionals	3	7	2	2	3		7.08	17
3.E	General Public	2	2	1	11	2	2	8.33	20
<b>4.</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>240</b>

Source : Data collection by researcher himself.

The above table number-1 which is analysis of question number 6 based on face my kind of complex situation by respondents like (I) Mob Attack (37 respondents); (II) Threat (45); (III) Colleges/staff isolation (53); (IV) Boss pressure (38); (V) Relatives Pressure (31) and (VI) others (36 respondents) out of 240.

240 respondents have taken as a universe sample. The category of respondents like media person 54 (22.5% out of 240); judicial person 90 (37.5%) and other person 96 (40%) out of 240.

**Table No. 2:**

**Profession wise Category of Respondents on the Basis Admire or Honour During/After the of Crime and Civil Affairs in Media Trial based on Field Work 2015 Question No. 8.**

S.No.	Category of Respondent	Admire or Honour During/After the of Crime and Civil Affairs in Media Trial						
		Public Honour (I)	Promotion (II)	Any Prize/Model /Certificate (III)	Invitation (IV)	Other (V)	%	Total
<b>1.</b>	<b>Media Person</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>28.33</b>	<b>68</b>
1.A	Reporters	12	7	3	4	3	12.08	29
1.B	Editors	3	3	7	2	8	9.58	23
1.C	Publishers		5	8	1	2	6.67	16
<b>2.</b>	<b>Judicial Person</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>37.08</b>	<b>89</b>
2.A	Advocates	7	2	3	7		7.92	19
2.B	Govt. Advocates	3	2	5	8	1	7.92	19
2.C	Police Person	2	3	3	9	2	7.92	19
2.D	Accused Person	1	4	2	1	1	3.75	9
2.E	Witness	2	1	3	2	2	4.17	10
2.F	Complainant	3	9		1		5.42	13
<b>3.</b>	<b>Other Person</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>34.59</b>	<b>83</b>
3.A	Activists	6	4	2	3	9	10	24
3.B	Academician	1	3	7		5	6.67	16
3.C	Scholars	2	5	8	1	2	7.5	18
3.D	Professionals	3		2	2	3	4.17	10
3.E	General Public	10	2	1		2	6.25	15
<b>4.</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>240</b>

Source : Data collection by researcher himself.

The above table number-2 which is analysis of question number 8 based on admire or honour during/After the of Crime and Civil Affairs in media trial by respondents like (I) Public Honour (55 respondents); (II) Promotion (50); (III) Any Prize/Model/certificate (54); (IV) Invitation (41); and (V) others (40 respondents) out of 240.

240 respondents have taken as a universe sample. The category of respondents like media person 68 (28.33% out of 240); judicial person 89 (37.08%) and other person 83 (34.59%) out of 240.

**Table No. 3:**

**Profession Wise Category of Respondents on the basis Society is Effecting by Media Trial based on Field Work 2015 Question No. 19.**

S.No.	Category of Respondent	Society is Effecting by Media Trial					
		Public Agitation (I)	Disturb Law and Order (II)	Effect Regular Life (III)	Emerges New Issues (IV)	%	Total
<b>1.</b>	<b>Media Person</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>20.42</b>	<b>49</b>
1.A	Reporters	3	5	4	6	7.5	18
1.B	Editors	3	4	3		4.17	10
1.C	Publishers	5	7	8	1	8.75	21
<b>2.</b>	<b>Judicial Person</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>44.58</b>	<b>107</b>
2.A	Advocates	11	5	4	7	11.25	27
2.B	Govt. Advocates	1	13	3	10	11.25	27
2.C	Police Person	2	3	9	5	7.92	19
2.D	Accused Person	5	8	2	1	6.67	16
2.E	Witness	1	2	1	1	2.08	5
2.F	Complainant	1	3	7	2	5.42	13
<b>3.</b>	<b>Other Person</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>84</b>
3.A	Activists	8	4	2	7	8.75	21
3.B	Academician	5	4	5	8	9.17	22
3.C	Scholars	2	3	2	5	5	12
3.D	Professionals	5	8	2	1	6.67	16
3.E	General Public	10	2	1		5.42	13
<b>4.</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>240</b>

Source : Data collection by Researcher himself.

The above table number – 3 which is analysis of question number 19 based on society is effecting by media trial by respondents like (I) Public Agitation (62 respondents); (II) Disturb law and order (71); (III) Effect regular life (53); (IV) and Emerges new issues (54) out of 240.

240 respondents have taken as a universe sample. The category of respondents like media person 49 (20.42% out of 240); judicial person 107 (44.58%) and other person 84 (35%) out of 240.

**Table No. 4:****Profession Wise Category of Respondents on the Basis Type of Unsocial Activities Increased in Society based on Field Work 2015 Question No. 20.**

S. No.	Category of Respondent	type of unsocial activities increased in society							
		Award to Suspects/ Accused Person (i)	Accused Person Walking Openly (II)	Increasing in Thieving (III)	Crime Increased (IV)	As Above (V)	Other (VI)	%	Total
<b>1.</b>	<b>Media Person</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>27.08</b>	<b>65</b>
1 A	Reporters	5	1	2	7	3	2	8.33	20
1 B	Editors	3	1	11	7	9	3	14.17	34
1.C	Publishers		2	5	1	1	2	4.58	11
<b>2.</b>	<b>Judicial Person</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>35.83</b>	<b>86</b>
2 A	Advocates	4	3	4	3	2	1	7.08	17
2 B	Govt. Advocates	1	3		2	3	2	4.58	11
2.C	Police Person	2	5	1	1	2	5	6.67	16
2 D	Accused Person	3	1	2	3	1	2	5	12
2 E	Witness	2	2	1	9	2	3	7.92	19
2 F	Complainant	2	2	6	1			4.58	11
<b>3.</b>	<b>Other Person</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>37.08</b>	<b>89</b>
3 A	Activists	5	3	4	3	1	4	8.33	20
3 B	Academician	6	3	2	2	1	5	7.92	19
3.C	Scholars	2	5	1		2	5	6.25	15
3 D	Professionals	9	7	2	2	3	1	10	24
3 E	General Public	2	4	1	2		2	4.58	11
<b>4.</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>240</b>

Source : Data collection by Researcher himself.

The above table number – 4 which is analysis of question number 20 based on type of unsocial Activities increased in society by respondents like (I) Award to suspects/accused person (46 respondents); (II) Accused person walking Openly (42); (III) Increasing in thieving (42); (IV) Crime Increased (43); (V) As Above (30) and (VI) others (37 respondents) out of 240.

240 respondents have taken as a universe sample. The category of respondents like media person 65 (27.08% out of 240); judicial person 86 (35.83%) and other person 89 (37.08%) out of 240.

**Table No. 5:**

**Profession Wise Category of Respondents on the Basis Pressure Groups Play a Significant Role in Society Based on Field Work 2015 Question No. 22.**

S.No.	Category of Respondent	Pressure Groups Play a Significant Role in Society						
		Positive Role (I)	Negative Role (II)	Neutral Role (III)	Own Interest (IV)	As Above (V)	%	Total
<b>1.</b>	<b>Media Person</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>22.49</b>	<b>54</b>
1.A	Reporters	5	7	3	6	2	9.58	23
1.B	Editors	3	1	2	5	3	5.83	14
1.C	Publishers	8	3	1	2	3	7.08	17
<b>2.</b>	<b>Judicial Person</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>47.5</b>	<b>114</b>
2.A	Advocates	11	3	4	8	2	11.67	28
2.B	Govt. Advocates	8	3	6	2	5	10	24
2.C	Police Person	5	2	7	3	2	7.92	19
2.D	Accused Person	3		2	3	1	3.75	9
2.E	Witness	2	2	1	9	2	6.67	16
2.F	Complainant	2	2	6	1	7	7.5	18
<b>3.</b>	<b>Other Person</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>72</b>
3.A	Activists	4	8	3	1	7	9.58	23
3.B	Academician	2	2	2	1	3	4.17	10
3.C	Scholars	3		4	5	2	5.83	14
3.D	Professionals	2	7	2	2	3	6.67	16
3.E	General Public	2	3	1	2	1	3.75	9
<b>4.</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>240</b>

Source : Data collection by Researcher himself.

The above table number – 5 which is analysis of question number 22 based on Pressure groups play a significant role in society by respondents like (I) Positive role (60 respondents); (II) Negative role (43); (III) Neutral role (44); (IV) Own Interest (50); (V) As Above (43 respondents) out of 240.

240 respondents have taken as a universe sample. The category of respondents like media person 54 (22.49% out of 240); judicial person 114 (47.5%) and other person 72 (30%) out of 240.

**Table No. 6:**

**Profession Wise Category of Respondents on the Basis of Pressure Groups Affecting Media Coverage based on Field Work 2015 Question No. 23.**

S.No.	Category of Respondent	Pressure Groups Affecting Media Coverage							
		Agitation (I)	Bans (II)	Awareness Campaign (III)	Public Dialogue (IV)	Unfair means (V)	Other (VI)	%	Total
<b>1.</b>	<b>Media Person</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>27.09</b>	<b>65</b>
1.A	Reporters	1	2	5	2	3	2	6.25	15
1.B	Editors	2		3	2	5	7	7.92	19
1.C	Publishers	5	1	7	8	7	3	12.92	31
<b>2.</b>	<b>Judicial Person</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>96</b>
2.A	Advocates	3	2	5	5	9	2	10.83	26
2.B	Govt. Advocates	3	3	6	3	5	5	10.42	25
2.C	Police Person	3		2	1		1	2.92	7
2.D	Accused Person	4	3		2	3	7	7.92	19
2.E	Witness	2	1	2	1	1	1	3.33	8
2.F	Complainant	2		5	3	1		4.58	11
<b>3.</b>	<b>Other Person</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>32.91</b>	<b>79</b>
3.A	Activists	2	5	8	6	2	4	11.25	27
3.B	Academician	6	2	1		5	1	6.25	15
3.C	Scholars	2	1	1	1	2	5	5	12
3.D	Professionals	5	2	2	2	3		5.83	14
3.E	General Public		6	1		2	2	4.58	11
<b>4.</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>240</b>

Source : Data Collection by Researcher himself.

The above table number – 6 which is analysis of question number 23 based on pressure groups affecting media coverage by respondents like (I) Agitation (40 respondents); (II) Bans (28); (III) Awareness Campaign (48); (IV) Public Dialogue (36); (V) Unfair means (48) and (VI) others (40 respondents) out of 240.

240 respondents have taken as a universe sample. The category of respondents like media person 65 (27.09% out of 240); judicial person 96 (40%) and other person 79 (32.91%) out of 240.

**Table No. 7:**

**Profession Wise Category of Respondents on the basis of any Agreement between Pressure Group and Media Person Based on Field Work 2015 Question No. 24.**

S.No.	Category of Respondent	Any Agreement between Pressure Group and Media Person						
		Yes (I)	No (II)	May be (III)	Some Time (IV)	May be in Some CASES (V)	%	Total
<b>1.</b>	<b>Media Person</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>17.92</b>	<b>43</b>
1.A	Reporters	6	3	5	4	10	11.67	28
1.B	Editors	1	2	2		5	4.17	10
1.C	Publishers	1		2	2		2.08	5
<b>2.</b>	<b>Judicial Person</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>40.83</b>	<b>98</b>
2.A	Advocates	2	3	6	3	6	8.33	20
2.B	Govt. Advocates	1		10	3	3	7.08	17
2.C	Police Person	5	2	4	3	1	6.25	15
2.D	Accused Person	13	7	3	1	1	10.42	25
2.E	Witness	3	1	2	2	2	4.17	10
2.F	Complainant	2	2	6	1		4.58	11
<b>3.</b>	<b>Other Person</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>41.25</b>	<b>99</b>
3.A	Activists	4	8	4	3	6	10.42	25
3.B	Academician	1	11	7	2	4	10.42	25
3.C	Scholars	2	5	1	1	2	4.58	11
3.D	Professionals	3	10	2	2	3	8.33	20
3.E	General Public	2	2	1	11	2	7.5	18
<b>4.</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>240</b>

Source : Data Collection by Researcher himself.

The above table number 7 which is analysis of question number 24 based on any agreement between pressure group and media person by respondents like (I) Yes (46 respondents); (II) No (56); (III) May be (55); (IV) Some time (38); (V) May be in some Cases (45 respondents) out of 240.

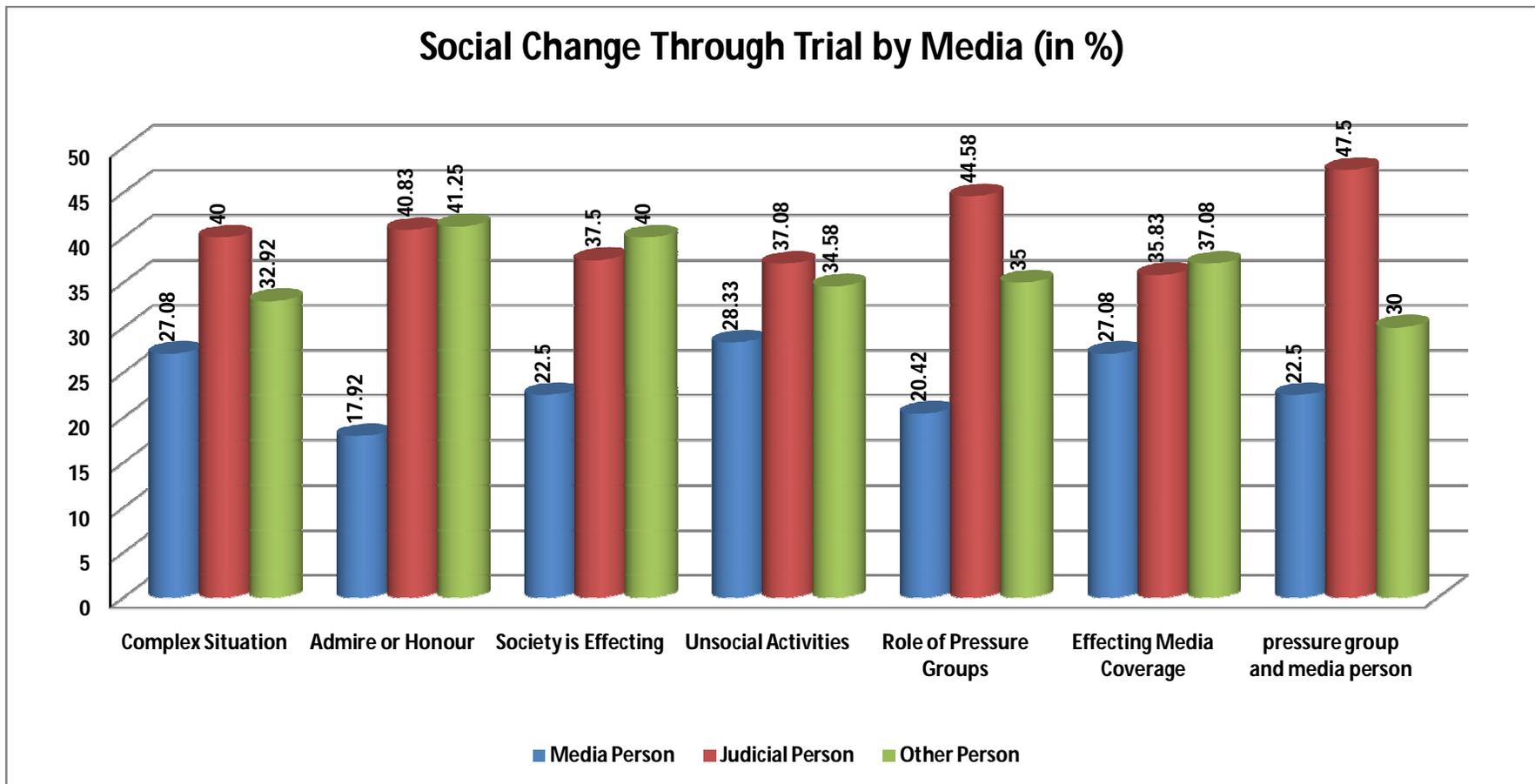
240 respondents have taken as a universe sample. The category of respondents like media person 43 (17.93% out of 240); judicial person 98 (40.83%) and other person 99 (41.25%) out of 240.

**Table No. 8:**

**Profession Wise Category of Respondents on the Basis Social Change through Trial by Media based on Field Work 2015 Question No. 6,8,19,20,22,23,24.**

S.No.	Category of Respondent	Social Change Through Trial by Media								Total
		Complex Situation (I)	Admire or Honour (II)	Society is Effecting (III)	Unsocial Activities (IV)	Role of Pressure Groups (V)	Effecting Media Coverage (VI)	Pressure Group and Media Person (VII)	%	
<b>1.</b>	<b>Media Person</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>23.7</b>	<b>398</b>
1 A	Reporters	15	28	24	29	18	20	23	9.35	157
1 B	Editors	19	10	20	23	10	34	14	7.74	130
1 C	Publishers	31	5	10	16	21	11	17	6.61	111
<b>2.</b>	<b>Judicial Person</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>40.48</b>	<b>680</b>
2 A	Advocates	26	20	16	19	27	17	28	9.11	153
2 B	Govt Advocates	25	17	18	19	27	11	24	8.39	141
2 C	Police Person	7	15	16	19	19	16	19	6.61	111
2 D	Accused Person	19	25	18	9	16	12	9	6.43	108
2 E	Witness	8	10	11	10	5	19	16	4.7	79
2 F	Complainant	11	11	11	13	13	11	18	5.24	88
<b>3.</b>	<b>Other Person</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>35.83</b>	<b>602</b>
3 A	Activists	27	25	20	24	21	20	23	9.52	160
3 B	Academician	15	25	23	16	22	19	10	7.74	130
3 C	Scholars	12	11	16	18	12	15	14	5.83	98
3 D	Professionals	14	20	17	10	16	24	16	6.96	117
3 E	General Public	11	18	20	15	13	11	9	5.77	97
<b>4.</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>240</b>	<b>240</b>	<b>240</b>	<b>240</b>	<b>240</b>	<b>240</b>	<b>240</b>	<b>100.00</b>	

Source : Data Collection by Researcher himself.



**Fig. No. 1 : Graphic Representation of Table no. 8**

The above table number 8 which is analysis of question number 6,8,19,20,22,23,24 based on Social change through trial by media by respondents like (I) complex situation

(240 respondents); (II) Admire or Honour (240); (III) Society is effecting (240); (IV) unsocial activities (240); (V) role of pressure groups (240) (VI) effecting media coverage (240) and (VII) pressure group and media person (240).

All above respondents have taken as a universe sample. The category of respondents like media person 398 (23.70%); judicial person 680 (40.48%) and other person 602 (35.83%).

### **Results of the above Tables e.g., 1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8**

1. Resulting the majority of the respondents belongs to other person as well as judicial person e.g., colleges/staff isolation face any kind of complex situation during change through trial by media but the least respondents faces the situation as a media person.
2. Hence the majority of the respondents belongs to judicial person e.g. invitation as well as other person admire or honour during/after the crime and civil affairs in India to social change through trial by media but the least respondents admire or getting honour as a media person.
3. Concluding that the larger number of respondents belongs to judicial person e.g. disturb law and order in society is effecting by trial media to social change through trial by media but lesser number of respondents effecting the society as a media person and other person.
4. Resulting the majority of the respondents belongs to other person e.g. award to swapects/accused person as well as judicial person.

the type of unsocial activities increased in society to social change through trial by media but the least number of respondents said as a media person.

5. Concluding that the larger number of respondents belong to judicial person e.g. neutral role explains that the pressure groups play a significant role in society to social change through trial by media but also significant respondents belongs to other person.
6. Concluding that the larger number of respondents belong to judicial person e.g. Awareness campaign explains that the pressure groups effecting media coverage a significant role in society to social change through trial by media but also significant respondents belongs to other person.
7. Hence the majority of the respondents belongs to other person e.g. no as well as judicial person any agreement between pressure group and media person to social change through trial by media but the least respondents admire or getting honour as a media person.
8. It is concluding that majority of the judicial person (40.48%) as well as other person respondents said that the social change through trial by media. It is also explained that the role of pressure groups Its major factor in social change media person.