

reader or the viewer does not get a correct picture of the personality or performance of the candidate in whose favour or against he decides to cast his vote. This destroys the very essence of the democracy. Two, contesting candidates perhaps do not show it in their election expense account thereby violating the Conduct of Election Rules, 1961 framed by the Election Commission of India under the Representation of the People Act, 1951. Third, those newspapers and television channels which received money in cash but did not disclose it in their official statements of accounts, have violated the Companies Act 1956 as well as the Income Tax Act 1961 besides other laws.

The payment and receipt of election-time paid news is a clandestine operation and has become widespread and organised as advertising agencies, public relations firms, politicians, journalists, managers and owners of some media companies are believed to be involved in it. It, therefore, is not easy to find clinching evidence that pins responsibility on individuals, parties and organisations. However, a number of persons including members of the Sub-Committee setup by the Council have collected a large volume of circumstantial evidence that is with the Press Council, which indicates that monetary consideration was exchanged for favourable coverage, reporting and telecasting.

Separating Management from Editorial

Going through the observations of persons with whom the Sub-Committee interacted and the evidence provided by them and the discussions in the Press Council it is felt that election-time paid news deals are done between the candidates or political parties or their agents and media. It was felt that there should be a clear distinction drawn between the managements and editorial staff in media companies and that the independence of the editor should be maintained and safeguarded.

Role of Press Council

The Press Council of India was set up by Parliament as a statutory, quasi-judicial body "for the purpose of preserving the freedom of the Press and of maintaining and improving the standards of newspapers and news agencies in India." However, it has been entrusted with only limited powers to admonish, reprimand and pass strictures. It cannot penalise the errant or those found guilty of malpractices. Besides, the Council's mandate does not extend beyond the print medium. A proposal to amend Section 15(4) of the Press Council Act, 1978, to make the directions of the Council binding has been pending for a long time. It should be taken up on a priority basis.