



Descriptive Essay on Newspaper

Newspapers, as the people's voice, play a critical role in a democracy like India. They form an important link between society and government. It is the newspapers where the public gets to know the priorities, policies and programs of the government.

Similarly, the government can keep itself informed about complaints, aspirations, expectations and opinions, etc., of the public through the media. Newspapers also provide news, views, and comments, etc., to their readers on national, international and local news. They help to build public opinion on issues of national and global importance. They not only shape but also reflect public opinion. Planning and leading documents play an important role in the issue.

Then there are human conversations and personality that really matters. Newspapers are the true guardians of democracy and human rights and fundamental freedoms. Newspapers can also play a role in bringing about the necessary social, cultural and moral changes in society. They can be used effectively as a tool for national integrity, solidarity, and in eradicating social evils, such as superstition, the evils of the uninitiated, lobola, communism, and nationalism.

IMPORTANCE OF NEWSPAPER

The power and influence of the media is truly unlimited. But they can also be abused. They are like a two-edged sword. In the wrong hands, they can be used by interested parties and civil society organizations to further their own selfish ends by sacrificing national and social interests. They can give distorted ideas and uncooked stories or false stories. If they are kept in the hands of the capitalists, they can be used to suppress and end the movement of workers and anti-poverty campaigns as this poses a threat to their independent careers and business objectives. In the heat of the moment, the media is not free and newspapers are only used to promote the interests of a few, forming a head around the dictator. Then it is not the voice of the people but the spokesman of a cruel ruler. It is only in a democratic government that the newspaper is the representative of the common man, the voice and the adviser, all in one.

As a friend, guide, mentor, teacher, representative and voice of the people, the newspaper must be impartial, truthful, honest and fearless. There must be a security guard and a security guard of human interests. Freedom of press is important to perform many functions. Newspapers should be free to criticize or promote government policies and services accordingly. But freedom means nothing but righteousness. There should be no biased reporting, comment or comment. If they do not see the dignity, impartiality and impartiality and indulge in false, misleading and biased reporting, they can commit to punishment. In India, newspapers enjoy a fair amount of freedom of speech. It was only during the Emergency in 1975 that their freedom was temporarily curtailed, but the people who faced it had to pay more. It is the job of editors, journalists and journalists to be impartial, fair, honest and constructive in their work. Only the yellow journalist who engages in fraud, money laundering and confession or other benefits.



A journalist, honest in his or her work, will not colour in his or her report or exaggerate and distort his or her news. He will not betray students for personal gain, gifts and benefits. Yellow journalism is as dangerous to the nation and society as it is to the actions of traffickers, the mafia, drug traffickers and spies who fight for their country. A journalist should not forget his or her intention to report impartially, honestly, fearlessly and honestly. An honest, fearless and straightforward newspaper is the perfect solution to political corruption, bigotry, racism, bigotry, and so on. The government and the people who run it cannot remain indifferent to the criticism, comments and opinions expressed against them in the newspapers about democracy. Sometimes the management can try to soften the newspaper by threatening to place ads in it because it is a necessity for the life of the newspaper. But no newspaper, truly sincere in its commitment to the people and society, should be able to overcome such pressures. Instead, it should expose such a conspiracy to suppress media freedom.

ROLE OF NEWSPAPER

Clearly, newspapers can play a vital role in rebuilding and rejuvenating the country. During the liberation struggle, the media played a vital, constructive role. Reminds us of Tilak; Gandhi, Nehru and other leaders have published and edited newspapers and magazines or written articles, reviews, etc. This has played a very important role in accelerating the process of the national liberation struggle. Their heroic, courageous, and influential writings have had a profound effect on many people and, therefore, actively involved in the organization. Tilak was arrested and sent to Mandalay, Burma (Myanmar), for his publications, which were full of patriotism and nationalism, but the Britishers rebelled. Similarly, Gandhiji and many other world leaders had to pay for their freedom of journalism, courage, and honesty.

The history of Indian newspapers and journalism is very old. In the mid-18th century the Bengal Gazette was the first Indian newspaper. Raja Ram Mohan Roy has published his newspaper Kaumudi, and Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar Prabhakar. Indian newspapers cover the 41st century. Bombay Samachar daily Gujarati published from Mumbai the oldest newspaper available. It was first published in 1822. The Anand Bazaar Patrika, Punjab Kasser and the Times of India are the three largest newspapers in their circulation. There were 49,145 newspapers, including daily, tri/biweeklies, weekends, and miscellaneous magazines, by the end of 2000. Uttar Pradesh ranks first, with 8,415 newspapers, including 844 dailies. The highest number of newspapers are published in Hindi followed by English, Urdu and Bengali. Newspaper circulation numbers are slowly increasing with the increase in literacy distribution and the political and social upliftment in society. The number of newspapers owned and published by the largest population. Their share in broadcasting is approximately 40%.

This reflects the position of certain individuals and business houses in the world of Indian newspapers. Therefore, these people have certain advantages, but Indian journalism is now mature, responsible and free, which ensures that no party or business house can find freedom in this matter. Then there is the Indian Media Council, established with the aim of maintaining media freedom, maintaining and improving the standards and quality of newspapers, media agencies and journalism in the country. The Council is a tribunal and has no power to punish. Still, it exercises its moral authority. It considers and resolves complaints and complaints received from both the public against the newspaper and the media. It may also direct the earring newspaper to publish the complainant's



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response / announcement, apologizing in appropriate circumstances. On the one hand it helps newspapers and media organizations to maintain their independence, on the other hand, it ensures, the preservation of the highest standards of public interest and promotes a sense of national rights and obligations. So responsible freedom.

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