

INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF LAW MANAGEMENT & HUMANITIES

[ISSN 2581-5369]

Volume 8 | Issue 2

2025

© 2025 *International Journal of Law Management & Humanities*

Follow this and additional works at: <https://www.ijlmh.com/>

Under the aegis of VidhiAagaz – Inking Your Brain (<https://www.vidhiaagaz.com/>)

This article is brought to you for “free” and “open access” by the International Journal of Law Management & Humanities at VidhiAagaz. It has been accepted for inclusion in the International Journal of Law Management & Humanities after due review.

In case of **any suggestions or complaints**, kindly contact support@vidhiaagaz.com.

To submit your Manuscript for Publication in the **International Journal of Law Management & Humanities**, kindly email your Manuscript to submission@ijlmh.com.

Role of Global Media in Highlighting the Issue of Violation of Human Rights

SHUBHAM YADAV¹ AND SURYANSH TIWARI²

ABSTRACT

Humans have some inherent claims/rights by virtue of being born as humans called as human rights. A person is born with these rights and these rights are not granted by State. As immunities, rights stipulate that no one else's actions can or should go against the will of the person. The idea behind this is that people need to be shielded from cruel and harmful treatment. These rights are a fundamental part of human nature and thus can't be taken away. In defending human rights, the media—often referred to as the fourth pillar of democracy—plays an important role as a watchdog, holding institutions and governments accountable for violations; by giving voice to the voiceless and raising awareness of injustices, the media can expose violations of human rights and mobilize public opinion for change; it also has an obligation to report impartially and ethically, ensuring fair representation of all parties involved; and, through its influence and reach, it can promote the protection and advancement of human rights and ensure non-discriminatory application of human rights' instruments.

The media's primary aim should be to rapidly distribute information to the general public. The role of the media is also to keep a watch on those in positions of authority, to attempt to rein in their arbitrariness, and expose the wrongdoing of those in power to the general public. This paper attempts to define media, its role in protecting and safeguarding human rights, instances where media played crucial role in protection of human rights, challenges faced by media in free and fair reporting of violations and suggestions to further strengthen the role of media in protecting human rights.

Keywords: Human Rights, Media, Protection, Violation, Free Press.

I. INTRODUCTION

The whole jurisprudence of entitlement for rights and its enforceability is based on a famous latin maxim – *ubi jus ibi remedium* which literally means *where there is a right, there is remedy*. Right here means certain claims or interests by the individual which are recognised and protected by the law and remedy means all those means and measures which are available to get those claims enforced in favour of persons to whom it is available. So, whenever right is

¹ Author is an Advocate in India.

² Author is an Advocate in India.

violated the aggrieved person may have take recourse to these measures. These means may be direct and indirect, direct means may be Courts, Tribunals or such alike authorities. Indirect means may be protest, satyagrah, strike and more prominently media. The media acts like a bridge between a common man and the accountable authorities by raising its voice for social issues. Social Issues also involve the issue of enforceability of human right. One of the most imperative parts of the media is to teach society, aware society, and educate them to avail their human rights equally. The media may act both positively as well as negatively to have its impact over human rights. Whether it is acting in a positive way or negative way, the role of media should be understood. In this assignment, I will be evaluating the role of Global Media in addressing the violation of Human Rights.

(A) What is ‘Media’ and What Constitutes the ‘Media’ ?

The word ‘Media’ has been derived from the word ‘Medium’. Both are Latin in origin. Medium means an agency or a bridge between two person or thing to get something done. In other words it can be called as means, method, way, form, agency, avenue, channel, vehicle, organ, instrument or mechanism. If we go for a broader definition of Media then we can say that the intervening substance through which impressions are conveyed to the senses or a force acts on objects at a distance.³

Traditionally, media has been construed to be constituted only through printing. For example, News Papers, Magzines, Reports, Books etc. gradually electronic media was developed and now the news, debates or events which could only be read, could be seen on Television and that too in a recorded episode as well as live telecast. This led to mass participation of the prople in issues. And at present an another dimension of media has been emerged and that is called ‘social media’ which incorporates in itself a plethora of platforms where people by the means of interactions among people in which they create, share, and exchange information and ideas in virtual communities and networks.⁴

II. HUMAN RIGHTS

Human beings are rational beings. They by virtue of their being human possess certain basic and inalienable rights which are commonly known as human rights. These rights belong to human beings simply because we exist as such beings and are not given to us by state.⁵ Since

³Role of Media in Protection of Human Rights, <https://core.ac.uk/download/pdf/353679816.pdf> [Last Visited on 04.2.2025]

⁴ What is Social Media?, <https://www.lifewire.com/what-is-social-media-explaining-the-big-trend-3486616> [Last visited on 10.2.2025]

⁵ What are Human Rights., <https://www.ohchr.org/en/what-are-human-rights> [last visited on 12/2/2025]

these rights belong to them because of their very existence, they become operative with their birth. Human rights, being the birth right, are, therefore, inherent in all the individuals irrespective of their caste, creed, religion, sex and nationality. These rights are essential for all the individuals as they are consonant with their freedom and dignity and are conducive to physical, moral, social and spiritual welfare.⁶

Human rights being essential for all-round development of the personality of the individuals in the society be necessarily protected and be made available to all the individuals. They must be preserved, cherished and defended if peace and prosperity are to be achieved. Human rights are the very essence of a meaningful life and to maintain human dignity is the ultimate purpose of the government. The need for the protection has arisen because of inevitable increase in the control over men's action by the governments which by no means can be regarded as desirable. The consciousness on the part of the human beings as to their rights has also necessitated the protection by the States.⁷

(A) Characteristics of Human Rights –⁸

- i. Human rights are rights that we have simply because we exist as human beings.
- ii. These are universal rights inherent to all of us, regardless of nationality, sex, national or ethnic origin, color, religion, language or any other status.
- iii. They range from the most fundamental, the right to life to those that make life worth living, such as the rights to food, education, work, health, and liberty.

(B) What are Kinds of Human Rights

Human rights are indivisible and interdependent⁹, and therefore precisely there cannot be different kinds of human rights. All human rights are equal in importance and are inherent in all human beings. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights therefore did not categorize the different kinds of human rights. It simply enumerated them in different articles. However, the subsequent developments made in the human rights field under the United Nations system make it clear that human rights are of following kinds¹⁰ –

- i. Civil Rights: which are available to an individual by virtue of being him or

⁶] International Law and Human Rights, Hariom Agarwal, pg 766-767, [Central Law Publication, 22nd Edition]

⁷] Ibid.

⁸] Characteristics of Human Rights, <https://thelegalquotient.com/legal-concepts/human-rights/characteristics-of-human-rights/1490> [Last visited on 07.2.2025]

⁹] Human Rights Principles, : <https://www.unfpa.org/resources/human-rights-principles> [last visited on 3.2.2025]

¹⁰] What Are Human Rights: Definition, Types, Issues & Violations: <https://www.liberties.eu/en/stories/human-rights-definition/43935> [Last visited on 09.2.2025]

her a citizen of a country.

- ii. Political Rights – Those rights which are available to ensure participation of an individual in active politics of the country.
- iii. Economic Rights – affirms those claims which ensure earning to an individual
- iv. Social Right – Those claims which ensure an individual to be part of society.
- v. Cultural Rights – Related to religion, faith, belief and its practice, profess and propagate.

(C) Relationship between Media and the Human Rights

Media be in any of its form is a force behind the protection of human rights. Media has the ability to create awareness about issues relating to human rights, bring into open any violations and facilitate people in taking action.¹¹ The main elements or factors on the basis of which the relationship between Media and Human Rights can be well explained with following points –

- i. **Providing Information** – Human rights involve right have information. An informed citizenry is very needed for the proper working of democracy. All decisions about making and enforcing laws would be made by our democratically elected representatives in Congress, the president and the judiciary branch. Peaceful debate, not violence or bullying, would determine the laws — a truly revolutionary idea.¹² The media informs citizens about political issues, policies, and events, allowing them to make informed decisions about their leaders and government. Mass media has the ability to provide awareness to its readers on issue of human rights by publishing news stories and articles on violations and related details.¹³
- ii. **Holding Leaders Accountable** – In democracy citizens elect their representative who sit as legislators and make the policies for their people. Now problem is, since policies are made for people, so if such policies violate the rights of people then how these representatives will be held accountable to those people who have elected them. The media acts as a watchdog, scrutinizing the actions of government officials and holding them accountable for their actions.¹⁴ In American presidential elections debates

¹¹ What's the role of media in protecting human rights?,: <https://www.humanrightscareers.com/issues/whats-the-role-of-the-media-in-protecting-human-rights> [last visited on 2.02.2025]

¹² A Key to Democracy: Access to Information Critical for Citizens, Governments: <https://www.cartercenter.org/news/documents/doc1860.html> [Last visited on 06.1.2025]

¹³ Abdullah and Akhtar Hussain, "Role of Media in Protection of Human Rights (An analytical study of few newspaper)" 4 *Global Journal for Research Analysis* 1 (2015)

¹⁴ Holding Power Accountable: The press and the public: <https://americanpressinstitute.org/publications/report>

are organized where contesting candidates express their vision.

- iii. **Encouraging Public Debate on Human Rights** - The media provides a platform for public debate and discussion about socio political issues, which is essential for a healthy democracy. Safeguarding human rights and democratic space in the digital age has become more crucial than ever.¹⁵ Media identifies the issues of violation and victim or aggrieved persons are invited to express their concern and common people come to know about a regional problem and form their opinion which are essential to ensure progress in this direction.
- iv. **Representing Diverse Perspectives** - The media should represent a range of perspectives and viewpoints, giving citizens access to a variety of opinions and ideas. Our world's demographics are increasingly diverse. This has engendered significant progress in media representation, reflecting more diversity including race, gender, gender identity, sexual orientation, and other marginalized groups.¹⁶ However, there is still much room for improvement.
- v. **Educating Citizens** - The media should educate citizens about the democratic process, helping them understand how government works and how to participate in it effectively. Media plays a major role in enhancing knowledge about political and human rights. It also helps the people to organize a seminar or workshop for the awareness of human rights. With the help of social media, a large number of people join the seminar or workshop.¹⁷ Social media also gives the platform to many social activists to express or share their views.

(D) Instances where global media played positive role in addressing the violation of Human Rights

i. Systematic and Targeted Human Rights Violation in Afghanistan: CNN

Two years ago on 15th August 2021 Taliban overthrew the elected Government and took the charge of Nation's polity and administration which led to violation of human rights at mass level. Many International media agencies reported this issue, news agency CNN reported¹⁸ -

s/survey-research/holding-power-accountable-the-press-and-the-public [Last Visited on 08.2.2025]

¹⁵ Media Freedom: A Downward Spiral: <https://freedomhouse.org/report/freedom-and-media/2019/media-freedom-downward-spiral> [Last Visited on 08.3.2025]

¹⁶ Representation of Diversity in Media – Overview: <https://mediasmarts.ca/digital-media-literacy/media-issues/diversity-media/representation-diversity-media-overview> [Last Visited on 08.10.2023]

¹⁷ Role of the Media in Promoting Human Rights: <https://www.tutorialspoint.com/role-of-the-media-in-promoting-human-rights> [Last visited on 08.3.2025]

¹⁸ Taliban crackdown on women should be probed as crime against humanity, rights groups say: <https://edition.cnn.com/2023/05/26/asia/amnesty-afghanistan-taliban-women-report-intl/index.html> [Last visited

Taliban's imposition of arbitrary mandate and increasingly abusive policies especially against women led to gender persecution of girls and religious and ethnic minorities that clearly violate Afghanistan's obligations under international human rights law.

ii. A decade problem of Prisoners of Conscience in Cuba and their release: Al Jazeera Reported

For decades, Cuba has stifled freedom of expression and assembly by locking up people for their beliefs and opposition to the government. Many Cuban activists and independent journalists are complaining of growing harassment. After a global pressure and media intervention Cuban Government released thousands of prisoners. Global Media has highlighted¹⁹ that it is a sign that signifies government's nervousness because the launch of mobile internet has given them more of a public platform and ability to mobilise at a time of heightened political and economic tension.

iii. Long Term Jail to Two Human Rights Activist who Reported of being Tortured, Reports Reuters²⁰

China sentenced two prominent human rights lawyers to more than a decade each in jail. Xu Zhiyong and Ding Jiayi were convicted of subversion of state power after closed-door trials and sentenced to 14 and 12 years respectively. Both were leading figures in the New Citizens' Movement, a loose network of activists who met regularly in person and online to discuss civil rights and current affairs, and had called for constitutional reform and criticised government corruption.

iv. 'Stage of Siege' situation in Democratic Republic of Congo, an appeal from authorities to end the Massacre: Reported by The Guardian

The government implemented the state of siege in 2021, allowing military and police to take control from civilian institutions, in an attempt to stem rising violence. More than 120 armed groups are fighting in the region, mostly for land and control of mines with valuable minerals, while some groups are trying to protect their communities. The Guardian reported²¹ that conditions in the Congo are fuelled with violence, starvation and displacement that has leaving

on 08.03.2025]

¹⁹ Cuba frees thousands of prisoners: Al Jazeera English: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=p6CZJVzyWyE> [Last visited on 09.03.2025]

²⁰ China hands lengthy jail terms to two lawyers in rights crackdown: Reuters: <https://www.reuters.com/world/china/china-hands-lengthy-jail-terms-two-rights-lawyers-crackdown-2023-04-10> [Last visited on 09.03.2025]

²¹ Anything to stop the massacres': peace still eludes DRC as armed groups proliferate: <https://www.theguardian.com/global-development/2022/feb/11/massacres-peace-democratic-republic-congo-kivu-rebels-uganda> [Last visited on 09.3.2025]

the government unable to keep its citizens safe, secure or fed. More than 27 million are facing starvation. Approximately 5.5 million people, including 3.2 million children and 1.2 million women, have now been displaced from their homes because of violence.

v. Arrest of French Journalist Ariane Lavrilleux in respect of involvement of French agencies in Killing of Civilians in the Egypt: BBC Reports

French Journalist Ariane Lavrilleux authored a report that said that French intelligence had been misused by Egypt to target smugglers on the Libyan border and kill civilians. It found that at least 19 bombings against civilians took place between 2016 to 2018 linked to French intelligence given to Cairo. BBC reported - It is deeply chilling that, almost two years after the revelations that France was allegedly complicit in the extrajudicial executions of hundreds of people in Egypt, it is the journalist who exposed these atrocities that is being targeted, rather than those responsible.²²

“This is not just a case of muzzling an individual journalist and threatening the confidentiality of her sources, but these actions are part of a wider attack on public interest journalists who attempt to expose the opaque actions of the French intelligence services.”²³

vi. Hjab Controversy in Iran to Compulsory Veiling Bill: A Despicable Assault on Right of Women and Girl – Reported by MINT News

A 22 years old young Iranian Lady Mahsa Amini died in a hospital after she was detained and accused of breaking the laws governing dress, the hijab became a symbol of official repression, with women and girls defiantly removing their headscarves in public.²⁴ This protest spread like a wildfire and in a very less time was proved to be a vital against Government of Iran. In its defence Government took extremely harsh measures to suppress this protest which included sending the girls and women to psychological treatment. Moreover, recently Government brought and passed a bill to the effect that now it is mandatory to female to cover haed in public places.²⁵

²² French reporter arrested over leaked secrets: BBC: <https://www.bbc.com/news/world-europe-66870060> [Last visited on 09.03.2025]

²³ French journalist taken into custody over revelations on France's military cooperation with Egypt: https://www.lemonde.fr/en/international/article/2023/09/20/french-journalist-taken-into-custody-over-revelations-on-france-s-military-cooperation-with-egypt_6137939_4.html [Last visited on 19.03.2025]

²⁴ Hijab Rule: Iran Sending Woman For Psychological Treatment For Not Covering Their Head: Mint Reports: <https://www.livemint.com/news/world/hijab-rule-iran-sending-women-for-psychological-treatment-for-not-covering-their-head-11691374879316.html> [Last visited on 10.03.2025]

²⁵ Iran tries to reimpose strict dress codes for women and girls that many disregarded during the Mahsa Amini protests: Reported by NCB News: <https://www.nbcnews.com/news/world/iran-impose-strict-dress-code-hijab-women-protests-mahsa-amini-rcna79081> [Last Visited on 17.03.2025]

vii. Tishreen Protest in Iraq against Maladministration by the Government, Peaceful Protester are still Missing: Reported by Human Rights Watch

The protests in 2019 were largely staged by a young, passionate generation of Iraqis demanding political and economic reform and an end to foreign interference in Iraqi politics. The emergence of the protest movement, was given a name - Tishreen (the Arabic word for October), Protest 2019. Prime minister Adel Abdul Mahdi was forced to resign as part of the street demands. Young people occupied in Tahrir Square for months, demanding an end to widespread government corruption, poor public services, and high unemployment. They also called for dismantling the political system, which is based on a less-than-transparent sectarian power-sharing arrangement among political elites.²⁶

During the mass protests security forces including anti-riot police, counter terrorism forces and a large network of militias legally considered part of the Iraqi Armed Forces, used lethal force against protesters and pursued a sinister campaign of extrajudicial killings and enforced disappearances. Since the Tishreen protests, successive Iraqi governments have made their promises to ensure truth and justice for the state and militia violence inflicted on Iraqi protesters, activists, and lawyers and their families. But the prosecutions and investigations against that huge illegal action is meagre – clearly demonstrate that the authorities are not interested in accountability.²⁷

viii. Military Rule in Myanmar Through a *coup d'etat* and Violation of Human Rights by Junta Authorities at Mass Level

In 2021, General Election were to be held but before Parliament could endorse the election results, soldiers surrounded the building and rounded up government figures, including Ms. Aung San Suu Kyi, cabinet ministers and the chief ministers of several regions, as well as other politicians and activists.²⁸ Military has ruthlessly sought to consolidate its authority since then, killing and imprisoning opponents and attacking innocent civilians. Soldiers and the police began shooting protesters in the streets and jailing thousands of people, including opposition leaders and journalists.²⁹

²⁶ Four Years On, Peaceful Iraqi Protesters Remain Missing: <https://www.hrw.org/news/2023/10/02/four-years-peaceful-iraqi-protesters-remain-missing> [Last visited on 11.3.2025]

²⁷ *ibid.*

²⁸ Situation of human rights in Myanmar: <https://reliefweb.int/report/myanmar/situation-human-rights-myanmar-march-2023> [Last visited on 12.3.2025]

²⁹ The deadly battles that tipped Myanmar into civil war: BBC: <https://www.bbc.com/news/world-asia-60144957> [Last visited on 1.4.2025]

(E) Some Threats to Media in Playing its Role in Addressing the Human Rights Issues

- i. **Media bias – Biased Media can distort the information that is presented to the public**, leading to a lack of objectivity and an imbalance in the information that is available. This can result in a polarized public opinion and a lack of trust in the media. The mainstream media in India is often indulged in either being pro-government or totally against them they are choosing extreme point of views and are not trying balancing out, rather ignoring issues related to common folks.³⁰
- ii. **Fake News - The rise of social media has made it easier for fake news to spread rapidly, often leading to confusion and misinformation** among the public. This can undermine the credibility of the media and lead to a lack of trust in the information that is presented.³¹ Two years ago, news emerged in Germany that Lisa, a Russian girl of 13, was gang-raped by Muslim immigrants. The horrific crime – it was said – was covered up by politically-correct German police. The story, which within days notched up more than a million views on Facebook alone, prompted a wave of indignation. Hundreds of Germans converged on their parliament holding placards proclaiming “Our children are in danger” or “Hands off my child”, and Russian officials formally raised the matter with the German authorities. Except the story was a pure fabrication. No such incident happened, and the unfortunate Lisa never existed.
- iii. **Corporate Influence** – Media has no income of its own and hence dependant upon outlets which are **often owned by large corporations, which can influence the editorial policies and reporting of the media**. This can lead to a lack of diversity of perspectives and a focus on profit over public interest.³² For Example - Chiquita, a company directly influencing USA to commit to a Banana Trade War had a damning media report about its terrible working practices and illegal activities such as bribery, tax evasion, violence towards some workers and even killings. Two award-winning Florida TV producers working for Fox were fired after they refused to broadcast false reports about Monsanto's controversial genetically engineered Bovine Growth Hormone.

³⁰ Rethinking balance and impartiality in journalism? How the BBC attempted and failed to change the paradigm: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC5732589> [Last Visited on 12.10.2023]

³¹ Misinformation: The evidence on its scope, how we encounter it, and our perceptions of it: <https://reutersinstitute.politics.ox.ac.uk/news/misinformation-evidence-its-scope-how-we-encounter-it-and-our-perceptions-it> [Last visited on 22.3.2025]

³² Some Examples of Corporate Influence in the Media: <https://www.globalissues.org/article/162/some-examples> [Last visited on 22.3.2025]

- iv. **Government Censorship** – A free and fair press is an utmost important institution. It is noteworthy that even in totalitarian societies where freedom of press is not present, some elements of the subdued press can exert pressure on regimes. Pressure can be exerted via echoes of foreign media that reaches the subdued society through underground press or a press which though is not strictly legal yet permitted to a limited degree.³³ Governments may use censorship to control the flow of information and suppress dissent. This can lead to a lack of transparency and accountability in the government and limit the ability of the media to act as a watchdog.³⁴ Eritrea, North Korea, Saudi Arabia, Ethiopia, Azerbaijan, Vietnam, Iran, China, Myanmar and Cuba are most censored countries in the world.
- v. **Issue of Diversified Representation** - A diverse and representative newsroom is essential for media institutions to provide well-researched and complex stories that explore a multiplicity of perspectives and voices. The issue of legitimacy with media refers to the concern that media outlets may not always provide accurate, unbiased, or truthful information. This can arise due to various factors such as **political biases**, commercial interests, sensationalism, and lack of journalistic standards.
- vi. **Media Trial** - There have been instances when the media has carried narratives that make a person guilty in the eyes of the public, even before the court finds them guilty. One example of a media trial in India was the 2008 Aarushi Talwar-Hemraj double murder case. The case received extensive media coverage and the media played a significant role in shaping public opinion and influencing the investigation and subsequent court proceedings. This can have long-lasting repercussions on the life of the affected individuals, as well as on due process. According to the **Madrid Principles on the Relationship Between the Media and Judicial Independence**, it is the job of the media to “convey information to the public and to comment on the administration of justice, including cases before, during and after trial, without violating the presumption of innocence.”³⁵.

³³ International Council on Human rights Policy, ICHRP, Journalism, Media and the Challenge of Human Rights (2002),: <https://ssrn.com/abstract=1551233> [last visited on 2.3.2.2025]

³⁴ Disinformation, Censorship, Trigger Global Retreat of Press Freedom: <https://www.voanews.com/a/press-freedom-advocacy-group-says-propaganda-a-global-threat-to-free-media/6554791.html> [Last Visited on 2.4.2025]

³⁵ Trial By Media: The Challenge Of Impartiality In An Era Of Real-Time News: <https://knowledge.essec.edu/en/strategy/trial-media-challenge-impartiality-era-real-time-n.html> [Last Visited on 1.3.2025]

III. CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

Sustainable development undoubtedly requires sustainable human rights, and further these rights need to be promoted and protected adequately. Media as an information disseminator is one of the growing factors in today's world. The term 'promotion' in itself is associated with raising awareness that is closely related to the media. In this age of globalization, wide ranges of concepts get formed through the media. The essence of a democratic society is and rests on free media. And conversely, healthy democracies are not skeptical of the free press.

Free media is quintessential for protection of human rights as without and impartial media people won't know what is happening at the national or international arena. The way forward is how media amplifies the human right story and, for that matter, how media serves a changing world, that is, by 'good' reporting on human right issues. The impact of technical and corporate changes in the global media landscape has affected the work of journalists, media content and the news agenda, particularly the way news media deal with human right. The media has the responsibility to disseminate information to the general public and hold the persons in power accountable. The role of media doesn't end with just reporting facts of violence rather is plays a crucial role in shaping what the general public believes about that fact. The media must follow a few essential guidelines when covering human rights issues. Participation must be open to all parties, including underprivileged groups or those who have been the targets of human rights abuses. Ensuring their unrestricted and active mobility is essential. Reporting ought to be impartial, fair, and free of prejudice toward any group. The media should concentrate on empowering the public by increasing awareness and disseminating information about a range of issues, while maintaining accountability in the reporting process. Journalists need to be properly trained, especially when reporting on basic human rights issues so that they can do their job without any fear or fervor. Media must have the capacity and the wherewithal to hold those in power accountable and must not be under any pressure in reporting instances of human right violations. Thus, a free and fair media is quintessential in upholding and protecting the human rights and for non-discriminatory application of human rights' instruments.

IV. BIBLIOGRAPHY

- International Law and Human Rights by Hariom Agarwal [Central Law Publication, 22nd Edition]
- Abdullah and Akhtar Hussain, “Role of Media in Protection of Human Rights (An analytical study of few newspaper)” 4 *Global Journal for Research Analysis* 1 (2015)
- Role of Media in Protection of Human Rights: <https://core.ac.uk/download/pdf/353679816.pdf>
- What is Social Media?: <https://www.lifewire.com/what-is-social-media-explaining-the-big-trend-3486616>
- Characteristics of Human Rights: <https://thelegalquotient.com/legal-concepts/human-rights/characteristics-of-human-rights/1490>
- What Are Human Rights: Definition, Types, Issues & Violations: <https://www.liberties.eu/en/stories/human-rights-definition/43935>
- A Key to Democracy: Access to Information Critical for Citizens, Governments: <https://www.cartercenter.org/news/documents/doc1860.html>
- Holding Power Accountable: The press and the public: <https://americanpressinstitute.org/publications/reports/survey-research/holding-power-accountable-the-press-and-the-public>
- Media Freedom: A Downward Spiral: <https://freedomhouse.org/report/freedom-and-media/2019/media-freedom-downward-spiral>
- Representation of Diversity in Media – Overview: <https://mediasmarts.ca/digital-media-literacy/media-issues/diversity-media/representation-diversity-media-overview>
- Role of the Media in Promoting Human Rights: <https://www.tutorialspoint.com/role-of-the-media-in-promoting-human-rights>
- Taliban crackdown on women should be probed as crime against humanity, rights groups say: <https://edition.cnn.com/2023/05/26/asia/amnesty-afghanistan-taliban-women-report-intl/index.html>
- Cuba frees thousands of prisoners: Al Jazeera English: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=p6CZJVzyWyE>
- China hands lengthy jail terms to two lawyers in rights crackdown: Reuters:

<https://www.reuters.com/world/china/china-hands-lengthy-jail-terms-two-rights-lawyers-crackdown-2023-04-10>

- Anything to stop the massacres?: peace still eludes DRC as armed groups proliferate: <https://www.theguardian.com/global-development/2022/feb/11/massacres-peace-democratic-republic-congo-kivu-rebels-uganda>
- French reporter arrested over leaked secrets: BBC: <https://www.bbc.com/news/world-europe-66870060>
- French journalist taken into custody over revelations on France's military cooperation with Egypt.: https://www.lemonde.fr/en/international/article/2023/09/20/french-journalist-taken-into-custody-over-revelations-on-france-s-military-cooperation-with-egypt_6137939_4.html
- Hijab Rule: Iran Sending Woman For Psychological Treatment For Not Covering Their Head: Mint Reports : <https://www.livemint.com/news/world/hijab-rule-iran-sending-women-for-psychological-treatment-for-not-covering-their-head-11691374879316.html>
- Iran tries to reimpose strict dress codes for women and girls that many disregarded during the Mahsa Amini protests: Reported by NCB News: <https://www.nbcnews.com/news/world/iran-impose-strict-dress-code-hijab-women-protests-mahsa-amini-rcna79081>
- Four Years On, Peaceful Iraqi Protesters Remain Missing: <https://www.hrw.org/news/2023/10/02/four-years-peaceful-iraqi-protesters-remain-missing>
- Situation of human rights in Myanmar: <https://reliefweb.int/report/myanmar/situation-human-rights-myanmar-march-2023>
- The deadly battles that tipped Myanmar into civil war: BBC: <https://www.bbc.com/news/world-asia-60144957>
- Rethinking balance and impartiality in journalism? How the BBC attempted and failed to change the paradigm: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC5732589>
- Misinformation: The evidence on its scope, how we encounter it, and our perceptions of it: <https://reutersinstitute.politics.ox.ac.uk/news/misinformation-evidence-its-scope-how-we-encounter-it-and-our-perceptions-it>
- Some Examples of Corporate Influence in the Media: <https://www.globalissues.org/article/162/some-examples>
- Disinformation, Censorship, Trigger Global Retreat of Press Freedom:

<https://www.voanews.com/a/press-freedom-advocacy-group-says-propaganda-a-global-threat-to-free-media/6554791.html>

- Trial By Media: The Challenge Of Impartiality In An Era Of Real-Time News:
<https://knowledge.essec.edu/en/strategy/trial-media-challenge-impartiality-era-real-time-n.html>
