

Security Class 10

3rd May, 2024 at 1:00 PM

INTRODUCTION (01:09 PM)

- A Brief Overview Of The Previous Class.

ROLE PLAYED BY MEDIA TOWARDS INTERNAL SECURITY (01:24 PM)

Creating awareness and shaping public opinion:

- The chief task of media houses is to report based on facts and evidence and also to shape public opinion to debate discussions and oped pieces.
- Consequently it helps in the projection of India's values and principles on the global stage.

Enhancing India's image:

- Media houses play a crucial role in bursting propaganda and disinformation campaigns by adversaries.
- Journalists and media houses are an important part of track 2 and track 3 diplomacy which helps normalise relationships with adversaries.
- Media also plays a positive role in sensitizing people for instance by pushing stories of communal harmony or other kinds of content that positively reinforces values of tolerance and harmony.

CHALLENGES POSED BY MEDIA TO INTERNAL SECURITY (02:14 PM)

Compromising the efforts of law enforcement agencies:

- The media especially news channels are often guilty of compromising the efforts of law enforcement agencies primarily because of irresponsible coverage.
- For example coverage of 26/11 attacks.

Sensationalisation of National security issues:

- Media often sensationalise issues that create panic among policymakers and political leadership.
- For example: IC 814 hijacking.

Disinformation and misinformation campaign:

- Rumours of fake news, and other unverified information get published bypassing editorial scrutiny.
- Sometimes media agencies try to deliberately establish the identity of individuals involved in sensitive issues which creates polarisation in society.

Reporting on subjudice matters:

- Media trials on matters that are subjudice tend to declare persons guilty ahead of the judicial verdict as per their commercial interest.

Paid news:

- It has now become difficult to differentiate between paid and authentic news and criminals often seek the help of news agencies to whitewash their image so that they can make entry into public life.

REGULATION OF CONVENTIONAL OR LEGACY MEDIA (03:21 PM)

The existing bodies of regulation of media in India include:

- The Press Council of India.
- News Broadcasting Standards Authority.
- Central Board of Film Certification.

The Press Council of India:

- The Press Council of India is a statutory body established under PCI ACT 1978.
- Its task is to preserve the Independence of the Press and build a code of conduct for journalists and news agencies.
- Maintain a high standard of public taste and foster responsibilities among citizens.
- It can receive complaints of violation of journalistic ethos or professional misconduct, can inquire into these complaints and can issue warnings.
- However it can not penalise newspaper agencies, editors, or journalists.

News Broadcasting Standards Authority:

- Self-regulatory body.
- Oversees television news channels.
- Devises a code of ethics to regulate television content.

Central Board of Film Certification:

- Regulates the certification of films.
- Ensures adherence to specified standards and guidelines.

Advertising Standards Council of India (ASCI):

- A self-regulatory voluntary organization.
- Established in 1985.
- Monitors and regulates the content of advertisements across various media platforms.
- Ensures that advertisements are truthful, honest, and not misleading.
- Investigates complaints regarding false or unethical advertising practices.
- Issues guidelines and advisory notes to advertisers to maintain ethical standards in advertising.

SOCIAL MEDIA (03:32 PM)

- Defined as a group of interactive web 2.0 internet-based applications and websites that allow 2-way communication.
- Role of social media in promoting law and order:
- Expand the reach of security agencies.
- Helps bridge the trust deficit between citizens and security agencies.
- Becomes a strong tool of community policing.
- **For example: helping with investigation agencies, keeping the public informed about the status of investigation etc.**
- Intelligence has become a powerful tool for security agencies.
- To counter fake news and propaganda and help with perception management of the government and security agencies.
- Can also be used to impart training to security agencies.

Challenges posed by social media:

- It has the advantage of a much bigger reach and advanced data analytics through which information can be tailored and targeted towards the most likely audience.
- Hence any polarisation, and disinformation campaigns conducted on social media are far more effective in creating mischief and nuisance.
- Social media has become the harbour for conventional crimes to be perpetrated in cyberspace.
- There has been an increased use of social media by terrorist organisations for recruitment and operational purposes.
- Social media has also created privacy concerns where citizens' data is being used to impact voting behaviour.
- Social media has become a harbour for obscene and unregulated content.

SOCIAL MEDIA REGULATION IN INDIA (03:40 PM)**Social media regulation guidelines:**

- As a part of existing social media regulation the government has prescribed certain rules and guidelines under sec 69 of the IT act.

Some key guidelines include:

- All intermediaries should appoint a grievance redressal officer (GRO) to deal with the objectionable content.
- The complaint must be acknowledged within 24 hours and must be resolved in 15 days.
- As per the latest amendment certain objectionable content like Child sexual exploitation and abuse material (CSEAM) removed within 72 hours.
- The govt shall appoint an appellate committee to look into appeals against the decisions of GRO
- For Significant Social Media Intermediaries (SSMIs) to achieve, a compliance officer must be appointed to ensure compliance and prepare monthly reports.
- SSMIs also must develop tools to identify 'the first originators of information'

Challenges related to the regulation of social media:

- The amount of information generated is so huge that it can not be dealt with by normal human means.
- Hence a need to deploy technological solutions with some human intervention.
- For example YouTube 500 hrs video content per minute.
- Twitter generates 1 pita byte of data every day.

Reasons behind the huge volume of content:

- Monetization.
- Very low entry barriers.
- Lack of boundaries in the cyberspace.

(THE TOPIC FOR THE NEXT CLASS: BORDER MANAGEMENT)