



Total number of printed pages—4

19 (III) MDLW 3·7 (H)

2019

**MEDIA AND LAW**

Paper : 3·7

Full Marks : 80

Time : Three hours

***The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions.***

1. Fill in the blanks with the correct answer :  
1×10=10
  - (a) \_\_\_\_\_ dealt with the right to advertise. (Tata Press Ltd v. M.T.N.L./ Romesh Thappar v. State of Madras)
  - (b) \_\_\_\_\_ dealt with the right to broadcast. (Zee Telefilms v. Union of India / Secy. Ministry of I & B v. Cricket Association of Bengal)
  - (c) Freedom of Press is \_\_\_\_\_ in the Constitution of India. (explicit/implicit)
  - (d) Objections against advertisements in Television can be made to \_\_\_\_\_. (ASCI/CBFC)

Contd.

(e) \_\_\_\_\_ is the self regulatory adjudicating authority for the press. (Press Council of India / Press Trust of India).

(f) The press or media (has/has not) \_\_\_\_\_ special rights under the Constitution of India.

(g) Right to Rebut in a newspaper \_\_\_\_\_ a fundamental right under Article 19(1)(a). (is/is not)

(h) The press \_\_\_\_\_ be excluded from covering the sitting of the Parliament. (may/may not)

(i) The Government \_\_\_\_\_ to decide the number of advertisement in a newspaper. (has power/has no power)

(j) Pre-censorship is \_\_\_\_\_ in print media. (allowed / not allowed)

2. Write short notes on :  $2 \times 5 = 10$

(a) Freedom of Press under Art 19(1)(a).

(b) Defamation by media

(c) Governments power to regulate price and volume of newspapers

(d) Self Regulation of Advertising standards in media

(e) Copyright in print media.

3. Discuss the Right to advertise as a fundamental right with the help of case laws. 12

**Or**

Justify the validity of pre censorship in audio visual media under the Constitution of India. 12

4. "The Press has no special Fundamental Right under the Constitution of India". Discuss the Freedom of Press under the Constitution of India. 12

**Or**

Discuss the History of Press Laws in India.

5. What are anti-siphoning laws ? Discuss the Governments right to broadcast events of national importance in India. 12

**Or**

Discuss the meaning of vulgarity with the help of case laws.

6. Discuss the salient features of the Copyright Act, 1957. 12

**Or**

Discuss the difference between offence of defamation and the tort of defamation in India.

7. Write short notes on : 6+6=12

(a) National Security Act, 1980 and Freedom of Press.

(b) Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act, 1986.

**Or**

Discuss the functioning of the Press Council of India.

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19 (III) MDLW 3·7 (H)

2018

**MEDIA AND LAW**

**( CL GROUP )**

Paper : 3·7 (H<sub>4</sub>)

Full Marks : 80

Time : Three hours

***The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions.***

1. Answer the following questions with correct answers : 1×10=10

(a) Article 19(1) includes \_\_\_\_\_.  
(liberty of press/  
freedom of speech and expression)

(b) Article 19(1)(a) guarantees freedom of speech and expression to \_\_\_\_\_.  
(all citizens of India/  
all Indians and foreigners)

(c) Historically, the origin of the concept of the 'Freedom of the Press' took place in \_\_\_\_\_.  
(England/India)

Contd.

(d) Press Council of India was first set up on \_\_\_\_\_ by the Parliament to regulate the Press in India.

(24th July, 1966/4th July, 1966)

(e) Section 14 of the Copyright Act deals with \_\_\_\_\_.

(meaning of copyright/copyright office)

(f) Copyright is contained in \_\_\_\_\_.  
(Chapter II of the Copyright Act/  
Chapter III of the Copyright Act)

(g) Defamation is divided into libel and slander under \_\_\_\_\_.

(English law only/Indian law only)

(h) Libel is a publication of a defamatory statement in \_\_\_\_\_.

(transient form/permanent form)

(i) The expression 'detention order' is defined in section \_\_\_\_\_ of the National Security Act.

[2(1)(b)/2(1)(c)]

(j) Media is called \_\_\_\_\_ pillar of democracy.  
(4th/2nd)

2. Write short notes on :  $2 \times 5 = 10$

(a) Need for freedom of the Press

(b) Print Media

(c) International Copyright

(d) Innuendo

(e) Six freedoms under Indian Constitution.

3. 'Freedom of speech and of the press lies at the root of all democratic organization.' Elucidate. Will you suggest reforms, if any, in the existing position?  $10+2=12$

**Or**

Why is media considered to be one of the pillar of democracy? What is its role in strengthening democracy? Write few lines on 'Media Personal Privileges'.  $4+4+4=12$

4. What is 'Print Media'? Do you agree that print media is effective means of communication? Write an exhaustive note on development of print media in India.

$2+4+6=12$

**Or**

Define the term 'broadcast media'. Point out the differences between broadcast media and print media. Is there any restriction on privileges enjoyed by media personal in India?  $4+4+4=12$

5. Critically analyse the Copyright Act, 1957. Also discuss the salient features of Copyright (Amendment) Act, 2012. 6+6=12

**Or**

What are the main sources of Copyright Law in India? What types of works can be protected by copyright? Can copyright in a work be jointly owned? If so, what are the right of a co-owner? 4+4+4=12

6. When is a person said to defame another under the IPC? What defences are available to a person charged with the offence of defamation? 6+6=12

**Or**

*Answer the following questions:* 5+7=12

- (i) Freedom of Press *vs* Defamation  
(ii) Salient features of the Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act, 1986.

7. Write a note on the salient features of the National Security Act, 1980. What are the major drawbacks of the Act? Write few lines on 'Detention Order'. 5+5+2=12

**Or**

Write a note on the Registration Act, 1867. 12

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19 (3-III) MDLW 3-4

2015

## **MEDIA AND LAW**

(Old Course)

Paper : 3-4

Full Marks : 80

Time : Three hours

***The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions.***

***Answer Q. No. 1 and any four from the rest.***

1. Explain in brief the concept of freedom of speech and expression as guaranteed under the Constitution of India. Enumerate the grounds on which restrictions can be imposed on various freedoms guaranteed under Article 19 of the Constitution of India. 8+8=16
2. What are the rights and privileges of the broadcastes and the performer. Are such privileges absolute? 12+4=16

*Contd.*

3. What are the salient features of the Copy Right Act 1999? Discuss the legal consequences of the infringement of copyright.  $8+8=16$
4. Define defamation. What are the essentials of defamation generally? What kind of punishment has been prescribed for the offence of defamation under the Indian Penal Code?  $2+4+10=16$
5. Discuss the salient features of the Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act 1986. Discuss the position of women in India and suggest modifications with respect to above Act.  $8+8=16$
6. Write a note on special provisions of National Security Act 1980. Explain the position of the National Security Act to safeguard the print media.  $8+8=16$
7. Give the salient features of the Registration Act. What are the major drawbacks of the Act? Write elaborate note on special provisions of this Act.  $6+4+6=16$

8. What do you mean by 'media personal'. Enumerate and discuss various types of privileges available to media personal. Is there any restriction on privileges enjoyed by media personal in India?  $2+6+8=16$
9. Write notes on the following : **(any four)**  
 $4 \times 4 = 16$
- (a) International copyright.
- (b) Performer's Rights.
- (c) Print Media and Press Law.
- (d) Six Freedoms.
- (e) Press Law.