

Name:

Enrolment No:



**UNIVERSITY OF PETROLEUM AND ENERGY STUDIES**

**End Semester Examination, May,2020**

**Course: Media law and Ethics**

**Programme: BBA Media Management**

**Time: 03 hrs.**

**Instructions: follow instructions mentioned**

**Course code: HUMN2007**

**Semester: VI**

**Max. Marks: 100**

**SECTION A**

S. No.		Marks	CO
Q 1	<b>Multiple choice questions</b>	<b>5X6=30</b>	<b>CO1</b>
	<p><b>i _____ means that a question that was dealt with in a certain way continues to be dealt with in that way in similar later situations.</b></p> <p>(A) Precedent (B) Pre-emption (C) Presumption (D) None of these)</p> <p><b>ii. Which one from the following is the threat for the journalism?</b></p> <p>(A) Accuracy (B) Bias (C) All of these (D) None of these</p> <p><b>iii. A willful disobedience of a court order or a willful interference with the administration of Justice is _____</b></p> <p>(A) Contempt of court (B) Conflict of laws (C) Compensatory damages (D) None of these)</p> <p><b>iv. Indecent Representation Of Women (Prohibition) Act was enacted in the year</b></p> <p>(A) 1986 (B) 1987 (C) 1977 (D) 1978</p> <p><b>v. The guiding principle of the Press council of India is to?</b></p> <p>A. Safeguard for journalists. B. Bargain better salary deal for journalists. C. Take appropriate action against any journalist who violates the journalistic ethics.</p>	<b>5X6=30</b>	<b>CO1</b>

	D. None of the above		
	<b>vi. Who authenticates a declaration filed by a publisher?</b> A. Magistrate B. press Registrar C. Book Registrar D. None of the above		

**SECTION B**

	<b>Write short answers</b>	<b>10X5=50</b>	
Q2	Explain the provisions of RTI and bring out its relevance to journalists with relevant examples	<b>10</b>	<b>CO2</b>
Q3	Explain Contempt of court and media reporting	<b>10</b>	<b>CO2</b>
Q4	Can Sedition charges be imposed on media ? If yes please extend defense for media	<b>10</b>	<b>CO3</b>
Q5	Supreme Court of India recently declared Right to Privacy as fundamental rights. Discuss its ramification for media reporting	<b>10</b>	<b>CO3</b>
Q6	Explain the recent and rampant use of fabricated, cock and bull and fake stories by media houses in light of various ethical theories , models and principles	<b>10</b>	<b>CO3</b>

**SECTION-C**

	<b>Situation /Case Analysis</b> <b>K A Abbas v Union Of India and Another</b>		
	<p>The petitioner produced in 1968 a documentary film in 2 reels (with a running time of 16 minutes) called Tale of Four Cities. In this film he purported to contrast the luxurious life of the rich in the four cities of Calcutta, Bombay, Madras and Delhi, with the squalor and poverty of the poor, particularly those whose hands and labour help to build beautiful cities, factories and other industrial complexes. The film, in motion sequences or still shots, showed contrasting scenes of palatial buildings, hotels and factories - evidence of the prosperity of a few, and shanties, huts and slums - evidence of poverty of the masses. Also included is a brief scanning shot, blurred by the movement of the camera, in which the red light district of Bombay is shown, with the inmates of the brothels waiting at the doors or windows.</p> <p>The petitioner applied to the Central Board of Film Certification for a 'U' certificate for unrestricted exhibition of the film but the Committee was willing to grant only an 'A' certificate. On the petitioner's representation that the movie portrayed no obscenity, he was informed that he would get a 'U' certificate provided he deleted certain portions from the red light scene. Hence the writ petition to the Supreme Court. However, after a joint screening, the respondent acceded to the petitioner's demand and stated that he would be given a 'U' certificate. The petitioner then amended his submission so as to be able to challenge pre-censorship itself as offensive to freedom</p>		

	of speech and expression and, alternatively, the provisions of the Act and the rules, orders and directions under the Act, as vague, arbitrary and indefinite.		
<b>Q7</b>	Does pre-censorship of films violate the fundamental right to the freedom of speech and expression? Was Part 11 and Section 5B of the Cinematograph Act – which authorised the Central Government to issue directions to set out principles to guide the Censor Board in granting certification -- constitutionally valid?	<b>10</b>	<b>CO4</b>
<b>Q8</b>	Even if pre-censorship were a legitimate restraint on freedom, does it have to be exercised on definitive principles leaving no room for arbitrary action?	<b>10</b>	<b>CO4</b>