

LL.M. End Semester Examination: November-2016

Media and Telecommunications Law

**GUJARAT NATIONAL LAW UNIVERSITY
GANDHINAGAR**

Course: **Media and Telecommunications Law**
Semester-I (Batch: 2016-17)

LL.M. End Semester Examination: November-2016

Date: 17th November, 2016**Duration: 3 hours****Max. Marks: 70****Instructions:**

- Read the questions properly and write the answers in the given answer book.
- The respective marks for each question are indicated in-line.
- Do not write any thing on the question paper.
- Indicate correct question numbers in front of the answers.
- No questions or clarifications can be sought during the exam period, answer as it is, giving reason, if any.

Part-A**Marks**

- Q.1 “The democracy is a Government by the people via open discussion. The democratic form of Government itself demands its citizens an active and intelligent participation in the affairs of the community. The public discussion with people participation is a basic feature and a rational process of democracy which distinguishes it from all other forms of Government. The democracy can neither work nor prosper unless people go out to share their views. The truth is that public discussion on issues relating to administration has positive value.” *S. Rangarajan v. P. Jagjivan Ram* 1989 SCC (2) 574. (10)
- In View of this, discuss the legal position of censorship in India
- Q.2 The law exists to protect the reputation of an individual (both his moral reputation and his professional reputation) from unjustified attack. (10)
- In view of this, discuss how under Indian Constitution, defamation is the most effective and compensatory check on the free exercise of the fundamental right to speech.
- Q.3 Discuss the Constitutional aspect of Right to Information and its limitation. (10)
- Q.4 Discuss the salient features of the Contempt of Courts Act, 1971. (05)

Part-B**Attempt any two questions**

- Q.5 (a) Discuss the provisions relating to the regulation of cable television network under the Cable Television Network (Regulation) Act, 1995. (7.5+7.5=15)
- (b) The Constitution does not make any special / specific reference to the Freedom of Press. The protagonists of the “Free Press” called it a serious lapse of the drafting committee. However, the freedom of expression includes freedom of press. Dr. Ambedkar in this context had said, speaking on behalf of the drafting committee that, “the press had no special rights which are not to be given to an individual or a citizen.” Dr. Ambedkar further said that the “editors or managers of press are all

committee. However, the freedom of expression includes freedom of press. Dr. Ambedkar in this context had said, speaking on behalf of the drafting committee that, "the press had no special rights which are not to be given to an individual or a citizen" Dr. Ambedkar further said that the "editors or managers of press are all citizens of the country and when they chose to write in newspapers they are merely exercising their right of expression". Elucidate the statement, in the light of freedom of press under the Indian Constitution with relevant case laws.

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- Q.6 What is the purpose of advertising? Are commercial advertisements a part of speech and expression? Discuss with the relevant case laws. (15)
- Q.7 What are the conditions of service applicable to Working Journalists according to the provisions laid down in Working Journalists and other Newspaper Employees (Conditions of Service) and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1955? (15)

Part-C

- Q.8 Write short note on **any one**: (05)
- (a) Media Trial
 - (b) Objects and functions of Press Council.
