

UNIVERSITY OF PETROLEUM AND ENERGY STUDIES
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End Semester Examination, December 2021

Course: Digital Media Laws
Program: BBA Digital Marketing
Course Code: HUMN 3009

Semester V
Duration : 03 hrs.
Max. Marks: 100

Instructions: All questions are compulsory. Answer at least one question compulsorily in case of internal choice being provided.

Q.No	Section A (Type the answers in test box)	10Qx2M=20Marks	COs
Q1	----- is the certifying authority for films in India.	2	CO4
2	Intention is immaterial in trying to prove Defamation under Civil Law. True/False	2	CO3
3	Objective of the Right to Information Act, 2005 is to promote transparency and ensure access to all type of information to the citizens. True/False	2	CO2
4	Copyright Law requires originality of idea and not of expression. True/False	2	CO5
5	An expression which results in incitement of an offence, is protected under the Indian Constitution. True/False	2	CO1
6	Which of the following is not Copyrightable Subject Matter: 1. Mathematical formula 2. Scientific Invention 3. Cinematograph film 4. Audio recording	2	CO5
7	List the types of certifications under the Cinematograph Act, 1952.	2	CO4
8	Which of the following rights in a Copyright is non transferable: 1. Moral Rights 2. Economic Rights 3. Right to reproduction 4. Right to communicate to public	2	CO5
9	Liability can be fixed on a Member of Parliament, if he says anything defamatory in a proceeding of the Parliament. True/False	2	CO3
10	Films do not form a part of Article 19(1)(a) of the Constitution of India. True/False	2	CO4
	Section B (Scan and upload)	4Qx5M= 20 Marks	

Q	Analyze the meaning of 'Right to Information' as described under the Indian Law.	5	CO2	
	Briefly discuss censorship of films in India.	5	CO4	
	What are the remedies for Defamation in India?	5	CO3	
	Explain any two facets of press freedom in India.	5	CO5	
	Section C (Scan and upload)	3Qx10M=30 Marks		
Q	Discuss the Media's Right to Information. OR Discuss the contradictions which exists in the Citizen's Right to Information and the State's right to withhold Information.	10	CO2	
	Explain the concept of 'Copyright' in the Indian context.	10	CO5	
	Summarize 'Privileges' under the Law of Defamation.	10	CO3	
	Section D (Scan and upload)	2Qx15M= 30 Marks		
Q	'A' has produced and directed a film and wants to now release it on OTT platforms as well as in theaters. Before she can release the film, she has to obtain the appropriate certifications. On applying to the Board of Film Certification, her film was rejected certification on the ground that it might be disrespectful to a specific religious group. Her argument on the other hand was, that the film does not portray any group in a bad light but reference to the said group is pertinent in order to contextualize her film. Appraise the given situation and justify your arguments in reference to the Cinematograph Act, 1952.	15	CO4	
	An advertisement for a toothpaste brand (xyz) was recorded and published across mediums (television, internet, etc). The ad contained a subtle indication towards the incompetency of a competitor toothpaste brand (abc). abc dragged xyz to the Court for defaming their brand. Provide insights into the situation from the side of abc. OR 'A' wrote a biography on the life of a popular freedom fighter. The events as described by 'A' did not go down well with certain people. They filed a petition in the Supreme Court saying that the book should be banned on the ground that they do not agree with the portrayal of the freedom fighter's personal life. Assess the given situation and justify your arguments in light of Articles 19(1)(a) and 19 (2) of the Indian Constitution.	15	CO1	