


Name:			
Enrolment No:			
<b>UPES</b> <b>End Semester Examination, May 2025</b>			
<b>Course: Media and Entertainment Laws</b> <b>Program: B. Tech (CSE) LL.b. (Hons.) Cyber Law</b> <b>Course Code: CLCC5026</b>		<b>Semester: X</b> <b>Time: 03 hrs.</b> <b>Max. Marks: 100</b>	
<b>Instructions: Support your answers with relevant case laws.</b>			
<b>SECTION A</b> <b>(5Qx2M=10Marks)</b>			
S. No.		Marks	CO
Q 1	Define Clickbait.	<b>02</b>	<b>CO1</b>
Q 2	State the different kinds of Media.	<b>02</b>	<b>CO1</b>
Q 3	The period of notice to be given to an editor for retrenchment is _____ months.	<b>02</b>	<b>CO1</b>
Q 4	Law reports are held to be newspapers, and their employees should be extended the benefits available to journalists. (TRUE/ FALSE)	<b>02</b>	<b>CO1</b>
Q 5	Who is a Newspaper Employee?	<b>02</b>	<b>CO1</b>
<b>SECTION B</b> <b>(4Qx5M= 20 Marks)</b>			
Q 6	In the case of <i>SPC Engineering v Union of India (AIR 1966 Cal 259)</i> it was held that an Advertisement is an invitation to offer which will not create any right until accepted.  In light of the above, discuss the objective of advertising.	<b>05</b>	<b>CO2</b>
Q 7	Explain the term Fake News.	<b>05</b>	<b>CO2</b>
Q 8	Explain how the Right to Information Act, 2005 empowers the media in promoting transparency and accountability in governance.	<b>05</b>	<b>CO2</b>
Q 9	Discuss the remedies available in cases of Civil Defamation in India.	<b>05</b>	<b>CO2</b>
<b>SECTION-C</b> <b>(2Qx10M=20 Marks)</b>			
Q 10	<b>Mass media in India plays a crucial role in shaping public opinion, disseminating information, and strengthening democracy. It includes print media (newspapers and magazines), electronic media (television and radio), and digital media (internet-based platforms and social media). With over 100,000 registered publications,</b>	<b>10 Marks</b>	<b>CO3</b>

	<p>hundreds of television channels, and a rapidly growing internet user base, India has one of the largest media markets in the world.</p> <p>Historically, Indian media has been a powerful tool for social and political movements, especially during the freedom struggle. In the post-independence era, it has evolved into a robust fourth pillar of democracy, often holding power to account and highlighting issues of national interest.</p> <p>In light of the above, discuss the historical development of Mass Media in India.</p>		
Q 11	<p>Discuss how the Hon'ble Supreme Court in <i>Ranjit D. Udeshi v. State of Maharashtra (AIR 1965 SC 881)</i> used the Hicklin Test to decide what is considered obscene.</p> <p>Do you think this old test fits with the modern idea of free speech under Article 19(1)(a) of the Constitution? Explain your answer by considering the rise of digital media and changing public standards in India.</p> <p><i>Support your answer with relevant constitutional provisions and judicial pronouncements.</i></p>	10 Marks	CO3
<b>SECTION-D</b> <b>(2Qx25M=50 Marks)</b>			
Q 12	<p><i>A popular film director releases a movie that includes a song sequence featuring suggestive lyrics and semi-nude dance performances. A social activist files a criminal complaint under Sections 292 and 294 of the Indian Penal Code, alleging that the film promotes obscenity and is harmful to public morals. The director argues that the scene is essential to the storyline and is protected under the right to freedom of speech and expression guaranteed by Article 19(1)(a) of the Constitution.</i></p> <p>In light of the above facts, critically analyse the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Whether the prosecution under Sections 294 and 296 BNS is maintainable when the film has already been certified by the Central Board of Film Certification (CBFC)? <b>(12.5 Marks)</b></li> <li>ii. How does the Supreme Court's ruling in <i>Raj Kapoor v. State (AIR 1980 SC 258)</i> shape the balance between freedom of artistic expression and the legal regulation of obscenity in India? <b>(12.5 Marks)</b></li> </ol> <p><i>Support your answer with the help of relevant case laws.</i></p>	25 Marks	CO4

Q 13	<p><b>In the landmark U.S. Supreme Court decision <i>New York Times Co. v. Sullivan</i> (376 U.S. 254, 1964), the Court held that public officials must prove "actual malice" to succeed in a defamation suit concerning their official conduct, thereby reinforcing robust constitutional protections for the press.</b></p> <p><b>Assume the following scenario:</b></p> <p><i>An Indian national newspaper publishes an investigative piece alleging administrative lapses and financial irregularities against a senior IAS officer posted in a conflict-prone region. The officer sues the newspaper and its editor for defamation, claiming damage to reputation, mental agony, and a chilling effect on their official capacity. The editor argues that the article was published in the public interest and based on reasonable verification from credible sources. The trial court rules in favor of the officer, awarding hefty damages.</i></p> <p><b>Critically analyse the following:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. How would the "actual malice" standard laid down in <i>New York Times v. Sullivan</i> influence the adjudication of this case if it were to be adopted in the Indian context and discuss whether Indian media law offers sufficient legal safeguards for investigative journalism when reporting on public officials? <b>(12.5 Marks)</b></li> <li>2. Examine the extent to which Indian constitutional jurisprudence and statutory media laws strike a balance between the freedom of the press (Article 19(1)(a)) and the protection of reputation (Article 21). <b>(12.5 Marks)</b></li> </ol> <p><i>Support your answer with the help of relevant case laws.</i></p>	25 Marks	CO4