

**NALSAR PROXIMATE EDUCATION
NALSAR UNIVERSITY OF LAW, HYDERABAD
P.G.DIPLOMA IN MEDIA LAWS**

2015 - 2016

PAPER I- MEDIA AND PUBLIC POLICY

Time: 2 ½ hours.

TOTAL MARKS: 90

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

- 1. The questions to be interpreted as given and no clarification can be sought from the invigilator.**
- 2. No printed or handwritten materials will be allowed in the hall.**
- 3. All questions carry equal marks (15 each).**
- 4. Answer any six questions, only the first six questions will be marked.**
- 5. Answers without Question numbers will not be marked.**
- 6. Short notes not to exceed 150 words, Long answers not to exceed 500 words.**
- 7. Imaginary case laws used in the answer will result in striking of the answers in total.**

ANSWER ANY SIX OF THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS ONLY

1. A student leader raised slogans against India, saying India down down, and hoisted Pakistan flag on the campus of a Central University in Aligarh. The State Government filed criminal defamation case against the President, Secretary and the Aligarh Students Association. While Central Government has registered a criminal case on the charge of sedition and arrested a dozen students.
 - a) Assuming that student leaders raised anti-Indian slogans and hoisted Pakistan flag, whether that amounted to Crime of Defamation?
 - b) If the above actions amount to Crime of Defamation, how could the same amount to crime of sedition?

Justify your answer with the relevant provisions of law and case-law.

2. Whether student leader or any person has freedom of speech and expression as guaranteed under Article 19(1)(a)? Explain the grounds on which such freedom could be restricted. Whether citizens of a country have no freedom to hoist flag of any country which is not a declared as 'enemy'? Justify your answer with necessary legal provisions.
3. What is national anthem case? How the Supreme Court decided the case in relation to freedom of speech and expression and law relating to respecting national flag. Whether flying a foreign country's flag is an offence, if not sedition or defamation? Are we not flying flags of different countries at sports meet and cultural meets? Is that an expression crime? Whether prosecution of such slogan makers is violation of fundamental right of expression?

4. A person who was held to be terrorist was hanged. According to Jail Manual the family of the convict who is sentenced to death should be informed about the date of execution and if they want to be present they should be permitted. A citizen, who is not a family member, has asked for the copies of communication about execution to the family members of condemned convict under Right to Information Act. Whether he has right to information? What are the restrictions on his right under RTI Act? What is your decision if you are PIO of the Jail?
5. A Non-resident Indian, Ashok from UK wrote a scathing comment against student leaders (in the example given under question number 1) alleging that they committed treachery against the mother-land – India and wrote on twitter that such people should be banned from University. The Aligarh Students demanded twitter managers to remove this statement from the public access, which twitter refused saying they have freedom under Indian Constitution. Examine the liability and freedom as claimed. Whether freedom of speech and expression under Indian Constitution covers the comments on cyberspace?
6. A state government has issued a circular blocking the Government website of GOs wherein all GOs are placed so that people can understand and work accordingly. Whether Government has violated any provision of Right to Information Act? Is it also a constitutional wrong?
7. DAVP is the wing of Government of India, which issue advertisements to newspapers and TV channels. As Newspaper “Jai Hind” ran a campaign against the coalition government, DAVP refused to give advertisements to it. What remedy the newspaper has?
8. Write short notes on:
 - a) Bundh case
 - b) Contempt of court
 - c) RTI and Private information