

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

**2018 – 2019
Supplementary Exams (Nov-Dec, 2019)**

PAPER III - CONVERGENCE & NEW MEDIA

Time: 2 ½ hours.

TOTAL MARKS: 100

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 / mobile phone / electronic devices will be allowed in the hall.**
- 3. All questions carry equal marks (20 each).**
- 4. Answer any five (5) questions, only the first five (5) questions will be marked.**
- 5. Answers without Question numbers will not be marked.**
- 6. Short notes not to exceed 350 words, Long answers not to exceed 750 words.**
- 7. Imaginary case laws used in the answer will result in striking of the answers in total.**
- 8. Answers in illegible handwriting will not be taken into consideration.**

ANSWER ANY FIVE (5) OF THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS ONLY (5 x 20 marks = 100 marks)

1. Write short notes on any **two (2)** of the following: (2 x 10 marks = 20 marks)
 - a) TRAI
 - b) Hero Cup case
 - c) Prasar Bharti Board
2. “Until you realize how easily it is for your mind to be manipulated, you remain the puppet of someone else's game.” — Evita Ochel said so. In the world of media, most of which is controlled and manipulated, how do you think it is possible to keep electronic media unbiased, ethical and neutral. Examine the statement in the context of autonomy of state media and neutrality of private media.
3. American Bar Association said: “Although blocking and filtering software can prevent access, unwanted and intentional exposure is always possible. In 2005, a study of youth aged 10-17 found 42% reported wanted and unwanted exposure to online pornography in the past year. Continued exposure to pornography can have negative effects on children and youth”. Do you agree? And how do you propose to regulate this issue? Explain based on the context of broadcast regulatory laws.
4. Since the early 1960s research evidence has been accumulating that suggests that exposure to violence in television, movies, video games, cell phones, and on the internet increases the risk of violent behavior on the viewer's part just as growing up in an environment filled with real violence increases the risk of them behaving violently. What are the guidelines for reporting violence, riots and similar events? Whether any media is following the news policy for broadcast media?

5. Whether Representation of Women's Act imposes restrictions on media freedom? What are those restrictions?
6. Private Broadcasting Regulation Bill could not become law till today. Can you list the reasons?
7. Explain the purpose of Prasar Bharathi Act and analyze its effect.