

**INSTRUCTIONS TO PAPER SETTERS:**

1. Question No. 1 should be compulsory and cover the entire syllabus. There should be 10 questions of short answer type of 2.5 marks each, having at least 2 questions from each unit.
2. Apart from Question No. 1, rest of the paper shall consist of four units as per the syllabus. Every unit should have two questions to evaluate analytical/technical skills of candidate. However, student may be asked to attempt only 1 question from each unit. Each question should be 12 marks including subparts, if any.

**OBJECTIVE:** On completion of this course, the student should be able to:

- Define Freedom of Press as per Article 19(1) (a) of the Indian Constitution.
- Explain reasonable restrictions in freedom of press.
- describe the need & importance of the Press Council of India.
- Utilize knowledge gained in coverage of judicial proceedings, Parliament and State Legislature.

**PRE-REQUISITES**

- Strong Communication Skills.
- Research Proficiency.
- Basic understanding of legal principles, constitutional law, and legal systems.

**COURSE OUTCOMES**

After the completion of the theory course, the students will be able to learn-

CO1	Explain Freedom of Press with reference to Indian Constitution. (BTL2)
CO2	Describe the bodies of Press and Parliamentary Privileges. (BTL2)
CO3	Apply the various media acts and laws. (BTL3)
CO4	Function as responsible, accountable and ethical media professional for nation building. (BTL4)

Unit I: [Freedom of Press & Indian Constitution]

L: 12

1. Legal Terminology: Bills and Acts, Ordinance, Regulations, Statute, Code, Norms, Conventions, Affidavit, Accused, Acquittal, Bail, Conviction, Defendant, Evidence, Plaintiff, Prosecution, Prima Facie, Sub-Judice 2. Press Laws Before and After Independence 3. Bill to Act: Case Study of Lokpal 4. Freedom of the Press and the Indian

Constitution, Freedom of Speech and Expression: Article 19(1) (a) and Reasonable Restrictions  
Article 19 (2)

Unit II: [Press Commissions and Committees]

L: 12

1. Press Commissions and Press Council of India 2. Committees: Chanda Committee, P.C. Joshi Committee, Sengupta Committee and Verghese Committee 3. The State: Sedition-incitement to violence (section 124A IPC)4. The Legislature: Parliamentary Privileges - Article 361A, Article 105 (Parliament), Article 194 (State Legislation), Judiciary: Contempt of Court 1971

Unit III: [Media Acts and Laws]

L: 12

1. Press & Registration of Books Act 1867 and 1955, Copyright Act 1957 2. Working Journalists Act 1955 & 1958, Young Persons Harmful Publications Act 1956 3. Prasar Bharati Act 1990 and Cinematograph Act 1952 4. Official Secrets Act 1923 and Right to Information Act 2005 (Case studies) 5. Defamation, Libel & Slander (Case studies)

Unit IV: [Regulatory Bodies]

L: 12

1. Defining Media Ethics: Social Responsibility of Press 2. Legal Rights and Responsibilities of Journalists 3. Code of Ethics: Editors' Guild, Press Council of India, AIR & Doordarshan Code 4. Regulatory Framework: TRAI, BCCC, News Broadcasters Association (NBA) and their functioning

Suggested Readings:

1. Aggarwal, S. K. (1989). Media Credibility. New Delhi, India: Mittal Publications.
2. Basu, D. D. Introduction to the Constitution of India. Prentice Hall.
3. Ghosh, K. (1973). Freedom or Fraud of the Press. Calcutta: Rupa & Co.
4. Mankekar, D. R. (1973). The Press under Pressure. New Delhi: Indian Book.
5. Mass Media Laws and Regulations in India. (2000). Singapore: Asian Media Information and Comm. Centre.
6. Rayudu, C. S., & B., N. R. (1995). Mass Media Laws and Regulations. Bombay: Himalaya Publication House.
7. Shrivastava, K. M. (2005). Media Ethics: Veda to Gandhi & beyond. New Delhi: Publications Division, Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, Government of India.
8. Thakurta, P. G. (2011). Media Ethics: Truth, Fairness, and Objectivity. New Delhi:

Oxford University Press.

9. Venkateswaran, K. S. (1993). *Mass Media Laws and Regulations in India*. Singapore: Asian Mass Communication Research and Information Centre.