

BRAINWARE UNIVERSITY

Term End Examination 2020 - 21

Programme – Master of Science in Media Science & Journalism

Course Name – Media Laws & Ethics Course Code - MMSJC104 Semester / Year - Semester I

Time allotted: 75 Minutes

Full Marks: 60

[The figure in the margin indicates full marks. Candidates are required to give their answers in their own words as far as practicable.]

Group-A

(Multiple Choice Type Question)

1 x 60=60

- 1. (Answer any Sixty)
- (i) Preamble of Indian Constitution states:
 - a) Sovereign, Socialist, Secular, Democratic Republic
 - c) Both Sovereign, Socialist, Secular, Democratic Republic & Justice, Social, Economic and Political
- b) Justice, Social, Economic and Political
- d) Neither (Justice, Social, Economic and Political) nor (Sovereign, Socialist, Secular, Democratic Republic)
- (ii) Which of the following is not included under Article 19 of Indian Constitution
 - a) Freedom of Speech and Expression.
- b) Freedom of Movement
- c) Right to form association
- d) Directive Principles.
- (iii) The Preamble of the Indian Constitution serves the purpose of
 - a) Pointing out what the people expect the Government of India to accomplish.
- b) Indicating that the authority of the Government is derived from the people
- c) Helping judges to interpret various provisions of the Constitution properly.
- d) All of these.
- (iv) Right to free education within certain limits is
 - a) Guaranteed as a fundamental right.
- b) Enshrined in the Directive Principles of State policy.

c) Outlined in the Preamble of the constitution.	d) None of these.		
(v) Right to speedy trial is:			
a) Legal right	b) Constitutional Right		
c) Fundamental right	d) Directive Principles of State.		
(vi) Concept of fundamental rights have been co	ontained in:		
a) Article 1-4	b) Article 5-11		
c) Article 12-35	d) Article 36-51		
(vii) Indian Constitution has not been drafted by	y		
a) Parliament.	b) Lok Sabha		
c) Rajya Sabha	d) all of these		
(viii) An interpretation of the Constitution of In	dia is based on the spirit of		
a) Fundamental Duties	b) Fundamental Rights		
c) Preamble	d) Federal System		
(ix) Which of the following is included in the Fundamental Rights in the Constitution of India			
a) Right to Equality	b) Right to Freedom		
c) Right against Exploitation	d) All of these		
(x) Which among the following is not a Fundamental Right?			
a) Right to Equality	b) Right to Property		
c) Right to Freedom	d) Right against exploitation		
(xi) Right to Freedom is guaranteed in which article			
a) 15-18	b) 23-24		
c) 19-22	d) 32-35		

(xii) D	Directive Principles of State Policy is		
	justiciable	b) :	non-justiciable
	mandatory	d) :	None of these
(xiii) I	n India Right to Property is a		
a)]	Moral Right	b)	Legal Right
c)]	Fundamental Right	d) :	Personal Right
(xiv) A	Article 19 of the Constitution of India con	ıtain	s
	9 Fundamental Freedoms		8 Fundamental Freedoms
c)	7 Fundamental Freedoms	d)	6 Fundamental Freedoms
(vv) P	ight to privacy is contained in		
	Article 22	b)	Article 19
C)	Article 21	u) .	None of these
(xvi) I	ndia is a		
a)	Communist country	b)	Capitalist country
c)	Secular country	d)	None of these
(xvii)	Who is the supreme custodian of Justice?	•	
a)	President of India	b)	Chief Justice of India
c)	Supreme court of India	d)	High courts
(xviii)	Fundamental Rights are		
(Avin) a)	Seven	b)	Six
c)	FIVE	d)	TWO
	TIVE	u)	TWO
(xix) F	Right to life is		
a)	Fundamental Right	b)	Human Rights

c) Directive Policies	d) None
(xx) Which one of the following function is no	ot performed by the press?
 a) It provides ready-made opinion to the people 	ne b) It helps the government in knowing public mind
c) It helps the government in preparation of electoral lists	n d) It acquaints the people with the various problems facing the country
(xxi) The terms press includes	
a) Newspapers	b) monthlies and other published material
c) weeklies,	d) All of these
(xxii) Freedom of press includes:	
a) Right to print and publish news and views	b) To distribute or circulate the printed matters
c) To comment on public affairs and criticize public men and measures	d) All these
(xxiii) Freedom of Press is given under	
a) Article 17	b) Article 19
c) Article 19-A	d) None
(xxiv) Press council of India is specially for	
a) Media	b) Printing Industry
c) Advertising Agency	d) None
(xxv) Press council of was established in	
a) 1955	b) 1960
c) 1966	d) 1980

(xxvi) Press council of India consists of	
a) 18 members	b) 20 members
c) 25 members	d) 28 members
(xxvii) Media is called	
a) 2 nd Pillar of democracy	b) 3 rd Pillar of democracy
c) 4 th Pillar of democracy	d) None
(xxviii) Right to Information act Came in to	force in
a) 12th October 2005	b) 18th October 2005
c) 22th October 2005	d) 28th October 2005
(xxix) Under RTI Act, Information means	
a) Documents	b) advices
c) contracts	d) All of these
(xxx) Time limit for providing information and liberty of a person is	under RTI Act concerning the life
a) 24 hours	b) 48 hours
c) 72 hours	d) 12 hours
(xxxi) The Press and Registration of Books	Act enacted in the year
a) 1857	b) 1867
c) 1877	d) 1897
(xxxii) Press Council Act was enacted in the	e year
a) 1965	b) 1978
c) 1968	d) 1969
(xxxiii) The law for working journalists and in the year	other employees has been passed

a) 1953	b) 1954
c) 1955	d) 1957
(xxxiv) To improve the standard of was reconstituted.	of news agencies and Newspapers
a) Press Council	b) Wage Boards
c) Press Forums	d) None of these
(xxxv) Which one from the follow	ving is the threat for the journalism?
a) Accuracy	b) Bias
c) All of these	d) None of these
(xxxvi) Official Secrets Act was e	enacted in
a) 1923	b) 1953
c) 1933	d) 1963
(xxxvii) is an unauth	norized use, typically of a patent or copyright.
a) Infringement	b) Invasion of privacy
c) slander	d) libel
(xxxviii) Defamatory (false and in including movies or photographs	njurious) written statements or materials, is called
a) Libel	b) Slander
c) Lien	d) None of these
(xxxix) Element/s which must be brought against a media report:	present before a libel action that can be
a) Publication	b) Harm to a person's reputation
c) Proof of fault	d) All of these
(xl) The following is a defence ag	gainst defamation

a) If it were for the public good,	the proceedings of a court of justice		
c) To express in good faith any option whatever respecting the conduct of a public servant in the discharge of his public functions	d) All of these		
(xli) Contempt of Court was enacted for the first	st time in the year		
a) 1952	b) 1962		
c) 1971	d) 1982		
(xlii) Present Chairman of Press Council of Ind	ia?		
a) Justice Chandramauli Kumar Prasad	b) Justice Markandey Katju		
c) Justice P B Sawant	d) None of them		
(xliii) At present films are certified under	categories		
a) 4	b) 3		
c) 5	d) 6		
(xliv) Which act provides regulations for object	tionable advertisement?		
a) Poisons Act	b) Drug and Magic Remedies Act		
c) Medicinal and toilet preparations act	d) Pharmacy Act		
(xlv) The duration of protection of copyright in works is?	relation to literary and dramatic		
a) 50 years	b) The life of the creator		
c) 70 years	d) The life of the creator plus 70 years		
(xlvi) Information is defined under which section 2005?	on of Right to Information Act,		
a) Section 2 (e)	b) Section 2 (c)		
c) Section 2 (f)	d) Section 2 (a)		

	Which of the following is not come und RTI Act 2005?	er th	e definition of 'information'
a)	Log books	b)	File notings
c) for	Data material held in any electronic	d)	Circulars
(xlviii)) What is the time limit to get the inform	ation	under RTI Act 2005?
a)	15 days	b)	45 days
c)	60 days	d)	30 days
(xlix) What is the time limit to get the information concerning the life and liberty of a person?			
a)	48 hours	b)	24 hours
c)	5 days	d)	10 days
(l) Right to information includes the right to obtaining information in the form of:			
a)	Diskettes	b)	Floppies
c)	Tapes	d)	All these
(li) The Preamble to the RTI Act states that transparency of information is vital to:			
a)	Eradicate corruption	b)	Contain corruption
c)	Promote corruption	d)	Measure corruption
(lii) Which Section of RTI Act deals with 'exemption from disclosure of information'			
a)	Section 8	b)	Section 9
c)	Section 11	d)	Section 7

(liii) "The definition of "information" under Section 2 (f) includes:"			
a)	Records	b)	Opinions
c)	Documents	d)	All of these
(liv) "V	Who receives applications under the `RT]	I Act	e, 2005`?"
a) adn	Public Information Officer at the ninistrative unit level.		Assistant Public Information Officer at sub-district, sub-divisional levels
	Any officer of a Public Authority who available in the Authority's office when application is made.	Inf	Only Public Information Officer at the ninistrative unit level & Assistant Public ormation Officer at the sub-district, sub-isional levels
(lv) Ur	nder RTI Act, the language of an applicat	ion	may be in
a)	English	b)	Hindi
c)	Regional language	d)	All of these
	he term refers to principles	s, val	ues and beliefs that define
a)	Customer satisfaction	b)	Empowerment
c)	Innovation	d) l	Ethics
	Which of the following is the best way to I in the academic world?	desc	ribe how the term ethics is
par	Ethics is code of conduct for a ticular profession and not related to sonal life.		Ethics is a branch of philosophy ling with morality.
	Ethics is a field of study that focuses on the hand religion.		Ethics is what we do when we know ers are watching.
(lviii) A	An individuals' moral judgments about w		
a)	Belief systems.	b)	Ethical values.
c)	Cultural assumptions.	d)	None of these

(lix) Which of the following is a disadvantage of social responsibility?			
a)	Possession of resources	b) Et	thical obligation
c)	Public image	d) V	iolation of profit maximization
(1) T1	on this stime of the second in the last of the of the office of the offi		
(IX) In	ne objective of International Code of Ethi	CS 1S	
a)	Fair, accurate and unbiased story	b)	Proper story
c)]	Both Fair, accurate and unbiased story	d) N	either Fair, accurate and unbiased story
and	d Proper story	nor	Proper story