



Kot Bhalwal, Jammu



Model Institute of Engineering
& Technology (Autonomous)
Dr. Arun K. Gupta Teaching-Learning Centre

School of Law

Details of Lesson Plan

S.No.	Particulars	Details
1.	Course Name	Media and Law
2.	Course Code	LLB-307(A)(CL1)
3.	Academic Year	2024-25
4.	Semester	Third
5.	Number of Lesson plans	20
6.	Faculty Assigned	Mr. Bhanu Partap Singh Sambyal

Faculty Signature



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Lesson Plan No. 1	Course Name: Media and Law Topic: Concept of Media and Its Various Forms	Course No.: LLB-307(A)(CL1)
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Objectives	At the end of the lesson the student shall be able to: a. Define the concept of media and its various forms. b. Understand the role of media in modern society, including its impact on public opinion and law. c. Analyze the relationship between media and law in terms of freedom of speech and its limitations. d. Evaluate the ethical and legal responsibilities of media professionals in disseminating information.
Teaching Aids (if any)	a. PowerPoint Presentation.
Teaching Development	1. Introduction (5 minutes) - Begin with engaging questions: What comes to mind when you think about “media”? In your view, how does the media influence society? - Provide a brief overview of the lesson and its relevance to the legal profession, particularly in the context of free speech and media ethics. - Outline the different forms of media: print, broadcast, online, and social media. 2. Development (30 minutes) a. Definition and Forms of Media (10 minutes) - Define the term “media” as a means of mass communication that includes all platforms, technologies, and channels used to disseminate information. - Discuss the various forms of media: Print Media: Newspapers, magazines, books. Broadcast Media: Television and radio. Online Media: Websites, blogs, and podcasts. Social Media: Platforms like Facebook, Twitter, Instagram, etc. - Use examples of popular media channels to illustrate each type. - Discuss the rise of digital media and its implications on traditional media forms. b. Role of Media in Society (10 minutes) - Explain the role of media as the “Fourth Estate” in a democratic society, which serves as a check on government and public authorities. - Discuss how media shapes public opinion, raises awareness of social issues, and contributes to democratic processes through election coverage, public debates, etc.



	- Highlight the role of media in influencing laws, shaping legal discourse, and impacting legal reforms (e.g., through investigative journalism or media campaigns for justice). c. Media and Law: Legal Implications (10 minutes) - Introduce the concept of Freedom of Speech and Expression under Article 19(1)(a) of the Indian Constitution, and its relationship with media rights. - Discuss the reasonable restrictions placed on media freedom (Article 19(2) of the Constitution): Protection of national security, public order, and decency. Laws related to defamation, contempt of court, and obscenity. - Explain how the media is regulated by laws such as the Cable Television Networks (Regulation) Act, 1995, and the Prasar Bharati Act, 1990. - Briefly cover the Press Council of India and its role in upholding journalistic standards and ethics. 3. Exercise (5 minutes) – Present a news article or video clip involving a legal issue related to media (e.g., a defamation case or media censorship). Ask students to identify the legal implications and analyze how the media's role in reporting the case affected public perception. Facilitate a brief class discussion on the balance between media freedom and legal constraints.
Closure	1. Summarize the Lesson Learning Outcomes and get affirmation from students on these. 2. Suggested Reading - Relevant excerpts from “Facets of Media Law” by Madhavi Goradia Divan. 3. Homework - Reflect on how media influences lawmaking and public policy. Spend 5 minutes to wrap up and consolidate the learnings
Evaluation	Reflective Questions: 1. What are the different forms of media, and how do they influence public opinion? 2. Discuss the relationship between media freedom and the reasonable restrictions outlined in the Indian Constitution. Spend 5 minutes to evaluate student assimilation of the lesson contents.



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Lesson Plan No. 2	Course Name: Media and Law Topic: Significance of Freedom of Press	Course No.: LLB-307(A)(CL1)
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Objectives	At the end of the lesson the student shall be able to: - Understand the concept of freedom of the press and its significance in a democratic society. - Analyze the role of the press in safeguarding democracy and promoting accountability. - Examine the legal framework that protects and regulates press freedom in India. - Evaluate the limitations and challenges faced by the press in exercising its freedom.
Teaching Aids (if any)	- PowerPoint Presentation. - Short video clips highlighting the importance of press freedom in global and Indian contexts.
Teaching Development	Introduction (5 minutes) - Begin with engaging questions: Why is press freedom considered essential for democracy? Can you think of instances where the press exposed corruption or influenced public opinion? - Provide a brief overview of the lesson and its relevance in law and governance. - Introduce the constitutional basis for press freedom in India under Article 19(1)(a). Development (30 minutes) Concept and Importance of Press Freedom (10 minutes) - Define press freedom as the ability of the media to disseminate information and ideas without undue interference or censorship. - Highlight the significance of press freedom: Watchdog Role: Holds governments and institutions accountable. Democratization: Promotes informed decision-making by the public. Safeguarding Rights: Brings attention to violations of human rights and injustices. Fostering Debate: Encourages healthy public discourse and exchange of ideas. - Provide examples of how press freedom has contributed to justice and transparency in India and globally. Legal Framework Protecting Freedom of Press in India (10 minutes) - Discuss Article 19(1)(a) of the Constitution of India,



	guaranteeing freedom of speech and expression, and its implications for the press. - Explain the reasonable restrictions under Article 19(2): Sovereignty and integrity of India. Security of the state. Friendly relations with foreign states. Public order, decency, or morality. Contempt of court, defamation, and incitement to an offense. - Highlight relevant laws and regulations, such as the Press Council of India Act, 1978, and their role in upholding press freedom and ethics. c. Challenges and Limitations (10 minutes) - Discuss challenges faced by the press: Censorship and prior restraint. Political and corporate pressures. Legal constraints like defamation laws and sedition. Threats to journalists and media outlets. - Analyze the fine balance between press freedom and maintaining public order or national security. - Provide examples of cases where press freedom was curtailed, such as during the Emergency (1975-77) in India. 3. Exercise (5 minutes) – Divide students into small groups and provide them with a landmark case study (e.g., <i>Romesh Thappar v. State of Madras</i> or <i>Bennett Coleman & Co. v. Union of India</i>). Ask them to analyze the judgment and discuss its implications on press freedom. Facilitate a brief discussion on how press freedom has evolved in India.
Closure	1. Summarize the Lesson Learning Outcomes and get affirmation from students on these. 2. Suggested Reading - Relevant excerpts from “Facets of Media Law” by Madhavi Goradia Divan. 3. Homework - Read relevant provisions of the Indian Constitution and case law summaries. Spend 5 minutes to wrap up and consolidate the learnings
Evaluation	Reflective Questions: 1. Why is press freedom considered an essential pillar of democracy? 2. Explain the constitutional safeguards and reasonable restrictions on



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	press freedom in India. 3. Discuss a landmark case related to press freedom and its impact on the legal framework. Spend 5 minutes to evaluate student assimilation of the lesson contents.
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Lesson Plan No. 3 and 4	Course Name: Media and Law Topic: Historical Perspectives on Media Regulation in India	Course No.: LLB- 307(A)(CL1)
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Objectives	At the end of the lesson the student shall be able to: - Trace the evolution of media regulation in India from pre-independence to post-independence eras. - Understand the role of colonial laws in shaping media regulation in India. - Analyze the impact of key events and legislations on media freedom and accountability. - Evaluate the transformation of media laws in response to changing societal and political needs.
Teaching Aids (if any)	- PowerPoint Presentation. - Audio/video clips showcasing landmark moments in Indian media history.
Teaching Development	Introduction (5 minutes) - Begin with engaging questions: How has the regulation of media evolved in India? Do you think colonial laws still influence contemporary media regulations? - Provide a brief overview of the lesson, explaining the relevance of understanding the historical context of media laws. Development (30 minutes) Media Regulation During Colonial Era (10 minutes) - Discuss the early days of the press in colonial India and its role in the freedom struggle. - Highlight key legislations: Press Regulation of 1799: Introduced by Lord Wellesley to curb anti-British publications. Licensing Act of 1857: Brought stringent controls following the Revolt of 1857. Vernacular Press Act of 1878: Aimed at suppressing the vernacular press critical of British policies. Indian Press Act of 1910: Imposed severe restrictions on the press, including heavy security deposits and penalties. - Analyze the impact of these laws on press freedom and their role in igniting nationalist sentiments. Media Regulation Post-Independence (10 minutes) - Explain how media regulation evolved to balance freedom and responsibility in independent India. - Discuss key legislations and frameworks:



	Press (Objectionable Matters) Act, 1951: Introduced to curb inflammatory and objectionable content. Cinematograph Act, 1952: Regulated the film industry. Press Council of India Act, 1978: Established the Press Council of India to ensure freedom of the press and adherence to ethics. - Highlight significant events: Media censorship during the Emergency (1975-77). The rise of electronic and digital media and the need for new regulatory measures. c. Challenges and the Need for Reform (10 minutes) - Discuss the inadequacies of colonial-era laws in addressing contemporary issues. - Analyze the role of judiciary in shaping media regulation: <i>Romesh Thappar v. State of Madras</i> (1950): Freedom of press linked to Article 19(1)(a). <i>Sakal Papers v. Union of India</i> (1962): Right to circulation protected under Article 19(1)(a). - Examine the influence of globalization and digital platforms on media regulation. 3. Exercise (5 minutes) – Provide students with excerpts from the Vernacular Press Act, 1878, or Press Council of India Act, 1978. Ask them to compare and contrast the intent and impact of these laws on media freedom. Facilitate a brief discussion on how historical regulations shape contemporary media practices.
Closure	1. Summarize the Lesson Learning Outcomes and get affirmation from students on these. 2. Suggested Reading - Relevant excerpts from “Facets of Media Law” by Madhavi Goradia Divan. 3. Homework - Read about the Role of Media Laws in Safeguarding Democracy in India and come prepared for class discussion. Spend 5 minutes to wrap up and consolidate the learnings
Evaluation	Reflective Questions: 1. How did colonial-era laws shape media regulation in India? 2. What were the key developments in media regulation post-independence? 3. Explain the significance of the Vernacular Press Act, 1878, in the history of Indian media laws.



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	Spend 5 minutes to evaluate student assimilation of the lesson contents.
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Lesson Plan No. 5	Course Name: Media and Law Topic: Freedom of Speech and Expression as a Fundamental Right - Scope and Ambit	Course No.: LLB-307(A)(CL1)
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Objectives	At the end of the lesson the student shall be able to: a. Trace the evolution of media regulation in India from pre-independence to post-independence eras. b. Understand the role of colonial laws in shaping media regulation in India. c. Analyze the impact of key events and legislations on media freedom and accountability. d. Evaluate the transformation of media laws in response to changing societal and political needs.
Teaching Aids (if any)	a. PowerPoint Presentation. b. Audio/video clips showcasing landmark moments in Indian media history.
Teaching Development	1. Introduction (5 minutes) - Begin with engaging questions: How has the regulation of media evolved in India? Do you think colonial laws still influence contemporary media regulations? - Provide a brief overview of the lesson, explaining the relevance of understanding the historical context of media laws. 2. Development (30 minutes) a. Media Regulation During Colonial Era (10 minutes) - Discuss the early days of the press in colonial India and its role in the freedom struggle. - Highlight key legislations: Press Regulation of 1799: Introduced by Lord Wellesley to curb anti-British publications. Licensing Act of 1857: Brought stringent controls following the Revolt of 1857. Vernacular Press Act of 1878: Aimed at suppressing the vernacular press critical of British policies. Indian Press Act of 1910: Imposed severe restrictions on the press, including heavy security deposits and penalties. - Analyze the impact of these laws on press freedom and their role in igniting nationalist sentiments. b. Media Regulation Post-Independence (10 minutes) - Explain how media regulation evolved to balance freedom and responsibility in independent India.



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	- Discuss key legislations and frameworks: Press (Objectionable Matters) Act, 1951: Introduced to curb inflammatory and objectionable content. Cinematograph Act, 1952: Regulated the film industry. Press Council of India Act, 1978: Established the Press Council of India to ensure freedom of the press and adherence to ethics. - Highlight significant events: Media censorship during the Emergency (1975-77). The rise of electronic and digital media and the need for new regulatory measures. c. Challenges and the Need for Reform (10 minutes) - Discuss the inadequacies of colonial-era laws in addressing contemporary issues. - Analyze the role of judiciary in shaping media regulation: <i>Romesh Thappar v. State of Madras</i> (1950): Freedom of press linked to Article 19(1)(a). <i>Sakal Papers v. Union of India</i> (1962): Right to circulation protected under Article 19(1)(a). - Examine the influence of globalization and digital platforms on media regulation. 3. Exercise (5 minutes) – Provide students with excerpts from the Vernacular Press Act, 1878, or Press Council of India Act, 1978. Ask them to compare and contrast the intent and impact of these laws on media freedom. Facilitate a brief discussion on how historical regulations shape contemporary media practices.
Closure	1. Summarize the Lesson Learning Outcomes and get affirmation from students on these. 2. Suggested Reading - Relevant excerpts from “Facets of Media Law” by Madhavi Goradia Divan. 3. Homework - Read about the Role of Media Laws in Safeguarding Democracy in India and come prepared for class discussion. Spend 5 minutes to wrap up and consolidate the learnings
Evaluation	Reflective Questions: 1. How did colonial-era laws shape media regulation in India? 2. What were the key developments in media regulation post-independence? 3. Explain the significance of the Vernacular Press Act, 1878, in the



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	history of Indian media laws. Spend 5 minutes to evaluate student assimilation of the lesson contents.
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Lesson Plan No. 6	Course Name: Media and Law Topic: Reasonable Restrictions to Media Law	Course No.: LLB-307(A)(CL1)
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Objectives	At the end of the lesson the student shall be able to: - Trace the evolution of media regulation in India from pre-independence to post-independence eras. - Understand the role of colonial laws in shaping media regulation in India. - Analyze the impact of key events and legislations on media freedom and accountability. - Evaluate the transformation of media laws in response to changing societal and political needs.
Teaching Aids (if any)	- PowerPoint Presentation. - Audio/video clips showcasing landmark moments in Indian media history.
Teaching Development	Introduction (5 minutes) - Begin with engaging questions: How has the regulation of media evolved in India? Do you think colonial laws still influence contemporary media regulations? - Provide a brief overview of the lesson, explaining the relevance of understanding the historical context of media laws. Development (30 minutes) Media Regulation During Colonial Era (10 minutes) - Discuss the early days of the press in colonial India and its role in the freedom struggle. - Highlight key legislations: Press Regulation of 1799: Introduced by Lord Wellesley to curb anti-British publications. Licensing Act of 1857: Brought stringent controls following the Revolt of 1857. Vernacular Press Act of 1878: Aimed at suppressing the vernacular press critical of British policies. Indian Press Act of 1910: Imposed severe restrictions on the press, including heavy security deposits and penalties. - Analyze the impact of these laws on press freedom and their role in igniting nationalist sentiments. Media Regulation Post-Independence (10 minutes) - Explain how media regulation evolved to balance freedom and responsibility in independent India. - Discuss key legislations and frameworks:



	Press (Objectionable Matters) Act, 1951: Introduced to curb inflammatory and objectionable content. Cinematograph Act, 1952: Regulated the film industry. Press Council of India Act, 1978: Established the Press Council of India to ensure freedom of the press and adherence to ethics. - Highlight significant events: Media censorship during the Emergency (1975-77). The rise of electronic and digital media and the need for new regulatory measures. c. Challenges and the Need for Reform (10 minutes) - Discuss the inadequacies of colonial-era laws in addressing contemporary issues. - Analyze the role of judiciary in shaping media regulation: <i>Romesh Thappar v. State of Madras</i> (1950): Freedom of press linked to Article 19(1)(a). <i>Sakal Papers v. Union of India</i> (1962): Right to circulation protected under Article 19(1)(a). - Examine the influence of globalization and digital platforms on media regulation. 3. Exercise (5 minutes) – Provide students with excerpts from the Vernacular Press Act, 1878, or Press Council of India Act, 1978. Ask them to compare and contrast the intent and impact of these laws on media freedom. Facilitate a brief discussion on how historical regulations shape contemporary media practices.
Closure	1. Summarize the Lesson Learning Outcomes and get affirmation from students on these. 2. Suggested Reading - Relevant excerpts from “Facets of Media Law” by Madhavi Goradia Divan. 3. Homework - Read about the Role of Media Laws in Safeguarding Democracy in India and come prepared for class discussion. Spend 5 minutes to wrap up and consolidate the learnings
Evaluation	Reflective Questions: 1. How did colonial-era laws shape media regulation in India? 2. What were the key developments in media regulation post-independence? 3. Explain the significance of the Vernacular Press Act, 1878, in the history of Indian media laws.



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	Spend 5 minutes to evaluate student assimilation of the lesson contents.
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Lesson Plan No. 7	Course Name: Media and Law Topic: Origin of Broadcasting Laws in India	Course No.: LLB-307(A)(CL1)
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Objectives	At the end of the lesson the student shall be able to: a. Trace the evolution of media regulation in India from pre-independence to post-independence eras. b. Understand the role of colonial laws in shaping media regulation in India. c. Analyze the impact of key events and legislations on media freedom and accountability. d. Evaluate the transformation of media laws in response to changing societal and political needs.
Teaching Aids (if any)	a. PowerPoint Presentation. b. Audio/video clips showcasing landmark moments in Indian media history.
Teaching Development	1. Introduction (5 minutes) - Begin with engaging questions: How has the regulation of media evolved in India? Do you think colonial laws still influence contemporary media regulations? - Provide a brief overview of the lesson, explaining the relevance of understanding the historical context of media laws. 2. Development (30 minutes) a. Media Regulation During Colonial Era (10 minutes) - Discuss the early days of the press in colonial India and its role in the freedom struggle. - Highlight key legislations: Press Regulation of 1799: Introduced by Lord Wellesley to curb anti-British publications. Licensing Act of 1857: Brought stringent controls following the Revolt of 1857. Vernacular Press Act of 1878: Aimed at suppressing the vernacular press critical of British policies. Indian Press Act of 1910: Imposed severe restrictions on the press, including heavy security deposits and penalties. - Analyze the impact of these laws on press freedom and their role in igniting nationalist sentiments. b. Media Regulation Post-Independence (10 minutes) - Explain how media regulation evolved to balance freedom and responsibility in independent India. - Discuss key legislations and frameworks:



	Press (Objectionable Matters) Act, 1951: Introduced to curb inflammatory and objectionable content. Cinematograph Act, 1952: Regulated the film industry. Press Council of India Act, 1978: Established the Press Council of India to ensure freedom of the press and adherence to ethics. - Highlight significant events: Media censorship during the Emergency (1975-77). The rise of electronic and digital media and the need for new regulatory measures. c. Challenges and the Need for Reform (10 minutes) - Discuss the inadequacies of colonial-era laws in addressing contemporary issues. - Analyze the role of judiciary in shaping media regulation: <i>Romesh Thappar v. State of Madras</i> (1950): Freedom of press linked to Article 19(1)(a). <i>Sakal Papers v. Union of India</i> (1962): Right to circulation protected under Article 19(1)(a). - Examine the influence of globalization and digital platforms on media regulation. 3. Exercise (5 minutes) – Provide students with excerpts from the Vernacular Press Act, 1878, or Press Council of India Act, 1978. Ask them to compare and contrast the intent and impact of these laws on media freedom. Facilitate a brief discussion on how historical regulations shape contemporary media practices.
Closure	1. Summarize the Lesson Learning Outcomes and get affirmation from students on these. 2. Suggested Reading - Relevant excerpts from “Facets of Media Law” by Madhavi Goradia Divan. 3. Homework - Read about the Role of Media Laws in Safeguarding Democracy in India and come prepared for class discussion. Spend 5 minutes to wrap up and consolidate the learnings
Evaluation	Reflective Questions: 1. How did colonial-era laws shape media regulation in India? 2. What were the key developments in media regulation post-independence? 3. Explain the significance of the Vernacular Press Act, 1878, in the history of Indian media laws.



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	Spend 5 minutes to evaluate student assimilation of the lesson contents.
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Lesson Plan No. 8	Course Name: Media and Law Topic: Censorship over Broadcasting Media	Course No.: LLB-307(A)(CL1)
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Objectives	At the end of the lesson the student shall be able to: - Trace the evolution of media regulation in India from pre-independence to post-independence eras. - Understand the role of colonial laws in shaping media regulation in India. - Analyze the impact of key events and legislations on media freedom and accountability. - Evaluate the transformation of media laws in response to changing societal and political needs.
Teaching Aids (if any)	- PowerPoint Presentation. - Audio/video clips showcasing landmark moments in Indian media history.
Teaching Development	Introduction (5 minutes) - Begin with engaging questions: How has the regulation of media evolved in India? Do you think colonial laws still influence contemporary media regulations? - Provide a brief overview of the lesson, explaining the relevance of understanding the historical context of media laws. Development (30 minutes) Media Regulation During Colonial Era (10 minutes) - Discuss the early days of the press in colonial India and its role in the freedom struggle. - Highlight key legislations: Press Regulation of 1799: Introduced by Lord Wellesley to curb anti-British publications. Licensing Act of 1857: Brought stringent controls following the Revolt of 1857. Vernacular Press Act of 1878: Aimed at suppressing the vernacular press critical of British policies. Indian Press Act of 1910: Imposed severe restrictions on the press, including heavy security deposits and penalties. - Analyze the impact of these laws on press freedom and their role in igniting nationalist sentiments. Media Regulation Post-Independence (10 minutes) - Explain how media regulation evolved to balance freedom and responsibility in independent India. - Discuss key legislations and frameworks:



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	Press (Objectionable Matters) Act, 1951: Introduced to curb inflammatory and objectionable content. Cinematograph Act, 1952: Regulated the film industry. Press Council of India Act, 1978: Established the Press Council of India to ensure freedom of the press and adherence to ethics. - Highlight significant events: Media censorship during the Emergency (1975-77). The rise of electronic and digital media and the need for new regulatory measures. c. Challenges and the Need for Reform (10 minutes) - Discuss the inadequacies of colonial-era laws in addressing contemporary issues. - Analyze the role of judiciary in shaping media regulation: <i>Romesh Thappar v. State of Madras</i> (1950): Freedom of press linked to Article 19(1)(a). <i>Sakal Papers v. Union of India</i> (1962): Right to circulation protected under Article 19(1)(a). - Examine the influence of globalization and digital platforms on media regulation. 3. Exercise (5 minutes) – Provide students with excerpts from the Vernacular Press Act, 1878, or Press Council of India Act, 1978. Ask them to compare and contrast the intent and impact of these laws on media freedom. Facilitate a brief discussion on how historical regulations shape contemporary media practices.
Closure	1. Summarize the Lesson Learning Outcomes and get affirmation from students on these. 2. Suggested Reading - Relevant excerpts from “Facets of Media Law” by Madhavi Goradia Divan. 3. Homework - Read about the Role of Media Laws in Safeguarding Democracy in India and come prepared for class discussion. Spend 5 minutes to wrap up and consolidate the learnings
Evaluation	Reflective Questions: 1. How did colonial-era laws shape media regulation in India? 2. What were the key developments in media regulation post-independence? 3. Explain the significance of the Vernacular Press Act, 1878, in the history of Indian media laws.



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	Spend 5 minutes to evaluate student assimilation of the lesson contents.
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Lesson Plan No. 9	Course Name: Media and Law Topic: Cinematograph Act, 1952	Course No.: LLB-307(A)(CL1)
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Objectives	At the end of the lesson the student shall be able to: a. Trace the evolution of media regulation in India from pre-independence to post-independence eras. b. Understand the role of colonial laws in shaping media regulation in India. c. Analyze the impact of key events and legislations on media freedom and accountability. d. Evaluate the transformation of media laws in response to changing societal and political needs.
Teaching Aids (if any)	a. PowerPoint Presentation. b. Audio/video clips showcasing landmark moments in Indian media history.
Teaching Development	1. Introduction (5 minutes) - Begin with engaging questions: How has the regulation of media evolved in India? Do you think colonial laws still influence contemporary media regulations? - Provide a brief overview of the lesson, explaining the relevance of understanding the historical context of media laws. 2. Development (30 minutes) a. Media Regulation During Colonial Era (10 minutes) - Discuss the early days of the press in colonial India and its role in the freedom struggle. - Highlight key legislations: Press Regulation of 1799: Introduced by Lord Wellesley to curb anti-British publications. Licensing Act of 1857: Brought stringent controls following the Revolt of 1857. Vernacular Press Act of 1878: Aimed at suppressing the vernacular press critical of British policies. Indian Press Act of 1910: Imposed severe restrictions on the press, including heavy security deposits and penalties. - Analyze the impact of these laws on press freedom and their role in igniting nationalist sentiments. b. Media Regulation Post-Independence (10 minutes) - Explain how media regulation evolved to balance freedom and responsibility in independent India. - Discuss key legislations and frameworks: Press (Objectionable Matters) Act, 1951: Introduced to curb



	inflammatory and objectionable content. Cinematograph Act, 1952: Regulated the film industry. Press Council of India Act, 1978: Established the Press Council of India to ensure freedom of the press and adherence to ethics. - Highlight significant events: Media censorship during the Emergency (1975-77). The rise of electronic and digital media and the need for new regulatory measures. c. Challenges and the Need for Reform (10 minutes) - Discuss the inadequacies of colonial-era laws in addressing contemporary issues. - Analyze the role of judiciary in shaping media regulation: <i>Romesh Thappar v. State of Madras</i> (1950): Freedom of press linked to Article 19(1)(a). <i>Sakal Papers v. Union of India</i> (1962): Right to circulation protected under Article 19(1)(a). - Examine the influence of globalization and digital platforms on media regulation. 3. Exercise (5 minutes) – Provide students with excerpts from the Vernacular Press Act, 1878, or Press Council of India Act, 1978. Ask them to compare and contrast the intent and impact of these laws on media freedom. Facilitate a brief discussion on how historical regulations shape contemporary media practices.
Closure	1. Summarize the Lesson Learning Outcomes and get affirmation from students on these. 2. Suggested Reading - Relevant excerpts from “Facets of Media Law” by Madhavi Goradia Divan. 3. Homework - Read about the Role of Media Laws in Safeguarding Democracy in India and come prepared for class discussion. Spend 5 minutes to wrap up and consolidate the learnings
Evaluation	Reflective Questions: 1. How did colonial-era laws shape media regulation in India? 2. What were the key developments in media regulation post-independence? 3. Explain the significance of the Vernacular Press Act, 1878, in the history of Indian media laws. Spend 5 minutes to evaluate student assimilation of the lesson contents.



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