

**INSTITUTE OF LAW
JIWAJI UNIVERSITY, GWALIOR
REGISTRATION FORM**

National Seminar

on
Mass Media laws in India: A time to review
March 05-06, 2016

FILL IN CAPITAL LETTERS

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Research Paper Title

Date:

Signature Of The Applicant

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Sponsored by:

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INSTITUTE OF LAW

Jiwaji University

Gwalior-474011 (M.P.)

About Gwalior :

Gwalior City is a District in Madhya Pradesh. The nucleus of Gwalior is a citadel crowning an isolated rock about 91 m (300 ft) high, 3.2 km (2 mi) long, and 823 m (2700 ft) wide. The rock is said to have been a strong hold for more than Ten Centuries and Old city is located in the Eastern base of the rock. The old city is covered with white sandstone Mosque, Palaces, rock temples and statues of archaeological and architectural interest. Gwalior City was the Capital of the princely State of Gwalior until 1948. Gwalior's history is traced back to a legend in 8th century AD when a chieftain known as Suraj Sen was struck by a deadly disease and cured by a hermit-saint Gwalipa. As a gratitude for that incidence, he founded this city by his name. The city gained a new dimension from the warrior kings, poets, musicians, and saints who contributed to making vibrant.

Welcome to Gwalior.

Jiwaji University

Jiwaji University Gwalior came into existence on May 23, 1964, through M.P. Govt. Ordinance no. 15 of 1963. Late Dr. Sarvapalli Radhakrishnan, the then President of India, laid the foundation stone on 11th December 1964 at a sprawling campus of over 225 acres of land at Naulakha Parade ground.

During the IX-Plan, the University volunteered for assessment and accreditation by National Assessment and Accreditation Council (NAAC) of UGC. The committee has appreciated the approach of inter-disciplinary teaching, extra curricular activities, health and public awareness programs, healthy student-teacher relations, transparent admission procedure, cosmopolitan student profile, judicious use of resources and quality of research. The university has been accredited with "FOUR STAR" status.

About the Institute of Law, Jiwaji University

The Institute of Law was established in August 1999 on the recommendation of the Bar Council of India, New Delhi. The motto of the Institute is to provide an opportunity to the students who want to make their Career in Law. The Institute offers programs across B.A.LL.B, B.COM.LL.B, LL.M, M.Phil that brings together the intellectual ideas in the field of legal practice. Programs of study foster cultural, social and political understanding as well as critical and creative thinking.

Media Laws Of India – An Overview

There are many laws that regulate the performance of media in India. Laws related to the mass media have been there since the very beginning. In the time of the British Raj, many laws related to the Press were enacted. In the post-Independence time, various Governments have enacted many more media related laws. Media being a very powerful influence on the society is regulated and controlled by various legislations enacted from time to time. The Indian Constitution does not provide freedom for media separately. But there is an indirect provision for media freedom. It gets derived from Article 19(1) (a). This Article guarantees freedom of speech and expression. The freedom of mass media is derived indirectly from this Article. Article 19 of our Constitution deals with the right to freedom and it enumerates certain rights regarding individual freedom of speech and expression etc. These provisions are important and vital, which lie at the very root of liberty. Article 19 of the Indian constitution lays down - "All citizens shall have the right to freedom of speech and expression, to assemble peaceably, and without arms, to form associations or unions, to move freely throughout the territory of India, to reside in any part of the territory of India, to acquire hold and dispose of property and to practice any profession or to carry on any occupation, trade or business. However the right to freedom of speech and expression shall not affect the operation of any existing law or prevent the state from making any law insofar as such law imposes reasonable restrictions on the exercise of that right in the interests of the sovereignty and integrity of India, the security of the State, friendly relations with foreign states, public decency or morality or In relation to contempt of court, defamation or incitement to offence" It is strongly believed that as members of academia one can dispassionately analyze the broad contours of the above subject matter in the two days seminar and formulate immaculate opinions and recommendations.

About the Seminar:

Communication is the procedure, Process to exchange information by various methods and media is the medium or instrument of storing or communicating information. 'Media' the popular term inter-alia used as 'Press' denotes the print & electronic information carriers –the News Papers & Magazines, Radio, Television and currently includes Internet as new

Media. Hailed as the 'Fourth Estate', media is the watchdog of the public affairs, informing the society and vice versa & acts as the forum to advocate the views of the society at large to those at the helm of public affairs. The word medium comes from the Latin word 'medius' (middle). The word communication is derived from the Latin root communicate. Media law covers an area of law which involves media of all types (TV, Film, Music, Publishing, advertising, internet & new media, etc.), and stretches over various legal fields, including but not limited to corporate, finance, intellectual property, publicity and privacy. Media law is a legal field that refers to the following:

- Advertising
- Defamation
- Broadcasting
- Entertainment
- Censorship
- Freedom of information
- Confidentiality
- Internet
- Contempt
- Information technology
- Copyright
- Privacy
- Corporate law
- Telecommunications

Paper Submission & Accommodation

We have great pleasure in inviting you to join and participate in the Seminar. Indeed your participation will go on a long way towards success of the seminar. We definitely trust and hope that you will participate in the Seminar and contribute a paper on any one of the above subject themes.

You are requested to inform us the title of your paper and also send an abstract of not more than 400 words of your presentation on instituteoflaw.ju@gmail.com. We are eagerly looking forward to your benign presence.

Please send your confirmation for participation and abstract of your paper latest by 24 Feb 2016, along with your travel plan. You are requested to stick to the deadline to avoid last minute rush of your boarding and lodging, which we are arranging for you.

Please also note that we will not reimburse your T.A./ D.A. You may arrange it through your colleges/universities.

For further queries, contact:

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INSTITUTE OF LAW

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