



THE INDIAN LAW INSTITUTE

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NEW DELHI

ANNUAL EXAMINATION-APRIL 2018

P.G. DIPLOMA IN ALTERNATIVE DISPUTE RESOLUTION PAPER I – FUNDAMENTALS OF ALTERNATIVE DISPUTE RESOLUTION

Time: 3 hours

Max. Marks: 100

Answer any Five questions. All questions carry equal marks.

1. Arbitration decides the conflict while mediation transforms the conflict. Elaborate with reference to attributes of adversarial and non-adversarial ADR.
2. Write short notes on :
 - (a) Handling impasse
 - (b) Information gathering techniques
3. Detail common negotiation techniques and bargaining strategies.
4. Discuss the stages of conciliation.
5. Evaluate the importance of restorative practices in mediation.
6. Outline how a mediator/ conciliator could do a dispute analysis.
7. List ethical standards that ought to be followed by a mediator/ conciliator.
8. Write short notes on any TWO of the following:
 - (a) The importance in mediation/ conciliation of self-determination of the parties
 - (b) Neutral reframing skill of the mediator/conciliator
 - (c) Legal Services Authorities

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ANNUAL EXAMINATION-APRIL 2018

P.G. DIPLOMA IN CORPORATE LAWS AND MANAGEMENT PAPER I – GENERAL PRINCIPLES OF COMPANY LAW-I

Time: 3 hours

Max. Marks: 100

Answer any Five questions. All questions carry equal marks.

1. Define the term 'Dividend'. State briefly the provisions related to declaration of dividend under the Companies Act, 2013. Distinguish between 'Interim Dividend' and 'Final Dividend'.
2. Explain the concept of 'Corporate Veil' and when it is disregarded? Under what circumstances the veil of a company can be lifted by the court?
3. Examine Memorandum of Association and its purpose. What do you understand by the doctrine of "*ultra-vires*"?
4. What are the duties and disqualifications of Directors as prescribed under Companies Act 2013? How can the directors be removed from the office before the expiry of their term? Under what circumstances a director is deemed to have vacated the office of directorship?
5. Explain provisions of issue of 'sweat equity shares' under Companies Act 2013. Explain in detail, the provisions as regards buy-back of securities by the companies.
6. Critically examine the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 in relation to loan and investment by a company. What is the procedure and limit prescribed for such Inter-Corporate Loans and investments?
7. Write short notes on any THREE of the following:
 - (a) Forfeiture of shares
 - (b) Key Managerial Personnel
 - (c) Investor Education and Protection Fund
 - (d) Transfer and Transmission of securities
 - (e) Related party transaction
8. Distinguish between any THREE of the following:
 - (a) Holding Company and Subsidiary Company
 - (b) Whole Time Director and Independent Director
 - (c) One Person Company and Small Company
 - (d) Issue of share at premium and issue of shares at discount



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ANNUAL EXAMINATION-APRIL 2018

P.G. DIPLOMA IN CYBER LAW

PAPER I –BASICS OF THE COMPUTER AND CYBER WORLD

Time: 3 hours

Max. Marks: 100

Answer any Five questions. All questions carry equal marks.

1. Fill in the blanks:

- (a) TCP/ IP Stands for _____.
- (b) Machine language is an example of _____ Generation language.
- (c) HTTPS stands for _____.
- (d) ICANN stands for _____.
- (e) CMOS stands for _____.
- (f) Binary convert of decimal number 254 is _____.
- (g) Hexadecimal convert of decimal number 246 is _____.
- (h) Default cluster sizes for NTFS (Windows 7, 2TB) is _____.
- (i) Hard disc drive is a _____ access device.
- (j) _____ is an example of ransomware in computer history.

2. Define Computer Architecture. Name different types of Registers in CPU and their functions.
3. Define disk cloning with name of two software commonly used for it? How is it different from disk imaging? Which method is used in digital forensic and why?
4. What is IP address and the Domain name System? What are the different classes of IP address? What are SLD and TLD and ccTLD? What is ICANN Domain name dispute resolution policy?
5. What do you understand by Public key cryptography? Explain the concept and relevance of digital signatures. How is it different from Symmetric Cryptography?
6. What do you understand by security and confidentiality of information in the cyber world? Describe briefly the various authentication technologies?
7. What is RAID? Give a detailed note on RAID 1 and 5. Name best suitable RAID configuration for highest information protection at affordable cost.
8. Write short note on any TWO of the following:
 - (a) X 509?
 - (b) Controller of Certifying Authorities
 - (c) LAN

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ANNUAL EXAMINATION-APRIL 2018

P.G. DIPLOMA IN INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS LAW
PAPER I – GENERAL REGIME OF INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY LAW

Time: 3 hours

Max. Marks: 100

Answer any Five questions. All questions carry equal marks.

1. "As a result of the industrial revolution and the rapid developments made in the fields of science, technology, and culture, new kinds of intellectual property came into existence." Critically examine this statement in the light of various categories of IPRs.
2. In the context that intellectual property is bound by the national laws, why is that international dimension of intellectual property is ever increasing?
3. Is IP creating new types of disputes? If yes, are there more efficient and affordable means of resolving such disputes other than through court litigation?
4. What are the objectives and principles of the TRIPS Agreement? What benefits does this multilateral agreement bring for countries like India?
5. What is the role of Intellectual Property Rights in technology transfer and economic growth?
6. Does tax incentive promote the development and transfer of technological knowledge? Briefly discuss in the light of the UK's Patent Box Regime.
7. To what extent should the competition law be permitted to intrude into IP law? Elaborate.
8. Write short notes on any TWO of the following:
 - (a) Labour Theory
 - (b) Personality Theory
 - (c) Utilitarianism

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ANNUAL EXAMINATION-APRIL 2018

P.G. DIPLOMA IN ALTERNATIVE DISPUTE RESOLUTION PAPER II – INDIAN LAW ON ALTERNATIVE DISPUTE RESOLUTION

Time: 3 hours

Max. Marks: 100

Answer any Five questions. All questions carry equal marks.

1. The concept of two tier arbitration has been introduced to bring transparency, fairness and speedy remedy to the parties. Elucidate the validity of two tier arbitration and also whether the appellate arbitrator has the power to set aside the award of the arbitrator on merit?
2. Discuss the validity of following Arbitration Agreements with the help of decided cases:
 - (a) Arbitration Agreement containing the provision for appointment of two arbitrators.
 - (b) Arbitration Agreement on the subject of criminal cases of compounding nature.
 - (c) Arbitration agreement appointing officials of one of party as arbitrator.
3. Discuss the nature of the order issued by the Chief Justice for appointment of arbitrator under Section-11 of the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996. Refer to the Supreme Court decision.
4. "The objective of the Arbitration and conciliation Act, 1996 is to provide speedier Justice. For achieving this goal the provisions are provided to ensure non interference by the court during the proceedings under the Act". Explain above statement in the light of the provisions of the Arbitration and conciliation Act, 1996.
5. Discuss the grounds on which an award may be interpreted and corrected and also explain the circumstances when additional award may be passed.
6. Examine the issues related to competence and jurisdiction of arbitral tribunal in the light of decided cases.
7. Describe the challenge procedure under the 1996 Act, as applicable to cases of proved misconduct and lack of qualification of arbitrators.
8. Write short notes on any TWO of the followings:
 - (a) Finality & Enforcement of Arbitral Award
 - (b) Time Limit for Arbitral Award
 - (c) Fast Track Procedure under the Arbitration & Conciliation Act, 1996



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ANNUAL EXAMINATION-APRIL 2018

P.G. DIPLOMA IN CORPORATE LAWS AND MANAGEMENT

PAPER II – GENERAL PRINCIPLES OF COMPANY LAW – II

Time: 3 hours

Max. Marks: 100

Answer any Five questions. All questions carry equal marks.

1. What are the statutory provisions regarding holding of an Annual General Meeting? What types of businesses are transacted in such meetings?
2. Discuss the relevant provisions of law with respect to winding up of companies.
3. “An external auditor, after obtaining sufficient audit evidence issues an audit report that expresses his opinion about the fairness of the financial position and financial performance of the entity.” In the light of this statement discuss the different types of audit reports.
4. Critically examine the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 governing Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR).
5. (a) Define a merger. What are the different types of mergers? Discuss with the help of examples.

(b) Explain the advantages and drawbacks of mergers and acquisitions.
6. State and analyse the statutory provisions relating to inspection, inquiry and investigation of companies.
7. The legislative intent to the Companies Act, 2013 is to safeguard the minority interest in a more comprehensive manner. Critically examine the statement with reference to the provisions governing prevention of oppression and mismanagement in a company.
8. Write short note on any TWO of the following:
 - a) SFIO (Serious Fraud Investigation Office)
 - b) Salient features of the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016
 - c) NCLT (National Company Law Tribunal)

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ANNUAL EXAMINATION-APRIL 2018

P.G. DIPLOMA IN CYBER LAW

PAPER II – REGULATORY FRAMEWORK OF THE CYBER WORLD

Time: 3 hours

Max. Marks: 100

Answer any Five questions. All questions carry equal marks.

1. What is Social media? What are the Punishments, prescribed in the Information Technology Act 2000, for computer related offences which can also be committed through social media? Discuss with relevant provisions of IT Act, 2000.
2. Define E-Governance. Highlight the different provisions for E-Governance in the Information Technology Act, 2000.
3. Section 69A grants power to the Central Government to issue directions for blocking of public access to any information through any computer resource.

Referring to the Information Technology (Procedure and Safeguards for Blocking for Access of Information by Public) Rules, 2009

- a) Explain the procedure of Blocking websites.
 - b) Highlights exceptions followed in case of following scenarios-
 - i) In case of Public Emergency and
 - ii) In case of a Court Order
4. The certifying Authorities (CAs) issue digital signature certificates for electronic authentication of the users.
 - a) Define Hash Algorithm, Asymmetric Cryptosystem, and their application in Digital Signature.
 - b) Define the process of
 - i) Sender - to digitally sign a document
 - ii) Receiver - to verify the document
 5. Define Cyber Crime. What is the legal framework provided by the Information Technology Act, 2000 to prevent cybercrimes? Highlight the challenges in fighting cybercrimes.
 6. Define Intermediary and its liabilities as defined in the Information Technology Act, 2000. What are the due diligence requirement of Intermediaries?
 7. What is an E-Contract? What are the various ways in which an Online Contract can be concluded? Highlight various provisions of the Information Technology Act, 2000 relating to E-Contracts.
 8. Write short note on any TWO of the following:
 - a. Adjudicating Officer
 - b. Cyberspace Jurisdiction
 - c. Indian Computer Emergency Response Team

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ANNUAL EXAMINATION-APRIL 2018

P.G. DIPLOMA IN INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS LAW
PAPER II – LAW OF COPYRIGHT AND RELATED RIGHTS

Time: 3 hours

Max. Marks: 100

Answer any Five questions. All questions carry equal marks.

1. A monkey based in Delhi Zoo swiped a traveling British photographer's camera and then proceeded to snap a selfie. An online commons website uploaded the monkey's selfie and thereafter refused to comply with a takedown notice sent by the British Photographer, stating that they disagreed with his claim to having a copyright over the photograph. You have been engaged by the Delhi Zoo to represent them in the case filed by the British Photographer against the online commons website at Delhi High Court to represent the interest of the Zoo and the monkey. What would you advise?
2. Describe the need for and the general layout of the Berne Convention. What was the major impact of the Internet Treaties (WCT and WPPT) on the Berne Convention?
3. Discuss the doctrine of Fair Use / Fair Dealing.
4. What are the various types of remedies available in the instance of copyright infringement as per the Copyright Act, 1957?
5. Discuss the concept of Moral Rights. How and to what extent has India implemented the concept of Moral Rights?
6. Discuss how statutory licenses are implemented in India.
7. Discuss the amendments of 2012 as made to the Copyright Act, 1957 with specific emphasis on the digital environment.
8. Write short note on any TWO of the following:
 - (a) Idea-expression dichotomy
 - (b) Exhaustion/ First Sale doctrine
 - (c) Neighbouring Rights



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ANNUAL EXAMINATION-APRIL 2018

P.G. DIPLOMA IN ALTERNATIVE DISPUTE RESOLUTION PAPER III – INTERNATIONAL COMMERCIAL ARBITRATION

Time: 3 hours

Max. Marks: 100

Answer any Five questions. All questions carry equal marks.

1. Discuss the influence of the United Nations (UN) in the development of International Commercial Arbitration. What was the specific role of the United Nation Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL)? Explain in detail.
2. What is Arbitrability and what are its criteria? Discuss in detail. At what stage(s) can the issue of Arbitrability be raised? Can the arbitration tribunal raise this issue *suo moto*? Can the courts raise the issue of arbitrability during the arbitration?
3. Describe in brief the evolution of the present day World Trade Organization (WTO). Explain its dispute settlement mechanism with at least two case laws.
4. What is the role of the courts (at the place of arbitration) before, during and after the arbitration with a special reference to 'lex arbitri'? Also explain the concept of the 'seat' and the 'venue' of arbitration.
5. What is 'party autonomy' and its limitation? Prof. Henry is a retired Deputy Chief (Operations) from Nuclear Missile Research Organization, Poland and after demitting his office wants to share his know-how with 'Street Rifle Co. Pvt. Ltd.' which makes rifles for the general public under a valid license. Prepare a legal opinion for Prof. Henry on whether he can enter upon such a contract vis-à-vis 'party autonomy'.
6. Elucidate the grounds for the '**refusal**' to enforce a 'foreign' award under the New York Convention, 1958. What arguments would you possibly give in order to convince a national court that the award be '**enforced**'?
7. Trace the evolution of the International Chamber of Commerce (ICC), its role and function. Indicate the salient features of its arbitration.
8. Write short notes on any TWO of the followings:
 - a. The case of '*Soleimany v. Soleimany*'.
 - b. Conflict of Laws.
 - c. Doctrine of 'separability' in arbitration.
 - d. *Adhoc* and Institutional Arbitration.

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ANNUAL EXAMINATION-APRIL 2018

P.G. DIPLOMA IN CYBER LAW

PAPER III – INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS IN THE CYBER WORLD

Time: 3 hours

Max. Marks: 100

Answer any Five questions. All questions carry equal marks.

1. Discuss Fair Use, Moral Rights and Work for Hire in the context of computer programs.
2. Write short notes on the following:
 - (a) WIPO Internet Treaties
 - (b) Berne Convention
 - (c) TRIPS Agreement
 - (d) Madrid Agreement and Protocol
3. Define Technological Protection Measures (TPMs). Discuss the various legislations dealing with TPMs. Discuss TPMs in the Indian context.
4. Discuss the Uniform Domain Name Dispute Resolution Policy (UDRP) and Indian Dispute Resolution Policy (IDRP)
5. Examine the legal issues that can arise out of linking, inlining and framing.
6. Discuss the intellectual property issues in technology transfer and cross-border licensing.
7. Discuss Software patents and Business method patents with special reference to India.
8. Write short note on any TWO of the following:
 - a. Reverse Domain Name Hijacking
 - b. IPR Infringement and P2P networks
 - c. Search Engine Optimisation
 - d. Fair use and Copyright law

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ANNUAL EXAMINATION-APRIL 2018

P.G. DIPLOMA IN CORPORATE LAWS AND MANAGEMENT PAPER III – BUSINESS LAW AND REGULATION OF BUSINESS

Time: 3 hours

Max. Marks: 100

Answer any Five questions. All questions carry equal marks.

1. Explain the salient features of Limited Liability Partnership. Distinguish between Limited Liability Partnership and Joint Stock Company.
2. Define and explain the terms “Consumer” and “Services” under the Consumer Protection Act, 1986.
3. What are the essential elements of a valid contract of sale? Distinguish between sale and agreement to sell.
4. What is abuse of dominant position under Competition Act, 2002? What is the procedure for inquiry into abuse of dominant position?
5. Discuss the legality of contracts signed with a minor. State with suitable examples the circumstances under which a minor is bound by his contracts for necessaries as per the Indian Contract Act, 1872.
6. Discuss the salient features of Environment Protection Act, 1986.
7. Discuss the need and importance of Alternative Dispute Resolution within the Indian Legal System with special emphasis on Arbitration and Conciliation as forms of Alternative Dispute Resolution.
8. Write short notes on any TWO of the following:
 - (a) Different types of crossing
 - (b) Explain the privileges of a Holder in Due Course (HDC)
 - (c) E-Commerce

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ANNUAL EXAMINATION – APRIL 2018

P.G. DIPLOMA IN INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS LAW PAPER III – LAW OF PATENTS, TRADE SECRETS AND RELATED RIGHTS

Time: 3 hours

Max. Marks: 100

Answer any Five questions. All questions carry equal marks.

1. Trace the development of TRIPS. What do you think is the biggest impact of the agreement on world trade? What has been India's experience in regards to TRIPS?
2. How is invention defined in the Indian Patents Act, 1970 which can qualify for grant of a patent? Please explain with case laws.
3. What do you understand by Compulsory Licensing? Under what circumstances compulsory licenses can be issued in India? Explain with help of case laws.
4. Is there a conflict between TRIPS Agreement and the Convention on Bio Diversity? Comment. How are the above two incorporated in the municipal Law of India?
5. Explain opposition under the Indian Patents Act. What are the grounds for opposition?
6. What are the principal features of the Paris Convention? Is there any relationship between the Paris Convention and the TRIPS Agreement?
7. Can Computers Programs be patented in India ? Discuss.
8. Write short notes on any TWO of the following:
 - (a) Parallel Imports
 - (b) Utility Patents
 - (c) Trade Secrets



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ANNUAL EXAMINATION-APRIL 2018

P.G. DIPLOMA IN ALTERNATIVE DISPUTE RESOLUTION PAPER IV – PROCEDURES & OBLIGATIONS IN ADR

Time: 3 hours

Max. Marks: 100

Answer any Five questions. All questions carry equal marks.

1. Admissibility & authenticity are the two different aspects of electronic evidence. Explain with the help of decided cases. How the arbitrator would decide the reliability of electronic evidence produced during the arbitration proceedings?
2. In what ways can an exclusion clause be incorporated into a contract? At what stage, must the party seeking to rely on the clause bring it to the other party's intention?
3. (a) What is the common consequence of a contract being rendered void by statute?
(b) What is the test of validity for a restraint for trade clause?
4. (a) What do damages in contract seeks to compensate?
(b) How does the court determine the quantum of an award?
5. (a) The presumption under law includes presumption of fact and presumption of law, explain?
(b) What is meant by 'rebuttable presumption'?
6. What is the 'best evidence rule' and in what cases, the hearsay evidence would be admissible? Explain with relevant provisions and decided cases?
7. What do you understand by burden of proof? On whom does the burden of proof lie? Are there any exceptions? State the rules of determining burden of proof in a suit or proceeding. When does the burden of proof shift to the other parties?
8. Write on any three:
 - (a) Explain the nature of counter offer
 - (b) Validity of acceptance by email
 - (c) Consideration must be sufficient but need not be adequate
 - (d) The doctrine of promissory estoppel

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ANNUAL EXAMINATION – APRIL 2018

P.G. DIPLOMA IN CORPORATE LAW AND MANAGEMENT

PAPER IV – THEORY AND PRACTICE OF MANAGEMENT

Time: 3 hours

Max. Marks: 100

Answer any Five questions. All questions carry equal marks.

1. According to Henry Fayol, “to manage is to forecast and plan, to organize, to command, to co-ordinate and to control.” Discuss in detail the process of management.
2. Right of reward and punishment though legally vested in “authority”, its effective use can be made by acquiring “power”. Distinguish clearly between managerial authority and power.
3. What are the sources of conflict within an organisation? Discuss the anatomy of conflict and suggest ways to tackle it.
4. Change is a common thread that runs through every business organization. Discuss the forces of change and the process of managing change.
5. Corporates use resources which belong to the society and cause damage to the environment. Discuss their responsibility to pay their debt to the society.
6. What moves people to action? Discuss Maslow’s theory of needs as a tool for understanding human behaviour.
7. Leadership is influencing people to achieve common goals. Discuss the major functions of a business leader.
8. Write short notes on any TWO of the following:
 - (a) Psychological road blocks in effective communication
 - (b) Selection and development of an effective team
 - (c) Meaning and importance of planning

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ANNUAL EXAMINATION-APRIL 2018

P.G. DIPLOMA IN CYBER LAW

PAPER IV – ELECTRONIC COMMERCE

Time: 3 hours

Max. Marks: 100

Answer any Five questions. All questions carry equal marks.

1. Suppose you have been engaged by a website owner to frame its 'Privacy Policy':
 - a) In which cases, the privacy policy is mandatory?
 - b) What are the requisite of a privacy policy as provided under the Information Technology (Reasonable Security Practices & Procedures and Sensitive Personal Data or Information) Rules 2011?
 - c) What questions would you ask from the website owner in order to frame such a policy?
 - d) What are consequences of not publishing the privacy policy?
2. What are the main clauses of the service level agreements?
 - a) Domain Name Registration Agreement
 - b) Content Development Agreement
 - c) Disclaimer Agreement of a Law Firm
 - d) Web Hosting Agreement
3. The complexity of E-Commerce websites may contain features of B2C, B2B, C2C or C2B website(s). What are the reasons behind emergence of such website(s) and consequences thereof? Elaborate with the help of examples.
4. Implementing a regime of electronic taxation is not going to be an easy process, more so in the case of digital goods and services. Enumerate the difficulties in taxing such digital goods and services in light of recent legislative developments in the European Union. What are the lessons, if any for India?
5. Online advertising and digital marketing are the kind of technology driven online promotional activities having its own merits and demerits. Discuss merits and demerits by looking into the ethical issues involved?

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6. The movement to digitization subsequent to demonetization has given a big boost to M-Commerce.
 - a) Underlying factors for success of M-Commerce in India.
 - b) The advantages of M-Commerce over E-Commerce?
 - c) Fraud & security issues in M-Commerce?
7. Explain the term "The Online Dispute Resolution". What are the various models of Online Dispute Resolution and why the Online Dispute Resolution is necessary for the growth of E-commerce/ M-Commerce?
8. Write a short note on any TWO of the following:
 - a) Online privacy
 - b) Digital & Electronic Signature
 - c) Cyber Insurance
 - d) Electronic Data Exchange

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ANNUAL EXAMINATION – APRIL 2018

P.G. DIPLOMA IN INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS LAW

PAPER IV – LAW OF TRADEMARKS, DESIGNS AND UNFAIR COMPETITION

Time: 3 hours

Max. Marks: 100

Answer any Five questions. All questions carry equal marks.

1. Define Trademark under Trademark Act? Can sound and olfactory marks be registered in India?
2. What are the main features of the Madrid Agreement? What is the Madrid Protocol?
3. What do you understand by “deceptively similarity”? What are the main tests laid down by the courts for deceptive similarity? Explain with case law.
4. Explain the procedure for registration of trade marks. What are the effects of registration of Trade Mark?
5. What amounts to infringement of Trade Mark? Discuss the remedies available against the same.
6. Discuss the offences and penalties under the Trade Marks Act, 1999.
7. Mr. X wants to start a chain of Clinics and wants to Register the Name as “FAMILY DOCTOR”. Will he get the registration? Comment explaining the relevant sections of the Act.
8. Write short notes on any TWO of the following:
 - (a) Paris Convention
 - (b) Duration of Trade Mark
 - (c) Well Known Trade Mark
 - (d) Domain Names

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P.G. DIPLOMA IN CORPORATE LAWS AND MANAGEMENT PAPER V – BOOK KEEPING AND ACCOUNTANCY

Time: 3 hours

Max. Marks: 100

Answer any Five questions. All questions carry equal marks.

1. What are the different types of accounts? Give two examples of each. Discuss also the functions of financial accounting.
2. Define cost accounting. Discuss its objectives. Enumerate also essentials of a good cost accounting system.
3. The following balances are extracted from the books of Vijay on 31 December 2012

Particulars	Debit	Credit
Sundry Debtors	50,600	
Sundry Creditors		10,000
Bills Receivables	5,000	
Plant & Machinery	75,000	
Purchases	90,000	
Capital		70,000
Freehold Premises	50,000	
Salaries	11,000	
Wages	14,400	
Postage & Stationery	750	
Carriage In	750	
Carriage Out	1,000	
Bad Debts	950	
Bad Debts Provisions		350
General Charges	1,500	
Cash at Bank	5,300	
Cash in Hand	800	
Bills Payable		5,000
Reserve		20,000
Sales		2,31,700
Closing Stock	30,000	
Total	3,37,050	3,37,050

The following adjustments are required:

1. Vijay is entitled to a salary of Rs. 9,000 p.a.
2. Allow 5% interest on capital
3. Bad debts provision to be adjusted to 2.5% on sundry debtors.
4. 2.5% of the net profit to be credited to Reserve.

You are required to prepare *Trading and Profit & Loss Account* for the year ended on December 2012 and a Balance Sheet as at that date.

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4. Who can undertake independent financial audit of a public limited company? Discuss also the objectives of an independent financial audit.
5. (a) Differentiate between *Income & Expenditure Account* and *Receipts & Payments Account*.
- (b) On the basis of the following Receipts & Payments Account of Delhi Golf Club, ended on December 31, 2011, prepare its Income and Expenditure Account.

Receipts		Amount	Payments		Amount
To cash in hand		12,000	By beverages		28,000
To cash in bank		8,000	procured		10,000
To subscription:-			By furniture		40,000
2010	2,500		purchased		10,000
2011	1,29,500		By salaries paid		18,000
2012	1,200	1,33,200	By stationery		40,000
To entrance fees		5,200	By sports expenses		3,000
To proceeds from sports fund		16,200	By sundry expenses		30,000
To interest on investments		4,000	By cash in hand		
To sale of old furniture (WDV 640)		4,00	By cash at bank		
		1,79,0000			1,79,0000

Additional information:

- (a) On January 1, 2010, the club premises stood at Rs. 1,00,000; Investments at Rs. 40,000; and furniture at Rs. 2,400. Provide for depreciation @ 20% and 10% on premises and furniture respectively.
- (b) The club has 700 members each paying an annual subscription of Rs. 200.
- (c) Stock of stationery on 31.12.2010 was Rs. 6,00 and on 31.12.2011 Rs. 800.
6. Prepare a cost sheet on the basis of following information:

Opening stock of raw material	Rs. 25,000
Raw material purchased	Rs. 1,25,000
Closing stock of raw material	Rs. 25,000
Direct wages	Rs. 50,000
Other direct expenses	Rs. 20,000
Factory overheads	40% of prime cost
Office overheads	20% of works cost
Selling and distribution expenses	Rs. 10 per unit
Opening stock of finished goods	1000 units (valued at Rs. 40,000)
Units produced during the period	15,000 units
In hand at the end of the period	5,000 units

Calculate also the selling price per unit if the profit margin be 20% of selling price.

P.T.O.

7. ABC Ltd. issued a prospectus inviting application for 200,000 equity shares of Rs. 100 each at par payable as under:

On application	Rs. 20
On allotment	Rs. 25
On first call	Rs. 25
On Second and final call	Rs. 30

Applications were received for 2,60,000 shares. And allotment was made *pro-rata*. Applications in respect of 10,000 shares were rejected and allotment was made *pro-rata* in respect of remaining ones. Money overpaid on applications was utilized towards sums due on allotment.

Raj, to whom 2000 shares were allotted, failed to pay the allotment money and on his subsequent failure to pay the first call, his shares were forfeited. Raju, who applied for 2500 shares, did pay only application and allotment money and his shares were forfeited after second call was made.

All the forfeited shares were reissued to Vijay, credited fully paid for Rs. 90 per share. Show journal entries and prepare the balance sheet in the company's books.

OR

What do you understand by Bank Reconciliation Statement? Why it is prepared?

8. Write short note on any TWO of the following:

- (a) Dual aspect Concept
- (b) Conservatism concept
- (c) Matching concept
- (d) Consistency concept

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THE INDIAN LAW INSTITUTE

(Deemed University)

NEW DELHI

ANNUAL EXAMINATION-APRIL 2018

P.G. DIPLOMA IN CYBER LAW

PAPER V – INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY ACT, 2000

Time: 3 hours

Max. Marks: 100

Answer any Five questions. All questions carry equal marks.

1. What is SPDI? The IT Act provides for mandatory privacy policy prior to collection of SPDI and also for damages in case of data breach of SPDI and would also made corporate criminally liable in certain cases. Discuss with relevant provision of the IT Act and The Information Technology (Reasonable Security Practices and procedures and Sensitive Personal Data or Information) Rules, 2009.
2. Section 66A, IT Act made sending of offensive messages through computer/communication device, a cognizable offence which has been declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court in the recent judgment '*Shreya Singhal v. Union of India*'. What are the alternative remedies now available to a person who is a victim of such conduct.
3. The hackers in a Country X commits a DDOS attacks on the Smart Electricity Grid of the country Y and steal authentication data of SCADA Server and thereafter, deleted the software of Smart Grid resulting into failure of Electricity infrastructure for the citizen of Country Y? The Country Y claims it to be an act of Cyber Terrorism committed by the hackers. Discuss the same in context with provision of the Information Technology Act, 2000 as whether Country Y would succeed and what are the pre-requisite of the cyber terrorism?
4. Cyber Criminals commit a phishing attack on the server of the company XYZ Ltd. and is able to install a spyware/backdoor and thus, successfully stole the data of the server of XYZ Ltd. What are the civil & criminal remedies available to the XYZ Ltd. and in which forums? Whether it would make any difference if the server is of Government Department which has been declared a protected system?
5. The adult and child pornography has become a nuisance over the internet which is accessible to the people of all the ages including children. Elucidate the provision of IT Act as to the website containing obscene contents and the power of the government to block them.
6. The company XYZ Ltd. received a spyware which encrypts the data on the server of the company. The official of the company when time to access the file got the message-
 - Your important files encryption produced on the computer: photos, videos, documents etc. Here is a complete list of encrypted files and you can personally verify this.

P.T.O.

- Encryption was produced using a unique public key RSA-4096 generated for this computer. To decrypt the files you need to obtain the private key.
- The single copy of the private key, which will allow you to decrypt the files, located on a secret server on the internet; the server will destroy the key after a time specified in this window. After that, nobody and never will be able to restore the files.
- To obtain the private key for this computer, which will automatically decrypt files, you need to pay 20 BTC.

The company came to know that it is a Wanna Ransomware. Explain the civil & criminal remedies available to the company under the IT Act.

7. Write short notes on any TWO of the following in the light of the IT Act, 2000:

- (a) Secure Digital Signature and Secure Electronic Record
- (b) Power of the Government under the Information Technology Act, 2000
- (c) Cyber Appellate Tribunal (CAT)

8. Comment on any TWO:

- (a) Admissibility of electronic records under the Indian Evidence Act, 1872
- (b) Liability of Intermediaries for infringing third party content
- (c) Liability of directors & companies for offences under Information Technology Act 2000

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ANNUAL EXAMINATION-APRIL 2018

P.G. DIPLOMA IN INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS LAW

Paper V – INDUSTRIAL DESIGNS, GEOGRAPHICAL INDICATIONS AND
LAYOUT-DESIGNS OF INTEGRATED CIRCUITS

Time: 3 hours

Max. Marks: 100

Answer any Five questions. All questions carry equal marks.

1. What do you understand by Industrial design? Explain with examples and definitions. Why do they need protection?
2. What is meant by an 'article' under the Designs Act, 2000? What are the essential requirements for the registration of design under the Designs Act, 2000?
3. What does the term 'Geographical Indication (GI)' stand for? Can all geographical indications be registered? Who is a registered proprietor of a geographical indication?
4. Discuss the relevant Articles of the TRIPS Agreement related to GI. How can you register a GI in India? Give examples of GI which have been registered.
5. What does Semiconductor Integrated Circuits layout-Design Act, 2000 cover? What is the term of an IC layout design protection?
6. What is the difference between GI and Trade Mark? What is the difference between a geographical indication and an appellation of origin? Explain with examples.
7. Is there any overlap between the Design Act and the Copyright Act? If yes where and what are the issues that arise due to the overlap and how is it resolved. Explain with case law.
8. Write short note on any TWO of the following:
 - (a) Infringement of the Registered Geographical Indication
 - (b) Piracy of design
 - (c) Rights in registered design
 - (d) Procedure for Registration of Layout Designs

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