



THE INDIAN LAW INSTITUTE  
(Deemed University)  
NEW DELHI

ANNUAL EXAMINATION- 2024

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

**Duration of Exam: 3 hours**

**Max. Marks: 100**

**Answer any Five questions. All questions carry equal marks.**

1. Distinguish between the ADR mechanisms of arbitration and mediation.
2. (a) Outline listening and questioning skills to gather information in ADR Mechanisms.  
(b) What are the skills of a good negotiator?
3. Discuss the concept of Pre-Institutional Mediation (PIM). Elaborate on Pre-Litigation Mediation under Section 12A of Commercial Courts Act, 2015 role in reducing pendency.
4. Discuss the concept of plea bargaining in criminal justice system in India.
5. Explain the different stages of mediation. Discuss the benefits and feasibility of Outline Mediations in India.
6. What are the ethical standards for neutral third party in mediation / conciliation? Discuss the scope of confidentiality in mediation?
7. Distinguish between Lok Adalat and Permanent Lok Adalat.
8. Write short notes on any TWO of the following:
  - (a) Community Mediation
  - (b) Procedure followed by Permanent Lok Adalat in dispute resolution
  - (c) Role of Conciliator

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ANNUAL EXAMINATION- 2024

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

**Duration of Exam: 3 hours**

**Max. Marks: 100**

**Answer any Five questions. All questions carry equal marks.**

1. Discuss various types of Arbitration methods prevalent in India. How Arbitration is different from traditional Court system? Discuss
2. Discuss the provisions with regard to the appointment of arbitrator and grounds for challenging the appointment of the arbitrator under the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996
3. Discuss any five key changes brought in the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996 through the Arbitration (Amendment) Act, 2015.
4. Discuss the grounds for setting aside of the arbitral award under s.34 of the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996 by the court citing the judicial precedents.
5. Discuss in the light of recent amendment to the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996, how do interim measures before the court differ from interim measures ordered by arbitral tribunal?
6. Discuss the principle of Party Autonomy and Competence-Competence in Arbitration with the help of relevant provisions and illustration.
7. Discuss the current position and possibilities of Online Dispute Resolution (ODR) in India.
8. Write short note on any TWO of the following:
  - (a) Dispute Resolution Mechanism under ICANN and UDRP
  - (b) Scope and relevance of Two Tier Arbitration in India
  - (c) Key ingredients of an Arbitration clause

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ANNUAL EXAMINATION- 2024

P.G. DIPLOMA IN ALTERNATIVE DISPUTE RESOLUTION

PAPER III- INTERNATIONAL COMMERCIAL ARBITRATION

Duration of Exam: 3 hours

Max. Marks: 100

Answer any Five questions. All questions carry equal marks.

1. What is 'Arbitrability of Dispute'? What is its 'Objective Criterion'? Explain with the help of decided cases.
2. Explain in detail the doctrines of 'Competence-Competence' and 'Separability' in arbitration.
3. Explain the role of United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL) in the development of the international commercial arbitration with special reference to the UNCITRAL MODEL LAW 1985 and briefly state how it has been adopted by India.
4. What do you mean by *Lex Mercatoria*? How this concept has generated International Commercial Arbitration through 'Contracts between States' and 'Choice of Laws'?
5. What are the grounds for the refusal of enforcing 'foreign' award under the New York Convention, 1958 vis-à-vis International Commercial Arbitration?
6. What are the significant features of the ICSID Convention on Investment Arbitration? Explain.
7. What is '*lex arbitri*' in Arbitration? What is the difference between 'seat' and 'venue' in an International Commercial Arbitration? Explain
8. Write short note on any *TWO* on the following:
  - (a) "Conflict of Laws" in International Commercial Arbitration
  - (b) The *Alabama Claims Case*
  - (c) Nationality of Parties

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P.G. DIPLOMA IN ALTERNATIVE DISPUTE RESOLUTION

PAPER IV – PROCEDURES & OBLIGATIONS IN ADR

**Duration of Exam: 3 hours**

**Max. Marks: 100**

**Answer any Five questions. All questions carry equal marks.**

1. Discuss in detail the concepts of admissibility and relevancy under the Indian Evidence Act, 1872, highlighting the difference(s) between them.
2. Explain the consequences of breach of a contract? What factors does an arbitrator have to take into account while deciding the quantum of the award in case of breach of a contract?
3. Explain the law of Agency in contracts, with special emphasis on the rights and obligations of the Principal. Explain briefly the concept of a *del credere* agent.
4. Write short notes on any TWO of the following:
  - a. Remoteness of loss
  - b. Frustration of a contract.
  - c. Burden of proof and onus of proof.
5. Write a note on formation of a contract. What are quasi- contracts? Explain with examples.
6. How does an arbitrator decide the reliability of an electronic evidence under the Indian Evidence Act, 1872? Is there a difference between admissible electronic evidence and authentic electronic evidence? Explain with example(s).
7. Write a note on primary and secondary evidence. Explain with the help of example(s). What is the best evidence rule?
8. Write short notes on any TWO of the following:
  - a. *Res Gestae*
  - b. Liquidated and unliquidated damages.
  - c. Discharge of a contract.

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**ANNUAL EXAMINATION – 2024**

**P.G. DIPLOMA IN CYBER LAW**

**PAPER – I – BASICS OF THE COMPUTER AND CYBER WORLD**

**Time: 3 Hrs.**

**Max Marks: 100**

**Note: Answer any Five questions. All questions carry equal marks.**

1. Fill in the blanks:
  - (a) An IPv6 address is ..... bits in length and consists of eight fields, with each field bounded by a colon.
  - (b) Rule of Digital Forensic “An examination should never be performed on the original media.” Is true or false?
  - (c) The number of keys required to connect 10 parties using symmetric cryptography is.....
  - (d) Convert the hexadecimal number (A2B7) 16 to a binary number.....
  - (e) In RAID System the simplest technique to introduce redundancy is to duplicate every disk. This process is known as .....
  - (f) EEPROM stands for .....
  - (g) CPU has built-in ability to execute a particular set of machine instructions, called as.....
  - (h) The layer that transmits data in the form of bit streams using electrical and mechanical systems is ..... in the OSI model.
  - (i) For hard disks with 512 byte sectors, the MBR partition table entries allow a maximum partition size of .....
  - (j) In cloud computing when hypervisor runs directly on the underlying host system, it is also known as.....?
2. What is cyber forensics? Describe standard operating procedure of conducting a cyber forensic investigation. How to maintain chain of custody? What is the difference between cyber forensics and digital forensics?

*Contd.....*

3. Describe various components of Public Key Infrastructure? What is the relevance of Asymmetric Cryptography in PKI? Explain Diffie - Hellman key agreement protocol. Explain the role of CRL in PKI.
4. Write a detailed note on OSI model with respect to computer networking. Compare TCP model with OSI model. Write two device names that works at Physical layer of OSI model. Write three protocols that works on Application layer of OSI model.
5. Describe the components of Computer Architecture. Name different types of registers in CPU and their functions. What are the functions of cache memory? Explain the terms cache hit and cache miss.
6. What is vulnerability assessment and penetration testing? Describe SQL injection, cross-site scripting (XSS), man in the middle attack. Write note on ethical hacking and various steps involved in ethical hacking.
7. Define cloud computing. Describe different cloud delivery models in detail. What are various deployment models of the cloud computing?
8. Write a note on any TWO of the following:
  - (a) Write note on functions of various types of Registers in computer architecture.
  - (b) Differentiate between Stream and Block ciphers.
  - (c) Differentiate between disc imaging and cloning.

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ANNUAL EXAMINATION-2024  
PG 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.**

- Q1. In an online transaction, where a dispute arises between parties located in different jurisdictions, which legal system will govern the contract, and how will the dispute be resolved? What role do choice of law clauses and online dispute resolution mechanisms play in resolving cross-border e-commerce disputes?
- Q2. Define and differentiate between Privacy Policy, Usage Policy, and Disclaimer within the context of legal frameworks. Explore the statutory provisions and regulations established under the Information Technology Act, 2000, or its corresponding rules that govern these policies in the digital landscape.
- Q3. Explore the traditional tort remedies of damages, injunctions, and declarations in the context of cyber torts. Analyze relevant case law where courts have awarded specific and novel remedies for cyber torts.
- Q4. Discuss the implications of algorithmic governance on social media platforms on user privacy and freedom of speech. What role can regulatory bodies play in establishing safeguards against algorithmic bias and discrimination on social media platforms, while respecting the right to innovation by private companies?
- Q5. Give a critical examination of intermediary liability for copyright infringement in the digital age. How far the existing legal framework can effectively address cross-border copyright infringement by intermediaries?
- Q6. After the striking down of Section 66A of the Information Technology Act, 2000 by the apex court in *Shreya Singhal v. Union of India*, which existing provisions under the Indian Penal Code, 1860 and the Information Technology Act, 2000 are applicable to online defamation cases and how?

*P.T.O.*

- Q7. How does the Information Technology Act, 2000, facilitate the use of electronic signatures and secure electronic records to ensure the authenticity and enforceability of online contracts in India? What are the challenges associated with different types of electronic signatures in the context of online contracting?
- Q8. Write short notes on any TWO of the following:
- (a) Internet Telephony
  - (b) Powers and duties of Controller
  - (c) Certifying Authority
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P.G. DIPLOMA IN CYBER LAW

PAPER III – INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS IN THE CYBERWORLD

**Duration of Exam: 3 hours**

**Max. Marks: 100**

**Answer any Five questions. All questions carry equal marks.**

1. Explain the copyright protection in digital works.
2. Whether computer software is subject to protection under patent or copyright law? Discuss in the light of case laws from USA and India.
3. Discuss the patentability criteria under Patent Act, 1970. How protection of design is different from protection of patent?
4. Discuss the objective and salient features of the Semiconductor Integrated Circuits Layout-Design Act, 2000 and how this legislation is helpful in protecting the rights in cyber world?
5. What is Cyber squatting? Discuss about the role of ICANN for the protection of domain names and settlement of disputes.
6. Elucidate the legal provisions for protection of Trade Marks in digital world. Is using of the trademark as meta-tag violation of IP right?
7. Mention important international conventions for protection of intellectual properties.
8. Write short notes on any TWO of the following:
  - (a) WIPO
  - (b) UNCITRAL
  - (c) Trade Secret violation in cyber domain

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P.G. DIPLOMA IN CYBER LAW

PAPER IV- ELECTRONIC COMMERCE

**Duration of Exam: 3 hours**

**Max. Marks: 100**

**Answer any Five questions. All questions carry equal marks.**

1. The Indian Courts applied Mail Box Rule and Receipt Rule to avoid contracting ambiguities arising due to Internet based communication. Distinguish between the two rules and related legal provisions in the light of settled case laws.
2. The ODR platform has streamlined the dispute resolution for resolving disputes affordably and quickly through e-arbitration. Comment and distinguish how ADR differs from ODR in application to civil and commercial matters.
3. Discuss the role of Reserve Bank of India in the growth of online payment settlements in India and how a well designed electronic payment system minimises the risk involved.
4. How did the Information Technology Act, 2000 deal with the requirement of the signatures in the formation of the E- Contract in fulfilling its obligation under United Nations Model Law of E- Commerce, 1996 and United Nations Model Law on E-Signatures, 2001.
5. How permanent establishment has been interpreted for understanding the electronic taxation system in India and also highlight the grounds for distinction between Digital Goods and Digital Services with the help of the legal provisions and case law.
6. The evidence law in India has undergone a transition to accommodate electronic evidence. How the provisions have been placed under the Information Technology Act, 2000. Analyse in light of recent changes in various laws.
7. Explain the legal provision relating to Electronic Evidence and appreciation of evidence before the courts by passing reference to the recent judicial precedents?
8. Write short notes on (any two)
  - a. Consumerism in Cyberspace
  - b. Privacy in Cyberspace
  - c. Cyber Insurance

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P.G. DIPLOMA IN CYBER LAW

PAPER V – INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY ACT, 2000

**Duration of Exam: 3 hours**

**Max. Marks: 100**

**Answer any Five questions. All questions carry equal marks.**

1. Critically analyse the law laid down in *Arjun Panditrao Khotkar vs Kailash Kushanrao Gorantyal* AIR 2020 Supreme Court 4908 in light of the developments taking place for determining the evidentiary value of electronic records.
2.
  - a. Discuss the justification behind the exemption from liability of intermediary and amendments introduced from time to time with help of case laws.
  - b. In light of *Myspace Inc. V. Super Cassettes Industries Ltd.* [236 (2017) DLT 478], will the decision remain the same, if Myspace had facilitated the downloading and uploading of the copyrighted content and generated revenue directly. Critically analyse and comment.
3. How trading of sexually expressive material within cyberspace has been dealt under the Information Technology Act, 2000. Discuss with the help of case laws and legal provisions.
4. Discuss the objective behind the Information Technology Act, 2000 in light of UN resolutions and amendments necessary to give legal effect to e-records.
5. Mr. Luca, changed the MAC Address of a device which was a programmable calculator with the facility to connect wirelessly with printers or other devices. The Manufacturer Company IBL seeks your legal opinion on recovery of damages by way of compensation and criminal offence of tampering. Advice the Company IBL and also cite relevant case laws.
6. Distinguish between Blocking and Monitoring provisions and rules under the Information Technology Act, 2000. Also refer to the grounds on which they were held constitutionally valid.
7. Discuss the International legislative response for protection of sensitive personal data. How is it different in Indian perspective?
8. Write short notes on (any two)
  - a. Cheating by personation
  - b. Computer related offences
  - c. Penalty for breach of confidentiality



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ANNUAL EXAMINATION- 2024

P.G. DIPLOMA IN INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS LAW

PAPER I – GENERAL REGIME OF INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY LAW

Duration of Exam: 3 hours

Max. Marks: 100

Answer any Five questions. All questions carry equal marks.

1.
  - a) What is the role of Alternate Dispute Resolution methods for resolving intellectual property disputes, and how do they differ from traditional litigation methods?
  - b) Discuss the challenges and limitations of using alternate dispute resolution methods in the context of complex intellectual property cases.
2. Explain the concept of “*PARALLEL IMPORTATION*” and “*COMPULSORY LICENSING*” as provided in the TRIPS Agreement. Discuss compulsory licensing under Patents Act, 1970.
3. What is the significance of the Paris Convention and Berne Convention in the protection of intellectual property rights?
4. What is Traditional Knowledge? Illustrate with case studies. Discuss the law governing Traditional Knowledge in India.
5. What is the ‘doctrine of exhaustion’ in the intellectual property law? How does it impact the sale and distribution of products? Explain with case laws.
6. Discuss the concept of ‘fair use’ in copyright law with examples.
7. Examine the conflict between Intellectual Property Rights and Competition law, and how do these two legal frameworks are reconciled? Explain in the Indian context.
8. Write short notes on any TWO of the following :
  - a) Relevance of trade secret protection for businesses
  - b) Legal framework on Geographical Indications in India
  - c) National Treatment Principles in TRIPS Agreement

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

**Duration of Exam: 3 hours**

**Max. Marks: 100**

**Answer any Five questions. All questions carry equal marks.**

1. Describe the “idea-expression dichotomy” concept under the various International treaties and conventions. Discuss this concept along with relevant case laws.
2. What is the concept of originality in copyright? Explain the evolution of the originality concept by giving examples from various case laws in the UK, Canada, USA, and India case laws.
3. What is the difference between compulsory licence in statutory licence under the Copyright Act, 1957? Discuss various types of the compulsory licences in statutory licences provisions provided under the Act.
4. What is Moral Right of the authors? Discuss the concept with relevant case law. Do Performers enjoy moral rights?
5. What is a copyright society? Discuss about registration and management of rights by these societies.
6. Discuss the civil and criminal remedies provided for enforcement of rights under the Copyright Act, 1957?
7. What are WIPO Internet Treaties? Explain the key provisions of these treaties and their harmonization under the Copyright Act, 1957.
8. Write short notes on any TWO of the following:-
  - a. Difference between fair use and fair dealing
  - b. Principles of Berne Convention
  - c. Performers Rights

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ANNUAL EXAMINATION-2024

DIPLOMA IN INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS

PAPER III- LAW OF PATENTS, TRADE SECRETS AND RELATED RIGHTS

**Duration of Exam: 3 hours**

**Max. Marks: 100**

**Answer any Five questions. All questions carry equal marks.**

1. Discuss Novelty and Inventive Step under the Patents Act, 1970? What rights does a patent provide to the patent holder?
2. What is a Trade Secret? Discuss how trade secrets are protected under the Indian legal regime.
3. What is Data Exclusivity? Discuss this concept as given under the TRIPS agreement and Patents Act along with important case laws.
4. Discuss the provision relating to compulsory licensing in India with the aid of case law.
5. Discuss any five grounds of post-grant opposition under Section 25(2), Patents Act, 1970. Explain the procedure of post-grant oppositions in India.
6. Discuss the contents of complete specification under Indian patent law.
7. How are the 'Convention on Biodiversity (CBD) and Budapest Treaty's related to the 'Intellectual Property Rights'? Explain with the help of treaties and statutory provisions in India.
8. Write short notes on any **TWO** of the following:
  - i. Surrender of patent
  - ii. Parallel Imports
  - iii. Advantages of the PCT system.





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P.G. DIPLOMA IN INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS  
PAPER IV- LAW OF TRADEMARKS, DESIGNS AND UNFAIR  
COMPETITION

**Duration of Exam: 3 hours**

**Max. Marks: 100**

**Answer any Five questions. All questions carry equal marks.**

1. Discuss the registration procedure for trademarks under the Trademarks Act, 1999.
  2. Explain the concept of deceptive similarity in India. Discuss the role of Indian Courts in developing the jurisprudence on deceptive similarity.
  3. Your client has an unregistered trade mark "Racquois" which it has been using for the last 5 years for manufacturing handicrafts and has achieved significant sales and reputation. A competitor has applied for registration of the trade mark "Racquous" on a "to be used" basis for manufacture of handicrafts and the same was advertised in the Indian TM Journal last month. Your client wishes to oppose its rival's application for TM registration. Advise your client detailing the specific ground and procedure of opposition.
  4. Discuss the law relating to passing off in context of trade marks. Elucidate the Indian jurisprudence on passing off in last few decades.
  5. Discuss the law relating to comparative advertising in India with the aid of relevant case laws.
  6. Elucidate the criteria and procedure for registration of designs in India.
  7. Omega watch company has found that a local manufacturer in Delhi is manufacturing and selling cases for sunglasses under the mark Omega. The watch company approaches your firm to initiate legal action. How will you proceed. Explain with aid of case law.
  8. Write short notes on any TWO of the following:
    - a. Infringement and Remedies in relation to registered designs.
    - b. Test of eye in relation to designs.
    - c. Cyber Squatting.
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P.G. DIPLOMA IN INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS

PAPER V: INDUSTRIAL DESIGNS, GEOGRAPHICAL INDICATIONS AND  
LAYOUT-DESIGNS OF INTEGRATED CIRCUITS

**Duration of Exam: 3 hours**

**Max. Marks: 100**

**Answer any Five questions. All questions carry equal marks.**

1. Discuss the concept of design protection under the Design Act, 2000 and how is it different from design protection under copyright, patent, or trademark. Explain citing proper examples.
2. Explain the concept of novelty and originality of industrial design under the Design Act, 2000. How is it different from the 'originality' of copyright and design? Explain with illustrations and case laws.
3. Who can file for industrial design protection under the Design Act? Discuss the steps involved in the registration of an industrial design under the Design Act, 2000.
4. Discuss the salient features of the registration and procedure under the Semiconductor Integrated Circuit Layout Design Act, 2000.
5. Discuss the concept of 'general measures' and 'special measures' for the protection of Geographical Indication under the TRIPS Agreement.
6. What is 'Geographical Indication'? Discuss the procedure of registration for GI Goods in India.
7. Pongallappi is a tribal hill area in Andhara Pradesh. The Mangolai tribes uses a old traditional food preparation 'Pokhala Chabi' to beat the summer heat. Pokhala Chabi is a fermented preparation in which cooked rice is kept in water for two days. The fermented rice and water is mixed with curd and then it is fried in coconut oil with local spices. Pokhala Chabi is very popular food in other parts of the Odisha but original and authentic Pikhala Chabi can be found only in Pongallappi Hill area's restaurants and homes only. Mr. Saumen Mohany is the chairman of Pongallappi Restaurant Owner Association. He approached you for GI registration of Pokhala Chabi. Please Suggest to him all perspective of 'Pokhala Chabi' GI protection.
8. Write Short notes on any TWO:
  - (a) Piracy of registered design
  - (b) Homonymous Geographical Indications
  - (c) Difference between GI and trademark

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ANNUAL EXAMINATION- 2024

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.

- Q1. Explain the concept of "*Lifting of the corporate veil*" and state the circumstances when it can be lifted. Refer to relevant decided cases and provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 in this regard.
- Q2. "The memorandum of a company is its charter of existence." Discuss and set in detail various clauses which must be incorporated in the company's memorandum.
- Q3. "Doctrine of constructive notice" and "indoor management" are conflicting doctrines. Explain this statement and state what matters would not be covered by the respective doctrines.
- Q4. Distinguish between the 'reduction of capital' and 'diminution of capital'. What is the process of a company reducing its share capital?
- Q5. Discuss the law and state the procedure relating to inter-corporate loans. What are the restrictions imposed on borrowing powers of the Board of Directors?
- Q6. What is the legal position of a Director in a company? How are the directors of a company appointed? Enumerate the powers of the Board of Directors which can be exercised by them.
- Q7. What are related party transactions? Explain the role of independent directors in public companies.
- Q8. Write short notes on ANY TWO of the following:-
- i) Investor Protection
  - ii) Charges and guarantee
  - iii) Foreign Company



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

**Duration of Exam: 3 hours**

**Max. Marks: 100**

**Answer any Five questions. All questions carry equal marks.**

1. Critically explain key features of 'Corporate Governance' under the Companies Act, 2013.
  2. Discuss the composition, roles, powers and jurisdiction of National Company Law Tribunal (NCLT).
  3. What is majority rule under Company Law? Discuss the relevant case laws and provisions under the 2013 Act along with the exceptions to the majority rule.
  4. "Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR)" is a management concept whereby companies integrate social and environmental concerns in their business operations and interactions with their stakeholders." Elucidate the statement by discussing the importance of CSR and the recent CSR initiatives in India.
  5. What are the different types of 'Amalgamation' and 'Merger'? Elucidate the difference between Amalgamation and Merger under Company Law.
  6. Write down the differences among Inspection, inquiry and investigation. Elucidate with relevant provisions of the Companies Act, 2013.
  7. Elucidate the meaning and importance of the Auditor's report? What information shall the Auditor's Report have?
  8. Write short note on any *TWO* of the following:
    - a. NCIAT
    - b. Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016
    - c. SFIO
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P.G. DIPLOMA IN CORPORATE LAWS AND MANAGEMENT

PAPER III BUSINESS LAWS AND REGULATION OF BUSINESS

**Duration of Exam: 3 hours**

**Max. Marks: 100**

**Answer any Five questions. All questions carry equal marks.**

1. What are the essential features of a Contract? Discuss the difference between the Pledge and Bailment.
2. What is Foreign Direct Investment? Elucidate the effects of Liberalization, Privatization and Globalization on the Indian Economy.
3. Critically assess whether there is a need for the Competition Act, 2002? What are 'anti-competitive agreements'? Discuss with relevant case laws.
4. Whether the Environment Protection Act, 1986 has been able to fulfill its objectives? Elucidate the Indian environmental jurisprudence in brief while discussing the relevant provisions of Environment Protection Act, 1986.
5. What is Limited Liability Partnership? Elucidating the important features of Limited Liability Partnership, discuss the difference between Company and Limited Liability Partnership.
6. What is the difference between Holder and Holder in Due Course? Discuss the Penal provisions of the Negotiable Instrument Act, 1881.
7. What is the difference between Sale and Agreement to Sale? Explain the concept of Unpaid Seller. What are the rights of an Unpaid Seller?
8. Discuss any TWO of the Following:
  - a. Appointment of Arbitrator
  - b. National Green Tribunal
  - c. Contract of Guarantee

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P.G. DIPLOMA IN CORPORATE LAWS AND MANAGEMENT

PAPER IV - THEORY AND PRACTICE OF MANAGEMENT

**Duration of Exam: 3 hours**

**Max. Marks: 100**

**Answer any Five questions. All questions carry equal marks.**

1. Explain the different functions and advantages of management.
2. Discuss the process of planned change. Why do people resist change? How can we overcome resistance to change?
3. 'Maslow and Herzberg identify different aspects of the job/ life that keep people motivated.' Discuss the theories propounded by them. Do these theories have any limitations?
4. Discuss the importance of leadership and explain the two behavioural theories of leadership.
5. What is conflict? Is conflict desirable in an organisation? Discuss the reasons for conflict in an organisation and methods to deal with conflicts.
6. (a) Differentiate between authority and responsibility. Is it same as power?  
(b) Discuss the process of communication.
7. Discuss the provisions mandating the compliance with discharging Corporate Social Responsibility. Discuss the concept of triple bottom line, trusteeship model and philanthropy.
8. Short notes on any two of the following
  - a) Steps in planning process
  - b) Is Management an art or science
  - c) Team building

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P.G. DIPLOMA IN CORPORATE LAWS AND MANAGEMENT

PAPER V - BOOK KEEPING AND ACCOUNTANCY

Duration of Exam: 3 hours

Max. Marks: 100

Answer any Five questions. All questions carry equal marks.

1. (a) Define Auditing. What are the provisions in the Companies Act regarding appointment of an Auditor ?  
(b) What is Financial Accounting? Discuss the various concepts & conventions of financial accounting.
2. (a) Discuss the objectives of cost accounting. How is it different from financial accounting?  
(b) What is the difference between Receipt & Payment and Income & Expenditure A/c? Which types of organisations prepare these two accounts?
3. (a) M/s. H.V. Ltd. Sold a truck to M/s. H.P. & Co. for Rs. 50 Lac on hire purchase system. As per the Hire Purchase agreement M/s. H.P. & Co. has to pay Rs. 10 Lac as down payment on 01.04.2023 and the balance in four equal instalments with interest @ 10% per annum. The H.P. & Co. paid all instalments with interest in time.  
You are required to make Journal entries in the books of both the parties.  
(b) Differentiate between any two:
  - (i) Fixed cost and variable costs
  - (ii) Statutory Audit & Annual Audit
  - (iii) Hire Purchase and Instalment System
4. (a) What is Break Even Point? From the following information calculate the Break Even Point of a Firm and how many units have to be sold to earn Rs. 20,00,000 as Profit before tax

Fixed Costs	=	10,00,000
Selling price	=	Rs. 20 per unit
Variable Cost	=	Rs. 10 per unit

Contd....

(b) Mr. Mohan sold goods to Mr. Sohan on credit for Rs. 4,00,000. On 01.04.2023 Mr. Mohan drew a Bill of Exchange on Mr. Sohan for Rs. 4,00,000 for a period of one year. Mr. Sohan accepted the Bill of Exchange and returned it to Mr. Mohan.

Mr. Mohan got this bill discounted from his bank at a discount of 10%.

On due date Mr. Sohan discharged his liability and made the payment of the Bill.

You are required to make Journal Entries in the Books of both the parties.

5. From the following Trial Balance of M/s. X & Co. and other information given you are required to prepare Trading Account, Profit & Loss Account and Balance Sheet as on 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2024.

Trial Balance of M/s. X & Co. as on 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2024

Particulars	Debit Balance	Credit Balance
Capital as on 01.04.2023	-	5,00,000
Purchases & Sales	5,00,000	10,00,000
Sales returns & Purchase Returns	25,000	15,000
Inventory as on 01.04.2023	60,000	-
Land and Building	4,00,000	-
Plant & Machinery	3,00,000	-
Furniture	1,00,000	-
Wages	1,00,000	-
Carriage Inwards	50,000	-
Provision for Bad debts	-	7,000
Carriage Outwards	5,000	-
Cartage	5,000	-
Salaries	40,000	-
Loan	-	2,60,000
Debtors & Creditors	1,50,000	1,60,000
Rent	-	8,000
Bills Receivables & Bills Payables	40,000	10,000
General Expenses	20,000	-
Rent & Rates	10,000	-
Investments	50,000	-
Bank overdraft	-	10,000
Discount	4,500	-
Bad debts	5,000	-
Interest on Investments	-	5,000
Interest on Bank overdraft	500	-
Goodwill	60,000	-
Cash in hand	50,000	-
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>19,75,000</b>	<b>19,75,000</b>

Additional Information:

- The value of inventory on 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2024 Rs. 1,00,000
- Depreciation is to be provided on Land & Building @ 5% p.a.
- Depreciation on Furniture to be provided @ 10% p.a.

Contd....

- iv) Depreciation on Plant & Machinery to be provided Rs. 50,000
- v) Provisions for Bad debts is to be maintained @ 5% on Debtors
- vi) Wages outstanding Rs. 4000 and salaries Rs. 3000

6. (a) Mr. Ram started a new business with a capital of Rs. 10 Lac in cash on 1<sup>st</sup> April, 2023. During the year 2023-24 he made the following transactions.

- (i) Opened a Bank Account & deposited Rs. 6 Lac
- (ii) Purchased raw material for Rs. 1 Lac in cash and 2 Lac by cheque
- (iii) Purchased Furniture and other Assets for Rs. 2 Lac by cheque
- (iv) Sold goods in cash for Rs. 2 Lac and Rs. 5 Lac by cheque
- (v) Sold goods on Credit to Shyam for Rs. 1 Lac
- (vi) He purchased raw material on credit for Mohan for Rs. 2 Lac on credit
- (vii) Paid wages 50,000; Rent 40,000; Stationery Rs. 5000; Telephone charges Rs. 7000 all in cash
- (viii) He took loan from his bank Rs. 1 Lac

(b) What is Depreciation? What are the different methods of charging depreciation? Discuss.

7. (a) What is Bank Reconciliation Statement? Why it is prepared? What are the causes of difference between the balance shown by the Cash Book and Pass Book. Discuss.

(b) What is meant by Bill of Exchange? Distinguish between Bill of Exchange & Promissory Note

8. Write short notes on any FOUR of the followings:-

- (a) Negotiable Instrument
- (b) International Financial Reporting System
- (c) Cost Sheet
- (d) Provision & Reserves
- (e) Accounting Errors
- (f) Accounting cycle

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