



THE INDIAN LAW INSTITUTE
(Deemed University)
NEW DELHI

ANNUAL EXAMINATION- 2025

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. Differentiate between the mechanisms of litigation, arbitration and mediation?
2. Does the Permanent Lok Adalat follow the same procedure as a Lok Adalat? Discuss with reference to the provisions of Legal Services Authority Act, 1987.
3. How does the Mediation Act, 2023 describe the role of a mediator? Identify common facilitative skills of a mediator.
4. Outline common negotiation strategies and bargaining techniques.
5. What are the elements of a good Opening Statement by the mediator? Indicate the process that the mediator should follow after giving the Opening Statement.
6. How should a mediator handle emotions of the parties to a conflict? How should a mediator handle impasse?
7. What are the professional ethical standards of a mediator? Discuss the role of a lawyer representing a party in mediation.
8. Write short notes on any *TWO* of the following:
 - (i) Disputes or Cases not fit for mediation under Mediation Act, 2023
 - (ii) Plea bargaining
 - (iii) Importance of Communication Skills in ADR mechanisms





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ANNUAL EXAMINATION- 2025

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. How Arbitration is different from litigation? Discuss various forms of Arbitration prevalent in India.
2. Discuss any five key changes brought in the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996 through the recent amendments which have introduced timeline.
3. Discuss the principle of Party Autonomy in Arbitration with the help of relevant provisions and illustration.
4. *“One of the grounds available to the losing party in an arbitration award is to challenge it under Section 34 of the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996 on the grounds of Public Policy. Further, the Supreme Court of India in one of its judgments observed that Public policy does not remain static in any given community. It may vary from generation to generation and even in the same generation. Public policy would be almost useless if it were to remain in fixed molds for all times.”*

In light of the above statement, critically analyse the issues associated with the concept of public policy under Section 34 of the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996. Also discuss other grounds for setting aside of arbitral award under Section 34 of the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996 with the support of relevant case laws

5. Why minimum judicial intervention is one of the fundamental pillar of the arbitration law? What is the difference between the power of the Court and the power of the arbitral tribunal to grant interim injunction? Discuss in the light of the recent amendments.
6. What is the mechanism for the appointment of arbitrator under the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996? Discuss the grounds for challenging the appointment of the arbitrator in the light of recent amendments.
7. What is Online Dispute Resolution (ODR)? Discuss the scope and limitation of ODR in India.
8. Write short notes on any *TWO* of the following:
 - (a) Powers and duties of the arbitrator
 - (b) Scope and relevance of Two Tier Arbitration in India
 - (c) Significance of Place/Venue and Seat in International Commercial Arbitration



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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. With an emphasis on the historical journey of today's modern day arbitration, describe in detail the role of United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL) in the development of International Commercial Arbitration. Also comment on how Indian Arbitration & Conciliations Act, 1996 adopted the UNCITRAL MODEL LAW, 1985.
2. What is a 'foreign award' and how is it different from a 'domestic award'? Fully describe with relevant provision(s), the grounds for the 'refusal' of the recognition and enforcement of a 'foreign' award under the New York Convention, 1958? Can a 'foreign' award be refused to be enforced in country 'B' which has already been 'set aside' in country 'A'?
3. Explain the concept of 'Party Autonomy' and its limitations. How is it applied in the course of 'Choice of Law'? How does it help in the situation(s) of 'Conflict of law(s)'?
4. What are the two criterion of 'ARBITRABILITY'? Explain 'OBJECTIVE' criteria of arbitrability with relevant case-examples on illegality, bribery etc.
5. Give a brief background of the World Trade Organization (WTO) and its functioning. Describe its dispute settlement mechanism with at least two examples.
6. Explain the concept of 'lex arbitri' in International Commercial Arbitration? What is the significance of the 'seat' of arbitration? How can the theory of 'delocalization' be helpful in the whole process of International Commercial Arbitration?
7. How has the International Chamber of Commerce (ICC, Paris) contributed to the international trade. Describe in brief, its main features of the Arbitration Rules.
8. Write short notes on any *TWO* of the following:
 - a. ICSID Arbitration;
 - b. Doctrine of 'Competence-Competence' & 'Separability'
 - c. Channel Tunnel case *vis-à-vis* Interim Relief

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ANNUAL EXAMINATION- 2025

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. Write about the evidentiary value of electronic record in arbitration proceedings where a party claims about formation of contract on the basis of correspondence between the parties in the form of respective e-mails. Cite relevant case law.
2. What do you understand by the expression “take judicial notice of fact”, while referring to the relevant provision under the Indian Evidence Act, 1872? Can the Court ever refuse to take judicial notice of a fact?
3. In arbitration proceedings, when a party calling its witness for evidence wants the Arbitrator that a document should be marked as an exhibit. The counsel for the opposite party intends to raise objection to the marking of it as an exhibit.

What would be the appropriate stage for raising such an objection?

What would be the duties of the Arbitrator if such an objection is raised by the counsel for opposite party at the very stage the document is sought to be marked as exhibit i.e. during recording of evidence of such a witness?

Suppose, counsel for the opposite party does not raise any objection to the marking of the document as an exhibit. Whether, in such a situation, the opposite party can raise objection to its admissibility, while challenging the award before the court of competent jurisdiction?

4. What do you know about circumstantial evidence? Which provision of the Evidence Act makes such evidence relevant in the eyes of law? Also write about admissibility of such evidence in view of decision in *Sharad Birdhichand Sarda v. State of Maharashtra*, AIR 1984 SC 1622.
5. Discuss the legal proposition as to admissibility of evidence which was collected or obtained illegally. Refer to case law.
6. “Consideration is one of the essential ingredients of a valid contract.” Explain this statement. Does the law of contract provide exceptions to this statement? If so, discuss the same with relevant provision of Indian Contract Act, 1872.
7. The obligation for restitution arising under section 65 of Indian Contract Act would apply to a situation where the agreement is “discovered to be void” or where the contract “becomes void” and not to an agreement which is void from its inception. Discuss this statement while giving illustrations.

P.T.O.

8. Write short notes on any *TWO* of the following:

- (a) Convention on Contracts in International Sales of Goods (CISG 1980)
- (b) Void, voidable and valid contract
- (c) Distinguish between 'Burden of proof' and 'onus of proof'

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ANNUAL EXAMINATION – 2025

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) A standard MAC address is ____ bits long and is usually represented in ____ notation.
- b) In the context of file systems, the acronym FAT stands for ____.
- c) A ____ is a network device that forwards data packets between computer networks.
- d) ____ is a security measure that protects computer networks from unauthorized access.
- e) ____ is a cryptographic hash function that produces a 128-bit hash value.
- f) The process of copying the entire contents of a hard drive to another storage device is known as ____.
- g) ____ is a type of volatile memory that is used in computers.
- h) The ____ layer in the OSI model is responsible for providing reliable, ordered, and error-checked delivery of data packets.
- i) A ____ is a self-replicating computer program that spreads by inserting itself into other programs.
- j) ____ is a cloud computing service model that provides virtualized computing resources over the internet.

2. Describe the fundamental components of a computer system, including hardware and software. Explain the role of the operating system and differentiate between system software and application software.

P.T.O.

3. Explain the OSI model and its seven layers. For each layer, describe its primary function and provide an example of a networking protocol that operates at that layer.
4. Discuss the concepts of IPv4 and IPv6. Compare and contrast their addressing schemes, and explain the need for IPv6. Describe the structure of an IPv6 address.
5. What is ethical hacking? Describe the different phases involved in a penetration testing process. Distinguish between vulnerability assessment and penetration testing.
6. Explain the principles of public key cryptography. How does it differ from symmetric key cryptography? Describe the RSA algorithm and its applications.
7. Discuss various RAID levels and their characteristics. Explain how RAID improves data storage reliability and performance. Compare and contrast RAID 0, RAID 1, and RAID 5.
8. Write short notes on any *TWO* of the following:
 - a) Concepts of virtualization in cloud computing.
 - b) Importance of chain of custody in digital forensics.
 - c) Difference between Disk Imaging and Disk Cloning.

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ANNUAL EXAMINATION-2025  
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.**

1. In the light of supreme Court decision Anuradha Bhasin vs, Union of India Air 2020 SC 1308 examine the role played by judiciary in recognising cyberspace as medium to exercise free speech as guaranteed under article 19 of Constitution of India.
2. Critically analyse the liability of Internet service providers under section 79 of the Information Technology Act, 2000. What is the role of Intermediary Guidelines And Digital Media Ethics Code Rules, 2021 in widening the Ambit of Internet service providers liability?
3. Trace the power of adjudicating officer under Information Technology Act, 2000. Also reflect upon scope and manner of holding an enquiry in respect of the contraventions made under chapter 9, IT Act 2000.
4. Discuss the role of certifying authorities in ensuring secure, authentic and legally valid electronic transactions under IT Act 2000. What are the key features of Controller of certifying authority as regulator of certifying authorities in India?
5. Bring the relevance of functioning of traditional concepts like & “democracy and sovereignty” in cyberspace. How do you justify the coexistence of democracy and sovereignty. Support your answer with examples from across globe.
6. Identify the impact and role of e governance in core sectors in India by brining examples of key initiatives undertaken by government. Additionally trace the mechanism/ framework under Information Technology Act, 2000 and if any challenges, give suggestions to fix the same.
7. The Information Technology Act, 2000 creates ecosystem for online contracts by ensuring the authenticity and enforceability. Justify the statement with the help of relevant provisions under IT Act 2000 and support answer with case laws
8. Write note on
  - a) regulation of Cyber space
  - b) UNCITRAL model law on electronic commerce

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ANNUAL EXAMINATION- 2025

P.G. DIPLOMA IN CYBER LAW

PAPER III- INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS IN THE CYBER WORLD

Duration of Exam: 3 hours

Max. Marks: 100

Answer any Five questions. All questions carry equal marks.

1. What is the term Copyright? What is the rule for the transfer of copyright relating to protection of Computer Programs? If an independent third party develops a program for a company, who owns the Copyright? Examine the provisions under the Copyright Act, 1957 along with International Conventions.
2. What do you understand by transfer of technology? What are the main assets transferred in transfer of technology? Does transferring technology mean you lose ownership of your product? What is the role of intellectual property (IP) in technology transfer?
3. Define the term patent and what are the conditions that must be met for obtaining patent protection in the Cyber domain as per the International Conventions on Patents? What are Patent Infringements?
4. Explain the concept of domain name. Discuss the various domain name practices that could lead to domain name disputes along with the International Conventions on Trademark Law?
5. Discuss the salient features of Semi-conductor Integrated Circuits and Layout-Design Act, 2000 (SICLD).
6. Elaborate the data files sharing technology in peer-to-peer networks and what are implication on copyrights protection?
7. How will you provide Copyright Protection to your Podcast?
8. Write short note on any *TWO* of the following:
 - (a) TRIPS Agreement
 - (b) Cyber Squatting and passing off
 - (c) International Trademarks Registration in India

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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. Briefly examine the main objectives of UNICITRAL Model Law on E-Commerce MLEC, 1996. Also examine salient features of MLEC.
2. What are new kinds of Electronic Fund Transfer introduced and discuss the legal framework for settlements.
3. Electronic Signatures have become the essence of E-Commerce. Discuss the amendments introduced in context of validity of the Signatures under the Information Technology Act, 2000 along with the legal provisions and International conventions.
4. How does e-commerce rules 2020 read with Consumer Protection Act, 2019 provide a fair and transparent e-commerce environment by holding e-commerce entities accountable and providing consumers with effective remedies.
5. Explain the taxation of Digital Goods and Services and how the permanent establishment" struggle to adapt to the digital economy.
6. E-commerce has significantly reshaped consumer behavior, impacting how, when, and where people shop. Discuss the role of Consumer Protection Act, 2019 in Digital marketplace regulations.
7. Explain the applicability of UNMLEC, 1996 : Article 15 Time and place of dispatch and receipt of data messages to Information Technology Act, 2000.
8. Write short notes on any *TWO* of the following:
  - a. Electronic Evidence
  - b. Intermediary
  - c. Browse Wrap Agreements

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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. Differentiate between the concepts of obscenity and pornography. How does the Information Technology Act, 2000, regulate them?
2. Critically analyze the role and responsibility of Internet Service Providers (ISPs) under the IT Act, 2000. How hate speech-related crimes are addressed under IT Act, 2000.
3. What are the security concerns in e-commerce transaction in India? Does the IT Act, 2000, provide adequate legal safeguards to such transactions? In light of rising online frauds and cyber-attacks, do you think there is an urgent need for substantial upgradation of legal and technical infrastructure?
4. Distinguish between the Blocking and Monitoring provisions under the IT Act, 2000. What are the constitutional grounds on which they have been challenged, and how have the courts upheld their validity?
5. Examine the liabilities of intermediaries under the IT Act, 2000, and analyze whether the safe harbor protection under Section 79 remains a shield or a loophole for online platforms.
6. Examine the constitutional validity of the IT (Monitoring and Collecting Traffic Data) Rules, 2009. Have these rules struck the balance between national security and individual privacy? Discuss with reference to landmark judgments such as *Puttaswamy v. Union of India*, 2017.
7. Critically examine the difference between Cyber Contraventions and Cyber Offences.
8. Write short note on any *TWO* of the following:
 - (a) Obligation and liabilities of intermediaries under the IT Act, 2000
 - (b) Preventive measures for internet security and Section 43 A of the IT Act, 2000
 - (c) Jurisdictional challenges in prosecuting cybercrimes across borders

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ANNUAL EXAMINATION- 2025

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. Examine the concept of Company and its evolution in India and discuss its importance for the growth of economy and its disadvantages.
2. Discuss the doctrine of *Ultra Vires* and its consequences based on landmark case laws.
3. Analyse the borrowing powers of the company under the provisions of Companies Act, 2013 and limitations, if any.
4. Article of Association of a company play a subordinate role to the Memorandum of Association. Comment.
5. Discuss the provisions relating to the appointment of a managing director under the Companies Act, 2013.
6. Distinguish between transfer of shares and transmission of shares, share certificate and share warrant and Bonus issue and Right issue.
7. Examine the different kinds of Share capital under Companies Act, 2013. Examine briefly the procedure for the reduction of share capital under the Act.
8. Write short notes on any *TWO* of the following:
  - (a) Related Party Transaction
  - (b) Inter-corporate loans and investments
  - (c) Buy-back of shares

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ANNUAL EXAMINATION- 2025

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.**

- Q1. Q.E Ltd, desires to hold its AGM quickly for some urgent matter, but some difficulty was faced as a notice period of 21 days is required. The company has 111 members. The Chairman of the company wants to know whether there is any option in the last to hold its meeting with shorter notice, also he wants to know whether the company can hold EGM in place of AGM with a shorter notice. Give your views.
- Q2. Briefly examine the provisions relating to appointment or reappointment of auditors of a company. What are the powers of an auditor?
- Q3. Law intends relieving minority shareholders from oppression and mismanagement without resorting to winding up of the company. Discuss.
- Q4. State the role of Serious Fraud Investigation Office (SFIO) in investigation under the Companies Act, 2013.
- Q5. What is meant by “Reconstruction”? How can a company under a member’s voluntary winding-up be reconstructed by sale of its business or property? What are the rights of dissenting shareholders in such a case?
- Q6. What is corporate governance? How SEBI regulations ensure good corporate governance?
- Q7. Explain how the company is liquidated under the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code 2016.
- Q8. Write short notes on (Any two):
- i) National Company Law Tribunal (NCLT)
  - ii) Winding up of the company
  - iii) Board Meetings

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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. Discuss the salient provisions under the Competition Act, 2002 that deal with abuse of dominant position. How is dominance determined?
2. Explain the main elements that constitute a valid contract under the Indian Contract Act, 1872. Discuss the difference between Indemnity and guarantee?
3. Elucidate the legal provisions under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881 pertaining to dishonor of cheque. What are its penal consequences?
4. Discuss the essential requirements and advantages of forming a Limited Liability Partnership. Also distinguish between Partnership and Limited liability Partnership?
5. What impact has industrialization had on the structural transformation of the Indian economy? How does the process of liberalization influence the inflow of foreign direct investment (FDI) into India?
6. Discuss the rights which are available on the buyer and seller under the Sale of Goods Act, 1930 in the case of non-payment, non-delivery or defective goods.
7. Discuss the constitution, functions and powers of Central Consumer Protection Authority (CCPA) under the Consumer Protection Act.
8. Write short note on any *TWO* of the following:
 - (a) Environmental Pollutants
 - (b) Difference between Arbitration and Conciliation
 - (c) Conditions and Warranties

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ANNUAL EXAMINATION- 2025

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. “Management is the coordination of all resources through the process of planning, organising, staffing, directing and controlling in order to attain stated objectives.” Comment on the above statement and describe the function of management.
2. Change is the only permanent thing in life. Despite this understanding people resist change. State the reasons and measure to overcome resistance to change?
3. ‘A more complete theory of Motivation recognises that an individual works to fulfil a variety of needs’ Examine critically.
4. What is Leadership and discuss its importance? Narrate the trait theory of leadership.
5. What are the different types of conflicts in an organisation? Discuss the reasons for existence conflicts in an organisation? As a manager, explain the different measures you would undertake to resolve the conflicts.
6. Explain the process of decision making in corporate management.
7. Distinguish between Autocratic and Participative style of Leadership.
8. Write short notes on any *TWO* of the following:
 - a) Barriers to Communication
 - b) Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) of need and importance
 - c) Are Leaders born or made



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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.

- Q1. (a) What is Financial Accounting? Discuss the various concepts & conventions of financial accounting.
(b) What is Auditing? Discuss the various uses (benefits) and limitations of Auditing.
- Q2. (a) What is Cost Accounting? What is the difference between Cost Accounting and Financial Accounting?
(b) What do mean by Depreciation? Why depreciation is provided in the manufacturing organisation's profit & loss account?
- Q3. (a) What is cost sheet? Why cost sheet is prepared? Explain with an example and specimen of cost sheet.
(b) What is Hire Purchase System? What is the difference between Hire purchase system and instalment system of selling & buying goods?
- Q4. From the following trial balance of M/s. Mohan & Co. and other informations given below you are required to prepare Trading A/c, P & L A/c and Balance sheet as on 31st March, 2025.

Trial Balance

| Particulars | Debit Balance (₹) | Credit Balance (₹) |
|--------------------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| Capital as on 01.04.2024 | - | 10,00,000 |
| Purchases & Sales | 10,00,000 | 30,00,000 |
| Cash in Hand | 50,000 | - |
| Cash at Bank | 10,00,000 | - |
| Land & Building | 5,00,000 | - |
| Plant & Machinery | 4,00,000 | - |
| Furniture | 2,00,000 | - |
| Bad Debts | 10,000 | - |
| Discount | - | 40,000 |
| Investments @ 15% | 2,00,000 | - |
| Interest on Investmetns | - | 20,000 |
| Rent & Rates | 20,000 | - |
| Bank overdraft @ 10% | - | 12,50,000 |
| Cartage | 10,000 | - |
| Carriage Inwards | 50,000 | - |
| Carriage outwards | 1,00,000 | - |

P.T.O.

| Particulars | Debit Balance (₹) | Credit Balance (₹) |
|-----------------------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| Debtors & Creditors | 3,00,000 | 2,00,000 |
| Salaries | 4,00,000 | - |
| Bills Receivable & Payables | 3,00,000 | 1,00,000 |
| Interest on Bank overdrafts | 50,000 | - |
| Goodwill | 1,00,000 | - |
| Patents & Royalty Rights | 50,000 | - |
| Stationery | 60,000 | - |
| General Expenses | 10,000 | - |
| Transport Vehicles | 5,00,000 | - |
| Tools | 2,00,000 | - |
| Insurance Premium | 1,00,000 | - |
| | | |
| TOTAL | 56,10,000 | 56,10,000 |

Additional Information:

- (i) Make a provision for Depreciation on Plant & Machinery @ 10%
- (ii) Investments carries 15% rate of interest for annum
- (iii) Make a provisions for Doubtful debts on Debtors @ 5%
- (iv) The salaries outstanding are Rs. 50,000/-
- (v) The Bank overdraft is taken @ 10% per annum

Q5. (a) From the following transactions pass Journal Entries in the Books of M/s. Ram & Co.

- (i) M/s. Ram & Co. started a new business on 01.04.2024 with a capital of Rs. 10,00,000/-.
- (ii) A Bank A/c was opened on 10.04.2024 & Rs. 8,00,000/- were deposited in the Bank Account.
- (iii) A Plant & Machinery was purchased on 30.05.2024 for Rs. 3,00,000/- by cheque.
- (iv) Raw Material purchased for Rs. 2,00,000/- in cash & Rs. 3,00,000/- by cheque on 01.07.2024.
- (v) Goods were sold for Rs. 5,00,000/- in cash.
- (vi) Salary & other expenses were paid by cheque for Rs. 1,00,000/-.
- (vii) Goods sold on credit to Mr. Mohan on 30.08.2024 for Rs. 1,00,000/-.
- (viii) Raw Material Purchased for Mr. Shyam on credit for Rs. 50,000/-.
- (ix) Mr. Mohan paid Rs. 90,000/- in full settlement of his account on 30.01.2025.
- (x) Commission Received Rs. 10,000/- in cash.

Q5. (b) What is Bank Reconciliation Statement? Why it is prepared and what are the possible reasons for difference of balance shown in the Cash Book and Pass Book.

P.T.O.

Q6. (a) What is Break Even Point? Why it is calculated? Find out the B.E. point in terms of units and Rupees from the following informations:

| | | |
|------------------------|---|-----------------|
| Selling Price per unit | = | Rs. 100/- |
| Variable Cost per unit | = | Rs. 60/- |
| Fixed Cost | = | Rs. 20,00,000/- |

(b) What is the difference between Receipt & Payment Account and Income & Expenditure A/c.

Q7. (a) ABC Ltd. was incorporated with a capital of Rs. One Crore divided into Rs. 10/- each equity shares. The BOD decided to issue 5 Lac equity shares of Rs. 10/- each at a premium of Rs. 2/- per share payable as under:-

- Rs. 2/- per share on application
- Rs. 3/- per share on allotment
- Rs. 2/- per share with a premium of Rs. 2/- on first call
- Rs. 3/- per share on final call

The public applied for 6 Lac equity shares and the BOD decided to allot the shares on pro-rata basis. The excess amount will be adjusted towards allotment and first call.

All the money on allotment, first call & final call was paid by the Shareholders in time.

You are required to pass Journal Entries in the Books of the Company and prepare its Balance Sheet.

(b) Distinguish between any TWO of the following:

- (i) Capital Reserve & General Reserve
- (ii) Accrual basis and cash basis of accounting
- (iii) Current Ratio & Quick Ratio
- (iv) Tangible Assets & Intangible Assets

Q8. Write short notes on any *FOUR* of the following:

- (i) GAAP
- (ii) International Financial Reporting System
- (iii) Statutory Audit
- (iv) Accounting Errors
- (v) Fund Flow Statement
- (vi) Accounting cycle

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ANNUAL EXAMINATION- 2025

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. Briefly discuss the historical development of the international intellectual property rights regime. Also examine the role of the Paris and Berne Conventions in the evolution of IPR regime.
2. The TRIPS Agreement has changed the world IP scenario. What changes have been made in the Indian IP system in the post-TRIPS era? How do you see this development in the light of Indian interest?
3. Explain the theories and philosophical foundation of IPR protection. Are these theories self-sufficient to deal with upcoming challenges in IPR?
4. What are the different kinds of IPR? What is 'Related Rights' under Copyrights? Elaborate about its protection under International and Indian Laws.
5. Can a patent be granted to the plant under the TRIPS agreement? What is *Sui Generis* protection of plant varieties? Discuss with the help of case laws.
6. Elucidate the interface between IPR & Competition Law. Explain its interface in the light of abuse of the dominant position.
7. What is the role of IP portfolio in any company? How is IP evaluated for a company? Discuss.
8. Write short notes on any *TWO* of the following:
 - (a) National IP Policy
 - (b) Patent Pooling
 - (c) IP Taxation

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THE INDIAN LAW INSTITUTE

(Deemed University)

New Delhi

ANNUAL EXAMINATION- 2025

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. Write the salient feature of the Marrakesh Treaty to Facilitate Access to Published Works for Persons who are Blind, visually impaired or otherwise print disabled (2013)? Has India incorporated it in its legislation?
2. What are the Internet Treaties? How are these treaties different from their predecessors? Elaborate.
3. What is the relevancy of 'Idea-Expression Dichotomy', and how is it different from 'Doctrine of Merger'? Explain with illustrations.
4. Critically evaluate the various copyright and neighbouring rights-related issues of IPL matches with relevant statutory provisions and case laws.
5. Can a compulsory licence be claimed under copyright law? What are the requirements for granting compulsory licences? Explain with the help of statutory provisions and decided cases.
6. What are the kinds of Copyright Infringement? Discuss the test laid down by the Supreme Court of India for determining infringement in various cases.
7. Explain the differences between fair use and fair dealing. Which model has India adopted? Discuss the principle laid down by the Indian Court for study material.
8. Write short notes on any *TWO* of the following:
 - (a) Moral Rights
 - (b) Creative Commons
 - (c) Circumvention of technological measures

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P.G. DIPLOMA IN INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS LAWS  
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. What are the important provisions of WTO-TRIPS relating to patent law? What impact did the TRIPS agreement have on the growth of Indian patent law?
2. Explain the concept of prior art and person skilled in the art. How are these concepts important for assessment of inventive step? Explain with the aid of relevant case laws.
3. Dr. Arora had obtained patent for an anti-diabetic drug molecule. Four years post the grant of the patent, Dr. Arora made a minor form change to the said molecule without any data to exhibit any change in the curing property or side effect of the drug molecule. Thereafter, Dr. Arora applied for a new patent on the new drug molecule with minor form change, you are the examiner of Patents, what kind of primary objection you will raise in the First Examination Report? Substantiate your answer with aid of case laws.
4. Discuss any five grounds of revocation of patents under Indian patent law.
5. What is Standard Essential Patent? Explain the concept of FRAND licensing in context of SEPs and highlight any two issues in settling a FRAND license. Elucidate your answer with case laws.
6. What is Traditional Knowledge and how can it be protected? How does Indian patent law prevent misappropriation of tradition knowledge?
7. Explain the contents of Complete Specification under Indian law and briefly explain the steps for obtaining a patent in India.
8. Write short notes on any TWO of the following:
  - (a) Patenting of Computer Related Inventions in India
  - (b) Bolar provision
  - (c) Protection of trade secrets under Indian law

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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. Explain the meaning of trade marks. Can you differentiate between trade marks and property mark? Discuss.
  2. Distinguish between the trade mark infringement and passing off action.
  3. Explain the expression, well-known trade marks. When and how do trade marks become well-known? Explain with decided cases.
  4. What are the absolute grounds of refusal of trade mark registration. Explain with case laws, what is “distinctive character”?
  5. Can you protect domain names by the same principles applicable to trade mark protection? Explain with decided cases. Mention in brief, the dispute resolution process for deciding domain name disputes.
  6. Discuss the scheme of the Designs Act, 2000. Can you resort simultaneously to this Act and the Copyright Act to protect a design? In brief, justify your stand.
  7. Explain with examples, what Unfair Competition is. What are its varieties? Do you have any protection in India against Unfair Competition? Explain in brief.
  8. Write short notes on any *TWO* of the following:-
    - i. Any 1 (one) international document governing trademark protection.
    - ii. Grounds for cancellation of registration of a registered design under the Designs Act, 2000.
    - iii. Comparative advertising.
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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. Design can be protected by various intellectual property laws. It can be protected under Copyright, Patent, Trademark, Design and Semiconductor Lay-Out Design laws. Explain the nature and reasons of different designs protected under the different IP Laws.
  2. Novelty and originality are the test for design registration. How are they different? Is the concept of copyright's originality different from design's originality? Cite some relevant case laws for your arguments.
  3. What is the procedure for design registration? Can we register any design under the Design Act 2000? Explain.
  4. The appellation of origin concept gave the birth of Geographical Indication(GI). Discuss the justification for the protection of GI. Give the reason for the exclusion of services under GI regime.
  5. What are the procedures for GI protection? Who can claim GI protection, and who can use GI for economic benefit?
  6. Discuss the remedies available for infringement of GI. Can GI name be a trademark? Discuss the overlapping of trademark and GI with illustrations.
  7. Why are semiconductor integrated circuits protected under special legislation? Discuss the protection procedure in India.
  8. Write short notes on any *TWO* of the following:
    - (a) Washington Treaty (IPIC), 1989
    - (b) Homonymous geographical indications
    - (c) Special Protection for GI under TRIPS.
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