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NEW DELHI

ANNUAL EXAMINATION- 2026

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. Describe the concept of ADR with its brief historical development. Elucidate the legal framework of ADR in India *vis-a-vis* adjudicatory/non-adjudicatory mechanisms provided under certain statutes in India.

2. What is mediation? Highlight the role of the mediator in mediation proceedings under the Mediation Act, 2023. Is this role any different from the role of 'conciliator' under the Arbitration & Conciliations Act, 1996? Discuss with relevant provisions of law.

3. Describe in detail the role of Lok Adalats in the ADR mechanism in India with reference to the Lok Adalat Act, 1987. What is the difference between Permanent Lok Adalat and Temporary Lok Adalat? What is the status of the 'settlement' of the Lok Adalat?

4. Explain the various techniques of negotiation and bargaining?

5. What is PLEA BARGAINING in criminal proceedings? Explain its process & procedure under the BNSS 2023.

6. How is 'Community Mediation' under the Mediation Act, 2023 helpful in resolving interpersonal disputes in a community? Explain with relevant provisions. What are the disputes which cannot be referred to mediation?

7. Why 'confidentiality' is a significant part of mediation? Throw light on all the aspects of 'confidentiality' under the Mediation Act, 2023. What are the 'exceptions' to the 'rule' of confidentiality in mediation under the Mediation Act, 2023?

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

   a. Legal Counseling
   b. Online Mediation *vis-a-vis* Mediation Act, 2023
   c. Duty to disclose for the mediator under Mediation Act, 2023

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ANNUAL EXAMINATION- 2026

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 kinds of arbitration practiced in India.
2. What do you understand by Competence-Competence and Doctrine of Severability? Discuss the significance of these principles in arbitration proceeding?
3. In light of the recent amendments to the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996, examine the distinction between interim relief granted by a court and those issued by an arbitral tribunal.
4. Discuss the various grounds available under Section 34 of the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996 for setting aside an arbitral award with the help of case law.
5. What is Appellant arbitration / Two tier arbitration? Discuss its merit and de-merits along with the current position in India.
6. Discuss the legal status of Online Dispute Resolution (ODR) in India and highlight the major challenges and concerns associated with its implementation.
7. Examine the procedure of conciliation under Indian law. In what ways is conciliation more effective than other forms of alternative dispute resolution (ADR)? Suggest measures to promote and strengthen the practice of conciliation in India
8. Write short notes on any *TWO* of the following:

   (a) Arbitration Clause

   (b) Seat Vs. Venue in arbitration

   (c) Nature and scope of award by the conciliator

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ANNUAL EXAMINATION- 2026

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. Critically examine the distinction between the substantive law of the contract (proper law) and the procedural law of arbitration (lex arbitri). Illustrate your answer with leading cases where courts have resolved conflict of law issues in international arbitration.

2. Critically examine how party autonomy is recognized under the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996 in determining the applicable law in international commercial arbitration. How have judicial pronouncements reinforced or limited this principle?

3. In PASL Wind Solutions Pvt. Ltd. v. GE Power Conversion India Pvt. Ltd. (2021), the Supreme Court held that two Indian parties can choose a foreign seat of arbitration. Explain the legal reasoning behind this decision and its impact on the principle of party autonomy. How is enforcement of such a foreign-seated award carried out in India under the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996? Does Part 1 of the Act apply to such arbitration? Discuss with reference to statutory provisions and judicial pronouncements.

4. Discuss the permissible scope of judicial intervention in arbitral proceedings under the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996. How have Indian courts interpreted "public policy" as a ground for setting aside arbitral awards?

5. Discuss the extent to which sovereign immunity can be claimed by States in international commercial arbitration. How does the enforcement of awards against States operate under the New York Convention, 1958?

6. Examine the significance of the IBA Rules on the Taking of Evidence in International Commercial Arbitration. How do they balance common law and civil law traditions?

7. Discuss the impact of the 2019 and 2021 amendments to the Arbitration and Conciliation Act on international commercial arbitration in India. In your view, will the proposed Draft Arbitration and Conciliation (Amendment) Bill, 2024 (e.g., provisions on emergency arbitrators) strengthen India as an arbitration hub?

8. Write short note on any *TWO* of the following:
   (a) Doctrine of Kompetenz - Kompetenz
   (b) Doctrine of separability
   (c) GATT- WTO Dispute settlement Mechanism

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ANNUAL EXAMINATION- 2026

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. What are the various modes of 'discharge from contract' under the Indian Contract Act, 1872? Explain with reference to the relevant sections of the Indian Contract Act, 1872.

2. Explain how a contract is formed under the Indian Contract Act, 1872. Use the relevant legal provisions to describe the steps required to create a valid agreement.

3. What is the "burden of proof"? Explain with relevant sections of the BSA, 2023. What is "onus of proof"? How is it different from "burden of proof"?

4. Explain the significance of the United Nations Convention on Contracts for the International Sale of Goods (CISG) and the UNIDROIT Principles of International Commercial Contracts (PICC) 2016.

5. Describe 'Fact', 'Fact-in-issue' and 'Relevant Fact' and explain the criteria for a fact being 'Proved,' 'Disproved,' or 'Not Proved,' with relevant provisions of BSA 2023.

6. Explain the concept of damages under the Indian Contract Act, 1872 with relevant provisions. What is remoteness and indirectness of loss or damage sustained by reason of the breach? Is a party rightfully rescinding contract, entitled to compensation? Explain.

7. Explain 'exclusion of oral evidence by documentary evidence' under BSA 2023 alongwith relevant case laws.

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

   a. Res gestae (with relevant sections of the BSA 2023.)
   b. 'Quasi-contracts' (with relevant sections of the Indian Contract Act, 1872)
   c. INCOTERMS 2020

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ANNUAL EXAMINATION- 2026

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. "The fundamental attribute of corporate personality is that the company is a legal entity distinct from the members." Elucidate the above statement in the light of the decision given in Salomon v. Salomon & Co. Ltd. and discuss the legal consequences of separate corporate personality.

2. Explain the legal relationship between the Memorandum of Association and Articles of Association. Can the Articles override the Memorandum? Discuss the legal consequences of inconsistency between the two documents.

3. "The role of the doctrine of indoor management is an exception to the rule of constructive notice." In this context, explain the rule of constructive notice, doctrine of indoor management and extent & limitations of both doctrines. What are the defences available against the application of the doctrine of indoor management?

4. "The fiduciary duties of directors were first particularised by common law judges, short of any guidance from the formal written law. These were fashioned essentially from common law as developed through cases. Modern enactments have changed the tradition, and these duties are being codified now. The Companies Act, 2013, also recognises the principle of fiduciary duties of directors and codifies them to some extent."

   Discuss the statutory duties in the light of fiduciary duties of directors with reference to relevant provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and decided case laws.

5. Define Prospectus. Discuss the statutory requirements relating to the issue of prospectus under the Companies Act, 2013 and explain the civil and criminal liabilities arising from misstatements in a prospectus.

6. Explain the concept of Dividend. Discuss the statutory provisions relating to declaration and payment of dividend and the legal consequences of failure to distribute dividend in accordance with the law.

7. Examine the provisions relating to Related Party Transactions under the Companies Act, 2013. Discuss the safeguards provided under the law to prevent abuse of such transactions.

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

(a) One Person Company (OPC)
(b) Disqualification of Directors
(c) Transfer and Transmission of Shares

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ANNUAL EXAMINATION- 2026

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. "Majority will have its way, but the minority must be allowed to have its say." Discuss this proposition with reference to the prevention of oppression and mismanagement in a company with the help of relevant case law.

2. Discuss the different kinds of meetings and the legal formalities involved in holding a meeting by a company.

3. "An external auditor, after obtaining sufficient audit evidence issues an audit report that expresses his opinion about the fairness of the financial position, financial performance of the entity." In the light of this statement discuss the different types of audit reports.

4. Define a merger. What are the different types of mergers? Discuss with the help of examples. Also, explain the advantages and drawbacks of mergers and acquisitions.

5. Explain the concept of Corporate Governance and its relevance. Which provisions of the Companies Act 2013 contain requirements relating to corporate governance?

6. Explain the difference between 'Inspection' and 'Investigation' under the provisions of the Companies Act 2013. When does any Central Government order investigation into affairs of the company?

7. What are the roles of National Company Law Tribunal (NCLT) and National Company Law Appellate Tribunal (NCLAT)? What are the powers and functions in addressing the adjudications relating to a company?

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

   (a) Director's report
   (b) Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016
   (c) Serious Frauds Insolvency Office (SFIO)

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ANNUAL EXAMINATION- 2026

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. Critically examine the concept of 'appreciable adverse effect on competition' under the Competition Act, 2002. How does the application of the factors under Section 19(3) in assessing anti-competitive agreements differ from the factors provided under Section 19(4) in determining abuse of dominance?

2. Is there a duty of good faith in Indian contract law? Assess whether Indian courts are moving towards recognising a general duty of good faith despite the absence of an express provision in the Indian Contract Act, 1872.

3. How does the presumption under Section 139 of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881, operate in cases involving companies under Section 141? Discuss the principles governing the liability of directors for such offences.

4. Discuss the scope of judicial intervention in arbitral awards under Section 34 of the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996. Do courts have the power to modify arbitral awards under Section 34?

5. Under the Public Liability Insurance Act, 1991, liability arises when accidents occur while handling hazardous substances. Discuss whether "electricity" can be considered a hazardous substance within the framework of the Act. Support your answer with relevant provisions and judicial precedents.

6. Explain the concept of product liability under the Consumer Protection Act, 2019. Who can be held liable under the Act? Discuss the circumstances under which a consumer claims compensation for harm caused by a defective product.

7. What is the doctrine of caveat emptor? What are the main exceptions to this rule, and how does it protect the buyer in a contract for the sale of goods?

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

   a) Rights and duties of the bailor and bailee
   b) Conditions required for the formation of a Limited Liability Partnership
   c) Powers and jurisdiction of the National Green Tribunal

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ANNUAL EXAMINATION- 2026

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 art of getting things done through people." Comment on the above statement and describe the function of management.

2. Define decision making and the concept of Bounded Rationality with example. Explain the importance and process of decision making.

3. Discuss the Need hierarchy and two factor theory of motivation.

4. Discuss the process of communication. Also explain the barriers to effective communication.

5. Conflict is not perceived as favourable for organisations. Discuss the reasons for existence of conflict in an organisation? Also explain the different measures to resolve the conflict.

6. Explain the Trait theory of Leadership. Also, define change and discuss the Kurt Lewin model of change

7. Discuss the Process of control. Also, distinguish between Authority and Responsibility

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

   a) Planning

   b) Corporate Social Responsibility

   c) Money is the only motivator

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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. Discuss Financial Accounting as a system of recording business transactions. How do accounting concepts and conventions ensure uniformity and reliability in financial statements? Explain the various benefits of Auditing to business enterprises. And how does Auditing help management, shareholders, and other stakeholders?

Q2. (a) Explain the process of cost accounting and how the said process is different from Financial Accounting?

(b) Why we charge depreciation? Explain various methods of Depreciation.

Q3. (a) How does a Cost Sheet help management in cost control and decision-making?
(b) Write a short note on Hire Purchase System. State any four features of Hire Purchase System.

Q4. The following transactions occurred in the books of Mr. Arjun during March 2026.

1. March 1 – Started business with cash Rs. 50,000.
2. March 3 – Purchased goods for cash Rs. 8,000.
3. March 5 – Purchased goods on credit from Ramesh Rs. 6,000.
4. March 8 – Sold goods for cash Rs. 10,000.
5. March 10 – Sold goods on credit to Suresh Rs.4,000.
6. March 12 – Paid rent Rs. 2,000 in cash.
7. March 15 – Paid Rs. 5,500 to Ramesh in full settlement of his account.
8. March 18 – Received Rs. 3,500 from Suresh in full settlement of his account.
9. March 20 – Purchased furniture for cash Rs. 7,000.
10. March 25 – Paid salary Rs. 3,000.

On the basis of the above given data, attempt the following:

a. Journalise the above transactions.
b. Post the entries into Ledger Accounts, and prepare a Trial Balance as on 31 March 2026.

Q5. The following is the Balance Sheet of ABC Ltd. as on 31st March 2025.

Balance Sheet of ABC Ltd.

Particulars	**Amount (Rs.)**	
Equity and Liabilities		
Share Capital	5,00,000	
Reserves & Surplus	1,50,000	
Total Shareholders' Funds		6,50,000
Long-term Loan	2,00,000	
Non-Current Liabilities		2,00,000
Trade Payables	1,20,000	
Short-term Borrowings	80,000	
Outstanding Expenses	50,000	
Current Liabilities		2,50,000
Total Equity and Liabilities		**11,00,000**
Particulars	**Amount (Rs.)**	
Assets		
Land & Building	3,50,000	
Machinery	2,00,000	
Furniture	50,000	
Non-Current Assets		6,00,000
Inventory	2,00,000	
Trade Receivables	1,50,000	
Cash at Bank	1,20,000	
Cash in Hand	30,000	
Current Assets		5,00,000
Total Assets		**11,00,000**

Analyze the above Balance Sheet and write at least 10 points with proper reasoning about the financial health and position of ABC Ltd.

Also, comment on the following:

Liquidity position
Solvency
Debt level
Working capital position
Asset structure
Dependence on borrowings
Overall financial stability of the company

Each point should include logical explanation based on the figures given in the balance sheet.

Q6. (a) What is Break Even Analysis? Explain the concept of Break Even Point with the help of a graph. State the objectives of Break Even Analysis.:

Selling Price per unit	=	Rs. 200/-
Variable Cost per unit	=	Rs. 140/-
Fixed Cost	=	Rs. 30,00,000/-

(b) Explain with examples the difference between capital and revenue items in Receipt & Payment Account and Income & Expenditure Account.

Q7. (a) MNO Ltd. was incorporated with an authorised capital of Rs.1,80,00,000 divided into 18,00,000 equity shares of Rs.10 each. The company issued 9,00,000 equity shares of Rs.10 each at a premium of Rs.2 per share, payable as follows:-

- Rs. 3 per share on application
- Rs. 6 per share on allotment (including premium of Rs. 2 per share)
- Rs. 3 per share on first and final call

The public applied for 12,00,000 shares**.** The Board of Directors decided to allot shares on a pro-rata basis. Excess application money was adjusted towards allotment

All the amounts due on allotment and call were received in full.

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

(b) Differentiate between the following (any TWO)**:**
(i) Real Account and Personal Account
(ii) Fixed Assets and Current Assets
(iii) Error of Omission and Error of Principle
(iv) Balance Sheet and Profit & Loss Account

Q8**.** Write short notes on any FOUR of the following:
(i) Separate Legal Entity concept
(ii) Going concern concept
(iii) Social Audit
(iv) Rectification of Errors
(v) Cash Flow Statement
(vi) Accounting Period Concept

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ANNUAL EXAMINATION – 2026

P.G. DIPLOMA IN CYBER LAW

PAPER – I – BASICS OF THE COMPUTER AND CYBER WORLD

Time: 3 Hrs. **Max Marks: 100**

Answer any Five questions. All questions carry equal marks.

QUESTION 1 – FILL IN THE BLANKS (COMPULSORY)

1. Fill in the blanks:
   a) The two main components of a computer system are _____ and _____.
   b) The full form of BIOS is _____.
   c) A _____ copy is an exact forensic duplicate of a digital storage device, admissible in court.
   d) The _____ layer of the OSI model is responsible for end-to-end reliable data delivery.
   e) In IPv4 addressing, a Class C network supports a maximum of _____ host addresses.
   f) The cryptographic principle that states the security of a system must rest on the key, not the algorithm, is known as _____ principle.
   g) A _____ is a decoy system deployed to detect, deflect, or study hacking attempts.
   h) The three deployment models of Cloud Computing are _____, _____, and _____.
   i) In RAID _____, data is striped across disks with parity, providing fault tolerance with good performance.
   j) The process of maintaining documented evidence handling records in digital forensics is called _____.

2. What changes has Cloud Computing brought to IT infrastructure? Explain its advantages and disadvantages. Describe the three cloud deployment models and the three service models (IaaS, PaaS, SaaS).

3. Explain IPv4 and IPv6 in detail. Describe IPv4 class-based addressing and explain subnetting. Why was IPv6 introduced, and how does it differ from IPv4?

4. What is ransomware? Cite two historical examples. Explain the difference between a Virus and a Trojan. What is a rootkit? Write a short note on IDS/IPS and their importance in network security.

5. Write a detailed note on Public Key Infrastructure (PKI). Explain digital signatures and the process of obtaining and using an SSL certificate for a web server. What are certificate levels, and which level is typically used by organisations?

6. What is electronic evidence? Describe its characteristics. Write a detailed note on Chain of Custody and explain how hashing ensures evidence integrity. Cite landmark cases on the admissibility of electronic evidence.

7. What is disk cloning? How does it differ from disk imaging? Which method is preferred in digital forensics and why? Write a note on write blockers and their necessity in forensic investigations.

8. Write short notes on any *TWO* of the following:
   a) Generative AI
   b) VPN: Types of VPN protocols and how a VPN secures network communication.
   c) Sniffing: Definition, types, and commonly used sniffing tools.

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ANNUAL EXAMINATION-2026

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. Critically assess the foundational assumptions of free speech theories in media contexts and analyse the legal validity of internet shutdowns in India, drawing on the Supreme Court's ruling in Anuradha Bhasin v. Union of India AIR 2020 SC 1308.

2. "The Information Technology Act, 2000 lays the legal framework governing e-contracts in India alongwith the Indian Contract Act, 1872". In the light of above statement examine:

   The legal recognition of contracts formed through electronic means under Section 10A of the IT Act, 2000. Also explain, the concept of 'originator' and 'addressee' and the time and place of dispatch and receipt of electronic records; and how sections 10, 11, 12 interact with the requirements of a valid contract under the traditional Indian Contract Act, 1872.

3. Discuss the liability framework of Internet Service Providers as intermediaries under Section 79 of the Information Technology Act, 2000 and explain conditions for exemption from liability for third-party unlawful content. Also critically evaluate how subsequent rules like the Information Technology (Intermediary Guidelines and Digital Media Ethics Code) Rules, 2021, (including amendment rules), have shaped ISP obligations and liabilities.

4. Discuss the role of the adjudicating officer serving as quasi-judicial authority and his power like those of a civil court under section 46 of the Information Technology Act,2000. Additionally, explain how these powers ensure procedural fairness while imposing penalties or compensation under the said Act.

5. Elaborate the role and functions of apex regulator under Information Technology Act to oversee digital signatures and electronic authentication infrastructure in India. What are the specific qualifications, terms of service for the appointment. Discuss Controllers' extensive powers under the Act to grant, suspend, revoke or refuse licenses to certifying authorities.

6. "Cyberspace challenges traditional notions of democracy and sovereignty due to its borderless nature". In the light of above statement reflect upon democracy and sovereignty getting reshaped in cyberspace with the help of different theoretical basis and principles.

7. What are the objectives and pillars of e- governance that provide the foundation for digital transformation in India. Trace the role of e-governance through various major government policies showing impact in India.

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

a) policies and framework guidelines for a cyber café under the Information Technology (Guidelines for Cyber Cafe) Rules, 2011.

b) UNCITRAL Model Law on ecommerce.

c) Ethics and its role in cyberworld.

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ANNUAL EXAMINATION- 2026

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 nature and scope of copyright protection in the digital environment. Discuss how copyright law applies to digital works such as computer software, multimedia creations, digital music, mobile applications and other online content, and analyse the challenges faced in enforcing copyright in cyberspace.

2. Examine the objectives and significance of the Berne Convention, Universal Copyright Convention, WIPO Copyright Treaty and the TRIPS Agreement in strengthening the copyright protection across jurisdictions in the digital era.

3. Explain how trademarks are used and protected in the digital environment. Discuss the legal issues arising from the use of trademarks in online advertising, search engine marketing, meta-tags, social media platforms and e-commerce marketplaces, and analyse how trademark law addresses infringement and consumer confusion in cyberspace.

4. What are domain names and why have they become commercially valuable identifiers in the digital economy? Discuss the problems of cyber squatting and domain name disputes and examine the role of ICANN and the Uniform Domain Name Dispute Resolution Policy (UDRP) in resolving such conflicts.

5. Examine the relevance of patent protection in the cyber and digital technology sector. Discuss how patent law applies to computer-related inventions, software innovations and business method patents, and analyse the challenges faced by patent systems in adapting to rapidly evolving technological developments.

6. Discuss the concept and significance of technology transfer in the context of the digital economy. Explain the role of intellectual property rights in facilitating technology transfer and analyse the legal and commercial issues involved in cross-border technology licensing.

7. Explain the objectives and key provisions of the Semiconductor Integrated Circuits Layout-Design Act, 2000. In your answer, discuss the need for protecting layout designs of integrated circuits and examine the significance of international instruments such as the Washington Treaty on Integrated Circuits.

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

   (a) WIPO Performances and Phonograms Treaty (WPPT)
   (b) Protection of trade secrets in the digital environment
   (c) Role of intellectual property rights in promoting digital innovation.

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ANNUAL EXAMINATION- 2026

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. Discuss the major consumer issues in cyberspace, such as online fraud, unfair trade practices, data privacy concerns, and defective digital services. Explain the legal remedies available to consumers in India under the relevant laws, and support your answer with legal provisions and case laws.

2. How has the payment system in India adopted digital technology? What are the major legal issues in digital payment systems, such as security, fraud, and data protection? Explain with reference to the relevant provisions of the Information Technology Act, 2000 and other applicable laws

3. Explain the mailbox rule and the receipt rule in contract law with reference to Sections 4 and 5 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872. Discuss their application in the formation of electronic contracts.

4. Explain the concept of jurisdiction in online transactions in India. How have Indian courts addressed jurisdictional issues in internet-related disputes with reference to the Banyan Tree Holding (P) Limited v. A. Murali Krishna Reddy?

5. Examine how the UNICTRAL Model Law on electronic commerce facilitates electronic contracts through legal recognition of electronic communications. In this context, critically analyse and compare its provisions with those of Information Technology Act, 2000.

6. Explain the concept of electronic and digital signatures in cyberspace. How the role of the asymmetric cryptosystem in securing electronic signatures and state the objectives of recognising electronic signatures under the Information Technology Act, 2000.

7. Explain the legal requirements of a valid contract in India and how they are satisfied in the formation of e-contracts. Refer to relevant provisions of the Indian Contract Act, 1872 and the Information Technology Act, 2000, and draft a simple model e-contract agreement.

8. Write short note on any *TWO* of the following:
   a. E-Commerce v. Traditional Commerce
   b. Taxation Issues in Fixed Place v. Website
   c. Disintermediation and Re-intermediation

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ANNUAL EXAMINATION - 2026

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. Explain the key provisions and objectives of the Digital Personal Data Protection Act, 2023. Discuss the roles and responsibilities of the Data Principal and the Data Fiduciary under the Act.

2. Explain the concept of safe harbour in relation to intermediaries in India. Discuss the relevant legal provisions under the Information Technology Act, 2000, including amendments, and examine important case laws related to intermediary liability and safe harbour protection.

3. Discuss the constitutional validity of Sections 69A and 69B of the Information Technology Act, 2000. Explain the procedural safeguards provided under these provisions and examine relevant case laws related to online content blocking and government powers.

4. Discuss the concept of obscenity and content regulation over the internet in India. Explain the legal provisions relating to obscene content and the tests used for determining obscenity, with reference to relevant laws and case law.

5. Explain the concept of electronic evidence under Indian law and discuss the requirement of a certificate for the admissibility of electronic records in the light of the judgment in Arjun Panditrao Khotkar v. Kailash Kushanrao Gorantyal (2020).

6. With reference to the judgment in Justice K.S. Puttaswamy (Retd.) v. Union of India (2018), discuss the relationship between the right to privacy and freedom of speech in the context of online and social media communication.

7. Explain Section 66 of the Information Technology Act, 2000, including its scope, essential elements, and punishment for computer-related offences. Discuss relevant case laws interpreting the provision.

8. Write short note on any *TWO* of the following:
    a. Due Diligence
    b. Synthetic Data
    c. E - Record

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ANNUAL EXAMINATION- 2026

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. Discuss in detail the general principles incorporated in Part I of the TRIPS Agreement. Elaborate the impact of TRIPS Agreement on Indian IP legislations.

2. Explain the salient features of National IP Policy, 2016 in detail.

3. Elaborate various jurisprudential justifications of protecting IP rights. Which of these theories are best suited to deal with challenges posed to Intellectual Property Protection in the present times.

4. How are trademarks protected in India? Elaborate the interface of Geographical Indications with trademark law.

5. Explain in detail the interface of Intellectual Property with Competition law. Compare the Indian position with US and EU laws.

6. Explain the key aspects of IP Management. Discuss what it means to assign IP in joint ventures or spin offs.

7. Discuss the intersection of AI with different kinds of Intellectual Property Rights.

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

   a) Intellectual Property and Sustainable development goals

   b) Transfer of Technology and IPRs

   c) Trade Secrets

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ANNUAL EXAMINATION- 2026

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. "An idea per se has no copyright. But if the idea is developed into a concept fledged with adequate details, then the same is capable of registration under the Copyright Act." Explain the concept of idea-expression dichotomy. When and how can a concept note be considered to be a copyright subject-matter?

2. A person 'X' has written a book. A publisher 'Y' published his book. After reading the book of 'X' published by 'Y', 'Z' wants to make a movie based on the book. Discuss the rights that 'X' has under the Copyright Law in India. In order to publish the book, what right needs to be transferred from 'X' to 'Y'? Also, to make a movie based on the book, from whom 'Z' has to take the permission and which rights under the copyright law would he need to be able to do so.

3. Who is a performer as per the Copyright Act in India? Explain the performer's rights granted under the Copyright Act, 1957. What are the major international conventions protecting the rights of Performers? Discuss the important provisions of those conventions.

4. What are the non-voluntary licenses under the Copyright Act in India? Suppose, a publisher refuses to reprint a mathematics book required by the 12^{th} standard students appearing for the board exams. Can a non-voluntary license be granted in this scenario? If yes, what are the conditions and the process by which the license can be granted?

5. What is fair use or fair dealing? Compare and contrast these concepts under the Indian and American copyright law. What are the conditions in which use of copyrighted work for academic purposes be exempted under section 52 of the Copyright Law?

6. What amounts to infringement of copyright under the Copyright Act, 1957? Explain with leading cases. Also discuss the possible remedies that the copyright owner may get for infringement of his rights.

7. What are copyright societies? Explain the provision relating to registration of copyright societies in India. Discuss the duties and responsibilities of copyright societies under the Indian copyright regime.

8. Write short note on any *TWO* of the following:
   i. Possibility of protecting Traditional Cultural Expressions under the Copyright Regime.
   ii. Rights Management Information.
   iii. Concept of 'originality' in derivative works.

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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. The patent system is designed for the mutual benefit of producers and consumers of knowledge goods and is not merely designed to incentivize innovation. Discuss in light of Article 7 and Article 8 of the TRIPS agreement.

2. Discuss the salient features of Patent Cooperation Treaty.

3. Discuss the patent eligibility of the following under Indian law and give reasons for your answers:

   (a) A method of horticulture or agriculture.
   (b) An anti-fungal mixture of two compounds A and B in a novel ratio of 3:5, where the anti-fungal properties of the mixture of the two are significantly more than those of each of the individual components, A and B (when used alone).
   (c) An invention related to novel method for manufacture of an atomic bomb.
   (d) A genetically modified plant.

4. Mr. Ram wants to oppose a published patent application of his rival Mr. Shyam. Mr. Ram has found that a prior published journal article completely discloses every single feature of the invention that is subject matter of Mr. Shyam's published patent application. Mr. Ram approaches you. How will you advise? And on what ground will you challenge the published patent application to ensure it is never granted?

5. Discuss the law relating to Compulsory Licensing under Section 84 of the Patents Act, 1970.

6. A client has developed a formula and process for making a flavoured high-protein cheese spread. It is nearly impossible to reverse engineer the exact composition and the process for the same. The client approaches you and wants to understand if they should go for patent protection or protect their innovation as a trade secret. What is your advise? How are trade secrets protected in India, in the absence of any statute?

7. What are the rights of patentees under Section 48 of the Indian Patents Act? What are the remedies for patent infringement under Indian Patents Act? Explain any one exception to patent infringement.

8. Write short notes on any *TWO* of the following:
   a) Industrial applicability
   b) Biopiracy
   c) Priority date under section 11 of Patents Act

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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. Elucidate in detail the various theories for the protection and promotion of intellectual property rights.

2. Traditional Single colour "Punjabi Pagri" with Logo Om is popular product in State of Punjab made by SAHABZADE brothers of Patiala whose father has been running this business since pre-independence. Defendant CHOUDHARY SONS is a manufacturer of similar multi-colour "Pagri" in Ludhiana which has huge demand in the market for last five years. CHOUDHARY SONS applied for registration of mark under Trademark Act. SAHABZADE filed an objection for grant of "Pagri" Trademark. Keeping in view of the above case decide upon the claims of SAHABZADE or counterclaim of CHOUDHARY SONS.

3. Mr. Singh is manufacturing and selling readymade garments under the brand name "RAVYON" worldwide. They are the largest retailer in USA and fourth largest in the world. With network of around 500 stores in about 25 countries across the world, realizing the potential in Indian market Mr. Singh launched its operation in India 2020 and went to get "RAVYON" to be declared a well-known trademark. Citing the relevant provisions of law and decided cases, discuss the concept of well-known trademarks under the Trademarks Act, 1999, and also state factors which are relevant to determine a trademark as well-known trademarks.

4. Explain the meaning and function of a trademark. Can a name of a city/state be registered as a trademark? Discuss with help of decided case laws.

5. What are domain names? Discuss the issues regarding domain names with reference to case laws. Whether domain names can be protected under the Trademarks Act, 1999?

6. Discuss the difference between infringement of trademark and action of passing off with help of decided case laws.

7. Explain the international registration of trademark under the Madrid system.

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

   a) Unfair Competition

   b) Non-Conventional Trademarks

   c) Trademark protection under TRIPS Agreement

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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. Under the Designs Act, 2000, what constitutes the subject matter of protection? Elaborate on the concepts of registerable and non-registerable designs, emphasizing the criteria of originality and novelty.

2. Discuss the nature, acquisitions, and duration of rights in Industrial Designs. Critically analyze the overlap of Design Rights with Copyright and Trade Marks with suitable examples.

3. Outline the procedure for the registration of designs. On what grounds can the registration of a design be cancelled, and what remedies are available in the event of infringement?

4. Explain the justification for Geographical Indications and distinguish between the concept of appellations of origin and indication of source. Discuss how International Agreements address this protection.

5. Detail the procedure for registration, duration of protection, and renewal under The Geographical Indications of Goods (Registration and Protection) Act, 1999.

6. Examine the overlaps and differences between Geographical Indications and Trademarks. What constitutes infringement of a Geographical Indication, and what remedies and penalties are prescribed by law?

7. Trace the evolution and justification for the protection of Layout-Designs of Integrated Circuits. Explain the conditions and procedure for registration under The Semiconductor Integrated Circuits Layout-Design Act, 2000.

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

(a) Washington Treaty on Intellectual Property in respect of integrated circuits, 1989
(b) Justification for protection of Geographical Indications
(c) Need of separate statute for protecting Semiconductor Integrated Circuits

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