



THE INDIAN LAW INSTITUTE
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NEW DELHI

ANNUAL EXAMINATION- 2022

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. It is said that arbitration decides the conflict while mediation transforms the conflict. Discuss with reference to the role of the third party neutral party in such ADR mechanisms.
2. Outline common negotiation skills that a party should possess for effective mediation and conciliation.
3. Answer both the parts
 - a. Explain the importance of confidentiality in conciliation and how such confidentiality can be maintained.
 - b. List the ethical standards of a mediator.
4. Discuss with reference to mediation and conciliation
 - a. Elements of the Opening Statement
 - b. Importance of apology, face Saving approach and Silence.
5. Distinguish between Lok Adalat and Permanent Lok Adalat under the Legal Services Authority Act, 1987.
6. Detail the mandate of section 89 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908
7. Illustrate the use of ADR techniques in statutes other than the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996.
8. Write short notes on any TWO of the following:
 - a. When to use private sessions in mediation and conciliation
 - b. Skills required to draft a settlement agreement in mediation and conciliation.
 - c. Consumer Disputes Resolution.



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ANNUAL EXAMINATION- 2022

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.

Q1. Discuss the provisions with regard to the appointment of arbitrators. Elaborate the procedures and grounds for challenging the appointment of the arbitrator.

Q2. In the backdrop of recent amendments in the arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996, discuss the extent and scope of judicial intervention in arbitration proceedings. When the judicial authority may refuse referral to arbitral tribunal?

Q3. Discuss the validity of the following arbitration agreements with the help of decided cases:

- a) Arbitration Agreement containing the provision for appointment of two arbitrators.
- b) Arbitration Agreement on the subject of criminal cases of compounding nature.
- c) Arbitration agreement appointing officials of one of party as arbitrator.

Q4. Discuss the grounds for setting aside of the arbitral award under Sec. 34 of the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996 by the court, with the help of decided cases.

Q5. “The court cannot make a roving and sifting investigation of the record and proceedings before the arbitrator and constitute itself a regular court of appeals from the award”. Discuss.

Q6. In the light of relevant judicial pronouncement, discuss the validity of two-tier arbitration under the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996 with case laws. Whether the appellate arbitrator has the power to set aside the award of the arbitrator on merit?

Q7. Discuss the procedure of Conciliation. How the conciliation is better than other alternative modes of dispute resolution? Suggest reasons to uplift Conciliation in India.

Q8. Write short notes on any TWO of the following:

- a) Role of Conciliator in Conciliation proceedings
- b) Difference between Judicial Adjudication and Arbitration
- c) Doctrine of waiver



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ANNUAL EXAMINATION- 2022

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. Explain the role of Convention on the Recognition and Enforcement of Foreign Arbitral Awards, 1958 in International Commercial Arbitrations, dealing with its background, key features and its significance in development of International Commercial Arbitration.
2. What is an Investment Arbitration? Explain the basic procedure involved in an ICSID Arbitration and also how is it different from an International Commercial Arbitration?
3. Explain the Dispute Settlement Mechanism of the World Trade Organization. Briefly explain how is it different from an International Commercial Arbitration?
4. BKP Power Inc. (a company incorporated in the United States) is entering into a contract for supply of coal with Hind Coal Ltd. (a company incorporated in India) for the supply to be made in its plant in Frankfurt, Germany.
 - a. Assuming you are representing BKP Power Inc., draft an arbitration clause to cover future disputes that may arise between the parties. The arbitration is supposed to be ad hoc. You are also expected to explain why a particular place, law, language, composition etc. has been chosen by you while drafting the clause. (Make necessary assumptions, if required, while explaining the reasons for such assumptions)
 - b. In the clause drafted by you in part (a) of your answer, assume that the seat of arbitration has not been specified and explain how the seat will be determined in the absence of a specific choice of seat by the parties.
5. What do you mean by *Lex Mercatoria*? How this concept has generated International Commercial Arbitration through 'Contracts between States' and 'Choice of Laws'?
6. What is 'Arbitrability'? What is its 'Objective Criterion'? Explain. Cite the examples of illegality, corruption, bribery vis-à-vis International Commercial Arbitration with cases.
7. The International Chamber of Commerce (ICC), Paris was established in the interest of International Trade. What is its role in International Commercial Arbitration? Discuss.
8. Write short notes on any FOUR of the following:
 - a. Kompetenz- Kompetenz
 - b. Doctrine of separability
 - c. UNCITRAL Model Law
 - d. Definition of international commercial arbitration under Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996
 - e. Differences between Ad-hoc and Institutional Arbitration
 - f. The concepts of Most Favoured Nation and National Treatment
 - g. ICSID Arbitration



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ANNUAL EXAMINATION- 2022

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 a short note explaining the law of Agency in contracts, with special emphasis on the rights and obligations of the Principal. Give example(s) for any one right and one obligation of the Principal explaining its relationship with the Agent.
2. Explain the concepts of admissibility and relevancy under the Indian Evidence Act, 1872, highlighting the difference(s) between the two.
3. What are the general steps involved in recording of evidence in an arbitral proceedings? How is the process of recording evidence determined? Explain with example(s).
4. How does an arbitrator decide the reliability of an electronic evidence under Indian Evidence Act, 1872? Is there a difference between admissible electronic evidence and authentic electronic evidence? Explain with example(s).
5. 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?
6. Write a short note on the presumption of fact and presumption of law. Explain with the help of example(s).
7. What are the ingredients of a valid contract? What is the difference between 'voidable contract' and 'void contract'? When can a contract be voidable? Explain.
8. Write short notes on any TWO of the following:
 - a. Rebuttable presumption.
 - b. Frustration of a contract.
 - c. Burden of proof and onus of proof



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ANNUAL EXAMINATION - 2022

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) It had 36 wooden disks, each with 26 letters in random order for cryptography
- (b) Security Triad of
- (c) A register Holds instruction currently being executed is called
- (d) A true negative test result is one that does not detect the condition when condition is present (True/False)
- (e)is a weakness in the system design, implementation, software
- (f)is used for hardware-imposed network segmentation
- (g) Hexadecimal convert of decimal number 1034 is
- (h) Symmetric Cryptography, number of key required are
- (i) non-replication programs; they don't reproduce their own codes by attaching themselves to other executable codes
- (j)The server is the central location where users share and access network resources Option: (i) Peer to Peer Network or (ii) Client Server Network

2. What is the Cyber Forensic? What are the Cyber Forensic Principles? What are the processes and phases of it? Write down the Crime Investigation Process.

3. What are the major Cyber Threats due to IoT, Mobile Platforms and Biometrics devices?
What are the relevant IT Act sections to control threats due to these new platforms?
4. What do you understand by Public key Infrastructure? What is the relevance of Asymmetric Cryptography in PKI? Explain Diffie-Hellman key agreement protocol.
5. Discuss hardware base RAID. What are the different levels of RAID? Elaborate.
6. What is file system? What are the features provided by different file systems like NTFS, MSDoS, FAT32. Discuss the importance of file systems in cyber forensics and investigation.
7. Discuss Kerchoff Principle and its role in the evolution of Cryptography. Discuss the concept of digital signature.
8. Write short notes on any TWO of the following
 - (a). Cipher Block Chaining, AES
 - (b). Rootkits and Trojan
 - (c). Virtual Private Network, Open VPN Protocol



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ANNUAL EXAMINATION- 2022

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. How significant are WIPO Copyright Treaty and the WIPO Performances and Phonogram Treaty (known together as the “Internet Treaties”) for e-commerce platforms?
2. Article 27(1) of the Trade Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights Agreement (TRIPs) specifies the criteria of novelty, non-obviousness (inventive step) and utility (industrial applicability) to determine patentability. Explain these essentialities in detail with appropriate examples.
3. In the case *Dr. Reddy’s Laboratories Ltd. v. Manu Kosuri* [2001 PTC 859 (Del)], the defendants were restrained from using the domain name in question, ‘drreddyslab.com’, which was identical to the plaintiff’s trade name under the purview of cyber squatting issue. Taking this case as an illustration, describe the legal remedies pertaining to cyber squatting in India?
4. How is Industrial Design protected in India? What are the essentials for the protection under Industrial Design Act, 2000?
5. Discuss the essential features of semiconductor and Integrated Circuits Layout Design Act, 2000. Whether the Act is in conformity with the Washington Treaty of 1989?
6. Discuss the issues and challenges related to P2P sharing of copyright material in online media with the help of relevant case laws.
7. Discuss the legal position of software patents under Indian Patent Act, 1970 in the light of recent guidelines issued by Indian Patent Office.
8. Write short notes on any TWO of the following:
 - (a) Uniform Domain – Name Dispute Resolution Policy (UDRP) adopted by ICANN
 - (b) The Universal Copyright Convention, 1952
 - (c) Business method Patent and Software Patent



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ANNUAL EXAMINATION- 2022

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 Information Technology Act, 2000 provides provisions for Online Contract and passes reference to Indian Contract Act, 1872. Comment and Discuss with respect to formation of the Contract.
2. How the E-Commerce Platform had an impact on the Taxation system in India?
3. Discuss the underlying objectives of UNCITRAL Model Law on E- Commerce that led to growth of various E-Commerce Models over traditional commerce?
4. What do you understand by the Electronic Fund Transfer System and how the related security issues have been addressed?
5. Write a detailed note on efficacy of consumer privacy policies in India. Is the policy in conformity with the global regulatory framework for addressing the concerns of a consumer in cyber space?
6. Examine the evidentiary value and admissibility of electronic records under Section 65B of Indian Evidence Act, 1872 in the light of recent case laws.
7. Discuss the concept of jurisdiction in the enforcement of online contracts & the related jurisprudence in India.
8. Write short note on any TWO of the following:
 - a. Consumer Issues in Cyber Space
 - b. Software as a Product or Service
 - c. Online Privacy



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ANNUAL EXAMINATION - 2022

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. The Information Technology (Intermediary Guidelines and Digital Media Ethics Code) Rules, 2021 have replaced the earlier rules applicable on Intermediary. Discuss the Liability of an Intermediary in the light of 2021 Rules.
2. How does the Information Technology Act, 2000 deal with the obscenity issues in the Cyberspace?
3. Discuss the legal position of E- Evidences in India by passing reference to the recent developments ?
4. Discuss the remedies available in case of breach of data under the Information Technology Act, 2000?
5. What do you understand by e-commerce. Discuss the institutional framework provided under Information Technology Act, 2000.
6. Discuss the rules pertaining to surveillance under Information Technology Act, 2000 & corresponding Rules. Does the legal framework is in compliance with the global regulatory framework?
7. How sensitive personal data is interpreted in Indian legislative framework. Discuss the recent developments pertaining to accusing such data under prescribed special circumstances.
8. Short Note on any TWO of the following:
 - a. Cyber Terrorism
 - b. Blocking of Access of Information by Public
 - c. Electronic Signature



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PG 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. Comment on the statement “*The memorandum of association is an unalterable charter of a company*”.

Q2. What is the meaning of preference share capital of a company? Explain very briefly the various kinds of preference shares a company is allowed to issue under the provisions of the Companies Act 2013.

Q3. Discuss the law and state the procedure relating to inter-corporate loans under Companies Act 2013.

Q4. What is the legal position and role of a Director in a company? What is the procedure of appointment of Director in a company?

Q5. Explain the concept of ‘corporate veil’ and state the circumstances when it can be lifted. Refer to relevant decided case laws and provisions of the Companies Act 2013 in this regard.

Q6. “*Doctrine of Indoor Management*” and “*Rule of Constructive notice*” are conflicting doctrines. Examine this statement and state what matters would not be covered by the respective doctrines.

Q7. Who is an Independent Director? Which companies are mandated to have an independent director in the company?

Q8. Write short notes on any TWO of the following:

- a) Private and Public company
- b) Investor Protection under Companies Act, 2013
- c) Related Party Transactions



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ANNUAL EXAMINATION- 2022
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. Explain the provisions of the Companies Act 2013 with regard to holding of an annual general meeting by a company. State the business which may be transacted at the annual general meeting of a company. What are the powers of the Tribunal with regard to calling of an annual general meeting?

Q2. What are the powers of the Tribunal to prevent oppression and mismanagement? Under what circumstances can these powers be exercised under Companies Act, 2013?

Q3. What is the role of Securities Exchange Board of India in corporate governance? What are the guidelines of the above mentioned body which ease the transparency in business?

Q4. What is the key objective of Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code 2016? How are the provisions of the code applicable in liquidation of a company?

Q5. When was National Company Law Tribunal constituted in India under the Companies Act 2013? How many judicial and quasi judicial bodies does it consolidate? Explain the powers and jurisdictions of both these bodies.

Q6. What is the procedure of Winding up of a company mentioned under the Companies Act 2013?

Q7. State the provisions relating to auditing under the Companies Act 2013. What are the statutory rights and duties of an auditor?

Q8. Write short notes on any TWO of the following:

- a) Serious Fraud Investigation Office
- b) Inspection and Investigation under Companies Act 2013
- c) 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 effects of industrialisation policy in the Indian Economy.
2. Explain the different types of contract including e-commerce. What is the difference between conditions and warranties?
3. Explain the concept of Dishonour of Cheques? What procedure should be followed by the holder of dishonoured cheque?
4. What are the activities which are presumed to have an 'appreciable adverse effect' on competition? Discuss.
5. Explain the importance, objectives and salient features of Public Liability Insurance Act 1991 and National Green Tribunal Act 2010.
6. Discuss the amendments made in the Consumer Protection Act.
7. Who can be appointed as Arbitrator? State the provisions of law relating to the appointment of arbitrators.
8. Write short notes on any TWO of the following:
 - (a) Limited Liability Partnership Act, 2008;
 - (b) Sustainable Development;
 - (c) Rights of unpaid seller.



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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.

- Q.1 What is the relationship between power, authority, responsibility and accountability? How do you think delegation of authority would work in an organization - Discuss with any illustration?
- Q.2 “Even though managers are aware that planning is very much important, some managers are reluctant to prepare plans for their organizations” Does this statement mean that developing a plan is a waste of time? Critically analyze.
- Q.3 M/s XYZ Company is facing productivity problem due to the pandemic and online technology mode of work. Therefore management of the company decided to introduce new system to overcome this problem. If you are asked to apply “Maslow’s Need Hierarchy theory of Motivation” how will you apply in this scenario?
- Q.4 What do you understand by line organization, functional organization and line and staff organization? Discuss their respective merits and demerits?
- Q.5 Define the term “Corporate Social Responsibility” (CSR). How is it different from Corporate responsibility? Discuss the managerial aspects of implementing CSR
- Q.6 “Organizations will benefit when associates are prepared to handle changes productively, in a professional manner” How do you think managers foresee inevitable barrage of changes and enable its employees?
- Q.7 Explain three important theories of management and discuss each one with appropriate case study examples?
- Q.8 Write short notes on any TWO of the following:
- Difference between organizational culture and organizational leadership.
 - Effective Communication in business organisation.
 - Conflict Management.



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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. Explain the any three accounting assumption. What is the difference between Hire purchase and instalment
2. Journalise the following transactions

Date	Transaction	Amount (₹)
Jan 1	Ram commenced business with cash	30,000
Jan 2	Paid into bank	21,000
Jan 3	Purchased goods	1,500
Jan 7	Drew cash from bank for office use	3,000
Jan 10	Sold goods to Hari on credit	1,000
Jan 15	Purchased goods from Shyam	1,500
Jan 20	Cash Sales	3,000
Jan 25	Paid to Shyam	1,475
	Discount received	25
Jan 30	Paid rent	500
Jan 31	Paid salaries	1,000

3. From the following Trial Balance extracted from the books of Jayshri Traders, Mumbai, Prepare Trading and Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31st Dec 2021 and Balance Sheet as on that date. The stock on 31st Dec 2021 was valued at ₹5000.

Trial Balance

As on 31st Dec 2021

Name of the account	Debit (₹)	Credit (₹)
Stock 1.1.2021	80,000	
Purchase and Sale	2,75,200	3,80,000
Wages	8,000	
Carriage inward	2,500	
Import duty on purchases	2,000	
Return	3,750	2,000
Discount allowed and received	200	300
Salaries	15,000	
Advertisement	2,500	
Rent and Taxes	2,000	
Interest		300
Reserve for bad and doubtful debts		1,500
General expenses	1,450	
Printing, Stationary and Postage	900	
Proprietor's Capital and drawings account	12,500	61,300
Cash in hand	100	
Bills Receivable and Payable	2,000	1,400
Debtors and Creditors	20,000	8,000
Balance with Bank of Baroda	4,700	
Furniture and Fixtures	4,000	
Building	18,000	
	4,54,800	4,54,800

You are given the following additional information

- i. Interest of ₹150 was due from the bank but it was not received.
- ii. It was decided to increase reserve of bad and doubtful debts to ₹2,800 after writing off ₹500 as bad debts during the year
- iii. Provide depreciation at 5% p.a. on building and 10% p.a. on furniture and fixtures
- iv. A bill of ₹250 for printing of advertisement in newspaper remained unpaid at the end of the year.

4. (a) My Bank Pass Book for Account 1 shows an overdraft of ₹6,500 on 31st March 2021. This does not agree with Cash Book Balance. From the following particulars ascertain the cash book balance.

Cheques amounting to ₹15,000 were paid into Bank in March out of which, it appears, only cheques amounting to ₹4,500 were credited by Bank. Cheques issued during March amounted in all to ₹11,000. Out of these cheques for ₹3,000 were paid on 31.3.2021. The Bank has wrongly debited account 1 with ₹500 in respect of a cheque drawn from account 2. The account stands debited with ₹150 for interest and with ₹30 for Bank charges. The Bank has paid the annual subscription of ₹100 to my club according to my instruction. The entries for interest and subscription have not yet been made in the Cash Book.

(b) What is the purpose of preparing Bank Reconciliation Statement?

5. (a) Point out the difference between Bill of Exchange and Promissory note
- (b) Explain the difference between Reserves and Provision
6. (a) Explain the term Auditing? What are the advantages and features associated with Auditing?
- (b) Distinguish between shares and debentures
7. What is the difference between cost accounting and financial accounting? Discuss which can be considered as the users of financial accounting?
8. Write short notes of any TWO of the following:
- (a) IFRS
- (b) Break Even Point
- (c) Depreciation – Methods of calculating Depreciation
- (d) Difference between Trade Receipt & Payment and Income & Expenditure



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ANNUAL EXAMINATION- 2022

P.G. DIPLOMA IN INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS

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.

Q1. What are the different jurisprudential justifications for protection of intellectual property rights? Which theory according to you best explains the protection of IPRs?

Q2. Discuss the active and passive measures adopted for protection of Traditional Knowledge under different Intellectual Property laws in India. Explain the TKDL initiative of the Indian government and the advantages of it.

Q3. What do you understand by International Copyright law? Discuss the exceptions and limitations available under international copyright regime which can be used for public good by developing countries.

Q4. TRIPS Agreement harmonised the patent law globally to a very large extent. Justify the statement. What are the objectives, principles and main features of TRIPS Agreement?

Q5. Discuss the legal interface between the competition regime and IPR as set out under section 3(5) of the Competition Act, 2002.

Q6. Geographical Indications are community rights. Explain the nature and level of protection available to Geographical indications under international treaties and in India.

Q7. Explain the salient features of Protection of Plant Variety and Farmers Rights Act, 2001. What are the advantages of Sui generis model of protection of Plant Varieties adopted by India over the UPOV and Plant patent model adopted by western countries? Explain.

Q8. Write short notes on any two of the following:

- a) Madrid Agreement and Protocol
- b) Compulsory Licensing in Patents
- c) Exhaustion



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P.G. DIPLOMA IN INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS LAW

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. Remedies for copyright infringement are being moulded by the Courts to keep pace with the technological development in today's digital world. Explain with reference to judicial decisions the various innovative measures adopted by Courts to ensure and protect the rights of the copyright owner? What innovative measures and orders laid by courts in recent matters of copyright infringement in digital medium.
2. Discuss the role of Copyright Societies in the collective administration of rights of copyright owners.
3. Who are performers? What are the rights available to performers under Copyright Act, 1957.
4. Explain the "right to receive royalty" of the author incorporated into the Copyright Act by the Copyright (Amendment) Act of 2012. State the objects and reasons which weighed with the legislature while making such an amendment.
5. Section 13(4) of the Copyright Act, 1956 reads "the copyright in a cinematograph film or a sound recording shall not affect the separate copyright in any work in respect of which, or, a substantial part of which the film or as the case may be, the sound recording is made". Explain with reference to judicial decisions particularly the decision of the Supreme Court in the case Indian Performing Rights Society verses Eastern Indian Motion Pictures Association (1977 Supreme Court).
6. Is there a difference between the terms "Fair Use" and "Fair Dealing"? Explain the legal maxim "*de minimis no curat lex*" in the context of copyright infringement?
7. Explain the concept of Moral Rights under Section 57 of the Copyright Act, 1957 with reference to judicial decisions. Explain the distinction between "Right to Paternity" and "Right to Integrity".
8. Write Short on any TWO of the following :
 - a. Manner of determining royalties under Copyright Rules
 - b. First Sale Doctrine
 - c. Test of "*Modicum of Creativity*"

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P.G. 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. Is the patent system solely designed to benefit the innovators and incentivise innovation? Discuss in light of Article 7 and Article 8 of TRIPS.
2. What are the advantages of filing an international application under PCT? What are the contents of international application? Discuss in brief the compulsory and optional processes that takes place in the international phase.
3. Discuss the contents of complete specification as applicable under Patents Act, 1970, showcasing how it is important for ensuring & enabling disclosure of the invention.
4. Your client wants to get a separate patent over crystalline form of a salt. The client already has a patent over the salt which is about to expire. How will you advise your client? Justify your answer with help of relevant case law.
5. Dr. Kulkarni filed a patent application on 1st January 2016. The application was published on 1st June 2016. Patent was thereafter granted on 1st January 2019. In March, 2021, Dr. Menon found that all the details pertaining to Dr. Kulkarni's inventions were present in three separate documents labelled D1, D2 and D3. Beginning with these documents, a Person Skilled in the Art (PSA) could arrive at Dr. Kulkarni's invention. D1 document is dated 1st January 2010, D2 document is dated 1st January 2014 and D3 is dated 1st January 2015. Dr. Menon has approached you to get the patent of Dr. Kulkarni cancelled. How will you proceed to get the patent nullified and on what ground/grounds? Give details of the legal provisions and steps involved.
6. Discuss in detail the provisions relating to Compulsory Licensing in India with the aid of relevant case law.

7. A client wants to file an opposition to a published patent application on ground that the invention is anticipated by publication in a research article. Can an opposition be filed against a published application which is not yet granted? If yes, explain the procedure for the same?
8. Write short notes on any TWO of the following:
 - a) Trade Secret protection in India
 - b) Bolar provision
 - c) Priority Date



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ANNUAL EXAMINATION- 2022

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 registrability of following trademarks under Indian law,
 - (i) Rasoi for kitchen appliances
 - (ii) Janta for torchlight
 - (iii) Reciclar for chocolates
 - (iv) Chachaji for selling snacks

Cite relevant sections and case law in support of your answers
2. Discuss the protection and infringement of well-known trademarks under Indian law with the help of relevant case law.
3. What is the meaning of inherent or acquired distinctiveness? Discuss with help of case law.
4. A pharmaceutical company applied for registration of Etaplus for an anti-fever drug. It was opposed by owner of the trade mark Methaplus for an anti-malaria drug. You are deciding the opposition. Decide the opposition in light of judgements relating to deceptive similarity in medicinal products.
5. Discuss the relative grounds of refusal of registration under Trade Marks Act, 1999.
6. Your client uses the trademark 'Rolex' for luxury watches which are sold all over the world and has been in the Indian market for about 30 years. Considerable sums are spent on advertising the mark in India and it is quite popular. A famous Bollywood star is the brand ambassador for your client. However, the mark is not registered in India. Your client came across an imitation jewellery manufacturer who is trading under the mark 'Rolex' and wants action against the said manufacturer. Give a detailed advise with help of case law.
7. Discuss the role of TRIPS and Paris Convention in harmonization of trademark law.

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

- a) Character merchandising
- b) Opposition to registration of trade marks
- c) Parallel import in trademark law



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ANNUAL EXAMINATION- 2022

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. What is Industrial Design? Explain in detail the criteria for registerability of an industrial design in India. On what grounds a registration application can be rejected?
2. With reference to suitable case laws discuss how and when infringements may occur under the Designs Act 2000 of India and what remedies are available.
3. Why there is a designs protection law, when a robust Copyright protection regime is available in India? Does copyright protect registered and unregistered Designs differently? Develop your answer based on judicial decisions in India.
4. Explain meaning of Geographical Indication as mentioned in the Geographical Indications of Goods (Registration and Protection) Act, 1999. Is GI different from indications of source and appellation of origin of goods? Why GI is prohibited to be registered as trade mark?
5. Who can register goods under the GI Act, 1999? Citing case laws explain the benefits of registering a GI? How long does GI protection last and how are the rights enforced?
6. Discuss the subject matter of protection under the Semiconductor Integrated Circuits Layout Design Act, 2000. Explain the procedure for registration and duration effect of registration.
7. Describe with the provisions relating to assignment and transmission under the Semiconductor Integrated Circuits Layout Design Act, 2000. Briefly compare the protection mechanism in India and USA.
8. Write Short Note on any TWO of the following:
 - a) Prior user principle under the Geographical Indications Act, 1999
 - b) Registerable and Non-registerable designs under the Designs Act, 2000
 - c) Additional Protection available to wine and spirit under article 23 of TRIPS



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SUPPLEMENTARY EXAMINATION- 2022

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. Explain in detail the powers and procedure of a court under S.11 of the Indian Arbitration & Conciliation Act?
2. Write an essay on the evolution of the Online Dispute Resolution (ODR). Enumerate the issues & challenges pertaining to usage of technology in ADR Mechanisms.
3. Explain in detail the Role of Conciliator under Indian Arbitration & Conciliation Act, 1996. What is the legal status of the settlement reached between the parties in such conciliations?
4. Explain the "duty to disclose" on part of the arbitrator in the light of Section 12 and Sch.V & VII of the Indian Arbitration & Conciliation Act.
5. Explain the concept of "seat of arbitration" under arbitration proceedings. How is it determined and discuss the recent judicial developments on this.
6. What are the rules of procedure to be followed in an arbitration proceeding? Elaborate upon the production of evidence at a belated stage in arbitral proceedings.
7. Discuss the applicability of two-tier arbitration clauses under Arbitration & Conciliation Act, 1996. Do two-tier arbitration clauses violate India's public policy. Elaborate.
8. Write short notes on *any* TWO of the followings:
 - a. Emergency Arbitrator
 - b. Fast Track Arbitration under the Indian Arbitration & Conciliation Act
 - c. Uniform Domain-Name Dispute-Resolution Policy (UDRP)



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SUPPLEMENTARY EXAMINATION- 2022

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. (a) Explain the law of 'Compensation' for loss or damage caused by breach of contract'. Comment on: "compensation is not to be given for any remote and indirect loss or damage sustained by reason of the breach".

(b) 'A' hires 'B' (a common carrier) to carry a machine, to be conveyed, without delay, to A's mill, informing 'B' that his mill is stopped for want of machine. 'B' unreasonably delays the delivery of the machine, and 'A' in consequence, incurs business losses and also a profitable contract with the Government. Thereafter 'A' sues 'B' seeking compensation for : (1) Rs.25 Lakh of 'usual' profit that 'A' would have made if the machine was delivered on time; (2) the loss of the Government contract worth Rs.50 Lakh. How much compensation is 'A' entitled to receive from 'B'?
3. Explain "Presumption" under the Indian Evidence Act, 1872. What is 'Presumption of Fact' and 'Presumption of Law'? Cite relevant provisions.
4. What are the ingredients of a valid contract? What is the difference between 'voidable contract' and 'void contract'? When can a contract be voidable? Explain.
5. Explain the competence of witnesses under the Indian Evidence Act, 1872? Can a person below the age of 18 years testify? Are wedded spouses competent witnesses against each other?
6. (a) What is 'best evidence rule'? Explain with the help of the relevant provisions of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872.

(b) How oral evidence is excluded by the 'documentary evidence'? A traveler 'T' booked a room in hotel 'H' and signed the 'unstamped' contract for Rs. 2,000/- per day lodging. It was 'verbally agreed' by the manager that the breakfast was 'complimentary'. Later a separate bill for the breakfast was issued to 'T'. Can 'T' cite manager as 'oral' evidence to prove that the 'lodging' included breakfast?

7. What is 'contract for agency' and what are the obligations of an agent under it?
8. Write short notes on any TWO of the following:
 - a. Estoppel (with relevant sections of the Indian Evidence Act), 1872.
 - b. Res gestae (with relevant sections of the Indian Evidence Act), 1872.
 - c. 'Quasi-contracts' (with relevant sections of the Indian Contract Act), 1872.
 - d. 'Quantum meirut' (with relevant sections of the Indian Contract Act), 1872.



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SUPPLEMENTARY EXAMINATION – 2022

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:

1. Fill in the blanks:

(i) Which of the following is not a type of symmetric-key cryptography technique?

- a. Caesar cipher
- b. Data Encryption Standard (DES)
- c. Diffie Hellman cipher
- d. Playfair cipher

(ii) Identify the protocol primarily used for browsing data.

- a. FTP
- b. TCP
- c. HTTP
- d. TFTP

(iii) Hypervisors are also called

- a. VMC
- b. VMM
- c. VM
- d. All

(iv) The use of communications that appear to be legitimate to obtain information (often usernames and passwords).

- a. Phishing
- b. Baiting
- c. Risk
- d. Tailgating

(v) C class network may have maximum Hosts.

(vi) Hexadecimal convert of decimal number 1268 is

(vii) RAID supports disk mirroring and disk striping

(viii) The Program Counter is also called as

- a. Instruction Pointer
- b. Data Counter
- c. Memory pointer
- d. None of the above

(ix) Which of the following techniques are used during computer forensics investigations?

- a. Cross-drive analysis
- b. Live analysis
- c. Deleted files
- d. All of the above

(x) What is another term for turning off the SSID broadcast?

- a. SSID stealth
- b. SSID Unicast
- c. SSID Cloaking
- d. SSID Sec

2. Explain the OSI model. Compare it with TCP / IP (DARPA) model. What is sniffing? How MiM attack works? How can we secure financial transactions from MiM attacks?

3. What are different types of hypervisors? What is the use of Hypervisors in IaaS? Write a note on different cloud deployment models.

4. What is Kerchoff Principle? How has it helped in evolution of Cryptography? Give a detailed note on digital signature.

5. What is cloud computing? Explain cloud computing advantages, types of cloud services & types of cloud deployments.

6. Write differences between Disk Imaging and Cloning. How it is different from backup? What are different types of backups?

7. What are the essential elements of computer programming? What is the difference between computer program and algorithm? Explain with example.

8. Write Short Note on any TWO of the following:

- (a) CPU Registers
- (b) Asymmetric Cryptography
- (c) RTO and RPO



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SUPPLEMENTARY EXAMINATION- 2022

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. “Nobody has any right to represent his goods as the goods of somebody else. It is also sometimes stated in the proposition that nobody has the right to pass off his goods as the goods of somebody else.” Explain this opinion in the context of domain name infringements and safe guards against this provided under Trademarks Act, 1999?
2. ‘Software can be protected under the Patent Act,1970 only if it has a technical effect, otherwise squarely it falls within the domain of Copyright Act, 1957’. Substantiate.
3. How far do you think the Uniform Dispute Resolution Policy adopted by the ICANN provides justice and reasonableness with the mandatory arbitration-like process to regulate disputes over domain name registrations by alleged cybersquatters?
4. Do you think, Washington Treaty leaves open possibilities of intellectual property protection for computer models of integrated circuits, besides its longer terms of protection. Explain with reference to Indian legal framework.
5. Discuss the patentability of business methods under Indian law. Whether the business methods satisfy the three step criteria as specified under the TRIPS Agreement.
6. Discuss the issues and challenges related to linking and framing in on-line medium. Under what circumstances framing would amount to copyright infringement in digital media?
7. Discuss the essential features of WIPO Copyright Treaty and WIPO Performances and Phonogram Treaty. To what extent Indian Copyright Act, 1957 is in conformity with the two aforesaid treaties.
8. Write Short Note on any **TWO** of the following:
 - (a) Difference between product patent and process patent
 - (b) IPR and Online Dispute Resolution Policy
 - (c) Technology transfer



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SUPPLEMENTARY EXAMINATION- 2022

P.G. DIPLOMA IN CYBER LAW

PAPER IV- ELECTRIC COMMERCE

Duration of Exam: 3 hours

Max. Marks: 100

Answer any Five questions. All questions carry equal marks.

1. “Arbitration, which consists of quasi-court procedures with an adjudicating nature, needs significantly higher requirements to be met, but it is possible in operating a system to introduce solutions that improve the current situation” Examine this statement in the context of ODR mechanism in the online and e-commerce set up?
2. Explain different e-commerce business models and describe which type of business model would work better post the pandemic business scenario. Give proper reasoning with suitable examples.
3. Give your legal opinion upon RBI’s move on bitcoin trading and summarize the issues put forwarded by Internet and Mobile Association of India (IAMAI) in its petition lodged?
4. What are the initiatives taken by OECD in combating international tax avoidance? Do you think cross-border taxation predicaments are dealt well. Support your answer with reasons.
5. Write short notes on the following:
 - a) Technological neutrality in UNCITRAL model law
 - b) Shrink-wrap contract
6. Elaborate on the contributions of OECD to G20 on tax regime which has helped to reform/ reshape & modernize the International Tax Architecture.
7. What are the provisions relating to the admissibility of electronic records under Indian Evidence Act, 1872? Discuss the relevant case law in this regard.
8. Enumerate the security and privacy in e-commerce. What are the best practices adopted by service providers and prescribed by Indian legal framework?



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SUPPLEMENTARY EXAMINATION - 2022

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.

- Q.1 What do you understand by Digital Signature? Discuss the use of Digital Signature in e-governance.
- Q.2 What is Service Providers Liability? How is it different from intermediary liability?
- Q.3 Discuss the Powers and Functions of various authorities under the Information Technology Act, 2000?
- Q.4 How do you analyze the Supreme Court's observation as "easy availability of decryption could defeat fundamental rights and that it should be relied on only in special circumstances ensuring that privacy of an individual is not invaded" in the context of IT (Interception, Monitoring and Decryption of Information) Rules, 2009.
- Q5. How is "Trojan attacks" as a cyber crime different from "Web jacking" and "Email bombing". What are the remedies available to the victim in such cases? Explain using appropriate provisions of Information Technology Act, 2000?
- Q6. How is "publishing of obscene information in electronic form" dealt under Section 67 of Information Technology Act, 2000? Justify using any case study.
- Q7. How is theft of Confidential Information dealt under Information Technology Act, 2000, when from any business organizations' storage of their confidential information in computer systems the data get leaked?
- Q8. Write short notes on any TWO of the following:
- Identity theft
 - Digital signature
 - Voyeurism



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SUPPLEMENTARY EXAMINATION-2022

PG 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.

- Q.1. Discuss the various grounds on which corporate veil can be lifted.
- Q.2. Explain the *Turquand Rule* under indoor management and Indian position in this respect.
- Q.3. What is share capital? Explain the various modes relating to reduction of share capital under the Companies Act 2013.
- Q.4. ‘An independent director acts as a watch dog...who helps the company in improving corporate credibility and governance standards’. Explain the role and functions of independent director in the company. Also explain the situations when an independent director can be personally held responsible.
- Q.5. Discuss the legal framework for investor protection in India with special reference to the Companies Act, 2013 and SEBI Takeover Code.
- Q.6. Discuss the provisions relating to inter corporate loans under the Companies Act, 2013.
- Q.7. What is related party transactions? Describe the procedures that the auditor may perform, in order to ensure the completeness of the information provided by the management, about related parties.
- Q.8. Write short notes on any TWO of the following:
- (i) One person company
 - (ii) Buy back
 - (iii) Charge



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SUPPLEMENTARY EXAMINATION- 2022

P.G. DIPLOMA IN CORPORATE LAWS AND MANAGEMENT

PAPER – III– BUSINESS LAW AND REGULATION OF BUSINESS

Duration of Exam: 3 hours

Max. Marks: 100

Answer any Five questions. All questions carry equal marks.

1. Discuss the effects of Liberalisation in the Indian Economy.
2. Explain the contract of Bailment. Also discuss the rights of Bailor and Bailee.
3. Briefly discuss the different kinds of negotiable instruments? Differentiate between holder and holder in due course?
4. Write short notes on any TWO of the following:
 - (i) Competition advocacy
 - (ii) Abuse of dominance
 - (iii) Anti-Competitive agreements
5. What is Limited Liability Partnership? Explain the difference between limited liability partnership and traditional partnership. Also explain the extend of LLP and partners liability
6. Discuss the meaning of consumer and consumer complaint. Briefly discuss the amendments made in the Consumer Protection Act
7. Discuss the importance of sustainable development in the light of environmental issues witnessed today.
8. Write short notes on any TWO of the following:
 - (a) Appointment of arbitrator
 - (b) Conditions and implied conditions
 - (c) National Green Tribunal Act 2010



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SUPPLEMENTARY EXAMINATION- 2022

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.

- Q.1 What is the difference between management & administration? How the role of manager has changed in contemporary times.
- Q.2 Planning and Control are inseparable twins of management. Comment
- Q.3 Discuss the applicability and the concept of Corporate Social Responsibility (C.S.R) in detail.
- Q.4 Discuss Maslow's Need Hierarchy Theory of Motivation. How can it be used to motivate middle level Managers?
- Q.5 "Dynamic Leadership in an integral part of effective management". Discuss.
- Q.6 Why conflict arises in an Organisation? Suggest ways of preventing and dealing with conflicts at workplace.
- Q.7 What is the purpose of effective communication in an Organisation? What are the principles which should guide managers towards establishing good communication network?
- Q.8 Write short notes on any TWO of the following:
- a) Managing change in the Organisation
 - b) Morale
 - c) Importance of Decision Making



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SUPPLEMENTARY EXAMINATION- 2022

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.

Q 1 (a) What are the objectives of Financial Accounting?

(b) What are the main concepts & conventions of Financial Accounting? (Marks 10+10)

Q 2 (a) What is a Bill of Exchange? What are the various kinds of Bills of Exchange?

(b) What is a Cost Sheet? Why it is prepared? (Marks 10+10)

Q 3 (a) Discuss the uses or objects of Auditing.

(b) What are the possible causes of differences in the balance of cash shown by the Cash Book and Pass Book. (Marks: 10+10)

Q 4 (a) A Cricket Club has to prepare its Income & Expenditure Account for the year ending 31st March 2022 and provide you the following information:

- Subscription received during the current financial year 2021-22 -- Rs 80,000/-
- Subscription outstanding in the beginning of the year 2021-22 -- Rs 10,000/-
- Subscription received in advance during the financial year 2021-22 -- Rs 15,000/-
- Subscription received in advance during the financial year 2020-21 -- Rs 5,000/-
- Subscription outstanding at the end of the year financial year 2021-22.

Now the Accountant of the club want to know how much is the amount of subscription which has to be shown in the Income & Expenditure A/C for the year ending on 31st March 2022.

(b) Mr. A Sold goods to Mr. B on credit for Rs 50,000/- .Mr. A Drew a Bill of Exchange on Mr. B for a period of three months. Mr. B accepted it and returned it to Mr. A got it discounted from his bank @ 5% discount .On the date of maturity Mr. B discharged the Bill. Make Journal Entries in the Books of Mr. A and Mr. B respectively.

(c) ABC Ltd. purchase a Machine for Rs 5 Lacs whose expected working life if 5 years .ABC Ltd. decided to charge depreciation @ 20% per annum for a period of five years.

You are required to make a comparative Machine Account charging depreciation by SLM and WDV method.

How much is the difference in the amount of depreciation charged by SLM and WDV during the five years. (Marks: 5+7.5+7.5)

Q 5 (a) M/S ABC started a new business on 1st April 2021 with a capital of Rs 5 Lacs in cash. They opened a Bank A/C and deposited Rs 3 Lacs in the Bank. During the One year they made following transaction:

- (i) Purchased raw material for Rs 50,000/- in cash and for Rs 1,00,000/- through cheque
- (ii) Purchased raw Plant & Machine Rs 30,000/- and furniture for Rs 10,000/- through cheque.
- (iii) Paid for wages Rs 15,000/- , Postage Rs 2000/-, Stationary Rs 3,000/- and Rent Rs 8,000/- in cash.
- (iv) Sold goods in cash for Rs 1,00,000/- in cash and for Rs 2,00,000/- through cheque.

You are required to draw Journal entries in the Books of M/S ABC for the above transactions.

(b) Differentiate between any TWO of the following:

- (i) Financial Accounting and Cost Accounting.
- (ii) Shares & Debentures.
- (iii) Reserve Capital & Capital Reserve.
- (iv) Receipt and Payments and Income & Expenditure Account. (Marks: 10+10)

Q 6 From the following Trial Balance of Gupta & Sons. Prepare Trading A/C, Profit & Loss Account for the year ending on 31st March 2022 and a Balance Sheet as on that date.

Trial Balance

Name of the Account	Debit Balance	Credit Balance
Capital	-	5,00,000
Sales	-	12,00,000
Purchases & Sales Returns	25,000	15,000
Purchases	5,00,000	-
Inventory as on 1.04.2021	60,000	-
Land and Building	4,00,000	-
Plant & Machinery	2,15,000	-
Furniture	1,00,000	-
Wages	50,000	-
Carriage Inward	10,000	-
Carriage Outward	5,000	-
Cartage	40,000	-
Salaries	50,000	-
Loan	-	2,60,000
Debtors and Creditors	1,50,000	70,000
Bills Receivables /Bills Payable	40,000	20,000
Investments	50,000	-
Goodwill	60,000	-
Cash at Bank	3,00,000	-
Cash in Hand	10,000	-
	20,65,000	20,65,000

Additional Information:

1. Salaries outstanding on 31.03.2022 - Rs 10,000
2. Interest on Loan has to be paid @ 10% p.a.
3. Provide for Doubtful debts on Debtors @ 2%.
4. Closing Stock as on 31.03.2022 is Rs 1,00,000

Q 7 (a) Write short notes on any TWO of the followings:

- i. I.F.R.S
- ii. Types of Accounting Errors
- iii. Types of Cost Centres
- iv. Break Accounting Analysis

(Marks: 5+5)

(b) M/S H.V Ltd. sold a Truck to M/S H.P Ltd. for Rs 25 Lacs on hire purchase system on 1st April 2017. As per the terms & conditions of the Hire Purchase Agreement the payments will be made as under:

On 1st April 2017 on the occasion of the signing of the agreement a down payment of Rs 5,00,000 and the remaining with interest @ 10% p.a.in five instalments plus interest in five years.

The H.P.Ltd. paid all amounts when due as per the agreement.

You are required to draw Truck Account in the Books of H.V.ltd. and H.P Ltd. Account.

(Marks: 10)

Q8 ABC Ltd. incorporated with an authorised capital of Rs Ten Crore of One Crore equity share of Rs 10 each.

The Company decided to issue the equity shares as under:

- (i) 10 Lac equity shares to the vendor of the Plant & machinery which the company purchased for the business.
- (ii) 40 Lac equity shares to the general public for their subscription as under:

Rs 3/- per share on Application
Rs 3/- per share on Allotment
Rs 4/- per share on first and final call

The Company received applications for 45 Lacs equity shares and decided to issue the shares on pro-rata basis. All money received as demanded.

Make Journal Entries in the Books of ABC Ltd. & Balance Sheet of the company.

(Marks: 20)



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SUPPLEMENTARY EXAMINATION- 2022

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. Discuss the impact of WTO-TRIPS on the growth of Indian Patents Act.
2. Your client has developed a genetically modified bacteria which can help in environment protection by degrading plastic. The client wants to obtain a patent over the genetically modified bacteria. Are such microorganisms patent-eligible in India? Explain the steps or stages in the grant of patent in India.
3. Explain inventive step under Indian Patents Act and support your answer with case law.
4. Your client has come up with a unique mixture for energy drink. The composition of the drink and the proportion of the ingredients used therein cannot be found upon assessment. Your client wants to protect this unique mixture and prevent competitors from copying the same. What is the best kind of IP that can be used for protecting the unique mixture. Explain your answer bringing out the differences between patents and trade secrets.
5. There are several provisions under Indian Patent law that promote access to medicines. Considering this statement, discuss the anti-evergreening provision in Indian patent with aid of decided cases.
6. Discuss revocation under section 64 of the Patents Act enumerating and explaining at least five grounds for revocation.
7. What is traditional knowledge? Explain the provisions relating to protection of traditional knowledge in Indian Patents Act.
8. Write short notes on any TWO of the following:
 - (a) Person skilled in the art
 - (b) Parallel Imports
 - (c) Prior art
