

Name:	
Enrolment No:	

UNIVERSITY OF PETROLEUM AND ENERGY STUDIES
End Semester Examination, December, 2021

Course: LAW OF TELECOM CONVERGENCE (HONS-9)

Course Code: LLBL664

Semester: XI

Programme: BT-CSE-LLB-CL-XI

Time: 03 hrs.

Max. Marks: 100

Instructions: Read all the questions carefully and answer.

Cite suitable legal provisions, case laws, amendments and illustrations wherever required.

SECTION A
(10 Marks)

Attempt all questions.			
S. No.		Marks	CO
Q 1	Define Telecommunication.	2	1
Q 2	What is the role of International telecom Union (ITU)?	2	2
Q 3	What is the role of Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers (ICANN)?	2	3
Q 4	_____ means the Director General of [Posts and Telegraphs], and includes any officer empowered by him to perform all or any of the functions of the telegraph authority under the Telegraph Act, 1885.	2	1
Q 5	The Telecom Regulatory Authority of India can sue or be sued. (TRUE/ FALSE)	2	4

SECTION B
(20 Marks)

Attempt all questions.			
S. No.		Marks	CO
Q 6	Elaborate on the Telecom Regulatory Authority of India constituted under the TRAI Act, 1997.	5	3
Q 7	The Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) mechanisms have time and again supported the conventional modes of dispute resolutions. Keeping this in mind elaborate on the role of ADR mechanisms in resolving disputes in the Indian Telecom Industry.	5	2
Q 8	Discuss the objectives and targets of New Telecom Policy, 1999.	5	3
Q 9	Discuss the composition and jurisdiction of the Telecom Disputes Settlement and Appellate Tribunal (TDSAT).	5	3

SECTION-C
(20 Marks)

Attempt both questions. All questions carry equal marks. (10 marks each)			
S. No.		Marks	CO

Q 10	<p><i>“TRAI’s mission is to ensure that the interests of consumers are protected and at the same time nurture conditions for growth of telecommunications, broadcasting and cable services in a manner and at a pace which will enable India to play a leading role in emerging global information society.”</i></p> <p>In light of the above statement and the provisions of Telecom Authority of India Act, 1997, briefly describe the composition of the Authority and the major functions and powers of the Authority.</p>	10	2
Q 11	Discuss the role of Consumer Courts whilst deciding the Telecom related disputes in India.	10	2
SECTION-D (50 Marks)			
S. No.	<p>Attempt any 02 questions.</p> <p>There is choice only in Q. 13. Only 01 of the 02 has to be attempted.</p> <p>All questions carry equal marks.</p>	Marks	CO
Q 12	<p><i>“The Telegraph Act, was intended to give the Central Government power to establish telegraphers the use of wired and wireless telegraphy, telephones, teletype, radio communications and digital data communications.”</i></p> <p>In light of the above statement, discuss the powers of the Central Government and the Telegraph Authority given under the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885.</p>	25	3
Q 13	<p>The purpose behind GBT was, <i>“The old paradigm of monopolies confined within national frontiers is out; a new model of cross-border competition is in.”</i></p> <p>In the light of the above statement elaborate on the significance of the GBT Agreement and the GBT Principles.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>OR</u></p> <p><i>“In order to bring in functional clarity and strengthen the regulatory framework and the disputes settlement mechanism in the telecommunication sector, the TRAI Act of 1997 was amended in the year 2000 and TDSAT was set up to adjudicate disputes and dispose of appeals with a view to protect the interests of service providers and consumers of the telecom sector and to promote and ensure orderly growth of the telecom sector.”</i></p> <p>In the light of the above-statement comment on whether TRAI during its stage of inception was able to regulate the disputes between the Govt operator and the private operator. What were the reasons from 1997 to 2003 which necessitated the introduction of TDSAT?</p>	25	4