

Name:	
Enrolment No:	

UNIVERSITY OF PETROLEUM AND ENERGY STUDIES
End Semester Examination, December 2018

Course: Law of Telecommunication and Convergence	Semester: XI
Programme: B. Tech.(CSE), LL.B. (Hons.) Cyber Law	CC: LLBL 664
Time: 03 hrs.	Max. Marks: 100
Instructions:	

SECTION A

S. No.		Marks	CO
1.	List the advantages of VoIP calls.	5	CO3
2.	List the grounds on which Net Neutrality is criticized.	5	CO3

SECTION B

3.	Discuss the important aspects of the functions of TRAI under section 11 of the TRAI Act.	10	CO1
4.	<i>“Net Neutrality is the principle that internet service providers (ISPs) treat all data on the internet equally, and not discriminate or charge differently by user, content, website, platform, or application.” – Discuss.</i>	10	CO3

SECTION-C

5.	Discuss what is Internet Telephony.	10	CO3
6.	Discuss the Public Trust Doctrine in the context of spectrum.	10	CO1

SECTION-D

	In the light of the landmark case of Centre for Public Interest Litigation v. UOI, answer the following questions:		
7.	Whether the exercise undertaken by the DoT from September 2007 to March 2008 for grant of UAS Licences to the private Respondents in terms of the recommendations made by TRAI is vitiated due to arbitrariness and malafides and is contrary to public interest?	20	CO1, CO4
8.	Whether the policy of first-come-first-served followed by the DoT for grant of licences is ultra vires the provisions of Article 14 of the Constitution and whether the said principle was arbitrarily changed by the Minister of Communications and Information Technology (hereinafter referred to as 'the Minister of C&IT'), without consulting TRAI, with a view to favour some of the applicants?	20	CO1, CO4
9.	Whether the licences granted to ineligible applicants and those who failed to fulfil the terms and conditions of the licence are liable to be quashed?	10	CO1, CO4

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SECTION A

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1.	a) The Draft National _____ Policy 2018 has been proposed as the policy of the Government with respect to the telecommunications sector in India, among other allied sectors. b) Telecommunications in India can be traced back to the 19th century when the British East India Company introduced _____ services in India. c) _____ is the cornerstone of telecom services worldwide and is by its very nature a scarce resource, mandating its careful management. d) “Central Government is expected to put such conditions while granting licences, which shall safeguard the public interest and the interest of the nation. Such conditions should be commensurate with the obligations that flow while parting with the privilege which has been exclusively vested in the Central Government by the Act”. This was held by the Supreme Court of India in the case of _____. e) It is estimated that the global volume of digital data created annually was 4.4 zettabytes in 2013 and this would reach _____ by 2020.	5	CO3
2.	Why would VoIP calls be better than regular calls, if at all?	5	CO3

SECTION B

3.	Discuss the important aspects of Net neutrality.	10	CO3
4.	What are the various tasks that the TRAI needs to perform as per the TRAI Act?	10	CO1

SECTION-C

5.	“ <i>The public trust doctrine enjoins upon the Government to protect the resources for the enjoyment of the general public rather than to permit their use for private ownership or commercial purposes.</i> ” Discuss the meaning of this statement as applied to the allocation of Spectrum.	10	CO1
6.	Discuss the Recommendations on Regulatory Framework for Internet Telephony.	10	CO3

SECTION-D

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