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UNIVERSITY OF PETROLEUM AND ENERGY STUDIES
Online End Semester Examination, December 2020

Course: Telecom Convergence Laws Program: B.Tech.,LL.B.(Hons.) Cyberlaws/IPR Course Code: LLBL 664	Semester: XI Time 03 hrs. Max. Marks: 100
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SECTION A

1. Each Question will carry 5 Marks
2. Instruction: Complete the statement / Select the correct answer(s)
3. Word Limit-100 words

S. No.	Question	CO
Q 1	Briefly discuss the powers and responsibilities of the DoT	CO1
Q2	What are the major features of the Plan Comparison Portal of TRAI launched in 2018?	CO3
Q3	Describe the powers and privileges of the Central Government under the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885.	CO1
Q4	How are Online Streaming Services(OTT Platforms) regulated in our Country?	CO2
Q5	Write Short Note on any one: i. History of Broadcasting ii. Indian Wireless Telegraphy Act 1933 iii. Universal Service Obligation	CO2
Q6	Describe the salient features of National Telecom Policy 2012.	CO1

SECTION B

1. Each question will carry 10 marks
2. Instruction: Write short / brief notes
3. Word Limit-250 Words

Q 7	<i>“Electronic media has become more powerful than print media and we have not been supportive of pre-broadcast ban.”- SC</i> Conformity with the provisions of Programme Code is a requirement for the broadcast of any Programme, but can there be pre censorship of programmes prior to its broadcast? Answer with reference to relevant case laws.	CO3
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Q 8	Briefly describe the evolution of the Telecommunication Sector in India.	CO2
Q 9	Analyze the impact that the judgment given in <i>UOI v Association of Unified Telecom Service Providers of India</i> [2019 SCC OnLine SC 1393] can have on the Telecom Sector in the present times, in light of the definition of AGR[Adjusted Gross Revenue] given by the Court.	CO3
Q 10	<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.”</i></p> <p>Describe the provisions of TRAI Act, 1997 relating to Jurisdiction and powers of the Tribunal.</p>	CO1
Q 11	<p><i>“The new National Digital Communications Policy -2018 replaced the existing National Telecom Policy-2012, to cater to the modern technological advancements such as 5G, IoT, M2M etc. in the Telecom Sector.”</i></p> <p>What strategies were adopted under the Policy in pursuance of the above? How far do you think we have been able to achieve the objectives of the Policy?</p>	CO1
Section C		
<p>1. Each Question carries 20 Marks.</p> <p>2. Instruction: Write long answer.</p>		
Q12	<p>“The entry of private service providers brought with it the inevitable need for independent regulation. The Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) was,thus, established with effect from 20th February 1997 by an Act of Parliament, called the Telecom Regulatory Authority of India Act, 1997, to regulate telecom services, including fixation/revision of tariffs for telecom services, which were earlier vested in the Central Government. TRAI's mission is to create and nurture conditions for growth of telecommunications in the country in a manner and at a pace, which will enable India to play a leading role in emerging global information society.”</p> <p>In the light of the above statements, answer the following questions, with reference to relevant provisions of the Act: [10+10 marks]</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Describe the Vision and Objectives of TRAI. ii. Explain in brief the Compositions of TRAI and the functions assigned to it 	CO1