

NANNI - I (2002 COURSE): APRIL / MAY 2009 SUBJECT:
LEGAL REGULATION OF ECONOMIC ENTERPRISES

Date: 10/6/2009

Time: (0-00 A, (YJ-To 1'0) 0 PM

Max Marks: 60

N.B:

- 1) Attempt ANY FOUR questions.
- 2) All questions carry EQUAL marks.

- Q.1 "The political problem of mankind is to combine three things, economic efficiency, social justice and individual liberty". Both the market and state have to be harnessed in the fulfillment of these objectives. Comment the rational of Government regulations in this regard.
- Q.2 Point out the shortcoming in the performance of public sector in India. What measures have been initiated by the Government to overcome the shortcomings of the public sector undertaking so as to restructure them?
- Q.3 What are Multinational Corporations? Examine their merits and demerits.
- Q.4 Give a critical evaluation of the New Industrial Policy, bringing out its likely impact on growth and efficiency as also its shortcomings.
- Q.5 Outline the main object and provisions of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951. Discuss the utility of this Act in the process of industrial development in India.
- Q.6 What is the object of industrial licensing? What are features of the present industrial licensing policy of the Government of India? Do you wholly approve of it?
- Q.7 Why has the Sick Industrial Companies (Special Provisions) Act, 1985 been replaced? What alternative arrangement has been made to provide relief to sick industrial companies?
- Q.8 Write short notes on:
a) Consumerism
b) Foreign Direct Investment

NANNI - I (2002 COURSE): APRIL/MAY 2009 SUBJECT :
LAW & SOCIAL TRANSFORMATION IN INDIA

N.B.

Time : 1.00 PM to 2.00 PM

Max. Marks: 60

Date: 01/06/2009

- 1) Attempt any FOUR questions.
- 2) All questions carry EQUAL marks.

Q.1 The principles of common law have gradually percolated in the Indian soil, and have been firmly rooted in the Indian legal system. Discuss the impact of common law on the Indian Legal System.

Q.2 The cardinal function of the religion was to bring about unity in the society, however sometimes religion brings about conflicts between two groups of the society. Explain as to how the law helps to resolve the religious conflicts.

Q.3 In the traditional Indian society, certain groups of the society were denied the privileges and opportunities. Discuss as to how the concept of reservation has helped in equal distribution of benefits and opportunities to the people in the Indian society.

Q.4 Tremendous transformation has been brought about by law in the status of women. Discuss.

Q.5 The legal provisions regarding imparting free education to the children has merely remained on papers and as very less application in reality. Comment.

Q.6 The Hindu family law has undergone a change due to the reforms made there in. Elaborate the reforms made in the Hindu family law.

Q.7 Discuss as to how the law has brought about a balance in the two seemingly opposite concepts of industrialization and clean environment.

Q.8 Write short notes on any TWO:

- a) Socialist thought on law and justice
- b) Concept of Grama Nyayalaya
- c) Plea bargaining
- d) Prison reforms

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DATE : 04/06/2009

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Time: 10:00 AM ~ 1:00 PM
Max. Marks: 60

N.B. :

1. Attempt ANY FOUR questions. 12.
All questions carry EQUAL marks.

Q.1 . Although the state of Jammu and Kashmir is a part of the Indian Union but its status is different from other state. Critically evaluate the special status of Jammu and Kashmir.

Q. 2 Judicial decisions have given a wide scope to the expression other authorities in Article 12. Elucidate.

Q.3 The state is neither anti-religion nor Pro-religion. In due matter of religion the state is neutral and treats every religion equally. Critically evaluate the above statement.

Q. 4 "Fundamental duties though not enforceable yet provide a valuable guide and aid to interpretation of due constitutional and legal issues. In case of doubt or choice people's wish as manifested through Article 51 A can serve as a guide not only for resolving the issues, but also for constructing or molding the relief to the given by the courts. Constitutional enactment of fundamental duties if it has to have any meaning must be used by courts as to avoid a taboo on state action drifting away from constitution values". Comment.

Q. 5 "Minorities in every unit shall be protected in respect of their language, script and culture and no laws or regulations may be enacted that may operate oppressively or prejudicially in their respect". Elucidate with land mark cases.

Q. 6 The success of parliamentary Government largely depends upon systematic organization of political parties and fair election. Election can be free and fair only if they are held without any interference from the Government of the day. The constitution has laid down special provisions with a view to securing fair and free election. Comment.

Q. 7 Article 13 in fact provides for the judicial review of all legislation in India, past as well as future. This power has been conferred on the high courts and supreme court of India which can declare a law unconstitutional if it is inconsistent with any provisions of part III of the constitution. Discuss with important case law.

Q. 8 Write short notes on the following:

- a) Brain drain by foreign education market.
- b) Rehabilitation of internally displaced person.

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NANNI-I (2002 COURSE) : APRIL / MAY 2009
SUBJECT: LAW OF INDUSTRIAL AND INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY

Day: MO 1.101 ct Y Date:
08/06/2009

Time: 10,00 I7,M *To 1 ,DO R M*
Max Marks: 60

N.B.

- 1) Attempt ANY FOUR questions.
- 2) All questions carry EQUAL marks.

Q.1 Intellectual property rights are territorial in nature but international principles and resources govern both substantial & procedural matters. Explain the importance of international perceptiveness of IPR.

Q.2 Monopolies are criticized as economically inefficient, seen as prejudicial by developing economies. Comment with special emphasis on UN approach towards unfair trade practice.

Q.3 Trade marks facilitate trade in product; they protect their owner's private interest in their commercial reputations. They also serve as a form of consumer protection by enabling informed consumer choices and providing an incentive to establish and maintain quality, as well as facilitating and encouraging competition. Comment.

Q.4 "Everything under the sun can be patented". Examine this statement in light of Article 27, TRIPS Agreement with special reference to exclusion on the grounds of 'public order' or 'morality'.

Q.5 To allow a monopoly over something potentially already within public domain, available for public use and within the public's knowledge, would deprive the public of material which they already had access and render illegal that which public had hitherto be entitled to. Comment on the importance of traditional knowledge as IPR.

Q.6 'For patenting a computer software the claims be read as a whole and the purpose of the invention be ascertained, provided that, as matter of substance the claims relate to new technical results and the requisite novelty may be derived from the program.' Comment on software patents & the difficulties in granting patents.

Q.7 Nobody has any right to represent his goods as the goods of somebody else or somebody else's as his own. Substantiate the law of passing off with the help of Lord Diplock's Test

Q.8 Write short notes on

- a) WIPO Copyright Treaty
- b) Pharmaceutical patent

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NANNI - I : APRILIMA Y .2009 (2D02. COU Rs ~
SUBJECT: HUMAN RIGHTS LAW
CONCEPT AND DEVELOPMENT OF HUMAN *RIGHTS*

Day : Me!/JdC\ Y
Date : 08/06/2009

Time: (0-60 A.M , To 1 , DC f?YJ
Max. Marks: 60

N.R.

- 1) Attempt ANY FOUR questions.
- 2) All questions carry EQUAL marks.

Q. 1 Human Rights are a species of moral rights in which all persons are equal simply because they are human. Such rights can be arguable or justifiable through a universal set of valid moral principles. Comment.

Q. 2 Evaluate the concept of Human Rights in medieval Indian tradition.

Q. 3 Romans applied the Stoic conception of natural law in the formation of body of legal rules for the administration of justice. It was the most outstanding intellectual contribution of Romans. They developed this body of rules on the basis of the custom and as well as by the application of reason. Discuss.

Q. 4 Critically evaluate the provisions of International covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural rights as the human rights of second generation.

Q. 5 The Universal Declaration of Human Rights laid down the rights of human beings. It did not stipulate the means by which these rights shall be promoted and protected. Protection of the universally recognized human rights itself requires certain rights to be given to the individuals, groups and organs of the States despite the fact that the prime responsibility and duty to promote and protect human rights lie with the state. Enumerate the rights laid down by the UDHR.

Q. 6 Write a critical note on imperialism and human rights.

Q. 7 Explain as to how the Indian Constitution has incorporated the human rights in the light of landmark judicial pronouncements.

Q.8 Critically examine the Role of Human rights protections Agencies in India.

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NANNI-I:(2002 COURSE) APRIL/ MA y2()O 9
SUBJECT: HUMAN RIGHTS AND INTERNATIONAL ORDER

Day: VJ~oIY)e6da.'y
Date: 10/06/2009

Time: (b'OO A')7.:rb i'DQ R 1>1.
Max. Marks: 60

N.B.:

- 1) Attempt any FOUR questions.
- 2) Each question carries EQUAL marks,

- Q.1 The efforts for the creation of an International Organisation were being made even when the world war II was in progress. Discuss the development of the concept of human rights under International Law.
- Q.2 "The States Parties to the Covenant may take measures derogating from their obligations under the Covenant(tollie- extent strictly required by the exigencies of the situations. Thus, the declaration of emergency permits a State to suspend human rights. However, the restrictions must be provided by law and applied solely for the purpose for which they have been provided". Comment.
- Q.3 The Right to Organize and Collective Bargaining is one of the major ILO instruments, which deals with the right to freedom of association and trade unions. Elaborate.
- Q.4 The maintenance and promotion of human rights are one of the means to achieve the ultimate objective of European unity. Examine the objectives and scope of European Convention on human rights.
- Q.5 International Court of Justice has jurisdiction to decide the cases of states only. Discuss the role onCJ.
- Q.6 A number ofNGO's have come into existence for the promotion and protection of human rights. Activities and membership of most of them are confined to one country. However, some human rights groups have been organized internationally and they have international membership. Comment.
- Q.7 Critically examine the powers and functions of the National Human Rights commission.
- Q.8 Write notes on the following:
- a) UNESCO
 - b) UNICEF

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