

**B. A. LL. B. (5 YEAR DEGREE COURSE) SEM-IX (2009
COURSE) : WINTER - 2017
SUBJECT : INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY LAW**

Day : Tuesday
Date : 07/11/2017

W-2017-1219

Time : 10.00 AM TO 01.00 PM
Max. Marks : 80

N.B.:

- 1) Attempt **ANY SIX** questions in all **Q.No.1** is **COMPULSORY**.
- 2) **Q.No.1** carries **20** marks and all other questions carry **12** marks each.

Q1 Write short notes on **ANY FOUR** of the following:

- a) Artistic work
- b) Berne convention
- c) UCC
- d) Process patent
- e) Doctrine of concurrent user
- f) Piracy of Designs

Q.2 Discuss the nature and scope of Intellectual Property Law.

Q.3 Explain the inventions which are non-patentable.

Q.4 Discuss the need of biotechnological patents in today's world.

Q.5 Discuss the absolute and relative grounds of refusal of trademark.

Q.6 Explain the concept of passing off, and distinguish it from infringement of trademark.

Q.7 Explain the salient features of Designs Act, 2000.

Q.8 Write notes on:

- a) TRIPS
- b) WIPO

Q.9 Discuss the concept of author and owner of under Copyright Law.

Q.10 Write a note on Performers Rights.

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**B. A. LL. B. (5 YEAR DEGREE COURSE) SEM-IX (2009
COURSE) : WINTER - 2017**

SUBJECT: Optional – V: a) GENDER JUSTICE & FEMINIST JURISPRUDENCE

Day: **Thursday**
Date: **09/11/2017**

Time: **10.00 AM TO 01.00 PM**
Max. Marks: **80**

W-2017-1220

N.B.:

- 1) Attempt any **SIX** questions including Q. No. 1 which is **COMPULSORY**
- 2) **Q. No. 1** carries **20** marks and all other carries **12** marks each.

Q.1 Write short notes on any **FOUR** of the following:

- a) Adultery
- b) Prostitution
- c) ILO and women
- d) Child marriage
- e) Streedhan
- f) Position of women in Pre independence period

Q.2 Evaluate the Feminism and Feminist movement in India.

Q.3 “The Preamble of the United Nations Charter begins by referring to a faith in fundamental human rights, in dignity and worth of the human persons in the equal rights of men and women and of nations large and small”. Enumerate the various Provisions incorporated under universal Declaration of United Nations 1948 for the protection of women’s rights.

Q.4 “The framers of the constitution were well aware of the discrimination and unequal treatment given to women in India. They incorporated certain general as well as special provisions in our constitution for upliftment of the status of women”. Describe the special provisions included in our Constitution for the protection of women.

Q.5 The concept of Uniform Civil Code does not mean adjusting the law to unreasonable and imperative extent. In fact the concept of Uniform Civil Code connotes basic uniformity on the question of marriage, maintenance and divorce”. Explain the need of Uniform Civil Code in India.

Q.6 Critically discuss the provisions relating to divorce available to wife under Christian law.

Q.7 “The highest obligation that arises on marriage is the maintenance of the wife and children being one’s primary obligation”. Elaborate the provisions incorporated under Sec.125 of Criminal Procedure Code 1973 relating to maintenance to wife.

Q.8 Enumerate the various provisions made for women employees under labour laws in India.

Q.9 Explain the provisions of Hindu Adoption and Maintenance Act, 1956 regarding adoption and changes introduced in the Act in customary Hindu Law of adoption.

Q.10 What are the different grounds on the basis of which Muslim women can ask for divorce under the Dissolution of Muslim Marriage Act, 1937?

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**B. A. LL. B. (5 YEAR DEGREE COURSE) SEM-IX (2009
COURSE) : WINTER - 2017
SUBJECT: OPTIONAL -V: COMPETITION LAW & PRACTICE**

Day: Thursday
Date: 09/11/2017

Time 10.00 AM TO 01.00 PM
Max Marks: 80

W-2017-1221

N.B:

- 1) Attempt ANY SIX questions including Q. No. 1 which is **COMPULSORY**
- 2) Q. No. 1 carries 20 marks and all other questions carry 12 marks.

Q.1 Write short notes on ANY FOUR of the following:

- a) Competition Fund
- b) Unfair Trade Practices in MRTP Act
- c) General Motors Case
- d) Competition Advocacy
- e) Klor's INC Case
- f) Copyright & Completion Law

Q.2 Trace the evolution of Competition Law in India from pre to post 1991 economic reforms.

Q.3 MRTP Act, 1969 was found insufficient in post globalization era. Compare & contrast between MRTP Act and Competition Act.

Q.4 Discuss the salient features of Sherman Act, 1890.

Q.5 Explain with suitable examples how abuse of dominant position can adversely affect the competition in a market place.

Q.6 Anti Competitive Agreements are expressly prohibited in Competition Act. Discuss the meaning & nature of horizontal & vertical anti competitive Agreements & regulations regarding them.

Q.7 "Intellectual Property Rights confer some exclusive rights to the holder of IPRs Competition Law frowns on such rights." discuss the provisions regarding IPRs given in the Competition Act.

Q.8 "Competition Commission of India is the regulatory body made under the Competition Act." Discuss the duties & powers of the CCI.

Q.9 Elucidate the role, powers & functions of Competition Appellate Tribunal.

Q.10 "Combinations which adversely affect the competition are prohibited under Competition Act". Discuss the provisions concerning Combinations of enterprises in Competition Act, 2002.

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**B. A. LL. B. (5 YEAR DEGREE COURSE) SEM-IX (2009
COURSE) : WINTER - 2017
SUBJECT: LAW OF EVIDENCE**

Day : Friday
Date : 03/11/2017

W-2017-1218

Time : 10.00 AM TO 01.00 PM
Max. Marks: 80

N.B.

- 1) Attempt any **SIX** questions in all including Q.1 which is **COMPULSORY**.
 - 2) Q.1 carries 20 marks and all other questions carry 12 marks each.
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- Q.1** Write short notes on any **FOUR** of the following:
- a) Conditions for a child to be witness
 - b) Impeaching credit of a witness
 - c) Presumption in dowry death cases
 - d) Conclusive Proof
 - e) Primary Evidence
 - f) Leading Question
- Q.2** What is Dying Declaration? Justify the relevancy of it and throw light on its evidentiary value.
- Q.3** What is Admission? Who can make it?
- Q.4** Discuss the law of Hearsay Evidence and explain the rationale behind exclusion of Hearsay Evidence.
- Q.5** Who is an Expert? To what extent his opinion is relevant?
- Q.6** What is 'Secondary Evidence'? Explain with regards to the admissibility of Electronic Records.
- Q.7** "An Accomplice is unworthy of credit unless corroborated sufficiently." Explain with illustrations.
- Q.8** What are Professional Communications? To what extent it is protected?
- Q.9** Elaborate the provisions relating to presumption as to abetment of suicide by a married women.
- Q.10** Explain and illustrate the principles of Estoppel under the provisions of Indian Evidence Act, 1872.

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**B. A. LL. B. (5 YEAR DEGREE COURSE) SEM-IX (2009
COURSE) : WINTER - 2017
SUBJECT : ADMINISTRATIVE LAW**

Day Wednesday
Date 01/11/2017

W-2017-1217

Time 10.00 AM TO 01.00 PM
Max. Marks : 80

N.B.:

- 1) Attempt **ANY SIX** questions in all including **Q.No.1** which is **COMPULSORY**.
 - 2) **Q.No.1** carries **20** marks and all other questions carry **12** marks each.
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- Q.1** Write short notes on **ANY FOUR** of the following:
- a) Sub-Delegation
 - b) Reasoned Decision
 - c) Promissory Estoppel
 - d) Special Leave to Appeal
 - e) Statutory Judicial Remedies
 - f) Ombudsman
- Q.2** Administrative law has grown and developed tremendously in quantity, quality and is of relevant significance in the twentieth century. Discuss the nature and scope of Administrative Law.
- Q.3** Legislature while delegating its legislative powers to the executive it shall not delegate its essential legislative functions. How far this principle is adopted in India? Discuss with the help of judicial decision.
- Q.4** The cardinal principal of judicial or quasi-judicial proceeding is that a judge who decides the matter shall not be biased. Discuss the rule against bias.
- Q.5** State the factors responsible for the emergence of Administrative Tribunals in India. Explain judicial control over Administrative Tribunals.
- Q.6** Explain the general conditions for the issuance of writs.
- Q.7** A discretionary power is not completely discretionary, in the sense of being entirely uncontrolled. Explain the judicial control on Administrative Discretion.
- Q.8** The Constitution of Inquiry Commission has become a tool for the government to subside the public anger. Explain.
- Q.9** Discuss the liability of the state for the torts committed by its servants with suitable case laws.
- Q.10** Today the public enterprises constitute an important sector of the Indian Economy and occupy a commanding position. Discuss the reasons for the growth of the public undertakings.