

Subject : Law and Social Transformation in India

Day : Friday

Date : 15/05/2015



Time : 10.00 AM TO 01.00 PM

Max Marks : 60 Total Pages : 1

N.B.:

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

- Q.1 Law is the product of traditions and culture. Critically evaluate this statement in the light of colonization and the introduction of common law system and institutions in India.
- Q.2 Secularism in India permits every individual to choose his own way to heaven or hell. Comment and explain freedom of religion and also law for religious minorities in India.
- Q.3 Language unites certain group of people and ensures their cultural identity but at the same time it caused conflicts in the society. Comment.
- Q.4 What is protective discrimination? Explain and discuss the reservation policy in India with special reference to Mandal commission case.
- Q.5 To make the right to equality more meaningful it is necessary to confer certain benefits and privileges on women. Explain the legal and judicial provisions in the light of above statement.
- Q.6 Children are protected under every law, in spite of many laws concerning child the child labour, child health, sexual exploitation is at rise. Comment.
- Q.7 Social changes are necessary within society for development. But this change can be made by the tool of law otherwise it is very difficult to clear the hurdle of custom and usage. Critically evaluate this statement in the light of development of family law in India.
- Q.8 Write short notes on the following:
 - a) Adoption and related problems
 - b) Prison reforms in India

Subject : Indian Constitutional Law : The New Law Challenges

Day : Saturday

Date : 16/05/2015



Time : 10.00 AM TO 01.00 PM

Max Marks : 60 Total Pages : 1

N.B.:

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

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- Q.1** "The principle of reasonableness which logically as well as philosophically is an essential element of equality or non arbitrariness pervades Article 14 like a brooding omnipresence". Comment with help of recent case laws.
- Q.2** Critically evaluate the various provisions of the constitution for the empowerment of women in India.
- Q.3** Discuss the scope of freedom of press and challenges of new scientific development under Indian Constitution. Refer to decided case.
- Q.4** The Fundamental rights and Directive Principles constitute the conscience of the constitution. There is no antithesis between the Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles and the supplements the other". Comment.
- Q.5** "The court cannot close its eyes and persuade itself to uphold publicity mischievous executive actions which have been so exposed.... When arbitrariness and perversion are writ large and brought out clearly, the Court cannot shirk its duty and refuse its writ. Advancement of the public interest and avoidance of the public mischief are the paramount considerations. As always the Court is concerned with the balancing of interests". Discuss the concept of public interest litigation in India.
- Q.6** "State tolerance of religion, does not make it either a religious or a theoretical state. Secularism represents faith born out of the rational faculties and its enables to see the imperative requirements for human progress in all aspects". Comment.
- Q.7** "Only an impartial and independent judiciary can protect the rights of the individual and provide equal justice without fear or favour". Critically evaluate the provisions of the constitution which ensure independence of judiciary.
- Q.8** Write short notes on :
- a) Nexus of politics with criminal and the business
 - b) Judicial activism

Subject : a) Law of Industrial and Intellectual Property

Day : Monday

Date : 18/05/2015



Time : 10.00 AM TO 01.00 PM

Max Marks : 60 Total Pages : 1

N.B.:

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

- Q.1** “Intellectual Property’ and ‘Industrial Property’ developed during the early days of Industrial revolution had been considered synonymous. However, Intellectual property at present considered more comprehensive because industrial property although includes patents, inventions, designs and trademarks, does not include copyrights over literary works, artistic and computer software”. Comment and discuss the difference between ‘Intellectual Property’ and ‘Industrial Property’ with international perspective.
- Q.2** Critically evaluate Indian policy and position relating to biotechnology patents, how and with what results, the Indian law regulates environment and health hazardous and such a patents.
- Q.3** Patent search, examination of records forms integral part in grant of patent. Compare the Indian position and South Asian regional and south- south collaboration.
- Q.4** ‘Unfair competition in trademark infringement is trademark dilution, which can happen either by blurring and tarnishment”. Discuss in detail.
- Q.5** ‘Computer programming per se is not patentable’. How would you come up with a case of patentability for computer software? Also highlight the judicial approach in India.
- Q.6** “Intellectual property rights are criticized for their monopolistic impact, but there is also a human rights dimension attached to them that speaks about their humane side”. Comment in the light of interrelationship between Intellectual property and Human right.
- Q.7** ‘Intellectual property regime not only confers monopoly on individuals but also take cares of community at large’. Examine this statement with a non traditional knowledge, geographical indications and biological diversity.
- Q.8** Write short notes on Any **TWO**:
- a) Freedom of speech and expression as basis of IPR
 - b) Issues and challenges of piracy
 - c) Legal status of hazardous research

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Subject : b) Concepts and Development of Human Rights

Day : Monday

Date : 18/05/2015



Time : 10.00 AM TO 01.00 PM

Max Marks : 60 Total Pages : 1

N.B.:

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

Q.1 Write a critique on object, scope functioning and impact of Human Rights protection agencies.

Q.2 Critically trace concept of Human Rights tradition in ancient, medieval and modern India.

Q.3 Write a critique on evolution of development of natural rights, and development of Human Rights in international law.

Q.4 Write a critically and explanatory essay on classification of Human Rights in context of historical development of Human Rights in first, second and third generation.

Q.5 Critically evaluate role of Human Rights in context of politics and society with reference to colonization, imperialism, power practices, accountability and transparency.

Q.6 Critically evaluate role of Human Rights with regard to liberalization, privatization and globalization. Answer in context of politics and society.

Q.7 Write a critique on relation between Human Rights and judicial process.

Q.8 Write short notes on the following:

- a) Human Duties
- b) Concept of Human Rights in national law

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NANNI – I (2002 COURSE): SUMMER – 2015
SUBJECT: HUMAN RIGHTS AND INTERNATIONAL ORDER

Day: *Tuesday*
Date: *19-05-2015*

Time: *10:00AM TO 1:00PM*
Max. Marks: 60

N.B.:

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

- Q.1 Discuss the development of concept of Human Rights under International Law.
- Q.2 The UDHR is the mine from which other conventions as well as national constitution protecting these rights have been and are being quarried?. Comment with reference to Indian Constitution.
- Q.3 Discuss the objectives and functions of International Labour Organization. What is the impact of the ILO on the Indian labour legislation and labour in general?
- Q.4 Discuss the constitution powers and functions of the African Commission under the African Charter.
- Q.5 Non-Governmental Organizational (NGOs) a play significant role in protecting Human Rights. Comment and discuss their role in protecting human rights in India.
- Q.6 Discuss the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, 1966.
- Q.7 Critically evaluate the role of International Court of Justice in the formation and protection of Human Rights.
- Q.8 Write short notes on the following:
 - a) European Convention on Human Rights
 - b) National Human Rights Commission of India.

Subject : a) Legal Regulation of Economic Enterprises

Day : Tuesday
Date : 19/05/2015



Time : 10.00 AM TO 01.00 PM
Max Marks : 60 Total Pages : 1

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- 1) Attempt any **FOUR** questions.
 - 2) All questions carry **EQUAL** marks.
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1 Justify the rationale of Government Regulation through the constitutional perspectives. What is the impact of globalization on Government Regulation?

2 Give an account of the growth and the present standing of the Public Sector in the country's economy. What have been its achievements?

3 Critically evaluate the Economic Policy of 1956 and the new Economic Policy of 1991.

4 Critically evaluate the legislations dealing with Private Sector. How far they advance the Government Policy for industrial development?

5 Critically evaluate the problem of sick undertakings. How various legislations deal with it? What is the present policy of government towards sick undertakings?

6 Discuss the licensing policy of government past and present in the process of growing trends of liberalization.

7 Highlight the problems of control and accountability of regulation of hazardous activities. Refer suitable cases.

8 Write notes on:

- a) Rights of consumers
- b) Fairness in competition

(Trimester Pattern)

ANJANERI - I (2013 COURSE) (CBCS): SUMMER - 2015
SUBJECT : RESEARCH METHODS & LEGAL WRITING

Day : Tuesday
Date : 05-05-2015

Time : 10:00AM TO 1:00 P.M.
Max. Marks : 60

N.B.:

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

- Q.1 Write a critical and explanatory account of legal writing, explaining its objectives, types, principles, its role in legal system, writing a law review article, its uses, correct referencing in it, citation, finishing and polishing it.
- Q.2 What is research? What is its meaning, objective and characteristics and significance? What is research methodology? What is its importance? Explain.
- Q.3 Write a critique on legal research methodology, explaining meaning, characteristics, objectives and types of legal research.
- Q.4 What is sampling? Explain its need, assumptions and types of sampling. Explain procedure to select a sample.
- Q.5 Write an explanatory account of collection of data, discussing sources tools and methods of data collection.
- Q.6 Write a critique on methods of legal research, discussing significance and use of each method.
- Q.7 What is legal research problem, hypothesis and research design? Explain their significance and relation with each other.
- Q.8 Write notes on:
 - a) Report writing
 - b) Computerized research
 - c) Steps involved in legal research
 - d) Data processing

(Trimester Pattern)

ANJANERI - I (2013 COURSE) (CBCS): SUMMER - 2015
SUBJECT : COMPARATIVE PUBLIC LAW

Day : Thursday
Date : 7.08.2015

Time : 10.00 A.M. To 1.00 P.M.
Max. Marks : 60

N.B.:

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

- Q.1 Write a critical essay a Dicey's rule of law with reference to recent development in Australia, UK and India.
- Q.2 The Doctrine of Separation of Powers is implicit in the American Constitution. It emphasizes the mutual exclusiveness of the three organs of the government. Compare and criticize the doctrine of separation of powers in USA and India.
- Q.3 Write a critique on features of Federalism in USA, Australia, Canada and India.
- Q.4 Parliamentary privileges are peculiar rights enjoyed by the House Collectively and by the members individually to discharge their duties effectively. Critically evaluate parliamentary privileges in India, UK and USA.
- Q.5 Analyse the meaning, grounds and impact of Judicial Review on Modern Constitution.
- Q.6 A modern democratic state being answerable to the people, the people are entitled to know what policies and programmes are being followed by the government. Examine right to information in India along with position in England and America.
- Q.7 Ombudsman is in a very strong position to redress individual grievances arising out of bad administration. Comment.
- Q.8 Write notes on:
 - a) Major legal systems of the world
 - b) Types of Constitution

(Trimester Pattern).

ANJANERI – I (2013 COURSE) (CBCS): SUMMER – 2015
SUBJECT : LAW & JUSTICE IN A GLOBALIZING WORLD

Day : Tuesday
Date : 12-05-2015

Time : 10:00 AM TO 1:00 P.M.
Max. Marks : 60

N.B.:

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

- Q.1 Elaborate the relationship between law and justice with the help of different definitions and different theories of justice.
- Q.2 Critically appreciate the contribution of John Austin and Hans Keelson to positivist approach to law and Find out effects of this approach on Indian Laws.
- Q.3 “Theory of natural has been transform with the passage of time, and in recent past, leaders of contemporary positivism have acknowledge the same”. Comment.
- Q.4 Enumerate sociological jurisprudence and discuss the statement of law that law is a process of social engineering.
- Q.5 ‘American legal realism considered law as laid down by the courts’. How did Scandinavian realists depart from this?
- Q.6 Kelsen’s Pure Theory ceases to be pure theory of law and is contaminated by external ingredient like morality. Do you agree? Give reasons and critically analyses.
- Q.7 “The internet has changed the world of criminal activity, access to computers and internet access are the only barriers to illegal cyber enterprises”. Comment and discuss with changing nature of punishment.
- Q.8 Write a detailed note on:
 - a) New Dimensions of International Law
 - b) Criminal liability of Corporation

Subject : I - Law and Social Transformation in India (Compulsory)

Day : Tuesday

Date : 05/05/2015

S.D.E.



Time : 02.30 P.M. TO 05.30 P.M.

Max Marks : 100 Total Pages : 1

N.B:

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

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- Q.1** Explain the theories of consensus and conflict, how it is applicable to the Indian Jurisprudence.
- Q.2** "Law not only lays down the norms which are acceptable to a given society, it also lays down the norms, which the society should adopt in the interest of its own welfare". Elaborate the statement in context of Indian Law.
- Q.3** "The legal system adopted by India is Undoubtedly based on English Legal system". Discuss as to how principle of natural Justice is incorporated in the Indian legal system.
- Q.4** "Crime against women are not limited to India, but common in the whole world. As biologically body of women is different from the man, so there are some offences which are committed with woman only". Comment.
- Q.5** Critically Evaluate the Impact of Reservation Policy on the society and role of Judiciary to prevent its misuse in India.
- Q.6** 'Nature has given childhood as a gift to human being. It is believed that childhood is an evidence of the faith of god in human being'. Discuss the various legal provisions which help in promoting the rights of children.
- Q.7** 'Sustainable development is the development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs'. Explain the principle of sustainable development.
- Q.8** Write short notes of the following:
- a) Right to property
 - b) Mediation

Subject : II - Indian Constitutional Law: The New Challenges (Compulsory)

Day : Thursday
Date : 07/05/2015

S.D.E.

Time : 02.30 P.M. TO 05.30 P.M.
Max Marks : 100 Total Pages : 1

N.B.

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

- Q.1** Critically appreciate object; scope and applications of Constitutional law relating to creation of new states, and allocation and share of resources – distribution of grants in aid. Also examine the inter state disputes on resources.
- Q.2** Discuss challenges of rehabilitation of internally displaced persons, and center's responsibility and internal disturbance within states.
- Q.3** How Indian Courts have faced challenge to interpret 'State' under Article 12, and need for widening the definition in the wake of liberalization?
- Q.4** Is it possible to empower women? Why it is necessary? How this challenge is being met by the Constitution and its judicial applications?
- Q.5** Is press free? How Constitution and its judicial application has succeeded or failed to uphold the freedom, particularly in context of new scientific development, right to broadcast and telecast?
- Q.6** Write a critique on emerging regime of new Constitutional rights and remedies.
- Q.7** Critically discuss need for minorities to establish and administer educational institutions and state control, in context of applications of constitutional provisions applied by Courts.
- Q.8** Write short notes on :
- a) Judicial independence
 - b) Grass root democracy

Subject : III - Concept and Development of Human Rights

Day : Tuesday

Date : 12/05/2015

S.D.E.



Time : 02.30 P.M. TO 05.30 P.M.

Max Marks : 100 Total Pages : 1

N.B.:

- 1) Attempt any **FOUR** questions in all.
 - 2) All questions carry **EQUAL** marks.
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- Q.1** Critically examine the nature and concept of Human Rights.
- Q.2** Evaluate the development of Human Rights in International and national laws.
- Q.3** Judiciary has opened the flood gates of human rights in India. Comment on the role of judiciary.
- Q.4** Evaluate the impact of Imperialism and colonization on human rights.
- Q.5** Examine the effect of privatization on human rights.
- Q.6** Critically enumerate the third generation of human rights and explain their contribution to Human Rights Jurisprudence.
- Q.7** Write a critical essay on Human Rights Protection Agencies.
- Q.8** Write short notes on the following:
- a) First Generation of Human Rights
 - b) Human Right and globalization

S.D.E.

BHIMA – I (2008 COURSE): SUMMER - 2015
SUBJECT: BUSINESS LAW: LAW OF INDUSTRIAL AND
INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY

Day:
Date:

Tuesday
12-05-2015

Time:

2:30 P.M. TO 5:30 P.M.

Max. Marks: 100

N.B.:

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

Q.1 “An intellectual property right, laws has always had an important international dimension. The flow knowledge based information which is most intangible by nature is not considered by space and national border”. Discuss the international regime of Intellectual property rights law.

Q.2 ‘A man is not to sell his own goods under the pretence that they are the goods another trader. That is the law would restrain one trader from ‘Passing off’ his goods as being these of another trader’. Critically elaborate with the help of recent case laws.

Q.3 Critically evaluate the special problems of the status of ‘Computers Software’ in Copyright and Patent law.

Q.4 “Biotechnology has become a new and challenging technique for established industries and for specialist entrants”. Comment.

Q.5 Evaluate the UNCTAD report highlighting the importance of consumerism in trade mark protection.

Q.6 Discuss the proof of non -anticipation, novelty of inventions protected by patent law.

Q.7 “Intellectual property is creation of human intellect’. It is overcome of brainpower of an individual”. State the status of Intellectual property with the help of different International Conventions.

Q.8 – Write short notes on Any **TWO**:

- a) Freedom a speech and expression as the basis of the regime of intellectual property law
- b) Protection of new products for healthcare and food security
- c) Rights of indigenou people

Subject : IV - Human Rights and International Order

Day : Thursday
Date : 14/05/2015

S.D.E.



Time : 02.30 P.M. TO 05.30 P.M.
Max Marks : 100 Total Pages : 1

N.B. :

- 1) Attempt **ANY FOUR** Questions
- 2) All questions carry **EQUAL** Marks.

- Q.1 "The International Court of Justice is one of the principal organs of the United Nations" Discuss the role of ICJ in the enforcement of Human Rights.
- Q.2 Analyze the role of NGO's in the promotion and protection of Human Rights in India.
- Q.3 Discuss the European Convention on Human Rights.
- Q.4 The provisions of UDHR bring out its unique qualities in protecting the Human Rights. Elucidate.
- Q.5 ILO has played a significant role in protecting the interests of the Labour in the international sphere. Explain.
- Q.6 Give an over view of the Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.
- Q.7 The regional organizations give life to the Concept of Human Rights. Elaborate.
- Q.8 Write short note on :
 - a) UNESCO
 - b) State Human Rights Commission

Subject : IV - Legal Regulation of Economic Enterprises

Day : Thursday

Date : 14/05/2015

S.D.E.



Time : 02.30 P.M. TO 05.30 P.M.

Max Marks : 100 Total Pages : 1

N.B.

- 1) Attempt any **FOUR** questions.
 - 2) All questions carry **EQUAL** marks.
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- Q.1** Discuss the regulatory role of government in business in the light of constitutional framework.
- Q.2** What are the features of New Economic Policy 1991? Examine the impact of New Industrial Policy 1991.
- Q.3** Discuss the role of Public Sector in pre and post Economic Policy, 1991.
- Q.4** Examine the role played by the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 in the regulation and development of Industrial Sector in India pointing out its ill effects and present position of the Act, in the light of globalization.
- Q.5** Examine various legislations dealing with the problem of sick-undertakings. What is the present policy of government in this regard?
- Q.6** Explain how legal liability is determined in case of mass disaster and environment degradation? Cite relevant case laws.
- Q.7** What is multi-national? How far they contributed to development of our economy?
- Q.8** Explain the following:
a) FDI , NRIs investment in India
b) De-materialised securities

S.D.E.

BHIMA-I (2008 COURSE) SUMMER - 2015

SUBJECT: PROTECTION AND ENFORCEMENT OF HUMAN RIGHTS IN INDIA

Day: Saturday
Date: 16-05-2015

Time: 2:30 P.M. TO 5:30 P.M.
Max. Marks: 100

N.B.:

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

Q.1 It is the era of judicial activism and glaring area of judicial activism is the fundamental rights. Discuss as to how the judicial activism protects the human Right.

Q.2 "They are various declaration of human right nationally and internationally, still there is lack of enforcement and protection of human Right in India". Discuss.

Q.3 What are the protection agencies human right nationally and internationally? Discuss the role of them.

Q.4 One of the objects of the special courts is to speed up the protection of the human rights. Discuss the role of the special courts in the protection and enforcement of Human Rights.

Q.5 Write note on the following:

- a) International conflict and arm race as an impediment in the protection of human rights.
- b) Sapru Committee Report

Q.6 "Violation of human rights in the modern world takes place at different levels domestic, locals, state, regional and international level. Enumerate how the human rights are violated due to mess disaster".

Q.7 "Right to healthy environment is a basic right of a person and sustainable development is required to order to achieve it. Discuss linkage between human Rights with sustainable development and the environment".

Q.8 Discuss as to how the Indian constitution of India incorporate and developed the human Rights.

Subject : V- Law of Export Import Regulation

Day : Saturday

Date : 16/05/2015

S.D.E.



Time : 02.30 P.M. TO 05.30 P.M.

Max Marks : 100 Total Pages : 1

N.B.:

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

- Q.1 Explain the state regulations of Export and Import from rigidity to Liberalization.
- Q.2 Explain provisions regarding WTO and quota restrictions and antidumping policy.
- Q.3 Explain the provisions regarding Export Promotion Councils and Export Processing Zones.
- Q.4 Elucidate the provisions regarding foreign exchange regulations under FEMA.
- Q.5 Discuss the policies regarding Foreign Direct Investments in India.
- Q.6 "Gems and Jewellery exports are a major contributor to India's Economy". Explain Jewellery sector agreements with reference to India.
- Q.7 Explain the salient features of Customs Act in India.
- Q.8 Explain the following:
 - a) Technology transfer Agreements
 - b) FTDR Act 1992