

Roll No: -----



UNIVERSITY OF PETROLEUM AND ENERGY STUDIES

End Semester Examination, December 2017

Program: LL.M.

Semester – I

Max. Marks : 100

Subject (Course): Law, Poverty and Development

Course Code : LLMP703

Duration : 3Hrs

No. of page/s: 2

Section-A

(4x2.5=10Marks)

Write Short Notes on the following:

1. Absolute Poverty
2. Social exclusion
3. Poor and Right to Die
4. Right to Food

Section-B

(2x10=20Marks)

1. Explain the concept of Legal aid .What is the prompt mechanism for a pending matter in a court to reach '*Lok Adalat*'? Enumerate public utility services included under the Legal Services Authority Act, 1987.
2. Explain poor as a victim of indebtedness. Also, highlight the features of Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976.

Section-C

(2x10=20 Marks)

1. "We have excellent laws on paper but these have seldom been implemented in favor of those for whose benefit they have been enacted". Elucidate the statement.
2. The myth of equality in Law would have as belief that everyone is subject to society's laws and those who violate the law are subject to be prosecuted in criminal courts. It can be easily seen that law enforcement effects almost exclusively the working people and the poor. Do you agree with statement? Explain.

Section-D

(2x25=50Marks)

1. All human rights are universal, indivisible, interdependent and interrelated. The right to development as established in the Declaration on the Right to Development is a universal and inalienable right and an integral part of fundamental human rights. Divergent understandings of the terms “development” and “right to development” have contributed to delaying progress in the implementation of the right to development. Despite its high relevance to the greatest challenges that face all societies and the international community at large, the promise of the right to development has remained unfulfilled. Explain and suggest measures.
2. India is a country, which is rural in nature and the bulk of the population live in rural areas. About 72.22 percent of the total population lives in rural areas (2001 Census). Along with this, 25 percent of the world’s poor live in India. They have very limited access to education, health, communication and other amenities of life. However, a nation cannot achieve all round development unless its villages are developed. Once Mahatma Gandhi said, ‘India Lives in Her Villages’ which directly indicates the importance of rural development. Thus, the development of rural areas is crucial to the process of development of India. Analyze different rural development schemes introduced in India.

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Section-A

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Write Short Notes on the following:

1. Right to die and Poor
2. Relative Poverty
3. Sociological Poverty
4. Poor as victim of Indebtedness

Section-B

(2x10=20Marks)

1. Explain the concept of Sustainable development. How is it related to poverty? Can it be used as anti-poverty rule?
2. Explain the concept of Legal aid. Enumerate public utility services included under the Legal Services Authority Act, 1987.

Section-C

(2x10=20 Marks)

1. How poor person is a victim of exploitation of justice? Explain with the help of case laws.
2. “We have excellent laws on paper but these have seldom been implemented in favor of those for whose benefit they have been enacted”. Elucidate the statement.

Section-D

(2x25=50Marks)

1. "The pernicious practice of bonded labour has yet not been totally eradicated from the national scene" and that "it continues to disfigure the social and economic life of the country at certain places". Explain and suggest measures.

2. Most Hindus consider their jati (fellow jati-mates often refer to jati as the biradari, or brotherhood) as belonging to a particular varna, and therefore fitting within a scheme of varna hierarchy. Unlike varna categories, jati is never mentioned in the Vedas, and is rarely mentioned in post-Vedic religious commentary. Most jatis are associated with a particular occupation: in fact, the names of most jatis are those of occupational categories and many contemporary jatis continue in their traditional occupational roles. Jatis are normally endogenous and have elaborate rules regarding work, the eating and sharing of food, religious rituals, and associations with other jatis (including physical contact). As with varna the historical origins of jati are a matter of some debate. Elucidate and suggest measures.