Roll No.												

PRESIDENCY UNIVERSITY

BENGALURU

End - Term Examinations – December 2025

Date: 17- 12- 2025 **Time:** 09:30am – 12:30pm

School: SOL	**Program**: BA.LLB / B.Com LLB/ BBA. LLB (HONS)	
Course Code : LAW2100	**Course Name:** Agriculture and Law	
Semester: I	**Max Marks**: 100	**Weightage**: 50%

CO – Levels	CO1	CO2	CO3	CO4	CO5
Marks	14	21	19	24	22

Instructions:

(i) Read all questions carefully and answer accordingly.

(ii) Do not write anything on the question paper other than roll number.

Part A

Answer ALL the Questions. Each question carries 2marks. **10Q x 2M=20M**

1.	What were the primary objectives of India's Five Year Plans with respect to agriculture?	**2 Marks**	**L-1**	**CO1**
2.	Briefly explain the National Agricultural Policy — one key policy shift.	**2 Marks**	**L-2**	**CO1**
3.	What does the Fertilizer Control Order (FCO) regulate?	**2 Marks**	**L-1**	**CO2**
4.	Name two legal provisions that regulate water use for agriculture in India.	**2 Marks**	**L-1**	**CO2**
5.	Define Geographical Indication (GI) and give one agricultural example from India.	**2 Marks**	**L-1**	**CO3**
6.	What is the legal significance of the Protection of Plant Varieties and Farmers' Rights Act, 2001 for farmers?	**2 Marks**	**L-2**	**CO2**
7.	State one advantage and one risk associated with contract farming for small farmers	**2 Marks**	**L-2**	**CO3**
8.	What role does the CIAR/ICAR play in agricultural development?	**2 Marks**	**L-1**	**CO4**
9.	Briefly explain the concept of crop insurance under national schemes.	**2 Marks**	**L-2**	**CO4**
10.	What is the TRIPS Agreement's basic requirement relevant to agriculture IPR?	**2 Marks**	**L-1**	**CO5**

Part B

Answer the Questions. **Total Marks 80M**

11.	**a.**	Trace the evolution of agricultural policy through India's Five Year Plans, highlighting major policy shifts and their legal or institutional consequences.	**10 Marks**	**L-4**	**CO1**
		Or			
12.	**a.**	Examine the objectives and outcomes of the National Agricultural Development Programme, 2007.	**5 Marks**	**L-5**	**CO1**
	b.	Use reported data to critique its implementation.	**5 Marks**	**L-5**	**CO1**

13.	**a.**	A village cooperative fails to distribute subsidised fertilizers due to alleged corruption.	**5 Marks**	**L-4**	**CO3**
	b.	Analyse the legal remedies available under cooperative law, administrative law and criminal statutes.	**5 Marks**	**L-5**	**CO3**
		Or			
14.	**a.**	Discuss taxation of agricultural income its constitutional exemptions.	**5 Marks**	**L-3**	**CO3**
	b.	State competence, and implications for agricultural investment.	**5 Marks**	**L-4**	**CO3**

15.	**a.**	Evaluate the Plant Quarantine Rules and AGMARK in the context of ensuring export quality and domestic food safety.	**5 Marks**	**L-3**	**CO2**
	b.	Describe enforcement mechanisms are available when standards are breached?	**5 Marks**	**L-3**	**CO2**
		Or			
16.	**a.**	Critically analyse the Protection of Plant Varieties and Farmers' Rights Act, 2001: farmer's rights, breeder rights, and controversies in case of benefit sharing, access.	**10 Marks**	**L-4**	**CO2**

17.	**a.**	Apply legal reasoning to a dispute where a bank refuses a loan to a farmer because of lack of land title, though farmer grows income-generating crops on ancestral land.	**7 Marks**	**L-5**	**CO4**
	b.	Analyse the reforms in agricultural credit law or policy could address such exclusion?	**8 Marks**	**L-4**	**CO4**
		Or			

18.	**a.**	Analyse the impact of WTO accession on Indian agriculture: discuss market access, domestic support negotiations and safeguards India may use.	**15 Marks**	**L-3**	**CO4**

19.	**a.**	Evaluate the role of Panchayati Raj Institutions and local self-governments in implementing agricultural development programmes.	**7 Marks**	**L-4**	**CO5**
	b.	Evaluate the proposition that legal and institutional reforms can significantly strengthen decentralized agricultural governance in India, and suggest specific recommendations to achieve this.	**8 Marks**	**L-3**	**CO5**
		Or			
20.	**a.**	Critically discuss socio-economic consequences of contract farming on smallholders.	**7 Marks**	**L-4**	**CO5**
	b.	Assess the proposition that contract farming, while promoting commercialization and market access, may negatively impact smallholder autonomy without adequate legal safeguards propose reforms to ensure fairness.	**8 Marks**	**L-5**	**CO5**

21.	**a.**	A multinational agrochemical company sues the state for banning one of its pesticides after alleged health incidents linked to the pesticide. The company claims compensation under investment protection and domestic law. As an advisor, evaluate legal grounds for the ban, judicial review parameters, evidence standards, and policy tools for balancing public health, trade obligations and farmers' needs.	**10 Marks**	**L-6**	**CO4**
	b.	Propose a legally robust compensation and transition policy for affected farmers.	**10 Marks**	**L-6**	**CO5**
		Or			
22.	**a.**	A farmer group sues for recognition of traditional knowledge after a foreign firm patents a medicinal plant variety derived from indigenous practices. Examine remedies under the Biodiversity Act, Protection of Plant Varieties and Farmers' Rights Act, and international approaches to protect traditional knowledge.	**10 Marks**	**L-6**	**CO3**
	b.	Draft a policy for the implementation of practical steps for farmers' protection and benefit sharing.	**10 Marks**	**L-6**	**CO2**