



**PRESIDENCY UNIVERSITY,
BENGALURU**

SCHOOL OF LAW

MID TERM EXAMINATION

Odd Semester: 2018-19

Course Code: BAL 205

Course Name: Sociology Of India

Branch & Sem: BA.,LLB & III Sem

Date: 30 October 2018

Time: 2 Hours

Max Marks: 60

Weightage: 30%

Instructions:

- (i) **All parts of the questions paper are compulsory**

Part A

Answer **all** the Questions. **Each** question carries **ten** marks. (10x2=20)

1. Justice P.N. Bhagwati, speaking through the Legal Aid Committee in 1971 had famously observed, "Legal aid means providing an arrangement in the society so that the mission of administration of justice becomes easily accessible and is not out of reach of those who have to resort to it for enforcement... the poor and illiterate should be able to approach the courts, and their ignorance and poverty should not be an impediment in the way of their obtaining justice from the courts. Legal aid should be available to the poor and illiterate, who don't have access to courts. One need not be a litigant to seek aid by means of legal aid." What is the Indian legislative framework on legal aid? Discuss with the help of relevant cases.

2. The system of reservation in India is comprising series of measures, such as reserving access to seats in the various legislatures, to government jobs, and to enrollment in higher educational institutions. The reservation nourishes the historically disadvantaged castes and tribes, listed as Scheduled Castes and Scheduled tribes (SCs and STs) by the Government of India and also those designated as Other Backwards Classes (OBCs). In light of the above statement, state your opinions on the system of reservation. Refer to relevant constitutional provisions and case-laws.

Part B

Answer **all** the Questions. **Each** question carries **ten** marks. (2x10=20)

3. India has over 180 million Dalits. A crime is committed against a Dalit every 15 minutes. Six Dalit women are raped every day. Over the last 10 years (2007-2017), there has been a 66% growth in crime against Dalits. The figures represent only a tip of the iceberg since most Dalits do not register cases for fear of retaliation by higher castes. Even if a case reaches court, the most likely outcome is acquittal due to caste biases at every stage. Under these dire circumstances, as a lawyer how would you protect the interests of your dalit client who has not been allowed to draw water from the village well? Cite relevant cases in favour of your opinion.

4. According to a 2017, US report on international religious freedom, members of civil society and religious minorities in India were concerned over minority communities feeling "increasingly vulnerable" due to Hindu nationalist groups engaging in violence against them. Do you agree with the above report? Give reasons for the same. What are the constitutional and legislative protection available to religious minorities in India? Cite relevant case- laws.

Part C

Answer all the Questions. Each Question carries **ten** marks. (2x10=20)

5. Right to Equality is the first fundamental right assured to the people of India. Article 14-18 of the Constitution guarantees this right. How does the constitution uphold this right? Have their being transgressions to it? Discuss the present judicial interpretation of right to equality.

6. The Lokpal and Lokayuktas Act, 2013, commonly known as The Lokpal Act, is an anti-corruption Act of Indian Parliament in India which "seeks to provide for the establishment of the institution of Lokpal to inquire into allegations of corruption against certain public functionaries and for matters connecting them". Discuss the salient features of the 2013 Act? Why was the Act enacted? Has the Act been able to fulfill its objective?