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B.A. LL.B (Semester-IX) EXAMINATION OCTOBER 2019 Law and Medicine

[Duration: Three Hours] [Max. Marks: 75 1) Answer ANY EIGHT questions from Q.no.1 to 12 Instruction: 2) Questions No.13 and 14 are compulsory "Media' - legal evidence is crucial in solving criminal cases". Comment 0.1 "Indian constitution incorporates provisions guaranteeing everyone's right to highest 0.2 attainable standard of health "discuss State the various welfare measures provided to disabled persons in India. 0.3 What is medical professional misconduct? 0.4 "All negligent actions are species of tort." Comment 0.5 Briefly discuss the rule laid down in Bolam V Ferine Hospital Management committee. 0.6 0.7 Will Medical services delivered on payment basis will fall under Consumer Protection Act? Narrate. Does a medical practitioner treating a pregnant women owe a duty to the unborn child. Q.8 Q.9 Why would a doctor perform an ammiocentesis and what could be its misuse? Explain the grounds for the legal termination of pregnancy. 0.10 State the conditions for removal of organs from an unclaimed dead body. 0.11 Define and distinguish between artificial insemination and vitro fertilization Q..12 0.13 Write brief note on any two 2X3=6 1) Conditions for removal and transplantation of human organ 2) Genetic engineering 3) Informed consent Q.14 Explain any two 2X2.5=5 1) Exceptions to professional secrecy

2) Surrogate mother

3) Types of bio-medical waste.

B.A.LL.B (Semester IX) Examination April 2019 LAW AND MEDICINE

Duration: 3 hours Total Marks: 75

Instructions:

i) Answer any eight questions from Q. No 1 to 12.

ii) Question No. 13 and 14 are compulsory.

- 1. 'The Constitution of India guarantees health care through Fundamental Rights'. Explain.
- Discuss the various standards under the Drug and Cosmetics act, 1940 to be maintained by the manufacturers during production, storage and transport.
- 3. What are the various functions and powers of the Appropriate Authority under the Transplantation of Human Organs Act, 1994?
- 4. Provide a critical analysis of the advantages and disadvantages of amniocentesis?
- Explain why surrogacy should be prohibited under principles reflecting Human Rights and the inherent dignity of each human being.
- 6. Examine the Directive Principles of State Policy which are relevant to human health.
- 7. Differentiate between professional negligence and criminal negligence with suitable illustrations.
- 8. Give an account of the meaning and treatment of bio-medical wastes in India.
- 9. What has been the contribution of the Indian judiciary in regulating the medical profession?

- Discuss the various kinds and subjects of experiments and the ethical codes and guidelines to be followed.
- 11. 'Various fertility treatment options have brought about new hopes and aspirations to infertile couples.' Comment.
- 12. What measures has the Government taken to prevent commercial dealings in human organs?
- 13. Write explanatory notes on any 2:

 $(2 \times 3 = 6)$

- a. Medical Services under Consumer Protection Act
- b. In-vitro fertilisation
- c. Advantages of genetic engineering
- 14. Explain any 2 of the following:

(2x2.5=5)

- a. Indian Nursing Council Act, 1974
- b. Gratuitous Surrogacy
- c. Gender detection under PC-PNDT Act

B.A. LL.B (Semester – IX) Examination, October 2018 LAW AND MEDICINE

Duration: 3 Hours Max. Marks: 75

Instructions: 1) Answer any eight questions from Q. No. 1 to 12.

2) Question No. 13 and 14 are compulsory.

- Examine, with reference to case laws, whether the term medical practice comes under the term 'service' as defined under the Consumer Protection Act, 1986 ? Explain with reference to case law.
- 2. Examine the legal grounds for termination of pregnancy by medical practitioners.
- 3. Give an account of the legal position of surrogacy in India. How has surrogacy helped childless couples ?
- 4. What is amniocentesis and for what purposes it carried out? Add a note on criticisms of this procedure.
- 5. Discuss the role of the various regulatory authorities in governing medical profession in India.
- 6. Give an account of 'bio-medical wastes. What are the legal rules dealing with the treatment of such wastes?
- 7. How has the Indian judiciary regulated the medical profession?
- Examine the impact of the Constitution of India in creation of a body of medical law.
- Discuss the various standards under the Drug and Cosmetics Act, 1940 to be maintained by the manufacturers during production, storage and transport.

BALBO - 3618



- 10. What are the various functions and powers of the Appropriate Authority under the Transplantation of Human Organs Act, 1994 ?
- 11. Discuss essentials of civil liabilities of medical negligence.
- 12. Give an account of the conditions which call for emergency medical care.
- 13. Write explanatory notes on any 2:

 $(2 \times 3 = 6)$

- a) Advertisement of medications.
- b) Invitro Fertilization.
- c) Doctor-Patient relationship liability
- 14. Explain any 2 of the following:

- a) Paramedical profession.
- b) Patient's contribution in Doctor's Liability.
- c) Experimentation of Subjects.

B.A.LL.B. (Semester – IX) Examination, April 2018 LAW AND MEDICINE

Duration: 3 Hours

Total Marks: 75

Instructions:

1) Answer any eight questions from Q. No. 1 to 12.

2) Question No. 13 and 14 are compulsory.

- 1. Discuss the inter-relationship between law and medicine.
- 2. 'The Constitution of India guarantees health care through its different provisions.' Explain.
- 3. What are the various norms set out by the Medical Council of India to be recognized by medical practitioners in hospitals and research centres?
- 4. What is professional negligence? Discuss the degree and essentials of negligence.
- 5. Discuss the various standards under the Drug and Cosmetics Act, 1940 to be maintained by the manufacturers during production, storage and transport.
- 6. What are the various measures taken to prevent commercial dealings in human organs ?
- 7. What is meant by 'surrogacy'? Give an account of its kinds and examine why it is prohibited in many parts of the world.
- 8. What are grounds for termination of pregnancy as provided in the MTP Act, 1971?
- 9. Discuss the various kinds and subjects of experiments and the ethical codes and guidelines to be followed.
- 10. What is the legal regime prevalent in India which regulate the handling and control of bio-medical waste?
- 11. 'Various fertility treatment options have brought about new hopes and aspirations to infertile couples.' Comment.

BALBA - 1842



- 12. State the legal status of an unborn child in different parts of the world and its rights.
- 13. Write explanatory notes on any 2:

 $(2 \times 3=6)$

- a) Right to health and free medical care.
- b) Genetic Engineering.
- c) Contributory negligence.
- 14. Explain any 2 of the following:

- a) Quacks.
- b) Amniocentesis.
- c) In-vitro fertilization.



B.A. LL.B. (Semester – IX) Examination, November 2017 LAW AND MEDICINE

Duration: 3 Hours

Total Marks: 75

Instructions: 1) Answer any eight questions from Q. No. 1 to 12.

2) Question No. 13 and 14 are compulsory.

 $(8 \times 8 = 64)$

(40

- 1. Examine the role of the Indian judiciary in regulating the medical profession.
- 2. What has been the impact of the Constitution of India in creating a body of medical law in India?
- 3. Discuss the various standards under the Drug and Cosmetics Act, 1940 to be maintained by the manufacturers during production, storage and transport.
- 4. What is meant by transplant of a human organ? What are the various functions and powers of the Appropriate Authority under the Transplantation of Human Organs Act, 1994?
- 5. Discuss essentials of civil liabilities of medical negligence.
- 6. Give an account of the conditions which call for emergency medical care.
- 7. Does medical practice come under the term 'service' as defined under the Consumer Protection Act, 1986? Explain with reference to case law.
- 8. Do the unborn have any legal status? Examine the legal grounds for termination of pregnancy by medical practitioners.
- 9. How has surrogacy helped childless couples? What is the legal position of surrogacy in India?
- 10. What is amniocentesis? What are the criticisms of this procedure?
- 11. Discuss the role of the various regulatory authorities in govering medical profession in India.
- 12. What are 'bio-medical wastes' ? Give an account of the legal rules dealing with the treatment of such wastes.
- 13. Write explanatory notes on any 2:

 $(2 \times 3 = 6)$

- a) Advertisement of medications
- b) Test tube babies
- c) Subjects of experimentation.
- 14. Explain any 2 of the following:

- a) Paramedical profession
- b) Contributory negligence
- c) Vicarious liability.



B.A.LL.B. (Semester – IX) Examination, October 2016 LAW AND MEDICINE

Duration: 3 Hours Total Marks: 75

Instructions: 1) Answer any eight questions from Q. No. 1 to 12.

2) Question No. 13 and 14 are compulsory.

- 1. The main branch of medical law are the laws of confidentiality. Comment.
- 2. Briefly discuss the Directive Principles of State Policy on health related aspects.
- The Constitution of India guarantees some fundamental rights having a bearing on health care. Discuss.
- 4. Do you agree that disciplinary action forms a large part of the responsibility of Medical Council of India?
- 5. Explain the various laboratory safety polices in India.
- Explain the role of Central Drugs Standard Control Organization (CDSCO) of India.
- 7. Discuss the storage requirements of pharmaceutical products.
- 8. Does medical practice come under 'service' as defined under Consumer Protection Act, 1986?
- The medical man shall use prudence in discontinuing his attendance on the patient. Comment.
- "Opinion as to the nature of unlawful death, a medical man only can offer suggestions and possibilities". Discuss.
- 11. State the grounds for termination of pregnancy by registered medical practitioner.
- 12. State when removal of human organs is not permitted.

BALBO - 3116

13. Write explanatory notes on any 2:

 $(2 \times 3 = 6)$

- a) Medical diagnosis
- b) Specific Disease Reference Laboratory
- c) Bio-medical waste.
- 14. Explain any 2 of the following.

- a) Assisted reproductive technology
- b) Standard of care
- c) Consent in surrogate motherhood.