

NLUJAA

National Law University and Judicial Academy, Assam
B.A., LL.B. (Hons.): II-Year, III-Semester (Academic Year: 2018-19)

Semester End Examination (February, 2019)

Subject Code: 3.1 Economics - I

Time: **2:00 Hrs.**

Total Marks: **50**

INSTRUCTIONS:

1. Read the questions carefully and answer.
 2. Unnecessary queries on the Question Paper shall not be entertained.
 3. Do not write anything on the question paper. It will be treated as malpractice.
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Answer any five questions from the following. All questions carry equal marks.

1. State and explain the Law of Variable Proportion with the help of diagram. In which phase/stage of production a rational producer will produce? 8+2=10 Marks
2. What do you mean by Economic Rent and Quasi Rent? Elucidate Scarcity and Differential Rent in the context of Ricardian theory of Rent. 1+1+8=10 Marks
3. What is Discriminating Monopoly? Under what conditions Price Discriminating Monopoly is possible? Mention the short run equilibrium of price-output determination under monopoly. 1+4+5=10 Marks
4. Write the meaning and features of an Oligopolistic market structure. Mention one example of an Oligopoly market form. What are the various approaches to the determination of price and output under Oligopoly? 5+1+4=10 Marks
5. Explain the Say's Law of Market. Mention on what ground this law has been criticized. 6+4=10 Marks
6. What is Net National Product at Factor Cost? Explain the Product Method of measuring National Income. 2+8=10 Marks

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Subject Code: 3.2 History - III

Time: 2:00 Hrs.

Total Marks: 50

INSTRUCTIONS:

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Answer any five questions from the following. All questions carry equal marks.

1. The rising power of the Petrograd Soviet and the inability of the Provisional Government to address the grievances of the people led to the Bolshevik seizure of power in October 1917. Discuss.
2. 'The political doctrine of Fascism was never complete or finite; it was a temporary product to be made as circumstances demand or amended as circumstances change.'

Discuss the rise of Benito Mussolini in Italy in the light of the statement given above.

3. War and genocide lay at the heart of Hitler's *Weltanschauung* or world view. However the expansionist aims of the German elites which also aimed at defence of privilege saw a line of continuity from Bismarck to Hitler. Discuss the peculiarities of the German situation in the post-World War I period that led to the rise of a brutal dictatorship under Adolf Hitler.
4. The revision of the Versailles Treaty was an important aspect of Hitler's foreign policy and it would not have been possible if Britain and France had not pursued the policy of appeasement as late as 1939. Discuss the various instances in which Hitler overthrew provisions of the Versailles Treaty and the political motives behind the policy of appeasement.
5. (a) The proliferation of the habit of taking opium amongst the Chinese people led to disorder and demoralization, in addition to increased smuggling. What were the causes and consequences of the Opium Wars in China?

(b) Describe briefly the events leading up to the Chinese Communist Revolution of 1949.
6. (a) Since the 1930s, lawyers from the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) had strategized to bring local lawsuits to court, arguing that separate was not equal. These lawsuits were combined into the landmark *Brown v. Board of Education* that outlawed segregation in schools in 1954.

Discuss the massive effort to desegregate public schools across the United States of America, which was a major goal of the Civil Rights Movement.

- (b) Discuss briefly the Industrial Policy and the Collectivization Policy under Joseph Stalin in the USSR. Why is Stalin's regime viewed as a period of harsh and brutal dictatorship? Was it comparable to the dictatorships in Germany and Italy?

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B.A., LL.B. (Hons.): II-Year, III-Semester (Academic Year: 2018-19)
Semester End Examination (February, 2019)
Subject Code: 3.3 Political Science - III

Time: **2:00 Hrs.**
Total Marks: **50**

INSTRUCTIONS:

1. Read the questions carefully and answer.
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Answer any five questions from the following. All questions carry equal marks.

1. Look East Policy is nothing short of a paradigm shift in Indian foreign policy towards the South East Asia in the contemporary times in the sense that it primarily seeks to expand India's economic as well as strategic significance. North Eastern Region of India is poised to serve as the gateway to the South East Asia and Far East in India's pursuit of Look East Policy. In this context, discuss the fundamental reasons why India shares a chequered relation with the South East Asian region, not least in the post-colonial era. Further, delineate the major potential prospects and challenges of Look East Policy pertaining to the North East Region of India.

10 Marks
2. Foreign policy making of India, though a dynamic process, is determined by a number of factors and many of them are static. In fact, change of government does not necessarily alter the fundamentals of the foreign policy of India. In this light, explain the main determinants, both internal and external, of Indian Foreign Policy since independence. Also discuss some of the major principles of Indian foreign policy based on which government of India conducts its relations with other countries.

10 Marks
3. Third world countries share certain distinct characteristics given the humongous challenges they confront owing to their colonial past, economic and political background etc. Even in this age of globalization, it is argued that they experience exploitative relations with the first world. However, there is no denying the fact that third world countries are also the beneficiaries of the trend of globalization in many spheres. In this context, write about the specific characteristics of the Third World Countries. Further discuss some of the positive impacts being reaped by the third world countries in the increasing wave of globalization.

10 Marks
4. Ideology of fascism, a product of twentieth century, arguably emerged as a revolt against modernity and values of enlightenment. And yet fascism attempts to present the political

world anew, in the sense it tries to present a world view (weltanschauung). In this context, discuss the core tenets of Fascism as an ideology such as strong state, human reason, glorification of war, racial supremacy and anti-Marxism. Further elaborate how Fascism as an ideology sharply contradicts liberal ideology on the question of democracy, individual rights, state, equality and racial supremacy.

10 Marks

5. Conservatism as an ideology is often considered to have emerged in reaction to the French Revolution and modernization in the West; and yet conservative values and views are so resilient that they are clearly employed in several countries today. Clearly, conservative ideology has a set of beliefs about politics, human beings, and society etc. In this respect, discuss the standpoints of Conservatism as an ideology on tradition, hierarchy, permissiveness, human imperfection and change. Further, write a critical analysis of conservatism as an ideology.

10 Marks

6. Terrorism is a global phenomenon today in the sense that its range is transnational and its networking global. Most countries today suffer due to the activities of terrorist groups in one way or another. In this view, discuss the notable causes of global terrorism today and the varied tactics often executed by terrorist groups in pursuing their goals. Also, substantiate your answer by elucidating the major kinds of global terrorism and the modes of harvesting their funding.

10 Marks

OR

Balance of Power, often described as 'maintaining a rough equilibrium of power' between nations, is a device used to establish peace in the world. At the same time, arguments are also advanced against the relevance of it in the age of modern nuclear weapons. In the light of this view, describe the kinds of Balance of Power being applied in the international relations with suitable examples. Further your answer by analyzing the arguments about the relevancy and redundancy of balance of power in the contemporary global politics.

10 Marks

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B.A., LL.B. (Hons.): II-Year, III-Semester (Academic Year: 2018-19)

Semester End Examination (February, 2019)

Subject Code: 3.4 Sociology - III

Time: 2:00 Hrs.

Total Marks: 50

INSTRUCTIONS:

1. Read the questions carefully and answer.
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Answer any five questions from the following. All questions carry equal marks.

1. Is the phenomenon of 'Sexual Division of Labour' Universal? Justify your answer with suitable references to the analysis made by George P. Murdock, Talcott Parsons and Ann Oakley.
2+8=10 Marks
2. The concept of 'patriarchy' is indispensable to the understanding of Gender Inequality. In the light of the aforementioned statement, discuss Sylvia Walby's analysis of Patriarchy.
10 Marks
3. Crime is a product of social disorganisation. In the light of the aforementioned statement, discuss the Concentric Zone theory of Crime and deviance.
10 Marks
4. Albert Cohen's analysis of youth offending provides a synthesis of both the structural theories of deviance as well as the subcultural theories of deviance. Discuss with suitable illustrations.
10 Marks
5. Does Punishment always serve the purpose of deterrence? Do prisoners reform? Is labelling a self fulfilling prophecy? Present your analysis by making references to suitable theories of Sociology of Deviance and Crime.
1+1+1+7=10 Marks
6. Give an outline of the key issues of the Contemporary Women's Movement in India. Make a comparison with the International Women's Movement.
5+5=10 Marks

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B.A., LL.B. (Hons.): II-Year, III-Semester (Academic Year: 2018-19)

Semester End Examination (February, 2019)

Subject Code: 3.5 Law of Contract - I

Time: **2:00 Hrs.**

Total Marks: **50**

INSTRUCTIONS:

1. Read the questions carefully and answer.
2. Unnecessary queries on the Question Paper shall not be entertained.
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Answer any five questions from the following. All questions carry equal marks.

1. Restraint of lawful trade, business or profession and interference with individual liberty of action may be justified by special circumstances of a particular case. There exists a sufficient justification and indeed it is only justification of restriction is its reasonableness. Describe the statutory and judicially pronounced reasonable restrictions on lawful, trade, business and profession.
2. "One of the essentials of a contract is that the consideration and object of the agreement must be lawful." In the light of aforementioned statement describe with suitable examples what consideration and objects are unlawful under Indian Contract Act, 1872.
3. The Municipal Corporation of Guwahati constructed and leased out a seven storied vehicle stand for eleven months at Panbazar to Mr. Amrit Gogoi for an advance payment of Rs. 20,00,000/- (Rupees Twenty Lakhs Only) and a monthly rent of Rupees Five Lakhs per month. The drivers of vehicle at Guwahati have been accustomed to park their vehicle on the road side. So none of vehicle drivers came forward to park their vehicle at the stand throughout period of lease. Amrit Gogoi could not receive any amount from the stand.

Amrit Gogoi approaches and seeks your written legal advice as a learned student of law of contract of National Law University and Judicial Academy, Assam. Write your advice to him.

(b) What do you mean by impossibility of performance of a contract? Discuss.

4. Describe briefly the various modes of discharge of a contract under Indian Contract Act, 1872. Explain Anticipatory Breach of Contract.
5. (a) You have booked yours air tickets for Delhi two months before @ Rs. 2,000/- for 7:00 AM on 12/12/2018. You booked a taxi from your Hostel to Guwahati Airport to pick you up at 4:30 AM on 12/12/2018 from a reputed Tour and Transport Agency at Guwahati

informing of your flight at 7:00 AM on 12/12 /2018. On 12/12/2018, you got ready at 4:30 AM and waited for the taxi. You rang up number of time to the tour and travel agency but could not get any response. You tried to get another transport but no transport was available to you in the morning hours. Taxi came to you at 7:00 AM you informed the drives that you have rang number of times to agency and you have missed your flight because of delay. Then on the same taxi, you reached Airport. You could not get any refund of the Air Ticket. Then you again purchased Air Ticket for 10:00 AM flight on 12/12/2018 at the Airport at the exorbitanced price of Rs. 12,000/- and reached Delhi Air Port by 12:30 PM. Describe the damages and compensation which you can claim from tour and travel.

(b) Discuss the principles of damages and compensation under Indian Contract Act, 1872.

6. (a) Describe the remedies available to a person who has been unlawfully dispossessed of his immovable property.

(b) Discuss the cases in which specific performance of contract can be enforced.

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B.A., LL.B. (Hons.): II-Year, III-Semester (Academic Year: 2018-19)

Semester End Examination (February, 2019)

Subject Code: 3.6 Jurisprudence - I

Time: **2:00 Hrs.**

Total Marks: **50**

INSTRUCTIONS:

1. Read the questions carefully and answer.
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Question No. 1 is Compulsory. Answer any five questions from the following. All questions carry equal marks.

1. What does Dworkin mean when he says that “Judicial decisions in civil cases, even in hard cases ..., characteristically are and should be generated by principle not policy”?

In the famous case of *Donoghue v Stevenson* in which it was held that manufacturers owed a duty of care towards the final consumers of their product even when there was no contractual relationship between them, do you think the said decision fails the above test of judges deciding cases not based on policy but principles?

6+4=10 Marks

2. Hans Kelsen, while trying to maintain the separation of the descriptive from the prescriptive, maintains that effectiveness is a condition of validity and not validity itself. In the light of the above analyse the relationship between Legal validity and efficacy of laws in the works of Hans Kelsen and HLA Hart.

Critically analyse the idea of Legal Obligation in the works of John Austin and HLA Hart and explain the difference between Fact Positivism and Normative Positivism.

5+5=10 Marks

3. Critically examine the different reasons for the emergence of Sociological Jurisprudence. How would you differentiate between sociology of law and sociological jurisprudence?

7+3=10 Marks

4. How would you differentiate between Carl Von Savigny and Henry Maine’s approach to historical Jurisprudence? By examining the meaning of the word Volkgeist analyse the various criticisms against Savigny’s said idea.

3+7=10 Marks

5. What is bad man's point of view of law as identified by O.W. Holmes and how do you think HLA Hart would respond to the said idea of law? Critically examine the various tenets of American Legal Realism.

5+5=10 Marks

6. Short Notes: (Answer **any two**)

5+5=10 Marks

- (a) Reconciling competing interests with minimum waste and friction.
- (b) Freedom as defined by Immanuel Kant and its relation with morality.
- (c) Difference between legal formalism and legal realism.
