

**NLUA**  
**NATIONAL LAW UNIVERSITY, ASSAM**  
**B.A., LL.B. (Hons.): II Year – IV Semester: Academic Year: 2014-2015**  
**Mid Semester Examination (March, 2015)**  
**4.1 ECONOMICS - II**

Time: **1 Hr. 15 Minutes**

Total Marks: **20**

**INSTRUCTIONS:**

1. Read the questions carefully and answer.
  2. No clarification shall be sought on the question paper.
  3. Do not write anything on the question paper. It will be treated as malpractice.
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**Answer any two questions from the following -**

1. "Economic Development is economic growth plus structural changes."- Elaborate the given statement.  
Discuss briefly the 'process of growth' put forward by Adam Smith. (4+6 Marks)
2. What do you mean by Human Development Index (HDI)? Discuss the theory of 'Vicious Circle of Poverty' as advocated by Prof. Ragnar Nurkse. (3+7 Marks)
3. What do you mean by 'surplus value'? Briefly analyse the Balance Growth approach for the acceleration of growth process in underdeveloped and developing economies. (3+7 Marks)

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**B.A., LL.B. (Hons.): II Year – IV Semester: Academic Year: 2014-2015**  
**Mid Semester Examination (March, 2015)**  
**4.2 Constitutional Law - I**

Time: **1 Hr. 15 Minutes**

Total Marks: **20**

**INSTRUCTIONS:**

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**Answer any two questions from the following. All questions carry equal marks.**

1. Discuss in brief how and in which manner the Doctrine of Rule of Law has pervaded the Constitution of India by referring to important case laws. Is the Rule of Law a Basic Feature of the Constitution of India? Answer suitably by citing and discussing the relevant case laws.
2. Delineate the historical reasons for incorporation of the Fundamental Rights in the Constitution of India. Discuss the nature and importance of Fundamental Rights in India. Whether the Fundamental Rights can be violated by the State? Discuss the role of the higher Judiciary in upholding and protecting Fundamental Rights of the Citizens/persons by referring to case laws.
3. Is preamble a part of India's Constitution? Discuss with the help of decided cases of the Indian Supreme Court.

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**B.A., LL.B. (Hons.): II Year – IV Semester: Academic Year: 2014-2015**  
**Mid Semester Repeat Examination (April, 2015)**  
**4.2 Constitutional Law - I**

Time: **1 Hr. 15 Minutes**

Total Marks: **20**

**INSTRUCTIONS:**

1. Read the questions carefully and answer.
  2. No clarification shall be sought on the question paper.
  3. Do not write anything on the question paper. It will be treated as malpractice.
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Students are required to answer **ONE** question from 'Section A' and **ONE** question from 'Section B' compulsorily. You are required to use **SEPARATE ANSWER SCRIPT** for Section A and Section B. All Questions carry equal marks.

**Section A**

1. Evaluate the importance of Fundamental Rights under the Constitution of India. Whether the Fundamental Rights can act as a limitation on the part of the State? Discuss the role of the higher Courts in protecting the Fundamental Rights in fulfilling their constitutional duty and responsibility with the help of decided cases.

or

2. Briefly evaluate the importance of Article 14 of the Constitution of India. Discuss illustratively the two concepts namely equality before law and the equal protection of laws as decided by the Supreme Court in the case of *Sri Srinivasa Theatre v. Govt. of Tamilnadu*, AIR 1992 SC 1004 & *E.P. Royappa v. State of T. N.*, AIR 1974 SC 555.

**Section B**

3. What is the difference between the Constitution and Constitutional Law? Discuss elaborately the salient features of the Indian Constitution.

or

4. Explain and illustrate the term 'State' under the Constitution of India. What are the other authorities as have been decided by the higher courts in India. Answer with the help of case laws.

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**Mid Semester Examination (March, 2015)**  
**4.4 INDIAN PENAL CODE**

Time: **1 Hr. 15 Minutes**

Total Marks: **20**

**INSTRUCTIONS:**

1. Read the questions carefully and answer.
  2. No clarification shall be sought on the question paper.
  3. Do not write anything on the question paper. It will be treated as malpractice.
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**Answer the following questions. All questions carry equal marks.**

1. “Actus non facit reum, nisi mens sit rea”. Explain with exceptions if any.
2. Bala, Swami, Jiten and Ali had decided to rob Ramen. Bala and Swami enter Ramen’s house, beat him up and rob his money and valuables. Jiten stood at the door, and Ali stood at the gate to warn Bala and Swami of any danger.  
In the light of the facts stated above answer the following questions:
  - a. Can Jiten and Ali be held liable for robbery and causing injury to Ramen? Give reasons for your answer.
  - b. What is “Common Object”? Support your answer with suitable case law.
3. Ramen, a servant enters into an agreement with thieves to keep the door of his master’s house open in the night, so that they could commit theft. Ramen, according to the agreed plan, keeps the doors open and the thieves enter and take away money and valuable property from his master’s house.
  - a. Is Ramen guilty of any offence? Give reasons for your answer. (2 marks)
  - b. What are Inchoate crimes? (3 marks)
4. State the tests for determining whether an act amounts to a mere Preparation or an Attempt to commit an offence. Explain any two of the tests.

**OR**

Differentiate between “Intention” and “Motive” and “Knowledge” with the help of suitable illustrations.

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**Mid Semester Examination (March, 2015)**  
**4.6 JURISPRUDENCE – II**

Time: **1 Hr. 15 Minutes**

Total Marks: **20**

**INSTRUCTIONS:**

1. Read the questions carefully and answer.
  2. No clarification shall be sought on the question paper.
  3. Do not write anything on the question paper. It will be treated as malpractice.
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**Answer any two questions from the following. All questions carry equal marks.**

- 1) “In Hohfeld’s analysis of the jural relations he tries to unbundle the general idea of rights.” In the light of the above statement explain the distinctions between the jural concepts as discovered by Hohfeld with the help of suitable examples.
- 2) “Legal personality is not reached until the law recognizes over and above the associated individuals, a single entity which in a manner represents them, but is not identical with them” Make a critical analysis of the above statement by relating it with the various theories of corporate personality.
- 3) Postmodernism is a movement from epistemological universalism to epistemological pluralism. What according to you would be the implications of this movement on the schools of natural law and positive law?

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