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**NLUA**  
**NATIONAL LAW UNIVERSITY, ASSAM**  
**LL.M (Two Year Programme): I Year - II Semester: Academic Year: 2014-2015**  
**Repeat Examination (August, 2015)**  
**2.2 JUDICIAL PROCESS**

Time: **2 Hrs. 30 Minutes**  
Total Marks: **70**

**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 five questions from the following. Q. No. 1 is compulsory. All questions carry equal marks.**

1. In a recent case in 2013, the Supreme Court of India has given a judgment about setting up of a nuclear power plant at a place called Kudankulam near the sea in Tamil Nadu. The said power project received huge amount of protest from the local community that also included the local fisherman whose life could be affected by the said nuclear power project.

A person had filed petition in the Madras High Court challenging the go ahead given by the High Court to Kudankulam Nuclear Project without ensuring that certain safety measures were taken. Out of that Writ Petition a Special Leave Petition had come up, which was heard by the Supreme Court. In this said judgment dismissing the above appeal against the Madras High Court and gave a green signal to the nuclear Power project and asked to follow some mild conditions before the project is commissioned.

The honourable Supreme Court gave various reasons for the above judgment and few of the reasons are. In the said judgment the court had said that it was not for the court to deal with the policy matters of the government and that it was not the right platform to do so. It also talks about sustaining economic growth for which nuclear energy, as the judgment says, became very vital and indispensable. In the same judgment the court talks about educating the people about the need for power generation through nuclear power projects and emphasises on removing people's misconceptions and misgivings about it.

In another judgment delivered in the 2012 on interlinking of rivers the Supreme Court directed the union executive to constitute a Special Committee for Interlinking of Rivers for the purpose of carrying out the task of interlinking of rivers. The judgment further gives minute details as to how many times the committee is to meet and also asks the union cabinet to take necessary steps and directions expeditiously. Finally, the judgment gives liberty to the learned petitioner in this case to file contempt petition in the said court in case there is a default or non-compliance of the directions given in the order.

In the light of the above two judgments make a critical assessment as to whether judicial process in India has ventured beyond the usual definition of being merely adjudicatory by weighing in terms of to the various theoretical analyses.

P.T.O.

*Sahab*



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NATIONAL LAW UNIVERSITY, ASSAM  
B.A., LL.B. (Hons.): I Year – II Semester: Academic Year: 2014-2015  
**Repeat Examination (August, 2015)**  
**2.3 POLITICAL SCIENCE - II**

Time: **2 Hours**  
Total Marks: **50**

**INSTRUCTIONS:**

1. Read the questions carefully and answer.
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  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. Explain John Rawls's two principles of justice as mentioned in *A Theory Of Justice*. Why does Rawls argue that these two principles of justice would be chosen by parties in the original position?
2. Write a critical analysis of Amartya Sen's idea of justice.
3. Critically examine the theories of communism as formulated by Plato and Karl Marx.
4. How does B. R. Ambedkar theorise his ideas on caste system and untouchability in India as opposed to M K Gandhi's ideas on caste and untouchability? Explain.
5. Elucidate the differences between Plato and Aristotle on their theories of justice and the state.
6. "The term 'distributive justice' is not a neutral one" - Robert Nozick. In the light of this statement, elaborate Robert Nozick's views on distributive justice.

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B.A., LL.B. (Hons.): I Year – II Semester: Academic Year: 2014-2015  
**Repeat Examination (August, 2015)**  
**2.4 SOCIOLOGY - II**

Time: **2 Hours**  
Total Marks: **50**

**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 five questions from the following. All questions carry equal marks.**

1. Discuss the paradoxical nature of contemporary Indian society. Discuss the factors responsible for it with illustrations.
2. "Every civilization sows within it the seeds of its own destruction." Critically analyze the statement in the light of Karl Marx's Theory of Alienation. Discuss the relevance of this process to the ultimate Proletariat Revolution.
3. Compare and Contrast Talcott Parson's and Robert K Merton's Functionalist Analysis. Of the two thinkers, whose analysis according to you is more reliable? Justify your answer with suitable illustrations.
4. Discuss the theory of Religion as discussed by Emile Durkheim and Karl Marx.
5. Critically evaluate the process of Social Evolution as discussed by Auguste Comte. Do you think his vision for Sociology is reasonable? Justify.
6. Evaluate the 'Book view' and 'Field view' approaches of studying Indian society through the works of G.S Ghurye and M. N. Srinivas.

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**B.A., LL.B. (Hons.): I Year – II Semester: Academic Year: 2014-2015**  
**Repeat Examination (August, 2015)**  
**2.6 CONSUMER PROTECTION LAW**

Time: **2 Hours**  
Total Marks: **50**

**INSTRUCTIONS:**

1. Read the questions carefully and answer.
2. No clarification shall be sought on the question paper.
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**Answer any four questions from the following. All questions carry equal marks. (12.5 x 4)**

1. Trace the development of Consumer protection law in India. Also, discuss the significance of consumer rights in a global village which is driven by global consumerism.
2. Angad aged 16 visited a local barber shop located in Ulubari for the purpose of getting haircut. While the barber was attending to Angad, advertently or inadvertently he ended up giving him a minor cut on the left ear. Angad waited patiently for the barber to finish the cutting. When the haircutting was over, Angad decided not to pay the barber the haircutting charge of Rs. 40/- on the pretext that the barber was negligent. He held that he will lodge a complaint in the consumer court against the barber on the ground that he had caused him injury and mental agony.

In another illustration Amit age 21 who is a model by profession, went for hair cut in a fancy saloon located in Rehabari, near Ulubari. He had instructed the barber to get his hair cut in a particular way, however when the hair cut was done, Amit was shocked to find that his hair was not cut the way he had instructed. On this pretext Amit decided not to pay the saloon the hair cutting charge of Rs. 1000 only. On this pretext he held that he will lodge a complaint against the saloon in the consumer court.

In the light of the given facts and circumstances discuss the relevant principles of consumer protection law on the basis of relevant provisions of law and on decided cases.

3. Rita a 22 years old woman residing in Jalukbari, Assam aspired to open ladies tailoring shop in Ganeshguri, Guwahati. For this purpose she had taken a rented shop in Hengrabari, Ganeshguri since it was a residential cum market area. For this purpose she had purchased three sets of sewing machines on loan taken from a bank. She had employed three females who had proficiency in tailoring. However, within two months of opening of the tailoring shop the sewing machines developed technical snag. So, she went to the showroom of the sewing machine in Guwahati for either replacement or repair of the sewing machines. To the utter dismay of Rita the Manager did not cooperate with her and as such he denied to entertain the concerns of Rita in regard to the sewing machines.

In the light of the given facts and circumstance elaborate the pertinent legal concepts, jurisdiction and provisions of law under the Consumer Protection Act 1986. Support your answer on the basis of decided cases.

4. Elaborate the role and functions of the Protection Council as envisaged in the Consumer Protection Act, 1986. Also, discuss the significance of the Act towards protection of consumer rights.

**P.T.O.**

5. In September, 2014 Ankur, a 55 year old resident of a small village in Bongaigaon had come to Guwahati Medical College located in Guwahati for medical checkup in relation to breathing problem that he had developed for some time. The reports of the check up diagnose him as suffering from Tuberculosis (TB). Thus he was prescribed medicine accordingly. Ankur went back to his village expecting that he would recuperate in time. However, even after three months of medication as there was no sign of improvement to his health he went back to Guwahati in January 2015 to seek second opinion. This time he visited a renowned private hospital in Guwahati. The report of the private hospital diagnosed that he was suffering from viral strain rather than T.B., and as such the earlier diagnosis and the medication that he had undergone was not proper. Thus he had to undergo a different medication altogether.

In the light of the given circumstances discuss the legal remedies that are available to Ankur keeping in mind the relevant jurisdiction, pertinent concepts, issues and relevant provisions of the Consumer Protection Act, 1986. Support your answer on the basis of decided cases.

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**B.A., LL.B. (Hons.): I Year – II Semester: Academic Year: 2014-2015**  
**Special Examination (August, 2015)**  
**2.6 CONSUMER PROTECTION LAW**

Time: **2 Hours**  
Total Marks: **40**

**INSTRUCTIONS:**

1. Read the questions carefully and answer.
2. No clarification shall be sought on the question paper.
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**Answer any four questions from the following. All questions carry equal marks.**

1. Critical examine the given statement, "Consumer is king". Support your on the basis the socio – economic changes that has come after the economic liberalization of India in 1991. ✓
2. Elucidate the process of Consumer Redressal System as envisaged in the Consumer Protection Act, 1986. Support your answer on the basis of relevant provisions of the Act and on decided cases.

3. In a given illustration Daya, 32 years old, resident of Ulubari, Guwahti who runs a tea stall in the premises of local college in Guwahati, thought of developing a stationary cum photocopy shop to cater to the stationary and photocopy requirements of the students adjacent to his tea stall. In this regard he took a loan of Rupees 2 Lakh from **Bank Z** for the purpose of establishment of his new venture. From the loan money he purchased: one computer, printer cum photocopy machine, one inverter, lamination machine and some furniture from the shop of a local dealer located in Chandmari, Guwahti . Since Daya was not well verse in the use and application of computer and related use of electronic goods, ~~so~~ he engaged Jay, his cousin, who hold a diploma in computers for the purpose of helping him out in his new venture and such he inaugurated his new venture on August 5, 2014. Daya was doing very well in his new venture but after two months since the opening of his new venture the computer and the printer cum photocopy machine developed technical snag. Daya asked for replacement of the entire set of the computer and the printer cum photocopy machine from the dealer. The dealer, however was not forth coming towards the concerns of Daya. After waiting ~~for a positive response~~ for around eight months from the dealer Daya decided to file a lawsuit against the dealer in a Consumer Court. *for a proactive action*

Discuss the relevant legal remedies that are available to Daya to redress his grievances. Support your on the basis of relevant provisions of the Consumer Protection Act, 1986 and on decided cases.

4. Discuss the impact of globalization in era of consumerism, and the importance and significance of regulation in international law arena for sustainable consumption. ✓
5. Compare and contrast the concept contract of service from contract for service. Support your answer on the basis of relevant provisions of the Consumer Protection Act, 1986 and on decided cases.

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