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RG/ET/04/12/14

**RAJIV GANDHI NATIONAL UNIVERSITY OF LAW, PUNJAB**



**B.A.LL.B. (HONS.) FYIC  
END TERM EXAMINATION  
DECEMBER - 2014  
THIRD SEMESTER  
PAPER -II: DEVELOPMENT ECONOMICS  
(MAJOR - 3)  
TIME DURATION: THREE HOURS  
MAXIMUM MARKS: EIGHTY (80)**

**Note:** Section-A is **compulsory** and each part carries **5 marks**. Attempt **one question** each from Section B,C, D & E and each question carries **15 marks**.

**Section - A**

**1. Compulsory**

**Write short note on:**

- Distinguish between economic development and growth.
- Explain the significance of Capital Formation.
- Explain the take off stage of the Rostow Theory.
- Why should India adopt labour intensive techniques?

**Section - B**

- Discuss the major difficulties in the measurement of economic development.
- What do you mean by an underdeveloped economy? Explain the features of underdeveloped economies.

**Section - C**

- What is capital formation? Explain the measures to promote capital formation.
- Critically examine Nurske's theory of capital formation.

**Section - D**

- Explain the relevance of the classical model of economic growth for underdeveloped economies.
- Discuss Amartya Sen's views on economic development.

**Section - E**

- Critically examine Lewis's views on balanced growth.
- Discuss the implications of the big push theory for underdeveloped economies.

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Roll no. \_\_\_\_\_

RG/ET/09/12/14

**RAJIV GANDHI NATIONAL UNIVERSITY OF LAW, PUNJAB**



**B.A.LL.B. (HONS.) FYIC  
END TERM EXAMINATION  
DECEMBER - 2014  
THIRD SEMESTER  
PAPER -IV: JURISPRUDENCE - I  
TIME DURATION: THREE HOURS  
MAXIMUM MARKS: EIGHTY (80)**

**Note:** Section-A is **compulsory** and each part carries **5 marks**. Attempt **one question** each from Section B,C, D & E and each question carries **15 marks**.

**Section - A**

**1. Compulsory**

**Write short note on:**

- Salmond's definition of Jurisprudence.
- Law as normative science?
- Growth of law in static societies.
- Compensatory justice.

**Section - B**

- Discuss meaning and nature of jurisprudence and distinguish it from legal theory.
- Define law and its relationship with political science and philosophy.

**Section - C**

- What do you mean by natural law? How does it exist in the Constitution of India?
- Sanctions are an essential element of law. Law without sanctions is only positive morality. Critically examine the statement in view of the positive school of jurisprudence.

**Section - D**

- Law cannot be made, it grows like language in the society. Discuss the concept of volksgeist and applicability of historical school in India.
- Law is all about balancing the competing interest in the society. In view of the statement discuss Dean Roscoe Pound's theory of social engineering along with its criticism.

**Section - E**

- What do you understand by social transformation? What are the instruments of social transformation and main models of it?
- Discuss the relationship of law with morality. If a law is based on morality but fails to achieve morality, does such law still operative and applicable? Explain in the Indian context.

Roll no. \_\_\_\_\_

RG/ET/11/12/14

## RAJIV GANDHI NATIONAL UNIVERSITY OF LAW, PUNJAB



**B.A.LL.B. (HONS.) FYIC  
END TERM EXAMINATION  
DECEMBER - 2014  
THIRD SEMESTER  
PAPER - V: CONSTITUTIONAL LAW - I  
TIME DURATION: THREE HOURS  
MAXIMUM MARKS: EIGHTY (80)**

**Note:** Section-A is **compulsory** and each part carries **5 marks**. Attempt **one question** each from Section B,C, D & E and each question carries **15 marks**.

### Section - A

1. **Compulsory**

**Write short note on:**

- Citizenship under the Assam Accord.
- Inter State Water Disputes
- Codification of Parliamentary Privileges
- Curative Petition

### Section - B

2. Discuss the objective and purpose of having a preamble in the Indian Constitution. Is the preamble a part of the Constitution? Can it be removed from the Constitution?

Contd.....P.2

3. Differentiate between 'enemy alien' and 'friendly alien'. What are the modes of termination of Indian Citizenship under the Indian Citizenship Act 1955?

X is born in India to English parents on 3rd August 2014. The parents along with X go back to England in October 2014. Is X an Indian Citizen?

### Section - C

4. Discuss and analyse the relationship of the President with the council of ministers. Can the President in any situation refuse to follow the advice of the council of ministers?
5. Discuss the pardoning power of the Governor with the help of case law. How is it different from the pardoning power of the President?

### Section - D

- 6.a) Critically analyse the law of parliamentary privileges as available to the member of the legislature in India.
- b) X, a sitting member of the Lok Sabha is disqualified from the membership on account of accepting bribe. Discuss the validity of his disqualification. **(10+5 marks)**
7. Differentiate between the deadlocks arising in the Parliament and the State Legislature having two houses. How are these deadlocks resolved?

### Section - E

8. "The appointment of judges to the Supreme Court and the High Courts is in the process of undergoing a change". Critically analyse the advantages and the disadvantages of the present collegium system in comparison with the proposed National Judicial Appointments Commission.
- 9.a) Differentiate between the writs of Prohibition and Certiorari. On what grounds are these writs filed?
- b) A, files a writ of Mandamus in the High Court under Article 226. The court tells A, to exhaust an existing alternative remedy under another law on the issue. Examine the validity of the order of the High Court. **(10+5 marks)**

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Roll no. \_\_\_\_\_

RG/ET/04/12/14

**RAJIV GANDHI NATIONAL UNIVERSITY OF LAW, PUNJAB**



**B.A.LL.B. (HONS.) FYIC  
END TERM EXAMINATION  
DECEMBER - 2014  
THIRD SEMESTER  
PAPER -II: INDIAN POLITY (MAJOR-3)  
TIME DURATION: THREE HOURS  
MAXIMUM MARKS: EIGHTY (80)**

**Note:** Section-A is **compulsory** and each part carries **5 marks**. Attempt **one question** each from Section B,C, D & E and each question carries **15 marks**.

**Section - A**

**1. Compulsory**

**Write short note on:**

- Describe the difference between Moderate and Extremist view
- Explain the mutual relations between the Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha.
- Describe the feature of State Politics in India.
- Examine the role of Pressure Groups in India.

**Section - B**

- Examine the cause that led to the rise of Nationalism in India.
- What are the directive Principles of the State Policy in India? Are they Justiciable?

**Section - C**

- How is the President of India Elected. Discuss his Powers and Position.
- Explain the law making procedure in the Indian Parliament.

**Section - D**

- Discuss the Powers and Role of a Governor of Indian Politics.
- Discuss the Composition, Powers and Functions of State Legislative Assembly.

**Section - E**

- Evaluate the Ideology, Policies and Programmes of the BJP.
- Write a detailed on Election Commission of India.

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Roll no. \_\_\_\_\_

RG/ET/04/12/14

**RAJIV GANDHI NATIONAL UNIVERSITY OF LAW, PUNJAB**



**B.A.LL.B. (HONS.) FYIC  
END TERM EXAMINATION  
DECEMBER - 2014  
THIRD SEMESTER  
PAPER -II: SOCIAL DIFFERENTIATION AND  
SOCIAL CONFLICT (MAJOR-3)  
TIME DURATION: THREE HOURS  
MAXIMUM MARKS: EIGHTY (80)**

**Note:** Section-A is **compulsory** and each part carries **5 marks**. Attempt **one question** each from Section B,C, D & E and each question carries **15 marks**.

**Section - A**

**1. Compulsory**

**Write short note on:**

- a. Discuss the concept of social conflict.
- b. Discuss the notion of rural-urban dichotomy.
- c. Discuss corruption as a social problem.
- d. Define Juvenile delinquency and mention how it can be checked.

**Section - B**

2. Discuss the different theories of deviance.
3. Write a note on social disorganization.

**Section - C**

4. Define Tribal Community and discuss its major features.
5. Discuss the characteristics of urban society.

**Section - D**

6. What are the arguments in favor of and against de-criminalization of homosexuality?
7. Discuss the issue of female foeticide.

**Section - E**

8. What are the factors involved in the practice of honor killing?
9. Discuss how communalism is tearing the fabric of our society.

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**B.A.LL.B. (HONS.) FYIC  
END TERM EXAMINATION  
DECEMBER - 2014  
THIRD SEMESTER  
PAPER -III: INDIAN GOVERNMENT AND  
POLITICS (MINOR-3)  
TIME DURATION: THREE HOURS  
MAXIMUM MARKS: EIGHTY (80)**

**Note:** Section-A is **compulsory** and each part carries **5 marks**. Attempt **one question** each from Section B,C, D & E and each question carries **15 marks**.

**Section - A****1. Compulsory****Write short note on:**

- Critically analyse the philosophy of the Constitution of India and its main features with special reference to the Part III and Part IV.
- Analyse the relationship between the President and the Prime Minister while referring to the Articles 74 and 78 of the Constitution of India. Do you think that the role of the President becomes far more significant in the case of weak coalition Government.
- Do you think the Election Commission has to play a significant role in an electoral democracy like India? Suggest electoral reforms while referring to Goswami Committee Report.

- Why do you think State level parties have become far more important in the recent decades? Analyse the explanatory factors .

**Section - B**

- Write about the composition of the Constituent Assembly of India in the sociological and ideological terms.
- Do you think that the nationalist movement had a profound impact in shaping the foundational principles of India's Constitutional Polity.

**Section - C**

- Discuss Sarkaria Commission's recommendations about the post of Governor. Why do you think the recommendations have not been implemented even after the Supreme Court judgement in SR Bommai case endorsing the recommendations?
- Refer the contentious Constitutional provisions related to the Centre State relations in India.

**Section - D**

- Differentiate between the Pressure Group and the political party. Why do you think political parties have become so important in the working of India's democracy?
- What are the factors that have led to the fragmentation of party system in India?

**Section - E**

- Do you think 73rd Amendment had led to better functioning of Panchayati Raj institutions in India?
- Do you think India's parliament has been in a State of decline? If you think it is so then what are the factors that are responsible for it?

Roll no. \_\_\_\_\_

RG/ET/06/12/14

**RAJIV GANDHI NATIONAL UNIVERSITY OF LAW, PUNJAB**



**B.A.LL.B. (HONS.) FYIC  
END TERM EXAMINATION  
DECEMBER - 2014  
THIRD SEMESTER  
PAPER : HISTORY OF MODERN WORLD  
(MINOR-3)  
(FOR RE-APPEAR CANDIDATES)  
TIME DURATION: THREE HOURS  
MAXIMUM MARKS: HUNDRED (100)**

**Note:** Section-A is **compulsory** and each part carries **5 marks**. Attempt **one question** each from Section B,C, D & E and each question carries **20 marks**.

**Section - A**

**1. Compulsory**

**Write short note on:**

- a. Impact of the French Revolution on society.
- b. The Great Depression.
- c. Feminist Movement.
- d. Political Impact of Globalisation.

**Section - B**

2. Discuss in brief the results of the American Revolution.
3. Describe in brief the rise of nationalism in Italy.

**Section - C**

4. Discuss briefly the significance of the Treaty of Paris 1919.
5. Briefly discuss the causes of the Second World War.

**Section - D**

6. Discuss the concept and growth of the Non Alignment Movement.
7. Write a brief note on the civil rights movement in America.

**Section - E**

8. Examine the circumstances leading to the collapse of the USSR.
9. Write an essay on the economic impact of globalization.

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Roll no. \_\_\_\_\_

RG/ET/06/12/14

-2-

**RAJIV GANDHI NATIONAL UNIVERSITY OF LAW, PUNJAB**



**B.A.LL.B. (HONS.) FYIC  
END TERM EXAMINATION  
DECEMBER - 2014  
THIRD SEMESTER  
PAPER -III: INDIAN ECONOMICS  
(MINOR-3)  
TIME DURATION: THREE HOURS  
MAXIMUM MARKS: EIGHTY (80)**

**Note:** Section-A is **compulsory** and each part carries **5 marks**. Attempt **one question** each from Section B,C, D & E and each question carries **15 marks**.

**Section - A**

**1. Compulsory**

**Write short note on:**

- Highlight the main problems of industrial development in India. What are the steps taken by the Government to promote industrial development in India?
- Critically evaluate industrial Policy resolution of 1991. What changes have been introduced into it?
- Examine the extent and causes of growth of black money in India. What are the policy measures to curb black money.
- Critically evaluate planning in India with respect to its objectives.

**Section - B**

- Discuss the factors determining low agricultural productivity in India. What measures will you suggest to increase agricultural productivity?
- What are the effects of green revolution? Discuss the need for second green revolution in India.

**Section - C**

- Discuss the problem of low profitability in PSUS. What is the Government Policy of disinvestment?
- Define small scale industries. What are the problems being faced by small scale industries in the globalization and privatization regime? What is the recent government policy to solve their problem?

**Section - D**

- Critically examine the recent price rise in India. What are its causes and the Government Policy regarding price control?
- Give a brief account of the nature and causes of the problem of unemployment in India. Discuss the employment policy followed during the planning period in India.

**Section - E**

- What are the different forms in which foreign capital participates in our economic development? Do you advocate the policy of encouraging FDI in India? Give reasons in support of your answer.
- What are the main features of MNC's? Discuss their growth in India. What are their disadvantages?

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Roll no. \_\_\_\_\_

RG/ET/13/12/14

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**B.A.LL.B. (HONS.) FYIC  
END TERM EXAMINATION  
DECEMBER - 2014  
THIRD SEMESTER  
PAPER -VI: LAW OF CONTRACT - II  
(SPECIAL CONTRACTS)  
TIME DURATION: THREE HOURS  
MAXIMUM MARKS: EIGHTY (80)**

**Note:** Section-A is **compulsory** and each part carries **5 marks**. Attempt **one question** each from Section B,C, D & E and each question carries **15 marks**.

**Section - A**

**1. Compulsory**

**Write short note on:**

- a. Explain the concept of pledge by hypothecation.
- b. What is the effect of insolvency, insanity and death of the principal or agent on the contract of agency?
- c. Distinguish a contract of sale from agreement to sell.
- d. Discuss briefly the exceptions to the rule of "*Nemo dat qui non habet*".

**Section - B**

- 2.a) “The position of finder of goods is exactly that of a bailee in the case of deposit.” Explain the statement with the help of decided cases.
- b) Mrs. X delivered her T.V. set to a shopkeeper for repair on the payment of Rs. 500. Subsequently the shopkeeper refused to deliver it for Rs. 500 and claim to retain the T.V. set until he paid for the work done. Determine the right of Mrs.X by referring to the provisions of the Indian Contract Act, 1872. (11+4)
- 3.a) “The liability of surety is co-extensive with that of principal debtor.” Elucidate.
- b) S, as a surety for P, makes a bond jointly with P to C, to secure a loan from C to P. Afterwards C obtains from P a further security for the same debt. Subsequently C gives up the further security. Is S discharged from liability? State the law and the reasons for your answer. (11+4)

**Section - C**

- 4.a) Explain the nature and extent of authority of an agent.
- b) P the principle, gives the authority to A an agent, to sell P’s land and to pay himself out of the proceeds of such sale. Can P revoke his authority? Decide with reference to the relevant provisions of the Indian Contract Act, 1872. (11+4)
- 5.a) What are the effects of agency on the contract with third parties? Explain with help of decided cases.
- b) X without the authority of Y, lends Y’s money to Z. Afterwards Y accepts interest on the money from Z. Discuss the rights of X, Y and Z in reference to the Indian Contract Act, 1872. (11+4)

**Section - D**

6. “In a contract of sale there is no implied condition or warranty as to the quality of goods or their fitness for any particular purpose.” Explain the statement with the help of decided cases.

- b) A lady buys synthetic pearls for high price thinking that they are natural pearls. The seller does not correct her mistake, as the result she suffered financial loss. Has she any remedy against the seller? Would your decision be different if the lady told the seller, “I think that they are natural pearls and therefore, agree to buy them at your price.” (11+4)
7. Explain the rules regarding the ascertainment of price of goods in a contract of sale. Are stipulations as to the time of payment the essence of contract of sale?

**Section - E**

- 8.a) “The fact that the buyer of the goods has received the goods does not mean that he has accepted them.” Comment.
- b) There is a contract for the sale of 500 tons of rice within a stipulated period by X to Y. X delivers 400 tons but refuses to deliver the residue. X claims the price of the rice supplied and refuses to supply the residue unless paid for the quantity supplied. Decide and give reasons in support of your answer. (11+4)
9. Who is an unpaid seller? Explain the nature of right of lien and stoppage in transit of an unpaid seller. How these rights are affected by sub sale and pledge by the buyer?

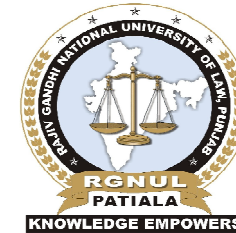
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**Section - E**

8. Write notes on :
1. Pragmatics
  2. Critical Discourse Analyses
9. Write note on :
1. Semantics
  2. Language and Literature
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Roll no. \_\_\_\_\_

RG/A/02/12/12

**RAJIV GANDHI NATIONAL UNIVERSITY OF LAW, PUNJAB**

**B.A.LL.B. (HONS.) FYIC  
END TERM EXAMINATION  
DECEMBER - 2014  
THIRD SEMESTER  
PAPER - I: ENGLISH - III  
TIME DURATION: THREE HOURS  
MAXIMUM MARKS: EIGHTY (80)**

**Note:** Section-A is **compulsory** and each part carries **5 marks**. Attempt **one question** each from Section B,C, D & E and each question carries **15 marks**.

**Section - A**

1. **Compulsory**
  - A. Critically assess M. C. Chagla's autobiography *Roses in December*.
  - B. Give one word substitutes of the following:
    - 1 A short speech by player at the beginning of a play\_\_\_\_\_
    - 2 Loss of voice \_\_\_\_\_
    - 3 Lasting only for a day \_\_\_\_\_
    - 4 To correct spelling \_\_\_\_\_
    5. Not to the point \_\_\_\_\_
  - C. Ambit of Article 19 has been reinterpreted in *Maneka Gandhi V/s Union of India*. Comment.
  - D. Write a note on Language and Gender.

**Section - B**

2. “Condemned to hope, to happiness, to life, condemned to shift in your enclosing eyes, I soon correct those former notions among the innocent, or fetter maimed. For law is in our hands, I realize The sentence is, condemned to be condemned.”  
Thomas Gunn’s poem Legal Reform is a legal metaphor. Explain in context of the above lines.
3. M. C. Chagla’s experience at International Court of Justice enumerated the problem at ICJ. Comment and discuss.

**Section - C**

- 4.a) Write an Essay on any one of the following :

1. Zeal without knowledge is a runaway horse.
2. India 2040.
3. Literature and Law.

- b) Give Antonyms and Synonyms of the following word:

1. Obedient      2. Caution      3. Exact

- 5.a) Comprehension

The next ingredient is a very remarkable one : Good Temper. “Love is not easily provoked”. Nothing could be more striking than to find this here. We are inclined to look upon bad temper as a very harmless weakness. We speak of it as a mere infirmity of nature, a family failing, a matter of temperament, not a thing to take into very serious account in estimating a man’s character. And yet here, right in the heart of this analysis of love, it finds a place; and the Bible again and again returns to condemn it as one of the most destructive elements in human nature. The peculiarity of ill temper is that it is the vice of the virtuous. It is often the one blot on an otherwise noble character. You know men who are all but perfect, and women who would be entirely perfect, but for an easily ruffled quick tempered or “touchy” disposition. This compatibility of ill temper with high moral character is one of the strangest and saddest problems of ethics. The truth is there are two great classes of sins-sins of the *Body*, sins of the *Disposition*. The Prodigal son maybe taken as a type of the first, the Elder Brother of the second. Now society has no doubt whatever as to which of these is the worse. Its brand falls, without a challenge, upon the Prodigal. But are we right? We have no balance to weigh one another’s sins, and coarser and finer are but human words ; but faults in the higher nature may be less venial than those in the

lower, and to the eye of Him who is love, a sin against love may seem a hundred times more base. No form of vice, not worldliness, not greed of gold, not drunkenness itself does more to un-Christianise society than evil temper . For embittering life, for breaking up communities , for destroying the most scared relationship, for devasting homes, for withering up men and women, for taking the bloom off childhood ; in short for sheer gratuitous misery-producing power, this influence stands alone. Jealousy, anger, pride, uncharity, cruelty, self-righteousness, touchiness, doggedness, sullenness-in vary proportions these are the ingredients of all ill temper. Judge if such sins of the disposition are not worse to live in, and for others to live with than sins of the body. There is really no place in Heaven for a disposition like this. A man with such a mood could only make Heaven miserable for all the people in it.

**Questions**

1. What is the popular notion about “bad temper”.
2. How is bad temper “the vice of the virtuous”?
3. Which class of sins is worse, and why-sins of the body, sins of the disposition?
4. Why, according to the author, will there be no place in Heaven for bad -tempered folk?
5. Find words from the passage which mean: breaking up; running; scandalising; souring;
- b) Give one word substitutes :
  1. A person who is forced by law to become a soldier \_\_\_\_
  2. An error or misprint in printing or writing \_\_\_\_
  3. An appendix to a will \_\_\_\_

**Section - D**

6. “Lawful illegality becomes the rule, if lawless legislation be not removed” Explain in context of Maneka Gandhi V/s Union of India Judgment.
7. “Criminals do not die by the hands of the law. They die by the hands of other men.” Explain in the context of the Bachan Singh V/s State of Punjab Judgment.