



**Rajiv Gandhi National University of Law, Punjab**  
(Accredited with 'A' Grade by NAAC)  
**Open Book Online Examination**  
**End Term, 25<sup>th</sup> January – 2021**

**Semester- 1<sup>st</sup>**  
**Subject – English- I**

**Time – 1 ½ Hour**

**Maximum Marks – 30**

**Part - A**

**Attempt all question of this Part. Each question carries 5 marks.**

**1) Make a Precis of the given passage :**

Art is the first luxury to be discarded in times of stress; the artist is the first of workers to suffer. He depends upon society. Society is not only his paymaster but also his patron. If the patron becomes too busy or too distracted to exercise his critical faculty, the artist will work in a vacuum and art will suffer and perhaps perish from lack of understanding. Again, if the patron is neither poor nor indifferent, but dictatorial – if he will only buy pictures that flatter his vanity or serve his politics – then again the artist is impeded and his work becomes worthless. And even if there are some artists who can afford to disregard the patron, either because they have private means, or have learnt in the course of time to form their own style and to depend upon tradition, these are for the most part only the older artists, whose work is already done. Even they, however, are by no means immune. For though it would be easy to stress the point absurdly, still it is a fact that the practice of art, far from making the artist out of touch with his kind, rather increases his sensibility. It breeds in him a feeling for passions and needs of mankind in the mass which the citizen whose duty is to work for a particular country or for a particular party has no time and perhaps no need to cultivate. Thus even if he be ineffective, he is by no means apathetic. Perhaps, indeed, he suffers more than the active citizen because he has no duty to discharge.

For such reasons then it is clear that the artist is affected as powerfully as other citizens when society is in chaos, although the disturbance affects him in different ways. His studio now is far from being a cloistered spot where he can contemplate his model or his apple in peace.

**2) Who is the condemned man in Thom Gunn's 'Legal Reform'?**



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**Subject – English- I**

**Time – 1 ½ Hour**

**Maximum Marks – 30**

**Part – B**

**Attempt any two questions. Each question carries 10 marks.**

- 3) Which story did you like reading the most? Why?
- 4) Mail a letter to the Editor of *The Indian Express* (letters\_tie@gmail.com) about the role of judiciary in safeguarding Human Rights.
- 5) A. Fill in the blanks with Prepositions: (3 Marks)
- a. He usually travels – plane.
  - b. Suman often compares Asha's literary talents – Shelley's.
  - c. The change made in this chapter should be consistent – those in the other chapters.
  - d. The circular said that the meeting was being deferred – further notice.
  - e. You can be held liable – the damages.
  - f. David should not be entrusted – financial matters.
- B. A Conjunction has been wrongly used in the given sentences. Rewrite the sentences with correct conjunction: (2 Marks)
- a. Since I have sent him several reminders, he has not replied to my letters.
  - b. They not only gave us money but invited us to stay at their place.
  - c. He asked me that why I had refused the invitation.
  - d. The reason why he could not come was because he was ill.
- C. Punctuate the following passage:(5 Marks)
- the European convention on human rights on the other hand could not be directly enforced before british courts until the year 2000 when



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the human rights act 1998 came into effect the reason for this is that the british legal system is strictly dualist in dualism national law and international law are considered to be two separate systems operating in difficult fields by contrast in a monist system national and international law are considered to form one legal structure and international law is supreme

**6.** Poetry represents human life, society and nature. Does poetry enhance cognitive skills of learners? Discuss with reference to the poems 'Law Like Love', 'Criminal', 'Punishment' and 'The World is too Much With Us'.

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**End Term, 28<sup>th</sup> January – 2021**

**Semester- 1<sup>st</sup>**  
**Paper –I (Minor-I)**  
**Subject – Fundamental Economics**

**Time – 1 ½ Hour**

**Maximum Marks – 30**

**Part - A**

**Attempt all question of this Part. Each question carries 5 marks.**

- 1) “All giffen goods are inferior goods but all inferior goods are not giffen goods.” Is this statement true? Give reasons in favour of your answer.
- 2) “On the basis of the following information, calculate i) Private Income and ii) Personal Disposable Income

	(Values in Rs crores)
Net domestic product at factor cost	20220
Undistributed profits	99
Income from domestic product accruing to government	100
Transfer payments by government	300
Indirect taxes	1222
Direct taxes paid by households	345
Net factor income from abroad	(-)120
Interest on National Debt	150
Corporation Tax	212
Subsidies	120
Net private donations from abroad	50



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**Time – 1 ½ Hour**

**Maximum Marks – 30**

**Part – B**

**Attempt any two questions. Each question carries 10 marks.**

- 2) “Utility is mere orderable and not quantitative.” Explain how a consumer attains his equilibrium with reference to the approach highlighted in the statement.
- 4) Discuss the distinguishing feature of monopolistic competition which makes it a blend of competition and monopoly. How does a firm under monopolistic competition determine price and output in short run and long run?
- 5) “With given aggregate demand and aggregate supply curves, there will normally be only one point of equilibrium but this may not be the level of full employment.” Discuss.
- 6) “A well-organised central bank controls the internal price level, stabilizes the exchange rate and prevents the occurrence of financial and industrial crisis.” In light of the statement, discuss as to how does a central bank achieves these objectives?

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**Paper –I (Major -I)**  
**Subject – Introduction to Sociology**

**Time – 1 ½ Hour**

**Maximum Marks – 30**

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**Part - A**

**Attempt all question of this Part. Each question carries 5 marks.**

- 1) 'For experiment to be undertaken the formal laboratories are not inevitable. Laboratories can be created by Sociologists where the experiment has to be undertaken'. Comment.
- 2) 'Cultural Lag is an integral part of all societies of the world'. Do you agree or not? Justify your choice with examples.

**Part – B**

**Attempt any two questions. Each question carries 10 marks.**

- 3) Sociology is a Science, but its nature differs as a science. It is different from natural sciences, yet it understands society as a social science, and it does it logically. What are your views on the given statement? Elaborate with discourse on the concept of 'Science'.
- 4) It is largely believed that informal institutions influence and govern our lives and our existence more consistently and effectively'. Discuss with detailed illustration on individual's mental, personal, cultural and civil growth and development.



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- 5) 'Law' institutionalizes human life through social control and conflict management'. Discuss what makes law so powerful. Also elaborate the mutuality between law and society in context of 'Social Legislation'.
- 6) Critically appraise any two theories on Socialization given by social scientists. Focus on the contemporary logistics while elaborating your discourse.

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**Semester- 1<sup>st</sup>**  
**Paper – VI**  
**Subject –Law of Contract - I**

**Time – 1 ½ Hour**

**Maximum Marks – 30**

**Part - A**

**Attempt all question of this Part. Each question carries 5 marks.**

- 1) A wife willing to sue her husband for maintenance refrained from doing so on a promise of her husband that he would pay her monthly maintenance allowance. Is it a valid consideration under India Contract Act, 1872? Justify your answer with the essentials of Consideration
- 2) A contracts to take in cargo for B at a foreign port. A's government afterwards declares war against the country in which the port is situated. What is the status of this contract? Can this contract be performed? Justify your answer with the relevant statutory provision and decided case law.

**Part – B**

**Attempt any two questions. Each question carries 10 marks.**

- 3) “The Communication of acceptance is complete as against the proposer, when it is put in the course of transmission to him, so as to be out of the power of acceptor; as against the acceptor, when it comes to the knowledge of the proposer.” Explain this phrase with the relevant statutory provision and case law.
- 4) A dead body of the husband of widow woman was not lifted due to the obstructions continued by the relatives of her husband till she consented to adopt a child. The lady wishes to declare this adoption void under the





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**Time – 1 ½ Hour**

**Maximum Marks – 30**

undue influence. Comment with the help of decided case law and statutory provision.

- 5) Explain the principle of *Quantum Meruit* with relevant case law.
- 6) A Promises B to deliver him 1000 bags of rice on a 5th March under a contract. Before 5th March, A communicates B that he will not be able to deliver rice. B institutes a suit against A. A Contends that B cannot institute suit till 5th March. Decide Can B file a suit before 5<sup>th</sup> March? Justify your answer with the relevant provision and case law under Indian Contract Act, 1872 and mention the remedies for the Breach of Contract.

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**Semester- 1<sup>st</sup>**

**Paper – V**

**Subject –Legal Methods and Social Science Research Methodology**

**Time – 1 ½ Hour**

**Maximum Marks – 30**

**Part - A**

**Attempt all question of this Part. Each question carries 5 marks.**

- 1) Describe how the present day research is being impacted by live sources of law. Is it correct to say that they have a overriding effect on the traditional sources of study of law?
- 2) How has the role and scope of nature of research changed? Comment upon this statement in light of increasing relevance of interdisciplinary research.

**Part – B**

**Attempt any two questions. Each question carries 10 marks.**

- 3) The scope and concept of law has evolved from the nature to being deliberated and created in the present day courts. Discuss.
- 4) On one hand, a researcher now can carry the whole research in the pen drive and on the other the online platforms have brought the research to our doorsteps. Outline the pros and cons of this statement. Has this situation challenged the ethics of research today?



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**Semester- 1<sup>st</sup>**

**Paper – V**

**Subject –Legal Methods and Social Science Research Methodology**

**Time – 1 ½ Hour**

**Maximum Marks – 30**

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- 5) In a judgment, what would be the validity of a sole opinion?  
In a decision given by the constitutional bench, what would be the probability of opinions? Explain in detail how these opinions create presidents.
- 6) If a philosopher does not chalk out his plan to study the philosophy and research, what repercussions will the research face? Can the philosophy or research be termed as wrong? Discuss.

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**Semester- 1<sup>st</sup>**  
**Paper –I (Major -I)**  
**Subject – Microeconomics**

**Time – 1 ½ Hour**

**Maximum Marks – 30**

**Part - A**

**Attempt all question of this Part. Each question carries 5 marks.**

- 1) If a firm has the ability to charge higher than its marginal cost, how would you determine the strength of the seller in this case? Is/are there any statistical/numerical measure for the same? Explain.
- 2) Robbins definition is presented as self-evidently correct, as a depiction of the economic problem faced by either individuals or societies. This is perhaps not surprising given the irony that the definition was proposed when the world was in the deepest point of the worst depression ever encountered in the capitalist world. Comment on this statement.

**Part – B**

**Attempt any two questions. Each question carries 10 marks.**

- 3) Market studies help to determine how consumers tastes change over time. A reduction in the consumers tastes for hamburgers in relation to soft drinks may be reflected by a flattening of the *zzz* curves indicating that the consumer would be willing to give up less of soft drinks for an additional hamburger. The different tastes of different consumers shall be reflected in the shape of the *zzz* curves. The consumers who prefer soft drinks to hamburger will have flatter *zzz* curves than the consumers who do not. In reference to the above



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**Subject – Microeconomics**

**Time – 1 ½ Hour**

**Maximum Marks – 30**

information, explain which type of curves are these zzz curve and how will the shape of zzz curves change with a switch in the demand from a hamburger to a soft drink or vice-versa. What principle will apply in this case and how will the consumer decide for a tradeoff between a hamburger and a soft drink?

- 4) In the agricultural and less developed countries of the world, the pressure of population on land increases with a rise in the population. As a result, Marginal Productivity declines or falls to zero, or even negative. Further, even Ricardian Theory of rent also explains that rent occurs due to the application of the law on agriculture; Law of Diminishing Marginal Utility and the principle of diminishing Marginal Physical Productivity in the theory of distribution also are based on the same criterion. Which is this law that has such a wide spread application in Economics? Explain by assigning numerical values to the variables used in the law and also showing the relationship between the variables through a graph, how is this principle supported? Can there be any omissions to the law? Substantiate your answer.
- 5) We all know that most hospitals in our cities provide a large number of services that the physicians package together as courses of treatment. However, the exact package a patient would receive, the exact process and quality, would all depend upon the skills and



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**Subject – Microeconomics**

**Time – 1 ½ Hour**

**Maximum Marks – 30**

experiences of the physicians as well as the hospital's capabilities or may be the patient's illness. This creates idiosyncratic preferences amongst the consumers. The management of the hospital controls the general competitiveness of its services by adjusting the price and quality levels up and down. How do the prices of the services get to be determined, would depend upon a couple of factors pertaining to the functioning of the medical staff or their strengths, the cost accounting, elasticity of demand etc. Nevertheless as long as the hospital offers price or quality comparable to its competitors, it is surely going to attract more patients who would distinctively prefer the services offered by it.

What kind of market form is the hospital operating in? Justify how do you reach your conclusion and also explain how the prices of the services will be determined by the hospital at a point of providing its services at equilibrium?

- 6) Adam Smith explained that the labour of nature is paid, not because she does so much, but because she does so little. In proportion as she becomes niggardly in her gifts, she exacts a greater price for her work. Explain in reference to this statement how the price of the produce will be estimated in terms of finding out the surplus generated on the produce? Do you agree with this principle that applies to production on agricultural land? Why?

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**Paper –I (Major -I)**  
**Subject – Political Theory**

**Time – 1 ½ Hour**

**Maximum Marks – 30**

**Part - A**

**Attempt all question of this Part. Each question carries 5 marks.**

- 1) Explain briefly why is there a need for a Political Theory? Is it enough to analyse political activities happening around us in order to understand Political Science?
- 2) Recently there has been a lot of concern over elected representatives behaving in an undemocratic manner and even inciting riots by convincing people against the democratic system. How do you see a reflection of the concept of Hegemony in the context of this?

**Part – B**

**Attempt any two questions. Each question carries 10 marks.**

- 3) Write a detailed note on normative approach of Political Theory. Do you believe that collecting data and analysing only facts can make us to understand any political system better? Give reasons for your argument.
- 4) a) Territory remains one of the most important elements of State politics, nationally and also internationally. Give examples to support this statement. (5 Marks)



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**Subject – Political Theory**

**Time – 1 ½ Hour**

**Maximum Marks – 30**

- b)** Write a note on other essential elements of a State and how they together play a role in contemporary politics. Give examples. (5 Marks)
- 5)** Politics is about gaining and retaining Power. Since this power is backed by law it is better known as authority. Is there any other idea which can keep a check on abuse of authority? Why do we need Legitimacy?
- 6)** No matter how much one criticizes and opposes a State system, no one wants to be Stateless. What is the idea of Citizenship and how do you analyse its relevance? Comments.

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**Paper –I (Minor-I)**  
**Subject – Political Theory: An Introduction**

**Time – 1 ½ Hour**

**Maximum Marks – 30**

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**Part - A**

**Attempt all question of this Part. Each question carries 5 marks.**

- 1) Political Science as an academic discipline has evolved through three stages. What are the main principles of the three stages? Discuss.
- 2) A state consists of both essential and non-essential elements. What are the main elements of state? Discuss.

**Part – B**

**Attempt any two questions. Each question carries 10 marks.**

- 3) Marxism was one of the most influential political philosophies of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. It advocated a complete economic, political and social transformation of the world. Discuss the concepts of base and superstructure and the stages of historical materialism that provide the blueprint for world transformation.
- 4) Thomas Hobbes, John Locke and Jean Jacques Rousseau were the most important proponents of the social contract theory of the origin of state. Compare and contrast their ideas and explain whose ideas you find the most convincing.



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**Time – 1 ½ Hour**

**Maximum Marks – 30**

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- 5) Power is a contested idea. Critically analyse some important definitions of power and the characteristics that can be derived from them.
- 6) Individual rights are a necessary protection against authority of the state. Explain the evolution of the discourse on rights from John Locke's theory of natural rights to the three generations of human rights debate. What are the fourth generation of human rights?

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