

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION, 2013

M.Phil./Ph.D.

LAW AND GOVERNANCE

[Field of Study Code : CLGP (171)]

*Time Allowed : 3 hours**Maximum Marks : 70*

All Sections are compulsory

All questions carry equal marks

Candidates are required to answer **one** question from each Section**SECTION—I**

1. An eminent Supreme Court Judge said in effect "When the executive behaves in a lawless manner people turn to the legislature to correct it; and when legislature acts likewise people turn to courts to correct it". What may however happen when courts begin to act outside the law? Give two examples of 'judicial lawlessness'.
2. Assume that you have been asked to write a Memorandum suggesting reasons why criminal law amendment is both necessary and desirable, to ensure the prevention of and prosecution of sexual violence. In your opinion, what will these be? List, explain and give reasons.
3. What is the essence of modernity for Max Weber? How did Weber define modern legal rationality? Illustrate.

SECTION—II

4. How can we, in law, balance society's desire to stall 'immorality' against the autonomy and freedom available to every human being?
5. It is suggested that regulation is a response to market failure. Describe how regulation corrects for market failure. Is such correction possible?
6. The problem with Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) is not the inflow of 'foreign' investment as such but rather that the low social productivity of the investment undermines the promise. Comment.

SECTION—III

7. What is post-development? Explain in the light of Escobar's critique of development and offer a critical evaluation.
8. Development is the central organisation principle of global politics since the end of Second World War. Critically examine this statement, citing relevant scholarly critiques.
9. Does the global politics of development aid obliterate the possibility of achieving 'development'? Discuss in detail with the help of relevant scholarly analyses.

SECTION—IV

10. What does it mean to say that, in the new landscape of governance, state power has been displaced upwards, downwards and outwards? What does this say about the role of the state in governance today?
11. Critically discuss the proposition that "The agenda of good governance was a way of maintaining and reproducing the relations of international power".
12. What is State-society synergy? Does civil society have a role to play in this?
