

26 APR 2023

NATIONAL LAW UNIVERSITY, JODHPUR  
Re-Mid Term Examination, 2023  
Semester VI UG  
Sociology-III (Law and Society)

Time- 90 Minutes

MM-50

Q1) (A) Identify and explain the type of euthanasia in the following:

(i) A lethal injection is injected by 'P' following his death in Netherland.

(ii) Family members of 'A' gave consent to withdrawn the life sustaining support system in India.

What is the legal position of Euthanasia in the above mentioned countries? What are the principles of classification in the above situation given? Do you think that these classifications are relevant from socio-legal perspective?

(B) Can 'euthanasia' be justified on moral grounds? Discuss with reference to arguments developed by Utilitarian and Kantian ethics. (Marks-10+15=25)

(Q2) 'Dowry is still a social practice among the various communities in the society; despite the presence of legal provision such social problem exists in the Indian society'. In this context discuss the following with reference to relation between law as a means of social control, customary practices and social problems.

(A) Does 'law' act as a means of social control?

(B) Does social problems are relative concept?

(C) How does internal social environment affect the social systems?

(D) Construct another example to support your answer.

(Marks-7+6+6+6=25)

NATIONAL LAW UNIVERSITY, JODHPUR

End Term Examination-2023

Semester: UG VI

Subject: Sociology III (Law and Society)

Marks-100

Time- Three Hours

Instructions:

1. Attempt any five questions.
2. All questions carry equal marks.
3. Follow the examination hall protocols.

(Q1) (A) 'Social change creates the ground for the legal changes and legal changes bring the social change' how? Construct example to justify the statement.

(B) Explain the role of social legislations enacted during British period in the development of social justice concept in Indian society. (Marks-10+10=20)

(Q2) *Seema* is an unmarried women living with his live in partner and conceive due to contraceptive failure; now she wants to abort the two month pregnancy. Answer the following on the basis of situation given:

- A. What is the moral status of a fetus?
- B. Whether legal provisions in India allow *Seema* to abort the child?
- C. In this context compare the provisions of MTP Act 1971 and MTP Amendment Act, 2021. Do you think that MTP Amendment Act reserving the women's autonomy and freedom of choice? (Marks-8+4+8=20)

(Q3) *Ram* and *Sumitra* aged 22 and 19 respectively living in a village of Haryana wanted to marry but their families were not providing them approval as they were belonged to same *Gotra*. Despite this fact on 28<sup>th</sup> of March 2018, they married in a temple following the *Hindu* custom and rituals. Their family members had objected their act and forcefully separated them as directed by community and village council. Later both were killed by their family members to save 'family honor'.

Based on the situation given answer the following:

- (i) Whether the couple had legal right to marry?
- (ii) What is the role of prevailing patriarchy and power structure in society in the context of honor killing cases?
- (iii) What is the legal status of such acts in India? Is there any need for change in existing legal provisions? (Marks- 4+8+8=20)

(Q4) What are the different styles of parenting? How does it influence the personality development of a child? Whether State should intervene into parenting? Does this intervention

cultural specific? Discuss the conflict between parental rights vs child rights with the specific case laws. (Marks 8+4+4+4=20)

(Q5) 'Dowry is still continuing as a social practice in the Indian society despite the existence of law that prohibits such practice'. What are the theoretical explanations of origin and continuation of such practices in the society? What are the loopholes in the Dowry prohibition Act, 1961? (Marks-12+8=20)

(Q6) (A) A, B, and C are follower of Hinduism, Christianity and Islam respectively. In what way they will frame the arguments against the euthanasia? Are there any specific conditions under which they will favor the same? Do you think that a particular religious teaching impact the making of law in specific country? Give examples to support your answer.

(B) Write a short note on: 'Legal remedies available under Maintenance and Welfare of Parent and Senior Citizen Act, 2007'. (Marks-10+10=20)

27 FEB 2023

NATIONAL LAW UNIVERSITY, JODHPUR  
Mid Term Examination, 2023  
Semester VI UG  
Sociology-III (Law and Society)

Time- 90 Minutes

MM-50

(Q1) Read the following hypothetical situation:

On April 25, 2018, 26-year-old Women Rina collapsed in the apartment where she lived with the husband Nitin. It was unclear what caused her to lose consciousness, but she did have abnormally low potassium levels. While she was unconscious, insufficient oxygen reached her brain. Though doctors revived her, the only thing she could do was breathe on her own. The doctors said she had no thoughts or emotions. Her body was alive, but everything else was gone. In 2019, Nitin said the feeding tube should be pulled; that is what she would have wanted. Her parents, instead said she would have chosen to remain on the feeding tube because they thought she might wake up from her persistent vegetative state. The parents and the husband battled over her life for the next two years. The courts sided with Nitin but the parents appealed, prolonging her life. Finally, on September 15, 2022, the feeding tube was removed as per courts order and Rina died just under two weeks later on Oct 1<sup>st</sup>. After she died, an autopsy showed that the brain damage had been irreversible, and she would never have woken up.

On the basis of above situation answer the following:

1. Whether 'right to live with dignity' include the 'right to die with dignity'?
2. What could be the principle of classification of euthanasia used in the above mentioned situation?
3. Considering that you are a follower of Bentham's consequentialism, how would you justify the situation and decision taken in the above situation?
4. Can follower of Kantian ethical theory justifies the above mentioned decision in the situation?

Answer on the basis of socio- ethical and legal arguments in the Indian context.

(Marks-5+6+8+6=25)

(Q2) Answer the following:

- (1) Whether there any difference between 'ethics' and 'morality'?
- (2) What are the differences between normative and descriptive ethics? construct example to support your answer.
- (3) Whether morality is universal?
- (4) What are the distinctions between law and morality?

( Marks-5+6+6+8=25)

