

National Law University, Jodhpur
End Term Examination (August – December, 2025)
Semester: UG VII (OPTIONAL)
Subject: Stakeholder Relationship Management and Law

Time: 3 Hours

Marks 100

Instructions:

- a) *The students are required to follow the examination rules.*
- b) *No clarifications will be provided in the examination hall.*
- c) *Attempt any five questions.*
- d) *All questions carry equal marks.*

Q1. On 12.11.2025, a local newspaper NBM in Branjasthan state in India reported that 21 children died. Most of these children suffered from cough, fever and malaise. The doctors of government hospitals in that state prescribed 'BBBBB' cough syrup manufactured by Mareman Pharmaceutical Company based in a southwestern state of India named XZY. After taking the prescribed cough syrup, the children suddenly had kidney failure and died within two days. You have come to know that these cough syrups are contaminated with 48.6% of toxin diethylene glycol (DEG); the permissible limit by India and the WHO is 0.1%. The pharmaceutical company's has manufacturing date of September, 2025 and was set to expire in September, 2027. You are recommending the complete ban on the syrup and arrest of the owners. You are also tasked to examine the moral responsibility of the owners of the company and fix the blame.

Marks20

Q2. Critically examine the stakeholder prioritization and role of stakeholder analysis in Jindal Steel Company.

Marks20

Q3. TulsiTanti was a businessman managing a small textile company. Due to the erratic availability of local power and its rising cost, the highest business expenditure after the raw materials was electricity. Tanti ventured into wind energy production as a way to secure the energy needs for his textile company. After commissioning two wind turbines, Tanti discovered that wind energy was an even better business than textiles and founded Suzlon Energy. It set up its first manufacturing facility at Diu. In 1996, Suzlon commissioned its first customer wind turbine for Indian Petrochemical Corporation Ltd at Dhank, Gujarat. The wind farm has powered 70,000 households in Gujarat completing over 25 years of operations. As per the expansion plan, Suzlon is venturing to installing wind turbines in Southern coast across Thiruvananthapuram in Kerala. (Source: This information is retrieved from <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Suzlon>)

As a stakeholder analyst, you are required to conduct a stakeholder analysis considering most negatively affected stakeholders, and examine the suitability and measures that are useful for sustainable business development for Suzlon in Kerala.

Marks 5+5+10=20

Q4. "Across the world including India women continue to be underrepresented in managerial and executive positions, despite possessing equal competence and qualifications. The issue does not lie in women's inherent capability but in systemic, cultural, and institutional barriers that restrict their progression within corporate hierarchies."

Critically analyze the barriers contributing to the persistent gender gap in leadership and decision-making roles, drawing on both international and Indian contexts. Discuss how corporate governance frameworks, workplace policies, and boardroom reforms can be redesigned to foster inclusivity and enable women to advance from entry-level roles to C-suite leadership positions.

Marks 20

Q5. The rapid rise of the gig economy has created a distinct class of gig workers who operate outside traditional employment structures. While this model offers flexibility, it has also led to labour-related stakeholder conflicts involving issues of income insecurity, lack of collective bargaining, and absence of social security protections.

Discuss the stakeholder conflicts arising between gig workers and the corporations. Critically examine the legal and policy challenges in recognizing and protecting gig workers' rights in India, and suggest practical social security and governance measures that could ensure equitable protection and long-term sustainability for this emerging workforce.

Marks 20

Q6. A multinational company, EcoMinerals Pvt. Ltd., has begun large-scale mining operations in a forest region inhabited by indigenous communities. The project has led to large-scale deforestation, contamination of local water sources, and displacement of several tribal families. The company claims that it has fulfilled its Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) obligations under the Companies Act, 2013 by funding educational and healthcare initiatives in nearby urban areas.

Considering that indigenous communities are key stakeholders directly affected by corporate operations, discuss the concept, scope, and objectives of CSR in ensuring corporate environmental responsibility and protection of community rights. Evaluate whether CSR should be viewed merely as a statutory compliance or as a broader ethical and social duty toward all stakeholders, including indigenous people. Support your answer with relevant examples where corporations failed to protect indigenous rights, resulting in public backlash or closure of their business operations.

Marks 20

