

LLM
FIRST SEMESTER
LAW AND JUSTICE IN THE GLOBALISING WORLD
LLM – 1.3
(USE OMR SHEET FOR OBJECTIVE PART)

**SET
B**

Duration: 3 hrs.

Full Marks: 70

Time: 30 min.

[Objective]

Marks: 20

Choose the correct answer from the following:

1 × 20 = 20

1. We use the example of a runaway trolley to explore...
 - a. Economic justice
 - b. Political liberty
 - c. Cultural relativism
 - d. Moral dilemmas
2. According to Kant, what is the basis of moral worth?
 - a. The consequences of an action
 - b. The intentions behind an action
 - c. The social benefits of an action
 - d. The equality it promotes
3. What does John Rawls mean by the "veil of ignorance"?
 - a. Ignorance of one's own preferences to create unbiased laws
 - b. A metaphor for moral confusion
 - c. A state of pure rationality devoid of emotion
 - d. A rejection of utilitarian principles
4. According to utilitarianism, the morally right action is the one that...
 - a. Aligns with universal principles.
 - b. Benefits the least advantaged members of society.
 - c. Respects individual rights over collective good.
 - d. Promotes the greatest happiness for the greatest number.
5. Which of the following best describes libertarianism?
 - a. The belief in maximizing government control
 - b. The focus on distributive justice and equality
 - c. The belief in minimal state intervention and maximum individual freedom
 - d. A form of utilitarianism
6. What is the primary focus of Aristotelian ethics, as discussed in Sandel's book?
 - a. Virtue and the good life
 - b. Duty and universal laws
 - c. Redistribution of wealth
 - d. Equality of opportunity
7. Which theory is not directly linked to global justice?
 - a. Nationalism
 - b. Cosmopolitanism
 - c. Feudalism
 - d. Multiculturalism
8. Gender and law primarily address
 - a. Gender stereotypes
 - b. Legal parity and rights
 - c. Environmental factors
 - d. Ethical dilemmas

9. What does the relationship between law and morality primarily address?
 - a. Economic theories
 - b. Ethical implications
 - c. Political structure
 - d. Environmental laws
10. What does "economic justice" typically aim to address?
 - a. Ensuring individuals have equal political representation
 - b. Promoting unrestricted global trade
 - c. Eliminating all forms of taxation
 - d. Correcting inequalities in wealth, income, and opportunities
11. Which of the following is often seen as a challenge to achieving global justice?
 - a. Universal recognition of human rights
 - b. Economic disparities between nations
 - c. Consensus on ethical principles
 - d. Reduction in global trade
12. What role does the "rule of law" play in a just society?
 - a. It guarantees that laws are enforced arbitrarily.
 - b. It ensures that all individuals, including those in power, are subject to the law.
 - c. It replaces the need for democratic governance.
 - d. It prioritizes the interests of the majority over minorities.
13. Which concept is central to Immanuel Kant's theory of justice?
 - a. The categorical imperative
 - b. The principle of utility
 - c. The difference principle
 - d. Virtue as a means to justice
14. What is one criticism of utilitarian approaches to justice?
 - a. They fail to maximize collective happiness.
 - b. They do not prioritize individual rights.
 - c. They are overly focused on virtue ethics.
 - d. They lack flexibility in applying rules.
15. The idea that laws are binding because they reflect a social contract is most closely associated with which philosopher?
 - a. Thomas Hobbes
 - b. John Locke
 - c. Jean-Jacques Rousseau
 - d. All of the above
16. What is "cosmopolitanism" in the context of justice?
 - a. The belief that justice should be determined by local customs
 - b. A perspective that emphasizes global citizenship and universal human rights
 - c. The idea that states should prioritize their own citizens over others
 - d. An economic theory about global trade efficiency
17. Which approach to justice focuses on the collective well-being rather than individual rights?
 - a. Libertarianism
 - b. Utilitarianism
 - c. Egalitarianism
 - d. Communitarianism

18. What is one of the main criticisms of globalization from the perspective of justice?
- a. It eliminates economic inequality.
 - b. It undermines local cultures and traditions.
 - c. It creates too much equality among nations.
 - d. It restricts global trade opportunities.
19. The concept of "distributive justice" deals with...
- a. Equal punishment for crimes
 - b. Rights of individuals to own property
 - c. Fair allocation of resources among members of society
 - d. Ensuring equality in political representation
20. What does the term "global justice" primarily refer to?
- a. Promoting international trade and economic growth
 - b. Ensuring fairness and equity across borders
 - c. Preserving the sovereignty of nation-states
 - d. Focusing on local legal systems to resolve disputes

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(Descriptive)

Time : 2 hrs. 30 min.

Marks : 50

[Answer question no.1 & any four (4) from the rest]

1. Discuss the concept of justice in a globalized world. Highlight the challenges posed by globalization to achieving justice and the responsibilities of developed nations towards addressing global inequalities. 5+5=10
2. Analyze the impact of globalization on state sovereignty and welfare states. 10
3. Compare and contrast utilitarianism and libertarianism as theories of justice. How do these perspectives differ in their approach to individual rights, societal welfare, and distributive justice? Provide examples to support your arguments. 7+3=10
4. Discuss Aristotle's concept of "virtue ethics" and its relevance to justice. How can this framework be applied to modern global challenges, such as the distribution of vaccines or climate change mitigation? 10
5. Critique the moral and practical implications of using affirmative action in higher education. To what extent does affirmative action align with principles of justice, such as equality of opportunity and fairness in a globalized world? 10
6. Analyze the importance of gender perspectives in the framework of global justice. 10
7. Discuss the role of human rights obligations beyond the state in addressing global challenges. 10
8. Elaborate on the interplay between global justice and environmental protection with relevant examples. 10

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