

Name:

Enrolment No:



UPES

End Semester Examination, December 2024

Course: Law and Economic Development

Program: LLM

Course Code: CLCC7007P

Semester: I

Time : 03 hrs.

Max. Marks: 100

Instructions:

1) Word Limit-Section A- 100 words, Section B-250 words, Section C- 500 words, Section D-700 words

2) Question 13 consists of a choice. Answer only one.

SECTION A  
(5Qx2M=10Marks)

S. No.		Marks	CO
Q 1	Discuss the various aspects of defining development beyond its traditional interpretation.	2	CO1
Q 2	Define the Subsidy theory explaining development of property laws.	2	CO1
Q 3	Define formalism.	2	CO1
Q 4	Define carbon trading.	2	CO1
Q 5	Define Keynesianism.	2	CO1

SECTION B  
(4Qx5M= 20 Marks)

Q 6	Enumerate the two main factors influencing damage prevention in tort law and explain them briefly.	5	CO2
Q 7	Explain to what extent does the rule of law contribute to economic development in developing countries, and analyse how do differing conceptions of the rule of law (narrow vs. broad) influence this relationship?	5	CO2
Q 8	Briefly explain the role property laws play in economic development of state.	5	CO2
Q 9	The New Institutional Economics (NIE) theory has been instrumental in illuminating the importance of institutions to economic development. Discuss.	5	CO2

SECTION-C  
(2Qx10M=20 Marks)

Q 10	The phenomenon known as the "China Enigma" refers to the country's ability to achieve significant economic growth despite the absence of a robust legal framework and comprehensive enforcement of contract law. This paradox can be attributed to several key factors. Enumerate and analyse these factors in light of China's development story.	15	CO3
Q 11	Conduct a comprehensive analysis of the constitutional provisions of your country and outline how they contribute to the economic development of your state.	15	CO3
<b>SECTION-D</b> <b>(2Qx25M=50 Marks)</b>			
Q 12	Evaluate the role of transaction costs in the private resolution of externalities. Using a real-world example and by applying the Coase theorem, analyse how well-defined property rights and private bargaining could potentially mitigate the effects of negative externalities without government intervention.	25	CO4
Q 13	<p>The European Union's Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM) has recently become a contentious issue for developing countries with significant manufacturing and export sectors. Considering past disputes at the WTO, do you anticipate that the WTO would uphold this taxation regime? In your response, apply insights on the differing economic needs and priorities of developing and developed nations.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Or</b></p> <p>When a car manufacturing company invests in a developing country, it generates employment and contributes positively to the state's economy. However, this investment may also lead to negative consequences, such as environmental degradation and violations of labor rights. <b>Analyse</b> and evaluate various <b>solutions</b> regarding the state's role, particularly through legislative measures and investment agreement negotiations, in achieving a balance between economic growth and the public welfare interests of its citizens.</p>	25	CO4