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H 2517

H3LC102

LL.B. (Hons.) DEGREE (SEMESTER) EXAMINATIONS, JUNE 2022.

(For the candidates admitted from 2020 – 2021 onwards)

First Year — First Semester

Paper II – JURISPRUDENCE

Time : 2½ hours

Maximum : 70 marks

PART A — (2 × 15 = 30 marks)

Answer TWO of the following in about 800 words each.

1. "Jurisprudence is the philosophy of positive Law". Explain the scope of Jurisprudence
2. Discuss Kelsen's Pure Theory of Law and point out the drawbacks.
3. Discuss the doctrine of *stare decisis* and explain the circumstances that weaken the binding nature of precedents.
4. "Law is a body of knowledge and experience with the aid of which a large part of social engineering is going on" - Elucidate.

PART B — (2 × 10 = 20 marks)

Answer TWO of the following by referring to the relevant provisions of law and decided cases. Give cogent reasons.

5. 'A' writes a will giving his immovable property to A's wife for life and after that to 'B' with a condition that 'B' should marry the girl 'C'. Is it valid?
6. A bureau was delivered to a carpenter for repairs. There was some money in the secret drawer of the bureau. The carpenter found the money and kept it with him and decided to set-off it with the repair cost. Did the carpenter have illegal possession of money?
7. When a High Court decides a case due to ignorance of a judgment and against the judgment of the Supreme Court, Whether the judgment of the High Court has binding force or not. Decide the validity of the judgment of the High Court.

[P.T.O.]

8. Mr. 'X' and his wife 'Y' lived in a house owned by 'Y'. After the death of 'X' and his wife 'Y', a large sum of money was discovered in the house. There was no evidence as to whom it belonged. Decide to whom it should belong.

PART C — (5 × 4 = 20 marks)

9. Write short notes on FIVE of the following in about 150 to 200 words each:
- (a) Distinguish between Possession and Ownership.
 - (b) Classification of Rights and Duties.
 - (c) Concept of personalities and theories of corporate personality.
 - (d) Right *in re propria* and Right *in re aliena*
 - (e) Obligation and its various kinds.
 - (f) Custom as a source of law
 - (g) Distinguish between Analytical school and Historical school of Jurisprudence
 - (h) Judicial Activism and Judicial process.
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H 2521

H31A/H31A/CH31A

**B.L. (Hons.)/LL.B. (Hons.) DEGREE (SEMESTER) EXAMINATIONS,
JUNE 2022.**

(For the candidates admitted from 2011 to 2019)

First Year — First Semester

JURISPRUDENCE

Time : 2½ hours

Maximum : 70 marks

PART A — (2 × 12 = 24 marks)

Answer TWO of the following in about 500 words each.

1. "The definition of law as a command of the sovereign is incomplete and adequate" – Comment.
2. Distinguish between Possession and Ownership. Can there be ownership without possession?
3. Define Legal Right. Explain the different meaning of legal right and correlatives.

PART B — (2 × 7 = 14 marks)

Answer TWO of the following in about 300 words each.

4. Analyse custom as a source of law and explain the different kinds of custom.
5. Write an essay about the Administration of Justice.
6. What is meant by liability? Explain the theory of penal and remedial liability.

PART C — (5 × 4 = 20 marks)

7. Write short notes on FIVE of the following :
 - (a) Analytical School
 - (b) *Stare decisis* and *Obiter dicta*.

[P.T.O.]

- (c) Law and Morality.
- (d) Characteristics of natural and legal person.
- (e) Social Engineering.
- (f) Obligation and its kinds.
- (g) Right in rem and Right in Personam.

PART D — (2 × 6 = 12 marks)

Answer TWO of the following by referring to the relevant provisions of law and decided cases. Give cogent reasons.

8. In a case involving 'attempt to suicide', the defense argues that due to the psychiatric disorder involved, the relevant offence ought to be de-criminalised. On the other side, it is argued that self-destruction is against nature and Law-Discuss.
9. 'X' a corporation due to the ill effects of Tsunami, plans to strengthen the borders of the sea coast. In this regard, plans to remove a burial ground positioned nearby to the sea coast. The local residents complain and protest. Decide the jurisprudential issues involved.
10. 'Y' a renowned journalist publishes an article criticizing the corruptive practices of a prevailing regime. Subsequently, he is charged for sedition, in particular on the ground that Y is disseminating anti-nationalist stand. Can the charge of sedition involved under these circumstances?

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H 2502

H3LC101

LL.B. (Hons.) DEGREE (SEMESTER) EXAMINATIONS,
JUNE 2022.

(For the candidates admitted from 2020-2021 onwards)

First Year — First Semester

Paper I - INTRODUCTION TO LAW, LEGAL METHODS AND LEGAL
RESEARCH

Time : 2½ hours

Maximum : 70 marks

PART A — (2 × 15 = 30 marks)

Answer TWO of the following in about 800 words each.

1. Define Law. Explain the nature and scope of divine laws and Man-Made Laws.
2. Define Judicial Conscience. Discuss the principle of reasoned decisions.
3. Define Codification. Trace the need and significance of interpretation of Statutes in light of the decided cases.
4. Trace the impact of the Law Commission of India on the legal reforms movement in India.

PART B — (2 × 10 = 20 marks)

Answer TWO of the following by referring to relevant provisions of law and decided cases. Give cogent reasons.

5. In a case involving the right to freedom of religion the judiciary is asked to interpret "Conscience Clause". One of the argument submitted is that the Court of Justice must respect the notion of relationship between the creator and created, and therefore a theocentric approach ought to be respected. Is the argument valid? Discuss.
6. The section 2(1) (d) of the protection of Human Rights Act, 1993 defined the word "Human Rights" which means "the rights relating to life, liberty, equality and dignity of the individual guaranteed by the constitution or embodied in the International Covenants and enforceable by courts" in India. Are the courts in India bound to apply International Human Rights in the domestic law - Discuss.

[P.T.O.]

7. 'X' a litigant before the court of justice is denied entry into the court premises due to the lack of court entry pass. Subsequently, 'X' petitions the court on the ground of 'Denial to access justice'. Does the Indian Courts operate upon the norm of open access to justice system? Discuss.
8. 'M' a public spirited citizen and a doctor by profession approaches the court seeking complete ban on the sale of alcoholic products. During the proceedings, the learned judge remarks that, the subject matter of dispute falls under policy decision of the government and the court lacks jurisdiction. Whether the observation of the learned judge is valid. Comment.

PART C — (5 × 4 = 20 marks)

9. Write short notes on FIVE of the following in about 150 to 200 words each:
 - (a) Law library
 - (b) Qualified of legislative drafters
 - (c) Planning for questionnaire
 - (d) Interview method
 - (e) Legislative dictionary
 - (f) Legal reasoning
 - (g) Enquiry and dialogue methods
 - (h) Legal ethics.
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H 2503

H3LC103

LL.B. (Hons.) DEGREE (SEMESTER) EXAMINATIONS,
JUNE 2022.

(For the candidates admitted from 2020–2021 onwards)

First Year — First Semester

PAPER III — LAW OF TORTS (INCLUDING MOTOR VEHICLES ACT
AND CONSUMER PROTECTION ACT)

Time : 2½ hours

Maximum : 70 marks

PART A — (2 × 15 = 30 marks)

Answer TWO of the following in about 800 words each.

1. “Qui facit per alium facit per se” – Elucidate the maxim with relevant case laws.
2. “Is it law of Tort or Law of Torts” – Analyse.
3. “You must take reasonable care to avoid acts or omissions which you can reasonably foresee would be likely to injure your neighbour” – Explain with relevant principle.
4. “Remedies for tort is judicial and extra judicial” – Discuss.

PART B — (2 × 10 = 20 marks)

Answer TWO of the following by referring to relevant provisions of law and decided cases. Give cogent reasons.

5. Renu’s car was not in working condition, parked on the road and caused obstruction to the traffic. Then traffic police removed the car with the assistance of the municipal employees and thereby damaged by another vehicle. Discuss the remedies available to Renu.
6. Vincy gave her silk saree to Rahul for dry wash. Rahul gave the saree to his servant Ravi. Ravi stole the silk saree instead of cleaning the same. Advise Vincy.

[P.T.O.]

7. Rani's husband was knocked down by a Government jeep car which was driven rashly and negligently by the driver of the collector when the jeep was being taken from the workshop to the collector's bungalow for the collector's use. Decide.
8. Karthick, a thief entered into Deepika's house and after having stolen the articles blocked the waste pipe of a wash basin and opened the tap. The over flowing water damaged Priya's goods, who was in possession of the adjacent premises. Analyse the liability.

PART C — (5 × 4 = 20 marks)

9. Write short notes on FIVE of the following in about 150 to 200 words each:
 - (a) Injuria Sine Damno
 - (b) Statutory authority
 - (c) Course of employment
 - (d) Res ipsa loquitor
 - (e) Nervous shock
 - (f) State consumer protection authority
 - (g) Private Nuisance
 - (h) Absolute liability.
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H 2504

H3LC104

LL.B. (Hons.) DEGREE (SEMESTER) EXAMINATIONS,
JUNE 2022.

(For the candidates admitted from 2020–2021 onwards)

First Year — First Semester

PAPER IV — LAW OF CONTRACTS — I

Time : 2½ hours

Maximum : 70 marks

PART A — (2 × 15 = 30 marks)

Answer TWO of the following in about 800 words each.

1. "Consideration must move from the promisee and the promisee only"
Discuss with special reference to English and Indian Law.
2. "A minor's contract being void, ordinarily it should be wholly devoid of
all effects" – Discuss.
3. "Agreements in restraint of trade is void" – Discuss with relevant case
laws.
4. "The consequences of a breach may be endless, but these must be an
end to liability" – Explain with reference to remoteness of damage.

PART B — (2 × 10 = 20 marks)

Answer TWO of the following by referring to relevant provisions of law and
decided cases. Give cogent reasons.

5. Mr. 'X', aged about 17 years, had taken a loan from Mr. 'Y', aged about
21 years, by misrepresenting his age as 19 years, and Mr. 'Y' on that
belief had lend Mr. 'X' a sum of Rupees 1 lakh only. Mr. 'X' spent the
same on luxuries beyond his normal standard of living. Can Mr. 'Y'
bring an action against Mr. 'X' for recovery of the money lent by him?
6. A Ltd Company, employs Mr. 'B' under an employment contract and
includes a clause which states that in course of employment, all the
intellectual properties which 'B' creates will be the property of the
company. Is this a valid clause in a contract?

[P.T.O.]

7. Mr. 'C' who is the father of Mr. 'D' uses undue influence on 'D' and enters into a contract and asks him to part with his properties in favour of Mr. 'C'. Can 'D' make this contract voidable or not at his option?
8. 'X' promises 'Y' to obtain for 'Y' an employment in the public service for a consideration for Rs. 1,00,000. Is the agreement legal? Decide.

PART C — (5 × 4 = 20 marks)

9. Write short notes on FIVE of the following in about 150 to 200 words each:
 - (a) Nature of Contractual Obligations
 - (b) Krell V. Henry
 - (c) Privity of Consideration
 - (d) Doctrine of *Ratification*
 - (e) General offer
 - (f) Unlawful Agreements
 - (g) Anticipatory Breach of Contract
 - (h) Rectification of Instruments.

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H 2505

H3LC105

LL.B. (Hons.) DEGREE (SEMESTER) EXAMINATIONS,
JUNE 2022.

(For the candidates admitted from 2020–2021 onwards)

First Year — First Semester

PAPER V — CONSTITUTIONAL LAW — I

Time : 2½ hours

Maximum : 70 marks

PART A — (2 × 15 = 30 marks)

Answer TWO of the following in about 800 words each.

1. "Article 14 forbids class legislation and permits reasonable classification" – Explain with relevant case law.
2. Examine the right to speech and expression within the constraints of reasonable restrictions with the help of relevant case law.
3. Explain various modes of acquiring citizenship of India under the Indian Citizenship Act, 1955.
4. What is meant by epistolary jurisdiction? Examine its role in the development of environmental jurisprudence.

PART B — (2 × 10 = 20 marks)

Answer TWO of the following by referring to relevant provisions of law and decided cases. Give cogent reasons.

5. 'A', a person belonging to the oppressed class was made to declare a public apology and pay a fine of Rs. 500/ for entering inside the temple by the Village Panchayat. Enumerate the constitutional provisions that are affected because of such atrocious punishment.
6. 'X', a suspect in a theft case was taken under police custody. Police officials had tortured 'X' for more than 5 days in lock-up. When X's wife came in search of him on 6th day, she learnt that 'X' had become unconscious owing to police torture and was taken to nearby hospital. The wife searched for him in the hospital, but no record was available regarding his admission in the hospital. Advise the wife in her quest for 'X'.

[P.T.O.]

7. A serene village XYZ was having abundant natural resources viz. river, productive farm lands, forest in and around. ABC, a leather tannery industry was set up near to the village and in due course, the river water became polluted, farm lands began to deplete due to the pollutants released from leather tannery. As a result the village natives are suffering from various forms of ailments. What is the redressal for affected natives?
8. A private hospital receiving substantive funds from the State Government and is under the control of the State, failed to give proper treatment to a patient due to negligence. As a result the patient became paralysed. Can the patient claim compensation by involving constitutional provisions? Explain.

PART C — (5 × 4 = 20 marks)

9. Write short notes on FIVE of the following in about 150 to 200 words each:
- (a) Basic structure doctrine
 - (b) Rule of law
 - (c) Doctrine of Eclipse
 - (d) Writ of mandamus
 - (e) Equal pay for equal work
 - (f) Double jeopardy
 - (g) Secularism
 - (h) Bonded labour.

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H 2464

H3LC106

LL.B. (Hons.) DEGREE (SEMESTER) EXAMINATIONS, JUNE 2022.

(For the candidates admitted from 2020 – 2021 onwards)

First Year — First Semester

Paper VI – FAMILY LAW – I

Time : 2½ hours

Maximum : 70 marks

PART A — (2 × 15 = 30 marks)

Answer TWO of the following in about 800 words each.

1. Mention the grounds on which a Hindu wife can seek dissolution of marriage and compare her position in that regard to that of a Muslim wife.
2. Explain the essential requirements and formalities of a Christian Marriage.
3. Discuss the important changes brought about by the Special Marriage Act, 1954 regarding solemnisation of marriages and their dissolution.
4. "The Hindu Adoptions and Maintenance Act has liberalised the Law of Adoption" – Discuss the changes brought about by Legislation in the Law of Adoption.

PART B — (2 × 10 = 20 marks)

Answer TWO of the following by referring to relevant provisions of law and decided cases. Give cogent reasons.

5. A Muslim male married a Christian female under Islamic Law. Decide the validity of the marriage.
6. 'Rahim' marries 'Rasheeda' a woman undergoing Iddat, at that time. Subsequently 'Rahim' dies and 'Rasheeda' claims his property as wife. Is her claim tenable?
7. 'Akila' a Hindu widow sues her father and father-in-law for maintenance separately. Can she succeed?
8. A Muslim woman wants to marry a Christian man. How will you advise them for solemnizing a legally valid marriage?

[P.T.O.]

PART C — (5 × 4 = 20 marks)

9. Write short notes on FIVE of the following in about 150 to 200 words each:
- (a) Modern sources of Hindu Law.
 - (b) Restitution of Conjugal Rights under Hindu Law.
 - (c) Irregular Marriage under Islamic Law.
 - (d) Talaq Ahasan.
 - (e) Divorce by mutual consent under Christian Law.
 - (f) Acknowledgement of Paternity.
 - (g) Guardianship under Muslim Law.
 - (h) Maintenance pendente lite.
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H 2426

H31B/H31B/CH31B

**B.L. (Hons.)/LL.B. (Hons.) DEGREE (SEMESTER) EXAMINATIONS,
JUNE 2022.**

(For the candidates admitted from 2011 to 2019)

First Year — First Semester

LAW OF CONTRACTS – I

Time : 2½ hours

Maximum : 70 marks

PART A — (2 × 12 = 24 marks)

Answer TWO of the following in about 500 words each.

1. “An offer need not be made to an ascertained person but no contract can arise until it has been accepted by an ascertained person.”- Comment.
2. Define Consideration. What are the essential elements of valid consideration? Explain with the aid of relevant case laws?
3. “The Doctrine of Frustration has often been said to depend on adding to a term to the contract by implication” — Discuss.

PART B — (2 × 7 = 14 marks)

Answer TWO of the following in about 300 words each.

4. What is meant by “Coercion” and how does it affect a contract formed by one party coercing the other?
5. ‘A contract shall not be enforced if the agreement is opposed to public policy’. Explain the statement and substantiate with case laws.
6. “Specific Relief is a discretionary remedy”-Discuss.

PART C — (5 × 4 = 20 marks)

7. Write short notes on FIVE of the following :
 - (a) “A stranger to contract cannot sue”- Explain.
 - (b) MohiriBibee v. Dharmodas Ghose, 1903.
 - (c) Blue Pencil Rule

[P.T.O.]

- (d) Define and distinguish between Void and Voidable, Unenforceable and Illegal Contracts.
- (e) Accord and Satisfaction.
- (f) Types of Quasi-Contracts.
- (g) Defences to specific performance.

PART D — (2 × 6 = 12 marks)

Answer TWO of the following by referring to relevant provisions of law and decided cases. Give cogent reasons.

8. 'Raja' threatened to commit suicide if his wife 'Rani' did not transfer her property to him. She does under threat and later wants to set aside the transfer. Advise 'Rani'.
9. A and B agree that A shall sell B a house for Rs. 50,000 but that if B uses it as a gambling house, he shall pay A Rs. 1,00,000. Discuss the legality of this transaction.
10. A, promises to paint B's portrait. Later A refuses. B files a suit for Specific Performance. Decide.

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H 2427

H31C/H31C/CH31C

**B.L.(Hons.)/LL.B. (Hons.) DEGREE (SEMESTER) EXAMINATIONS,
JUNE 2022.**

(For the candidates admitted from 2011 to 2019)

First Year — First Semester

LAW OF TORTS

Time : 2½ hours

Maximum : 70 marks

PART A — (2 × 12 = 24 marks)

Answer TWO of the following in about 500 words each.

1. "Malice is irrelevant in law of torts." Explain this statement with the help of decided cases.
2. "Defamation can be legally defended in law of Torts", elucidate the above statement with the help of decided cases.
3. "Harm suffered voluntarily does not constitute a legal injury and is not actionable". Explain the above doctrine and its exception with the help of decided cases.

PART B — (2 × 7 = 14 marks)

Answer TWO of the following in about 300 words each.

4. Discuss about the nature of joint tortfeasor's liability with help of the ruling in Merry Weather v. Nixon case.
5. Bring out the exceptions to the rule "All persons are entitled to sue and liable to be sued".
6. Explain the various extrajudicial remedies available under law of torts.

PART C — (5 × 4 = 20 marks)

7. Write short notes on FIVE of the following :
 - (a) Assault
 - (b) Pigeon hole theory
 - (c) Vicarious liability

[P.T.O.]

- (d) Scierter rule
- (e) Passing off
- (f) De minimis non curat lex
- (g) State of Rajasthan vs Vidyawati

PART D — (2 × 6 = 12 marks)

Answer TWO of the following by referring to relevant provisions of law and decided cases. Give cogent reasons.

8. 'A' knowing that 'B' was under the influence of drunkenness chose to travel by a car driven by him. Due to drunkenness of 'B' the car met with an accident. 'A' sues 'B'. Decide will he succeed.
9. "A" sunk a deep well in his land when the corporation refused to purchase his small land for a large sum of money and cut off the underground water supply to the corporation. The corporation filed a suit for damages. Decide the maintainability.
10. "A", a minor, hired a horse from 'B' to ride for an hour and injured the horse by riding it for four hours. 'B' sues 'A' for damages. Can 'B' succeed, decide.

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H 2428

H31D/H31D/ CH31D

**B.L. (Hons.)/LL.B. (Hons.) DEGREE (SEMESTER) EXAMINATIONS,
JUNE 2022.**

(For the candidates admitted from 2011 to 2019)

First Year – First Semester

LAW OF CRIMES – I (INDIAN PENAL CODE)

Time : 2½ hours

Maximum : 70 marks

PART A — (2 × 12 = 24 marks)

Answer TWO of the following in about 500 words each.

1. Enumerate the feministic approach and related offences under the Indian Penal Code.
2. Critically analyse the different types of punishments under the IPC and interpret the concept of life imprisonment with decided case laws. Argue about the pros and cons of death sentence.
3. Define causing miscarriage and analyse the criminal liability for causing miscarriage under the chapter of Indian Penal Code.

PART B — (2 × 7 = 14 marks)

Answer TWO of the following in about 300 words each.

4. Examine offences of waging war against the state and sedition.
5. Analyse the defence of infancy, intoxication and insanity, under the IPC.
6. Discuss the provision related to rape under the IPC.

PART C — (5 × 4 = 20 marks)

7. Write short notes on FIVE of the following :

- (a) Territorial jurisdiction of IPC
- (b) Consent as defence
- (c) Criminal conspiracy
- (d) Riot
- (e) Acid attack
- (f) Criminal breach of trust
- (g) Defamation

[P.T.O.]

PART D — (2 × 6 = 12 marks)

Answer TWO of the following by referring to the relevant provisions of law and decided cases. Give cogent reasons.

8. Mr. R was killed by Ms. Y while attempting to commit rape against her. Ms. Y comes with application of right of private defence to protect the body. Advise her.
9. A procession was going on to show their agitation against certain norms introduced by the institution. It consists of the employees of the institution in which Mr. A, B, C and D who also participated. Suddenly some unknown members of the gathering pelted stones at the public bus thereby causing damage. Police arrested all the members of the procession. Mr. A, B, C and D challenged this arrest. Decide.
10. Mr. Y who is a married man again married Ms. X. He informed Ms. X that he got divorce from his wife Mrs. Y and did not show the divorce order. After some time Ms. X came to know that Mr. Y was still living with Mrs. Y and has not got divorce. Advise Ms. X to take action against Mr. and Mrs. Y.

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H 2429

H31E/H31E/CH31E

**B.L./LL.B. (Hons.) DEGREE (SEMESTER) EXAMINATIONS,
JUNE 2022.**

(For the candidates admitted from 2011 to 2019)

First Year — First Semester

FAMILY LAW – I

Time : 2½ hours

Maximum : 70 marks

PART A — (2 × 12 = 24 marks)

Answer TWO of the following in about 500 words each.

1. "Hindu Marriage is not only a sacrament but also a civil contract" – Explain.
2. Critically evaluate the impact of religious conversion on bigamous marriages with the help of relevant case law.
3. "The aged parents, a virtuous wife and an infant child must be maintained, even by doing a hundred misdeeds" – Discuss as per the Hindu Adoptions and Maintenance Act 1956.

PART B — (2 × 7 = 14 marks)

Answer TWO of the following in about 300 words each.

4. "The effect of the Shariat Act, is to make all Muslims subject to Muslim law by the abolition of customary law" – Explain.
5. Critically examine the importance of the Special Marriage Act.
6. Explain the structure, procedure and jurisdiction of Family Courts, with the provisions of the Family Courts Act.

PART C — (5 × 4 = 20 marks)

7. Write short notes on FIVE of the following :
 - (a) Ancient forms of Marriage.
 - (b) Acknowledgement of Paternity.

[P.T.O.]

- (c) Live-in relationship.
- (d) Validity of Ecclesiastical Court Order.
- (e) Unisex marriage.
- (f) Fasid marriage.
- (g) Widow Remarriage Act.

PART D — (2 × 6 = 12 marks)

Answer TWO of the following by referring to the relevant provisions of law and decided cases. Give cogent reasons.

8. Ayisha, a Shia Muslim marries Suji a Christian male. Discuss the validity of the marriage.
9. Anand, a Hindu, adopts Kamal who is already adopted by Babu. Is this adoption valid?
10. Father enters into an agreement to sell the minor's property and delivers actual possession of the same in pursuance of that agreement. Whether the agreement is binding on the minor? Explain.

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H 2522

H31F/H31F/CH31F

**B.L. (Hons.)/LL.B. (Hons.) DEGREE (SEMESTER) EXAMINATIONS,
JUNE 2022.**

(For the candidates admitted from 2011 to 2019)

First Year — First Semester

LEGAL METHODS

Time : 2½ hours

Maximum : 70 marks

PART A — (2 × 12 = 24 marks)

Answer TWO of the following in about 500 words each.

1. "Legal Methods as a field of knowledge enhances the skills of legal Analysis" - Discuss.
2. Define judicial conscience. Explain in detail the doctrine of precedents in light of the decided cases.
3. Explain the various components of the synopsis in legal research.

PART B — (2 × 7 = 14 marks)

Answer TWO of the following in about 300 words each.

4. Define Interpretation. Explain the significance of purposive construction of statutes.
5. Explain the various steps involved in preparation of a Questionnaire.
6. "Legislative Drafter" are the first lawyers to interpret the law" - Discuss.

PART C — (5 × 4 = 20 marks)

7. Write short notes on FIVE of the following :
 - (a) Legal Ethics
 - (b) Legal Fiction
 - (c) General Clauses Act
 - (d) Rule of Law and Rule of Life

[P.T.O.]

- (e) Principle of Natural Justice
- (f) Law Commission of India
- (g) Freedom of Movement as source of Constitution of India

PART D — (6 × 2 = 12 marks)

8. Answer SIX of the following very briefly.

- (a) Plagiarism
 - (b) Bibliography
 - (c) Research Method
 - (d) Interview Method
 - (e) Survey Method
 - (f) Behavioural Research
 - (g) Source Footnotes
 - (h) Enquiry Method.
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H 2465

H3LC207

LL.B. (Hons.) DEGREE (SEMESTER) EXAMINATIONS,
JUNE 2022.

(For the candidates admitted from 2020-2021 onwards)

First Year — Second Semester

Paper VII — LAW OF CRIMES — I (IPC)

Time : 2½ hours

Maximum : 70 marks

PART A — (2 × 15 = 30 marks)

Answer TWO of the following in about 800 words each.

1. Critically examine the application of the legal maxim "Actus non facit reum nisi mens sit rea" in the Indian Criminal Justice System in determining the criminal liability of a person with decided cases.
2. In every murder there is a presence of culpable homicide, but it is not vice versa. Examine the annotation with the help of landmark judgements.
3. Enumerate the contributions of Verma Commission in bringing out the modifications in the Criminal Justice System and examine how it paved way towards the outcome of the Criminal Law Amendment Act, 2013 in consonance with decided cases.
4. Analyse the elements of crime relating to hurt and grievous hurt under the IPC.

PART B — (2 × 10 = 20 marks)

Answer TWO of the following by referring to relevant provisions of law and decided cases. Give cogent reasons.

5. Mr. X, who is aged about 34 years and person of unsoundness of mind, committed suicide at the instigation of Mr. R. Decide the liability of Mr. R.

[P.T.O.]

6. Mr. A with the intention to be believed that Mr. B has stolen Z's watch, pointed out him. Decide whether Mr. B has committed any offence.
7. Z, threatens 'X' to sign a paper which is a deed of gift, by wrongfully confining his child. Decide the offence.
8. Mr. R shakes his fist at Mr. S, but doesnot strike at him. Decide whether Mr. R has committed any offence.

PART C — (5 × 4 = 20 marks)

9. Write short notes on FIVE of the following in about 150 to 200 words each:
 - (a) Sedition
 - (b) Life imprisonment
 - (c) Forgery
 - (d) Causing Miscarriage
 - (e) Bigamy
 - (f) Thug
 - (g) Doli Incapax
 - (h) Attempts.
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Register No.

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H 2466**H3LC208****LL.B. (Hons.) DEGREE (SEMESTER) EXAMINATIONS, JUNE 2022.**

(For the candidates admitted from 2020-2021 onwards)

First Year — Second Semester

PAPER VIII – CONSTITUTIONAL LAW OF INDIA – II

Time : 2½ hours

Maximum : 70 marks

PART A — (2 × 15 = 30 marks)

Answer TWO of the following in about 800 words each.

1. Discuss the various powers and functions of the president under the Indian Constitution. Is Indian president bound by the advice tendered by the Council of Ministers?
2. Critically analyse the provisions relating to the financial relations between the Union and the States under the Indian Constitution.
3. Give a brief outline of various kinds of emergencies contemplated under the Constitution of India and their impact on fundamental rights guaranteed in Part III of the Constitution of India.
4. Explain the powers, privileges and immunities of Parliament, state legislatures and its members.

PART B — (2 × 10 = 20 marks)

Answer TWO of the following by referring to relevant provisions of law and decided cases. Give cogent reasons.

5. A contractor constructed a house at the request of an official who had accepted his tender. The house was constructed and accepted by the government but the contractor was not paid, as the contract failed to fulfil the requirements of Art. 299(1). Can the contractor claim his dues from the government?
6. The Government of India entered into a treaty with the United States of America on a subject matter which is in the State List under the Indian Constitution. Decide on the constitutional validity of the treaty made by Central Government.

[P.T.O.]

7. A House of State Legislature issued a warrant to arrest Mr. Ramesh, a journalist held guilty of committing contempt of the House. Can the court question the validity of the warrant?
8. "No government servant shall participate in any demonstration or resort to any form of strike in connection with any matter pertaining to his conditions of service" – Examine the validity of this Government Order.

PART C — (5 × 4 = 20 marks)

9. Write short notes on FIVE of the following in about 150 to 200 words each :
 - (a) Vice-president of India
 - (b) Attorney General of India
 - (c) Appointment of Chief Justice of the Supreme Court
 - (d) Speaker of Lok Sabha
 - (e) Writ jurisdiction of High Court
 - (f) Public Service Commission
 - (g) Doctrine of Pith and Substance
 - (h) Inter-State Council.
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H 2467

H3LC209

LL.B. (Hons.) DEGREE (SEMESTER) EXAMINATIONS,
JUNE 2022.

(For the candidates admitted from 2020-2021 onwards)

First Year — Second Semester

Paper IX – LAW OF CONTRACTS – II

Time : 2½ hours

Maximum : 70 marks

PART A — (2 × 15 = 30 marks)

Answer TWO of the following in about 800 words each.

1. Explain the circumstances in which a surety is discharged from his liability.
2. Explain the various methods by which an agency may be terminated.
3. Explain the application of the maxim 'Nemo dat quod non habet' under the Sale of Goods Act and point out the exceptions to it.
4. "The Indian Partnership Act provides for registration of firms without making it compulsory" – Comment. State the consequences of non-registration of the firm.

PART B — (2 × 10 = 20 marks)

Answer TWO of the following by referring to relevant provisions of law and decided cases. Give cogent reasons.

5. 'A' enters into a contract with 'B' for buying B's motor car as agent of 'C' but without C's authority. 'B' repudiates the contract before 'C' comes to know of it. 'C' subsequently ratifies the contract and sues for specific performance. How would you decide?

[P.T.O.]

6. 'Ram' delivers to 'Shyam' a carrier with some explosives and 'Ram' does not disclose this fact to 'Shyam'. The carrier explodes by injuring 'Shyam' and many others. Discuss the liability of 'Ram'.
7. 'A' purchases a hot-water bottle from a retail chemist. The bottle could withstand hot water but not boiling water. When it was filled by 'A' with boiling water, it burst and injured him. 'A' sues the seller for damages. Decide.
8. 'X', 'Y' and 'Z' enter into a partnership agreement under which 'Z' is not liable for losses. 'M' filed a suit against 'X', 'Y' and 'Z' for the amount due from the firm. Examine the position of 'Z'.

PART C — (5 × 4 = 20 marks)

9. Write short notes on FIVE of the following in about 150 to 200 words each :
 - (a) Concept of indemnity in general.
 - (b) Pledge and its essentials.
 - (c) Kinds of Agencies.
 - (d) Risk prima facie passes with property.
 - (e) Distinguish between partnership and co-ownership.
 - (f) Essential features of LLP.
 - (g) Various rules regarding delivery of goods.
 - (h) Undisclosed principal and Foreign Principal.
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H 2468

H3LC210

**LL.B. (Hons.) DEGREE (SEMESTER) EXAMINATIONS,
JUNE 2022.**

(For the candidates admitted from 2020 – 2021 onwards)

First Year – Second Semester

Paper X — FAMILY LAW – II

Time : 2½ hours

Maximum : 70 marks

PART A — (2 × 15 = 30 marks)

Answer TWO of the following in about 800 words each.

1. Explain the various modes by which a severance of joint family status is effected.
2. State the rules of succession applicable to the property of a Male Hindu dying intestate under the Hindu Succession Act, 1956.
3. What is Wakf? Explain the essential requirements for making public wakf and private wakf under Islamic Law.
4. Explain the kinds of will under the Indian Succession Act, 1925. Discuss the modes of execution and revocation of such will.

PART B — (2 × 10 = 20 marks)

Answer TWO of the following by referring to relevant provisions of law and decided cases. Give cogent reasons.

5. A Hindu male dies and is survived by the following relations :
 - (a) Maternal Uncle
 - (b) Daughter's son
 - (c) Father
 - (d) Brother
 - (e) Widow of a predeceased son.

Who will inherit the property of the deceased?

[P.T.O.]

6. A Sunni Muslim dies leaving his wife, two daughters, father and mother. Divide the estate among them.
7. A Christian female died leaving mother, father, two daughters and a brother. Divide the properties.
8. A sum of money is bequeathed to A, B and C to be equally divided among them. B dies before the testator. A, claims half the legacy. Decide.

PART C — (5 × 4 = 20 marks)

9. Write short notes on FIVE of the following in about 150 to 200 words each :
 - (a) Unobstructed Heritage
 - (b) Karta
 - (c) Changes effected by the Hindu Succession (Amendment) Act, 2005.
 - (d) Testamentary restrictions under Islamic Law.
 - (e) Hiba
 - (f) Doctrine of Radd
 - (g) Ademption of Legacies
 - (h) Probate
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H 2469

H3LC211

LL.B. (Hons.) DEGREE (SEMESTER) EXAMINATIONS, JUNE 2022.

(For the candidates admitted from 2020 – 2021 onwards)

First Year — Second Semester

Paper XI – PROPERTY LAW

Time : 2½ hours

Maximum : 70 marks

PART A — (2 × 15 = 30 marks)

Answer TWO of the following in about 800 words each.

1. "Nemo dat quod non habet" – Elucidate the maxim with exceptions if any.
2. "Once a mortgage is always a mortgage" – Discuss.
3. Explain the provisions in relation to extinction, suspension and revival of Easements.
4. Discuss the rules relating to duties and powers of registering officer.

PART B — (2 × 10 = 20 marks)

Answer TWO of the following by referring to relevant provisions of law and decided cases. Give cogent reasons.

5. 'A', a Muslim executed an instrument by which he alienated his property in favour of Wakf after the extinction of all the lineal descendants of 'A'. Decide.
6. 'X' transfers property to his wife 'Y', but in case she dies in his lifetime transfers to 'Z'. 'X' and his wife 'Y' died in an accident together which make it impossible to prove that she died before him. Advise Z.
7. Ram & Co, wool brokers advanced money to Kathy & Co, a firm of meat preservers. The loan was secured by a floating charge on the latter's asset and could be paid off at any time on giving a month's notice. There was a stipulation, from the date of the mortgage the mortgagor company should not sell the sheep skins to anyone other than the lender. Even after the repayment, the lender claimed the right of pre-emption in respect of the sheep skins. Decide.

[P.T.O.]

8. 'A' acquired a right to draw drinking water upon a stream running through B's land . After an earthquake the stream changes its path through C's land. Discuss the right of 'A'.

PART C — (5 × 4 = 20 marks)

9. Write short notes on FIVE of the following in about 150 to 200 words each:
- (a) Attestation
 - (b) Unpaid vendor's Lien
 - (c) Doctrine of Marshalling
 - (d) Onerous gift
 - (e) Actionable claim
 - (f) Easements by prescription
 - (g) Compulsory and optional registration
 - (h) Uses and cancellation of adhesive stamps
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H 2430

H3IG/H32A/CH32A

**B.L. (Hons.)/ LL.B. (Hons.) DEGREE (SEMESTER) EXAMINATIONS,
JUNE 2022.**

(For the candidates admitted from 2011 to 2019)

First Year — Second Semester

CONTRACTS – II

Time : 2½ hours

Maximum : 70 marks

PART A — (2 × 12 = 24 marks)

Answer TWO of the following in about 500 words each.

1. Explain the various ways in which an agency contract can be created and terminated by referring to different legislative and judicial perspectives.
2. Discuss the salient features of bailment contract and explain the different nature of bailment contract and the obligations of the parties.
3. Discuss the concept of coextensive liability in a guarantee contract and state its implications and exceptions.

PART B — (2 × 7 = 14 marks)

Answer TWO of the following in about 300 words each.

4. State the different consequences that arise in an agency relationship created between partners in a partnership firm.
5. Explain the meaning and rights of an unpaid vendor in a sale of goods contract.
6. Discuss the importance of determining the presence of loss suffered by the indemnified in an indemnity contract.

PART C — (5 × 4 = 20 marks)

7. Write short notes on FIVE of the following :
 - (a) Difference between indemnity and guarantee contract
 - (b) Ex-post Facto Warranty

[P.T.O.]

- (c) Authority of partners
- (d) Types of Lien
- (e) Gratuitous Bailment
- (f) Meaning of Sale
- (g) Hire Purchase Agreement

PART D — (2 × 6 = 12 marks)

Answer TWO of the following by referring to the relevant provisions of law and decided cases. Give cogent reasons.

8. A, is a partner in a firm and he starts writing defamatory letters to certain customers regarding the functioning of the firm. The remaining partners decided to stop A from involving in the activities of the firm. Decide the remedies available to A.
9. X deposits some gold in a bank locker which was found to be lost later. The bank refuses to accept any liability as all loss inside the locker will be the sole responsibility of the customer in accordance with the terms and conditions. X sues the bank for breach of bailment contract. Decide the remedies available to the bank.
10. Raja found a mobile phone in a park and he kept the mobile phone in a careless way and damaged it due to his negligence. After few days Raja handed over the mobile phone to the owner and the owner of the mobile phone got the possession of the phone from Raja but in a damaged condition. The owner of the mobile phone sued Raja for breach of bailment contract and claimed damages from Raja. Decide the remedies available to Raja.

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H 2431

H3IH/H32B/CH32B

**B.L. (Hons.)/LL.B. (Hons.) DEGREE (SEMESTER) EXAMINATIONS,
JUNE 2022.**

(For the candidates admitted from 2011 to 2019)

First Year — Second Semester

CONSTITUTIONAL LAW - I

Time : 2½ hours

Maximum : 70 marks

PART A — (2 × 12 = 24 marks)

Answer TWO of the following in about 500 words each.

1. Discuss the application of the Doctrine of Judicial Review under the Indian Constitution. Can an amendment of the Constitution be reviewed?
2. Explain the scope of freedom of speech and expression. What are the restrictions that can be imposed on this freedom.
3. Examine the interrelationship between Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles of State Policy in the light of decided cases and constitutional amendments.

PART B — (2 × 7 = 14 marks)

Answer TWO of the following in about 300 words each.

4. "The Constitution of India is federal in structure and unitary in character". - Discuss.
5. Explain the concept of equality of opportunity in public employment under the Indian Constitution with relevant case laws.
6. "A Secular State maintains neutrality in matters of religion and provides equal protection to all religions subject to regulation" - Elucidate.

[P.T.O.]

PART C — (5 × 4 = 20 marks)

7. Write short notes on FIVE of the following :
- (a) Preamble
 - (b) Rights of the Accused
 - (c) Other Authorities
 - (d) Termination of Citizenship
 - (e) Right to livelihood
 - (f) Need for fundamental duties
 - (g) Right to Constitutional Remedies.

PART D — (2 × 6 = 12 marks)

Answer TWO of the following by referring to relevant provisions of law and decided cases. Give cogent reasons.

8. A bill was introduced in Parliament on the recommendation of the President and after obtaining an opinion from the concerned State legislature regarding division of the State. Contrary to the opinion expressed by the concerned State legislature, Parliament passed the law. Decide on the Constitutional validity of the law passed by Parliament.
9. The President after the issue of Proclamation of Emergency under Article 352, suspended the enforcement of Fundamental Rights under Article 359. Authorities under the preventive detention law issued orders of detention against the petitioner. The petitioner challenged the order of his detention and the Presidential Order for violation of his fundamental rights. Discuss the validity of the presidential order.
10. 'X' was sentenced to death but his death sentence was not executed for 10 years and therefore he demands quashing of his death sentence under Art. 21 of the Constitution. Examine the validity of his contention.

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H 2432

H3II/H32C/CH32C

**B.L. (Hons.)/LL.B. (Hons.) DEGREE (SEMESTER) EXAMINATIONS,
JUNE 2022.**

(For the candidates admitted from 2011 to 2019)

First Year — Second Semester

PROPERTY LAW

Time : 2½ hours

Maximum : 70 marks

PART A — (2 × 12 = 24 marks)

Answer TWO of the following in about 500 words each.

1. "Nemo dat quod non habet" – Discuss the maxim with exceptions if any.
2. Discuss the rights and liabilities of lessor and lessee.
3. Describe the circumstances under which an easement shall be extinguished.

PART B — (2 × 7 = 14 marks)

Answer TWO of the following in about 300 words each.

4. "Neither party to a litigation can transfer a property during the pendency of the litigation" – Elucidate.
5. Distinguish Marshalling and Contribution.
6. Salient features of the Registration Act.

PART C — (5 × 4 = 20 marks)

7. Write short notes on FIVE of the following:
 - (a) Attestation
 - (b) Fraudulent transfer
 - (c) Unpaid vendor's lien
 - (d) Kinds of stamps
 - (e) Usufructuary mortgage
 - (f) Easement by prescription
 - (g) Distinguish lease and licence.

[P.T.O.]

PART D — (2 × 6 = 12 marks)

Answer TWO of the following by referring to relevant provisions of law and decided cases. Give cogent reasons.

8. 'X' executed an instrument on 10.2.2020 and got it attested from his two witnesses 'A' and 'B' on 14.2.2020 and 16.2.2020 respectively. 'X' signed the instrument on 20.02.2020. Decide.
9. Santhosh transferred all his immovable property to Abinesh and movable property to Aarthi by way of Gift. Santhosh had a debt about Rs. 15 lakhs towards Murugan. Decide the liability of Abinesh and Aarthi.
10. 'X' imposed an easement of drinking water to 'Y' from his "well". After two years the 'well' water becomes contaminated due to the discharge of waste water, discharged by neighbouring factories and unfit to drink. Decide.

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H 2433

H31J/H32D/CH32D

**B.L. (Hons.)/LL.B. (Hons.) DEGREE (SEMESTER) EXAMINATIONS,
JUNE 2022.**

(For the candidates admitted from 2011 to 2019)

First Year — Second Semester

FAMILY LAW - II

Time : 2½ hours

Maximum : 70 marks

PART A — (2 × 12 = 24 marks)

Answer TWO of the following in about 500 words each.

1. Examine the powers of Karta in the management of Hindu Joint Family Property.
2. "The Hanafi Law of inheritance consists of two distinct elements. The customs of ancient Arabia and the rules laid down by the Koran." - Elucidate.
3. Discuss the rules of succession applicable to female intestate under the Christian Law of inheritance.

PART B — (2 × 7 = 14 marks)

Answer TWO of the following in about 300 words each.

4. Examine the concept of Notional Partition Theory.
5. Compare the powers of Muslim to make a gift, a Wakf and a will of his property.
6. What are the principles governing the making of privileged wills?

[P.T.O.]

PART C — (5 × 4 = 20 marks)

7. Write short notes on FIVE of the following :
- (a) Survivorship
 - (b) Cognates
 - (c) Doctrine of Mushaa
 - (d) Gift to unborn person
 - (e) Succession Certificate
 - (f) Class-I legal heirs under the Hindu Succession Act, 1956.
 - (g) Onerous Bequest.

PART D — (2 × 6 = 12 marks)

Answer TWO of the following by referring to relevant provisions of law and decided cases. Give cogent reasons.

- 8. 'A', a Hindu, converted into Christianity before the death of his father. Can 'A' claim share in the property of his father on his death?
 - 9. A Christian male died leaving behind his wife, 2 sons and mother. Distribute his property.
 - 10. A Shia Mohammedan died leaving his wife, two sons and one daughter. Divide the property.
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H 2434

H3IK/H32E/ CH36A

**B.L. (Hons.)/LL.B. (Hons.) DEGREE (SEMESTER) EXAMINATIONS,
JUNE 2022.**

(For the candidates admitted from 2011 to 2019)

First Year – Second Semester/Third Year – Sixth Semester

HUMAN RIGHTS LAW

Time : 2½ hours

Maximum : 70 marks

PART A — (2 × 12 = 24 marks)

Answer TWO of the following in about 500 words each.

1. Define Human Rights. Explain the human and legal approaches to understand the nature and scope of Human Rights Law.
2. Explain the international law on the prevention and prohibition of the Crime of Genocide.
3. Write an essay on 'law relating to the protection of SCs in India'. Illustrate with decided case laws.

PART B — (2 × 7 = 14 marks)

Answer TWO of the following in about 300 words each.

4. Trace the role of National and International NGOs in the protection of Human Rights.
5. Discuss the powers and functions of National Commission for Women. Briefly state the constitutional provisions relating to rights of women.
6. Explain the significance of promotion and protection of Human Rights under the Charter of United Nations.

PART C — (5 × 4 = 20 marks)

7. Write short notes on FIVE of the following :
 - (a) European Court of Human Rights
 - (b) National Commission for Minorities
 - (c) Rights of the Differently Abled

[P.T.O.]

- (d) Right against Racial Discrimination
- (e) Abolition of child labour
- (f) Prohibition of torture
- (g) Human Rights in Africa

PART D — (2 × 6 = 12 marks)

Answer TWO of the following by referring to relevant provisions of law and decided cases. Give cogent reasons.

8. Mr. 'X' was arrested for publishing a material against a particular religion. He was detained by the police officials for more than 3 days without any judicial order. His family approaches the court. Decide.
9. Mr. 'A' has witnessed a stampede during a festival which resulted in the death of around 50 people. However, no action or measure was taken by authorities in this case. He approaches NHRC. Decide.
10. Mr. 'D' writes an anonymous letter to the SHRC against police and administrative authorities. He has annexed some supportive evidences also. Decide.

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H 2435

H3IL

B.L. (Hons.) DEGREE (SEMESTER) EXAMINATIONS, JUNE 2022.

(For the candidates admitted from 2011 to 2014)

First Year — Second Semester

REGULATORY LAWS

Time : 2½ hours

Maximum : 70 marks

PART A — (2 × 12 = 24 marks)

Answer TWO of the following in about 500 words each.

1. Explain the various theories that have emerged on regulatory policy along with their merits and demerits.
2. Discuss on the various anti-competitive practices under the Competition Act, 2002.
3. Explain the settlement of disputes under the Telecom Regulatory Authority of India with the help of decided cases.

PART B — (2 × 7 = 14 marks)

Answer TWO of the following in about 300 words each.

4. Define Relevant Market and examine Competition Commission of India's approach towards analysing relevant market with the help of decided cases.
5. Explicate the powers and functions of the Pension Fund Regulatory and Development Authority.
6. Elucidate on the role played by the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission with the help of decided cases.

PART C — (5 × 4 = 20 marks)

7. Write short notes on FIVE of the following :
 - (a) Regulation beyond the state
 - (b) Appreciable adverse effect on competition

[P.T.O.]

- (c) National Electricity Policy
- (d) Powers and functions of TRAI
- (e) Pension funds in India
- (f) The Telecom Dispute Settlement and Appellate Tribunal
- (g) Tie-in arrangement

PART D — (2 × 6 = 12 marks)

Answer TWO of the following by referring to provisions of law and decided cases. Give cogent reasons.

8. Mrs. Revathi received obnoxious calls from a particular mobile number. The mobile number of the caller was traced by the Telecom Department but they did not give the particulars of the mobile number as required by the Telephone rules. Decide as per the latest regulations.
9. The seller of a bakery entered into an agreement with the purchaser of his business that he would not compete with the purchaser. The agreement was for a limited time of 2 years and applied only in the area in which the bakery had operated. Decide whether the agreement is valid.
10. "A" pays for office electricity consumption charges through Internet payment facility provided by his bank. He did not get any e-mail that the payment transaction has been completed. He enquires and is told by the Electricity Board that payment is still due. His bank manager says that payment has been made. Advise.

Register No.

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H 2436

H32F/CH36C

LL.B. (Hons.) DEGREE (SEMESTER) EXAMINATIONS,
JUNE 2022.

(For the candidates admitted from 2015 to 2019)

First Year – Second Semester / Third Year – Sixth Semester

REGULATORY LAWS

Time : 2½ hours

Maximum : 70 marks

PART A — (2 × 12 = 24 marks)

Answer TWO of the following in about 500 words each.

1. Examine the Theories of Regulation and how Regulation is carried on Beyond the State in its practical application.
2. Examine the amendments made to the Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) Act in the year 2000.
3. “The Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) is the regulator for the Indian Securities Market. Explain the mechanism in which SEBI controls and streamlines the Indian Securities Market.

PART B — (2 × 7 = 14 marks)

Answer TWO of the following in about 300 words each.

4. State the procedure for licensing under the Electricity Act, 2003.
5. Discuss the role of SEBI in prohibiting Unfair Trade Practices in the Securities Market.
6. “PFRDA promotes old age income security by establishing, developing and regulating pension funds” — Examine this statement.

PART C — (5 × 4 = 20 marks)

7. Write short notes on FIVE of the following:
 - (a) Securities Appellate Tribunal
 - (b) Penalties levied by SEBI
 - (c) Settlement of Disputes under the TRAI Act, 2000.

[P.T.O.]

- (d) Qualification of chairperson and members of Telecom Regulatory Authority of India
- (e) Telecommunication Service
- (f) National Electricity Policy
- (g) Meaning of the term 'power system' under the Electricity Act.

PART D — (2 × 6 = 12 marks)

Answer TWO of the following by referring to relevant provisions of law and decided cases. Give cogent reasons.

8. 'A' being a Registered Society of Stock Brokers consists of a number of Stock brokers as their members. 'A' applied to SEBI for registration and recognizing of SEBI Registered Stock Exchange — Decide whether 'A' will succeed in getting registration.
9. Ms. 'K' had furnished her personal data to a Telecom Service Provider 'M' Limited, who ultimately sold the said data of the consumers to a third party and thereafter K started receiving unsolicited calls. Ms. 'K' approaches you for your legal advice as an Advocate. Advise her on what course of action she could take.
10. 'S' is having a domestic electricity connection. The State Electricity Board raised a memo demanding a payment of Rs. 34,000 on account of unauthorized use of electricity. It stated that the meter was found tampered. However, no inspection was conducted in the presence of 'S'. 'S' contended that the demand raised by the Electricity Board was illegal and invalid and hence he moved the District Consumer Forum. The contention by the Electricity Board is that the District Consumer Forum is not the competent authority to set aside the allegation of theft of energy raised by the Electricity Board. Decide whether complaints filed against the assessment under Section 126 of the Electricity Act, 2003 or any action that can be taken under Sections 135 to 140 of the Electricity Act, 2003 is maintainable before a consumer forum.

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H 2437

H3JA/H33A/ CH33A

**B.L. (Hons.)/LL.B. (Hons.) DEGREE (SEMESTER) EXAMINATIONS,
JUNE 2022.**

(For the candidates admitted from 2011 to 2019)

Second Year — Third Semester

CONSTITUTIONAL LAW – II

Time : 2½ hours

Maximum : 70 marks

PART A — (2 × 12 = 24 marks)

Answer TWO of the following in about 500 words each.

1. Explain the delimitation of legislative powers between the Centre and the States. Under what circumstances Centre can make laws in State list?
2. Constitution of India confers every power to the President. Similarly to the Governors in States. Compare the constitutional position of the President and Governor of a State.
3. Discuss the nature and scope of emergency provisions of the Constitution in the light of decided cases and constitutional amendments.

PART B — (2 × 7 = 14 marks)

Answer TWO of the following in about 300 words each.

4. Discuss the scope of the privileges of the Houses of Legislature under the Indian Constitution. Whether an order of a legislature punishing a citizen for breach of its privileges can be quashed by a High Court?
5. Define the 'Doctrine of Independence of Judiciary.' Explain with reference to relevant constitutional provisions how independence of judiciary is secured.
6. Discuss the restrictions on the fiscal Powers of State Legislature under the Indian Constitution.

[P.T.O.]

PART C — (5 × 4 = 20 marks)

7. Write short notes on FIVE of the following :
- (a) Removal of Judges of Supreme Court.
 - (b) Election Commission.
 - (c) Collective Responsibility.
 - (d) Attorney-General of India.
 - (e) All India Services.
 - (f) Centre and Inter-States Conflict Management.
 - (g) Planning Commission.

PART D — (2 × 6 = 12 marks)

Answer TWO of the following by referring to the relevant provisions of law and decided cases. Give cogent reasons.

8. A State Government has made it a compulsory requirement, for a person who transports goods through the state, to obtain a permit. "A" challenges the rule on the ground that it offends the right to carry on trade. Decide.
9. A Constitution Bench of three judges was constituted in the Supreme Court to interpret the Constitution, which decided the case unanimously. Later the decision was impugned as wrong and therefore a Bench of five judges was constituted to review that case. Decide the Constitutional and jurisprudential requirement of constituting a Constitutional Bench.
10. The Parliament passed a constitutional amendment making changes in the constitutional provisions relating to the election of the president. This was challenged on the ground that before the amendment the consent of the States were not obtained. Decide.

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H 2438

H3JB/H33B/ CH32E

**B.L. (Hons.)/LL.B. (Hons.) DEGREE (SEMESTER) EXAMINATIONS,
JUNE 2022.**

(For the candidates admitted from 2011 to 2019)

Second Year — Third Semester / First Year — Second Semester

LABOUR LAW - I

Time : 2½ hours

Maximum : 70 marks

PART A — (2 × 12 = 24 marks)

Answer TWO of the following in about 500 words each.

1. Critically evaluate the power of the Government to refer an industrial dispute under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.
2. Explain the privileges and immunities available to a Registered Trade Union.
3. Define lay off and discuss the right of a workman laid off under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.

PART B — (2 × 7 = 14 marks)

Answer TWO of the following in about 300 words each.

4. Examine the factors responsible for failure of Collective Bargaining Agreements in India.
5. Explain the powers and procedure of authority to hear and decide claims under the Payment of Wages Act, 1936.
6. Give an account of the constitution and functions of the Advisory Board under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948.

PART C — (5 × 4 = 20 marks)

7. Write short notes on FIVE of the following :
 - (a) Appropriate Government.
 - (b) Inspectors under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948.

[P.T.O.]

- (c) Public utility services.
- (d) Award.
- (e) Unfair Labour Practices.
- (f) International Labour Organisation.
- (g) Concept of Master and Servant relationship.

PART D — (2 × 6 = 12 marks)

Answer TWO of the following by referring to the relevant provisions of law and decided cases. Give cogent reasons.

8. The Government had fixed higher rates of minimum wages for workmen loading and unloading fertilizer bags than for the workmen loading and unloading wheat bags. The workmen for loading and unloading wheat bags challenge on the ground that it is violation of Article 14 of the Constitution of India – Decide.
9. The registration of the Trade Union was cancelled for contravention of the provisions of Section 28 by failing to send annual return. Later on, the Registrar of Trade Unions withdrew the cancellation of registration on the ground that returns have been submitted subsequently. Decide the validity of the order passed by the Registrar.
10. The management applied for amendment of standing orders. Notice was issued to union and the certified officer allowed the amendment after rejecting the objections raised by the union. Appeal filed by the union was dismissed by the Labour Court on the ground that the union has no right of appeal. Against this, the union approached the High Court. Decide.

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H 2439

H3JC/H33C/CH33C

**B.L. (Hons.)/LL.B. (Hons.) DEGREE (SEMESTER) EXAMINATIONS,
JUNE 2022.**

(For the candidates admitted from 2011 to 2019)

Second Year — Third Semester

PUBLIC INTERNATIONAL LAW

Time : 2½ hours

Maximum : 70 marks

PART A — (2 × 12 = 24 marks)

Answer TWO of the following in about 500 words each.

1. Define treaty. Trace and evaluate the significance of the norms of international law as envisaged under the Vienna Convention on Law of Treaties, 1969.
2. "The recognition is founded upon the will and intent of the state that is extending the recognition". Analyse this statement by referring to various theories of state recognition and the legal effects of the state recognition.
3. Analyse and evaluate the role of the United Nations Security Council under Chapter VII of the Charter of United Nations.

PART B — (2 × 7 = 14 marks)

Answer TWO of the following in about 300 words each.

4. "International law is a vanishing point of Jurisprudence" - Holland. Elucidate.
5. Analyse the salient features of Exclusive Economic Zone and continental shelf.
6. Explain the various modes for acquisition and loss of nationality in international law.

PART C — (5 × 4 = 20 marks)

7. Write short notes on FIVE of the following :
 - (a) Monism
 - (b) Double criminality

[P.T.O.]

- (c) Pacta tertiis nec nocent nec prosunt
- (d) Cannon Shot Rule
- (e) Cabotage
- (f) Extra territorial Asylum
- (g) Reparation of injury suffered in the service of the United Nations, (1949) ICJ Rep. 174.

PART D — (2 × 6 = 12 marks)

Answer TWO of the following by referring to the relevant provisions of law and decided cases. Give cogent reasons.

8. Due civil war, State 'A' became totally disintegrated and several new states came into existence. States 'A' had entered into a treaty with respect to its boundary with states 'B' and 'C'. Two of the five newly independent states claim that they are not bound by the treaty entered by the predecessor State 'A'. Decide.
9. A ship by name 'XYZ' belonging to State 'T' was sailing about 22.7 nautical miles from coastal State 'I'. Under suspicion, the crew members of the ship killed two fishermen of a boat, which was soiling off the coast of State 'I'. Later the crew members of the ship of State 'T', who are the nationals of State 'T', were prosecuted in state 'I'. State 'T' contended that the prosecution of its nationals are violative of international law. Whether the contention is sustainable? Decide.
10. Mr. Manavan, a national who belongs to State 'M', committed political offence in his State, escaped and seeks asylum in the consulate premises of State 'V'. The authorities of the consulate refused but he entered. When, he is in that premises police officials of State 'V' arrested him. Is that arrest valid? Decide.

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H 2506

H3LC312

**LL.B.(Hons.) DEGREE (SEMESTER) EXAMINATIONS,
JUNE 2022.**

(For the candidates admitted from 2020–2021 onwards)

Second Year — Third Semester

PAPER XIII — LAW OF EVIDENCE

Time : 2½ hours

Maximum : 70 marks

PART A — (2 × 15 = 30 marks)

Answer TWO of the following in about 800 words each.

1. "Every facts which constitutes motive, preparation is a relevant fact" – Comment.
2. Examine the admissibility of presumption in cases relating to suicide and death of a woman with decided cases.
3. Analyse the appreciation of confession statement in accepting it as an evidence.
4. Critically analyse the concept of burden of proof with appropriate illustration.

PART B — (2 × 10 = 20 marks)

Answer TWO of the following by referring to relevant provisions of law and decided cases. Give cogent reasons.

5. 'A' is charged with shooting at 'B' with intent to kill him. In order to show A's intention, the fact of 'A' having previously shot at 'B' is relevant or not.
6. A produces a copy of a letter compared with the xerox copy of the letter as evidence in the Court whether it is admissible as evidence?
7. The wife saw her husband committing the murder. She refuses to give evidence. Can she be compelled to give evidence against her husband.

[P.T.O.]

8. A Police Officer was questioned as to on what date the accused was arrested. He answered that he did not remember the date. He was asked to refresh his memory by looking into the case diary, which he refused to do. What kind of presumption can the court draw against the Police Officer?

PART C — (5 × 4 = 20 marks)

9. Write short notes on FIVE of the following in about 150 to 200 words each:
- (a) Dying declaration
 - (b) Conspiracy
 - (c) Conclusive proof
 - (d) Electronic evidence
 - (e) Expert witness
 - (f) Secondary evidence
 - (g) Estoppel
 - (h) Cross-Examination.
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H 2507

H3LC313

**LL.B. (Hons.) DEGREE (SEMESTER) EXAMINATIONS,
JUNE 2022.**

(For the candidates admitted from 2020–2021 onwards)

Second Year — Third Semester

Paper XIV – COMPANY LAW

Time : 2½ hours

Maximum : 70 marks

PART A — (2 × 15 = 30 marks)

Answer TWO of the following in about 800 words each.

1. “By registration under the Companies Act, a company becomes vested with corporate personality, which is independent of, and distinct from, its members” – Explain this statement with the help of decided cases.
2. “The Memorandum and Articles when registered shall bind the company and its members to the same extent as if they had been signed by them and had contained a declaration on their part that the memorandum and articles shall be observed” – Discuss.
3. “The fear of heavy liability and criminal sanctions have controlled the directors tendency of using extravagant terms and flattering description” – Explain this statement with special reference to remedies for misrepresentation in the prospectus.
4. Examine the legal reforms that has taken place in Corporate Governance in the last decade in India.

PART B — (2 × 10 = 20 marks)

Answer TWO of the following by referring to relevant provisions of law and decided cases. Give cogent reasons.

5. Samuel was a promoter of a company called Emmanuel Pvt. Ltd. Six months before the Co. was registered Samuel signed a contract on behalf of Emmanuel Pvt. Ltd. for Rs. 1,00,000 per month for the hiring of a warehouse for the company. Later when the company was incorporated Emmanuel Pvt. Ltd. does not want to honour the contract. Decide who is liable under the contract.

[P.T.O.]

6. A private company has only two shareholders who are also the directors with equal rights of management and voting power. The company has made large profits. One of the shareholders applied for the winding up of the company. Decide.
7. Six of the seven signatures of the Memorandum of Association of a company were forged. The memorandum was duly presented, registered and a certificate of incorporation was issued. The existence of the company was subsequently attacked on the ground of insufficiency of required number and forgery and asked for cancellation of registration. Decide.
8. 'X' an owner of a tea estate and also one of the directors of a company, transferred the tea estate to the company and claimed exemptions from ad valorem duty on the ground that they themselves were the shareholders in the company. Can they claim the exemption?

PART C — (5 × 4 = 20 marks)

9. Write short notes on FIVE of the following in about 150 to 200 words each:
 - (a) Internal auditing
 - (b) Preferential shares
 - (c) Voluntary winding up
 - (d) Certificate of incorporation
 - (e) Corporate social responsibility
 - (f) Independent directors
 - (g) Corporate ethics and Human Rights
 - (h) SEBI.

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H 2508

H3LC314

**LL.B. (Hons.) DEGREE (SEMESTER) EXAMINATIONS,
JUNE 2022.**

(For the candidates admitted from 2020–2021 onwards)

Second Year — Third Semester

PAPER XV — ADMINISTRATIVE LAW

Time : 2½ hours

Maximum : 70 marks

PART A — (2 × 15 = 30 marks)

Answer TWO of the following in about 800 words each.

1. "Development of the doctrine of rule of law from a political ideal to a juridical concept designed to keep the administration within bounds"— Discuss the above statement and explain how far rule of law is adopted in the Constitution of India.
2. "Administrative rule-making is highly democratic because it can provide effective people's participation for better acceptance and effectivity" – Examine the statement in the light of publication of rules and consultation of interests affected.
3. Critically examine the scope and operation of promissory estoppel in administrative law as a control mechanism on the undue exercise of its powers by the administration.
4. Discuss the various methods of control over public corporations and its effectiveness.

PART B — (2 × 10 = 20 marks)

Answer TWO of the following by referring to relevant provisions of law and decided cases. Give cogent reasons.

5. Section 37 (1) of the Payment of Bonus Act, 1965 empowered the Central Government to make such orders, not inconsistent with the purposes of the Act, as might be necessary or expedient for the removal of any doubts or difficulties. Section 37 (2) made the order passed by the Central Government under Sub-Section(1). Find the validity of section 37 of the payment of Bonus Act was challenged. Decide.

[P.T.O.]

6. A departmental enquiry was held against a head constable by the Superintendent of Police. As one of the witness against head constable turned hostile, the superintendent left the enquiry, gave evidence against head constable, resumed to complete the enquiry and passed an order of dismissal. The dismissed order was challenged by the head constable. Decide.
7. At the request of a Government officer, Ragavan a contractor constructed a building. The possession was obtained by the officer and the building was used by the Government, but no payment was made to the contractor. It was contended by the Government that the provisions of Article 299 (1) of the Constitution had not been complied with, the contract was not enforceable. Decide.
8. Jagdish a Jawan, serving in the Indian Army was granted leave. While going to his home town, he purchased eleven bottles of rum from the army canteen, though he was entitled to carry four bottles. In the court martial proceedings instituted against him on that ground, he was sentenced to undergo rigorous imprisonment for three months and was also dismissed from service. Jagdish challenged the dismissal order. Decide.

PART C — (5 × 4 = 20 marks)

9. Write short notes on FIVE of the following in about 150 to 200 words each:
 - (a) Relationship between Administrative Law and Constitutional Law.
 - (b) Conditional legislation
 - (c) Franks Committee
 - (d) Speaking order
 - (e) Right to information
 - (f) Writ of Mandamus
 - (g) Central Vigilance Commission
 - (h) Doctrine of Legitimate Expectation.

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H 2518**H3LC315****LL.B. (Hons.) DEGREE (SEMESTER) EXAMINATIONS, JUNE 2022.**

(For the candidates admitted from 2020-2021 onwards)

Second Year — Third Semester

Paper XVI – MEDIATION AND CONCILIATION

Time : 2½ hours

Maximum : 70 marks

PART A — (2 × 15 = 30 marks)

Answer TWO of the following in about 800 words each.

1. Discuss the concept of ADR as contemplated under Section 89 of Civil Procedure Code, 1908 with illustrations.
2. Narrate the role of referral judges specific to court referred mediation by exploring their responsibilities, jurisdiction and component of referral orders.
3. List out the common impasses in mediation and the approaches to overcome it making the mediation process successful.
4. Draft a mediated settlement agreement pertaining to dispute relating to child custody and maintenance in a matrimonial dispute.

PART B — (2 × 10 = 20 marks)

Answer TWO of the following by referring to the relevant provisions of law and decided cases. Give cogent reasons.

5. M/s. BBB is company incorporated under the Companies Act, 1956, and it is engaged in a restaurant business through the franchisees, and thereby M/s. CCC a Partnership firm is signing a franchise agreement with M/s. BBB and the agreement gets terminated due to efflux of time, but M/s. CCC is carrying on the business even after the termination of the franchise agreement by infringing the unregistered trademark. M/s. BBB files an infringement suit in the Hon'ble High Court of Madras without invoking the mediation clause in the franchise agreement.

Whether without invoking mediation, the infringement suit filed in the Hon'ble High Court of Madras is maintainable?

[P.T.O.]

6. Mr. 'A' been charged in a land grabbing case and has been imprisoned for 5 years as it is been a cognizable offence and released on bail for a few months. During that period, Mr. 'A' is approaching the complainant Mr. 'B', and both of them are ready to resolve their dispute and thereby appointed a mediator and settled their dispute.

Is this mediation for a criminal offence valid?

7. Mr. 'A' is appointed as a legal advisor in M/s. XXX company for 10 years. During that period M/s. XXX company is appointing Mr. 'A' advocate to act as a mediator in resolving their labour issues, and Mr. 'A' advocate accepts the same and passes many settlement agreement in favour of M/s. XXX company.

Is this mediator appointment valid?

8. M/s. ABC company and M/s. XYZ Company facing a financial dispute and thereby appointing a finance graduate to mediate their dispute.

Is this appointment valid, and what is the eligibility for a mediator?

PART C — (5 × 4 = 20 marks)

9. Write short notes on FIVE of the following in about 150 to 200 words each :

- (a) Online Mediation.
 - (b) Mediation Council of India.
 - (c) Med-Art
 - (d) Ahimsa and Satyagraha
 - (e) BATNA and WATNA
 - (f) Lok Adalat
 - (g) Institutional Mediation.
 - (h) Grievance cell in capital market
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H 2520

H3LA301

LL.B. (Hons.) DEGREE (SEMESTER) EXAMINATIONS, JUNE 2022.

(For the candidates admitted from 2020 - 2021 onwards)

Second Year — Third Semester

PAPER XVII - INTERPRETATION OF STATUTES

Time : 2½ hours

Maximum : 70 marks

PART A — (2 × 15 = 30 marks)

Answer TWO of the following in about 800 words each.

1. "The golden rule is a modification of the principle of grammatical interpretation"- Explain.
2. "If there are two reasonable constructions, we must give effect to the more lenient one" - Explain with reference to penal statutes.
3. Mention and explain the various external sources in statutory interpretation.
4. Discuss Harmonious Construction.

PART B — (2 × 10 = 20 marks)

Answer TWO of the following by referring to relevant provisions of law and decided cases. Give cogent reasons.

5. 'X' a woman worker, who went on maternity leave was paid 26 weeks wages calculated on the basis of six days in a week omitting Sundays, which was challenged by her stating that it should be calculated including Sundays. Whether she can succeed?
6. 'X', a victim of sexual violence, argues before the court to expand the definition of 'the offence' as enumerated under the General Clauses Act, 1897 so as to include the prohibited act of sexual violence. 'X' for this purpose relies upon the phraseology "... unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context" as found under Section 3 of the General Clauses Act, 1897. Discuss the validity of X's argument.

[P.T.O.]

7. The Tamil Nadu Government brought 'The Tamil Nadu Farmers Act' for providing land to landless farmers. The framers of the Act used the word, 'landless persons', which in turn becomes dispute. Decide.
8. "The Tamil Nadu Express" paper having its branch office at Kerala, conducts games and lotteries in Kerala for which the Kerala State Government imposes tax, which in turn is tax free in Tamil Nadu. Discuss.

PART C — (5 × 4 = 20 marks)

9. Write short notes on FIVE of the following in about 150 to 200 words each.
 - (a) Rule in Heydon's Case
 - (b) Provisos
 - (c) Rule of Ejusdem Generis
 - (d) General rules of Treaty interpretation.
 - (e) Territorial Nexus
 - (f) Codifying Statutes
 - (g) Enabling Statutes
 - (h) Doctrine of Pith and Substance
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H 2509

H3S1301

**LL.B. (Hons.) DEGREE (SEMESTER) EXAMINATIONS,
JUNE 2022.**

(For the candidates admitted from 2020–2021 onwards)

Second Year — Third Semester

**PAPER XVIII — INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC LAW
(SPECIALISED COURSE)**

Time : 2½ hours

Maximum : 70 marks

PART A — (2 × 15 = 30 marks)

Answer TWO of the following in about 800 words each.

1. Explain the concept of Special and Differential (S and D) treatment and how far it is helpful to the developing countries in WTO.
2. WTO comprises of multilateral and plurilateral agreements however multilateral prevails over plurilateral agreements. – Comment.
3. Explain the salient features of GATS.
4. Explain the relationship between WIPO and WTO.

PART B — (2 × 10 = 20 marks)

Answer TWO of the following by referring to relevant provisions of law and decided cases. Give cogent reasons.

5. 'X' is a developing country has ordered bulk procurement of Solar Panel from 'Y' country. 'A' country has agreed to supply the same solar panel at cheaper cost to 'X'. 'X' country refused to accept the offer – Decide the case.
6. "P" country orders huge imports of oxygen cylinders from 'R' without following any public procurement obligation. 'Q' country challenged before World Trade Organisation Dispute Settlement Body (WTO-DSB) but the supplying country 'R' a developing country pleads that this is due to emergency situation – Decide.
7. Border clashes takes place between 'M' and 'N' countries. The country 'P' is neighbour to 'M' and 'N' which is a least developed country. 'M' signed

[P.T.O.]

an Food and Drug Administration (FDA) with 'P' providing duty free and quota free imports from 'P'. So, the country 'N' re-routes its product through 'P' to 'M'. 'M' made an investigation and find the truth and files the suit against 'N' and 'P' for claiming damages. Decide the case.

8. Both 'E' and 'F' has conflict with each other, but both are the members of World Trade Organization (WTO). 'E' provides Most Favoured Nation (MFN) status to 'F', but 'F' had not reciprocate the same. Advice 'F'.

PART C — (5 × 4 = 20 marks)

9. Write short notes on FIVE of the following in about 150 to 200 words each:
- (a) Carbon trading
 - (b) New International Economic Order (NIEO)
 - (c) Permanent sovereignty over natural resource
 - (d) Foreign institutional investor
 - (e) Tax Havens
 - (f) South Asian Free Trade Area (SAFTA)
 - (g) Cryptocurrency
 - (h) Committee on trade and environment.

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H 2519

H3S1302

LL.B. (Hons.) DEGREE (SEMESTER) EXAMINATIONS, JUNE 2022.

(For the candidates admitted from 2020-2021 onwards)

Second Year — Third Semester

PAPER XVIII- COMPARATIVE CONSTITUTIONAL LAW

(Specialised Course)

Time : 2½ hours

Maximum : 70 marks

PART A — (2 × 15 = 30 marks)

Answer TWO of the following in about 800 words each.

1. The features of Indian Constitution are inclined towards a strong Centre whereas the American Constitution aims at maintaining equal balance between Congress and the States. In the light of above statement, briefly compare the federal features of American and Indian Constitution.
2. Parliamentary privileges make Indian Parliament sound like a colonial institution. In the light of the above statement, briefly explain the privileges and immunities of the Parliament of India and judicial response to the same by citing important cases.
3. "Independence of judiciary and judicial accountability are two facets of the same coin" — Comment on the comparative position in India and USA.
4. Enumerate the amending process in the Constitution of India and USA.

PART B — (2 × 10 = 20 marks)

Answer TWO of the following by referring to relevant provisions of law and decided cases. Give cogent reasons.

5. By passing a Constitutional Amendment, the power to decide on election of Prime Minister of India was excluded from judicial review and it was conferred on the Parliament of India. 'People Federation' an NGO, filed a petition challenging the constitutional validity of the Amendment. Decide.

[P.T.O.]

6. 'A' was punished to undergo seven days simple imprisonment by an order of a Legislature for breach of privileges. 'A' approaches the High Court to quash the order. Decide in the light of Search light case (AIR 1959 SC 395).

7. 'A', President of USA, in his last day of office signed the appointment of judges for the Court of Peace, which is sealed by 'B', who was the Secretary of the State at that time. But the appointment orders were not delivered before the expiration of the term of President 'A'.

'X', successor to the office of the President, refused to honour the appointment orders and claimed that they were invalid because they had not been delivered by the end of A's term. In the mean time, the Government changed the Secretary of the State and appointed 'C' as the new Secretary of State.

'Y' who was an intended recipient of an appointment as judge, filed a Writ of Mandamus, before the Supreme Court of the country, to compel C. the new Secretary of State to deliver the appointment order.

- (a) Does 'Y' is entitled to delivery of his judicial appointment order?
- (b) Does 'Y' is entitled to a legal remedy for failure to receive delivery of his appointment order?
- (c) Does the Supreme Court have the authority to review the constitutionality of the appointment orders?

8. A law was made by Parliament on State subject for giving effect to international agreement signed by India. The law was challenged as violation of federal scheme of centre-state relations. Decide with reasons.

PART C — (5 × 4 = 20 marks)

9. Write short notes on FIVE of the following in about 150 to 200 words each.

- (a) Symmetrical and Asymmetrical Federalism
- (b) Migration of Constitutional ideas
- (c) Impact of judicial review on Constitutional growth
- (d) Constitution and Constitutionalism
- (e) Tenth Schedule of the Indian Constitution
- (f) Distribution of Financial power in a federal system
- (g) Impact of emergency on the rights
- (h) Forms of Government

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H 2510

H3S1303

**LL.B. (Hons.) DEGREE (SEMESTER) EXAMINATIONS,
JUNE 2022.**

(For the candidates admitted from 2020–2021 onwards)

Second Year — Third Semester

**PAPER XVIII — CORRECTIONAL PROCESS
(SPECIALISED COURSE)**

Time : 2½ hours

Maximum : 70 marks

PART A — (2 × 15 = 30 marks)

Answer TWO of the following in about 800 words each.

1. Examine the concept of punishment and its objectives in correctional process.
2. Critically analyse the rehabilitative and reformatory approaches towards prison administration.
3. Police administration is not only meant for prevention of crime and also includes reformatory mechanisms also.
4. Trace out the problems faced by prisoners with respect to prison administration.

PART B — (2 × 10 = 20 marks)

Answer TWO of the following by referring to relevant provisions of law and decided cases. Give cogent reasons.

5. Mr. 'X', who is 20 years old committed an offence of causing nuisance and convicted to undergo 1 year of imprisonment. Being a first offender and petty offender, advise him for alternative punishment.
6. Mr. 'A' who committed murder and disposal of the evidence relating to murder facing trial. Discuss about the possibility of sentence that can be imposed on him.
7. Mrs. 'R', who is a life convict, serving the sentence inside the prison. Due to sudden death of her father, she needs to attend the final rituals. Advise her to come out of jail.

[P.T.O.]

8. Mr. 'X' who stands as surety for Mr. 'B' for his due release on parole. Latter, he changed his mind and wants to cancel his surety. Advice, Mr. 'B'.

PART C — (5 × 4 = 20 marks)

9. Write short notes on FIVE of the following in about 150 to 200 words each:
- (a) Retributive theory of punishment
 - (b) Prison discipline
 - (c) Types of policing
 - (d) Police Commission
 - (e) Open prison
 - (f) Parole condition
 - (g) Recidivist
 - (h) UN and Crime prevention.
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H 2515

H3S1304

LL.B. (Hons.) DEGREE (SEMESTER) EXAMINATIONS, JUNE 2022.

(For the candidates admitted from 2020 – 2021 onwards)

Second Year — Third Semester.

Paper XVIII – CORPORATE SECURITISATION (Specialised Course)

Time : 2½ hours

Maximum : 70 marks

PART A — (2 × 15 = 30 marks)

Answer TWO of the following in about 800 words each.

1. “The Recovery of Debts due to Banks and Financial Institutions Act, 1993 is an Act to provide for the establishment of Tribunals for expeditious adjudication and recovery of debts due to banks and financial institutions, insolvency resolution and bankruptcy of individual and partnership firms and for matters connected there with or incidental thereto” – Explain with the help of decided cases.
2. Elucidate the winding up of unregistered companies under the Companies Act, 2013.
3. Explain the role played by the Board of Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR) in the rehabilitation of sick companies.
4. Elucidate on UNCITRAL Model Law on Cross- Border Insolvency.

PART B — (2 × 10 = 20 marks)

Answer TWO of the following by referring to the relevant provisions of law and decided cases. Give cogent reasons.

5. In January 2019, MRT Ltd. the Corporate Debtor, entered into a gift deed with DEF Ltd. and transferred property worth INR 30,00,000/-. In October 2019, MRT Ltd. declared itself as insolvent as it was unable to repay the outstanding amount of INR 20,00,000/- to its creditors and initiated Corporate Insolvency Resolution Procedure (CIRP) against itself under Section 10 and later the Resolution Professional realized that DEF Ltd. holds twenty per cent voting rights in MRT Ltd. Discuss the kind of transaction involved in the case.

[P.T.O.]

6. The Petitioners were directors of a company 'P', which availed loan/credit facilities from the respondent bank. The petitioners guaranteed the loan repayment and offered their immovable property as security. The bank loan was categorized as a Non-performing Asset due to defaults in repayment. A notice under Sec 13(2) was issued, followed by a possession notice under Sec 13(4) of the SARFAESI Act, 2002. Aggrieved by the same, the petitioners approached the Debt Recovery Tribunal (DRT) under Sec 17. However, the DRT Decline to grant any interim relief against the physical possession of the aforesaid properties. Decide the remedy available for the petitioners.
7. The financial creditor filed an application under Section 7 of the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code (IBC) to initiate the corporate insolvency resolution process. The adjudicating authority admitted the application and rejected the corporate debtor's contention that the application was not maintainable as a power of attorney holder filed it and that it was barred by limitation. On appeal, the appellant corporate debtor reiterated that the application under Section 7 of the Code was barred by limitation before the National Company Law Appellate Tribunal (NCLAT). Decide.
8. The L & T Infrastructure Finance Company Limited advanced a financial facility to Doshion Limited, which was repayable in 72 structured monthly installments. A pledge agreement was executed under which 40,160 shares of Gondwana Engineers Limited were pledged as a security by Doshion Limited. Later, by an agreement, L & T Infrastructure assigned all rights, title and interest in the financial facility, including any security and interest therein, in favour of Phoenix ARC. On failure of Doshion Limited to repay the loans, the Phoenix ARC initiated action under Securitisation and Reconstruction of Financial Assets and Enforcement of Security Interest Act, 2002. Meanwhile, the Bank of Baroda initiated a corporate insolvency resolution process against Doshion Limited (Corporate debtor) under Section 7 of the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code (IBC). Subsequently, an interim Resolution Professional was appointed. Pursuant to the commencement of the corporate insolvency resolution regarding the corporate debtor, the appellant filed its claim for an amount of Rs.83.49 Crores with the respondent. The respondent rejected the appellant's claim, stating that as per the Pledge Agreement, the corporate debtor's liability was restricted to the pledge of the shares only. Decide.

PART C — (5 × 4 = 20 marks)

9. Write short notes on FIVE of the following in about 150 to 200 words each:
- (a) Historical Development of Corporate Securitisation
 - (b) Salvaging from Non-performing Assets
 - (c) Law relating to Sick Companies
 - (d) Qualified Institutional Buyers
 - (e) Asset Reconstruction Companies
 - (f) Debt Recovery Tribunal
 - (g) Role of Liquidators in Winding-up of Companies
 - (h) UNCITRAL Legislative Guide to Insolvency
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H 2514

H3S2301

LL.B. (Hons.) DEGREE (SEMESTER) EXAMINATIONS, JUNE 2022.

(For the candidates admitted from 2020-2021 onwards)

Second Year — Third Semester

Paper XIX – INTERNATIONAL TREATIES AND CONVENTIONS ON
IP (Specialised Course)

Time : 2½ hours

Maximum : 70 marks

PART A — (2 × 15 = 30 marks)

Answer TWO of the following in about 800 words each.

1. Discuss the basic principles and objectives of TRIPS Agreement.
2. Examine the various grounds for initiating the Dispute Settlement Mechanism of WTO and the procedure as discussed under DSU (Disputes Settlement Understanding).
3. Critically examine the flexibilities provided under TRIPS Agreement with respect to pharmaceutical patent and discuss the impact of the Doha Declaration on TRIPS Agreement and Public Health.
4. Critically examine the WIPO Internet Treaties and its obligation concerning technological protection measures in preventing copyright piracy in the cyberspace.

PART B — (2 × 10 = 20 marks)

Answer TWO of the following in about 500 words each.

5. Discuss the disclosure requirement in patent system related to Genetic Resources and Traditional knowledge.
6. Define Geographical Indication. Discuss the special protection given to wines and spirits under the TRIPS Agreement.
7. Discuss the basic feature of Madrid Agreement and Protocol in the registration of Trade Marks.

[P.T.O.]

8. Explain how Well-known Marks are protected under Paris Convention and Trips Agreements. Discuss the Joint Recommendation concerning the protection of Well-known Marks.

PART C — (5 × 4 = 20 marks)

9. Write short notes on FIVE of the following in about 150 to 200 words each:
- (a) Mandatory administrative proceedings under UDRP.
 - (b) Trade secret and Data Exclusivity.
 - (c) Principle of Territoriality
 - (d) Doctrine of Exhaustion
 - (e) National and international phase of PCT
 - (f) Define Design
 - (g) Salient features of ITPGRFA. (International Treaty for Plant Genetic Resource for Food and Agriculture).
 - (h) Doctrine of fair use of copyrighted work.
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Register No.

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H 2511

H3S2302

**LL.B. (Hons.) DEGREE (SEMESTER) EXAMINATIONS,
JUNE 2022.**

(For the candidates admitted from 2020–2021 onwards)

Second Year — Third Semester

**PAPER XIX — INTRODUCTION TO LAND LAWS
(SPECIALISED COURSE)**

Time : 2½ hours

Maximum : 70 marks

PART A — (2 × 15 = 30 marks)

Answer TWO of the following in about 800 words each.

1. "Persons not to be deprived of property save by authority of law"—
Elucidate.
2. Elaborate the legislative powers of centre and State in enacting land laws.
3. "SEZ scheme is generation of additional economic activity, promotion of investment from domestic and foreign sources" — Analyse.
4. Explain the salient features of the Tamil Nadu Acquisition of Land for Industrial Purposes Act, 1997.

PART B — (2 × 10 = 20 marks)

Answer TWO of the following by referring to relevant provisions of law and decided cases. Give cogent reasons.

5. Rahul, a Schedule Tribe was granted Patta. Conferring right of possession over a piece of land. Ramesh acquired Rahul's property for his own use. Decide.
6. Chennai Metro wanted land for its phase 2 which will cover 108 kms and three corridors which will run between Madhavaram and Shollinganallur. In between area, a reputed girls school has occupied its premises for more than 90 years. The anguished alumni and students have also initiated a petition calling for the school to be protected. Advise.

[P.T.O.]

7. State Government published notification for acquisition of land for establishment of industry. On preliminary notification, the social impact assessment report was submitted after 15 months. Decide.
8. State Board was established under the Tamil Nadu Bhoodan Yagna Act, 1958. Due to certain circumstances the State Board was unable to discharge the duties. Decide.

PART C — (5 × 4 = 20 marks)

9. Write short notes on FIVE of the following in about 150 to 200 words each:
 - (a) Gramdhan land
 - (b) Rights and liabilities of Ryotwari Pattadar
 - (c) Special Economic Zone Authority
 - (d) Scheduled Area
 - (e) Eminent domain
 - (f) Concept of ownership
 - (g) Rehabilitation and re settlement award
 - (h) Zamindari system.
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H 2512

H3S2303

**LL.B. (Hons.) DEGREE (SEMESTER) EXAMINATIONS,
JUNE 2022.**

(For the candidates admitted from 2020–2021 onwards)

Second Year — Third Semester

PAPER XIX — CRIMINOLOGY (SPECIALISED COURSE)

Time : 2½ hours

Maximum : 70 marks

PART A — (2 × 15 = 30 marks)

Answer TWO of the following in about 800 words each.

1. Define crime and enumerate different types of crimes.
2. Examine the interlink among criminal, criminology and penology.
3. Critically analyse the contributions of various criminologists in deciding the crime causing factors through different schools.
4. Victimology need more space in the existing Indian Criminal Justice System – Comment.

PART B — (2 × 10 = 20 marks)

Answer TWO of the following by referring to relevant provisions of law and decided cases. Give cogent reasons.

5. Mrs. 'Z', who was brutally assaulted by the husband for dowry harassment, expecting proper remedy. Advice Mrs. 'Z'.
6. Mr. 'A', who is a labour, came to Chennai for livelihood. To survive, he indulges in activities like stealing and shoplifting. Analyse the factor that turned him a delinquent.
7. Dr. 'B', who is a surgeon, committed theft of kidney of Mr. 'R' who came for treatment. Decide the liability of Dr. 'B'.
8. Mr. 'R' decided to end his life and attempted to commit suicide. Decide the nature of crime and the punishment.

[P.T.O.]

PART C — (5 × 4 = 20 marks)

9. Write short notes on FIVE of the following in about 150 to 200 words each:
- (a) Crime of genocide
 - (b) Crime and offence
 - (c) Sigmund Freud theory
 - (d) Terrorism
 - (e) Drug addiction and crime causation
 - (f) National Crime Record Bureau
 - (g) Victim participation
 - (h) Organised Crimes.
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H 2513

H3S2304

**LL.B. (Hons.) DEGREE (SEMESTER) EXAMINATIONS,
JUNE 2022.**

(For the candidates admitted from 2020–2021 onwards)

Second Year — Third Semester

**PAPER XIX — INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION AND
LABOUR JURISPRUDENCE (SPECIALISED COURSE)**

Time : 2½ hours

Maximum : 70 marks

PART A — (2 × 15 = 30 marks)

Answer TWO of the following in about 800 words each.

1. Analyse the issues involved in the tripartism concept of ILO for drafting, formatting of conventions and recommendation by the ILO.
2. Explain the role of public interest litigation in the growth of labour jurisprudence in India.
3. Explain the nature and scope of code of discipline in industry in promotion of resolution of industrial disputes through voluntary arbitration.
4. How is labour movement in India different from the concept of 'Industrial revolution' in recognizing the rights of the labourers.

PART B — (2 × 10 = 20 marks)

Answer TWO of the following by referring to relevant provisions of law and decided cases. Give cogent reasons.

5. In a leather processing unit children below the age of 14 were employed by Xeon Ltd Co. PIL is filed challenging the employment of children in any such hazardous industry. Advise.
6. In the 'X' industry involved in construction work child labourers were employed. Their employment was challenged under Article 23 and 24 of Constitution of India. The tribunal held that act of traffic in human beings and 'begar' be considered as forced labour Under Art 23 of the Constitution of India". The 'X' industry challenges the award in appeal. Advise.

[P.T.O.]

7. 'X' an under trial prisoner claims for 'free legal aid' and 'speedy trial' as his fundamental rights and he is denied of the same on economic grounds – Advise.
8. A, was terminated from his service as a worker from M.A Industries without giving him reasonable opportunity of being heard. 'A', challenges the order as unjust, arbitrary and illegal. Advise.

PART C — (5 × 4 = 20 marks)

9. Write short notes on FIVE of the following in about 150 to 200 words each:
 - (a) Social security and ILO
 - (b) Tripartism and working of Indian Labour Conference
 - (c) Impact of principles of natural justice in labour jurisprudence
 - (d) Functioning of Asian Regional Conferences
 - (e) Philadelphia Declaration
 - (f) Social justice in Labour Jurisprudence
 - (g) Bandhua Mukti Morcha v. Union of India AIR 1984 SC 802.
 - (h) Motto and preamble of ILO.

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H 2440

H3JD/H33D/ CH35B

**B.L. (Hons.)/LL.B. (Hons.) DEGREE (SEMESTER) EXAMINATIONS,
JUNE 2022.**

(For the candidates admitted from 2011 to 2019)

Second Year – Third Semester / Third Year – Fifth Semester

BANKING LAW (INCLUDING NEGOTIABLE INSTRUMENTS ACT)

Time : 2½ hours

Maximum : 70 marks

PART A — (2 × 12 = 24 marks)

Answer TWO of the following in about 500 words each.

1. "The Paying banker has more responsibilities than a Collecting banker" – Discuss.
2. Discuss the role of RBI in regulating the commercial banks.
3. Explain the reforms to be made in Indian Banking Law to meet global challenges.

PART B — (2 × 7 = 14 marks)

Answer TWO of the following in about 300 words each.

4. When is a negotiable instrument said to be discharged? What is the difference between discharge of an instrument and discharge of a party to an instrument?
5. When is a cheque said to be dishonoured? What steps should be taken by the holder of a dishonoured cheque?
6. Explain the salient features of the SARFAESI Act.

PART C — (5 × 4 = 20 marks)

7. Write short notes on FIVE of the following :
 - (a) Minor as a customer of bank
 - (b) Presentment
 - (c) Promissory Note
 - (d) Type of accounts

[P.T.O.]

- (e) Material alteration of negotiable instrument
- (f) Bank Nationalisation Case
- (g) Special Crossing

PART D — (2 × 6 = 12 marks)

Answer TWO of the following by referring to relevant provisions of law and decided cases. Give cogent reasons.

8. A, drew a cheque in favour of B. A's clerk forged B's indorsement and negotiated the cheque to C, who took it in good faith and for value. C received payment of the cheque. A, claims to recover the amount from C. Will he succeed?
9. A company issued a cheque on its bankers. A receipt was appended to the cheque and it ordered the banker to make the payment "provided the receipt form at foot hereof is duly signed, stamped and dated". Is the cheque valid?
10. 'X' gave a cheque to 'Y' on 1.5.2017 for Rs. 20,000. 'Y' presented the cheque in the bank on 1.7.2017, but it was dishonoured for insufficiency of funds. When 'Y' sent a notice to 'X' under S.138, 'X' replied that the cheque was presented after two months and there was sufficient funds at the time of issuing of the cheque. Decide the liability of 'X'.

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H 2441

H3JE/H33E/
CH33E

B.L. (Hons.)/LL.B. (Hons.) DEGREE (SEMESTER) EXAMINATIONS,
JUNE 2022.

(For the candidates admitted from 2011 to 2019)

Second Year – Third Semester

INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY LAW

Time : 2½ hours

Maximum : 70 marks

PART A — (2 × 12 = 24 marks)

Answer TWO of the following in about 500 words each.

1. Impact of TRIPs Agreement on developing countries with respect to Pharmaceutical Drugs – Analyse.
2. Explain the concept of Compulsory Licenses and Statutory License under copyright law with respect to Version Recording.
3. Salient features of Geographical Indication of Goods (Registration and Protection) Act, 1999 – Enumerate.

PART B — (2 × 7 = 14 marks)

Answer TWO of the following in about 300 words each.

4. Examine the salient features of the Designs Act, 2000.
5. Discuss the concept of 'fair-use' under Indian copyright system.
6. Analyse the importance of domain name under the Trademark Act.

PART C — (5 × 4 = 20 marks)

7. Write short notes on FIVE of the following :

- (a) Springboard Doctrine
- (b) Passing Off
- (c) Benefit Sharing
- (d) Integrated Circuit
- (e) Objectives of CBD
- (f) Revocation of Patent
- (g) Moral Right

[P.T.O.]

PART D — (2 × 6 = 12 marks)

Answer TWO of the following by referring to relevant provisions of law and decided cases. Give cogent reasons.

8. Akash has a patent on a drug formulation in India and he has licensed the same to an Indian company which is manufacturing and selling the same in Indian market for the last 3 years. Akash gets to know that a company 'A2Z' is manufacturing and selling the same formulation in USA and recently started exporting it to India also. Can Akash take action against 'A2Z'?
 9. Reefa registered a trademark for her courier service as EAGLE. Another person named Reegan uses the name EAGLE for his company who manufactures wet grinders. Reefa filed a case against Reegan for trademark infringement. Will Reefa succeed the case? Decide.
 10. The Director of School Education in UP requested a teacher to write a Textbook on EVS. The teacher completed the work and published it with her name as an author. So the director filed a case against the teacher for getting ownership. Can the director succeed in this claim?
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H 2442

H3JG/H34A/CH35A

**B.L. (Hons.)/LL.B. (Hons.) DEGREE (SEMESTER) EXAMINATIONS,
JUNE 2022.**

(For the candidates admitted from 2011 to 2019)

Second Year — Fourth Semester/Third Year – Fifth Semester

COMPANY LAW

Time : 2½ hours

Maximum : 70 marks

PART A — (2 × 12 = 24 marks)

Answer TWO of the following in about 500 words each.

1. Explain the doctrine of “indoor management” and point out the exceptions if any.
2. Explain the various types of debentures. What are the rights available to a debenture holder?
3. Who are the directors of a company? Discuss the legal procedure for appointment of various types of directors. Also state the restrictions on reappointment of directors.

PART B — (2 × 7 = 14 marks)

Answer TWO of the following in about 300 words each.

4. What do you mean by Articles of Association? What are its contents?
5. Write a short note on Reconstruction and Amalgamation.
6. Discuss the various kinds of Meetings and their procedures.

PART C — (5 × 4 = 20 marks)

7. Write short notes on FIVE of the following :
 - (a) Insider trading
 - (b) Sweat equity shares
 - (c) Private Company

[P.T.O.]

- (d) Lifting the Corporate Veil
- (e) Proxy
- (f) Statutory Meeting
- (g) Golden Rule of Prospectus

PART D — (2 × 6 = 12 marks)

Answer TWO of the following by referring to relevant provisions of law and decided cases. Give cogent reasons.

8. The directors of a Public Company desire to authorise the managing director to invest, from time to time, surplus funds in the purchase of shares of other companies. State with reasons whether the delegation to the Managing Director is valid.
9. Mr. A is the Director in 20 companies, out of which 10 are Public Companies, two are Private Companies which are a subsidiary of Public Company and the rest are Private Companies. Can he hold such directorships?
10. The Annual Meeting of a company for 2017 is not called but in 2018 a Meeting for 2017 and 2018 is called and held. Is it legal and proper?

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H 2443

H3JH/H34B/ CH33B

**B.L. (Hons.)/LL.B. (Hons.) DEGREE (SEMESTER) EXAMINATIONS,
JUNE 2022.**

(For the candidates admitted from 2011 to 2019)

Second Year — Third Semester/Fourth Semester

LABOUR LAW – II

Time : 2½ hours

Maximum : 70 marks

PART A — (2 × 12 = 24 marks)

Answer TWO of the following in about 500 words each.

1. “An injured employee is not left without any remedy in case of insolvency of employer” – Discuss.
2. Discuss the constitution, procedure and powers of Employees Insurance Court with reference to the ESI Act 1948.
3. Evaluate the functions of the inspectors and certifying surgeons under the Factories Act in India.

PART B — (2 × 7 = 14 marks)

Answer TWO of the following in about 300 words each.

4. Examine the social security measures provided to a woman covered under the Maternity Benefit Act 1961.
5. In 1954, India adopted the “Socialist pattern of society” as an objective of state policy. Analyse its constitutional validity and the resultant legislations for the same.
6. Explain the concepts of ‘Minimum Bonus’ and ‘Maximum Bonus’ as per the Payment of Bonus Act, 1965.

[P.T.O.]

PART C — (5 × 4 = 20 marks)

7. Write short notes on FIVE of the following :
- (a) Sickness Benefit under the ESI Act
 - (b) Occupier
 - (c) Gratuity
 - (d) Cleanliness and safety in shops and establishment
 - (e) Continuous Service
 - (f) Welfare measures in Factory
 - (g) Employees Provident Fund Scheme

PART D — (2 × 6 = 12 marks)

Answer TWO of the following by referring to relevant provisions of law and decided cases. Give cogent reasons.

8. An employee died in a bomb explosion while he was on his way to the work in the rice mill. The claim for compensation was rejected by the employer as it was not in his rice mill nor was the death caused due to any industrial accident in his mill. Can the claim for compensation be rejected. Decide.
9. Seven workers were engaged for the washing and drying of cloths for the purpose of dyeing them. The water used for this purpose was stored in the overhead tank with the power motor. Decide whether the institution is a factory or not.
10. 'X', the managing director of a company, defaulted in paying the Provident Fund dues to his employees. 'X' transferred the company in the name of 'YZ' Trust. Can the act of 'X' regarding of transfer absolve him of the responsibility under the Provident Fund Act 1952. Decide.
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H 2444

H3JI/H34C/CH33D

B.L. (Hons.)/LL.B. (Hons.) DEGREE (SEMESTER) EXAMINATIONS,
JUNE 2022.

(For the candidates admitted from 2011 to 2019)

Second Year — Third Semester/Fourth Semester

LAW OF EVIDENCE

Time : 2½ hours

Maximum : 70 marks

PART A — (2 × 12 = 24 marks)

Answer TWO of the following in about 500 words each.

1. Critically analyse the protection guaranteed under the Constitution of India with respect to evidence of admission and confession with relevant cases.
2. Define evidence and discuss about its classification with suitable illustrations.
3. Enumerate the circumstances which the court may presume existence of certain facts. Analyse the illustration provided under the provision of law.

PART B — (2 × 7 = 14 marks)

Answer TWO of the following in about 300 words each.

4. Examine the evidentiary value of the opinion given by experts.
5. Define Res Gestae and examine the evidentiary part on facts forming part of same transaction.
6. Trace out the circumstances when a person cannot be called as witness and appreciation of statement of those persons as evidence.

[P.T.O.]

PART C — (5 × 4 = 20 marks)

7. Write short notes on FIVE of the following :
- (a) Golden rule of evidence
 - (b) Alibi
 - (c) Conclusive proof
 - (d) Relevancy of bad character
 - (e) Estoppel
 - (f) Child witness
 - (g) Cross Examination

PART D — (2 × 6 = 12 marks)

Answer TWO of the following by referring to relevant provisions of law and decided cases. Give cogent reasons.

8. The court while deciding the birth of Mr. A, referred the document maintained by Mr. X, who was a doctor. Mr. X made an entry in the document that on a given date, he attended Mr. A's mother and delivered her a son. Decide whether the statement of entry shall be considered as Dying declaration.
9. The question is whether A and B are married. A and B were treated and received by their friends and relatives as husband and wife usually. Decide this fact will form an opinion.
10. A, is facing charges for burning his house to claim insurance money. Earlier he committed the same act and obtained the insurance money. Decide whether the present fact of burning down his house is incidental or accidental.
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H 2445

H3JJ/H34D/ CH36B

B.L. (Hons.)/ LL.B. (Hons.) DEGREE (SEMESTER) EXAMINATIONS,
JUNE 2022.

(For the candidates admitted from 2011 to 2019)

Second Year — Fourth Semester/Third Year — Sixth Semester

LAW OF INSURANCE

Time : $2\frac{1}{2}$ hours

Maximum : 70 marks

PART A — (2 × 12 = 24 marks)

Answer TWO of the following in about 500 words each.

1. What is "Deviation"? Under what circumstances it is excused?
2. Discuss the powers and functions of IRDA.
3. How is life insurance different from other insurances? Explain.

PART B — (2 × 7 = 14 marks)

Answer TWO of the following in about 300 words each.

4. Discuss the warranties in Marine Insurance.
5. What are the defences available to the insurer under compulsory insurance of Motor Vehicles Act?
6. Explain with illustration the doctrine of proximate cause in Fire Insurance.

PART C — (5 × 4 = 20 marks)

7. Write short notes on FIVE of the following :
 - (a) Partial loss in Marine Insurance
 - (b) Ombudsman
 - (c) Non-fault liability
 - (d) Contribution

[P.T.O.]

- (e) Distinction between Insurance and Assurance
- (f) Maritime Perils
- (g) Assignment and Nomination

PART D — (2 × 6 = 12 marks)

Answer TWO of the following by referring to relevant provisions of law and decided cases. Give cogent reasons.

8. Santhosh insured his sugar in the godown against fire for an amount of Rs.70 lakhs. In a fire accident his sugar stock worth of Rs.52 lakhs was lost by fire and ten lakhs worth sugar was stolen as the entrance door was damaged. To what extent insurance company is liable for the loss.
 9. Royal insurance company issued a "Cover note" to Shankar in a marine insurance. Whether contract is enforceable under a "Cover note"?
 10. The ventilators of a ship were closed to prevent the entry of sea water and rain. This closing of ventilators damaged the rice, which was insured against the perils of the sea, due to excessive heat. Is it a loss due to perils of the sea? Decide.
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PART D — (2 × 6 = 12.marks)

Answer TWO of the following by referring to relevant provisions of law and decided cases. Give cogent reasons.

8. The cargo owners 'X' brought a number of action against the defendant 'D' for the shortage of Cargo delivered. The writ of action was served on the ship 'B' which carried, the cargo and also on its sister ships. After a while one of the sister ships was arrested and in the meanwhile, the ship 'B' was also arrested subsequently. 'X' claimed that since sister ship was already arrested the Court has no jurisdiction to entertain action against Ship 'B' — Decide.
9. 'A' owned a fishing ship which was registered in India. 'B' chartered the ship for Taiwan. 'C' was the captain of the ship. 'C' made fishing in the Indian territorial waters. The Government of India took legal actions. Whether A is liable.
10. A worker 'A' was climbing down the ladder of the ship 'B, which is berthed adjacent to the walls of the port. At that time, a huge vessel 'C' crossed near the ship 'B' in a high speed creating huge waves. The waves struck the ship 'B' and caused it to shake violent[y]. Because of this 'A' was crushed between the ship and the walls of the port. The dependents of 'A' claimed damages and issues writ in rem to arrest the vessel 'C'. Decide.

Register No.

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H 2446

H3KA/H35A/ CH35C

**B.L. (Hons.)/ LL.B. (Hons.) DEGREE (SEMESTER) EXAMINATIONS,
JUNE 2022.**

(For the candidates admitted from 2011 to 2019)

Third Year — Fifth Semester

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW

Time : 2½ hours

Maximum : 70 marks

PART A — (2 × 12 = 24 marks)

Answer TWO of the following in about 500 words each.

1. Define 'Administrative Law'. Discuss the impact of Dicey in the interpretation of the scope and ambit of administrative law in England.
2. Discuss the concepts of Conditional Legislation and Delegated Legislation, its growth and development with reference to the concept that, "Rapid growth of administrative law and acceptance of the doctrine of delegated legislation... it is not necessary to stick to the artificial distinction..."
3. Identify the relevant maxims exhibiting the principle of natural justice consisting the 'rule against bias' with special reference to different types of bias under Administrative Law.

PART B — (2 × 7 = 14 marks)

Answer TWO of the following in about 300 words each.

4. Distinguish between Administrative tribunal and Court.
5. Identify and discuss the circumstances under which excess or abuse of discretion is inferred in the process of judicial review in India.
6. Identify and discuss the two writs that can be issued when an inferior court or tribunal acts without or in excess of its jurisdiction, violation of principles of natural justice and fundamental rights or error apparent on the face of record.

[P.T.O.]

PART C — (5 × 4 = 20 marks)

7. Write short notes on FIVE of the following :
- (a) Liability of state in Torts
 - (b) PIL
 - (c) Injunction
 - (d) Promissory Estoppel
 - (e) Reasoned decision
 - (f) Doctrine of Legitimate expectation
 - (g) Henry VIII clause

PART D — (2 × 6 = 12 marks)

Answer TWO of the following by referring to relevant provisions of law and decided cases. Give cogent reasons.

8. Sham was in the jail. Preventive detention order was served on his name to prevent him from acting in a prejudicial manner. Decide on the enforceability and validity of such order.
9. The secretary of Transport Department heard the objections raised by the private bus owners against nationalisation scheme and the final decision of rejecting the objections and approving the scheme was taken by the Transport Minister. Identify the validity of the decision and give a relief appropriate to the concept of fair hearing in such cases.
10. Sita's name appeared in the list of students who were declared to have passed the S.S.L.C. examination and there was also a stamped certificate given to her by Board of Education. She joined a medical college and studied for 2 years. At that time the Board issued a cancellation order of SSLC certificate. Decide the relief available to Sita in such case.

Register No.

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H 2447

H3KB/H35B/CH35D

**B.L. (Hons.)/LL.B. (Hons.) DEGREE (SEMESTER) EXAMINATIONS,
JUNE 2022.**

(For the candidates admitted from 2011 to 2019)

Third Year — Fifth Semester

**LAW OF CRIMES — II (CODE OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE,
JUVENILE JUSTICE CARE AND PROTECTION ACT AND
PROBATION OF OFFENDERS ACT)**

Time : 2½ hours

Maximum : 70 marks

PART A — (2 × 12 = 24 marks)

Answer TWO of the following in about 500 words each.

1. Discuss the rules relating to local jurisdiction as to investigation and trial of criminal cases under the Criminal Procedure Code of 1973.
2. Discuss the salient features of a trial before a court of sessions.
3. Discuss the salient features of fair trial.

PART B — (2 × 7 = 14 marks)

Answer TWO of the following in about 300 words each.

4. Define appeal. Discuss in what cases right of appeal is not available.
5. Discuss the salient features of the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act.
6. Explain the salient features of the Probation of Offenders Act, 1958.

PART C — (5 × 4 = 20 marks)

7. Write short notes on FIVE of the following :
 - (a) Trial by High Court
 - (b) Compensation to victims
 - (c) Tender of pardon
 - (d) Mandated Release on bail.

[P.T.O.]

- (e) Juvenile in need of care and protection
- (f) Duties of probation officers
- (g) Power of court to release certain offenders after admonition

PART D — (2 × 6 = 12 marks)

Answer TWO of the following by referring to relevant provisions of law and decided cases. Give cogent reasons.

8. 'A' is tried for causing grievous hurt to 'B' and convicted. 'B' dies. Decide the consequence of the death of 'B' under Criminal Procedure Code.
9. 'A' is prosecuted for being in possession of certain obscene books. The magistrate acquits A, but directs that books should be confiscated and destroyed. Discuss the legality of the order.
10. 'A' carried on the trade of auctioning vegetables in a private house. Those persons who brought vegetables for sale kept their carts on the public road in a manner causing obstruction to road traffic. The noise caused by auctioning the vegetables caused discomfort to the people living in the locality. The executive magistrate on receiving the information passes an order under Sec. 133 of Cr.P.C restraining 'A' from auctioning the vegetables. 'A' challenges the order. Decide.

Register No.

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H 2448

H3KC/H35C/CH35E

**B.L. (Hons.)/LL.B. (Hons.) DEGREE (SEMESTER) EXAMINATIONS,
JUNE 2022.**

(For the candidates admitted from 2011 to 2019)

Third Year — Fifth Semester

CIVIL PROCEDURE CODE

Time : 2½ hours

Maximum : 70 marks

PART A — (2 × 12 = 24 marks)

Answer TWO of the following in about 500 words each.

1. Explain essential parties to a civil suit. How far misjoinder and non-joinder of party affect the suit.
2. State the meaning of summons. Explain the modes of service of summons under the Code of Civil Procedure.
3. "The Court to issue commission is discretionary and can be exercised by the court for doing full and complete justice between the parties" — Examine.

PART B — (2 × 7 = 14 marks)

Answer TWO of the following in about 300 words each.

4. Narrate the provisions relating to suit by or against minors under the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908.
5. "An appeal is a continuation of a suit" — Elucidate with decided cases.
6. Discuss the ground for review of a judgement.

PART C — (5 × 4 = 20 marks)

7. Write short notes on FIVE of the following :
 - (a) Ex parte — Decree
 - (b) First hearing

[P.T.O.]

- (c) Jurisdiction of Civil Court
- (d) Second Appeal
- (e) Stay of suit
- (f) Sufficient cause for Limitation.
- (g) Legal Disability

PART D — (2 × 6 = 12 marks)

Answer TWO of the following by referring to relevant provisions of law and decided cases. Give cogent reasons.

8. 'A' sues 'B' for rent. The suit is dismissed on finding that A was not the landlord, but 'A' and 'B' are tenants-in-common. Whether 'A' can sue for partition against 'B' in a subsequent suit.
 9. A summon is served with signature and seal of the court, but without being accompanied with a copy of the plaint. Whether such service is valid?
 10. 'A' sues 'B' and 'C' on a promissory note. 'B' is the principal debtor and 'C' is the surety. An ex parte decree is passed against both. 'B' alone applies for setting aside such decree. The same is ordered. Whether such order can apply to 'C' – Decide.
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Register No.

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H 2449

H3KD/H35D/ CH34B

**B.L. (Hons.)/LL.B. (Hons.) DEGREE (SEMESTER) EXAMINATIONS,
JUNE 2022.**

(For the candidates admitted from 2011 to 2019)

Third Year — Fifth Semester/Second Year — Fourth Semester

PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW

Time : 2½ hours

Maximum : 70 marks

PART A — (2 × 12 = 24 marks)

Answer TWO of the following in about 500 words each.

1. Explain the Hague Convention on procedure relating to Adoption.
2. Discuss the theory of Renvoi with decided case laws.
3. Distinguish between Domicile of Origin and Domicile of Choice with relevant case laws.

PART B — (2 × 7 = 14 marks)

Answer TWO of the following in about 300 words each.

4. Analyse the distinction between Private International Law and Public International Law.
5. Examine the methods of legitimation available under Indian Private International Law.
6. Discuss the various theories of Private International Law.

PART C — (5 × 4 = 20 marks)

7. Write short notes on FIVE of the following :

- (a) Lex patriae
- (b) E-contracts
- (c) Domicile of minor children
- (d) Enforcement of Foreign Arbitral Awards
- (e) Jurisdiction over Corporations
- (f) Residence
- (g) Re Samara case.

[P.T.O.]

PART D — (2 × 6 = 12 marks)

Answer TWO of the following by referring to the relevant provisions of law and decided cases. Give cogent reasons.

8. Sekar and Swetha married in the year 2014 in India. Thereafter they went to New York. The son Sanjay was born to them in New York in 2016. After 5 years of marriage Swetha brought Sanjay to India for the education of her child. Sekar filed a divorce petition and custody of child in the court of New York claiming that Swetha had wrongfully taken the child to India. Sekar obtained an Interim Order for the custody of child from the court of New York. Swetha filed a petition in Madras court for restraining Sekar from taking away the child. She contended that New York court has no jurisdiction to grant the custody of the child. Decide.
9. Catherine, an English woman is domiciled at France. She executed a Will in favour of her close relatives by excluding her only daughter Diana. Diana challenged the validity of the will. Decide.
10. Orange Chemicals is a registered International Company having its headquarters at Germany. They entered into an agreement with Malaysia, a Malaysian company, for carrying raw materials from Germany to Malaysia. Malaysia Company failed to supply the raw materials within the prescribed time. Orange Chemicals decide to file a suit for the breach of contract. Advise the Orange Chemicals to file a suit in the appropriate forum.

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H 2450**H3KE/H35E/CH34C**

**B.L. (Hons.)/LL.B. (Hons.) DEGREE (SEMESTER) EXAMINATIONS,
JUNE 2022.**

Third Year — Fifth Semester/Second Year — Fourth Semester

INTERPRETATION OF STATUTES

Time : 2½ hours

Maximum : 70 marks

PART A — (2 × 12 = 24 marks)

Answer TWO of the following in about 500 words each.

1. "Duty of the Judiciary is to discover and to act upon the true intention of the legislature" - Salmond. Explain this statement with the help of decided cases.
2. Describe the methods of interpretation adopted by the courts in construing various provisions of a taxing statute.
3. Examine the importance of 'Public Opinion' and 'Community Interest' in law making.

PART B — (2 × 7 = 14 marks)

Answer TWO of the following in about 300 words each.

4. 'Long title' along with the 'Preamble' is a good guide regarding the object of the Act - Discuss.
5. What are the general rules of construction available under section 5, 9, 10 and 11 of the General Clauses Act, 1897?
6. Explain with decided cases how has the Supreme Court read certain Directive Principles into Fundamental Rights.

PART C — (5 × 4 = 20 marks)

7. Write short notes on FIVE of the following :
 - (a) L. Chandra Kumar's case and Ouster Clause.
 - (b) Relevance of John Rawls in modern law making.

[P.T.O.]

- (c) Historical background of a law as an external aid to interpretation.
- (d) Harmonious Construction.
- (e) Reddendo Singula Singulis.
- (f) Principles followed in legislative drafting.
- (g) Casus Omissus

PART D — (2 × 6 = 12 marks)

Answer TWO of the following by referring to relevant provisions of law and decided cases. Give cogent reasons.

8. A state Goods and Services Tax Act exempts vegetables from GST and treats it as a 'Zero rated supply'. A dealer who sells only betel leaves claims exemption from GST, contending that betel leaves are vegetables. Can he succeed?
9. A state Goods and Services Tax Act taxes 14% for supply of refrigerated products and 8% for supply of milk and milk products. Using the correct interpretation tool find out what will be the tax rate for supply of 'Ice Cream'?
10. A book seller sells obscene books without any intention to sell. He was charged under section 292 of the Indian Penal Code. The section does not require 'Mens rea'. He seeks to quash the Charge-sheet and moves the High Court. Can he succeed?

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H 2451

H3KG/H36A/ CH36D

**B.L.(Hons.)/LL.B. (Hons.) DEGREE (SEMESTER) EXAMINATIONS,
JUNE 2022.**

(For the candidates admitted from 2011 to 2019)

Third Year — Sixth Semester

ENVIRONMENTAL LAW (Including Animal Welfare Laws)

Time : 2½ hours

Maximum : 70 marks

PART A — (2 × 12 = 24 marks)

Answer TWO of the following in about 500 words each.

1. Define Environmental Pollutant. Examine the efforts taken by the Central Government to prevent and control major environmental pollutants by formulating policy framework.
2. Define Sustainable Development. Evaluate the role played by Indian Judiciary in protecting human environment.
3. "The liability of the polluter under the Law of Tort is one of the major and oldest legal remedies to abate the pollution". Evaluate this statement with regard to tortious liabilities for environmental pollution.

PART B — (2 × 7 = 14 marks)

Answer TWO of the following in about 300 words each.

4. Evaluate the working of the United Nations Environment Programme, (UNEP).
5. Explain the salient features of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1960.
6. Examine the rules relating to the Management and Handling of Bio-Medical Waste.

[P.T.O.]

PART C — (5 × 4 = 20 marks)

7. Write short notes on FIVE of the following :
- (a) Locus standi in environmental litigation
 - (b) Necessary and Expedient Clause
 - (c) Environmental Impact Assessment
 - (d) Global Environmental Facility
 - (e) Coastal Zone Management
 - (f) Doctrine of Public Trust
 - (g) Municipal Corporation, Ratlam v. Vardhichand, AIR 1980 SC 1622.

PART D — (2 × 6 = 12 marks)

Answer TWO of the following by referring to relevant provisions of law and decided cases. Give cogent reasons.

8. The Indian Railways proposed to lay a new rail route through the East coast from Chennai to Howrah. Mr. Nicholane, a fourth year student of NLUO, has challenged that the new route would lead to disturbances of the unique biodiversity and eco-systems of mangrove including fish-life of Orissa. Is his contention sustainable? Decide.
9. Bangalore City Development Authority has adopted a policy to convert a piece of reserved forest area to develop a public park for recreational purposes. Subsequently, the City Development Authority allotted that piece of land to build a nursing home. A welfare association filed a petition before the Supreme Court. Decide.
10. Thirussur district administration has issued executive instructions to the local residents stating that prior permission must be obtained for use of loudspeakers. Mr. Shivaganeshpathy, objected to this on the ground that the executive order would violate his fundamental freedom of religion. Is his objection sustainable? Decide.

Register No.

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H 2452**H3KH/H36B/CH36E****B.L. (Hons.)/LL.B. (Hons.) DEGREE (SEMESTER) EXAMINATIONS,
JUNE 2022.**

(For the candidates admitted from 2011 to 2019)

Third Year — Sixth Semester

LAW OF TAXATION

Time : 2½ hours

Maximum : 70 marks

PART A — (2 × 12 = 24 marks)

Answer TWO of the following in about 500 words in each.

1. "Electoral Bonds Scheme is supporting only ruling party it is not promoting transparency" – Examine this statement in the context of relevant amendments of Income Tax Act and RBI Regulations.
2. "The GST regime has made far reaching impact in the domain of centre state financial relationship. It promotes lack of trust between the centre and the state" – Elucidate.
3. The concept of POEM plays a crucial role in the corporate tax regime – Critically examine this statement in the light of POEM guidelines of 2017.

PART B — (2 × 7 = 14 marks)

Answer TWO of the following in about 300 words each.

4. Define the term 'supply' and describe its importance in determining the tax liability under the CGST Act.
5. Define the term Agricultural Income and analyse the same in the process of computing the total income.
6. Define the term 'place of supply' and examine its importance in the process of determining tax liability under the IGST Act.

[P.T.O.]

PART C — (5 × 4 = 20 marks)

7. Write short notes on FIVE of the following :

- (a) APMC
- (b) e-NAM
- (c) TDS
- (d) TCS
- (e) Electronic Commerce
- (f) ITC
- (g) Exempted goods.

PART D — (2 × 6 = 12 marks)

Answer TWO of the following by referring to relevant provisions of law. Give cogent reasons.

- 8. Mr. Raju sells a flat worth Rs. 2 crores to Mr. Ram. He has not deducted TDS as per the Income Tax Act. Decide the validity of the transaction.
- 9. Ms. Susila is a hearing impaired person working in Coal India Ltd. Her gross salary income is Rs. 40,00,000 per annum. She has invested Rs. 1,50,000 in the PPF. She has contributed Rs. 50,000 to PMRF. Decide her tax liability.
- 10. 'Mr. Ashok', a fisherman, while travelling on the fishing boat near the coastal line of Chennai avails the prepaid recharge voucher of BSNL. Decide the place of supply for the purpose of GST.

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H 2453

H3KJ/H36C/
CH34D

**B.L. (Hons.)/LL.B. (Hons.) DEGREE (SEMESTER) EXAMINATIONS,
JUNE 2022.**

(For the candidates admitted from 2011 to 2019)

Third Year – Sixth Semester/Second Year – Fourth Semester

INTERNATIONAL TRADE LAW

Time : 2½ hours

Maximum : 70 marks

PART A — (2 × 12 = 24 marks)

Answer TWO of the following in about 500 words each.

1. Discuss the various theories of International Trade.
2. Discuss about Foreign Direct Investment in India and its governing policies.
3. Sketch the structure and functions of Dispute Settlement Bodies under W.T.O.

PART B — (2 × 7 = 14 marks)

Answer TWO of the following in about 300 words each.

4. Discuss the importance of National Treatment clause in International Trade Law.
5. What is meant by dumping and what are the anti-dumping measures?
6. Explain about Transfer of Technology Agreement.

PART C — (5 × 4 = 20 marks)

7. Write short notes on FIVE of the following :
 - (a) GATT
 - (b) OPEC
 - (c) Porter's Diamond Model
 - (d) Multi-National Corporations

[P.T.O.]

- (e) International Taxation
- (f) UNCTAD
- (g) Online Dispute Resolution

PART D — (2 × 6 = 12 marks)

Answer TWO of the following by referring to relevant provisions of law and decided cases. Give cogent reasons.

8. X, a WTO member, agrees with a non member Y to reduce the tariff on Aluminium to 5%. Whether the other WTO members can claim the same tariff level from X? Decide the case.
 9. State X imposes prohibition of shrimp and shrimp products from the countries that had not used a certain net in catching shrimp. Rest of the countries gave complaint against state X. Decide the case.
 10. India's tax regime for alcoholic beverages which imposed different tax rates for various categories of distilled spirits of imported ones is in violation of Art. III of GATT. Decide the case.
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H 2454

H3KK/H36D/ CH34E

**B.L. (Hons.)/ LL.B. (Hons.) DEGREE (SEMESTER) EXAMINATIONS,
JUNE 2022.**

(For the candidates admitted from 2011 to 2019)

Third Year — Sixth Semester / Second Year — Fourth Semester

COMPETITION LAW

Time : 2½ hours

Maximum : 70 marks

PART A — (2 × 12 = 24 marks)

Answer TWO of the following in about 500 words each.

1. "The Competition Act, 2002, provides to promote and sustain competition in markets, to protect the interests of consumers and to ensure freedom of trade carried on by other participants in market in India." Explain.
2. What is abuse of dominant position? What is the procedure for inquiry into abuse of dominant position?
3. Discuss the salient features of the Sherman Anti-Trust Act, 1890.

PART B — (2 × 7 = 14 marks)

Answer TWO of the following in about 300 words each.

4. What is the composition of the Competition Commission of India? Discuss the functions of the Commission.
5. Enumerate the procedure for appointment of Director General and the duties of Director General.
6. Examine the circumstances under which penalty may be imposed under the Competition Act.

[P.T.O.]

PART C — (5 × 4 = 20 marks)

7. Write short notes on FIVE of the following :

- (a) Competition Advocacy
- (b) Unfair Trade Practices
- (c) Federal Trade Commission
- (d) Cartels
- (e) Enterprise
- (f) MRTP Act
- (g) Tie-in-Agreement

PART D — (2 × 6 = 12 marks)

Answer TWO of the following by referring to relevant provisions of law and decided cases. Give cogent reasons.

- 8. 'X', a trade association is asking its members not to sell below the rates announced by it. 'X' further announces expulsion of its members in the event of non-compliance. State whether the action of X is valid under the provisions of the Competition Act of 2002.
- 9. 'A' is in the business of providing gas connection. B, who is a customer, gets a gas connection from 'A' and 'A' makes it compulsory to buy gas stove while giving gas connection. B comes to you for legal advice. Guide B in this regard.
- 10. 'X', who is the seller of Pynora headset in the market, sells for Rs.450/-. 'Y', a new player in the market started the same business of selling Pynora headset at a very low price for Rs.200/-. Because of Y's entry into the market and sale of product at much lower rate, 'X' gave an exit to the market. 'Y' subsequently raised the price of headset to Rs.700/-. Decide on the strategy taken by 'Y', as per the competition policy in India.

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H 2455

H3KM/H36E/CH34F

**B.L. (Hons.)/LL.B. (Hons.) DEGREE (SEMESTER) EXAMINATIONS,
JUNE 2022.**

(For the candidates admitted from 2011 to 2019)

Third Year — Sixth Semester/Second Year — Fourth Semester

CYBER LAW AND FORENSICS

Time : 2½ hours

Maximum : 70 marks

PART A — (2 × 12 = 24 marks)

Answer TWO of the following in about 500 words each.

1. Explain the method of Asymmetric Crypto System and Hash function in authentication and verification of electronic record.
2. Examine the provisions relating to protection of computer programs and access to interface for interoperability under the Copyright Act 1957.
3. Explain the relevant legal provisions relating to various kinds of crimes under the Information Technology Act 2000.

PART B — (2 × 7 = 14 marks)

Answer TWO of the following in about 300 words each.

4. Define E-contract. Discuss the various types of E-contract and required terms and conditions.
5. What is cybersquatting? Explain with the help of case laws.
6. Discuss the various security measures adopted in online credit card payment to create trust in E-consumer in the cyberspace.

[P.T.O.]

PART C — (5 × 4 = 20 marks)

7. Write short notes on FIVE of the following :
- (a) Discuss the provision under the IT Act dealing with "Jurisdiction".
 - (b) First virtual system.
 - (c) Discuss the different Model Tax Treaty at international level.
 - (d) Business Method Patent
 - (e) State the difference between Identity theft and cheating by personation
 - (f) Peer-2-Peer Technology
 - (g) Define Convergence of Technology.

PART D — (2 × 6 = 12 marks)

Answer TWO of the following by referring to relevant provisions of law and decided cases. Give cogent reasons.

8. 'X' sends a mail to 'Y' stating that 'Y' won a lottery of one million dollars and he wants to transfer that amount to Y's account. For that 'Y' should furnish the details of his bank account and IFSC code of the Bank. 'Y' provided all the details as demanded by 'X'. Later using those details the money was withdrawn from the account of 'Y'. Discuss whether 'Y' will get any remedy.
9. Plaintiff TATA Son Ltd, registered the domain name "tata.com". TATA Co. are pioneering the iron and steel, textiles, power, chemicals, hotels and automobile industry in India and that the TATA brand encompasses diverse business and service such as computer and computer software, electronics, telecommunications, financial services, mutual fund and publishing. They have been continuously and consistently using the trade mark and trade name TATA. The defendant an NGO registered the following variations of domain name, incorporating the trade mark "TATA" like tatapower.com, tatahydro.com, tatahoneywell.com, tatateleservices.com using the website as a protest page against the Tata group of Co., for setting up a project in an environment fragile area. Discuss the liability of the defendant.

10. Plaintiff Nippo Manufacturing Company is a Pennsylvania Corporation with its principal place of business in Bradford, Pennsylvania. Nippo Manufacturing Co. makes well known "Nippo" tobacco lighters. Defendant Nippo Dot. Com is a California based company with its principal place of business in Sunnyvale, operates an Internet website and an internet news service and has obtained the exclusive right to use the domain names "nippo.com", "nippo.net" and "nipponews.com" on the internet. Defendant has approximately 140,000 paying subscribers world wide and two percent (almost 3000) subscribers are from Pennsylvania. Plaintiff files a complaint against the defendant in the District Court of Pennsylvania alleging trade mark dilution, infringement and false designation under the Federal Trade Mark Act. Decide whether the court has the jurisdiction to decide the case against defendant.
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