

B.L / LL.B (Hon's)

NOV - 2015

Question Paper

Register No.

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

H 1055

H31A/H31A

LL.B. (Hons.) / B.L. (Hons.) DEGREE (SEMESTER) EXAMINATIONS,
NOVEMBER 2015.

(For the candidates admitted from 2011 to 2015)

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. Define Jurisprudence. Examine the finer distinctions between Laws of Nature and Natural Law.
2. Distinguish Moral and Legal Right. Explain the relevance of the notion that "Rights and Duties are correlatives".
3. Define person. Analyse the attributes of Natural and Legal Persons.

PART B — (2 × 7 = 14 marks)

Answer TWO of the following in about 300 words each.

4. Define Negligence. Explain the theories of Negligence.
5. Trace the significance of the Sociological School of Jurisprudence.
6. Define Constitution. Examine the features of Constitutional Law.

PART C — (5 × 4 = 20 marks)

7. Write short notes on FIVE of the following :
 - (a) Custom
 - (b) Titles
 - (c) Substantive Law and Procedural Law
 - (d) Contingent ownership
 - (e) Jeremy Bentham on codification
 - (f) Doctrine of Deeming Fiction in Law
 - (g) Sanctions.

[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. In a criminal conviction, the judge considering the gravity of the offence, records in the sentencing part that the convict shall remain in imprisonment for Life, "in particular till his last breath". The convict prefers appeal on the ground that, the "Last breath" condition violates the essence of Penology in India. Discuss.
9. 'X', a public spirited citizen, approaches the Supreme Court for the purpose of clarifying the legal status of Right to drinking water. 'X' argues that "Right to drinking water comes under the categorisation of Human Rights. Therefore State cannot provide but only respect such rights". Examine the validity of the argument.
10. In a case involving the piece of evidence attributed to a sniffer dog, the court is asked to ascertain its relevancy in the context of logical and that of legal reasoning process. Discuss.

Register No.

--	--	--	--	--	--

H 1056

H31B/H31B

**LL.B. (Hons.)/B.L. (Hons.) DEGREE (SEMESTER) EXAMINATIONS,
NOVEMBER 2015.**

(For the candidates admitted from 2011 to 2015)

First Year — First Semester

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. Explain the position of minor's contract under the Indian Law with decided cases.
2. 'No consideration, no contract' – Discuss the rule by also stating valid statutory recognised exceptions.
3. Explain the various ways in which a contracting party can be discharged.

PART B — (2 × 7 = 14 marks)

Answer TWO of the following in about 300 words each.

4. State the various void agreements referred to in the Indian Contract Act.
5. Discuss the liability of joint promissors in a contract.
6. The Indian Contract Act does not support privity of consideration but accepts privity of contract. Decide.

PART C — (5 × 4 = 20 marks)

7. Write short notes on FIVE of the following :

- (a) Express and Implied Contract.
- (b) Knock out agreements.
- (c) Novation.
- (d) Injunctions.
- (e) Adequacy of consideration.
- (f) Coercion and undue influence.
- (g) Rectification.

[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. "A" bought a Laptop from "B" for Rs. 500/-. The actual worth of the Laptop is Rs. 10,000/-. "B" rescinds the contract at a later point of time on the ground of inadequacy of consideration. Decide.
9. "A" enters into an agreement with "B", who is a minor. But "B" accepts to perform the contract in spite of his incapacity. Later on "B" refuses to perform. Decide.
10. "X" finds some lost goods and sells the same due to the perishable nature of goods. The owner sues "X" for selling the goods and for breach of contract. Decide.

5
Register No.

--	--	--	--	--	--

H 1057

H31C/H31C

**LL.B. (Hons.)/B.L. (Hons.) DEGREE (SEMESTER) EXAMINATIONS,
NOVEMBER 2015.**

(For the candidates admitted from 2011 to 2015)

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. "There is no remedy against the crown for a tort". How far this principle is modified in England and in India?
2. "The person who for his own purpose brings on his land and collects and keeps anything like to do mischief, if it escapes must keep it in at his peril" — Discuss with exceptions, if any.
3. Discuss the general exceptions to liability in torts.

PART B — (2 × 7 = 14 marks)

Answer TWO of the following in about 300 words each.

4. Discuss the nature and liability of joint tortfeasors.
5. Discuss the various defences available to the defendant in an action for defamation.
6. "The test of reasonable foresight is relevant to determine culpability but not compensation" — Discuss.

PART C — (5 × 4 = 20 marks)

7. Write short notes on FIVE of the following :
 - (a) Injuria sine damno.
 - (b) Statutory authority.
 - (c) Exemplary damages.
 - (d) "Salus populi est suprema lex".

[P.T.O.]

- (e) Assault and battery.
- (f) Malicious prosecution.
- (g) "Novus actus interveniens".

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. 'Karthik' approached 'Ravi & Co.,' a real estate firm, to sell his house and land. The manager of the firm, Kumar, got the Power of Attorney from 'Karthik' and sold the property. Instead of handing over the sale proceeds to Karthik, 'Kumar' misappropriated the money. Karthik sues the firm for the loss – Decide.
9. The conductor of an over – crowded bus insisted the passengers to travel on the roof of the bus. The driver ignored the fact that there were passengers on the roof, tried to overtake a car. As he swerved the bus, a passenger on the roof was hit by the branch of a tree, fell down, received severe injuries and then died. Who is responsible for the negligence?
10. 'A' carried on the business of breeding Silver Foxes on his land. 'B', an adjoining land owner, maliciously caused his son to discharge guns on his land as nearly as possible for the purpose of disturbing 'A'. Can 'A' get injunction against 'B'?

7
Register No.

--	--	--	--	--	--

H 1058

H31D/H31D

LL.B. (Hons.) / B.L. (Hons.) DEGREE (SEMESTER) EXAMINATIONS,
NOVEMBER 2015.

(For the candidates admitted from 2011 to 2015)

First Year — First Semester

LAW OF CRIMES - I

Time : 2½ hours

Maximum : 70 marks

PART A — (2 × 12 = 24 marks)

Answer TWO of the following in about 500 words each.

1. "All culpable homicides are not murder, but all murders are culpable homicide" – Critically analyse the statement with relevant cases.
2. Analyse the Right of Private Defence of body and property with its scope and extent.
3. Define wrongful restraint and wrongful confinement and discuss about the various modalities of commission of wrongful confinement.

PART B — (2 × 7 = 14 marks)

Answer TWO of the following in about 300 words each.

4. Examine the offence of abetment.
5. Discuss about offences against the state.
6. State briefly about criminal force.

PART C — (5 × 4 = 20 marks)

7. Write short notes on FIVE of the following :
 - (a) Mc Naughten Rule.
 - (b) Abetment of Suicide.
 - (c) Criminal conspiracy.

[P.T.O.]

- (d) Life Imprisonment.
- (e) Public Servant.
- (f) Adultery.
- (g) Dacoity.

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' sets fire by night, to an inhabited house in a large town, for the purpose of facilitating a robbery and thus causes the death of 'C'. Decide whether 'A' has committed any offence.
9. R, a doctor, in good faith, communicates to a patient T that he cannot live. T dies in consequences of the shock. Decide the offence committed by R.
10. S, in an enquiry before the magistrate to ascertain whether Z is guilty or not, makes an oath statement which he knows to be false. Decide the offence committed by S.

9
Register No.

--	--	--	--	--	--

H 1059

H31E/H3IE

LL.B. (Hons.)/B.L. (Hons.) DEGREE (SEMESTER) EXAMINATIONS,
NOVEMBER 2015.

(For the candidates admitted from 2011 to 2015)

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 Act, 1955 brought radical changes in the Hindu Marriage System" – Discuss.
2. Critically analyse the legitimacy of children born of void and voidable marriages under the Hindu and the Muslim law.
3. Explain the Constitutional validity of the 'Restitution of Conjugal Rights' under Sec. 9 of the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 with the help of relevant case laws.

PART B — (2 × 7 = 14 marks)

Answer TWO of the following in about 300 words each.

4. Distinguish Mitakshara and Dayabhaga schools of Hindu law.
5. Explain the right to maintenance of a Muslim woman.
6. What are the conditions for a valid adoption under the Hindu Adoption and Maintenance Act, 1956?

PART C — (5 × 4 = 20 marks)

7. Write short notes on FIVE of the following:
 - (a) Sapinda relations
 - (b) Consequences of uni-sex marriages
 - (c) Judicial separation
 - (d) Irretrievable breakdown of marriage

[P.T.O.]

- (e) Inter-Country adoption
- (f) Guardianship under the Guardian and Wards Act, 1890
- (g) Amendment to the Indian Divorce 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 Hindu husband demanded money from his rich wife. The wife filed a petition for divorce on the ground of cruelty – Decide.
9. 'A', a male and 'B', a female, belonging to different castes got married at the age of 21 and 19 years respectively without the consent of their parents. As a result, there were threat and criminal complaint against 'A', (husband) and his family members who belong to lower caste. B (wife) filed a writ petition for quashing the trial in the lower court. Decide.
10. 'A', a Hindu husband, converts to Islam and marries 'C', a Muslim girl, without divorcing his first wife, who is a Hindu. Is the marriage valid? Who is the legally wedded wife? Explain.

Register No.

--	--	--	--	--	--	--

H 1060

H31F/H31F

**LL.B. (Hons.)/B.L. (Hons.) DEGREE (Semester) EXAMINATIONS,
NOVEMBER 2015.**

(For the candidates admitted from 2011 to 2015)

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 in essence focalises on the skills related to study, understand, interpret and apply the schools of Legal Philosophy" – Examine.
2. Define Justice. Explain the methods involved in identifying the ratio decidendi.
3. Define legal research. Examine the components of synopsis.

PART B — (2 × 7 = 14 marks)

Answer TWO of the following in about 300 words each :

4. Discuss the merits and demerits involved in the Empirical mode of Legal Research.
5. "The intrinsic aids of interpretation are of seminal nature in understanding the statute Law" – Explain.
6. Examine the role of the Law Commission of India in the context of Legal Reforms.

[P.T.O.]

PART C — (5 × 4 = 20 marks)

7. Write short notes on FIVE of the following :
- (a) Prof Gutteridge on Comparative Law
 - (b) General rules of treaty interpretation
 - (c) Qualities of a Researcher
 - (d) Principles of Natural Justice
 - (e) Utility of Legal Maxims
 - (f) Freedom Movement and Law
 - (g) Definition of Human Rights.

PART D — (6 × 2 = 12 marks)

8. Answer SIX of the following very briefly :
- (a) Law Library
 - (b) Interview method
 - (c) Research Manual
 - (d) Legal Fiction
 - (e) Foot notes
 - (f) Legal Ethics
 - (g) Data collection
 - (h) Evidence.
-

Register No.

--	--	--	--	--	--	--

H 960

H3IG

**B.L. (Hons.) DEGREE (SEMESTER) EXAMINATIONS,
NOVEMBER 2015.**

(For the candidates admitted from 2011 to 2014)

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 circumstances in which a surety is discharged from liabilities.
2. "Pledge is a form of bailment" – Discuss.
3. How far was the doctrine of caveat emptor recognised in English common law? Examine to what extent the same has been adopted in the Indian Sale of Goods Act.

PART B — (2 × 7 = 14 marks)

Answer TWO of the following in about 300 words each.

4. What is the effect if an agent enters into a contract, when the principal is (a) disclosed; (b) undisclosed?
5. Can a minor be admitted to a partnership? If so, what will be his rights and liabilities during his minority and thereafter?
6. "Risk prima facie passes with the property" – Explain.

PART C — (5 × 4 = 20 marks)

7. Write short notes on FIVE of the following :
 - (a) Registration of firm
 - (b) Agency of necessity
 - (c) General lien

[P.T.O.]

- (d) Contracts involving sea routes
- (e) Auction sale
- (f) Hypothecation
- (g) Nemo dat quod non habet.

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, B and C agreed to become liable for Rs. 10,000, Rs. 20,000 and Rs. 30,000 respectively as sureties for D. D's indebtedness was Rs. 50,000. What is the sum for which each of the 3 sureties is liable to pay?
9. A's ornament, having been stolen, were recovered by the police and while in police custody they were stolen again. Can 'A' take action against the police?
10. 'A' delivers to 'B' a carrier, with some explosives and 'A' does not disclose this fact to 'B'. The carrier explodes injuring 'B' and many others. Decide the liability of 'A'.

Register No.

--	--	--	--	--	--

H 987

H3IH

**B.L. (Hons.) DEGREE (SEMESTER) EXAMINATIONS,
NOVEMBER 2015.**

(For the candidates admitted from 2011 to 2014)

**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. Explain various ways by which Citizenship is acquired under the Citizenship Act, 1955 in India.
2. What is meant by Preventive Detention? What are the safeguards provided to them under the Indian Constitution?
3. Examine the importance of constitutional amendments that strengthen Directive Principles of State Policy.

PART B — (2 × 7 = 14 marks)

Answer TWO of the following in about 300 words each.

4. Critically evaluate the development of compensatory jurisprudence.
5. "Art. 21 is sole repository of Right to Life" – Explain.
6. Explain the expansion of the definition of 'State' under Art. 12 of the Constitution in view of Liberalization, Privatization and Globalization.

PART C — (5 × 4 = 20 marks)

7. Write short notes on FIVE of the following.
 - (a) Bijoe Immanuel V. State of Kerala.
 - (b) Doctrine of severability.
 - (c) Constitutionalism.
 - (d) Reasonable classification.
 - (e) Restrictions on freedom of religion.
 - (f) Mandamus.
 - (g) Enforcement of fundamental duties.

[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. 'N', a forward class girl, married a boy, who belongs to scheduled tribe. After marriage she sought admission to Ag. M.Sc, course in a State University under the benefit of reservation quota available to scheduled tribe. The University denied her admission under scheduled tribe quota — Decide.
9. A church is located in a colony. It has a prayer hall with all musical instruments. The prayers recited in the church by using musical instruments and loud speakers were causing noise pollution and nuisance to the normal life of the residents of that colony. The welfare association of the colony made a complaint to the State Pollution Control Board to take appropriate measures to stop noise pollution. The Pollution Control Board directed the church management to stop the use of loud speakers and other musical instruments while praying. The order of the board was challenged by the church. On behalf of the church it was contended that the court cannot prevent the church from practising its religious beliefs. Decide.
10. Mr. 'X' brought gold into India. But he did not disclose that he had brought gold to the customs authorities in the airport. The customs authorities confiscated gold under the Customs Act. Later on he was charged for having committed an offence under the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act. Mr. 'X' argued that he was punished twice for the same offence — Advise Mr. 'X'.

Register No.

--	--	--	--	--	--

H 1017

H3II

**B.L. (Hons.) DEGREE (SEMESTER) EXAMINATIONS,
NOVEMBER 2015.**

(For the candidates admitted from 2011 to 2014)

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. Discuss the evolution and development of Rule against perpetuity. Compare English law with Indian law.
2. Explain the applicability of the Doctrine of part performance.
3. Describe the circumstances under which easements are extinguished.

PART B — (2 × 7 = 14 marks)

Answer TWO of the following in about 300 words each.

4. "Property should at all times vest in some person and should not be without an owner" – Comment.
5. Distinguish 'Conditional mortgage' and 'Sale with the condition for reconveyance'.
6. Discuss the rights and liabilities of lessee.

PART C — (5 × 4 = 20 marks)

7. Write short notes on FIVE of the following:

- (a) Imputed notice
- (b) Sopher-Vs-Administrator General for Bengal
- (c) Rule in Tulk-Vs-Moxhay
- (d) Clog on redemption
- (e) Customary mortgages
- (f) Charge
- (g) Exchange.

[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. 'A' transfers a house to 'B' with a condition that 'B' should reside in the house for ever. Discuss the validity of the condition.
9. 'X' lets his property to 'Y' at a monthly rent of Rs. 5,000. Subsequently 'X' transfers the property to 'Z'. 'Y' having no notice of the transfers, in good faith pays the rent to 'X' for 2 months. Can 'Z' recover the rent for 2 months from 'Y'?
10. Siva, lets his land property to Saravanan. The property is encroached by Ramu subsequent to the lease. Can Saravanan claim reduction of rent?

Register No.

--	--	--	--	--	--

H 1040

H31J

**B.L. (Hons.) DEGREE (SEMESTER) EXAMINATIONS,
NOVEMBER 2015.**

(For the candidates admitted from 2011 to 2014)

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. Discuss the rights, duties and liabilities of Karta. Under what circumstances can a Karta alienate the joint family property?
2. "Hiba is the immediate and unqualified transfer of corpus of property without any return" – Explain the statement.
3. Explain the rights and powers of Mutawalli under Muslim law.

PART B — (2 × 7 = 14 marks)

Answer TWO of the following in about 300 words each.

4. Examine the rules of intestate succession for Christians.
5. Define pre-emption. What are the requirements of pre-emption according to Sunni and Shia law?
6. Distinguish the 'lapse' of a legacy from its ademption.

PART C — (5 × 4 = 20 marks)

7. Write short notes on FIVE of the following :
 - (a) Cognates
 - (b) Onerous bequest
 - (c) Privileged will

[P.T.O.]

- (d) Executor and Administrator
- (e) Domicile
- (f) Sajjanadasin
- (g) Wakf.

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 Hindu male dies leaving his father, son, son's son, mother, daughter of predeceased son. Distribute his estate.
9. A Hanafi Muslim dies leaving his wife, mother, two uterine sisters and three full brothers. Divide the estate among them.
10. A Christian female dies leaving her father, mother, husband and two daughters. Divide her properties among them.

Register No.

--	--	--	--	--	--	--

H 1051

H3IK

B.L. (Hons.) DEGREE (Semester) EXAMINATIONS, NOVEMBER 2015.

(For the candidates admitted from 2011 to 2014)

First Year – Second Semester

HUMAN RIGHTS LAW

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 the importance of U.N. Charter as an international instrument for the protection of human rights?
2. "The framers of the Indian constitution were influenced by the concept of human rights and guaranteed most of the human rights contained in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights" – Elucidate.
3. State the obligation of the state parties to the convention on Elimination of all forms of discrimination against women.

PART B — (2 × 7 = 14 marks)

Answer TWO of the following in about 300 words each.

4. Explain the civil and political rights recognized under the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.
5. Discuss the role of Non-Governmental organisations in enforcing human rights.
6. Describe the importance of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, 1948.

PART C — (5 × 4 = 20 marks)

7. Write short notes on FIVE of the following:
 - (a) Rights of child
 - (b) Rights of Minorities
 - (c) Public Interest Litigation
 - (d) Rights of aged person
 - (e) American Convention on Human Rights

[P.T.O.]

- (f) African Commission on Human Rights
- (g) Convention relating to stateless persons

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. Shyam a coolie working in Chennai fell down from a running train and suffered serious head injuries. He was taken to various Government hospitals but he was denied medical aid due to non-availability of beds. Later he was admitted to a private hospital, where he had to spend Rs.1 lakh for his treatment. He claims that amount from the Government. Decide the liability of the Government.
9. A person aged about 22 years was detained by sub-inspector of police at a police outpost on the charge of theft. Later his dead body with wounds was found near a Railway track. All the evidence indicated custodial death. The man's mother has filed a writ petition against the Government and police for monetary compensation. Is she entitled to get compensation? Discuss.
10. The Government of Netherlands has detained John on the charges of committing terrorist activities. He has been kept in prison for more than five months without trial. He has challenged his detention as violative of Article 5 and 6 of the European Convention on Human Rights. Decide.

2-3
Register No.

--	--	--	--	--	--

H 1054

H3IL

**B.L. (HONS.) DEGREE (SEMESTER) EXAMINATIONS,
NOVEMBER 2015.**

(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. What is Regulation? What are the theories of regulation?
2. What are the functions and powers of the Telecom Regulatory Authority of India under the TRAI (Amendment) Act, 2000?
3. Explain the legislative history of electricity laws in India and list out the salient features of the Electricity Act, 2003.

PART B — (2 × 7 = 14 marks)

Answer TWO of the following in about 300 words each.

4. What are the efforts taken by CCI on Competition Advocacy in the interest of consumers?
5. Briefly compare the similarities and differences between Competition Commission of India and Competition Appellate Tribunal while deciding the disputes.
6. List out the Powers and Functions of PFRDA.

PART C — (5 × 4 = 20 marks)

7. Write short notes on FIVE of the following
 - (a) Joint Commission
 - (b) Role of Director General in Competition Commission of India.
 - (c) National Telecom Policy
 - (d) Universal Service Obligation

[P.T.O.]

- (e) Electricity
- (f) Electricity Appellate Tribunal.
- (g) Establishment and Composition of Pension Fund Regulatory and Development Authority

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. Eleven Indian banks CEOs met every month with a view of fixing deposit, lending and other rates to the detriment of businesses and consumers in Chennai. The Competition Commission of India by suo-moto cognizance found that hundreds of minutes of meetings, memoranda, records of telephone conversations and correspondence and directed the Director General to Investigate. The banks CEOs are defending that in order to form an anti-competitive agreement, there must be an agreement. Decide whether the aforesaid communications is an agreement.
9. YESTEL a reputed telecom company was licenced to provide telecom service in India. The Central Government under the Public interest to prevent messages on racism revokes its licence under the TRAI (Amendment) Act, 2000 the Central Government has an absolute power to revoke a licence. Decide the validity of the revocation.
10. Eight cement manufacturers decided to control the price of cement by limiting and restricting the production and supply of cement as against the available capacity of production. To accomplish this object they have divided the territory of India into five zones so as to enable themselves to control the supply and determine or fix exorbitantly high price of cement. The Commission after forming an opinion that a prima-facie case of cartel exists, directs investigation. Decide.

Register No.

--	--	--	--	--	--	--

H 965

H3JA

**B.L. (Hons.) DEGREE (SEMESTER) EXAMINATIONS,
NOVEMBER 2015.**

(For the candidates admitted from 2011 to 2014)

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. What do you understand by proclamation of Emergency? Describe the different kinds of Emergency and its effects.
2. Critically evaluate the extent of power to amend the Constitution.
3. What do you mean by 'Money Bill' and 'Financial Bill'. Describe the procedure for passing the Money Bill.

PART B — (2 × 7 = 14 marks)

Answer TWO of the following in about 300 words each.

4. Explain the various jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of India.
5. Write a detailed essay on 'State liability in torts'.
6. Explain the provisions relating to freedom of inter-state trade and commerce.

PART C — (5 × 4 = 20 marks)

7. Write short notes on FIVE of the following :

- (a) Judicial Restraint
- (b) Public Interest Litigation
- (c) Prospective overruling
- (d) Doctrine of Basic Structure
- (e) Grants-in-aid
- (f) Appropriation Bill
- (g) Planning Commission

[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. The state of Tamil Nadu has imposed 30% entertainment tax on cinema theatres in Metropolitan City, 20% tax in other cities and 10% tax in rural areas by an Act. The Constitutional validity of the Act is challenged. Decide.
 9. 'B', an IAS officer, is promoted to higher post ignoring the seniority of 'A'. Can 'A' successfully challenge it?
 10. A military truck while carrying a football team of jawans caused an accident. 'A', a pedestrian, died in the accident. A's dependents claim compensation. Will they succeed?
-

Register No.

--	--	--	--	--	--

H 984

H3JB

**B.L. (Hons.) DEGREE (SEMESTER) EXAMINATIONS,
NOVEMBER 2015.**

(For the candidates admitted from 2011 to 2014)

Second Year — Third 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. Define 'Trade Union' and discuss the provisions relating to the procedure for registration of Trade Union under the Trade Union Act 1926.
2. Discuss the powers and procedures of 'Labour Court' and 'Industrial Tribunal' constituted under the Industrial Disputes Act 1947.
3. Identify the procedures for fixing and revising minimum wages under the Minimum Wages Act 1948.

PART B — (2 × 7 = 14 marks)

Answer TWO of the following in about 300 words each.

4. Explain the term "Industry" under the Industrial Disputes Act 1947. Write a short note on its judicial interpretations.
5. Analyse the concepts of 'Standing Order' and 'Model Standing Order' with reference to the process of registration of standing orders under the 1946 Act.
6. "Wages" is undoubtedly the most important concept for the purposes of the Payment of Wages Act. Discuss and identify who is responsible for payment of wages under the Act.

[P.T.O.]

PART C — (5 × 4 = 20 marks)

7. Write short notes on FIVE of the following.
- (a) Court of Inquiry.
 - (b) ILO.
 - (c) Illegal Lock-Outs.
 - (d) Grievance Redressal Machinery.
 - (e) Recognition of Trade Union.
 - (f) Industrial Dispute.
 - (g) Retrenchment.

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. In the State 'B' minimum rates of 'X' wages was fixed for a part of the State and in the remaining part 'Y' wages was fixed as minimum wages. "Shama Industry" situated in the 'B' state where 'X' rate was fixed, expressed its inability to pay such rate and it payed 'Y' rate of wages. Decide about the concept of paying capacity of the industry under wage laws in the above case.
9. 'Yam Industries' was closed in the month of March 2013. The workmen who were employed in Yam Industries raised a demand relating to their hours of work in the month of August 2014. Identify whether it is an industrial dispute as per the Industrial Disputes Act 1947 and why.
10. The appointment letter of 'Shama' provided for probation fixed as 6 months by the employer of Good Man Industries. Standing order of the same industry provided for 3 months only as probation period. Decide about the validity of the appointment order of 'Shama', by the Employer with the use of relevant case laws and provisions of law.

Register No.

--	--	--	--	--	--

H 1003

H3JC

**B.L., (Hons.) DEGREE (SEMESTER) EXAMINATIONS,
NOVEMBER 2015.**

(For the candidates admitted from 2011 to 2014)

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. "Custom has been recognised the principal intellectual instrument for providing objective standards of legal validation" — Explain this statement with reference to decided cases.
2. "States are not only the subjects of International Law but also individual" — Elucidate.
3. Define state succession. Critically examine the consequences of state succession on existing treaty and liability.

PART B — (2 × 7 = 14 marks)

Answer TWO of the following in about 300 words each.

4. Explain the effects of De facto and De Jure Recognition.
5. "Right to extradition is not absolute" — comment.
6. Explain the procedure for admission, suspension and expulsion of members in the United Nations General Assembly.

PART C — (5 × 4 = 20 marks)

7. Write short notes on FIVE of the following :
 - (a) Right of passage case.
 - (b) Extra-Territorial Asylum.
 - (c) Stimson Doctrine.
 - (d) Re bus Sic Standibus.

[P.T.O.]

- (e) Vassal State.
- (f) Outer space treaty.
- (g) Dualism.

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. State 'R' discharges all its untreated waste into the territory of state 'S'. Due to this state 'S's environmental conditions are getting worsed. Aggrieved by this, the state 'S' claims compensation against state 'R'. Is her claim maintainable? Decide.
9. An Ambassador of state 'B' in state 'A' voluntarily offers assistance of his state's military intelligence agency in investigating a bomb blast in state 'A'. Will this amount to breach of diplomatic privilege? Decide.
10. States 'R' and 'V' entered into a bilateral agreement to construct a port Victoria in an Island Krishna Dhevanapuram. Due to natural disaster the Island disappeared. State 'R' insisted that state 'V' has to perform the agreement provisions. Can she succeed? Decide.

Register No.

--	--	--	--	--	--

H 1019

H3JD

B.L. (Hons.) DEGREE (Semester) EXAMINATIONS, NOVEMBER 2015.

(For the candidates admitted from 2011 to 2014)

Second Year – Third Semester

BANKING 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 powers, functions and duties of Reserve Bank of India.
2. Explain the merits and demerits of Nationalisation of Banks.
3. What are the different types of cheques and state its relevance in Banking operations?

PART B — (2 × 7 = 14 marks)

Answer TWO of the following in about 300 words each.

4. State the liability of a Banker for robberies and frauds by its bank employees.
5. Explain the various lending principles adopted by Banks in India.
6. Discuss the need for Banking reforms in India.

PART C — (5 × 4 = 20 marks)

7. Write short notes on FIVE of the following :

- (a) Commercial Bank.
- (b) Holder in due course.
- (c) Special Crossing.
- (d) Paying Banker.
- (e) Vicarious liability of bank employees .
- (f) E cheques.
- (g) Agency Concept in Banking.

[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. "A" is a regular customer of XYZ Bank Ltd. "B" is a new customer who makes material alteration in a cheque which was issued by "A". The Bank employees have not noticed the alteration and have honoured the cheques – "B" closes the account after encashing the total amount. The Bank did not comply with KYC norms as "B" is a new customer. Decide.
9. "A" is a disabled customer of a Bank. "A" is suffering from visual disabilities. The Bank refuses to give cheque book facility and ATM card. Decide the liability of Bank if "A" sue the Bank.
10. "X" Company defaults to give a loan of Rs. 50 Lakhs to a public sector bank ABI Ltd. The Bank through the powers under Securitisation Act attaches the property and notices selling the same through public auction for recovering the loan amount. "X" challenges the Bank's notice in a Civil Court. Decide.

Register No.

--	--	--	--	--	--

H 1036

H3JE

**B.L. (Hons.) DEGREE (SEMESTER) EXAMINATIONS,
NOVEMBER 2015.**

(For the candidates admitted from 2011 to 2014)

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. "Compulsory Licence is a tool to prevent abuse of Monopoly" – Do you agree? Elucidate.
2. Explain the rights of a copyright owner with the civil and criminal remedies available for copyright infringement.
3. What marks are registrable and non-registrable and point out the procedure for acquisition of registered trade mark under the Trade Marks Act.

PART B — (2 × 7 = 14 marks)

Answer TWO of the following in about 300 words each.

4. Describe the need to protect Industrial Designs under the Designs Act.
5. Analyse the composition and functions of the World Trade Organisation.
6. State the law relating to Trade Secrets and Confidential Information.

PART C — (5 × 4 = 20 marks)

7. Write short notes on FIVE of the following :
 - (a) Product and Process Patent.
 - (b) Lay Observer Test.
 - (c) Passing off.
 - (d) Deceptive similarity.
 - (e) Spring Board Doctrine.
 - (f) Indian Performing Rights Society vs. Eastern India Motion Pictures.
 - (g) Copyright Board.

[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. 'M', 'N', 'R' and 'T' are the signatories to the TRIPS Agreement. The country 'M' gives more Intellectual Property Protection to country 'N' and 'T' than country 'R' because of constrained diplomatic relationship between country 'M' and 'R'. State the remedies available to country 'R' under the TRIPS Agreement?
9. Dr. MILANAE, registers a website with a domain name of rify.com. Rify & Co. a registered trademark proprietor demanded Dr. R. MILANAE, to stop using the domain name and asked Dr. MILANAE to transfer the domain name rify.com. Dr. MILANAE demanded a huge ransom as compensation. Decide the available remedies to Rify & Co.
10. M/s. RAINBOW COLOUR PVT. LTD., a textile promoting company, invented a product for dyeing mixture in the textiles and applied for patent right. TEXTILE OWNERS UNION filed an Opposition Petition to the Controller of Patent. Decide the power of the Controller of Patent on the opposition petition.

Register No.

--	--	--	--	--	--

H 997

H3JH

B.L. (Hons.) DEGREE (Semester) EXAMINATIONS, NOVEMBER 2015.

(For the candidates admitted from 2011 to 2014)

Second Year — 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. "The concept of social security connotes particularly measure of income maintenance or income security" – Discuss.
2. Examine the rules relating to the distribution of compensation under the Employee's Compensation Act, 1923.
3. Enumerate the provisions relating to health, safety and welfare of the workers under the Factories Act, 1948.

PART B — (2 × 7 = 14 marks)

Answer TWO of the following in about 300 words each.

4. Discuss the procedure for computation and payment of Gratuity under the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972.
5. Examine the various benefits provided under the Employee's State Insurance Act, 1948.
6. Discuss the scope and coverage of Maternity Benefits Act, 1961 by comparing the provisions with the relevant provisions of the Employee's State Insurance Act, 1948.

[P.T.O.]

PART C — (5 × 4 = 20 marks)

7. Write short notes on FIVE of the following
- (a) Continuous service
 - (b) Manufacturing process
 - (c) Occupational diseases
 - (d) Seasonal factory
 - (e) Compulsory Insurance
 - (f) Inspectors under the factories Act, 1948.
 - (g) Medical Benefit Council.

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. Ramu was engaged by the owner of a poultry farm to clean the poultry farm regularly once in a period of 50 days. One day while cleaning the farm, Ramu fell down from a ladder and fractured his left hand. Ramu claimed compensation under the Employee's Compensation Act, but the management refused to pay compensation - Decide.
9. 7 workers were employed in a premises for converting paddy into rice by mechanical process. In the same premises 3 persons were temporarily employed for repairs of part of the machinery which had gone out of order. Is the premises a factory?
10. Mr 'X', an employee of RBL Co., who was governed by the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972, committed a theft in the course of his employment. Consequently his services were terminated. He claimed Gratuity which was refused by the management - Decide.

Register No.

--	--	--	--	--	--

H 1047

H3JJ

**B.L., (Hons.) DEGREE (SEMESTER) EXAMINATIONS,
NOVEMBER 2015.**

(For the candidates admitted from 2011 to 2013)

Second Year — Fourth Semester

LAW OF INSURANCE

Time : 2½ hours

Maximum : 70 marks

PART A — (2 × 12 = 24 marks)

Answer TWO of the following in about 500 words each.

1. What is risk? What are the risks that are insurable?
2. Explain the principle of 'uberrimae fidae' with cases.
3. Trace the development of the principles of Marine Insurance. Explain the principle of 'change of voyage' in the Marine Insurance.

PART B — (2 × 7 = 14 marks)

Answer TWO of the following in about 300 words each.

4. Examine the law relating to 3rd Party Insurance in Motor Vehicle Insurance.
5. Define 'Life Insurance'. How does it differ from other forms of insurance?
6. Examine the applicability of the principle of 'Average' in Fire Insurance.

PART C — (5 × 4 = 20 marks)

7. Write short notes on FIVE of the following :

- (a) Subrogation
- (b) Perils of the Sea
- (c) Cover note
- (d) Life Insurance Corporation
- (e) IRDA

[P.T.O.]

(f) Standard Fire Policy

(g) Insurable interest

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. Tamil has transmitted certain goods to a foreign destination with insurance. During the transit, he sold the goods to Mr. Ram. Later, insured goods were found to be damaged by an insured peril. Decide.
 9. Mr. Phillip killed his mother due to sudden provocation and was found guilty by a criminal court. His mother had taken an insurance policy and had Phillip alone as a legal heir. Decide.
 10. Mr. 'X' purchased a motor vehicle. He forgot to transfer the insurance documents in his name. The vehicle met with an accident. The insured sued Mr. X. Decide.
-

Register No.

--	--	--	--	--	--

H 973

H3KA

**B.L. (Hons.) DEGREE (SEMESTER) EXAMINATIONS,
NOVEMBER 2015.**

(For the candidates admitted from 2011 to 2014)

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. 'One of the most significant developments of the present century is the growth in the legislative powers of the executive' — Illustrate with decided case laws how far delegation of legislative power is permissible in India.
2. Discuss in detail the theoretical doctrine of separation of powers and its practical applicability by different countries.
3. 'Natural justice, like ultra vires and public policy is a branch of public law and is a formidable weapon, which can be wielded to secure justice to the citizen' — Examine how the principle of natural justice constitutes parameters of fairness.

PART B — (2 × 7 = 14 marks)

Answer TWO of the following in about 300 words each.

4. What is administrative discretion? Explain the grounds for attacking the exercise of administrative discretion.
5. Explain the nature of the process involved in the removal of judges of the Supreme Court of India.
6. Discuss in detail the tortious liability of the state and explain how far through its interpretative role judiciary has enhanced compensatory jurisprudence.

[P.T.O.]

PART C — (5 × 4 = 20 marks)

7. Write short notes on FIVE of the following :
- (a) Droit Administratif
 - (b) Donoughmore Committee
 - (c) Administrative tribunals
 - (d) Largesse
 - (e) Writ of Mandamus
 - (f) Doctrine of Legitimate Expectation
 - (g) Lok pal.

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 provision in the service rules requiring a female employee to obtain the permission of the government in writing before her marriage and denial of appointment on the ground of marriage was challenged as violative of the Constitution. Decide.
9. Election Commission issues a directive to chief electoral officers to invite leaders of political parties for meeting to consider their grievances pertaining to electoral rolls. The officers did not comply with and failed to hold such a meeting. This was challenged as violative of rights and obligations under Election Law. Decide.
10. A notification was issued under the Customs Act 1962 exempting goods from import duty for certain period. Prior to the expiry of the period, the fiscal policy changed and the government issued another notification withdrawing exemption and imposed customs duty. The petitioners allege that the government did not comply with its promise, that has resulted in huge losses. Give your advice to government.

Register No.

--	--	--	--	--	--

H 994

H3KB

**B.L. (Hons.) DEGREE (SEMESTER) EXAMINATIONS,
NOVEMBER 2015.**

Third Year — Fifth Semester

**LAW OF CRIMES — II (CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODE INCLUDING
JUVENILE JUSTICE 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. State the hierarchy of criminal courts under the code and explain its powers regarding passing sentence.
2. Examine the statutory bodies and reformatory homes under the Juvenile Justice Act, 2000.
3. Explain the procedures to be followed in conducting trial of warrant case by the judicial magistrate.

PART B — (2 × 7 = 14 marks)

Answer TWO of the following in about 300 words each.

4. Elaborate the procedure to be followed while conducting search without warrant.
5. State the special procedures for recording confession statement by the judicial magistrate.
6. State briefly the provisions of remission and commutation of sentence.

PART C — (5 × 4 = 20 marks)

7. Write short notes on FIVE of the following :
 - (a) Section 360 of Cr.P.C. and Probation of Offenders Act.
 - (b) Forms and contents of judgements.
 - (c) Warrant and Summons cases.

[P.T.O.]

- (d) Acquittal.
- (e) Appeal for enhancement of sentence.
- (f) Bail bonds.
- (g) Autrefois acquit and autrefois convict.

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. B, an accused of a crime, obstructs the police officer from arresting him. He threatens the police officer with knife. To avoid his attack, the police officer shoots at him in which he sustained injury and died subsequently. The wife of Mr. B filed a complaint against the police officer for causing death of her husband Mr. B. Decide the complaint.
9. Mr. A was discharged by the trial court before framing of charges as there is no prima facie case exists against him. Subsequently at the time of trial, his discharge was cancelled and he was charged again. Mr. A challenges the cancellation before the High Court. Decide the maintainability of the petition.
10. Mrs. Q, who is a Muslim woman filed an application for maintenance u/s 125 Cr.P.C. from her husband after getting the divorce through Thaluk. Her husband defended that she is not eligible to claim maintenance u/s 125 of Cr.P.C. Decide the situation.

--	--	--	--	--	--

H 1012

H3KC

**B.L. (Hons.) DEGREE (SEMESTER) EXAMINATIONS,
NOVEMBER 2015.**

(For the candidates admitted from 2011 to 2014)

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. "Interest Republicae if sit finis litium" — Explain the Maxim with the provisions of Civil Procedure Code.
2. Discuss the various modes of execution of decree.
3. Describe the circumstances under which a commission can be appointed. Discuss his powers and functions.

PART B — (2 × 7 = 14 marks)

Answer TWO of the following in about 300 words each :

4. Explain the provisions of Limitation Act. 1963 relevant to acquisition of easement by prescription.
5. Explain the circumstances where Appellate Court can admit additional evidence under the Civil Procedure Code.
6. Examine the statement that an executing court cannot go behind the decree.

PART C — (5 × 4 = 20 marks)

7. Write short notes on FIVE of the following :
 - (a) Mesne Profit
 - (b) Misjoinder and Non — joinder of parties
 - (c) Substituted Service

[P.T.O.]

- (d) Rejection of plaint
- (e) Temporary Injunction
- (f) Representative suit
- (g) Caveat

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' owes 'B' Rs. 1 Lakh and is willing to pay him the sum without filing a suit. But 'B' claims Rs. 1.50 Lakhs and sues 'A' for the amount. On the plaint being filed 'A' pays Rs. 1,00,000 in court and disputes only his liability to pay the remaining 50,000. 'B' accepts 1 lakh in full satisfaction of his claim. State whether 'A' is entitled to his costs.
9. A Writ petition was filed by 'x' under Article 226 of Constitution, which was dismissed on merits. Again he filed another Writ under Article 32 of the Constitution. Whether the subsequent Writ is maintainable?
10. 'X' married 'Y' at Chennai. They lived together at Vellore. The Wife 'Y' left the matrimonial home and lives with her father at Chengalpet. 'X' wants to file a petition for restitution of conjugal right against 'Y'. Advise.

Register No.

--	--	--	--	--	--

H 1031

H3KD

B.L. (Hons.) DEGREE (SEMESTER) EXAMINATIONS,
NOVEMBER 2015.

(For the Candidates admitted from 2011 to 2014)

Third Year — Fifth 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. Discuss the meaning, nature, scope and unification of private international law.
2. What do you understand from the term "Domicile"? Differentiate between domicile of choice and domicile of origin referring to judicial precedents.
3. Explain the proper law of contract in private international law with reference to decided cases.

PART B — (2 × 7 = 14 marks)

Answer TWO of the following in about 300 words each.

4. Critically evaluate the double actionability rule under the common law for the choice of applicable law in cases of torts by referring to judicial decisions.
5. Discuss the difference between public international law and Private International Law.
6. Discuss the enforcement of foreign judgments and decrees under Private International Law.

[P.T.O.]

PART C — (5 × 4 = 20 marks)

7. Write notes on FIVE of the following :

- (a) Double Renvoi
- (b) Codification of private international law
- (c) Effect of foreign insolvency proceedings
- (d) Inter-country adoptions
- (e) Jurisdiction over corporation
- (f) Theories of private international law
- (g) Evidence and procedure under Private International Law.

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. Explain where 'A' is domiciled in the following case and give reasons in support of your answer :

'A' is aged 14 years, born in India in 1996 and 'A's father 'B' left for France in 1998 and reside there for 12 years. 'B' had always been writing to his family that he will try to seek a job in India and would come back soon. Before moving to France 'B' was living with his parents, wife and 'A'. 'B's father 'C' was born and was living in Lahore with his family and was domiciled there before migrating to Delhi after partition in 1947. 'C' was granted the citizenship of India under Article 5 of the constitution of India.

9. 'A' domiciled in England has immovable properties lying in England and movable properties in India. He has a son 'B' through his first wife before his marriage to 'X'. 'B' was living in India at the time of the death of 'A'. 'B' filed a suit for succession of properties both movable and immovable in India. 'X' challenged the jurisdiction of Indian Courts. Decide.

10. Rakesh and Meena were married to each other in 1994 in India and after that went to Ontario. The Son Kush was born to then in Ontario in 1996. After 6 years of Marriage Meena brought Kush to India for the education of child. Rakesh filed a petition for divorce and custody of child in court of Ontario claiming that Meena had wrongfully taken the child to India. He obtained an interim order of custody of child from the Court of Ontario. Meena filed a petition in Delhi for restraining Rakesh from taking away the child and contending that Ontario Court has no jurisdiction to grant the custody of the child. Decide.
-

--	--	--	--	--	--

H 1044

H3KE

**B.L. (Hons.) DEGREE (SEMESTER) EXAMINATIONS,
NOVEMBER 2015.**

(For the candidates admitted from 2011 to 2013)

Third Year — Fifth 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. Define Interpretation. Discuss the scope and objectives of Interpretation.
2. "*ut res majis valeat quam pereat*" – Explain the maxim with the help of relevant case laws.
3. "A Judge must not alter the material of which the Act is woven, but he can and should iron out the creases" – Elucidate the statement with appropriate case laws.

PART B — (2 × 7 = 14 marks)

Answer TWO of the following in about 300 words each.

4. How far the Preamble is helpful for finding out the true intention of the legislature?
5. 'No person shall be punished unless he comes within the plain meaning of the words creating an offence' – Elucidate.
6. Explain the significance and relevance of the General Clauses Act, 1897 in interpreting a statute.

PART C — (5 × 4 = 20 marks)

7. Write short notes on FIVE of the following :
 - (a) Parliamentary History.
 - (b) Literal rule.

[P.T.O.]

- (c) Requirements of a Drafter.
- (d) Presumptions in Interpretation.
- (e) Non obstante clause.
- (f) Statute affecting the State.
- (g) Principle of Harmonious Construction.

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 book seller, was charged under Section 292 of IPC by the Court for selling an obscene book titled '*Lady Chatterley's Lover*', the sale of which was banned by the Government of India. He pleaded absence of *mens rea* on his part and also contended that *mens rea* of the accused has always to be proved to maintain conviction under Criminal Law. He further contended that these days there were such a large number of books in the stalls that it was virtually impossible to know whether any of these contained obscene matter because the law could not expect that all books kept for sale were to be read by the book seller first. Find out the rule of interpretation to be applied in this case.
9. 'A', a divorced Muslim woman, filed an application in the Court of Law under Section 3 of the Muslim Women (Protection of Rights) on Divorce Act, 1986 for maintenance against her husband 'B' during iddat period and also for reasonable and fair provision for her future. The Husband contended that the wife was leading an adulterous life and so she was not entitled to get any relief under Section 3 of the above said Act. The Husband also contended that the general principles that govern the provisions for maintenance under Section 125(4) of Cr.P.C are also applicable to proceedings under Section 3 of the above said Act. Decide the veracity of the case by applying the correct rule of interpretation.
10. A workman lost his right eye due to an accident at work. The employer claimed that there were instructions to use goggles but the worker did not use them. The employee contended that since the instructions board was in English he did not know that language and so he did not use the goggles. Decide the case by applying the relevant rule of interpretation.

Register No.

--	--	--	--	--	--

H 979

H3KG

**B.L., (Hons.) DEGREE (SEMESTER) EXAMINATIONS,
NOVEMBER 2015.**

(For the candidates admitted during 2011 and 2012)

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 environment. State the constitutional obligations on the state and the citizens to protect the natural environment.
2. Explain the important principles adopted in the Rio Declaration on environmental sustainability between generations.
3. Examine the various authorities constituted under the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 with their power and functions.

PART B — (2 × 7 = 14 marks)

Answer TWO of the following in about 300 words each.

4. Analyse the salient features of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 with the power of the Central Government to make rules.
5. Explain the power and functions of the Animal Welfare Board in India.
6. Examine the power and functions of the Tamil Nadu Pollution Control Board under the Water Act, 1974.

PART C — (5 × 4 = 20 marks)

7. Write short notes on FIVE of the following :
 - (a) Biosphere
 - (b) Tiwari Committee
 - (c) Mass Tort Action
 - (d) Noise Pollution Rules, 2000.

[P.T.O.]

- (e) Environmental Laboratories
- (f) Public nuisance
- (g) Godavarman Thirumulpad Vs. Union of India

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 of Tamil Nadu took a policy decision for prohibiting the traditional rights of villages for collection of 'Tendu Leaves' from protected forest. TRIBAL WELFARE FORUM, a voluntary organisation challenged the policy decision on the ground that it is a violation of the fundamental freedom to do any trade or business. Decide.
9. The Government of India proposed to construct a mega bridge in the Gulf of Mannar. The FIRST GOD, an NGO filed a Writ of Mandamus in Madurai Bench on the ground that the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) was not properly conducted. Is it sustainable? Decide.
10. In Puducherry, to promote export of the shrimp, local agricultural farms were converted into commercial aquaculture on a large scale. FARMER'S PROSPECTS, a voluntary organisation, filed a writ petition on the ground that the transformation of land would lead to salination of groundwater. Decide.

Register No.

--	--	--	--	--	--

H 1008

H3KH

B.L. (Hons.) DEGREE (SEMESTER) EXAMINATIONS,
NOVEMBER 2015.

(For the candidates admitted from 2011 onwards)

Third Year — Sixth Semester

LAW OF TAXATION

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

Maximum : 70 marks

PART A — ($2 \times 12 = 24$ marks)

Answer TWO of the following in about 500 words each.

1. Define Tax. Discuss various taxing systems and enumerate its advantages and disadvantages.
2. Briefly analyse the income falling under the category of income from house property under Income Tax Act.
3. Examine the scope sale or purchase of goods said to take place in the course of import and export and analyse the liability of tax on inter-state sales under Central Sales Tax, 1956.

PART B — ($2 \times 7 = 14$ marks)

Answer TWO of the following in about 300 words each.

4. Define Dealers. Examine the different types of dealers under CST Act.
5. Explain Best Judgment assessment under Wealth Tax Act.
6. State the advantages and disadvantages of VAT.

PART C — ($5 \times 4 = 20$ marks)

7. Write short notes on FIVE of the following :
 - (a) Scope of Income.
 - (b) Direct and Indirect Tax.
 - (c) Long term capital gain.
 - (d) Income escape assessment.

[P.T.O.]

- (e) Exempted Wealth.
- (f) Authorities under VAT.
- (g) Taxable Turn Over.

PART D — (2 × 6 = 12 marks)

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

8. State how the following are treated for assessment of income tax for the assessment year 2015–2016 :
- (a) Payments towards insurance schemes.
 - (b) Payments towards interest on loan taken for pursuing higher education.
 - (c) Deductions in respect of royalty on patents.

9. The following are the income and expenditure particulars of Mrs. Y during the previous year 2014–2015 :

INCOME :

Basic salary = 10,65,880 p.a.

DA = 2,56,000 p.a.

CCA = 70,000 p.a.

HRA = 72,000 pa.

EXPENDITURE-PAYMENTS :

LIC premium = Rs. 1,50,000 p.a.

Pension system = 1,50,000 p.a.

PM relief fund = 50,000.

Medical expenditure = 75,000

Calculate her tax liability for the assessment year 2015–2016.

10. On March 31st, 2015, Mrs. Rajan has the following assets :
- (a) 3 aircrafts each valued Rs. 2,56,00,000.
 - (b) 2 houses valued Rs. 1,70,00,000 each.
 - (c) Debt in Canada for Rs. 5,00,000.
 - (d) Cash in hand Rs. 5,000.

Out of 3 aircrafts, she let out 2 for commercial purpose and out of 2 houses one is farm house and another is residential house of Mrs. Rajan. Calculate the Wealth Tax to be payable by her for 2015–2016 assessment year.

Register No.

--	--	--	--	--	--

H 1049

H3KJ

**B.L. (Hons.) DEGREE (SEMESTER) EXAMINATIONS,
NOVEMBER 2015.**

(For the candidates admitted during 2011 and 2012)

Third Year — Sixth 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. How FDI helps in strengthening the national economy?
2. "International Taxation" – A need of the hour to go for uniform law.
3. IBRD extends its helping hand for the developing countries or colonizing the developing countries – Comment .

PART B — (2 × 7 = 14 marks)

Answer TWO of the following in about 300 words each.

4. Discuss the structure and functions of the WTO.
5. List out the nature and process of dispute settlement bodies in WTO.
6. "Regional Trade Area" – Delegated or isolated part of United Nations.

PART C — (5 × 4 = 20 marks)

7. Write short notes on FIVE of the following :

- (a) European Union.
- (b) Technical Barriers to Trade.
- (c) UNCTAD.
- (d) Most Favoured Nation.
- (e) Electronic Transactions.
- (f) FDI
- (g) SAARC.

[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. The members of SAARC were restricting the entry of foreign law firms to do business in their own countries. As SAARC countries are the signatory to WTO – GATS, it should comply with the norms of GATS. Legal services were listed under the first provision of Services Sectoral Classification List of GATS. But, the Bar Council of SAARC is not allowing the foreign law firms as well as their own member states' law firms. Justify their action with respect to GATS.
9. The Regional Arrangements of SAARC and BRICS had conflicts with the subsidized rate cut on agricultural goods and raw materials for laying communication cables. The conflicts aroused between the two regional organisations not to enter into any trade between these two regional organisations. India is a member in SAARC as well as in BRICS. Hence, India entered into negotiations between these two regional organisations. State whether the action made by India is justifiable under the UNCITRAL Model Law?
10. India entered into a treaty with Russia in the field of Space Research and Development. India always used to send the satellite with Russian collaboration. Without the knowledge of Russia, India developed a new satellite and sent to the space. Russia sued India for violating the treaty norms. Is the petition maintainable?

Register No.

--	--	--	--	--	--

H 1053

H3KK

**B.L. (Hons.) DEGREE (SEMESTER) EXAMINATIONS,
NOVEMBER 2015.**

(For the candidates admitted during 2011 and 2012)

Third Year — Sixth 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. Explain the origin and scope of the Competition Act 2002.
2. "The formation of a cartel has the effect of price escalation in the market" – Explain this statement with cases.
3. Describe the powers of the Competition Appellate Tribunal.

PART B — (2 × 7 = 14 marks)

Answer TWO of the following in about 300 words each.

4. "Dominant position means a position of strength and does not mean that the player in the relevant market should be the biggest player in the market" – Discuss.
5. Explain the provisions of the Competition Act regulating combinations.
6. "The competition law has only to prevents abusive of Intellectual Property Rights". – Discuss.

PART C — (5 × 4 = 20 marks)

7. Write short notes on FIVE of the following :
 - (a) Relevant market.
 - (b) Merger.
 - (c) Bid Rigging.
 - (d) Ragavan Committee Report.
 - (e) Competition advocacy.
 - (f) Predatory price.
 - (g) Apex Asphalt and Paving Co. Ltd. V. Office of fair trading.

[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. A number of polypropylene producers had set target prices and operated a system of volume control to share the available market by an agreed tonnage or procedure. But there was no formal agreement between them. Decide whether the agreement is anti competitive agreement.
9. 'X' Co. had announced the policy that it would sell its products only to those wholesalers and retailers who observed minimum resale prices suggested by the manufacturer. The Co. also refused to sell products to retailers and wholesalers who refused to follow the price. Decide whether it is an unfair trade practice.
10. Transtar Travel Ltd. and Regent Star Travel Pvt. Ltd. entered into an agreement to fix a minimum selling price for the sale of one way express bus tickets and an agreement to fix a fuel and insurance surcharge. The other travel operators filed a complaint before the CCI that they were restricting their trade. Decide.

--	--	--	--	--	--

H 1033

H3KM

B.L. (Hons.) DEGREE (SEMESTER) EXAMINATIONS,
NOVEMBER 2015.

(For the candidates admitted during 2012)

Third Year — Sixth Semester

CYBER LAW AND FORENSICS

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. Discuss the UNCITRAL model Law on E-Commerce.
2. Define Internet Crime. Explain the manner in which it can be classified.
3. Explain the concept of Domain Name Disputes and its relevance in cyber space.

PART B — (2 × 7 = 14 marks)

Answer TWO of the following in about 300 words each.

4. Elaborate the concept of Open Source Software and its pros and cons.
5. "IPR and Cyber Space" — Comment with various cases.
6. Explain the process of investigation and adjudication of cyber crime in India.

PART C — (5 × 4 = 20 marks)

7. Write short notes on FIVE of the following :
 - (a) Digital signature.
 - (b) Meta tags.
 - (c) Cloud computing.
 - (d) Online contracts.

[P.T.O.]

- (e) Software piracy.
- (f) E-Governance.
- (g) Ethical Hacking.

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. "Yankee" is a famous software company which produces software and markets its products in its name. It created its domain name as www.yankee.com. The respondent "Yankey" carries its business in its name and registered its domain name as www.yankey.com. The conflict aroused between two. Decide the case.
9. "X" sent a pornography message to a minor girl "Y". "Y" also replied at once. "X" repeatedly sends messages to "Y". Hence "Y" was annoyed and gave complaint against "X". "X" contended that "Y" gave reply to his message about her likings. Whether the defense of "X" can be justified?
10. "Megasoft" a giant software manufacturer sued "X and Co." for using unauthorized version a Megasoft's products. Whether the case is maintainable?