
B.L. (Hons.)/LL.B. (Hons.)

Degree Examinations

November 2019

Register no.

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H31A/H31A/CH31A

B.L. (Hons.)/LL.B. (Hons.) DEGREE (SEMESTER)

EXAMINATIONS, NOVEMBER 2019.

(For the candidates admitted from 2011 to 2019)

First Year – First Semester

JURISPRUDENCE

Time: 2½ hours

Maximum: 70 marks

PART A – (2 x 12 = 24 marks)

Answer TWO of the following in about 500 words each.

1. Justice have made attempts to define law in their own perceptions and each school in Jurisprudence has its own relevance. Explain the significance of these statements.
 - (a) Law is a Normative science
 - (b) Source of law is volksgeist
 - (c) Law is a Social Engineering
2. "Ownership is a right indefinite in point of user, unrestricted in point of disposition and unlimited in point of duration over a determinate thing?" Elucidate.
3. Elucidate the contribution of Analytical school for the development of Jurisprudence.

PART B – (2 x 7 = 14 marks)

Answer TWO of the following in about 300 words each.

4. Define pure theory of law and examine the concept of 'Grundnorm' given by Kelsen.
5. Differentiate with examples between:
 - (a) Rights in rem and Rights in Personam
 - (b) Proprietary and Personal Rights

6. What is Possession? Distinguish between possession in law and possession in fact.

PART C – (5 x 4 = 20 marks)

7. Write short notes on FIVE of the following:

- (a) Historical school of Jurisprudence
- (b) Legal realism
- (c) Sources of obligation
- (d) Legal status of unborn person
- (e) Theories of punishment
- (f) Doctrine of stare decisis
- (g) Corrective justice and distributive justice

PART D – (2 x 6 = 12 marks)

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

8. An idol in a temple is a person recognized by the law. Is it possible for a Court to interfere if the guardian did not act in the interest of the idol?
9. A person abducts a girl under legal age of consent (ie) below 18 presuming that she is a major. Later he came to know that the girl was under the legal age. Whether he will be punished for abducting the girl or not.
10. A parcel of bank currency notes dropped by another person on the floor of the shop of the defendant, was found by the plaintiff – customer. Discuss the title of parcel of currency notes.

- (a) Express and implied contract.
- (b) Promise to pay time barred debt.
- (c) Anticipatory Breach.
- (d) Intention to create legal relationship.
- (e) Doctrine of unjust Enrichment.
- (f) Coercion and undue influence.
- (g) Novation.

7. Write short notes on FIVE of the following:

PART C – (5 x 4 = 20 marks)

- 6. Discuss the various ways in which a party to a contract can be discharged.
- 5. State the meaning and relevance of quasi contract.
- 4. Explain the application of the doctrine of the necessities in minor's contract.

Answer TWO of the following in about 300 words each.

PART B – (2 x 7 = 14 marks)

- 3. Explain the various ways in which an agreement can be frustrated.
- 2. Indian Contract Act does not support privity of consideration. Discuss.

1. Discuss the terms of Contract and the specific nature of Standard form of Contract.

Answer TWO of the following in about 500 words each.

PART A – (2 x 12 = 24 marks)

Maximum: 70 marks

Time: 2½ hours

CONTRACTS - I

First Year – First Semester

(For the candidates admitted from 2011 to 2019)

NOVEMBER 2019.

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

H31B/H31B/CH31B

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- Answer TWO of the following by referring to relevant provisions of law and decided cases. Give cogent reasons.
- PART D - (2 x 6 = 12 marks)**
8. "A" sends an offer from Chennai through post to B, who is residing in Bengaluru. "B" without knowledge of the offer sent by "A" posts an offer with the same subject matter and conditions. The offers crossed each other the next day. After two days "B" sends a revocation notice to A and A refuses to agree for revocation. Decide.
 9. "X", an employer, makes an agreement with "Y", an employee, for purchase of an equipment. Later on "Y" does not perform his promise and claims that the contract is vitiated by Undue Influence without substantiating the claim with adequate proof - Decide.
 10. "X" signs a contract with another singer "Y" for a performance. On the eve of the performance day "X" finds that "Y" is in USA, and so sued for Breach of contract. Decide.

(P.T.O.)

- (a) Malice in law
- (b) Nicols v. Marsland
- (c) Private nuisance
- (d) Nervous shock

7. Write short notes on FIVE of the following:

PART C – (5 x 4 = 20 marks)

- 6. Discuss the exceptions to the principle of “Volenti non fit injuria”.
- 5. Enumerate the salient features of motor vehicles Act 1988.
- 4. Explain the maxim “res ipsa loquitur”. With the help of cases laws.

Answer TWO of the following in about 300 words each.
PART B – (2 x 7 = 14 marks)

- 3. Examine, the present day applicability of the principle “king can do no wrong”.
- 2. Critically examine the applicability of doctrine of “strict liability” in Indian scenario.
- 1. “Tortious liability arises from breach of duty primarily fixed by law, that breach is redressable by an action for unliquidated damages”. – Explain this statement with the help of decided cases.

Answer TWO of the following in about 500 words each.
PART A – (2 x 12 = 24 marks)

Maximum: 70 marks

Time: 2½ hours

LAW OF TORTS

First Year - First Semester

(For the candidates admitted from 2011 to 2019)

NOVEMBER 2019.

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

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- (e) Trespass ab initio
- (f) Conspiracy
- (g) Independent tort-Feasor.

PART D – (2 x 6 = 12 marks)

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

8. The defendant was plaintiff's tenant. He was living in the first floor of the multi-storied building. He parked his car in the compound of the plaintiff's building and it was opposed by plaintiff. In spite of the plaintiff's opposition, the defendant-continued to park his car in the compound plaintiff's building. The plaintiff contended that the parking of the car in his compound without his permission was trespass and sued for an injunction to restrain the defendant from parking his car there. Decide whether the plaintiff can succeed in his claim.
9. The servant of the defendant's Railway Company negligently left trimmings of grass and hedges near railway line. Sparks from an engine set the grass and hedges on fire. By a heavy wind, the fire was carried to the plaintiff's cottage 200 yards away from the railway line. The cottage was completely destroyed by the fire and the plaintiff faced huge loss so that, the plaintiff sued against the defendant for getting compensation. Decide this case by applying test of reasonable foreseeability.
10. The defendant has sent a letter addressed to plaintiff consisting of lot of defamatory statement pertinent to the plaintiff in Urdu language however plaintiff does not know Urdu, so he approached his friend to read it and found that the defendant has sent defamatory statement against him. So he sued against the defendant for defamation. Decide whether the plaintiff can succeed in his claim.

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H31D/H31D/CH31D

B.L. (Hons.)/LL.B. (Hons.) DEGREE (SEMESTER) EXAMINATIONS, NOVEMBER 2019.

(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 x 12 = 24 marks)

Answer TWO of the following in about 500 words each.

1. "The Intent and act must both concur to constitute the crime" - Comment.

2. Explain the act done by several persons in furtherance of common intention.

3. Explain the Right of private defence of body under Indian Penal Code, 1860.

PART B - (2 x 7 = 14 marks)

Answer TWO of the following in about 300 words each.

4. What is abetment? State the liability of an abettor for effect caused by an act abetted.

5. Explain the essentials of criminal conspiracy.

6. Narrate the Electoral offences under Indian Penal Code, 1860.

PART C - (5 x 4 = 20 marks)

7. Write short notes on FIVE of the following:

- (a) Accident
- (b) Theories of Punishment
- (c) Rioting
- (d) Giving false evidence
- (e) Theft
- (f) Bigamy
- (g) Insanity

(P.T.O.)

PART D - (2 x 6 = 12 marks)
Answer TWO of the following by referring to relevant provisions of law and decided cases. Give cogent reasons.

8. A, in a great fire, pulls down houses in order to prevent the conflagration from spreading, Z sustains injury. Whether 'A' is liable - Decide.
9. A, pulling a woman by the hair, whether such act would amount to constitute an offence or a trivial act - Decide.
10. A, who is a citizen of India, commits murder in abroad. Whether A is liable under IPC - Decide.

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**B.L. (Hons.)/LL.B. (Hons.) DEGREE (SEMESTER) EXAMINATIONS,
NOVEMBER 2019.**

(For the candidates admitted from 2011 to 2019)

First Year - First Semester

FAMILY LAW - I

Time: 2½ hours

Maximum: 70 marks

PART A - (2 x 12 = 24 marks)

Answer TWO of the following in about 500 words each.

1. Critically analyse the conditions of a valid marriage under the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955. Is marriage below the minimum age required under the Act valid? Explain.

2. Critically analyse the concept of 'dower' and explain the enforcement of unpaid portion of dower in case of Husband's death.

3. Examine the radical changes brought by the latest Amendment to the Indian Divorce Act.

PART B - (2 x 7 = 14 marks)

Answer TWO of the following in about 300 words each.

4. "Recent developments on Triple Taluq has been promoting Constitutional Morality" - Discuss.

5. Explain appointment and powers of testamentary guardian under the Hindu Minority and Guardianship Act, 1956.

6. Briefly explain the conditions laid down for the solemnization of Marriage under the Special Marriage Act, 1954.

PART C - (5 x 4 = 20 marks)

7. Write short notes on FIVE of the following:

- (a) Sources of Muslim Law.
- (b) Mitakshara School.

(P.T.O.)

- (c) Changes brought by the Hindu Adoptions and Maintenance (Amendment) Act, 2010.
- (d) Registration of Hindu Marriage.
- (e) Restitution of conjugal rights under Hindu Law.
- (f) Irretrievable Breakdown of Marriage.
- (g) Uni-Sex marriage.

PART D – (2 x 6 = 12 marks)

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

8. Mr. Khan was married to Ms. Begum and had five children. When she was driven out of the house by her husband, she filed a suit for maintenance under section 125 Cr.P.C. As soon as she filed the petition for maintenance, the husband divorced her by an irrevocable talaq. The court ordered him to pay monthly maintenance to the wife under Section 125 of the Cr.P.C. Mr. Khan filed an appeal against the order as wife is entitled to get maintenance only upto iddat. Advise Mrs. Begum.
9. A, a widower after adopting a boy 'B' marries Ms. X. 'C' is the biological son of A and X. X died leaving her Stridhana property. 'B' claimed a share in the property as an adoptive son – Decide.
10. There was a pre-nuptial agreement between the husband and wife by which the husband agreed to live with the wife at her foster – father's house. After the marriage he returned to his house and wanted the wife to live with him. On her refusal he sued her for restitution of conjugal rights – Advise the husband.

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H31F/H31F/CH31F

B.L. (Hons.)/ LL.B. (Hons.) DEGREE (SEMESTER) EXAMINATIONS, NOVEMBER 2019.

(For the candidates admitted from 2011 to 2019)

First Year - First Semester

LEGAL METHODS

Time: 2½ hours

Maximum: 70 marks

PART A - (2 x 12 = 24 marks)

Answer TWO of the following in about 500 words each.

1. "Legal Methods in essence creates fundamental visions of law by placing reliance upon accepted legal techniques and standards"- Examine.
2. Define "Judicial conscience". Explain in detail the structure and substance of judgement.
3. Define "Synopsis". Explain the significance of the components of a synopsis in the context of legal research.

PART B - (2 x 7 = 14 marks)

Answer TWO of the following in about 300 words each.

4. "The principles of Communicability, Transparency, Credibility and Brevity ensure the success of Questionnaire"- Discuss.
5. Trace the relevance of the work of the Law Commission of India in the background of Progressive development of laws.
6. "Text and Purpose are indispensable and inseparable in the field of interpretation"- Interpret.

PART C - (5 x 4 = 20 marks)

7. Write short notes on FIVE of the following:

- (a) Section 3 of the General Clauses Act.
- (b) Utility of Legal Maxims.
- (c) Interview method.
- (d) Comparative Law.
- (e) Definition of "Human Rights".
- (f) Legisprudence.
- (g) Principles of Natural Justice.

(P.T.O.)

PART D - (6 x 2 = 12 marks)

8. Answer SIX of the following very briefly:

- (a) Principle of Intellectual Awakening.
- (b) Legal Ethics.
- (c) Define "Evidence".
- (d) Law Library.
- (e) Research Manual.
- (f) Technology and Law.
- (g) Logic and Law.
- (h) Definition of Law under Constitution of India.

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Register no.

H3IG/H32A/CH32A

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

NOVEMBER 2019.

(For the candidates admitted from 2011 to 2018)

First Year – Second Semester

CONTRACTS - II

Time: 2½ hours Maximum: 70 marks

PART A – (2 x 12 = 24 marks)

Answer TWO of the following in about 500 words each.

1. Define the terms indemnity and guarantee. Make a comparative study between guarantee, insurance and indemnity.

2. Distinguish the concepts of bailment, pledge and hypothecation. Discuss the obligations of a bailor for reward and a gratuitous bailor.

3. Expound the rights of an unpaid seller and buyer under the Sale of Goods Act.

PART B – (2 x 7 = 14 marks)

Answer TWO of the following in about 300 words each

4. State and explain the procedure for registration and dissolution of a partnership firm.

5. Explicate the doctrines of undisclosed principal and unnamed principal, ratification and relation back.

6. 'Nemo dat quod non habet' – Explain the meaning of the maxim and the exceptions, if any.

PART C – (5 x 4 = 20 marks)

7. Write short notes on FIVE of the following:

(a) Duty of disclosure in guarantee.

(b) Rights of a bailor.

(c) Difference between sale and agreement to sell.

(d) Factor and del credere agent.

(e) Consequences of non-registration of a partnership firm.

(f) CIF, FOB and Ex-Ship contracts.

(g) Ostensible and implied authority of an agent – Difference.

(P.T.O.)

- Answer TWO of the following by referring to the relevant provisions of law and decided cases. Give cogent reasons.
- PART D – (2 x 6 = 12 marks)**
8. 'A' pledges his share-certificate with 'B' as security for due performance of a promise. After the promise is performed, 'A' claims return of the certificate and the dividend paid on the share comprised in the certificate, by the company during the period of pledge. 'B' refuses to pay over the dividend and returns to 'A' only the share-certificate. 'A' sues 'B' for the dividend amount – Decide.
 9. 'C' sells 50 bags of Basmati rice to 'D'. 'D' pays an advance amount. 'C' ships the goods to 'D'. While the goods are in transit 'C' gets information that 'D' has been declared to be an insolvent. 'C' instructs the captain of the ship not to deliver the goods to 'D'. 'D' files a suit against 'C', claiming damage for breach of contract. – Decide.
 10. A minor 'E' is admitted as a partner of an unregistered firm. The firm incurs debts and finally applies for dissolution. The creditor sues all the partners for recovery of the debt amount. – Decide.

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**B.L. (Hons.)/LL.B. (Hons.) DEGREE (SEMESTER) EXAMINATIONS,
NOVEMBER 2019.**

(For the candidates admitted from 2011 to 2018)

First Year - Second Semester

CONSTITUTIONAL LAW - I

Time: 2½ hours

Maximum: 70 marks

PART A - (2 x 12 = 24 marks)

Answer TWO of the following in about 500 words each.

1. Discuss the essential features of a federal constitution and explain how far the Indian Constitution is federal in nature.

2. "Right to freedom of speech and expression is not without restrictions" - Examine the statement with relevant cases.

3. "Article 21 protects the right to life and personal liberty of citizen not only from the Executive action but from the Legislative action also" - Critically examine the above statement with reference to decided cases.

PART B - (2 x 7 = 14 marks)

Answer TWO of the following in about 300 words each.

4. Explain the procedure for the amendment of the Indian Constitution.

5. Equal protection of the laws' is a more positive concept implying equality of treatment in equal circumstances - Evaluate the statement in the light of relevant cases.

6. 'Religion is a matter of individual faith and cannot be mixed with secular activities' - Discuss with the help of constitutional provisions and decided cases.

PART C - (5 x 4 = 20 marks)

7. Write short notes on FIVE of the following:

(a) Citizenship Act

(b) Doctrine of Eclipse

(c) Equality of opportunity in public employment

(d) Double jeopardy

(P.T.O.)

- (e) Classification of the Directives
- (f) Judicial Activism
- (g) Enforcement of fundamental duties.

PART D – (2 x 6 = 12 marks)

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

8. The Central Government entered into an agreement with a neighbouring country for the exchange of certain state territories. The Union parliament passed a law under Article 3 of the Indian Constitution to give effect to the agreement and to transfer the Indian territory to the neighbouring country. Discuss its validity.

9. The request of 'X', who is under preventive detention, to make his representation before the advisory board on preventive detention by a legal practitioner of his choice was rejected. 'X' contends that it is violative of his fundamental rights. Decide.

10. A religious minority educational institution, providing instructions in various undergraduate courses, in its admission programme reserves 60% of the seats in favour of members belonging to its religious community. Examine the validity of this reservation.

- (a) Doctrine of Contribution
- (b) Doctrine of Cy pres
- (c) Onerous gift
- (d) Constructive Notice
- (e) Fixtures
- (f) Fraudulent Transfer
- (g) Licence

7. Write short notes on FIVE of the following:

PART C - (5 x 4 = 20 marks)

- 6. What are the limits of the Doctrine of Lis Pendens.
- 5. "Property of any kind may be transferred". - Discuss with exceptions if any.
- 4. Under what circumstances an easement can be acquired by prescription.

Answer TWO of the following in about 300 words each.

PART B - (2 x 7 = 14 marks)

- 3. Discuss the effects of conditions restraining enjoyment of property.
- 2. Define Gift. How are the gifts of Immovable property effected? Can a gift be suspended or revoked?
- 1. Explain the Doctrine of Part performance and point out the difference between English Law and Indian Law.

Answer TWO of the following in about 500 words each.

PART A - (2 x 12 = 24 marks)

Maximum: 70 marks

Time: 2½ hours

EASEMENT ACT

PROPERTY LAW INCLUDING TRANSFER OF PROPERTY ACT AND

First Year - Second Semester

(For the candidates admitted from 2011 to 2018)

NOVEMBER 2019.

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

H3II/H32C/CH32C

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PART D -- (2 x 6 = 12 marks)
Answer TWO of the following by referring to relevant provisions of law and decided cases. Give cogent reasons.

8. 'A' transfers orally immovable property worth Rs.70,000/- to the idol of a temple, complete the formalities of the fit in accordance with Sastras. Is the transfer valid?
9. 'A' sells property to 'B' with a condition that 'B' should not alienate without A's consent. Decide the validity of the condition.
10. 'A' mortgaged his 4 acres of land to 'B' for a sum of Rs.2 lakhs. After sometime 'A' wants to redeem 3 acres of land. 'B' denies the release of three acres of land. Decide.

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H31J/H32D/CH32D

B.L. (Hons.)/LL.B. (Hons.) DEGREE (SEMESTER) EXAMINATIONS, NOVEMBER 2019.

(For the candidates admitted from 2011 to 2018)

First Year – Second Semester

FAMILY LAW - II

Time: 2½ hours

Maximum: 70 marks

PART A - (2 x 12 = 24 marks)

Answer TWO of the following in about 500 words each.

1. State the general rules of succession in the case of a female dying intestate under the Hindu Succession Act, 1956.

2. What are the three classes of heirs under Hanafi Law of inheritance? State the rules of priority among them.

3. What is 'privileged will' and 'unprivileged will' under the Indian Succession Act, 1925? Explain the mode of execution of privileged and unprivileged will.

PART B - (2 x 7 = 14 marks)

Answer TWO of the following in about 300 words each.

4. Distinguish between joint family and coparcenary and state the rights of a coparcener in the coparcenary property.

5. What is Wakf? Explain the essential requirements for making public wakf and private wakf under Muslim Law.

6. What is probate? To whom can it be granted? State the effects of the grant of probate.

PART C - (5 x 4 = 20 marks)

7. Write short notes on FIVE of the following:

(a) Partial partition.

(b) Doctrine of pious obligation.

(c) Disqualification from inheritance under the Hindu Succession Act, 1956.

(P.T.O.)

- (d) Kinds of Hiba under Muslim Law.
- (e) Shuffa.
- (f) Ademption and Abatement of legacies.
- (g) Golden rule of construction.

PART D – (2 x 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, brother, daughter's daughter and sister's son. Divide the estate among them.
9. A Hanafi Muslim dies leaving a son, two daughters, mother and a brother. Distribute the estate of the deceased among them.
10. A Christian died leaving his wife, mother, father, one son, two grand daughters through predeceased daughter and three grandsons through predeceased son. Distribute his estate.

- (g) Rights of the differently abled Persons.
 - (f) Torture
 - (e) *Kharak Singh v. State of U.P.*
 - (d) National Human Rights Commission
 - (c) UN Human Rights Committee
 - (b) Prohibition of Racial Discrimination
 - (a) European Court of Human Rights
7. Write short notes on FIVE of the following:

PART C – (5 x 4 = 20 marks)

- 6. Discuss the measures taken by the UN Security Council to combat terrorism.
 - 5. Explain the significance of the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955.
 - 4. Examine the role of the Supreme Court of India in interpreting and applying the International Bill of Human Rights.
- Answer TWO of the following in about 300 words each.

PART B – (2 x 7 = 14 marks)

- 3. Define Genocide. Discuss the salient features of the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide, 1948.
 - 2. What is meant by the 'Right to self – determination'. Explain the position of 'Palestine' and that of 'Kosovo' in the context of the contemporary forms of the Right to self-determination.
 - 1. Explain the essentials laid down under the definition of 'Human Rights' as envisaged under the Protection of Human Rights, Act 1993. Illustrate with the help of decided case laws.
- Answer TWO of the following in about 500 words each.

PART A – (2 x 12 = 24 marks)

Maximum: 70 marks

Time: 2½ hours

HUMAN RIGHTS LAW

First Year – Second Semester/Third Year – Sixth Semester

(For the candidates admitted from 2011 to 2016)

NOVEMBER 2019.

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

H3IK/H32E/CH36A

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PART D - (2 x 6 = 12 marks)
Answer TWO of the following by referring to relevant provisions of law and decided cases. Give cogent reasons.

8. X goes to a shopping centre and purchases a refrigerator. While in the process of billing he is told that he has to purchase a voltage stabilizer manufactured by a particular brand. The model of the refrigerator is a limited edition and unavailable elsewhere. He wants only the refrigerator and stabilizer of a different brand. Decide.
9. 'Y' pays for his office electricity consumption charges through Internet payment facility provided by his bank. He does 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.
10. XY Watch manufacturer are giving franchise of their watch sale to Z. One of the agreement terms is that Z shall not deal in watch sale business for a period of two years within the city in which the franchise is given, after the agreement which is for three years, expires. Decide.

H32F/CH36C

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Register no.

24

LL.B. (Hons.) DEGREE (SEMESTER) EXAMINATIONS,
NOVEMBER 2019.

(For the candidates admitted during 2015 and 2016)
First Year – Second Semester/Third Year – Sixth Semester

REGULATORY LAWS

Time: 2½ hours

Maximum: 70 marks

PART A – (2 x 12 = 24 marks)

Answer TWO of the following in about 500 words each.

1. "Public Interest theory of regulation substantiates that regulation is pursued for achieving collective goals" - Elucidate.

2. "SEBI attempts to protect the interest of investors and aims at developing the capital markets by enforcing various rules and regulations" - Explicate

3. The Amendment in 2000 classified the functions of TRAI (Telecom Regulatory Authority of India) into four broad categories - Elucidate

PART B – (2 x 7 = 14 marks)

Answer TWO of the following in about 300 words each.

4. Expound the role of Central Electricity Authority (CEA) under the Electricity Act of 2003.

5. PFRDA (Pension Fund Regulatory and Development Authority) is a government regulatory body having executive, legislative and judicial powers.

6. Elucidate the Regulatory Functions of TRAI under the Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) Act 1997.

PART C – (5 x 4 = 20 marks)

7. Write short notes on FIVE of the following:

(a) Licensing under The Electricity Act 2003.

(b) Take over Regulations.

(c) Recommendationary functions of TRAI.

(P.T.O.)

(d) Role of State Electricity Regulatory Commission under the Electricity Act 2003.

(e) National Pension System regulated by PFDA Act 2013.

(f) Prohibition of Manipulative and Deceptive Devices – role of SEBI.

(g) Powers and Functions of SEBI.

PART D – (2 x 6 = 12 marks)

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

8. Gosh is a consumer of electricity having connection No: 1/7885 with connected load of 20 H.P. He is running his husking mill through the connected load. He challenged the bill of Rs. 3,73,935 raised by the State Electricity Board which was raised on the ground of unauthorised extension of load of 8 H.P. The State Electricity Board filed objections and raised the question of maintainability of the application since 'consumer' was enjoying industrial connection and therefore will not fall within the ambit of a consumer. Decide in the light of Electricity Act 2003. Is the complaint maintainable in a consumer court?

9. The Stock Exchange, Mumbai refused to list the shares of Richy Paints Ltd., for its failure to obtain minimum subscription of 90% percent of issued amount. Some investors also petitioned the SEBI alleging that the company accepted fictitious stock invests to make up the minimum subscription and hence sought refund of application money. The company preferred an appeal before SEBI under Section 22 of SCR Act 1956 against the refusal of the Stock Exchange. Explicate the course of action or orders that would be passed.

10. The petitioners/license holders took part in auction of 3G spectrum and became successful bidders in specific areas. The operators/respondents had entered into diverse agreements on the strength of which the 2G spectrum licences provided roaming facilities to their customers, in the same areas as the petitioners. Further the respondents instructed the petitioners to stop roaming services immediately. Discuss where can the petitioners find their remedy.

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H3JA/H33A/CH33A

B.T. (Hons.)/L.B. (Hons.) DEGREE (SEMESTER) EXAMINATIONS,
NOVEMBER 2019.

(For the candidates admitted from 2011 to 2018)

Second Year -- Third Semester

CONSTITUTIONAL LAW - II

Time: 2½ hours

Maximum: 70 marks

PART A - (2 x 12 = 24 marks)

Answer TWO of the following in about 500 words each.

1. Explain the Constitutional scheme of distribution of legislative powers between the Centre and the States.

2. Elucidate the Constitutional provisions of inter-state trade and commerce.

3. Discuss the circumstances under which National Emergency may be Proclaimed. What are its effect?

PART B - (2 x 7 = 14 marks)

Answer TWO of the following in about 300 words each

4. What is meant by Cabinet Government? Explain the features of Cabinet Government at the Centre?

5. Discuss the rights of the Government Servants under the Indian Constitution with the help of decided cases.

6. How is the Chief Justice of India appointed? Does the executive enjoys supremacy in appointing him?

PART C - (5 x 4 = 20 marks)

7. Write short notes on FIVE of the following:

(a) Tenth Schedule

(b) Doctrine of legitimate expectation

(c) Contractual liabilities of the Government

(d) Electoral reforms and code of conduct

(e) Finance commission and planning commission

(f) Interstate water disputes

(g) Anti-Defection Law

(P.T.O.)

PART D - (2 x 6 = 12 marks)
Answer TWO of the following by referring to the relevant provisions of law and decided cases. Give cogent reasons.

8. A member of the Lok Sabha challenges the legality of the proceedings in the Lok Sabha before the Supreme Court of India. What action can the Supreme Court take in this regard?

9. X was acquitted of murder charge on appeal by the High Court. The state did not file an appeal against the decision but the brother of the deceased filed application seeking leave to appeal to the Supreme Court. Objections were raised on the maintainability of the petition under Art. 136. Decide.

10. The President of India dissolved the Lok Sabha, but the Prime Minister was continued in his office. The Continuance of the Prime Minister along with his Ministry even after dissolution of Lok Sabha was challenged in the Supreme Court by 'X', a citizen of India on the ground that Prime Minister ceases to a Member of Parliament. Decide.

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Register no.

H3JB/H33B/CH32E

B.L. (Hons.)/LL.B. (Hons.) DEGREE (SEMESTER) EXAMINATIONS, NOVEMBER 2019.

(For the candidates admitted from 2011 to 2018)

Second Year – Third Semester/First Year – Second Semester

LABOUR LAW - I

Time: 2½ hours

Maximum: 70 marks

PART A – (2 x 12 = 24 marks)

Answer TWO of the following in about 500 words each.

1. Define Trade union and discuss the immunities granted to a registered trade union with the help of decided case laws.

2. Explain the provisions relating to temporary application of standing orders and discuss the procedure for modification of certified standing orders under the Industrial Employment (Standing orders) Act, 1946.

3. Define lay-off and discuss the procedure for valid lay-off under the Industrial Disputes Act 1947 with the help of decided case laws.

PART B – (2 x 7 = 14 marks)

Answer TWO of the following in about 300 words each.

4. Examine with the help of judicial interpretation of the term 'Workman' under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.

5. Explain the provisions relating to hear and decide the claims of the employees under the Minimum wages Act, 1948.

6. Enumerate the deductions from wages permitted under the Payment of Wages Act, 1936.

PART C – (5 x 4 = 20 marks)

7. Write short notes on FIVE of the following:

(a) Political fund

(b) Residual claimant theory

(c) Domestic enquiry

(d) Fair Wage

(P.T.O.)

- (e) Collective bargaining
- (f) International Labour Organisation
- (g) Industrial Tribunal

PART D – (2 x 6 = 12 marks)
 Answer TWO of the following by referring to relevant provisions of law and decided cases. Give cogent reasons.

8. The standing order of a company provided for the confirmation of its employees on the expiry of 3 months after the appointment. The company appointed Mr. Kumar as a stenographer. In his appointment letter the period of probation was stated as 6 months. Kumar challenges the 6 months probation period in the appointment letter – Decide.
9. The Lotak Company has granted recognition to the employee's union. Later on, the trade union enlarged its coverage relating to representative capacity which had resulted in change of its name. The company withdrew the recognition due to the change in the composition – Decide.
10. A Government employee working in a scheduled employment and getting more than minimum wages was allowed to receive over time wages under Section 20(2) of the Minimum Wages Act by the prescribed authority. This was challenged by the State – Decide.

(P.T.O.)

6. Trace the significance of the peremptory norms of International Law as envisaged under the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties, 1969.
5. Discuss the 'Principle of Double Criminality' in the background of the contemporary issues under the laws of extradition.
4. Explain the 'clean slate doctrine' in the context of the Vienna Convention on Succession of states in respect of Treaties, 1978.

Answer TWO of the following in about 300 words each

PART B – (2 x 7 = 14 marks)

3. Examine the salient features of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, 1982.
2. Explain the role of the United Nations Security Council under Chapter VII of the Charter of United Nations.
1. "The notion that International Law is a Vanishing point of jurisprudence has become obsolete, majorly due to the work of the United Nations, in particular the International Law Commission followed by the respect shown by the International actors in its adherence" – Discuss.

Answer TWO of the following in about 500 words each.

PART A – (2 x 12 = 24 marks)

Maximum: 70 marks

Time: 2½ hours

PUBLIC INTERNATIONAL LAW

Second Year - Third Semester

(For the candidates admitted from 2011 to 2018)

NOVEMBER 2019.

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

H3JC/H33C/CH33C

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PART D - (2 x 6 = 12 marks)
Answer TWO of the following by referring to relevant provisions of law and decided cases. Give cogent reasons.

8. A, was granted a product patent in respect of his invention in 2010. In 2015, he made an improvement to the said product that enhanced its economic significance. How can he protect such improvement? Advise him.
9. Rajiv was the author of a book "Two States" and Raghu, his friend, who was a movie director, directed a movie "Chennai Express" based on the love story narrated in the book "Two States". Rajiv sued the producer of the movie "Chennai Express" for copyright infringement. Decide.
10. "TRIAN" is a famous iron and steel company situated in India. As a part of expansion of industry they started their new venture on the Eastern coast of Orissa. It was vehemently opposed by environmental activists as it was a threat to the habitat of Olive Ridleys. "VIGGREEN" an NGO designed a game in order to create awareness amongst people on environment protection and used the logo of TRIAN, to indicate the wrong doers. TRIAN objected to it and filed a suit for infringement of TM. Decide.

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Register no.

H3JG/H34A/CH35A

**B.L. (Hons.)/LL.B. (Hons.) DEGREE (SEMESTER) EXAMINATIONS,
NOVEMBER 2019.**

(For the candidates admitted from 2011 to 2017)

Second year – Fourth semester/Third Year – Fifth Semester

COMPANY LAW

Time: 2½ hours

Maximum: 70 marks

PART A – (2 x 12 = 24 marks)

Answer TWO of the following in about 500 words each.

1. Examine the binding nature of the Memorandum of Association and Articles of Association in regard to the company, its members and outsiders.

2. Define the term debenture. Expound the features of the different types of debentures that may be issued by a company.

3. "Corporate social responsibility is a type of international private business self-regulation" – Analyse the extent to which CSR has been adopted by the Companies Act 2013.

PART B – (2 x 7 = 14 marks)

Answer TWO of the following in about 300 words each

4. Explicate the power of liquidators in the winding up of a company.

5. Describe the significant features of the Information Technology Act, 2000 with reference to e-filing and the composition and functions of National Financial Reporting Authority.

6. Expound the Golden Rule. What are the matters to be stated in a prospectus, as per Section 26 of the Companies Act, 2013?

PART C – (5 x 4 = 20 marks)

7. Write short notes on FIVE of the following:

(a) NCLT

(b) Internal auditing

(c) Debenture Trustees

(d) Deposits

(P.T.O.)

- (e) Government Company
- (f) Lifting the Corporate Veil.
- (g) Mergers

PART D - (2 x 6 = 12 marks)

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

8. A Public Listed company issues preference shares, which are redeemable after a period of 21 years. An equity shareholder questions the validity of this issue and approaches a Court of Law. Decide.
9. The promoters of a company, before its incorporation, enter into an agreement with P to buy a plot of land on behalf of the company. After P incorporation, the company refuses to buy the said plot of land. Whether P has any remedy. Decide.
10. T' is the holder of 500 debentures in a company. It is secured by creating a floating charge in the assets of the company. The company defaults in repayment. Advise 'T' as to the redressal mechanism available.

(P.T.O.)

7. Write short notes on FIVE of the following:
- (a) Minimum and Maximum Bonus.
 - (b) Hazardous Process.
 - (c) Total disablement.

PART C - (5 x 4 = 20 marks)

6. Define the term 'Young Person' and analyse the provisions under the Factories Act that deals with the conditions of the employment of young persons in a Factory.
5. Evaluate the relevance of the concepts of "Continuous Service" and "qualifying period to claim gratuity" under the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972.
4. "Maternity care and benefits for women workers form an integral part of social security schemes in all countries of the world". Discuss with reference to various legislations providing for Maternity benefit in India.

PART B - (2 x 7 = 14 marks)
Answer TWO of the following in about 300 words each.

3. Elucidate the kinds of benefits provided under the Employee's State Insurance Act 1948 and identify the circumstances when a person is not entitled to receive those benefits as per the provisions of the 1948 Act.
2. Analyse the concept of "arising out of and in the course of employment" under the Employees' Compensation Act 1923.
1. "Social security measures introduces an element of stability and protection in the midst of the stresses and strains of Modern life". Explain.

PART A - (2 x 12 = 24 marks)
Answer TWO of the following in about 500 words each.

Maximum: 70 marks

Time: 2½ hours

LABOUR LAW - II

Second Year - Third Semester / Fourth Semester

(For the candidates admitted from 2011 to 2018)

NOVEMBER 2019.

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

H3JH/H34B/CH33B

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- (d) Safety officers.
- (e) Wages under the ESI Act 1948.
- (f) Computation of Gratuity.
- (g) Powers of the Inspector under the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act 1952.

PART D - (2 x 6 = 12 marks)

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

8. 'A' served for 2 years in a factory as a worker. He committed fraud and on the basis of the findings of Enquiry officers he was terminated from the service by 'B'. 'A' demanded for the payment of Bonus, but 'B', the employer, refused to pay. Decide.
9. 'A', the workman, was having his lunch in the Factory canteen during the lunch hour. Suddenly there was a cylinder explosion in the canteen and 'A' suffered 56% disablement in that accident. Can 'A' make a claim for compensation under the Employees' Compensation Act 1923? Give reasons for your findings.
10. 'A' was employed in an establishment owned by 'B'. On completion of 30 days 'A' requested the employer 'B' for giving her Maternity leave with full benefit. 'B' refused for the maternity benefit. Whether refusal on the part of 'B' is valid under law. Decide.

(P.T.O.)

- (a) Best Evidence rule
- (b) Collateral Evidence
- (c) Professional Communications
- (d) Burden and Onus Distinction

7. Write short notes on FIVE of the following:

PART C - (5 x 4 = 20 marks)

6. What is Hearsay Evidence? State the reasons for exclusion of Hearsay Evidence.
5. Explain the circumstances under which oral evidence is admitted. Explain the other modes of Evidence.
4. What is meant by 'Character Evidence'? When is character relevant? Discuss.

Answer TWO of the following in about 300 words each.
PART B - (2 x 7 = 14 marks)

3. What is meant by Public and Private documents? Explain the presumption as to the Public Documents under the provisions of the Indian Evidence Act?
2. Discuss about the Evidentiary Value of a hostile witness in the light of a leading decision.
1. What is a Dying Declaration? Explain when it is relevant and Admissible?

Answer TWO of the following in about 500 words each.
PART A - (2 x 12 = 24 marks)

Time: 2½ hours
Maximum: 70 marks

LAW OF EVIDENCE

Second Year - Third Semester/Fourth Semester
(For the candidates admitted from 2011 to 2018)

NOVEMBER 2019.

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

H3JI/H34C/CH33D

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- (e) Admission
- (f) Confession
- (g) Disproved

PART D - (2 x 6 = 12 marks)

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

8. 'A' who had appeared in B.A. Examination of the university was declared pass and eligible for a degree. On the basis of the result 'A' appeared in Civil Services Exam, and qualified for the interview. However, before the results, the University Communicated to 'A' that his B.A. result was wrongly declared and that he had failed. A filed a writ petition against the University. Can the university adduce evidence to justify its revision of the result?
9. 'A' is accused of theft. During the police custody he indicated the place where the stolen goods were hidden and the police recovered those goods. Can this information be used against 'A'?
10. 'A' an advocate, wrote a letter to his client who is a terrorist, to remain absconding. Whether this letter can be used as evidence against the advocate to punish him for helping terrorists?

LAW OF INSURANCE

Time: 2½ hours

Maximum: 70 marks

PART A – (2 x 12 = 24 marks)

Answer TWO of the following in about 500 words each.

1. "Insurance is a method of spreading over a large number of people, a possible financial loss too serious to be conveniently borne by an individual" - Mclean. Analyse the meaning and concept of insurance.

2. Explain the meaning of the term 'constructive total loss'. Expound the significant features of General average and particular average loss.

3. Discuss the extent to which recovery of insurance sum in the event of loss, is permitted under Indian and English law.

PART B – (2 x 7 = 14 marks)

Answer TWO of the following in about 300 words each.

4. Explain the concept of compulsory insurance of motor vehicles.

5. Discuss the meaning of the term fire as used in fire insurance contracts.

6. "The maxim causa proxima has a two fold operation, i.e., partly to limit and partly to enlarge the liability of insurer" - Elucidate.

PART C – (5 x 4 = 20 marks)

7. Write short notes on FIVE of the following:

(a) Elements of risk in property insurance.

(b) No fault liability in Motor Vehicle Insurance.

(c) Concept of reinstatement in fire insurance contracts.

(d) Extent of indemnity in life insurance contracts.

(e) Voyage policy, time policy and mixed policy in marine insurance.

(P.T.O.)

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H3JJ/H34D/CH36B

- (f) *Ubertimae fidae.*
- (g) Settlement of claims in life insurance contracts.

PART D - (2 x 6 = 12 marks)

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

8. A life insurance policy is issued to 'A'. A clause states that if death is caused by self conduct within one year from the date the policy becomes effective, insurance company is not liable to pay the insurance amount. 'A' is sentenced to capital punishment and dies. Nominee of the policy claims the insurance amount. Decide.
9. A marine insurance policy is effected on both the vessel and the cargo. Some of the pipe lines in the ship had become weak due to many years usage. Rats gnaw holes in these pipes due to which sea water enters the ship, damaging much of the cargo and parts of the ship. Both the ship owner and cargo owners claim to be indemnified under the marine insurance policy. Decide.
10. 'B', owner of a car, who had insured the vehicle had parked it in a street and gone shopping. While away, a private taxi hits the car of 'B' and the head lights and bumper are damaged. 'B' claims from the insurance company. Decide.

- (a) Mareva injunction
- (b) Visby rules
- (c) Lord High Admiral
- (d) Ship Mortgage
- (e) Towage
- (f) IMO
- (g) Contiguous zone

7. Write short notes on FIVE of the following:

PART C – (5 x 4 = 20 marks)

- 6. What are the international regulations aimed at safety and security of ships.
- 5. Discuss the procedure for registration of ships in India.
- 4. Explain the concept of maritime lien.

Answer TWO of the following in about 300 words each.

PART B – (2 x 7 = 14 marks)

- 3. Discuss the Maritime frontiers of India with specific reference to Territorial waters, EEZ and Continental shelf.
- 2. Discuss the Admiralty Jurisdiction of High Courts in India.
- 1. "Every country engaged in maritime commerce has, in its national legal system, a special branch of Law called Maritime law" – With respect to the above statement discuss the Evolution of Maritime law in India.

Answer TWO of the following in about 500 words each.

PART A – (2 x 12 = 24 marks)

Maximum: 70 marks

Time: 2½ hours

MARITIME LAW

Second Year – Fourth Semester

(For the candidates admitted from 2011 to 2017)

NOVEMBER 2019.

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

H3JK/H34E/CH34A

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- PART D – (2 x 6 = 12 marks)**
- Answer TWO of the following by referring to relevant provisions of law and decided cases. Give cogent reasons.
8. A collision occurred between a steamer and a fishing Coble, which had Oars, but when fully loaded with fish and wet nets, it did not use the Oars at that time. Decide whether fishing coble is a ship or not.
 9. In a shipping company, the majority shareholders wish to employ, the ship in a particular way which the minority shareholders object as it is a dangerous voyage and restrained the majority shareholders by arresting the ship until security to the full value of the minority's interest in the ship is provided – Decide.
 10. The defendants vessel 'A' was being dangerously navigated around vessel 'D' belonging to the claimants, in a deliberate attempt to drive 'D' away from fishing grounds. The 'D' left the fishing ground in fear of safety - later the owner of 'D' claimed in tort the damages suffered in form of financial loss against defendants - decide

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Register no.

H3KA/H35A/CH35C

**B.L. (Hons.)/LL.B.(Hons.) DEGREE (SEMESTER) EXAMINATIONS,
NOVEMBER 2019.**

(For the candidates admitted from 2011 to 2017)

Third Year - Fifth Semester

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW

Time: 2½ hours

Maximum: 70 marks

PART A – (2 x 12 = 24 marks)

Answer TWO of the following in about 500 words each.

1. "There is no rigid separation of power in India" – Critically examine with the doctrine of checks and balances.

2. Examine the scope of judicial control over delegated legislation in India with the help of decided cases.

3. Describe the extent of Judiciary in reviewing the Government contracts and cite relevant case laws.

PART B – (2 x 7 = 14 marks)

Answer TWO of the following in about 300 words each

4. Explain the permissible limits of delegated legislation in India.

5. Describe the importance of writ of certiorari to control administrative action.

6. Examine how the liberalization of 'locus standi' has helped to protect rights of individuals from administrative actions.

PART C – (5 x 4 = 20 marks)

7. Write short notes on FIVE of the following:

- (a) New Despotism
- (b) Franks Committee
- (c) Legitimate Expectation
- (d) Administrative Tribunal

(P.T.O.)

PART D - (2 x 6 = 12 marks)
Answer TWO of the following by referring to relevant provisions of law and decided cases. Give cogent reasons.

8. 'A' sells to 'B' two plots of land. Plot 1 is claimed by 'X' and "Plot 2" is claimed by 'Y' by way of adverse possession. Whether 'X' and 'Y' are entitled to join in one suit as plaintiffs?

9. 'A' borrowed a sum of Rs. 1,00,000 from 'B' under a promissory note executed on 14.02.2016 at Madurai. When 'B' demanded repayment, 'A' failed to return. 'B' filed a money suit on 02.03.2019 for the sum with interest. Can he succeed?

10. Ravi filed a suit against Renu for a claim of partition of property. When the suit is pending Renu came for compromise. Accordingly they obtained a compromise decree. When Ravi approaches for execution of compromise, Renu refused. Advise Ravi.

PART D - (2 x 6 = 12 marks)

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

8. "A" & Company and "Z" & Company were parties to an arbitration proceedings. Both of them belong to countries, which are parties to both Geneva and New York Conventions. The arbitral award reached an Indian Court for enforcement. Decide.
9. Mr. 'D' imported a car from Germany to India. The car met with an accident solely due to a manufacturing defect. Mr. 'D' sues the company in German Courts and its dealer in India. Decide.
10. 'A', a Muslim woman, marries 'B' a Hindu man under the Special Marriage Act in India. Later, "B" converts to Islam to marry another woman in an Islamic country. 'A' challenges the validity of B's second marriage in India. Decide.

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H3KE/H35E/CH34C

**B.L. (Hons.)/LL.B. (Hons.) DEGREE (SEMESTER) EXAMINATIONS,
NOVEMBER 2019.**

(For the candidates admitted from 2011 to 2017)

Third Year – Fifth Semester/ Second Year–Fourth Semester

INTERPRETATION OF STATUTES

Time: 2½ hours

Maximum: 70 marks

PART A – (2 x 12 = 24 marks)

Answer TWO of the following in about 500 words each.

1. "Human Communications are made of content and context, therefore it is only natural that interpretation operates on text and purpose" – Enumerate.
2. "Principles of Human Dignity, Equality, Liberty and Social Justice enshrined in the Constitution, truly reflect its character as basic norm, and therefore to be liberally construed". – Discuss.
3. "The impact of human rights in Criminal Laws ensures that the latter is interpreted strictly" – Explain.

PART B – (2 x 7 = 14 marks)

Answer TWO of the following in about 300 words each.

4. Define "Fiscal Statute". Explain the principles on the interpretation of Fiscal statutes.
5. Examine the utility of Section 3 of the General Clauses Act, 1897.
6. Distinguish the rule of noscitur a sociis and that of ejusdem generis with the help of decided case laws.

PART C – (5 x 4 = 20 marks)

7. Write short notes on FIVE of the following:

- (a) Rule of Casus omissus
- (b) Effect of repeal
- (c) Dictionary as extrinsic aid
- (d) General Rules of Treaty Interpretation
- (e) Principle of systematic interpretation

(P.T.O.)

- (f) Legal fiction
- (g) Judex est lex loquens

PART D - (2 x 6 = 12 marks)

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

8. Parliament 'X' enacts of legislation for the purpose of clarifying a judicial decision. In that process, the object of enacting the legislation and the circumstances related are incorporated in the Statement of Objects and Reasons Clause. In subsequent litigations on the legislation, a question arises whether the Statement of Objects and Reasons Clause can be relied as an internal aid. Discuss.
 9. 'M' a driver employed in Transport Corporation, while returning from duty, met with an accident and died on the spot. Whether M's widow is entitled to receive compensation from the Transport Corporation. Decide.
 10. In a case involving dowry death, the victim in her dying declaration records that the concubine of her husband is also responsible for her death and therefore to be punished. Whether concubine will come under the category of 'relatives' under Section 304B of the Indian Penal Code. Discuss.
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H3KG/H36A/CH36D

**B.L. (Hons.)/LL.B. (Hons.) DEGREE (SEMESTER) EXAMINATIONS,
NOVEMBER 2019.**

(For candidates admitted from 2011 to 2016)

Third Year – Sixth Semester

**ENVIRONMENTAL LAW
(Including Animal Welfare Laws)**

Time: 2½ hours

Maximum: 70 marks

PART A – (2 x 12 = 24 marks)

Answer TWO of the following in about 500 words each.

1. Environmental Pollution and Development are Antonym to each other. How to solve this and have proper development and protect both Environment and Mankind.
2. Discuss in detail the provisions incorporated in the Constitution in protecting Environment.
3. Explain the need for protection of wildlife.

PART B – (2 x 7 = 14 marks)

Answer TWO of the following in about 300 words each.

4. Briefly explain Public Liability Insurance Act 1991.
5. Proper study of the nature and scope of Public Interest Litigation is essential to ascertain the direction of Environmental Justice in India.
6. Bring out the Law governing Coastal Zone Management.

PART C – (5 x 4 = 20 marks)

7. Write short notes on FIVE of the following:

- (a) Parens Patriae
- (b) Environmental Impact Assessment
- (c) Doctrine of Public Trust.
- (d) Exceptions to the Strict Liability Rule
- (e) Ratlam Municipality Case
- (f) Earth Summit
- (g) Power and Functions of State Pollution Control Board

(P.T.O.)

PART D – (2 x 6 = 12 marks)

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

8. A case was initiated relating to unauthorised and illegal mining operation carried on in Mussoorie Hills and the area around it was adversely affected leading to environmental degradation. Decide.
 9. The State Government granted mining lease for mining of Mica in an area of 80 acres of land. A petition was filed challenging the grant of lease – Decide.
 10. A PIL was filed mentioning a notification issued for regulating Coastal Regulation Zones activities. The petition challenged the validity of the notification issued – Discuss.
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H3KH/H36B/CH36E

**B.L. (Hons.)/LL.B.(Hons.) DEGREE (SEMESTER) EXAMINATIONS,
NOVEMBER 2019.**

(For the candidates admitted from 2011 to 2016)

Third Year - Sixth Semester

LAW OF TAXATION

Time: 2½ hours

Maximum: 70 marks

PART A – (2 x 12 = 24 marks)

Answer TWO of the following in about 500 words each.

1. Discuss the constitutional validity of GST Acts introduced in India.
2. Define income from house property and the procedure of assessment on tax liability for income from house property under the Income Tax Act, 1961.
3. Discuss about the permissible deductions and its maximum limits for the assessment year 2019-2020 for individuals and companies under the Income Tax Act.

PART B – (2 x 7 = 14 marks)

Answer TWO of the following in about 300 words each.

4. Discuss about the assessment procedures under the TNGST Act, 2017.
5. Examine the procedures to treat losses under the Income Tax, 1961.
6. Define and explain exempted Income under the Income Tax Act, 1961.

PART C – (5 x 4 = 20 marks)

7. Write short notes on FIVE of the following:

- (a) Residential status
- (b) Clubbing of income
- (c) Degressive taxing system
- (d) Credit and debit notes – TNGST Act, 2017.
- (e) Tax and fee
- (f) Search and seizure – CGST Act, 2017.
- (g) Anti-profiteering measures.

(P.T.O.)

PART D - (2 x 6 = 12 marks)

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

8. Tax slabs for, male, senior citizens and companies.
 - (a) Assessment year 2017-2018.
 - (b) Assessment year 2019-2020.

9. Mrs. A, a widow, is in receipt of her husband's pension to the tune of 5 lakhs per annum, agricultural income of Rs. 10 lakhs per annum, income from rent of rented shopping mall of Rs. 17 lakhs per annum. Calculate the taxable income of Mrs. A for the assessment year 2020.

10. M/s Dolphy Pvt. Ltd Co. is a masala powder manufacturing company having a turnover of Rs. 4 crore per annum. They wish to apply composition levy under the CGST Act, 2017 Advise.

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H3KJ/H36C/CH34D

**B.L. (HONS.)/LL.B (Hons.) DEGREE (SEMESTER) EXAMINATIONS,
NOVEMBER 2019.**

(For the candidates admitted from 2011 to 2017)

Third Year - Sixth Semester/Second Year - Fourth Semester

INTERNATIONAL TRADE LAW

Time: 2½ hours

Maximum: 70 marks

PART A - (2 x 12 = 24 marks)

Answer TWO of the following in about 500 words each.

1. Explain in detail the salient features of the WTO agreement and its impact in the development of International Trade.
2. The existing Mechanisms in the IMF does not reflect the current realities of emerging economics - Comment.
3. "The UNCITRAL has made substantial contribution in the field of International Commercial Arbitration through its Model Law" - Analyse.

PART B - (2 x 7 = 14 marks)

Answer TWO of the following in about 300 words each.

4. Compare International Trade Law and International Law and examine the Indian State practice on International Trade Law.
5. The concept of Sustainable development has become an inevitable integrated part of International Trade Law - Elucidate.
6. Explain the contribution of BRICS development bank (New Development Bank) to the emerging economics (E₄ economics).

PART C - (5 x 4 = 20 marks)

7. Write short notes on FIVE of the following:

- (a) National Treatment
- (b) MFN Obligation
- (c) Parallel Trade
- (d) Double Taxation Avoidance Agreement or Tax Treaty

(P.T.O.)

- (e) Doha development Agenda
- (f) Doctrine of Fair use
- (g) Interface between International Economic Law and International Trade Law.

PART D – (2 x 6 = 12 marks)

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

8. Government of India Mandates all its government doctors to prescribe only generic medicines to the patients. The patented pharmaceutical producers association challenges the regulation in the Supreme Court of India Contending that the above stated regulation violates its TRIP obligations – Decide.
9. India is known for the popular Mango variety called Alphonso. Suddenly the demand for Alphonso mango raises substantially in the EU Markets. In order to fulfil the demand and supply gap the Indian farmers resorted to use of heavy amount of pesticides and fertilizers to increase the productivity of Mango. Prof. Mrs. Hemes working in reputed university publishes a research report disclosing the excessive toxicity contained in the Indian Mangoes. Based on the report the EU imposes a complete ban upon the importation of Mangoes from India. India challenges the ban in the DSB of the WTO. – Decide.
10. Government of Sindia – orders a bulk procurement of military products from an MNC known as catta belonging to country of Grance. It has also ordered procurement of aircrafts from Gindustan, a Multi National Company belonging to the country of Merica. Suddenly, the Government of Sindia revokes the contract given to Gindustan and provides the same to yet another MNC belonging to Grance. The Gindustan of Merica challenges the decision of the Government of Sindia in the Supreme Court of Sindia contending that it violates various covered WTO Agreements in general, and Agreement on Government procurement (GPA) in particular – Decide.

Register no.

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H3KK/H36D/CH34E

**B.L. (Hons.)/LL.B. (Hons.) DEGREE (SEMESTER) EXAMINATIONS,
NOVEMBER 2019.**

(For the candidates admitted from 2011 to 2017)

Third Year - Sixth Semester/Second Year - Fourth Semester

COMPETITION LAW

Time: 2½ hours

Maximum: 70 marks

PART A - (2 x 12 = 24 marks)

Answer TWO of the following in about 500 words each.

1. "The basic objectives of competition policy is to maintain and encourage the process of competition in order to promote efficient use of resources while protecting the freedom of economic activities of various market participants". Discuss.
2. Explain the extent to which cartels, collusion and monopolies adversely affect consumer's interest.
3. Expound the power and functions of CCI.

PART B - (2 x 7 = 14 marks)

Answer TWO of the following in about 300 words each.

4. "In a free market economy, businesses are expected to compete against each other by offering lower price or better quality goods and services". - Examine in the light of predatory pricing and the provisions of the Competition Act to combat the same.
5. Analyse the lacunae in the MRTP Act that resulted in the enactment of the Competition Act, highlighting the report of the Ragavan Committee.
6. Define the term "Dominant position". State and explain the factors to be considered by the CCI while deciding whether an enterprise has a dominant position and when it translates into abuse of Dominant position.

PART C - (5 x 4 = 20 marks)

7. Write short notes on FIVE of the following:

- (a) Enterprise.
- (b) Relevant market.

(P.T.O.)

- (c) Exclusive dealing agreements.
- (d) Combination.
- (e) Consumer Interest and Competition Law.
- (f) Restrictive trade practices.
- (g) Anti-trust legislation in United States of America.

PART D - (2 x 6 = 12 marks)

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

8. A Trade Association of enterprises engaged in selling cosmetics instructed its members not to sell below the rates determined by the Association and if they do not apply this rule they might be expelled from the Association. Decide whether this results in a cartel.
9. X applied to a bank for availing locker facility offered by the bank. The bank manager stated that locker will be allocated, provided X creates a fixed deposit with the bank. X files a complaint to CCI. Decide.
10. 'CD' company was having dominant position in a market for sale of containers, by controlling its subsidiary 'EU' Company. Through this subsidiary it acquired shares and debentures upto 80% in two other companies in the market. The rest of the association doing business in this relevant market objects stating it would result in abuse of dominant position. Decide.

Register no.

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H3KM/H36E/CH34F

**B.L. (Hons.)/LL.B (Hons.) DEGREE (SEMESTER) EXAMINATIONS,
NOVEMBER 2019.**

(For the candidates admitted from 2011 to 2017)

Third Year – Sixth Semester/Second Year – Fourth Semester

CYBER LAW AND FORENSICS

Time: 2½ hours

Maximum: 70 marks

PART A – (2 x 12 = 24 marks)

Answer TWO of the following in about 500 words each.

1. "Cyber Pornography is a serious offence in India". Discuss the legal provisions dealing with cyber pornography in India.
2. Discuss the role of 'public key' and 'private key' in the process of making electronic signature.
3. Discuss the various methods that are developed to ensure the security of credit card transaction on the net.

PART B – (2 x 7 = 14 marks)

Answer TWO of the following in about 300 words each

4. Define E-commerce and discuss the different business models.
5. 'Metatag results in what is known as initial interest confusion' – Explain.
6. Discuss the relevance of Anti-circumvention law and digital rights management.

PART C – (5 x 4 = 20 marks)

7. Write short notes on FIVE of the following:

- (a) Freeman-Walter-Abele Test
- (b) Reverse Engineering of copyrighted computer programme.
- (c) EDI – Electronic Data Interchange.
- (d) Doctrine of staple article.
- (e) Hacking.
- (f) Zippo or Sliding Scale Test
- (g) Cloud computing

(P.T.O.)

PART D - (2 x 6 = 12 marks)

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

8. The plaintiff CompuServe Incorporated provides its subscriber with a link to the much larger resource of the Internet. This allows its subscriber to send and receive electronic message known as "e-mail" by the Internet. The defendant Cyber Promotions Inc. are in the business of sending unsolicited e-mail advertisements on behalf of themselves and their clients to hundreds of thousands of Internet users, many of whom are CompuServe subscriber. CompuServe has notified the defendant that they are prohibited from using its computer equipment to process and store the unsolicited e-mail and has requested that they terminate the practice. Instead the defendant have sent an increasing volume of e-mail solicitation to CompuServe subscriber. Discuss the liability of the defendant.
9. Mr. Hasan published a famous book on fiction titled as 'Evergreen red sea'. Some time later, one Mr. Kannan had taken photo of all the pages with his cell phone and converted this book into digital form and sold number of copies through online process secretly. On knowing the same, Mr. Hasan filed a case against Mr. Kannan for copyright infringement. Decide.
10. Shurgard Storage Centers (plaintiff) and Safeguard Self Storage (defendants) are competitors in the self storage business. The plaintiff alleges that the defendant embarked on a systematic scheme to hire away key employees from the plaintiff for the purpose of obtaining the plaintiff's trade secrets. Some of these employees, while still working for the plaintiff used the plaintiff's computer to send trade secrets to the defendant via E-mail. Discuss the liability of the defendant.