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H3LC101

Register No.

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H 2178

LL.B. (Hons.) DEGREE (SEMESTER) EXAMINATIONS, JULY 2021.

(For the candidates admitted from 2020-2021 onwards)

First Year — First Semester

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

Time : 2½ hours

Maximum : 70 marks

PART A — (2 × 15 = 30 marks)

Answer TWO of the following in about 800 words each.

1. Define Interpretation. Explain in detail the various schools of Interpretation.
2. Explain the principles of data collection. What are the methods of data collection?
3. Explain in detail, the basic concepts of Legal Philosophy.
4. Write a detailed note on the Hierarchy of Criminal Courts in India.

PART B — (2 × 10 = 20 marks)

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

5. An accused was prosecuted for not complying with an order made under a statute. Examine to what extent he could challenge the validity of the order of the criminal trials.
6. To remove the disability imposed by the custom and usage on certain classes of Hindus against entry into Hindu Public temple, State X passed a Law under Article 25(2)(b) of the Constitution and throws open the entry to any such temple to all sections of Hindus. The Trustees of a denominational Hindu temple resisted the application as they contended that the Temple was built for the benefit of particular sector of Hindus. Discuss the Rule of Interpretation that you will apply to resolve the above dispute.
7. The Petitioners who were accused of murder were been awarded death penalty as the final punishment and were waiting for the execution of the sentence. The Petitioners had filed review petition, appeal, Special Leave Petition against the mode of execution of death and all these were rejected. Decide.

[P.T.O.]

8. In State X there were various men, women and children, who were in unlawful detention, as prisoners. A Petition was filed before the Supreme Court questioning the said Unlawful detention without any due process or trial. Explain the problem with relevant Case Law.

PART C — (5 × 4 = 20 marks)

9. Write short notes on FIVE of the following in about 150 to 200 words each :
- (a) Explain the legal maxim “ACTUS NON FACIT REUM NISI MENS SIT REA”.
 - (b) Explain Legal Ethics.
 - (c) Write a note on the Doctrine of “Reasoned Decisions”.
 - (d) Write a note on the kinds of statutes.
 - (e) Explain the legal terms “Sub Judice” and “Ad-hoc”.
 - (f) Explain the role of law in Human Life and Welfare.
 - (g) Write a note on Information Communication Assisted Research.
 - (h) How to improve legal insights on contemporary social problems?

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H 2179

LL.B. (Hons.) DEGREE (SEMESTER) EXAMINATIONS, JULY 2021.

(For the candidates admitted from 2020 – 2021 onwards)

First Year — First Semester

Paper II — JURISPRUDENCE

Time : 2½ hours

Maximum : 70 marks

PART A — (2 × 15 = 30 marks)**Answer TWO of the following in about 800 words each.**

1. Define Jurisprudence and explain the nature, scope and utility of Jurisprudence in this contemporary Era.
2. Define Law and explain the classical and modern sources of Law.
3. Define "Right" and "Duty" and elaborately discuss the various kinds of Rights and Duties.
4. Examine the concept of "Property" in Jurisprudence.

PART B — (2 × 10 = 20 marks)**Answer TWO of the following by referring to the relevant provisions of law and decided cases. Give cogent reasons.**

5. In March 2020, large amounts of the dangerous gas leaked from one of the units of Gaviscon Chemical Industry. It had been a cause of nuisance for a long time because all functions were setup under one roof which is surrounded by the area which is thickly populated. A Public Interest Litigation was filed by a Social Action Group. Decide the case by framing the issues with the help of decided cases.
6. In January 2020, a fire broke out in a Cinema Hall in a city wherein 60 theatre goers died and 120 were injured. During intermission, a transformer of the City Electricity Board caught fire, so the smoke reached the cinema hall and the electricity went off. People tried to move out through the exit; one exit was full of noxious fumes and other exit was locked.
The case was filed against the owner of cinema hall, City Electricity Board that installed a defective generator in the basement of the theater, and the Licensing Authority. Fix the issues, frame the charges and decide the case with suitable example.
7. Shrimathi, a native of Hyderabad, came to Chennai and admitted in the Government Hospital, sought an abortion at the sixth month of her pregnancy. But the doctors restricted the women's right to choose. Frame the issues and decide the case.

[P.T.O.]

8. Prince, an avowed atheist objected that the marker school was forcing his two children to recite a 22 words prayer at the beginning of the day which is violative of fundamental rights guaranteed by the constitution. Fix the issue, frame the charges and decide the case.

PART C — (5 × 4 = 20 marks)

9. Write short notes on FIVE of the following in about 150 to 200 words each.
- (a) Rule of Law
 - (b) Theories of Justice
 - (c) Person
 - (d) Liability
 - (e) Public Interest Litigation
 - (f) Pure Theory of Law
 - (g) Jural Correlatives and Jural Opposites
 - (h) Legal Realism
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(For the candidates admitted from 2020 - 2021 onwards)

LL.B. (HONS.) DEGREE (SEMESTER) EXAMINATIONS, JULY 2021.

First Year — First Semester

Paper III - LAW OF TORTS

Time : 2½ hours

Maximum : 70 marks

PART A — (2 × 15 = 30 marks)**Answer TWO of the following in about 800 words each.**

1. "He who acts through another is deemed in law as doing it himself" - Elucidate with relevant case laws.
2. State in brief the grounds of discharge of liability in Torts.
3. Discuss the salient features of Consumer Protection Act, 2019.
4. "A wrongdoer is liable for his tortious act except under certain conditions." - Explain such conditions with relevant case laws.

PART B — (2 × 10 = 20 marks)**Answer TWO of the following by referring to relevant provisions of law and decided cases. Give cogent reasons.**

5. Raju is a medical practitioner running a clinic. Ravi is running a brick powdering mill next to Raju's Clinic. The brick powder spread into the consultation room of the Raju's Clinic. Raju sued Ravi. Can he succeed?
6. 'X' went to Central Railway Station, Chennai to receive his wife and daughter. As he was walking on the platform to reach the compartment to pick his family, he slipped on a patch and sustained injuries. 'X' sued the railways to claim compensation. Decide.
7. Uma and Umesh jointly wrote a letter containing defamatory matter about Rahul and send to him by Registered post. The letter was written in Telugu. Rahul knows Tamil and English. So he took the help of his servant to read the letter. Subsequently he sued Uma and Umesh as joint tortfeasors. Decide.
8. 'X', the driver of a truck sat by the side of the conductor and allowed the conductor to drive. The conductor caused an accident with an auto rickshaw as a result, the passengers in the auto died. Decide.

PART C — (5 × 4 = 20 marks)

9. Write short notes on FIVE of the following in about 150 to 200 words each.
 - (a) Damnum Sine injuria
 - (b) Last opportunity Rule
 - (c) Assault and Battery
 - (d) Discharge of torts
 - (e) Conversion
 - (f) Public Nuisance
 - (g) Central Consumer Protection Authority
 - (h) Consumer Dispute Redressal Commission.

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H 2181

LL.B. (Hons.) DEGREE (SEMESTER) EXAMINATIONS, JULY 2021.

(For the candidates admitted from 2020 – 2021 onwards)

First Year — First Semester

PAPER IV — LAW OF CONTRACTS — I

Time : 2½ hours

Maximum : 70 marks

PART A — (2 × 15 = 30 marks)**Answer TWO of the following in about 800 words each.**

1. Discuss privity of consideration and privity of contract and state the exceptions to privity of contract.
2. Explain doctrine of ratification, Estoppel and Restitution with regard to Minor's contract.
3. Define "free consent", Explain the effect of coercion and misrepresentation.
4. Discuss the various ways in which a party to a contract can be discharged.

PART B — (2 × 10 = 20 marks)**Answer TWO of the following by referring to relevant provisions of law and decided cases. Give cogent reason.**

5. A fire broke out in A's shop. He called surya nagar Fire Brigade to put out the fire which the later did. A's shop did not come under the free service zone of the fire brigade although believed to be so, can he be compelled to pay?
6. 'X' deposited his luggage in the 'Y's cloak-room and in return received a ticket. A term printed on the ticket exempted the Y from liability for loss or misdelivery of the luggage. X's luggage was delivered to an unauthorised person with out production of the ticket. X filed a suit against Y for breach of contract. Can he succeed?
7. 'X' a mother gifted her properties to her daughter 'Y'. In turn 'Y' has promised to pay a fixed amount yearly to her maternal uncle 'Z'. After X's death Y stops payment to 'Z'. Whether Z can file a case against 'Y'? Discuss.
8. A company was in great financial difficulties and needed funds to pay some pressing liabilities. The company raised the amount by issue of debentures while raising the loan, the directors stated that the amount was needed by the company for its development, purchasing assets and completing buildings. Analyse whether the directors had committed a false statement.

PART C — (5 × 4 = 20 marks)

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

- (a) Bank loan and renting a bank locker
 - (b) Legal Obligation and Social Obligation
 - (c) Wagering contract and contingent contract
 - (d) Rescission of contract
 - (e) Damages
 - (f) Accord and satisfaction
 - (g) Difference between formalities of a contract with the Government and general contract
 - (h) “An acceptance to an offer in what a lighted match stick to a train of Gun powder” – Anson. comment.
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H 2182

LL.B.(Hons.) DEGREE (SEMESTER) EXAMINATIONS, JULY 2021.

(For the candidates admitted from 2020 - 2021 onwards)

First Year — First Semester

Paper V – CONSTITUTIONAL LAW – I

Time : 2½ hours

Maximum : 70 marks

PART A — (2 × 15 = 30 marks)

Answer TWO of the following in about 800 words each.

1. "Right to speak includes, right to remain silent. But Right to life does not include Right to die". Explain the statement with relevant case law.
2. What is meant by preventive detention? Explain the Constitutional safeguards provided to preventive detainees.
3. Examine the relationship between Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles of State Policy.
4. Explain the concept of Rule of Law and its developments under the Indian Constitution with the aid of recent case law.

PART B — (2 × 10 = 20 marks)

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

5. A son, aged 22 years, was taken to police custody by Asst. Sub-Inspector of Police in connection with investigation of an offence of theft. He was handcuffed, tied and kept in the police custody. Next day his mother came to know that, the dead body of her son with handcuff and multiple injuries was found lying on the Railway Track. The mother wrote a letter to Supreme Court alleging custodial death of her son – Advise the mother.
6. Some of the children were employed in the manufacturing unit of matches and fireworks and another set of children were employed in the process of packing unit of matches and fireworks – Decide the Constitutionality of such employment.
7. An appellant was a former Chief Minister of a State. Certain charges of corruption were levelled against her and in course of inquiry she was called to Police Station and to answer certain written questions. The appellant refused to answer the questions – Justify her action with cogent reasons.
8. An appellant, who was an unemployed graduate having experience to run fair price shop was denied to get the dealership by the Government. The dealership was given to a Matriculate person in view of the government policy of giving preference to less educated persons – Decide.

[P.T.O.]

PART C — (5 × 4 = 20 marks)

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

- (a) Constitutional Conventions
 - (b) Latimer House Principles
 - (c) Termination of Citizenship in India
 - (d) Doctrine of Eclipse
 - (e) Due Process of Law
 - (f) Right against exploitation
 - (g) Right to Sleep
 - (h) Enforcement of Fundamental Duties.
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H 2183

LLB. (Hons.) DEGREE EXAMINATIONS, JULY 2021.

(For the candidates admitted from 2020 – 2021 onwards)

First Year — First Semester

PAPER VI - FAMILY LAW — I

Time : 2½ hours

Maximum : 70 marks

PART A — (2 × 15 = 30 marks)

Answer TWO of the following in about 800 words each.

1. Examine the legal consequences of void and voidable marriages according to the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955.
2. Explain the provisions relating to maintenance of wife and children under the Hindu, Muslim and Christian Laws.
3. State the conditions to be satisfied for a valid marriage under the Special Marriage Act, 1954. Describe the significance of registration of marriage under that Act.
4. Discuss the provisions relating to court's jurisdiction and procedure for the issues raised on marriage and divorce under various religious laws.

PART B — (2 × 10 = 20 marks)

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

5. Rahul and Reshma both Aryasamajists married in 2003. The wife became a convert to Christianity. She sued for judicial separation under the Divorce Act, 1869. The husband resists on the ground that he is a Hindu and so that the Act of 1869 is not to him. Decide.
6. The immovable property of a Hindu minor is sold by the father for the benefit of the minor without the consent of the court. Is the sale valid?
7. Sumeeda, a Muslim woman, lived with her husband for two months and then went to her parents house. After two years she said for dissolution of marriage on the ground that she was not maintained by her husband for two years. Decide.
8. Radhika, a Hindu girl aged about 25 years wants to marry her maternal uncle's son aged about 22 years under the Special Marriages Act, 1954. Give the legal advice.

[P.T.O.]

PART C — (5 × 4 = 20 marks)

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

- (a) Schools of Hindu Law
 - (b) Restitution of Conjugal Rights under Hindu Law.
 - (c) Divorce by Mutual Consent under Muslim Law.
 - (d) Unisex Marriage
 - (e) Family Courts
 - (f) Right to choice
 - (g) Prompt Dower
 - (h) Saptapadhi
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H31A/H31A/CH31A

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H 2117

B.L./LL.B.(Hons.) DEGREE (SEMESTER) EXAMINATIONS, JULY 2021
(For the candidates admitted from 2011 to 2019)

First Year — First Semester

JURISPRUDENCE

Time: 2½ hours

Maximum : 70 marks

PART A — (2 × 12 = 24 marks)

Answer TWO of the following in about 500 words each.

1. Define Law and discuss its nature.
2. Law as a practice of the Court – Elucidate.
3. Define ownership and examine its characteristic features.

PART B — (2 × 7 = 14 marks)

Answer TWO of the following in about 300 words each.

4. Examine the importance of Analytical school of Jurisprudence.
5. Define rights and discuss rights in a wider sense.
6. Examine the concept of title.

PART C — (5 × 4 = 20 marks)

7. Write short notes on FIVE of the following :

- (a) Jurists of the Historical School
- (b) Salmond's theory of sovereignty.
- (c) Nature of the Constitutional Law.
- (d) Local custom and General custom.
- (e) Doctrine of Precedent.
- (f) Modes of acquiring possession.
- (g) Administration of justice.

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. Section II Clause (I) of the Road Traffic Act, 1930, made it an offence to drive a motor vehicle in a manner dangerous to the public. Is a person who steers a broken-down vehicle on a tow, a driver?
9. X visits the shop of Y to buy some sweets. X finds some currency notes dropped by somebody on the floor of the shop and takes it. Y claims the possession of the currency notes – Decide.
10. When a High Court decides a case due to ignorance of a judgement and against the judgement of the Supreme Court, whether the judgement of the High Court has binding force or not. Decide the validity of the judgement of the High Court.

H3IB/H31B/CH31B

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H 2118

B.L. (Hons.)/LL.B. (Hons.) DEGREE (SEMESTER) EXAMINATIONS, JULY 2021.

(For the candidates admitted from 2011 to 2019)

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 application and relevance of the doctrine of promissory estoppel in contractual obligations.
2. Discuss the various remedies available for parties suffering breach of contract.
3. Explain the various factors that vitiate free consent in a contract.

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

4. What are the important factors in an agreement that affect its validity.
5. State the importance of time and place of formation of a contract.
6. What are the general ways in which a contractual obligation can be discharged?

PART C — (5 × 4 = 20 marks)7. Write short notes on **FIVE** of the following:

- (a) Express and Implied Contract
- (b) Doctrine of Accord and Satisfaction
- (c) Parole Evidence Rule
- (d) Fraud and Misrepresentation
- (e) Declaratory Decrees
- (f) Contingent Contract
- (g) Qualified acceptance

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 minor who represented himself as a major for entering into a contract with “B”. “A” receives lot of benefits from “B” and later on refuses to perform his part of promise. Decide the liabilities of “A”.

 9. “X” is a student of a university who applies for semester examination. “X” intentionally keeps the required attendance percentage column empty as he knew very well that he is not having adequate attendance to write the exam. Later on the University refuses to release the result of the exam on the ground of fraudulent information given in the exam application form. Decide.

 10. “A” agrees to give donation to a charitable organisation, which is running an orphanage. Later on, “A” refuses to give such donation and the orphanage authorities started to raise a building on the basis of the agreement made by “A”. Decide the liability of “A”.
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H31C/H31C/CH31C

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H 2152

B.L./LL.B. (Hons.) DEGREE (SEMESTER) EXAMINATIONS, JULY 2021

(For the candidates admitted from 2011 to 2019)

First Year — First Semester

LAW OF TORTS

Time : 2½ hours

Maximum : 70 marks

PART A — (2 × 12 = 24 marks)

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

1. Discuss the role of foreseeability in the determination of remoteness of damage with decided cases.
2. Discuss the various kinds of judicial and extrajudicial remedies that are available to the plaintiff.
3. Briefly explain the various defences available to the defendant in an action for Tort.

PART B — (2 × 7 = 14 marks)

Answer **TWO** of the following in about 300 words each.

4. "All Torts are civil wrongs, but all civil wrongs are not Torts" – Justify the statement.
5. Explain the maxim "Ubi jus ibi remedium".
6. Explain the importance of Mental element in Tort.

PART C — (5 × 4 = 20 marks)

7. Write short notes on **FIVE** of the following:

- (a) Nuisance
- (b) Absolute liability
- (c) Doctrine of alternative Danger.
- (d) Slander
- (e) Assault
- (f) Malicious prosecution
- (g) Liability of Independent Contractor.

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. One quintal of Gold was stolen from the shop of A. The whole quantity of Gold was recovered by the Police from B, who was prosecuted for the offence of theft. Pending decision of the prosecution, the Gold was deposited in the police Malkhana, from where the same was again stolen by some one due to negligence of the officer-in-charge of the Malkhana. Decide the liability.

 9. Ram was an employee in a stone quarry. He was testing some explosive in the site without wearing precautionary coverings, which were provided by the employer. Explosion took place and Ram gets seriously injured. Ram brings an action against the employer to recover damages. Decide.

 10. 'X' wrongfully obstructed a road by putting a pole across it. 'Y', riding rashly on the motor cycle in the dusk, was overthrown by the pole and injured. The pole was visible at a distance of 100 metres. Is 'X' liable to 'Y' for damages?
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H3ID/H31D/CH31D

Register No.

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H 2119

B.L./LL.B. (Hons.) DEGREE (SEMESTER) EXAMINATIONS, JULY 2021
(For the candidates admitted from 2011 to 2019)

First Year — First Semester

LAW OF CRIMES – I – (Indian Penal Code)

Time: 2½ hours

Maximum : 70 marks

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

1. "Every person made liable to punishment without distinction of nation, rank, caste or creed, provided the offence committed in India". Examine the statement with special reference to the persons who are exempted.
2. Explain the essential elements of the offence of Abetment with decided cases.
3. Discuss various kinds of punishments under the IPC and examine the importance of death sentence.

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

4. Narrate the offences against election.
5. Distinguish between Theft and Extortion.
6. Bring out the essentials of the offence of grievous hurt.

PART C — (5 × 4 = 20 marks)**7. Write short notes on FIVE of the following :**

- (a) Act of Infancy
- (b) Attempt
- (c) Sedition
- (d) Giving false evidence
- (e) Dacoity
- (f) Bigamy
- (g) Necessity

PART D — (2 × 6 = 12 marks)**Answer TWO of the following by referring to relevant provisions of law and decided cases. Gives cogent reasons.**

8. X is a good swimmer. He finds Y, a child 7 years of age, drowning in a canal. He could have saved the child but did not do so. The child was drowned. Whether X is liable? Decide.
9. X sends through his servant a typewriter to be delivered to Y his friend. The servant takes the typewriter and uses it over a period of time. What offence the servant commits. Decide.
10. X, with intention to kill Y, supplies him powdered sugar believing it to be poison. Y eats the powder. Decide the X's liability.

H31E/H31E/CH31E

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H 2120

B.L./LL.B.(Hons.) DEGREE (SEMESTER) EXAMINATIONS, JULY 2021
(For the candidates admitted from 2011 to 2019)

First Year — First Semester

FAMILY LAW – I

Time : 2½ hours

Maximum : 70 marks

PART A — (2 × 12 = 24 marks)

Answer TWO of the following in about 500 words each.

1. Explain the statutory position regarding void and voidable marriages under Hindu, Muslim and Christian marriages.
2. Examine the provision for 'divorce by mutual consent' recognized under Hindu Law and compare the same with that of Muslim personal law.
3. Critically evaluate the impact of religious conversion on bigamous marriages with the help of relevant case law.

PART B — (2 × 7 = 14 marks)

Answer TWO of the following in about 300 words each.

4. Examine the constitutional validity of Section 9 of the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955.
5. Write a critical note on maintenance to Muslim wives.
6. Critically analyse the procedure for solemnization of marriage under the Special Marriage Act.

PART C — (5 × 4 = 20 marks)

7. **Write short notes on FIVE of the following :**
 - (a) Sources of Muslim Law
 - (b) Difference between Mitakshara and Dayabhaga Schools
 - (c) Live-in relationship
 - (d) Dower
 - (e) Registration of Hindu Marriages
 - (f) Validity of Ecclesiastical Court order
 - (g) De facto guardian.

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 widow adopted a son. She transferred some of her properties, which was vested in her by succession on the death of her husband, to Mr. C as gift. The adopted son of the widow challenged the gift. Advise him.
 9. Mr. X obtains a decree of judicial separation from his wife Mrs. W and marries another woman Ms. Z. Is the marriage with Ms. Z valid? Analyse.
 10. A wife was harassed and turned out of the matrimonial house. In spite of her repeated demands, her belongings including her clothes and jewellery were not given to her. Wife files a case of criminal breach of trust and misappropriation of her Stridhana. Advise wife.
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H31F/H31F/CH31F

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B.L. (Hons.) / LL.B. (Hons.) DEGREE (SEMESTER) EXAMINATIONS, JULY 2021
(For the candidates admitted from 2011 to 2019)

First Year — First Semester

LEGAL METHODS

Time : 2½ hours

Maximum : 70 marks

PART A — (2 × 12 = 24 marks)

Answer TWO of the following in about 500 words each.

1. “Legal Methods in the context of legal education imparts requisite skills to learn and analyse Law and its systems” – Discuss.
2. Explain in detail the norm of “Judgement based on reasons”. Illustrate with decided case law.
3. Trace the relevance of Principles of Interpretation.

PART B — (2 × 7 = 14 marks)

Answer TWO of the following in about 300 words each.

4. Explain the salience of “Review of Literature” and “Research Problem” in legal research.
5. Discuss the contribution of the Law Commission of India in the field of promotion of Human Rights.
6. Write an essay on the preparation of Questionnaire.

PART C — (5 × 4 = 20 marks)

7. Write short notes on FIVE of the following :

- (a) Principles of Data collection
- (b) Utility of Legal Maxims
- (c) Stages of Legislative Drafting
- (d) Qualities of Researcher
- (e) Interview Method
- (f) Using Law Library
- (g) Research Manual

PART D — (6 × 2 = 12 marks)

8. Answer SIX of the following very briefly.

- (a) Plagiarism
- (b) Hypothesis
- (c) Public Law and Private Law
- (d) Evidence
- (e) Comparative jurisprudence
- (f) Legal Fiction
- (g) Natural justice
- (h) Statistical Method.

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H 2122

H3IG/H32A/ CH32A

**B.L.(Hons.)/LL.B. (Hons.) DEGREE (SEMESTER) EXAMINATIONS,
JULY 2021.**

(For the candidates admitted from 2011 to 2019)

First Year — Second Semester

CONTRACTS – II

Time : 2½ hours

Maximum : 70 marks

PART A — (2 × 12 = 24 marks)

Answer TWO of the following in about 500 words each.

1. Explain and illustrate the distinction between a contract of indemnity and a contract of guarantee.
2. What is meant by agency by ratification? State the conditions that must be fulfilled before the doctrine of ratification can apply to an act of an agent.
3. Examine the rights of an unpaid vendor with the support of case-law.

PART B — (2 × 7 = 14 marks)

Answer TWO of the following in about 300 words each.

4. Define 'Bailment'. When does a bailment come to an end?
5. State the circumstances in which a surety is discharged from liability.
6. "A partner is the agent of the firm for the purpose of business of the firm". Explain.

PART C — (5 × 4 = 20 marks)

7. Write short notes on FIVE of the following :
 - (a) Subrogation
 - (b) Finder of lost goods
 - (c) Substituted agent
 - (d) Hypothecation
 - (e) Caveat emptor
 - (f) Minor partner
 - (g) Condition and warranty.

[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. M and E were partners under an agreement, which provided that the partnership could be terminated by mutual arrangement only. M alone wants to terminate the partnership. Can he do so?
 9. A, sells and consigns to B goods of the value of Rs.12,000/-. B assigns the railway receipt to C to secure a specific advance of Rs.5,000/- on the railway receipt. Before the goods reach destination, B becomes insolvent. B is indebted to C for Rs.5,000/-. Can A stop the goods in transit?
 10. A, without B's authority, lends B's money to C. Afterwards B accepts interest on the money from C. Discuss the rights of A, B and C.
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H 2123

H31H/H32B/
CH32B

**B.L. (Hons.)/LL.B. (Hons.) DEGREE (SEMESTER) EXAMINATIONS,
JULY 2021.**

(For the candidates admitted from 2011 to 2019)

First Year — Second Semester
CONSTITUTIONAL LAW – I

Time : 2½ hours

Maximum : 70 marks

PART A — (2 × 12 = 24 marks)

Answer TWO of the following in about 500 words each.

1. Write a detailed note on salient features of the Indian Constitution.
2. "The recent trend in Judicial review is to award compensation to victims in writ proceedings" – Discuss the same with the help of leading cases.
3. Write an essay on the right to life and personal liberty guaranteed by the Constitution of India, with decided cases.

PART B — (2 × 7 = 14 marks)

Answer TWO of the following in about 300 words each.

4. Explain the provisions of the Constitution related to freedom of religion.
5. To what extent Fundamental Rights may be restricted for giving effect to the Directive Principles of State Policy? Explain.
6. Examine the rights of minorities to establish and administer educational institutions.

PART C — (5 × 4 = 20 marks)

7. Write short notes on FIVE of the following :
 - (a) Secularism
 - (b) Freedom of press
 - (c) Doctrine of Checks and Balances
 - (d) Concept of Constitution and Constitutionalism
 - (e) Double jeopardy
 - (f) Citizenship of persons migrated from Pakistan
 - (g) Doctrine of Basic Structure.

[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 husband filed a petition in a family court seeking divorce from his wife on the ground of insanity. He also wanted his wife to be examined by a qualified doctor to prove his allegation. The wife resisted the same on the ground that Right to privacy which is part of her Right to life and personal liberty would be violated, if she is subjected to undergo medical test. Decide with the help of decided cases.
9. The petitioner who was a Lawyer in a district of the State of Andhra Pradesh, was an applicant for the post of District Munsif under the State judicial service. He was qualified in every respect, except that he was not at that time practising as an advocate in the Andhra Pradesh High Court. His application was rejected by the Andhra Pradesh Public Service Commission on the ground that the advocates practising in Andhra Pradesh High Court only are eligible for selection as munsifs in Andhra Pradesh. The petitioner challenged it before the Court. Decide.
10. An amendment to the Constitution was made by the Parliament to validate, with retrospective effect, the election of the Prime Minister which was set aside by the High Court. Comment upon the validity of this amendment.

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B.L. (Hons.)/LL.B. (Hons.) DEGREE (SEMESTER) EXAMINATIONS, JULY 2021.

(For the candidates admitted from 2011 to 2019)

First Year — Second Semester

PROPERTY LAW

Time : 2½ hours

Maximum : 70 marks

PART A — (2 × 12 = 24 marks)

Answer TWO of the following in about 500 words each.

1. "Pendente lite nihil innovetur" — Explain the maxim with relevant case laws.
2. "Once a mortgage always a mortgage" — Elucidate.
3. Discuss the rights available to the transferee under the Doctrine of Part Performance.

PART B — (2 × 7 = 14 marks)

Answer TWO of the following in about 300 words each.

4. Explain the statement "The scope of the security is the scope of the title".
5. Explain the "doctrine of Holding out".
6. Discuss the circumstances under which an easement can be extinguished, suspended or revoked.

PART C — (5 × 4 = 20 marks)

7. Write short notes on FIVE of the following :

- (a) Class gift
- (b) Doctrine of fixture
- (c) Kinds of lease
- (d) Universal Donee
- (e) Immovable property
- (f) Charge
- (g) Distinguish between easement and licence.

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, makes a gift of Rs. 5,000 to B, to be paid to him on the death of C. Whether B has vested interest or contingent interest in the gift?
9. A, transfers his immovable property to creditor B for discharging his debt thereby leaving other creditors unpaid. Decide the validity of transfer.
10. A, B and C mortgaged their respective properties X, Y and Z for a sum of Rs.6 lakhs (Rs. Six lakhs only) to D. After sometime A wants to redeem his property 'X' by paying proportionate amount to D. Decide.

B.L. (Hons.)/LL.B. (Hons.) DEGREE (SEMESTER) EXAMINATIONS, JULY 2021
(For the candidates admitted from 2011 to 2019)

First Year — Second Semester

FAMILY LAW – II

Time : 2½ hours

Maximum : 70 marks

PART A — (2 × 12 = 24 marks)

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

1. Who is Karta of Mithakshara Hindu Joint Family? Explain the rights and duties of Karta under Mithakshara Hindu Law.
2. Explain the legal limits on a testator's power to dispose his property by will under Islamic Law.
3. Explain the law relating to Intestate Succession of a Christian under the Indian Succession Act, 1925.

PART B — (2 × 7 = 14 marks)

Answer **TWO** of the following in about **300** words each.

4. "The Hindu Succession Act, 1956 abolished the distinction between Stridhana property and Women's estate and makes a Hindu woman full owner of all the property possessed by her" – Discuss.
5. Who are the sharers in Hanafi Law? What are their respective shares?
6. To whom should the letters of administration be granted? Under what circumstances can such a grant be revoked or annulled?

PART C — (5 × 4 = 20 marks)

7. Write short notes on **FIVE** of the following:

- (a) Re-opening of partition
- (b) Survivorship
- (c) Mutawalli
- (d) Hiba-bil-iwaz
- (e) Privileged will
- (f) Agnate
- (g) Ademption of legacy.

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 male Hindu died intestate leaving behind his father, mother, one legitimate son, one illegitimate son and two legitimate daughters. Distribute his estate among them.
9. A Hanafi Muslim died intestate leaving behind his wife, mother and daughter. Distribute his estate.
10. A female Christian died intestate leaving behind her husband, three grandsons through 1st predeceased son, two granddaughters through 2nd predeceased son and one grandson through 3rd predeceased son. Distribute her estate among them.

17

H 2126

Register No.

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H3IK/H32E/CH36A

B.L./LL.B. (Hons.) DEGREE (SEMESTER) EXAMINATIONS, JULY 2021.

(For the candidates admitted from 2011 to 2018)

First Year — Second Semester/Third Year — Sixth Semester

HUMAN RIGHTS LAW

Time : 2½ hours

Maximum : 70 marks

PART A — (2 × 12 = 24 marks)

Answer TWO of the following in about 500 words each.

1. "The characteristic attributes of Human Rights Law is better understood through the element of 'Humanness' and Multi-disciplinary Approaches" – Explain.
2. Trace the role of the Indian Judiciary in the development of Human Rights Law.
3. "Genocide is the denial of the right to human existence, therefore its prevention constitutes the most significant goal for the international community" – Discuss.

PART B — (2 × 7 = 14 marks)

Answer TWO of the following in about 300 words each.

4. Explain in detail the impact of Non-Governmental Organisations on the promotion of Human Rights. Illustrate with a case study.
5. Trace the problems, challenges and rights of Mentally Retarded Children.
6. Examine the salient features of the Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993.

[P.T.O.]

PART C — (5 × 4 = 20 marks)

7. Write short notes on FIVE of the following :

- (a) Rights of HIV-Infected Persons
- (b) Right to Live with Human Dignity
- (c) Minority Rights.
- (d) Universal Declaration of Human Rights
- (e) Prohibition of threat or use of force
- (f) Office of the High Commissioner of Human Rights
- (g) Declaration on the Elimination of All forms of violence against women.

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. 'X' an association representing consultant Psychiatrist, approaches the Court to de-criminalize and humanise Penal Laws on Attempt to Commit Suicide. 'X' argues that the rationality of deterrence through punishment is not attainable, and mental health based rehabilitation ought to be the legal measure. Discuss the socio-psycho-legal implications of X's Argument.
- 9. 'T', a minority group, in a democratic state 'S' wants to form a new territory within 'S', on the ground of Non-representation and discriminatory treatment in their political, social, economic and cultural forms of life. Whether 'T' has a Right to secede. Discuss.
- 10. State 'Y' without notice evicts an indigenous group 'X' from a forest area, citing reasons of research and development. 'X', as a matter of protest approach the Courts on the ground of violating their right to preserve their culture and right to prior informed consent. Decide.

H3IL

Register No.

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H 2153

B.L. (Hons.) DEGREE (SEMESTER) EXAMINATIONS, JULY 2021

(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. Elucidate the composition, powers and functions of the Competition Commission of India with special reference to the Competition Act, 2002.
2. Explicate the powers and functions of Telecom Regulatory Authority of India with special reference to the Telecom Regulatory Authority of India Act, 1997.
3. Pension Fund Regulatory and Development Authority is the pension regulator and was established to promote develop, and regulate pension system in India. Explain with decided cases.

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

4. Explain the Institutionalised Theory of Regulation.
5. Explicate the Constitution, powers and functions of Central Electricity Regulatory Commission.
6. Discuss on the contraventions of the orders of the Competition Commission of India with special reference to the penalties imposed.

PART C — (5 × 4 = 20 marks)**7. Write short notes on FIVE of the following :**

- (a) Public Interest vs Private Interest Theory
- (b) Star India Pvt. Ltd. v. TRAI
- (c) Settlement of Telecom Disputes
- (d) Tamil Nadu Electricity Regulatory Commission
- (e) Competition Advocacy
- (f) Intermediaries appointed by PFRDA
- (g) Pension Plans India.

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. Vimal as he is leaving to USA makes a request for disconnection of electricity to the State Electricity Board. It was not disconnected and electricity was continuously supplied even though payment is not made. He approaches the respective consumer forum and files a complaint. Decide.
9. “Jack & Co”, an electronic retail showroom compelled its customers who buy television from its outlet to purchase a voltage stabilizer also. A customer objecting to this brought to the notice of the CCI. Decide.
10. There was a non-payment of the telephone bill in respect of the telephone installed in the shop. There was another telephone installed at the residence of the Manager in his personal capacity where no outstanding dues. The Telecom department disconnected both these phones although dues, in respect of one of them were still pending. Decide on the action taken by the Telecom department.

LL.B. (Hons.) DEGREE (SEMESTER) EXAMINATIONS, JULY 2021.

(For the candidates admitted from 2015 to 2018)

First Year — Second Semester / Third Year – Sixth Semester

REGULATORY LAWS

Time : 2½ hours

Maximum : 70 marks

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

1. “This theory proposes that private interest rather than public interests dominate the regulatory process. Regulatory outcomes reflect the interests of the most powerful group”. Examine.
2. “The Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) is the designated regulatory body for the Indian Financial Markets”. Examine the objectives and role played by SEBI.
3. “TRAI establishes standards for Quality Services (QOS) and supervises how the telecom service providers share revenue” – Examine the role played by TRAI.

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

4. Examine the rules pertaining to Licensing, the authorised person to transmit and supply of electricity under the Electricity Act 2003.
5. “The PFRDA is divided into three sub-divisions, each of which performs a task to add on to the holistic responsibility of PFRDA towards the Indian citizen”. Elucidate.
6. “SEBI could constrain companies for getting listed on any stock exchange” – Elucidate.

PART C — (5 × 4 = 20 marks)

7. **Write short notes on FIVE of the following:**
 - (a) Functions of SEBI.
 - (b) State Transmission Utility and its functions under the Electricity Act, 2003.
 - (c) Duties, powers and functions of Authority under the PFRDA Act, 2013.
 - (d) Rate fixation for service provider under the TRAI Act.
 - (e) Prohibition of Manipulative and Deceptive Devices – role of SEBI.
 - (f) Public Interest Theory of Regulation.
 - (g) Constitution, powers and functions of central Electricity Regulatory Commission.

PART D — (2 × 6 = 12 marks)

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

8. 'X' is having a domestic electric connection. The Electricity board raised a memo demanding Rs. 20,000 on account of unauthorized use of electricity. It was also stated that the meter was found tampered. However, no inspection was conducted in his presence, therefore 'X' states that the demand raised by the Electricity board is illegal and invalid and hence he moved the District consumer forum. The contention by the Electricity board is that the District consumer forum is not a competent authority to set aside the allegation of theft of energy raised by the Electricity board. Decide whether complaints filed against the assessment made under Section 126 of the Electricity Act 2003 or any action taken under Sections 135 to 140 of the Act is maintainable before a consumer forum.

9. A broker has to keep the money of his client in a separate account. In this case money of the client 'A' was withdrawn from his account in violation of the conditions of registration. The broker put the money into his personal use. The certificate of registration of the broker was suspended by SEBI for a period of three months. Decide if the alleged irregularities were serious to debar for three months.

10. The TRAI in a much earlier notification said that the telecom companies or telcos will have to credit Rs.1 to a user for every call drop, up to a maximum of three calls per day per customer. Telcos contended that even if they complied with 2% of the rule they would still be punished under the new rule. The Telcos have challenged the TRAI regulations in the High Court of Delhi – Decide.

Register No.

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H 2128

H3JA/H33A/CH33A

**B.L. (Hons.) / LL.B. (Hons.) DEGREE (SEMESTER) EXAMINATIONS,
JULY 2021.**

(For the candidates admitted from 2011 to 2019)

Second Year — Third Semester

CONSTITUTIONAL LAW - II

Time : 2½ hours

Maximum : 70 marks

PART A — (2 × 12 = 24 marks)

Answer TWO of the following in about 500 words each.

1. Explain the disqualifications of a Member of Parliament provided under the Indian Constitution.
2. How do you resolve the repugnancy between central law and state law as per the provisions of the Indian Constitution?
3. 'Free flow of trade, commerce and intercourse in a federal country is a pre-requisite for promoting economic unity of the country' - Explain the statement with special reference to Constitutional provisions in India.

PART B — (2 × 7 = 14 marks)

Answer TWO of the following in about 300 words each.

4. Examine the scope of judicial review of Art. 356 of the Indian Constitution, in the light of S.R. Bommai v. Union of India.
5. 'Public Interest Litigation (PIL) is a tool for development of Compensatory 'jurisprudence' - Explain.
6. Discuss the Constitutional safeguards provided for civil servants.

[P.T.O.]

PART C — (5 × 4 = 20 marks)

7. Write short notes on FIVE of the following:
- (a) Anti-Defection Law
 - (b) Note on NJAC
 - (c) Doctrine of Pith and Substance
 - (d) Finance Commission
 - (e) Free and fair election
 - (f) Special Leave Petition
 - (g) Local Self Government

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. Parliament passed a law providing for acquisition of certain lands belonging to State X. The State Government challenged the validity of the Act passed by the Parliament on the ground that State is sovereign within its allotted field and Parliament cannot acquire land by law - Decide.
9. Mr. X was a Government Servant holding a substantive post of a clerk. He was promoted on an officiating capacity. But subsequently he was reverted to his substantive post on the ground of unsatisfactory work. He challenged the validity of his reversion order - Advise Mr. X.
10. The petitioners were found guilty of murdering two innocent children and awarded with death sentence. They submitted a mercy petition to the President of India for the grant of pardon, which was rejected by the President without assigning any reasons. Justify the power exercised by the President.

H3JB/H33B/CH32E

Register No.

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H 2129

B.L. (Hons.) / LL.B. (Hons.) DEGREE (SEMESTER) EXAMINATIONS, JULY 2021

(For the candidates admitted from 2011 to 2019)

Second Year — Third Semester/First Year — Second Semester

LABOUR LAW — I

Time : 2½ hours

Maximum : 70 marks

PART A — (2 × 12 = 24 marks)

Answer TWO of the following in about 500 words each.

1. Analyse the concept of Industrial dispute and the effectiveness of Reference making power of the appropriate Government.
2. Discuss the procedure for fixing minimum rates of wages in respect of scheduled employment under the Minimum Wages Act.
3. Examine the role of ILO in setting the Labour standards and its impact in India.

PART B — (2 × 7 = 14 marks)

Answer TWO of the following in about 300 words each.

4. Discuss the specific immunities and privileges of a registered trade union as per the Trade Union Act 1926.
5. Distinguish between "Award" and "Settlement" with reference to the Industrial Disputes Act 1947.
6. Define 'Strike' and identify when the strike becomes illegal.

PART C — (5 × 4 = 20 marks)

7. Write short notes on FIVE of the following :

- (a) Living wage
- (b) Lockout
- (c) Political Fund
- (d) Public utility services
- (e) Voluntary Arbitration
- (f) Collective Bargaining
- (g) Court of Inquiry.

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. 'ABC' establishment wanted to declare closure, due to heavy loss in the year 2015-16. The workers union opposed the same and wanted the 'ABC' to be handed over to the workers, instead of closure. Advise.
 9. 'A,' is in the muster role of 'XYZ' industry. The employer removes A from the employment without serving any notice. A, claims the act to be unfair dismissal. Advise.
 10. 'M', the workman, was declined any work on 8.11.2015 due to accumulation of stocks produced in the industry. 'M' went for other work in a shop and received wages. Can the employer refuse to pay the compensation for M. Decide.
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H3JC/H33C/CH33C

Register No.

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B.L. (Hons.)/LL.B. (Hons.) DEGREE (SEMESTER) EXAMINATIONS, JULY 2021

(For the candidates admitted from 2011 to 2019)

Second Year — Third Semester

PUBLIC INTERNATIONAL LAW

Time : 2½ hours

Maximum : 70 marks

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

1. "In any primitive society certain rules of behaviour emerge and prescribe what is permitted and what is not" - Analyse the statement with respect to custom as a source of International law.
2. "The role of international law within the municipal legal system is more complicated and there exists different approaches to it.". Discuss the practice of states by referring cases.
3. "The appropriateness of the equidistance method to effect an equitable delimitation is a function or reflection of the geographical and other circumstances of each case" – Explain.

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

4. Discuss the different theories related to state jurisdiction.
5. "International organisations possess objective international legal personality" - Analyse.
6. "The present regime of Air law is the result of various theories and conventions adopted" - Examine.

PART C — (5 × 4 = 20 marks)

7. Write short notes of FIVE of the following :
 - (a) Pacta sunt servanda
 - (b) Nicaragua v. United States
 - (c) Innocent passage
 - (d) Theory of Effective Nationality
 - (e) Codification
 - (f) International Criminal Tribunal for Yugoslavia
 - (g) Jus cogens.

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 Gurkish freighter, the Doz Bout, was docked in the port of Few York city. During the spell of afternoon, a Gurkish crew member Atamdede fought and killed another Gurkish crew member, while both were on-board the vessel. The Few York police boarded Doz Bout and arrested Atamdede and put him in jail. The Gurkish consul in Few York files a writ for release of Atamdede, a Gurkish national, based on a treaty between Few York and Gurkish. The circuit court of Few York refuses to release. The case is filed before the Supreme Court of Few York. Decide.
 9. Barbia had an agreement with Trench bond holders, where it is agreed that bond holders were to be repaid in gold tranche. But, for sometime paper tranche were accepted, which are depreciated in value. Now the bond holders come up claiming gold tranche which was rejected by Barbia as it amounts to Estoppel. Give your arguments and decide.
 10. A United Nations official was murdered when he visited the area of Marcelm, in the State of Dasrael, along with a Talistin observer. The suit is filed by United Nations against the State of Dasrael asking for compensation. Decide about the maintainability of the suit.
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H3JD/H33D/CH35B

Register No.

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2131

B.L./LL.B. (Hons.) DEGREE (SEMESTER) EXAMINATIONS, JULY 2021

(For the candidates admitted from 2011 to 2018)

Second Year - Third Semester/Third Year - Fifth Semester

BANKING LAW (Including Negotiable Instruments Act)

Time : 2½ hours

Maximum : 70 marks

PART A — (2 × 12 = 24 marks)

Answer TWO of the following in about 500 words each.

1. Define "Holder" and "Holder in due course" and state the privileges of 'Holder in due course'.
2. Examine the control of RBI over Commercial Banks.
3. Explain the objects and features of the Securitisation Act, 2002.

PART B — (2 × 7 = 14 marks)

Answer TWO of the following in about 300 words each.

4. "The banker's duty of secrecy is not absolute but qualified". Elucidate.
5. State the provisions and procedure relating to dishonour of cheques for insufficiency of funds in the account.
6. Who is a paying banker? State the statutory provisions available to paying banker.

PART C — (5 × 4 = 20 marks)

7. Write short notes on FIVE of the following

- (a) Evidentiary value of passbook.
- (b) Noting and protest.
- (c) Banker's lien.
- (d) Crossing of cheques.
- (e) Ambiguous Instrument.
- (f) Garnishee order.
- (g) Internet Banking.

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. Two cheques which were written by a customer for Rs.4,000 and for Rs.2,500 are presented at the same time and the customer's balance is sufficient to honour the cheque of Rs.2,500/- only. The Bank dishonours both the cheques. Decide.
 9. 'X' instructs his banker to buy certain debentures for him and asks the banker to keep them for him and collect the interest on them. Subsequently, X's Current Account is overdrawn. Can the banker exercise the lien over debentures?
 10. X and Y opened a joint Savings Bank account. Y informs the banker that 'X' is dead and produces a death certificate to that effect and also demands for payment of balance amount. But the banker refuses to pay. Can Y file a suit against the banker?
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H3JE/H33E/CH33E

Register No.

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B.L. (Hons.)/LL.B. (Hons.) DEGREE (SEMESTER) EXAMINATIONS, JULY 2021
(For the candidates admitted from 2011 to 2019)

Second Year — Third Semester

INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY 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 meant by intellectual property? Why does intellectual property need to be promoted and protected?
2. An invention may satisfy the condition of novelty, inventiveness and usefulness but it may not qualify for a patent. Discuss.
3. What are the grounds for refusal of registration of a trade mark?

PART B — (2 × 7 = 14 marks)

Answer TWO of the following in about 300 words each.

4. Who can apply for GI's registration and who is a registered proprietor and registered user of a geographical indication.
5. What is the interrelationship between copyright and designs? Can one have both copyright and designs at the same time?
6. Define plant variety. Discuss the different variety that are protected under the Protection of Plant Varieties and Farmers' Rights Act 2001.

PART C — (5 × 4 = 20 marks)

7. Write short notes on FIVE of the following :

- (a) Joint Author
- (b) Traditional knowledge
- (c) Integrated Circuit
- (d) Administrative remedies for copyright infringement
- (e) Fair dealing of copyrighted work
- (f) Grounds for compulsory licensing under patent law
- (g) Define design.

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 singer who agrees to sing for an upcoming film. 'A' signs a contract with the film producer and in the contract 'A' agrees to assign all intellectual property to the film producer. The song becomes popular after release and the producer earned huge revenue through audio sales. "A" claims for revenue sharing. Decide.
9. Gammeter created a design which consists of a metal band, for attaching a watch to the wrist and novelty was claimed for such band, preferably of silver, passed below the watch through loops affixed to each side of the watch case. He submitted an application for registration of design under the Designs Act. Boseck and Co. opposed the application by stating that similar to wrist watch there was bracelet which consists of a plain metal band of gold of uniform width fastened in exactly the same method as the wrist watch. Decide whether Gammeter will succeed in getting protection under the Designs Act.
10. A farmer invented a new method of agriculture which enhances soil fertility and ensures greater yield. He wants to apply for a patent for such method. Can he succeed?

H3JG/H34A/CH35A

Register No.

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H 2133

B.L./LL.B. (Hons.) DEGREE (SEMESTER) EXAMINATIONS, JULY 2021

(For the candidates admitted from 2011 to 2018)

Second Year — Fourth Semester / Third Year – Fifth Semester

COMPANY LAW

Time : 2½ hours

Maximum : 70 marks

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

1. Enumerate the forms of companies under the Companies Act, 2013. In what respect does a public company differ from a private company.
2. Define fixed and floating charge. Explain the crystallization of a floating charge.
3. "Directors occupy a pivotal position in the structure of a company"— Discuss.

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

4. Explain the doctrine of "Indoor management" and state the exceptions.
5. Enumerate the remedies available in case of misrepresentation in the prospectus.
6. Define debenture and explain the Characteristics of a debenture.

PART C — (5 × 4 = 20 marks)**7. Write short notes on FIVE of the following :**

- (a) Share certificate and Share warrant
- (b) Corporate Social Responsibility
- (c) Doctrine of Ultra vires
- (d) Women Directors
- (e) Royal British Bank vs. Turquand
- (f) Defunct Company
- (g) Promoters

[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 prospectus contained a statement that the company had paid regular dividends for the last 7 years. This statement was factually not correct because only for the last 4 years the company had paid dividends out of the accumulated profits. Decide the validity of the prospectus and dividends.
 9. The directors of a company paid the dividend out of the share capital. Such act of the directors was challenged by the shareholders. Advise the shareholders.
 10. 'X', a minor, was registered as a shareholder in a company. He received dividends and continued to receive dividends even after attaining majority. The company was dissolved. Decide whether 'X' is liable as shareholder.
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Register No.

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H 2134

H3JH/H34B/CH33B

**B.L. (Hons.)/LL.B.(Hons.) DEGREE (SEMESTER) EXAMINATIONS,
JULY 2021.**

(For the candidates admitted from 2011 to 2019)

Second Year - Third Semester/Fourth Semester

LABOUR LAW - II

Time : 2½ hours

Maximum : 70 marks

PART A — (2 × 12 = 24 marks)

Answer TWO of the following in about 500 words each.

1. Discuss the rules relating to the distribution of compensation payable to the dependants of the employee under the Employees' Compensation Act, 1923.
2. Explain the provisions relating to health and welfare of the workers employed in the factories under the Factories Act, 1948.
3. Discuss the procedure for the determination and payment of gratuity by the employer under the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972.

PART B — (2 × 7 = 14 marks)

Answer TWO of the following in about 300 words each.

4. Explain the various schemes provided under the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952.
5. Discuss the conditions for the eligibility of bonus and state when an employee is disqualified from receiving bonus under the Payment of Bonus Act, 1965.
6. Discuss the scope and coverage of the 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) Dependant's benefit under the Employee's State Insurance Act, 1948.
 - (b) Customary bonus.
 - (c) Inspectors under the Factories Act.
 - (d) Social Insurance
 - (e) Opening and closing hours under the Tamil Nadu Shops and Establishments Act, 1947.
 - (f) Controlling Authority under the Payment of Gratuity Act.
 - (g) Constitution of Employee's State Insurance Corporation.

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. Siva was employed as a security guard through a contractor. He was employed in a premises where manufacturing process was intended to be carried on. He died due to heavy machines lying on the premises falling over him. His widow claimed compensation and the same was refused by the employer on the ground that the factory was yet to commence production. Decide.
9. Rakey Printers Pvt. Ltd, a partnership firm on offset printing, was dissolved by a deed. One of the partners of the dissolved firm promoted Ravesh Printers Pvt. Ltd and carried on offset printing after obtaining fresh lease in the same premises in which Rakey Printers Pvt. Ltd, carried on business. Ravesh Printers Pvt. Ltd claims infancy protection under the Employees' Provident Funds Act – Decide.
10. Babul, a typist of a cotton ginning factory, went on leave. He continued to remain absent from duty, even after the expiry of leave. The employer treated the 'absence from duty without leave' as interruption in the continuity of service for the purpose of payment of gratuity. Is the employer justified?

H3JI/H34C/CH33D

Register No.

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H 2135

B.L.(Hons.)/LL.B. (Hons.) DEGREE (SEMESTER) EXAMINATIONS, JULY 2021.

(For the candidates admitted from 2011 to 2019)

Second Year — Third Semester/Fourth Semester

LAW OF EVIDENCE

Time : 2½ hours

Maximum : 70 marks

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

1. Compare and analyse the evidentiary values of admission and confession with suitable illustrations.
2. Enumerate the circumstances when facts need not be proved.
3. Define Estoppel and examine the application of estoppel in Indian Evidence Act.

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

4. Analyse the facts that decide the legitimacy of a child.
5. Discuss about the application of burden of proof.
6. Examine the concept of 'presumption as to dowry death'.

PART C — (5 × 4 = 20 marks)**7. Write short notes on FIVE of the following :**

- (a) Expert Evidence
- (b) Character Evidence
- (c) Hearsay Evidence
- (d) Public document
- (e) Cross-Examination
- (f) Leading question
- (g) Proved

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. There was struggle between A and B and the marks were produced on the ground. Decide whether this fact can be considered as evidence to prove that A killed B.
9. 'A' is charged for a crime. The fact is that, soon after the commission of the crime, he absconded from the house. Decide whether the fact is relevant for evidence.
10. Mr. A, a doctor, submitted his opinion about the symptoms produced by poison. Whether his opinion may be considered as evidence to decide whether the death was caused by poison.

Register No.

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H 2136

H3JJ/H34D/CH36B

**B.L.(Hons.)/LL.B.(Hons.) DEGREE (SEMESTER) EXAMINATIONS,
JULY 2021.**

(For the candidates admitted from 2011 to 2018)

Second Year — Fourth Semester/Third Year — Sixth 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. Examine the application of the principle of uberrimae fidei to insurance contracts.
2. Explain the doctrine of subrogation, contribution and reinstatement in relation to fire insurance policies.
3. Discuss the concepts of no fault liability and compulsory insurance as provided in Motor Vehicle Insurance.

PART B — (2 × 7 = 14 marks)

Answer TWO of the following in about 300 words each.

4. Expound the legal presumptions as to insurable interest in life and marine insurances.
5. Define the term 'marine adventure'. What are maritime perils, perils of the sea and perils on the sea?
6. Compare the rights of an assignee and nominee to claim insurance amount under Life Insurance Policies.

PART C — (5 × 4 = 20 marks)

7. Write short notes on FIVE of the following :
 - (a) Risk
 - (b) Average in fire policies

[P.T.O.]

- (c) Change of voyage and Deviation
- (d) IRDA
- (e) Motor Accidents Claim Tribunal
- (f) Insurance and Assurance
- (g) Bill-of-lading.

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. Z sends his filled - in proposal for a life insurance policy on his own life for a sum of ₹ 5,00,000/-, along with his latest medical report and a cheque for the first instalment of premium. Insurer encashes the cheque. The next day Z dies in a road accident. The widow of Z claims the insurance amount. The insurer refuses to pay stating that he had not communicated acceptance of the proposal of Z, before or at the time Z died. Hence insurance contract had not come into existence. Decide.
9. A merchant P, insures his cargo of Rosewood before sending it by sea transit. During voyage, due to typhoon the vessel sustains severe damage and gets broken to mere planks of wood. The master abandons the vessel. P claims the value of his Cargo from the insurer, who refuses to pay. The matter is litigated by P – Decide.
10. A fire insurance policy is effected on the premises of Q. He pays the premium regularly as they become due. Due to the negligence of Q fire incident occurs, which damages much of the property. Q claims indemnity. Insurer refuses to pay the insurance amount. Decide.

Register No.

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H 2137

H3JK/H34E/CH34A

**B.L.(Hons.)/LL.B.(Hons.) DEGREE (SEMESTER) EXAMINATIONS,
JULY 2021.**

(For the candidates admitted from 2011 to 2019)

Second Year — Fourth Semester

MARITIME LAW

Time : 2½ hours

Maximum : 70 marks

PART A — (2 × 12 = 24 marks)

Answer TWO of the following in about 500 words each.

1. The Coastal States may exercise their criminal jurisdiction on-board the vessel for the purpose of averting an investigation in connection with certain serious crimes – Analyse the above statement with relevant case laws.
2. Discuss the evolution of Admiralty law in India and the Admiralty jurisdiction of High Courts in India.
3. Define Maritime claims. Explain the enforcement of Maritime claims by 'action in rem' and 'action in personam'.

PART B — (2 × 7 = 14 marks)

Answer TWO of the following in about 300 words each.

4. Discuss the limitation of ship owner liability.
5. Define Mareva injunction with relevant case laws.
6. Discuss the procedure for arrest of sea going ships.

[P.T.O.]

PART C — (5 × 4 = 20 marks)

7. Write short notes on FIVE of the following :
- (a) Sister ship
 - (b) Plea of Lis Alibi Pendens
 - (c) Ship mortgages
 - (d) Forum non convenience
 - (e) Bill of Lading
 - (f) Pilotage
 - (g) One ship company.

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. As per the Towage Agreement the Tug owner has undertaken for accelerating the voyage of a ship in distress. Decide whether the maritime lien in this case of towage is available?
9. A worker 'X' was climbing down the ladder of the ship 'Y' which is berthed adjacent to the walls of the port. At that time, a huge vessel 'Z' crossed near the ship 'Y' in a high speed creating huge waves. The waves struck the ship 'Y' and caused it to shake violently. Because of this 'X' got crushed between the ship and the walls of the port. The dependant of 'X' claimed damages and issues Writ in rem to arrest the vessel Z. Decide.
10. The cargo owner 'X' brought a number of action against defendant 'D' for the shortage of cargo delivered. The Writ of action was served on the ship 'B' which carried a cargo and also on its sister ships. After a while one of the sister ships was arrested and in the meanwhile ship 'B' was also arrested. Subsequently 'D' claimed that since sister ship was already arrested, the Court has no jurisdiction to entertain action against ship 'B' – Decide.

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H3KA/H35A/CH35C

Register No.

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H 2138

B.L./LL.B. (Hons.) DEGREE (SEMESTER) EXAMINATIONS, JULY 2021.

(For the candidates admitted from 2011 to 2018)

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. Examine the scope of administrative law and bring out the difference between Administrative Law and Constitutional Law.
2. "Administrative Law does not contradict, but promote rule of Law" – Discuss.
3. Examine the doctrine of separation of powers and bring out its importance in relation to Administrative Law.

PART B — (2 × 7 = 14 marks)

Answer TWO of the following in about 300 words each.

4. Examine the scope of judicial control over the delegated legislation with the help of decided case laws.
5. "Article 14 of the Indian constitution constitutes a great potential reservoir of judicial power and can serve as a great bulwark against excessive discretion" – Examine.
6. Discuss the kinds of bias in administrative functions and bring out the reasonable suspicion test for determining the bias.

PART C — (5 × 4 = 20 marks)

7. Write short notes on FIVE of the following :

- (a) Post decisional hearing
- (b) Res judicata
- (c) Quasi-judicial function
- (d) Declaratory action
- (e) Public corporations
- (f) Domestic Tribunal
- (g) Laches

[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. In the year 2012, the government announced a 3 years tax holiday for those who set up industries in the industrially backward districts. In the year 2013, the Government withdrew this tax holiday. The aggrieved parties challenge the order on the basis of promissory estoppel – Decide.
9. Ravi entered into a contract with the Director of Civil Supplies to supply food grains. The Director entered this contract without any authority from the Government in this regard. Ravi supplied food grains which was accepted and part payment was made. When the balance amount was claimed, the government contended that the contract is void, since the Director was not authorised to enter that contract – Decide.
10. A departmental enquiry against a head constable was held in the first instance by the Superintendent of Police. During the enquiry the Superintendent himself had to give evidence. The Deputy Superintendent of Police presided over the enquiry when the Superintendent gave evidence. Finally the Superintendent dismissed the head constable. The dismissal is challenged by the head constable. Will he succeed?

3)

H3KB/H35B/CH35D

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H 2139

B.L. (Hons.)/LL.B. (Hons.) DEGREE (SEMESTER) EXAMINATIONS, JULY 2021

(For the candidates admitted from 2011 to 2018)

Third Year — Fifth Semester

LAW OF CRIMES – II

(Code of Criminal Procedure, Juvenile Justice Care and Protection Act and Probation of Offenders Act)

Time : 2½ hours

Maximum : 70 marks

PART A — (2 × 12 = 24 marks)

Answer TWO of the following in about 500 words each.

1. What is FIR and discuss its purpose, procedure and the evidentiary value in law.
2. Discuss the various provisions relating to the dispersal of an unlawful assembly under the provisions of the Cr.P.C. 1973.
3. Discuss about the provisions relating to Inquiry by Board and the orders that may and may not be passed regarding juvenile.

PART B — (2 × 7 = 14 marks)

Answer TWO of the following in about 300 words each.

4. Discuss when a wife is entitled to maintenance under Section 125 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.
5. Discuss the procedure to be followed in the trial of "Summons Cases".
6. Explain the objects and reasons for enacting the Probation of Offenders Act 1958.

PART C — (5 × 4 = 20 marks)

7. Write short notes on FIVE of the following:

- (a) The prosecutors
- (b) Proclamation
- (c) Search and seizure
- (d) Bail
- (e) Accomplice
- (f) Probation Officer
- (g) Special Homes

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 and B are tried by a Court for some offence. The trial court convicted the accused A and passes a sentence which is appealable, while the court convicting the accused B passes a sentence which is not appealable. B wants to prefer the appeal. Advise B.
 9. A, an accused, has given answers to the question put to him while recording his statement under Section 313 of Cr.P.C. Whether the answers can be taken into consideration?
 10. In the course of investigation, N told the police officer that he saw C shooting D dead. Subsequently, at the trial of C for D's murder, N deposed that C first slapped D and then shot him dead. In cross - examination, he had said that the defence counsel wants to ask N whether in the course of investigation slapped D before shooting him. Can the question be allowed?
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H3KC/H35C/CH35E

Register No.

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B.L. (Hons.)/LL.B. (Hons.) DEGREE (SEMESTER) EXAMINATIONS, JULY 2021.
(For the candidates admitted from 2011 to 2018)

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. "An executing Court cannot go behind a decree"-Elucidate.
2. Describe the computation of period of limitation.
3. "Interest Republicae ut sit finis litium"-Explain.

PART B — (2 × 7 = 14 marks)

Answer TWO of the following in about 300 words each.

4. Define Pleadings and explain the rules for amendment of pleadings.
5. Define and distinguish between Appeal and Revision.
6. Acquisition of ownership by prescription.

PART C — (5 × 4 = 20 marks)

7. Write short notes on FIVE of the following.

- (a) Caveat
- (b) Transfer of suits
- (c) Appeal to Supreme Court
- (d) Cross decree and cross claim
- (e) Representative suit
- (f) Affidavit
- (g) Attachment of property.

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' executed a promissory note and received an amount of Rs.2 lakhs from 'B' at Chengalpattu. When he defaulted in payment 'B' filed a suit at Chennai city civil court, as he is a resident of Mambalam. Decide.
9. In a suit between 'A' and 'B', 'A' obtained a decree for a sum of Rs.3 lakhs. In another suit 'B' obtained a decree against 'A' for a sum of Rs.3,50,000/-. Advise them in execution of decrees.
10. Shruthi borrowed Rs. 1 lakh from Sankari with an undertaking to repay the loan in instalments. But Shruthi defaulted in payment from 07.01.2017. On February 22, 2020 Sankari asked Shruthi to give an undertaking in writing with regard to the due loan amount. Decide the rights of the parties.

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H 2140

H3KD/H35D/CH34B

**B.L. (Hons.)/ LL.B. (Hons.) DEGREE (SEMESTER) EXAMINATIONS,
JULY 2021.**

(For the candidates admitted from 2011 to 2019)

Third Year — Fifth Semester / Second Year — Fourth Semester

PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL 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. Discuss various theories of Private International Law.
2. Define Status and explain its characteristics. Discuss the Law affecting Status under the Private International Law.
3. Examine the grounds of recognition and enforcement of foreign judgments.

PART B — (2 × 7 = 14 marks)

Answer TWO of the following in about 300 words each.

4. Define Domicile and explain the domicile of an independent natural person.
5. Discuss the Unification of Private International Law.
6. Discuss the concept of Choice of Law applicable in Foreign Torts.

[P.T.O.]

PART C — (5 × 4 = 20 marks)

7. Write short notes on FIVE of the following:
- (a) Hyde - vs. - Hyde.
 - (b) Mode of Discharge of Contract.
 - (c) Legitimate and illegitimate Child.
 - (d) Negotiable Instrument.
 - (e) Double Renvoi.
 - (f) Foreign Arbitral Award.
 - (g) E-Contracts.

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. 'X' a man and 'Y' a woman are domiciled in Ukraine. 'X' elopes to Turkey in order to marry 'Y'. 'Y' is only 17 years old and the consent of her parents was required for her marriage under Ukraine Law. Under Turkey Law a woman does not need the consent of her parents to get married. After marriage, 'X' and 'Y' return to Ukraine and start living together as husband and wife. Y's father knew this, and wants the marriage to be declared null and void. Decide the case.
9. Akbar is a minor and his grandfather lived whole of his life in Pakistan. The father of Akbar moved to India with wife and Akbar after partition. Akbar was born in Burma. Akbar's father carried his business in Burma and died there. Where Akbar is domiciled?
10. A marriage registrar, refused to allow the plaintiff to marry in South Africa, on the basis of a previous divorce by talaq which cannot be recognized in South Africa. In case of South African Law, the divorce must be accompanied by a court judgment. However, according to the Indian Law, the law of the domicile of the plaintiff, it recognizes divorces by talaq. Fix the validity of the order.

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H3KE/H35E/CH34C

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H 2141

B.L.(Hons.)/LL.B.(Hons.) DEGREE (SEMESTER) EXAMINATIONS, JULY 2021.

(For the candidates admitted from 2011 to 2019)

Third Year — Fifth Semester / Second Year – Fourth Semester

INTERPRETATION OF STATUTES

Time : 2½ hours

Maximum : 70 marks

PART A — (2 × 12 = 24 marks)

Answer TWO of the following in about 500 words each.

1. The rule of *ejusdem generis* has to be applied with care and caution. It is not an inviolable rule of law, but only permissible inference in the absence of an indication to the contrary - Analyse with relevant case laws.
2. "The rule which requires that penal statute should be construed strictly has lost much of its force in recent times." – Critically comment.
3. "If two constructions are possible, one which suppresses the mischief and advances the remedy should be given." Discuss in the light of Heydon's Rule as applied by Indian Courts in various judicial decisions.

PART B — (2 × 7 = 14 marks)

Answer TWO of the following in about 300 words each.

4. Discuss the general principles of interpreting taxing statutes.
5. Write about the effect of repeal of a statute.
6. Explain in brief the principles of interpretation in relation to the Constitution.

PART C — (5 × 4 = 20 marks)

7. Write short notes on FIVE of the following :

- (a) Doctrine of Pith and Substance
- (b) Interpretation of Statutes in *Pari-materia*
- (c) Theory of Territorial Nexus
- (d) Judicial Restraint
- (e) *noscitur a sociis*
- (f) Brevity in Legislative drafting
- (g) Public Opinion.

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. To remove the disability imposed by custom or usage on certain classes of Hindu against entry into Hindu Public Temples, state X enacts a law under Article 25(2)(b) of the Constitution and throws open the entry to any such temple to all sections of Hindus. The trustees of a denominational Hindu temple resist the application of such law on the ground that their temple had been built for the benefit of a particular Hindu sect. They contend that under Article 26(b) of the Constitution, they have a right to manage their affairs in the matters of religion which includes right of entry also. Decide.

 9. X, who is being prosecuted for selling adulterated butter argues that the butter which he is selling is neither prepared from milk nor cream but from the curd and therefore not covered under the Act. Also, it being a penal provision should be construed strictly in his favour. Decide.

 10. A Bus Stand was moved from its current location. An application could be made within 30 days from the date of the order according to section 64A of the Motor Vehicles Act. The application was moved after 30 days. Decide.
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H3KG/H36A/CH36D

Register No.

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H 2142

B.L.(Hons.)/LL.B.(Hons.) DEGREE (SEMESTER) EXAMINATIONS, JULY 2021.

(For the candidates admitted from 2011 to 2018)

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. What is 'Climate change'? Examine the legal measures to prevent it.
2. Write an essay on the "Wildlife laws in India".
3. Trace the common law and penal remedies against environmental pollution.

PART B — (2 × 7 = 14 marks)

Answer TWO of the following in about 300 words each.

4. Examine the law relating to "Environmental Impact Assessment".
5. What is the contribution of UN to develop International Environmental Law?
6. Evaluate the groundwater and rainwater harvesting laws in Tamil Nadu.

PART C — (5 × 4 = 20 marks)

7. Write short notes on FIVE of the following :

- (a) Various kinds of pollution
- (b) Convention on Biological Diversity
- (c) Definition of 'Forest'
- (d) National Green Tribunal
- (e) Plastic Waste Management Rules
- (f) Absolute liability
- (g) Sustainable Development

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. River Mugilini has its origins in the Western ghats. The upper parts of the river had some festivals of villagers associated with the river system. The festivals became slowly meaningless due to pollution from a factory close to their village. The villagers filed a case before the High Court to close the factory on the basis of their right to culture and life. Decide.

 9. Batican municipality is situated close to a Central government laboratory, working on vaccines for human and animal use. Unfortunately, a leakage occurred through waste with live virus. The virus has killed two persons and affected around 10,000. The government has locked the municipality to arrest expansion of virus. Factories, schools and business establishments were closed. The affected businessmen and factory owners filed a case against the Central Government to provide compensation for the losses incurred by them. Decide.

 10. Two coastal states 'A' and 'B' were close to each other with a distance of 24 nautical miles. An oil tanker ship arriving to state 'A' was broken and the oil spill affected both states. The state 'B' initiated proceedings before an arbitral tribunal as per the existing treaty mechanisms. Decide.
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H3KH/H36B/CH36E

Register No.

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H 2143

B.L. (Hons.)/LL.B. (Hons.) DEGREE (SEMESTER) EXAMINATIONS, JULY 2021

(For the candidates admitted from 2011 to 2018)

Third Year — Sixth Semester

LAW OF TAXATION

Time : 2½ hours

Maximum : 70 marks

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

1. What are the interpretation techniques applied by the Supreme Court in interpreting a taxing statute?
2. Enumerate any 12 incomes which do not form part of the total income.
3. Under what circumstances income of other persons is clubbed with the income of the assessee?

PART B — (2 × 7 = 14 marks)**Answer TWO of the following in about 300 words each**

4. Examine the law relating to 'Advance Ruling' under the Central Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017.
5. What is the procedure for computing a long term Capital Gain?
6. How does the Tamil Nadu Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017 ensures compliance of the Act by the suppliers of goods and service?

PART C — (5 × 4 = 20 marks)**7. Write short notes on FIVE of the following:**

- (a) Input Tax Credit
- (b) Zerorated supply
- (c) Credit and Debit Notes
- (d) Deductions under section 80C of the Income Tax Act, 1961.
- (e) Cost Inflation Index
- (f) Progressive Taxation
- (g) Place of supply

PART D — (2 × 6 = 12 marks)**Answer TWO of the following by referring to relevant provisions of law. Give cogent reasons.**

8. State the Income Tax slab of an individual, senior citizen and super senior citizen for the assessment years 2019-2020 and 2020-2021.
9. The taxable income of Mr. Y for the previous year 2019-2020 is Rs. 86 Lakhs (Rs. Eighty six lakhs). Calculate the tax payable by Mr. Y for the assessment year 2020-2021.
10. A supplier of service seeks advance ruling under the Central Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017 with respect to requirement of registration under the Act? Can he seek advance ruling?

H3KJ/H36C/CH34D

Register No.

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H 2155

B.L. (Hons.)/LL.B. (Hons.) DEGREE (SEMESTER) EXAMINATIONS, JULY 2021

(For the candidates admitted from 2011 to 2019)

Third Year — Sixth Semester / Second Year — Fourth Semester

INTERNATIONAL TRADE LAW

Time : 2½ hours

Maximum : 70 marks

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

1. Discuss the developments leading to the establishment of WTO, 1995 and also discuss the differences between WTO, 1995 and GATT, 1948.
2. Discuss the rules governing “Most Favoured Nation Treatment” and “National Treatment” with the help of WTO decisions.
3. What are the objectives of Dispute Settlement Body of the WTO? Discuss in detail about the different stages of the WTO Dispute Settlement Process.

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

4. Write a note on Subsidies and Countervailing Measures Agreement under the WTO.
5. Sketch the structure of WTO and the main functions of its key bodies.
6. Enumerate the various Regional arrangements under the United Nations.

PART C — (5 × 4 = 20 marks)**7. Write short notes on FIVE of the following:**

- (a) TRIMS.
- (b) Services under WTO.
- (c) Dumping and Anti-Dumping.
- (d) UNCITRAL.
- (e) Conciliation and Mediation.
- (f) TRIPS.
- (g) International Contract.

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' a member of WTO agrees with a non-member 'B' to reduce the tariff on paper to 5%. The other WTO member claims the same tariff level for paper from 'A'. Discuss.
 9. 'X' is a WTO member, and 'X' agreed for duty free tariff on Onion. Soon 'X' implemented an agricultural support programme, which comprised the granting of subsidies to 'X's onion farmer. 'Y' feels that the agriculture support programme has impaired the benefits that it expected to receive from the duty free tariff bindings on onion and wishes to initiate proceedings against 'X' under WTO-DSB. Decide the case.
 10. 'A' country allows FDI with respect to retail market in the country. The members of a prominent association protested against the Act of the state. Decide.
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H3KK/H36D/CH34E

Register No.

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H 2144

B.L./LL.B. (Hons.) DEGREE (SEMESTER) EXAMINATIONS, JULY 2021

(For the candidates admitted from 2011 to 2019)

Third Year — Sixth Semester/Second Year — Fourth Semester

COMPETITION LAW

Time : 2½ hours

Maximum : 70 marks

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

1. Define the term "relevant market". Explain relevant product market and relevant geographic market, with decided cases.
2. Discuss the provisions regulating combinations under the Competition Act 2002. Elucidate the procedure for investigation by Competition Commission, with reference to recent case laws.
3. What is abuse of dominant position? Discuss the procedure for inquiry into abuse of dominant position.

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

4. Explain the salient features of the Federal Trade Commission Act 1914.
5. Discuss the appointment and duties of director general of investigation under the Competition Act.
6. Explain the provisions relating to vertical agreements under the Competition Act.

PART C — (5 × 4 = 20 marks)**7. Write short notes on FIVE of the following :**

- (a) Consumer - definition under the Competition Act.
- (b) IPR and Competition Law.
- (c) Per se Rule.
- (d) Leniency Programme.
- (e) Resale price maintenance.
- (f) Cement cartellisation case.
- (g) Bid Rigging.

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. IJMA is a registered organisation manufacturing various types of jute bags used by sugar industry. They entered into an agreement with Gunny Tread Association (GTA) and fixed prices for their jute bags. GTA was publishing Daily Price Bulletin on a daily basis stating the price. The members of IJMA were determining and deciding the price mutually. A complaint was filed by Suresh, who was not a member of IJMA but a manufacturer of jute bags, that IJMA and GTA were violating the Competition Act – Decide.

9. An agreement was entered into between manufacturers 'A' and 'B', who are producers of Bread, that 'A' will sell his product only in certain geographical area while 'B' will sell his product in another area. Both of them agreed that they will not sell bread in the area allotted to the other. Decide whether this is an anticompetitive agreement.

10. A car company announced a loyalty discount scheme for its customers. As per the offer, a customer in order to avail the loyalty must at the time of purchase of his new car, sell his old existing car to this company. Decide whether this offer is violative of the Competition Act.

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H3KM/H36E/CH34F

Register No.

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H 2145

B.L./LL.B. (Hons.) DEGREE (SEMESTER) EXAMINATIONS, JULY 2021.

(For the candidates admitted from 2011 to 2019)

Third Year — Sixth Semester / Second Year – Fourth Semester

CYBER LAW AND FORENSICS

Time : 2½ hours

Maximum : 70 marks

PART A — (2 × 12 = 24 marks)

Answer TWO of the following in about 500 words each.

1. What is Digital Forensics and what are the phases of Digital Forensic process?
2. What do you understand by Digital Signature? Discuss the use of Digital signature in e-governance.
3. Examine the role of the TRIPS Agreement in Trademark and patent protection of cyber world technologies.

PART B — (2 × 7 = 14 marks)

Answer TWO of the following in about 300 words each.

4. Explain the procedure for choosing and registering a domain name.
5. What is World Wide Web and Web Technology?
6. Define and classify privacy law.

PART C — (5 × 4 = 20 marks)

7. Write short notes on FIVE of the following :

- (a) Data storage
- (b) Cyber Appellate Tribunal
- (c) Cyber Security
- (d) Symmetric cryptography
- (e) Net Banking
- (f) E-Taxation
- (g) Software Piracy

PART D — (2 × 6 = 12 marks)

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

8. Mr. X was working in a company where stringent IT policies were in force. He was charged for downloading pornographic content. He denied the charges, as the person who actually did it was the administrator. The company preferred a complaint to trace the accused. Initial investigation revealed an IP conflict. Elucidate on the investigation process and the applicable sections of the law.

[P.T.O.]

9. The complainant was a bank manager of a private bank. He stated that one of their customers, who is an online merchant, alleged that someone was tampering with their website and as a result the merchant was not receiving full payment for the products delivered to the customers. Decide the complaint with suitable sections of the Indian Penal Code and the Information Technology Act.

 10. A famous singer and social activist used to express her views on various social events through Twitter. A group of people started stalking her on social media and posted threatening and abusive contents. The comments were extremely vulgar. She lodged a complaint. Decide the complaint.
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