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LL.B. (Hons.) DEGREE (SEMESTER) EXAMINATIONS, MAY 2024.

(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 x 12 = 24 marks)

Answer TWO of the following in about 750 words each.

1. Define Law and Justice. Explain the relevance of “Law” as a welfare oriented discipline serving the betterment of human societies and ecological life.
2. Define Interpretation. Trace the significance of ‘Purpose’ in the field of interpretation of statutes.
3. Explain Judicial Conscience. Discuss the various components of a judgment.

PART B – (2 x 7 = 14 marks)

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

4. In a case involving Public Interest Litigation a question is asked: whether the courts of justice can entertain matters concerning ‘political questions’. Discuss.
5. ‘X’ a parent is found stranded in a fire accident with his 4 year child in an apartment. As a reactionary measure, X throws the child from the first floor. Whether ‘X’ has committed any prohibited act. Decide.
6. The Law Commission of State ‘Y’ invites public opinion in the context of reforming certain laws relating to rights of minorities. In this regard, the commission issues a questionnaire. Contextually, in the letter of appeal, the personal information about the respondents are required. Is there any ‘methodological error’ in such approach. – Discuss.

PART C – (2 x 6 = 12 marks)

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

7. Define ‘Legisprudence’. Explain the significance of Section 3 of the General Clauses Act.
8. Define ‘Research Integrity’. Trace the various components of a Synopsis.

9. "The need to promote legal scholarship as ever remains as an important project in the reforms movement in the field of Indian Legal Education" – Explain.

PART D – (5 x 4 = 20 marks)

10. Write short notes on FIVE of the following in about 200 words each:

- (a) Principles of Data Collection.
 - (b) Object of Comparative Law.
 - (c) Hierarchy of Indian Courts.
 - (d) Significance of Research Manual.
 - (e) Benefits of Accessing Law Library.
 - (f) Constitution as Living Law.
 - (g) Qualities of Legislative Drafters.
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LL.B. (Hons.) DEGREE (SEMESTER) EXAMINATIONS, MAY 2024.

(For the candidates admitted from 2023-2024 onwards)

First Year – First Semester

PAPER – INTRODUCTION TO LAW AND LEGAL RESEARCH

Time: 2½ hours

Maximum: 70 marks

PART A – (2 x 12 = 24 marks)

Answer TWO of the following in about 750 words each.

1. Define Law. Explain the various kinds of law in relation to their sources, purposes, merits and limitations.
2. "Intention is the soul of the Instrument" – Discuss the statement in light of the purposive rule of interpretation.
3. Define Judicial Conscience. Trace the significance of the Principle of Reasoned Decisions.

PART B – (2 x 7 = 14 marks)

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

4. The Law Commission of state 'A' initiates reforms on legal education. In the invitation of public and academic response, the commission appeals that as the reforms are pertaining to Higher Education, only the comments of Universities are solicited and College Education need not participate. Is the approach of the commission valid as per the context of the subject matter and methodology. Discuss.
5. In a case involving the interpretation of Right to life jurisprudence, the courts of justice are asked the question: Whether rights of animals form integral part of the life jurisprudence under the Constitution. Decide.
6. In a case involving the prohibited act of corruption, the counsel, refers to a 'Dictionary' to explain the definition of the term 'Corruption'. Whether 'Dictionaries' can be relied to interpret definitions of law. Discuss.

PART C – (2 x 6 = 12 marks)

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

7. Define "Research" and "Methodology". Explain the significance of Field Based Research in the department of law.
8. Trace the salient recommendations made by the Prof. Radha Krishnan Committee on Higher Education, especially in the branch of Legal Education.
9. Explain the importance of the General Clauses Act.

PART D – (5 x 4 = 20 marks)

10. Write short notes on FIVE of the following in about 200 words each:

- (a) Principle of Research Integrity.
 - (b) Object of Law of Evidence.
 - (c) Contribution of Justice H.R.Khanna.
 - (d) *Judex est lex loquens* – Explain.
 - (e) Benefits of Law Library.
 - (f) Characteristics of Research Problems.
 - (g) Judicial Education.
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H3LC102

LL.B. (Hons.) DEGREE (SEMESTER) EXAMINATIONS, MAY 2024.

(For the candidates admitted from 2020-2021 onwards)

First Year – First Semester

PAPER II – JURISPRUDENCE

Time: 2½ hours

Maximum: 70 marks

PART A – (2 x 12 = 24 marks)

Answer TWO of the following in about 750 words each.

1. Explain the classical and modern sources of Law.
2. Explain the various Schools of Jurisprudence.
3. Write down the basis of International Law and Constitutional Law.

PART B – (2 x 7 = 14 marks)

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

4. Ramu, a boy of six years old, murdered his uncle of 37 years who was continuously harassing and hitting his mother brutally. Whether Ramu is liable for his act? Decide.
5. Harsha and Devi has land and buildings worth Rupees Five Crores and dies after executing a will in favour of their only son Biju to enjoy that property only after his marriage. Biju was not willing to marry and decided to lead his entire life only as a bachelor. Analyse the legal entitlement of Biju on that property.
6. Mr. Shah forms a permanent private trust for the maintenance of his tomb and those of his decedents. Advice Mr. Shah on the validity of the formation of such a trust and give reasons. What are the perspectives regarding the legal status of a dead man?

PART C – (2 x 6 = 12 marks)

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

7. What is meant by Justice? Write down the various theories of justice.
8. Discuss the concept of Obligation and its kinds.
9. Discuss theories of Corporate Personality.

PART D – (5 x 4 = 20 marks)

10. Write short notes on FIVE of the following in about 200 words each:

- (a) Civil Law and Common Law.
- (b) Dharma.
- (c) Hoefeld's Jural relationship.
- (d) Negligence.
- (e) Write remedies.
- (f) Law and Morals.
- (g) Liability.

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LL.B. (Hons.) DEGREE (SEMESTER) EXAMINATIONS, MAY 2024.

(For the candidates admitted from 2020-2021 onwards)

First Year – First Semester

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

Time: 2½ hours

Maximum: 70 marks

PART A – (2 x 12 = 24 marks)

Answer TWO of the following in about 750 words each.

1. Discuss the concept of strict liability and absolute liability and analyse the differences and implications for holding parties accountable in cases of harm or damage.
2. Elaborate on the meaning of the legal maxim “qui facit per alium facit per se” and demonstrate how this principle holds an employer accountable for the conduct of his employees in various situations.
3. Examine the concept of Contributory Negligence and its implications within legal context and explain how it influences the apportionment of responsibility when the plaintiff's actions contribute to their own injury or damages.

PART B – (2 x 7 = 14 marks)

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

4. Ms. White publishes false and damaging statements about Mr. Black on social media, harming his reputation and causing emotional distress. Investigate the case and discuss the elements required to establish liability, the potential defence to Ms. White and the remedies that Mr. Black may seek.
5. During a construction project, a contractor accidentally damages the foundation of a nearby building, resulting in structural issues that arise months later. Discuss whether the contractor can be held liable for the delayed consequences of his actions and the extent of his responsibility for the damages.
6. Mr. Brown is wrongfully accused of a serious crime by a police officer who holds a personal grudge against him. Mr. Brown is acquitted in court and it becomes evident that the charges were malicious and unfounded. Analyse the case and discuss the potential legal actions Mr. Brown can take against the police officer and the remedies available to him from the harm caused.

PART C – (2 x 6 = 12 marks)

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

7. Explain the key features and objectives of the Consumer Protection Act and discuss how it safeguards consumers' rights.
8. Discuss the main objectives and provisions of the Motor Vehicles Act and its significance in road safety.
9. Explain the concept of release and accord and satisfaction as methods of discharging tort liability.

PART D – (5 x 4 = 20 marks)

10. Write short notes on FIVE of the following in about 200 words each:

- (a) Defence in Nuisance.
 - (b) Liability for Misstatements.
 - (c) Injunction.
 - (d) Vis Major.
 - (e) Motive and Tort.
 - (f) Ubi jus ibi remedium.
 - (g) Theories of Tort.
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Register No.

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H 3002**H3LC104****LL.B. (Hons.) DEGREE (SEMESTER) EXAMINATIONS, MAY 2024.**

(For the candidates admitted from 2020-2021 onwards)

First Year — First Semester

Paper IV — LAW OF CONTRACT — I

Time : 2½ hours

Maximum : 70 marks

PART A — (2 × 12 = 24 marks)

Answer TWO of the following in about 750 words each.

1. Explain consideration as an essential to a valid contract. State the exceptions to the rule that "An agreement without consideration is void".
2. "Agreements in restraint of trade are void"— Discuss with exceptions.
3. What do you mean by "Supervening impossibility" or "doctrine of frustration". What are the exceptions to this doctrine.

PART B — (2 × 7 = 14 marks)

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

4. Elisa sells her car to Ranjith stating that it has only been driven for 200 kms. After the purchase, Ranjith discovers that the odometer had been tampered with and the car had actually been driven for 500 kms. Discuss whether there has been misrepresentation and if so what remedies might be available to Ranjith under Contract Law.
5. Tomy enters into a contract with Johny to sell his antique clock. Before the delivery of the clock it is accidentally destroyed in a fire at Tomy's house. Can Tomy be held liable for non delivery of the clock. Decide.
6. Rohan purchases a smart phone online from a website and discovers defects in the product upon delivery. The website's terms and conditions including a disclaimer of liability for product defects were available through a hyperlink at the bottom of the webpage! Can the website avoid liability? Decide.

[P.T.O.]

PART C — (2 × 6 = 12 marks)

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

7. Discuss the remedies available to parties in the event of a breach of contract.
8. Define fraud and distinguish it from misrepresentation.
9. Discuss the significance of *Adams v. Lindsell* in Contract Law concerning the communication of acceptance.

PART D — (5 × 4 = 20 marks)

10. Write short notes on FIVE of the following in about 200 words each.
 - (a) *Carlil v. Carbolic Smoke Ball company*
 - (b) Injunction
 - (c) Contingent Contract
 - (d) Liquidated Damages and Penalty
 - (e) Novation
 - (f) Coercion
 - (g) Necessities
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Register No.

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H 3018

H3LC105

**LL.B. (Hons.) DEGREE (SEMESTER) EXAMINATIONS,
MAY 2024.**

(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 × 12 = 24 marks)

Answer TWO of the following in about 750 words each.

1. "Equal protection of the laws forbids class legislation but it does not forbid reasonable classification". Discuss by making reference to case laws.
2. "Strikes, Hartal and Bandh are banned in the interest of public as per the decision of the Courts" — Discuss.
3. Evaluate the role of Supreme Court in bringing prison reforms as an integral part of Right to Life.

PART B — (2 × 7 = 14 marks)

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

4. An NGO filed a public interest litigation before the Supreme Court against a match factory which employed about 1100 children below the age of 14 years. Decide the constitutional validity of the petition.
5. The Bihar State Government enacted a law providing for the reduction of retirement age of all government employees from 58 to 55 years. A government employee challenged the validity of the said Act as violative of Article 21 of the Indian Constitution. Decide.
6. The passport authorities have refused to issue the passport to A, a citizen of India, to go abroad. Can the authorities be compelled to issue the passport? Decide.

[P.T.O.]

PART C — (2 × 6 = 12 marks)

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

7. Explain the procedure for reorganization of states under the Indian Constitution.
8. Discuss the different constitutional remedies for the enforcement of fundamental rights.
9. Examine the safeguards provided under Article 20 of the Indian Constitution to the person accused of crimes.

PART D — (5 × 4 = 20 marks)

10. Write short notes on FIVE of the following in about 200 words each.
 - (a) Uniform Civil Code
 - (b) Constitutionalism
 - (c) Right to Silence
 - (d) Writ of Mandamus
 - (e) D.K. Basu vs State of West Bengal
 - (f) Right against Exploitation
 - (g) Evolution of Basic Structure Doctrine.
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Register No.

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H 3019**H3LC106**

**LL.B. (Hons.) DEGREE (SEMESTER) EXAMINATIONS,
MAY 2024.**

(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 × 12 = 24 marks)

Answer TWO of the following in about 750 words each.

1. Explain the different kinds of guardians and their powers with reference to the Hindu Minority and Guardianship Act, 1956.
2. What are the various grounds of divorce available under the Special Marriage Act, 1954?
3. Explain the capacity of a Hindu male to make an adoption and when does a guardian of a child get the right to give the child in adoption under the Hindu Adoptions and Maintenance Act, 1956.

PART B — (2 × 7 = 14 marks)

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

4. A Hindu married man keeps a concubine. What are the legal remedies available to his Hindu Wife?
5. A Muslim husband charges his wife with adultery, but the charge is later retracted by him. What is the remedy available to the wife?
6. 'A' is a child born from a void marriage. Decide on the legitimacy of the child under the Hindu and Christian personal laws.

[P.T.O.]

PART C — (2 × 6 = 12 marks)

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

7. Discuss the essential requirements to be observed for a Christian marriage.
8. Define Dower and explain the different kinds of dower.
9. What are the conditions for a valid acknowledgement of paternity?

PART D — (5 × 4 = 20 marks)

10. Write short notes on FIVE of the following in about 200 words each.
 - (a) Qiyas.
 - (b) Mohd Ahmed Khan vs Shan Bano, AIR 1985 SC 945.
 - (c) Prohibited degrees of relationship.
 - (d) Domestic Violence.
 - (e) Dependants.
 - (f) The Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, 2006.
 - (g) Unisex Marriage.
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Register No.

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H 3020

H3LC207

**LL.B. (Hons.) DEGREE (SEMESTER) EXAMINATIONS,
MAY 2024.**

(For the candidates admitted from 2020 – 2021 onwards)

First Year — Second Semester

PAPER VII – LAW OF CRIMES — I — (INDIAN PENAL CODE)

(For the candidates admitted during 2020 – 2021 and 2021-2022)

PAPER VII – INDIAN PENAL CODE (LAW OF CRIMES — I)

(For the candidates admitted from 2022 – 2023 onwards)

Time : 2½ hours

Maximum : 70 marks

PART A — (2 × 12 = 24 marks)

Answer TWO of the following in about 750 words each.

1. Explain the maxim.
“Actus non facit reum, nisi mens sit rea”. How far this principle is relevant under the Indian Penal Code.
2. “All Murders are Culpable Homicide but all Culpable Homicides are not murder”. — Explain with illustrations.
3. Explain the provisions of the Indian Penal Code regarding offences against state with the help of decided case laws.

PART B — (2 × 7 = 14 marks)

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

4. ‘B’ who is mad, attempts to kill ‘A’. ‘A’ in order to save himself kills ‘B’. Is ‘A’ guilty of any offence?
5. ‘A’, frequently beats his wife and demands dowry. The wife commits suicide. What offence is committed by A? State the essential ingredients of that Crime.
6. ‘A’ instigates ‘B’ to burn C’s house. ‘B’ sets fire to the house and at the same time commits theft of property there. Discuss the liability of ‘A’.

[P.T.O.]

PART C — (2 × 6 = 12 marks)

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

7. Explain the defence of insanity with reference to Mcnaughten rule.
8. Distinguish between wrongful restraint and wrongful confinement.
9. Define Theft. What are the essential ingredients of this offence? When will it amount to robbery?

PART D — (5 × 4 = 20 marks)

10. Write short notes on FIVE of the following in about 200 words each :
 - (a) 'De minimis non curat lex'
 - (b) Solitary Confinement
 - (c) Voyeurism
 - (d) Criminal intimidation
 - (e) Criminal conspiracy
 - (f) Harboursing
 - (g) Public Nuisance.
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Register No.

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H 3047

H3LC208

LL.B. (Hons.) DEGREE (SEMESTER) EXAMINATIONS,
MAY 2024.

(For the candidates admitted from 2020 – 2021 onwards)

First Year — Second Semester

Paper VIII – CONSTITUTIONAL LAW — II

Time : 2½ hours

Maximum : 70 marks

PART A — (2 × 12 = 24 marks)

Answer TWO of the following in about 750 words each.

1. Examine the recent Judicial Triumphs and challenges on pardoning power of the President of India.
2. Elaborate on the writ jurisdiction of the High Court under Article 226 of the Constitution of India.
3. Elucidate the concept of Freedom of Trade and Commerce within the territory of India and how does the federal structure deal with Inter-State trade and commerce.

PART B — (2 × 7 = 14 marks)

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

4. If a member of Parliament files a nomination as candidate to contest in the Vice Presidential elections without resigning the post of Member of Parliament. Is it proper? Give reasons.
5. A person was sentenced to death on a charge of murder. He preferred a mercy petition to the Governor of the State. Discuss the possible outcome.
6. Some MLAs of the opposition party in the state during a non-confidence motion damaged furnitures, computers and files in the house. The speaker of the house gives a written complaint to the police. The police registers an FIR and starts investigation. The alleged legislators are seeking immunity in the name of privileges. Decide.

[P.T.O.]

PART C — (2 × 6 = 12 marks)

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

7. Concisely discuss Fiscal Federalism in India.
8. Explain the structure of distribution of legislative powers between the union and the state legislatures in India.
9. Examine the constitutional procedure of the proclamation of emergency during failure of constitutional machinery in a state.

PART D — (5 × 4 = 20 marks)

10. Write short notes on FIVE of the following in about 200 words each :
 - (a) Veto Power
 - (b) Doctrine of Harmonious Construction
 - (c) Comptroller and Auditor General of India
 - (d) House of People
 - (e) Finance Commission
 - (f) Office of Profit
 - (g) Residuary Power
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Register No.

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H 3021

H3LC209

**LL.B. (Hons.) DEGREE (SEMESTER) EXAMINATIONS,
MAY 2024.**

(For the candidates admitted from 2020 – 2021 onwards)

First Year — Second Semester

Paper IX – LAW OF CONTRACTS — II

Time : 2½ hours

Maximum : 70 marks

PART A — (2 × 12 = 24 marks)

Answer TWO of the following in about 750 words each.

1. Explain a Contract of Indemnity and enumerate the rights of an indemnity holder and indemnifier.
2. State the rules as to delivery under the Sale of Goods Act, 1930 and the remedies available to the seller and buyer.
3. Discuss the rights and duties of a pledger and pledgee in a Contract of Pledge.

PART B — (2 × 7 = 14 marks)

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

4. Mr. 'Y' lends a horse, which he knows to be vicious, to Mr. 'Z' and he does not disclose the fact to Mr. 'Z'. The horse runs away by throwing Mr. 'Z' and he sustained injury. Advise Mr. 'Z' with proper remedy.
5. A partnership firm was registered with four partners. Later the firm takes a loan from C & D Co. Ltd. there after a minor is inducted into the firm as a partner on the demise of an existing partner. C & D C Co. Ltd. sues the partnership firm for recovery of loan Decide.
6. Mr. 'A' without authority buys goods for Mr. 'B'. Mr. 'B' sells part of these goods to Mr. 'X' on his own account and as regard the rest of the goods he denies A's authority to buy for him. 'A' contends that 'B' is bound by the purchase. B denies. Discuss and decide.

[P.T.O.]

PART C — (2 × 6 = 12 marks)

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

7. Discuss the liability of the principal for the tort of the agent with the help of decided cases.
8. Explain the consequences of non-registration of Partnership Firms.
9. Elucidate the essential features of a Contract of Guarantee.

PART D — (5 × 4 = 20 marks)

10. Write short notes on FIVE of the following in about 200 words each.
 - (a). Kinds of Agents
 - (b) Commencement of liability for Indemnifier.
 - (c) Finder of Goods as bailee
 - (d) Essential features of a Contract of Pledge.
 - (e) Personal liability of an agent.
 - (f) Auction Sales.
 - (g) Definition of Contract of Partnership.
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H 3022**H3LC210**

**LL.B. (Hons.) DEGREE (SEMESTER) EXAMINATIONS,
MAY 2024.**

(For the candidates admitted from 2020 – 2021 onwards)

First Year — Second Semester

Paper X – FAMILY LAW — II

Time : 2½ hours

Maximum : 70 marks

PART A — (2 × 12 = 24 marks)

Answer TWO of the following in about 750 words each.

1. Define the “Coparcenary System” and enumerate the rights of a coparcener in a Mitakshara Coparcenary.
2. Explain the rules of succession to property of a Hindu male who died intestate.
3. Explain the different types of Hiba. When Hiba may be revoked?

PART B — (2 × 7 = 14 marks)

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

4. Hindu woman dies intestate leaving property inherited from her father. She is survived by her two daughters, two sons of a predeceased daughter, mother and brother. Divide her estate.
5. A Christian male died intestate leaving his three sons, two daughters of a predeceased daughter, father and brother. Distribute his estate.
6. Aravind residing in Chennai keeps his will in the custody of his advocate who is at Madurai. Aravind calls his advocate over phone and asks him to destroy the will, the advocate accordingly destroys the will. Advise.

[P.T.O.]

PART C — (2 × 6 = 12 marks)

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

7. Explain the concept of son's pious obligations and the legislative changes made to it.
8. Discuss the rules relating to Wasiyat.
9. Write short notes on the following :
 - (a) . Void bequest
 - (b) Privileged Will.

PART D — (5 × 4 = 20 marks)

10. Write short notes on FIVE of the following in about 200 words each :
 - (a) Women's estate
 - (b) Wakf Board
 - (c) Ademption of legacies
 - (d) Domicile of a Minor
 - (e) Danamma and Anr. vs Amar (2018)
 - (f) Succession certificate
 - (g) Re-opening of partition.
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H 3023

H3LC211

LL.B. (Hons.) DEGREE (SEMESTER) EXAMINATIONS,
MAY 2024.

(For the candidates admitted from 2020 – 2021 onwards)

First Year — Second Semester

Paper XI – PROPERTY LAW

Time : 2½ hours

Maximum : 70 marks

PART A — (2 × 12 = 24 marks)

Answer TWO of the following in about 750 words each.

1. "Nemo dat quod non habet" — Explain the maxim with exceptions if any.
2. Discuss the rights and liabilities of Vendor and Vendee.
3. "Easement can be acquired through various modes" — Discuss.

PART B — (2 × 7 = 14 marks)

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

4. 'A' executed an instrument by which he transferred his house property situated at Yercaud to his unborn grandson 'X' by creating a prior interest in favour of his son 'B'. 'X' was born 8 months after the demise of 'B'. Discuss the validity of the instrument.
5. Rahul borrowed a sum of Rs. 2 lakhs from Ranveer by executing a usufructuary mortgage with a condition that Rahul has to redeem the property within 3 years from the date of execution, failing which he has to transfer the title in favour of Ranveer. Advise.
6. 'A' transfers land to 'B' on condition that 'B' shall execute a certain lease within three months after A's death and if 'B' neglects to execute the lease, then to 'C'. 'B' dies during the life time of 'A'. Now 'C' Claims the land. Decide the Claim of 'C'.

[P.T.O.]

PART C — (2 × 6 = 12 marks)

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

7. “Law leans in favour of vesting and against divesting” — Explain.
8. Compulsory and optional registration of documents.
9. “Extinction of easement is not always extinction but sometime it is mere suspension of Easement” — Explain.

PART D — (5 × 4 = 20 marks)

10. Write short notes on FIVE of the following in about 200 words each.
 - (a) Attestation
 - (b) Doctrine of priority
 - (c) Collateral advantages
 - (d) Charge
 - (e) Deposit of Wills
 - (f) Doctrine of Election
 - (g) Doctrine of acquiescence
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Register No.

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24

H3LA301

LL.B. (Hons.) DEGREE (SEMESTER) EXAMINATIONS, MAY 2024.

(For the candidates admitted from 2020-2021 onwards)

Second Year – Third Semester

PAPER XVII – INTERPRETATION OF STATUTES

Time: 2½ hours

Maximum: 70 marks

PART A – (2 x 12 = 24 marks)

Answer TWO of the following in about 750 words each.

1. Define Interpretation. Explain in detail the Salience of the School of Purposivism in the field of Interpretation.
2. Critically analyse the approaches adopted by the Indian judiciary which has been at the forefront in interpreting the Constitution of India and the impact of such interpretation in implementing the noble ideals of the Constitution.
3. 'A criminal statute may not be enlarged by implication or intent beyond the fair meaning of the language used or the meaning that is reasonably justified by its terms'. Explain the statement by referring to strict construction of penal statutes.

PART B – (2 x 7 = 14 marks)

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

4. An Indian company jointly with 'Budi India' planned an event in Dubai for the launch of a Budi car model in the Indian Market. Prospective Indian customers and journalists were flown to Dubai and consideration was paid to an US resident celebrity to make special appearance in the event. Whether the income of the celebrity is taxable under the Indian law as to accrue or arose in India? Decide.
5. In a case involving Public Interest Litigation at the time of Admission, a legal question arises whether the applicant must prove his or her credentials in relation to Public Welfare activities Interpret.
6. A bus conductor died of heart attack after working hours while he was sleeping in the bus. Decide on the liability of employer to compensate.

PART C – (2 x 6 = 12 marks)

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

7. Explain the role of beneficial construction to bring out the legislative intent by promoting welfare fairness and justice.
8. Discuss the principles and process of legislative drafting and its importance as a tool of social change.

(P.T.O.)

9. Elaborate on the role of historical interpretation as a subsidiary rule of interpretation.

PART D – (5 x 4 = 20 marks)

10. Write short notes on FIVE of the following in about 200 words each:

- (a) Stages of interpretation.
 - (b) Repeal and revival of statutes.
 - (c) Removal of difficulties clause.
 - (d) General Rules of Treaty Interpretation.
 - (e) Presumption in favour of Constitutionality of Statutes.
 - (f) Legislative dictionary.
 - (g) Eiusdem generis.
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Register No.

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H 3003**H3LC312**

**LL.B. (Hons.) DEGREE (SEMESTER) EXAMINATIONS,
MAY 2024.**

(For the candidates admitted from 2020-2021 onwards)

Second Year — Third Semester

Paper – XIII –LAW OF EVIDENCE

Time : 2½ hours

Maximum : 70 marks

PART A — (2 × 12 = 24 marks)

Answer TWO of the following in about 750 words each.

1. Discuss the legal parameters that govern the relevance of a third person's opinion in court proceedings.
2. Elaborate on the conditions and criteria that render confession statements admissible as evidence, and their role in establishing culpability or innocence.
3. Explain the allocation and standards associated with the burden of proof between parties across various types of legal cases.

PART B — (2 × 7 = 14 marks)

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

4. 'A', the accused, informs the investigating officer about the location of the buried earrings of deceased. This information is later verified as accurate when 'A' takes the police officer and witnesses to the spot and points out where the earrings had been hidden. Evaluate the admissibility of 'A's statement in court, considering the circumstances surrounding the disclosure and subsequent verification.
5. 'Amit', having been shot, articulates in the presence of a magistrate at the hospital that 'Bhuvan' was the assailant. However, 'Amit' survives the gunshot wound. Evaluate the admissibility of Amit's statement made before the magistrate as evidence against 'Bhuvan' and also explore any alternative legal applications or restrictions regarding the use of Amit's statement within the framework of the case.

6. Raghu, as the typist, created two wills in identical language through the typing process, with the second copy obtained through carbon impression. Both copies were duly executed and attested, and the testator included a remark, "true copy", on one of them. In this legal context, where Raghu played a crucial role in the creation of the wills, the question arises as to whether both wills can be considered originals and treated as primary evidence in legal proceedings.

PART C — (2 × 6 = 12 marks)

Answer briefly TWO of the following in about 300 words each. :

7. Discuss the principles that underlie estoppel within the framework of legal proceedings.
8. Explain the conditions under which communications are accorded privileged status.
9. Discuss the Legal concept to Res Gestae and its relevance as evidence in legal proceedings.

PART D — (5 × 4 = 20 marks)

10. Write short notes on FIVE of the following in about 200 words each.
 - (a) Hearsay Evidence
 - (b) Conclusive proof
 - (c) Public documents
 - (d) Examination - in - chief
 - (e) Refreshing memory
 - (f) Accomplice
 - (g) Fact
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H3LC313

LL.B. (Hons.) DEGREE (SEMESTER) EXAMINATIONS, MAY 2024.

(For the candidates admitted from 2020-2021 onwards)

Second Year – Third Semester

PAPER XIV – COMPANY LAW

Time: 2½ hours

Maximum: 70 marks

PART A – (2 x 12 = 24 marks)

Answer TWO of the following in about 750 words each.

1. Discuss the enforceability of pre-incorporation contracts in India with the help of decided cases.
2. “Majority will have its way but the minority must be allowed to have its say” – Elucidate the statement with the law relating to protection of the minority and the prevention of mismanagement of the company.
3. Explain the powers and functions of the National Company Law Appellate Tribunal.

PART B – (2 x 7 = 14 marks)

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

4. Company ‘B’ is a subsidiary of Company ‘A’ and Company ‘C’ is a subsidiary of Company ‘B’. Company ‘D’ is a subsidiary of Company ‘C’. Point out the position of ‘C’ and ‘D’ with relation to Company ‘A’.
5. Mr. Arun purchased shares in a company on the basis of a prospectus which contained the name of certain persons as its directors. Before the shares were allotted some of the directors retired. Mr. Arun wants to withdraw his application for the purchase of shares. Can Mr. Arun do so? Decide.
6. The Articles of Association of Roseshine Co. Ltd provided that the Directors might borrow on bonds such sums as may from time to time be authorized by a resolution passed at a general meeting of the company. The directors borrowed Rs.50,000/- from the plaintiff without any resolution being passed. The company refused to be bound by. The plaintiff sues the company for recovery of the amount. Decide.

PART C – (2 x 6 = 12 marks)

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

7. Narrate the facts and deduce the principle evolved in Ashbury Railway Carriage and Iron Co. Ltd. v. Riche and point out the exceptions to the rule.
8. Discuss the concept of Corporate Environmental Responsibility in reducing the environmental impact and promoting sustainable practices.

(P.T.O.)

9. Explain the powers and duties of an auditor in a company.

PART D – (5 x 4 = 20 marks)

10. Write short notes on FIVE of the following in about 200 words each:

- (a) Comparison between Company and Limited Liability Partnership.
 - (b) Effect of Certificate of Incorporation.
 - (c) Interim Dividend.
 - (d) Women Directors.
 - (e) Defunct Company.
 - (f) Charge.
 - (g) Legal Reforms of Corporate Governance.
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LL.B. (Hons.) DEGREE (SEMESTER) EXAMINATIONS, MAY 2024.

(For the candidates admitted from 2020-2021 onwards)

Second Year – Third Semester

PAPER XV – ADMINISTRATIVE LAW

Time: 2½ hours

Maximum: 70 marks

PART A – (2 x 12 = 24 marks)

Answer TWO of the following in about 750 words each.

1. Critically examine Dicey's 'Rule of Law' and explain how far this doctrine is adopted in the Constitution of India.
2. Discuss the grounds for challenging the discretionary actions of administration.
3. Examine the scope and operation of promissory estoppel in Administrative Law as a control mechanism on the undue exercise of its powers by the administration.

PART B – (2 x 7 = 14 marks)

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

4. The Parent Act authorised the Dy. Commissioner to prohibit the manufacture of beedis in some areas during certain period. The Dy. Commissioner imposed a total ban on the manufacture of beedis by passing an order. The validity of the order was challenged. Decide.
5. Raghu appeared for a public exam conducted by a State Board. When he got the marksheet he was disappointed at his marks. Sure, whether Raghu has the right to view and inspect his evaluated answer scripts under the RTI Act, 2005. Advice.
6. State of Mullai has constituted an assessment Committee in order to recommend and select books of various authors and publishers on various school subjects. Some of the persons whose books were in the selection list were members of the assessment Committee. The meeting of the Committee was held. In this meeting when the books were being assessed, an individual member would withdraw when his book was taken up for consideration. However, that member participated in deliberations when books of other members were considered. The result was that the books of members of the assessment Committee were accorded approval. The action of the government was challenged. Decide.

PART C – (2 x 6 = 12 marks)

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

7. Explain the control exercised by the legislature over delegated legislations in India.
8. Examine the privileges of the government in legal proceedings.
9. Elaborate on the rights, duties and liabilities of Public Corporations in India.

PART D – (5 x 4 = 20 marks)

10. Write short notes on FIVE of the following in about 200 words each:

- (a) Personal Bias.
 - (b) Droit Administratif.
 - (c) Tortious Liability of the State.
 - (d) Post-Decisional Hearing.
 - (e) Writ of Quo Warranto.
 - (f) Domestic Tribunal.
 - (g) Doctrine of Proportionality.
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H3LC315

LL.B. (Hons.) DEGREE (SEMESTER) EXAMINATIONS, MAY 2024.

(For the candidates admitted from 2020-2021 onwards)

Second Year – Third Semester

PAPER XVI – MEDIATION AND CONCILIATION

Time: 2½ hours

Maximum: 70 marks

PART A – (2 x 12 = 24 marks)

Answer TWO of the following in about 750 words each.

1. Explain the salient features of Mediation Bill, 2021.
2. Critically analyse how a mediator is appointed and explain the attributes of the mediator.
3. Explain settlement as a concept in conciliation and describe how such a settlement is reached in conciliation.

PART B – (2 x 7 = 14 marks)

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

4. Mr. AAA was appointed as a mediator by Mr. ZC and Mr. AZ. However, the said mediator has been already appointed as an arbitrator to Mr. ZC and Mr. AZ on a different issue. Can the mediator be challenged for double-hatting?
5. A and Y wanted a mutual divorce and approached mediator Mr. Z. However, Mr. Z is a second decree related to Mr. A. Can the mediator be challenged?
6. BXY Pvt Ltd and XYZ Pvt Ltd were at dispute on supply of goods by XYZ Pvt Ltd and appointed a conciliator Mr. SSA. The proceedings concluded with that the XYZ shall pay 75% of demanded compensation that is 5,00,000. Draft a settlement based on this scenario.

PART C – (2 x 6 = 12 marks)

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

7. Explain 'confidentiality' is an important aspect of mediation and conciliation.
8. Draft a mediation agreement and discuss its key features.
9. Describe the appointment of conciliator as per the Arbitration Act, 1996.

PART D – (5 x 4 = 20 marks)

10. Write short notes on FIVE of the following in about 200 words each:

- (a) Role of conciliator in other proceedings.
- (b) Submission before conciliation.
- (c) Caucus in mediation.
- (d) Define Conciliator.
- (e) MSP (Mediation Service Providers)
- (f) Online Mediation.
- (g) Community Mediation.

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LL.B. (Hons.) DEGREE (SEMESTER) EXAMINATIONS, MAY 2024.

(For the candidates admitted from 2020-2021 onwards)

Second Year – Third Semester

PAPER XVIII (a) – INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC LAW (Specialised Course)

Time: 2½ hours

Maximum: 70 marks

PART A – (2 x 12 = 24 marks)

Answer TWO of the following in about 750 words each.

1. Define GATT and explain its purpose. Discuss how the GATT has influenced the Tariff and Non-Tariff barriers in the world trade.
2. How developing and developed countries have solved their trade disputes by the dispute settlement mechanisms available under WTO? Explain.
3. Elaborate the historical background of the negotiation of the TRIMS Agreement and its implication on the developing countries.

PART B – (2 x 7 = 14 marks)

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

4. What are the Special and Differential Treatment available to Developing Countries under the TBT Agreement?
5. Discuss the Agreement on Subsidies and Countervailing Measures of WTO. Also explain how far it helps in controlling the unfair trade practices by some countries.
6. "Dumping exists when Normal Value is more than the Export Price". Elaborate this statement.

PART C – (2 x 6 = 12 marks)

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

7. X is country which is rich in oil fields, exports oil to the developed countries at higher rate than the developing countries. Developed countries filed a case. Fix the liability of X and decide the case.
8. M state is a member of UN and not a member of WTO, so it maintains a closed economy. But, it exports the leather goods at different price level for different countries. Can it be justified? Decide.
9. G state is not validating the academic degrees obtained from H country and there is no agreement between both the countries with relationship to academic title, but both states are the members of the same Regional Union. Fix the obligation of G.

PART D – (5 x 4 = 20 marks)

10. Write short notes on FIVE of the following in about 200 words each:

- (a) New Trade Theory.
 - (b) Comparative Advantage Theory.
 - (c) IBRD.
 - (d) TRIPS.
 - (e) Appellate Body.
 - (f) Multilateralism.
 - (g) Regional Trade Agreements.
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H3S1302

LL.B. (Hons.) DEGREE (SEMESTER) EXAMINATIONS, MAY 2024.

(For the candidates admitted from 2020-2021 onwards)

Second Year – Third Semester

**PAPER XVIII (b) – COMPARATIVE CONSTITUTIONAL LAW
(Specialised Course)**

Time: 2½ hours

Maximum: 70 marks

PART A – (2 x 12 = 24 marks)

Answer TWO of the following in about 750 words each.

1. Examine the principle of supremacy of the constitution apply in a federal structure and what is its significance in resolving conflicts between federal and state laws.
2. Critically examine on how modern constitutions often emphasize the separation of powers and in what ways does this influence the role of the judiciary, particularly in terms of judicial review.
3. Considering global perspectives, how do different countries approach the judicial scrutiny of constitutional amendments. Are there common principles or divergences in their approaches?

PART B – (2 x 7 = 14 marks)

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

4. In response to a national emergency, the executive branch issues a series of orders restricting certain fundamental rights, including freedom of assembly and freedom of speech. Citizens file petitions challenging the constitutionality of these orders. How might judiciary balance the need for security during emergencies with the protection of constitutional rights through judicial review?
5. During a parliamentary debate, a member reveals classified informations related to on going military operations. The Government argues that this disclosure compromises national security. How might the parliamentary privileges of freedom of speech be weighed against the potential harm caused by divulging classified information and what legal mechanisms might exist for addressing such situations?
6. The Union Government proposes a National Education Policy to enhance the quality of education across the country. Some states express concerns that the policy infringes upon their authority over education matters. How might co-operative federalism be employed to address these concerns and ensure that the policy aligns with the diverse needs of states?

(P.T.O.)

PART C – (2 x 6 = 12 marks)

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

7. Trace the history and development of doctrine of Judicial Review.
8. Compare the amending process in the Constitution of India and U.S.A.
9. Discuss the basis of classification of constitution and different kinds of constitutions.

PART D – (5 x 4 = 20 marks)

10. Write short notes on FIVE of the following in about 200 words each:

- (a) Migration of constitutional ideas.
 - (b) Co-operative Federalism.
 - (c) Anti-Defection Law.
 - (d) Judicial Scrutiny of Amendments.
 - (e) Spirit of Constitution.
 - (f) Parliamentary Supremacy.
 - (g) Doctrine of State Action.
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Register No.

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H 3004

H3S1303

**LL.B. (Hons.) DEGREE (SEMESTER) EXAMINATIONS,
MAY 2024.**

(For the candidates admitted from 2020-2021 onwards)

Second Year – Third Semester

**Paper XVIII (c) – CORRECTIONAL PROCESS (SPECIALIZED
COURSE)**

Time : 2½ hours

Maximum : 70 marks

PART A — (2 × 12 = 24 marks)

Answer TWO of the following in about 750 words each.

1. Explain the fundamental principles and ethical considerations underlying various theories of punishments and how do they contribute to shaping effective criminal justice systems.
2. Discuss alternative approaches to traditional punishment for addressing criminal behaviour, considering their alignment with justice and rehabilitation principles.
3. Explain the principles guiding the police system and discuss the functions of the police in maintaining law and order within a community.

PART B — (2 × 7 = 14 marks)

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

4. Within a correctional facility in Mumbai, Ms. Priya, an incarcerated woman, voices apprehensions regarding the infringement of her right to privacy. Accusing the prison authorities of unwarranted surveillance on her personal correspondence, Ms. Priya asserts a violation of her privacy rights as a prisoner. The prison administration, entrusted with upholding the constitutional and legal framework delineating prisoner's rights in India, faces the responsibility of addressing Ms. Priya's concerns. How can the prison authorities, in alignment with the law, redress Ms. Priya's grievances and institute protocols that safeguard the right to privacy for incarcerated individuals.

[P.T.O.]

5. In a district court in Ahmedabad, Ms. Sneha, a first-time offender, receives a conviction for credit card fraud under the Indian Penal Code. The court, guided by the Probation of Offenders Act, contemplates the utilization of probation as an alternative to incarceration for Ms. Sneha. As young professional with a pristine record before the offence, she expresses remorse and a commitment to making amends. How can the court adeptly apply the Probation of Offenders Act to formulate a rehabilitative framework for Ms. Sneha within the legal framework of Indian criminal law.
6. In a bustling city in Delhi, 16-year old Rohit is apprehended for shoplifting from a local store. The store owner decides to press charges, leading to the case being referred to the Juvenile Justice Board (JJB) under the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act. Rohit, hailing from a low-income family, has a history of truancy and minor delinquent activities, as revealed during the inquiry. How can the Juvenile Justice Board craft an intervention that considers Rohit's socio-economic background and navigates the intricacies of the juvenile justice system in India.

PART C — (2 × 6 = 12 marks)

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

7. Discuss the purpose and functioning of open prisons as an alternative to conventional incarceration.
8. How does the judiciary interact with and oversee the functions of a parole board in the criminal justice system?
9. Explain the concept of white – collar crime and its distinctions from traditional forms criminal activity.

PART D — (5 × 4 = 20 marks)

10. Write short notes on FIVE of the following in about 200 words each :
 - (a) Recidivism.
 - (b) NGO's role in correctional process
 - (c) Women prison
 - (d) National Human Rights Commission
 - (e) Friend of police
 - (f) Individualization of offenders
 - (g) Indeterminate Sentence.

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H3S1304

LL.B. (Hons.) DEGREE (SEMESTER) EXAMINATIONS, MAY 2024.

(For the candidates admitted from 2020-2021 onwards)

Second Year – Third Semester

PAPER XVIII (d) – CORPORATE SECURITISATION (Specialised Course)

Time: 2½ hours

Maximum: 70 marks

PART A – (2 x 12 = 24 marks)

Answer TWO of the following in about 750 words each.

1. “The nature of the powers vested in the DM/CMM under Section 14 of the Act, are ministerial and not adjudicatory” – Discuss in the light of SARFAESI Act, 2002 with decided case laws.
2. Expound the World Bank principles on effective insolvency and creditor rights.
3. Critically evaluate the key provisions of the UNCITRAL Legislative guide to insolvency law.

PART B – (2 x 7 = 14 marks)

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

4. Kisore Fintech Co., was a secured creditor, instituted proceedings under the SARFAESI Act for recovery of the amount due and payable by the borrower. Under the said proceedings the creditor sought to take possession of the secured asset, but the borrower refused to hand over. So, the creditor then filed an application under Section 14 seeking the CMM’s assistance in securing possession, but it was repeatedly adjourned beyond the mandated deadline. Then creditor filed a fresh application for advancement, which was dismissed by the CMM, inter alia on the ground that it was a fresh application and many previous applications were pending. Therefore, the creditor filed a writ petition in the High Court and successfully obtained a direction in his favour. The CMM then brought to the notice of the High Court the inordinate quantum of cases pending before it and as per the orders of the court older cases are to be given priority in disposal. The High Court then, realising that it would not be practically possible to follow the statutory deadlines under Section 14. Discuss the legal remedy available to the creditor with decided case laws.
5. VBV is a society registered under Karnataka Society Registration Act and availed loan from KVM Bank. In order to secure the due repayment of the loan various security documents were executed by the borrower including personal guarantees and deposit of title deeds of immovable properties. The borrower failed to repay the loan and became outstanding due. The Bank issued notice and classified it as NPA and it was assigned to Phoenix Pvt Ltd., Co., Later the company was approached by the borrower and admitted the liability. However, the borrower failed to repay. As a result of this, the

(P.T.O.)

company issued possession notice to the borrower. This notice was challenged as it is contravention to the Security Interest (Enforcement) Rules, 2002. Decide with relevant statutory provisions and case laws.

6. Mr. Ramprasad was a minority shareholder in a transport company. The company incurs loss due to inefficiency and negligence of the workers. So, he files for compulsory winding up of the company on the ground of mismanagement. Decide with relevant case laws.

PART C – (2 x 6 = 12 marks)

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

7. Examine the statutory provisions pertaining to “Enforcement of Security Interest” under SARFAESI Act, 2002.
8. Evaluate the Powers and Authority of Tribunals under the Recovery of Debts Due to Bank and Financial Institutions Act, 1993.
9. Examine the legal framework on the rehabilitation of sick companies.

PART D – (5 x 4 = 20 marks)

10. Write short notes on FIVE of the following in about 200 words each:

- (a) Indian Bank *v.* Nippon Enterprises.
 - (b) Qualified Institutional Buyers.
 - (c) Board of Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR).
 - (d) Cross-Border Insolvency.
 - (e) Winding up of unregistered companies.
 - (f) Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV).
 - (g) Process of Securitisation.
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Register No.

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H 3005

H3S2301

**LL.B. (Hons.) DEGREE (SEMESTER) EXAMINATIONS,
MAY 2024.**

(For the candidates admitted from 2020–2021 onwards)

Second Year — Third Semester

**Paper XIX (a) – INTERNATIONAL TREATIES AND CONVENTIONS
ON INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY**

(Specialised Course)

Time : 2½ hours

Maximum : 70 marks

PART A — (2 × 12 = 24 marks)

Answer TWO of the following in about 750 words each.

1. Discuss the sources and context of International Intellectual Property Law.
2. Discuss the International Phase of Patent Cooperation Treaty Procedure.
3. Critically examine Art 15 of TRIPS Agreement with respect to the registration of non-conventional mark as a protectable subject matter under Trade Mark Law.

PART B — (2 × 7 = 14 marks)

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

4. Respondent, John Wiley and Sons Inc, publishes academic text books, Wiley obtains from its authors various foreign and domestic copyright assignment, licenses and permission to publish the books. Wiley assigns to its wholly owned foreign subsidiary, John Wiley and Sons (Asia) Pvt Ltd, right to publish, print and sell Wiley's English language textbooks abroad. Each copy of a Wiley Asia foreign edition will contain language making clear that the copy to be sold only in particular region outside the United States.

Petitioner, Supap, a citizen of Thailand, moved to the US to study mathematics at Cornell University, while he was studying asked his friends and family in Thailand to buy copies of foreign edition English-language text book at Thai book shops, where they sold at low prices and mail them to him in the US, Supap would sell them reimburse his family and friend and keep the profit. Decide whether the importation of the book and resale of those books amounted to an infringement of copyright.

5. Respondent, Wineworth Group Ltd, a New Zealand based company, an importer of Australian sparkling Wines used the term 'Champagne' in connection with its marketing and sales activities. Petitioner, a French semi official protective body files a case against Respondent State the name 'Champagne' had acquired distinctiveness among New Zealand consumers as associating a particular product with certain qualities and that the producers of the champagne region of France had acquired legally protectable goodwill in that name. Decide in relation to special protection conferred to Wines and spirit under Art 23 of TRIPS Agreement.
6. Biogen Research Centre, Chennai, after many years of research able to identify a gene, the mutation of the gene is resulting in Neuro Endocrine Cancer in human being. They purified and isolated the gene, created cDNA (Recombinant DNA) and applied for the patent. The patent controller denied patent protection stating it is a naturally occurring gene and cannot be patented. They filed a case before the court against the order of the patent controller. Decide.

PART C — (2 × 6 = 12 marks)

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

7. Critically examine the Doha Declaration on the TRIPS Agreement and Public Health and the amendment made to TRIPS Agreement to comply with the Declaration.
8. Critically analyze the statement "the domain name as an identifier" in the cyber space and issues pertaining to registration of domain name.
9. Explain the interlinkages between the intellectual property and competition law in TRIPS Agreement.

PART D — (5 × 4 = 20 marks)

10. Write short notes on FIVE of the following in about 200 words each.
- (a) Objectives of Convention on Biological Diversity.
 - (b) Well Known Mark.
 - (c) Salient feature of Marakesh Treaty for the Visually Impaired Person.
 - (d) Need for Madrid Protocol for protection and registration of trademark.
 - (e) Farmers, Right under ITPGRFA (International Treaty for Plant Genetic Resource for Food and Agriculture).
 - (f) Data Exclusivity.
 - (g) DSU of WTO (Dispute Settlement Understanding)
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LL.B. (Hons.) DEGREE (SEMESTER) EXAMINATIONS, MAY 2024.

(For the candidates admitted from 2020-2021 onwards)

Second Year – Third Semester

PAPER XIX (b) – INTRODUCTION TO LAND LAWS (Specialised Course)

Time: 2½ hours

Maximum: 70 marks

PART A – (2 x 12 = 24 marks)

Answer TWO of the following in about 750 words each.

1. Explain the origin and development of various land systems in India.
2. Elaborate the special provisions available to SC and ST in awarding compensation and rehabilitation under the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013.
3. What are the conditions to be satisfied for acquisition of Land for company under the Industrial Properties Act, 1997?

PART B – (2 x 7 = 14 marks)

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

4. State Board was established under the Tamil Nadu Bhoodan Yagna Act, 1958. Due to certain circumstances the State Board was unable to discharge the duties. Decide.
5. State Government published notification for acquisition of land for establishment of Industry. On preliminary notification the social impact assessment report was submitted after 15 months. Decide.
6. Chennai Metro wanted land for its phase 2 which will cover 108 kms and three corridors which will run between Madhavaram and Shollinganallur. In between area, a reputed girls school has occupied its premises for more than 90 years. The anguished alumni and students have also initiated a petition calling for the school to be protected. Advise.

PART C – (2 x 6 = 12 marks)

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

7. Explain 'SEZ'. What are the Guidelines for notifying SEZ and powers and functions of Approval Committee.
8. "Right to property is not a Fundamental Right" – Explain.
9. What are the salient features of Scheduled Tribes and other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Right) Act, 2006?

(P.T.O.)

PART D – (5 x 4 = 20 marks)

10. Write short notes on FIVE of the following in about 200 words each:

- (a) Melwaram and Kudiwaram.
 - (b) Permanent settlement.
 - (c) Service Inam.
 - (d) Eminent domain.
 - (e) Ninth Schedule.
 - (f) Acquisition of Land for Industrial purposes.
 - (g) Panchami Land.
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Register No.

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H 3006**H3S2303****LL.B. (Hons.) DEGREE (SEMESTER) EXAMINATIONS, MAY 2024.**

(For the candidates admitted from 2020–2021 onwards)

Second Year — Third Semester

Paper XIX (c)–CRIMINOLOGY**(Specialised Course)**

Time : 2½ hours

Maximum : 70 marks

PART A — (2 × 12 = 24 marks)

Answer TWO of the following in about 750 words each.

1. Comparatively analyse and examine the research undergone in the outcome of positive school of criminology and classical school of criminology.
2. Critically analyse the jurisdiction of International Criminal Court on the crimes of Genocide, War Crime, Crimes against Humanity and Crime of Aggression.
3. The development of victimology alone can assist the criminal justice system to attain the objective of reformation and rehabilitation—Critically examine.

PART B — (2 × 7 = 14 marks)

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

4. Two state parties 'A' and 'B' mutually alleging themselves about serious violations of international humanitarian law which ended in commission of crimes against humanity. Both the state parties want to file a case. Assist them with suitable and appropriate international adjudication mechanism with cogent reasons.
5. Ms. R, who is a youtube celebrity endorsed a particular product and acknowledged that it gives excellent result on stopping hair fall. The petitioner on such influence purchased the product and suffered severe skin allergy. Other than consumer awareness, examine the recent trend on Online Scam and fraud.

[P.T.O.]

6. The NCRB has published the Crime Record for the Calendar Year 2021–2022 and expressed serious concern over increased crime rate against child sexual abuse. Analyse the causative factor and recommend proper measures to combat it.

PART C — (2 × 6 = 12 marks)

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

7. Criminology coupled with criminal law and penology resulted in successful justice system—Comment.
8. Compare and contrast victimless crime and organised crime.
9. Argue that urbanization is one of the reasons for crime causation.

PART D — (5 × 4 = 20 marks)

10. Write short notes on FIVE of the following in about 200 words each.
- (a) Nature of crime
 - (b) White-collar crime
 - (c) Sentencing disparity
 - (d) State Crime Record Bureau
 - (e) Victim Compensation Fund Scheme
 - (f) IPC and intoxication
 - (g) Female criminality
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LL.B. (Hons.) DEGREE (SEMESTER) EXAMINATIONS, MAY 2024.

(For the candidates admitted from 2020-2021 onwards)

Second Year – Third Semester

PAPER XIX (d) – INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION AND LABOUR JURISPRUDENCE (Specialised Course)

Time: 2½ hours

Maximum: 70 marks

PART A – (2 x 12 = 24 marks)

Answer TWO of the following in about 750 words each.

1. Discuss the significance of ILO conventions and recommendations as instruments of international labour standards.
2. Trace the historical evolution of labour movement in India by highlighting the key milestones in the development of human rights of labour.
3. Explain the role of tripartism in the Indian Labour Conference and its role in shaping national labour policies.

PART B – (2 x 7 = 14 marks)

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

4. Beedi manufacturing factories filed a special civil application under Article 226 against government notification revising minimum wages for beedi workers under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 on the ground that the revised minimum wage is to such an extent that the petitioners find it impossible to carry on business thus contravening their fundamental right under Art. 14 and 19(1)(g) of the Constitution. – Decide.
5. Malvi was appointed as Senior Resident in a multi-speciality hospital for one year extendable on yearly basis to a maximum of three years. On her third year of service, Malvi applied for maternity leave on account of her pregnancy. Her employer informed her that since her contractual term will end in three weeks she can avail leave only for the said period and no further extension of contractual employment was permissible as had been already agreed. Discuss the remedy available to Malvi.
6. A manager conducted an enquiry against a workman on charges that he had beaten the manager. Decide on the validity of the enquiry.

PART C – (2 x 6 = 12 marks)

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

7. Explain the key principles that reflects ILO's commitment to social justice and fair labour practices outlined in its Constitution.

8. Examine the historical ties between India and ILO and explain how their collaboration has shaped Indian labour policies and practices.
9. Discuss the concept of Public Interest Litigation (PIL) and its application in the context of labour jurisprudence.

PART D – (5 x 4 = 20 marks)

10. Write short notes on FIVE of the following in about 200 words each:

- (a) ILO on Women Workers.
 - (b) International Labour Code.
 - (c) Governing Body.
 - (d) ILO Technical Assistance Programme.
 - (e) Voluntary Arbitration and Labour Policy.
 - (f) Right to decent work.
 - (g) Tripartite machineries in India.
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Register No.

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H 3025

H3LC416

LL.B. (Hons.) DEGREE (SEMESTER) EXAMINATIONS,
MAY 2024.

(For the candidates admitted from 2020 – 2021 onwards)

Second Year — Fourth Semester

Paper XX – INTRODUCTION TO PUBLIC INTERNATIONAL LAW

Time : 2½ hours

Maximum : 70 marks

PART A — (2 × 12 = 24 marks)

Answer TWO of the following in about 750 words each.

1. “Universalisation in the field of international law is the quest for universally acceptable principles and standards that provides a solid foundation for the discipline of international law” — Discuss.
2. “The 21st Century question whether international law prevails could be well discerned by analysing the jurisprudence related to Law of Sea”. — Justify the statement.
3. “If the outerspace is not regulated through international law it would have made nations to make another race for colonies” — Analyse the statement by referring to conventional provisions.

PART B — (2 × 7 = 14 marks)

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

4. Rica, an oil tanker flying the flag of state ‘Ocenia’ belongs to a private owner. While it was navigating in the contiguous zone of Visaria saw a boat with some people approaching the tanker. Assuming them to be pirates the guards who work under the authority of Ocenia shot the people and they died. The coast guard authorities of Visaria approached ‘Rica’ at 50 nautical miles and brought the mariners to attest the occurrence of an incident. The mariners were arrested by the state of Visaria for killing their citizens. This is opposed by the flag state Ocenia on the grounds of jurisdiction. Decide.

[P.T.O.]

5. State 'X' and 'Y' entered into a treaty to implement a joint investment project on the River Danube which also involved arrangements for navigability improvement and flood control. Neither party fully performed its obligations under the treaty. State 'X' asserted that treaty obligations were no longer binding. But state 'Y' argues for Estoppel. Decide the General Principles of International Law involved in this case.
6. A treaty entered between state Kayat and state Rubiya has explicitly stated that it had settled the dispute between the parties regarding sovereignty over certain territory. Kayat recognized the full sovereignty of Rubiya over the islands of San Andres, islets and reefs forming part of the san Andreas Archipelago. But the treaty did not cover the whole territory explicitly and some were left out that lies along the territory. Rubiya claims sovereignty over all islets that is opposed by Kayat. Decide the case.

PART C — (2 × 6 = 12 marks)

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

7. The influence of Human rights law on law of extradition affirms that international law is more Europeanised — Analyse.
8. International Law Commission through codification has contributed for the progressive development of international law — Explicate.
9. Explain the various jurisdictions of International Court of Justice by citing relevant case laws.

PART D — (5 × 4 = 20 marks)

10. Write short notes on FIVE of the following in about 200 words each.
 - (a) Erga omnes
 - (b) Specific Adoption theory
 - (c) International Criminal Tribunal for Yugoslavia
 - (d) Gabsikovo — Nagymoros Case
 - (e) Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations — 1961.
 - (f) Universal Declaration of Human Rights.
 - (g) Doctrine of 'Uti possidetis'.

Register No.

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H 3026**H3LC417**

**LL.B. (Hons.) DEGREE (SEMESTER) EXAMINATIONS,
MAY 2024.**

(For the candidates admitted from 2020 – 2021 onwards)

Second Year — Fourth Semester

**PAPER XXI – LABOUR LAW — I (INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS AND
WAGE LAWS)**

Time : 2½ hours

Maximum : 70 marks

PART A — (2 × 12 = 24 marks)

Answer TWO of the following in about 750 words each.

1. Discuss the Dispute Settlement Authorities under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 and critically evaluate its working.
2. Critically examine the impact of ILO on Indian Labour Legislations.
3. "The term wage policy refers to legislation or government action undertaken to regulate the level or structure of wage, or both, for the purpose of achieving specific objectives of social and economic policy" — Elucidate.

PART B — (2 × 7 = 14 marks)

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

4. Agriculturists who were sugar-cane growers had their own factory manufacturing sugar, employing 300 workers. They applied for closure of factory for non-availability of sugarcane. Does this ground fall under 'circumstances beyond the control of the employer' under section 25 FFF(1) of Industrial Disputes Act, 1947? Decide.
5. Siddiq is employed on part-time basis in a factory employing 25 workers. Out of the total workers, six of them are employed on part-time basis including Siddiq. Decide on the applicability of the Payment of Bonus Act, 1965 and the eligibility of the part-time employees to receive bonus.
6. 'A' was dismissed from service for stealing some goods from 'B' factory. A domestic enquiry was conducted. Finding him guilty, he was dismissed from service. Can this individual dispute be raised as industrial dispute? Give reasons.

[P.T.O.]

PART C — (2 × 6 = 12 marks)

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

7. Explain the procedure for fixation and revision of minimum wages in India.
8. Discuss the participation of workers in management of industries and its relevance in India.
9. A registered trade union enjoys several rights and privileges under Indian law — Elucidate.

PART D — (5 × 4 = 20 marks)

10. Write short notes on FIVE of the following in about 200 words each.
 - (a) Kinds of Bonus
 - (b) Standing Orders
 - (c) Lock-out
 - (d) Collective bargaining
 - (e) Master-servant relationship
 - (f) Protected Workmen
 - (g) Wages under the Payment of Wages Act, 1936.
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H 3024

H3LA402

**LL.B. (Hons.) DEGREE (SEMESTER) EXAMINATIONS,
MAY 2024.**

(For the candidates admitted from 2020 – 2021 onwards)

Second Year — Fourth Semester

Paper XXII – INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS

Time : 2½ hours

Maximum : 70 marks

PART A — (2 × 12 = 24 marks)

Answer TWO of the following in about 750 words each.

1. Define Patent. Critically examine the Novartis case and how far it is balancing the Patentee and Patient interest.
2. Discuss the Economic and Moral Rights of the author under the Copyright Act 1957 with the support of Legal Provision and Judicial Decisions.
3. Define Geographical Indications and enumerate the salient features of Geographical Indications of Goods (Registration and Protection) Act, 1999.

PART B — (2 × 7 = 14 marks)

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

4. The plaintiff registered a mark for his business known "TATA Consultancy Service". Later the defendant used the name "TATA builders" for his business. So the plaintiff filed a case against the defendant for getting remedy. Decide.
5. Countries A, B and C have signed the TRIPS agreement. The country 'A' gives more Intellectual Property Protection to the country B than to the country C because of constrained diplomatic relationship between country 'A' and 'C'. Is it violative of WTO? Decide.
6. 'Y' holds a patent for a cancer drug. The patent term was about to expire in 2012. As such 'Z' wanted to introduce a generic version of the same drug. However, 'Y' made minor changes to the drug composition and applied for a patent. How can 'Z' challenge the patent application of 'Y'?

[P.T.O.]

PART C — (2 × 6 = 12 marks)

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

7. Write a note on sui generis protection used extensively in protection of farmer's rights; an international perspective.
8. Explain any four provisions of TRIPS Agreement.
9. Explain the ethical issues in patenting genes commodification of human gene.

PART D — (5 × 4 = 20 marks)

10. Write short notes on FIVE of the following in about 200 words each:
 - (a) Fair use
 - (b) Principles of Exhaustion
 - (c) Relative Ground for refusal of registration of TM.
 - (d) Passing off
 - (e) Piracy of Industrial Design
 - (f) Locke's theory of property
 - (g) Grounds of compulsory licensing under Patent Act.
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Register No.

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H 3027

H3S3401

**LL.B. (Hons.) DEGREE (SEMESTER) EXAMINATIONS,
MAY 2024.**

(For the candidates admitted from 2020 – 2021 onwards)

Second Year — Fourth Semester

**Paper XXIII(a) – INTERNATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS LAW
(Specialised Course)**

Time : 2½ hours

Maximum : 70 marks

PART A — (2 × 12 = 24 marks)

Answer TWO of the following in about 750 words each.

1. “The norms of recognizing the worth of the human being and equality of all human beings constitute the essence of International Human Rights Laws” – Elaborate.
2. Explain the role of the International Court of Justice in the implementation of the right to self-determination of the peoples in the International Legal System.
3. Trace the role of the Indian Judiciary in combating ‘Fake Encounter’. Illustrate with decided case laws.

PART B — (2 × 7 = 14 marks)

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

4. ‘X’ a national of state ‘Y’ is trafficked as bonded labour to state ‘N’. On his arrival and stay in ‘N’, ‘X’ is arrested and indicted for illegal migration due to lack of valid documents. Discuss the remedies available for ‘X’ under International Human Rights Law.
5. In a case before the International Criminal Tribunal, the agent of the ICRC presents evidence as witness. During the arguments and proceedings, the agent is instructed to submit the evidence in entirety. The ICRC Agent claims immunity in disclosure citing the Principle of Neutrality. Discuss on merits.

6. State 'O' commits genocidal violence against its own minority citizenry community 'W'. State 'T' invokes the jurisdiction clause under the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide against 'O' before the International Court of Justice. 'O' disputes the jurisdiction on the ground of 'non-interference in the internal affairs of a sovereign'. Discuss the validity of O's argument in light of the jurisdictional concerns.

PART C — (2 × 6 = 12 marks)

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

7. Explain the Doctrine of Reasonable Accommodation in light of the Disability human rights jurisprudence.
8. Explain the functions of the United Nations Special Rapporteurs on Human Rights Mandates.
9. Trace the significance of the "Basic Principles and Guidelines on the Right to a remedy and Reparation for Victims of Gross violations of International Human Rights Law and serious violations of International Humanitarian Law".

PART D — (5 × 4 = 20 marks)

10. Write short notes on FIVE of the following in about 200 words each:
- (a) M. Sameeha Barvin vs. The Joint Secretary, Ministry of Youth and Sports and Others (2021)
 - (b) Prohibition of Untouchability
 - (c) Abolitionist Approaches to Death Penalty
 - (d) Cyber Warfare and Human Rights
 - (e) Protection of Children during Armed Conflict
 - (f) Contribution of Prof. and Judge Theodore Meron
 - (g) Definition of 'Human Rights' under the Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993.

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H 3028

H3S3402

**LL.B. (Hons.) DEGREE (SEMESTER) EXAMINATIONS,
MAY 2024.**

(For the candidates admitted from 2020 – 2021 onwards)

Second Year — Fourth Semester

**Paper XXIII(b) – HUMAN RIGHTS IN THE CONSTITUTIONAL LAW
(Specialised Course)**

Time : 2½ hours

Maximum : 70 marks

PART A — (2 × 12 = 24 marks)

Answer TWO of the following in about 750 words each.

1. Compare and contrast the influence of UDHR on fundamental rights and directive principles of state policy in the Indian Constitution.
2. Critically analyse the development of Judicial Activism and Human Rights Jurisprudence in the context of rights of women.
3. Examine the composition, functions and powers of the National Human Rights Commission in India.

PART B — (2 × 7 = 14 marks)

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

4. Prisoners lodged at a jail in Delhi, were forcibly handcuffed by the jail authorities while being taken to and from courts for trial. Is there any violation of their human rights? Decide.
5. Miss 'X' posted some objectionable comments on facebook regarding the 'bandh' announced in the city after the death of a political leader. She was arrested and released later. Does it amount to infringement of fundamental rights? Decide.
6. A transgender applied for a job with all other applicants. The application was rejected on the ground that the transgender neither falls under the category of male nor female. An NGO filed a case that, such act was violative of the fundamental rights. Discuss.

[P.T.O.]

PART C — (2 × 6 = 12 marks)

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

7. Examine the functioning of Human Rights Courts in India.
8. Write a note on the classification of Human Rights.
9. Analyse the Constitutional and legal protection of senior citizens in India.

PART D — (5 × 4 = 20 marks)

10. Write short notes on FIVE of the following in about 200 words each:
 - (a) French Declaration
 - (b) Distributive Justice
 - (c) Bill of Rights
 - (d) Substantive Due Process
 - (e) ICESCR
 - (f) Social Contract Theory
 - (g) UNESCO
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H 3029

H3S3403

**LL.B. (Hons.) DEGREE (SEMESTER) EXAMINATIONS,
MAY 2024.**

(For the candidates admitted from 2020 – 2021 onwards)

Second Year — Fourth Semester

Paper XXIII(c) – CYBER CRIME (Specialised Course)

Time : 2½ hours

Maximum : 70 marks

PART A — (2 × 12 = 24 marks)

Answer TWO of the following in about 750 words each.

1. Explain the conventions on cyber crime and examine how does it address international cooperation in combating cyber crime.
2. What are the common types of crimes associated with the use of mobile electronic communication devices and what measures are in place to prevent and address these crimes?
3. What are the current and future cyber crime implications of cryptocurrencies and examine how these issues are being addressed in cyber security efforts?

PART B — (2 × 7 = 14 marks)

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

4. A, is a victim of a cyber criminal operating from a foreign country, who successfully hacked into A's company database, resulting in data theft and financial losses. 'A' is concerned about the cross-border nature of the crime and needs to understand the challenges and legal provisions that come into play regarding cross-border cyber jurisdiction. Advise A.
5. A, suspects that their personal information, including financial data and credentials, is being sold on the dark web. This has caused great concern for A's privacy and security. Advise A to understand the legal mechanisms available in India to combat and protect their data.

[P.T.O.]

6. A, is the head of an organization that experienced a cyber attack. The hacker gained unauthorized access to the organization's computer system, resulting in data theft and substantial financial losses. A, wants to understand the legal provisions and penalties applicable to the hacker, with a focus on Indian Cyber Crimes Laws. A, is determined to take legal action against the hacker to seek justice and restitution for the damages. Advise A.

PART C — (2 × 6 = 12 marks)

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

7. Explain the legal provisions in India to address cyber stalking and what are the associated penalties?
8. Examine the legal measures to resolve domain name disputes and cybersquatting.
9. How do criminological theories explain the motivations and behaviours of cyber criminals?

PART D — (5 × 4 = 20 marks)

10. Write short notes on FIVE of the following in about 200 words each :
- (a) APEC (Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation)
 - (b) Data Interference
 - (c) Trademark offences in digital medium
 - (d) Minnesota Theory
 - (e) ICANN (Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers)
 - (f) Cyber Criminal Types
 - (g) Cyber crimes under the Indian Penal Code
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H 3030

H3S3404

**LL.B. (Hons.) DEGREE (SEMESTER) EXAMINATIONS,
MAY 2024.**

(For the candidates admitted from 2020 – 2021 onwards)

Second Year — Fourth Semester

Paper XXIII(d) – INSURANCE LAW (Specialised Course)

Time : 2½ hours

Maximum : 70 marks

PART A — (2 × 12 = 24 marks)

Answer TWO of the following in about 750 words each.

1. The risk insured against in a life policy is death and death may be caused by disease, accident, negligence or wilful act of himself or of a third person — Examine. Critically analyse "Suicide" with reference to Indian and English Law.
2. Compare the Law of Indemnity in all the three life, fire and marine insurances with relevant case laws.
3. Critically examine the different kinds of losses in Marine Insurance.

PART B — (2 × 7 = 14 marks)

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

4. The Policy was on a round Voyage from England to Port or Ports in South America with liberty to call at any Port. The ship called at Montevideo and her next port was St. Vincent. At Montevideo she neglected to take sufficient coal to reach the next port and as a consequence she had to burn some of her fittings and cargo as fuel and claimed the loss. Consider whether the insurer will be liable or not.
5. Peter insured his house against fire with company 'X' for Rs. 50,000 and with company 'Y' for Rs. 1,00,000 and a loss of Rs. 12,000 is sustained. What should be the contribution of 'X' and 'Y'?
6. Mr. Arun takes out a policy on the life of his wife and subsequently divorces her. Does the policy continue to be valid?

[P.T.O.]

PART C — (2 × 6 = 12 marks)

Answer briefly TWO of the following in about 200 words each.

7. What are the powers and functions of IRDA?
8. Insurance as an Aleatory contract and Contract of Adhesion. Discuss.
9. What are the amounts recoverable under the life policy? Who are the persons entitled to payment?

PART D — (5 × 4 = 20 marks)

10. Write short notes on FIVE of the following in about 200 words each.
 - (a) Harris vs Poland
 - (b) Marine adventure
 - (c) Reinsurance
 - (d) Ombudsman
 - (e) Absolute and No fault liability
 - (f) Meaning of the term 'Fire' and loss by fire
 - (g) Claims Tribunal under Motor Vehicles Act.
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H 3031

H3S4401

**LL.B. (Hons.) DEGREE (SEMESTER) EXAMINATIONS,
MAY 2024.**

(For the candidates admitted from 2020 – 2021 onwards)

Second Year — Fourth Semester

**Paper XXIV(a) – INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY ON TRADITIONAL
KNOWLEDGE AND GENETIC RESOURCES
(Specialised Course)**

Time : 2½ hours

Maximum : 70 marks

PART A — (2 × 12 = 24 marks)

Answer TWO of the following in about 750 words each.

1. Describe the relevant provisions of International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources to protect and preserve genetic resources.
2. Define Cultural Property under Article 1 of the Hague Convention on Cultural Property, 1970 and explain cultural significance of cultural properties with the help of illustrations.
3. Discuss the important legal provisions of Nagoya Protocol in terms of liability upon the wrongdoers.

PART B — (2 × 7 = 14 marks)

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

4. Jarwa is a well known tribal community residing in Elagri Hills used to produce a Herbal Powder from a herbal plant known as 'Sriyanangai' and intended to use it as a wonderful medicine for snake bite and number of people all over the state is in fact getting the relief by consuming this medicine. One Dr. Mr. Raja came to know about this herbal powder and purchased it in a large quantity and later he converted it into tablets and also obtained patent. Hence, a NGO working for the interest of the above Tribal Community wants to take appropriate action against Dr. Mr. Raja. Give Advice.

[P.T.O.]

5. Khani Tribes of Western Ghats has a practice of singing of folk songs while at the time of cultivation and harvest, but they have no knowledge about fixation and record. One LMI Musical Industry has recorded all these folk songs without the prior consent of the Khani Tribes and started selling these songs through Internet and got huge profit because the songs are so unique. On knowing the same Khani Tribes established a Trust to protect their Intangible Cultural Expressions and later filed a copyright infringement suit against the LMI Musical Industry. Decide.
6. Mamallapuram temple sculptures and other Art Works have been protected by the State of Tamil Nadu. One tourist, named Jake from US visited this temple and has taken photos of all these sculptures and art works so as to produce a "Cultural Magazine" pertaining to only Mamallapuram. After taking photos he has compiled these photos with a little description and claimed in the Magazine as a copyright owner. On knowing the same the State of Tamil Nadu has nominated you as a lawyer to initiate an appropriate action against Jake. Decide whether action would lie under Copyright Law.

PART C — (2 × 6 = 12 marks)

Answer TWO of the following in about 300 words each.

7. Discuss the role of WIPO in protecting and promoting traditional knowledge of a country.
8. Describe the significance of Tunish Model Law in terms of protecting intangible cultural expressions.
9. Discuss the "product of nature doctrine" with the help of decided cases.

PART D — (5 × 4 = 20 marks)

10. Write short notes on FIVE of the following in about 200 words each.
 - (a) Cartagena Protocol
 - (b) Article 27 of the UDHR
 - (c) Commercial value of cultural properties
 - (d) TKDL
 - (e) Benefit sharing
 - (f) Sections 3(j) and (p) of India Patent Act
 - (g) Rule in *Diamond v. Chakrabarty*

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Register No.

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H 3032

H3S4402

**LL.B. (Hons.) DEGREE (SEMESTER) EXAMINATIONS,
MAY 2024.**

(For the candidates admitted from 2020 – 2021 onwards)

Second Year — Fourth Semester

**Paper XXIV(b) – LAND LAWS OF TAMIL NADU
(Specialised Course)**

Time : 2½ hours

Maximum : 70 marks

PART A — (2 × 12 = 24 marks)

Answer TWO of the following in about 750 words each.

1. Elaborate the powers of Municipal Authorities in respect of Property, Contracts and Establishment.
2. Discuss the salient features of the Tamil Nadu Land Encroachment Act, 1905 along with all the subsequent Amendments.
3. "The objective of the Tamil Nadu Land Reforms Fixation of Ceiling on Land Act, 1961 is to regulate the Agricultural land holdings" — Analyse.

PART B — (2 × 7 = 14 marks)

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

4. Ravi, a Christian Husband holds 10 standard acres of land in his name. Two of his married sons S₁ and S₂ hold 15 standard acres of land each. The land in the name of Ravi's wife Catherine is 12 standard acres. The wives of S₁ and S₂ each hold 10 and 12 standard acres respectively. Does the family hold anything surplus?
5. 'X' constructed a gate for his house property in the ground floor which is openable outwards on public street. 'Y' made a complaint to the Executive authority. Advise.
6. Kesavan interferes with the flow in the supply channels feeding the tanks and encroaches upon the adjoining poramboke lands. Affected by Kesavan's act, Raman made complaint to the authorised officer. Decide.

[P.T.O.]

PART C — (2 × 6 = 12 marks)

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

7. Salient features of Survey and Boundaries Act, 1923.
8. Explain the role of 'Association' under the Tamil Nadu Apartments Ownership Act.
9. Describe the building regulations prescribed by Municipality.

PART D — (5 × 4 = 20 marks)

10. Write short notes on FIVE of the following in about 200 words each:
 - (a) Ceiling area
 - (b) Zamindari Estate
 - (c) Patta Passbook
 - (d) Land encroachment
 - (e) Survey officer
 - (f) Exemption of lands from ceiling limits
 - (g) Planning authority.
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H 3033

H3S4403

LL.B. (Hons.) DEGREE (SEMESTER) EXAMINATIONS,
MAY 2024.

(For the candidates admitted from 2020 – 2021 onwards)

Second Year — Fourth Semester

Paper XXIV(c) – FORENSIC SCIENCE AND INVESTIGATION
(Specialised Course)

Time : 2½ hours

Maximum : 70 marks

PART A — (2 × 12 = 24 marks)

Answer TWO of the following in about 750 words each.

1. Explain the difference between Frye and Daubert standards for the admissibility of forensic evidence in court and their significance in modern legal proceedings.
2. Discuss the essential steps forensic investigators should follow when processing a crime scene and how these steps help in collecting valuable evidence for a criminal investigation.
3. Examine how DNA Profiling works and discuss the main applications of DNA analysis in forensic science, particularly in solving criminal cases.

PART B — (2 × 7 = 14 marks)

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

4. A burglary has occurred at A's residence and 'A' believes that 'B' is the prime suspect. 'B' denies any involvement. How can forensic experts use fingerprint analysis to determine if B's fingerprints were present at the crime scene and how reliable is this evidence in establishing guilt?
5. 'A' was found dead, 'B' is suspected of causing his death. 'B' claims that A had pre-existing injuries before the incident. How can forensic experts differentiate between ante-mortem and post-mortem injuries to determine the cause of death and whether B's actions played a role?
6. 'A' accuses 'B' for stealing valuable items from his store, but 'B' insists he was nowhere near the store at the time of the alleged theft. How can forensic analysts use CCTV footage to determine B's presence at the scene and potentially identify the thief?

[P.T.O.]

PART C — (2 × 6 = 12 marks)

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

7. How is entomology used to estimate the time of death in forensic investigations?
8. Explain the techniques that are commonly used in forensic psychology to assess the credibility of eye witness testimonies in criminal cases.
9. Discuss how the use of virtual and augmented reality impacted the way expert witnesses present evidence in court.

PART D — (5 × 4 = 20 marks)

10. Write short notes on FIVE of the following in about 200 words each:
 - (a) Disputed Document
 - (b) Explosives
 - (c) Police Dogs
 - (d) Polygraph
 - (e) Cause of death
 - (f) Circumstantial Evidence
 - (g) Artificial Intelligence
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H 3034

H3S4404

**LL.B. (Hons.) DEGREE (SEMESTER) EXAMINATIONS,
MAY 2024.**

(For the candidates admitted from 2020 – 2021 onwards)

Second Year — Fourth Semester

Paper XXIV(d) – SERVICE LAW (Specialized Course)

Time : 2½ hours

Maximum : 70 marks

PART A — (2 × 12 = 24 marks)

Answer TWO of the following in about 750 words each.

1. Describe the functions and structure of the Central Administrative Tribunal (CAT) in India. How does CAT contribute to administrative justice and resolve disputes in the realm of government employment?
2. Explain the status and rights of civil servants under the law and the Constitution of India. Discuss the legal framework that governs their recruitment, service conditions and protection of their rights.
3. Trace the evolution of Civil Service Law in India - Post independence. Analyze key legislative developments, constitutional developments and reforms that have shaped the structure and functioning of the civil service in the country.

PART B — (2 × 7 = 14 marks)

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

4. 'A' was dismissed from the service, as the result of disciplinary proceedings. He challenged the legality of the order of dismissal as the copies of statements of witnesses examined during the enquiry was not supplied to him. Decide.
5. Mr. Patel, a senior civil servant, faces compulsory retirement due to alleged performance decline as decided by the Appointments Committee citing the public interest. Mr. Patel disputes the claim, asserting a consistently positive service record and lack of evidence for misconduct. He argues that the decision lacks transparency and violates principles of natural justice and procedural fairness. Decide.

[P.T.O.]

6. Mr. Kumar, an Ad hoc Employee underwent a department examination, as per the standing rules of the department for regularization of his service. Mr. Kumar did not meet the required standards and failed in the examination. So, he was removed from his employment. He challenges the validity of his removal from service on the grounds of violation of Article 311. Decide.

PART C — (2 × 6 = 12 marks)

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

7. Analyze the extent of 'Positive Discrimination' under Service Law.
8. Discuss the recommendations made by Kothari Committee on Recruitment Policy and Selection Methods.
9. Difference between disciplinary and criminal proceedings.

PART D — (5 × 4 = 20 marks)

10. Write short notes on FIVE of the following in about 200 words each.
- (a) Changing role of Bureaucracy in Globalized World
 - (b) Advantages of Lateral Entry Scheme
 - (c) Capacity building initiatives for transparency
 - (d) British Civil Service
 - (e) Article 16 of the Indian Constitution.
 - (f) Concept of Dharma and Duty
 - (g) Reforms in Judicial Service
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H 3045

H3LC518

**LL.B. (Hons.) DEGREE (SEMESTER) EXAMINATIONS,
MAY 2024.**

(For the candidates admitted from 2020 – 2021 onwards)

Third Year — Fifth Semester

**Paper XXVI – LABOUR LAW — II
(SOCIAL SECURITY AND LABOUR WELFARE LAWS)**

Time : 2½ hours

Maximum : 70 marks

PART A — (2 × 12 = 24 marks)

Answer TWO of the following in about 750 words each.

1. Critically analyse the constitutional dimensions of social security laws in India with the help of decided case laws.
2. Discuss the benefits provided under the Maternity Benefit Act, 1961 with special reference to the enhanced benefit under the 2017 Amendment Act.
3. Explain the liability of an employer to pay compensation under the Employee's Compensation Act, 1923.

PART B — (2 × 7 = 14 marks)

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

4. A theatre with 25 employees was in operation since 1981 and ESI contributions were paid upto 1989. Thereafter the theatre's employees fell less than 20 in number after which the contributions were not paid by the employer. Decide.
5. The deceased was employed to carry loads on a tractor to the dam site by a contractor to work for the public works department in construction of a dam across a river. While performing the duties, a motor truck dashed against the tractor causing the death of the deceased. Decide who is liable to pay compensation under the Employee's Compensation Act, 1923.

[P.T.O.]

6. Arun is a field worker of an insurance company, visiting customers in their houses, canvassing and doing business by selling insurance policies and collecting and depositing premium amount with the company. Will Arun fall under the definition of 'Employee' under the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972 to receive gratuity? Explain.

PART C — (2 × 6 = 12 marks)

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

7. Define 'Young Person' under the Factories Act, 1948 and discuss their employability in factories and the legal limitations.
8. Explain the composition and functions of Employee's State Insurance Corporation and its role in administering and implementing the provisions of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948.
9. Discuss the eligibility and calculation of gratuity under the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972.

PART D — (5 × 4 = 20 marks)

10. Write short notes on FIVE of the following in about 200 words each.
- (a) Employee's Provident Fund Appellate Tribunal.
 - (b) ILO on social security.
 - (c) Employee's Pension Scheme.
 - (d) Occupational Diseases.
 - (e) Medical Benefit.
 - (f) Certifying Surgeon.
 - (g) Establishment under the TN Shops and Establishment Act, 1947.

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H 3044

H3LA503

**LL.B. (Hons.) DEGREE (SEMESTER) EXAMINATIONS,
MAY 2024.**

(For the candidates admitted from 2020 – 2021 onwards)

Third Year — Fifth Semester

Paper XXVII – COMPETITION LAW

Time : 2½ hours

Maximum : 70 marks

PART A — (2 × 12 = 24 marks)

Answer TWO of the following in about 750 words each.

1. “A vibrant and effective competition law framework helps in regulating a fair market, devoid of any anti competitive practices that cause harm to the customers as well as the businesses”. — Discuss.
2. “Any agreement for goods or services which has an appreciable adverse effect on competition in India is prohibited.” — Explain with reference to relevant provisions of law.
3. Examine the powers of CCI in regulating combinations in India.

PART B — (2 × 7 = 14 marks)

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

4. Association of lorry owners fixing freight rates and not allowing members of association to charge price lower than that fixed by association. Decide.
5. The Residential Association of an apartment complex charges a higher annual maintenance fee from owners of apartments who had given their flat for rent as compared to those owners who were residing themselves in the apartment. Mr. Harry an owner of an apartment in the complex who has given the property on rent feels that this is an anti competitive practice. Advise Mr. Harry.

[P.T.O.]

6. Majestic club is a club of eight major banks in the State of Karnataka. The club covered entire state with a view of fixing rates of deposits, lending and other rates on banking facilities. The club covered all banking products and services and members of the club fixed interest rates for loans and savings for private/household including commercial customers as well as the fees consumers had to pay for certain services. One of the member of the club made a complaint against the club alleging cartel to the CCI. Decide.

PART C — (2 × 6 = 12 marks)

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

7. Discuss the relationship between Intellectual Property and Competition Law.
8. Discuss the rules for determining appreciable adverse effect on competition with decided cases.
9. Define Relevant Market. Explain the factors taken into consideration by CCI for determining relevant market.

PART D — (5 × 4 = 20 marks)

10. Write short notes on FIVE of the following in about 200 words each.
- (a) Tie in arrangement
 - (b) Competition advocacy
 - (c) Leniency Program
 - (d) Enterprise
 - (e) Agreement definition under Competition Law
 - (f) Cement Cartellisation Case
 - (g) Abuse of dominance
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H 3035

H3LA504

**LL.B. (Hons.) DEGREE (SEMESTER) EXAMINATIONS,
MAY 2024.**

(For the candidates admitted from 2020 – 2021 onwards)

Third Year — Fifth Semester

Paper XXVIII – CYBER LAW AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

Time : 2½ hours

Maximum : 70 marks

PART A — (2 × 12 = 24 marks)

Answer TWO of the following in about 750 words each.

1. Evaluate the Legal Validity of E-Contracts and examine the Consumer Protection available for E Consumers when the breach of contract arises by referring to the recent issues emerged in cyber space.
2. Examine the offences against children in cyberspace and critically analyse the legal landscape in the mitigation and protection of children against these offences.
3. Analyse the phrase “Right to Access Cyberspace” in constitutional perspective by referring to recent judicial decisions and consecutive regulations.

PART B — (2 × 7 = 14 marks)

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

4. A senior citizen lost his money by cyber voice cloning fraudulence, where the cyber criminal spoke in the voice of his son who lives in abroad and requested money to return back to India by explaining the serious situation, that he was caught up in civil war in his country. Later the victim found the call was not from his son after sending the sum of Rs. 5 lakhs in multiple transfers. Guide the victim with suitable cross-border legal and administrative remedies.

[P.T.O.]

5. An activist launched digital protest after a rape accused was released in bail because of his sudden serious ailments. The E protest became viral and organized mass number of people across the nation. On the suspicion of the digital protest transforming into physical protest, the police officials arrested the activist. Decide the validity of this arrest in the light of Information Technology Act, 2000.
6. An established corporate company and a business man with basic education discussed about their business contract through online messaging app. After sending the E contract draft by the company, the business man sent a thumbs up emoji, which was understood by the company as acceptance of contract. Consecutively the company involved in the execution of the contract by commencing fewer investments. Later the business man informed about his unwillingness to proceed further. Tagging his thumbs-up emoji, the company pointed about his acceptance and warned him about the consequences of breach of contract. With no improvements, the company filed a suit. Whether the emoji, can be considered as an acceptance in E-Contract. Whether the claim for breach of contract by the company succeed? Decide.

PART C — (2 × 6 = 12 marks)

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

7. Enumerate the role of Reserve Bank of India (RBI) in the regulation of E-Banking operations.
8. Artificial Intelligence (AI) driven cyber space attracts cyber crimes or enhances cyber security. Comment.
9. Conceptualise and compare the nature of E Courts in India and other countries.

PART D — (5 × 4 = 20 marks)

10. Write short notes on FIVE of the following in about 200 words each.
 - (a) Electronic Records and E-Governance
 - (b) Cyber defamation
 - (c) Pros and cons of Cloud Computing
 - (d) Digital Signature Certificate
 - (e) Cyber Appellate Tribunal
 - (f) Patentability of Software
 - (g) Role of CERT-IN

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H 3036

H3LA505

**LL.B. (Hons.) DEGREE (SEMESTER) EXAMINATIONS,
MAY 2024.**

(For the candidates admitted from 2020 – 2021 onwards)

Third Year — Fifth Semester

PAPER XXIX – BANKING LAW

Time : 2½ hours

Maximum : 70 marks

PART A — (2 × 12 = 24 marks)

Answer TWO of the following in about 750 words each.

1. “Bankers duty to honour customers cheques” — Explain.
2. Define “Crossing”. What are the different types of crossing of cheques?
3. Explain the general relationship of Banker and Customer.

PART B — (2 × 7 = 14 marks)

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

4. Mr. X issued the cheque to Mr. Y dated 1/7/2023. Mr. Y presented the cheque in the bank for payment on 25/11/2023. Whether the Banker will make payment to Y. Decide.
5. Mr. A, a trader issued a cheque to Mr. B for a sum of Rupees 2,50,000/-. But in A's Bank Account, there is a credit balance of only 20,000/-. Mr. A already had an arrangement with the Bank and the Bank granted overdraft facility upto a sum of Rs.5,00,000/- and that facility is active and still Mr. A can withdraw the amount from OD account. B presented the cheque to the Bank for payment. Whether the Banker will make payment or not? Decide.
6. Mr. P issued a cheque for a sum of Rs.1,15,000/- in favour of Mr. K. The cheque is stolen by Mr. T and made forged indorsement in his name. Then Mr. T visited mobile shop and purchased mobile for Rs.1,15,000/- and for the payment of price of mobile Mr. T made an endorsement in the cheque in favour of mobile shop owner and delivered the cheque. Mobile shop owner presented the cheque for payment in the Bank and collected the amount. Whether mobile shop owner is entitled payment as per N.I. Act. Decide.

[P.T.O.]

PART C — (2 × 6 = 12 marks)

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

7. 'Minor' – A special type of customer. What are the procedures to be followed to open Bank can A/c to Minor. Whether Bank can grant overdraft facility to a minor?
8. How to open Safe-deposit locker account. What are the procedures to be maintained to operate the safe deposit locker account. Liability of the Banker in case of theft or robbery of safe deposit locker.
9. What is meant by Endorsement? Explain the different kinds of endorsement. What is the effect of an endorsement?

PART D — (5 × 4 = 20 marks)

10. Write short notes on FIVE of the following in about 200 words each.
 - (a) DRT and DRAT
 - (b) Special status of SBI
 - (c) 'Stale cheque' and "Post-dated cheque"
 - (d) Debit card and credit card
 - (e) Duty to maintain secrecy of account
 - (f) RTGS and NIFT
 - (g) E-Banking
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H3S5501**LL.B. (Hons.) DEGREE (SEMESTER) EXAMINATIONS, MAY 2024.**

(For the candidates admitted from 2020-2021 onwards)

Third Year – Fifth Semester

PAPER XXX (a) – PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW (Specialised Course)

Time: 2½ hours

Maximum: 70 marks

PART A – (2 x 12 = 24 marks)

Answer TWO of the following in about 750 words each.

1. Examine the Theories of Renvoi and discuss the approach of the English Courts to the doctrine of Renvoi. Refer to decided cases.
2. Examine the law relating to Domicile of Origin and Domicile of Choice with reference to English Law and Indian Law.
3. Describe the various principles and procedures that govern enforcement of Foreign Judgement under the provisions of Code of Civil Procedure in India.

PART B – (2 x 7 = 14 marks)

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

4. Sam and Ana Austrian domiciled couple married in Vienna. Due to internal problem in Vienna the couples fled to India without an intention to return to Austria. Decide their domicile for matrimonial proceedings.
5. Suresh and Reena were married in 1994 in India and later shifted to New York in 1995. In the year 1996, a son Rakesh was born to them in New York. After 8 years of marriage Reena brought Rakesh to India for the education of child. Suresh filed a petition for divorce and custody of child in court of New York claiming that Reena had wrongfully taken the child to India. He obtained an interim order of custody of child from the court of New York. Reena filed a petition in Delhi for restraining Suresh from taking away the child and contending that New York Court has no jurisdiction to grant the custody of the child. Decide.
6. Mr. A and Mr. B are citizens of England. They entered into an agreement with regard to partition of immovable property in their joint ownership situated in India. Mr. B commits breach of the agreement. Mr. A files a suit in England for specific performance of the agreement which was entered into in England. Decide.

PART C – (2 x 6 = 12 marks)

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

7. Critically evaluate the double actionability rule under the common law for the choice of applicable law in cases of Torts by referring to judicial decisions.

(P.T.O.)

8. Describe the limitation to the rule of 'Lex situs'.
9. Write a brief note on Choice of Law in E-Contracts.

PART D - (5 x 4 = 20 marks)

10. Write short notes on FIVE of the following in about 200 words each:

- (a) LGBT.
- (b) Right of Succession.
- (c) Incidental Question.
- (d) Proof of Foreign Law.
- (e) Forgo's Case.
- (f) Consular Marriage.
- (g) Cyber Space.

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H 3037

H3S5502

**LL.B. (Hons.) DEGREE (SEMESTER) EXAMINATIONS,
MAY 2024.**

(For the candidates admitted from 2020 – 2021 onwards)

Third Year — Fifth Semester

**PAPER XXX(b) – LEGAL PROCESS AND LOCAL GOVERNANCE
(Specialised Course)**

Time : 2½ hours

Maximum : 70 marks

PART A — (2 × 12 = 24 marks)

Answer TWO of the following in about 750 words each.

1. Discuss the position of local self governments in India and the impact of 73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendment Acts.
2. "Local Self Government functions as a school of democracy wherein citizens are imparted political and popular education regarding issues of local and national importance". Discuss the meaning, nature and significance of Local Self Government in India.
3. Discuss as to how strengthening of revenue resources are carried out through financial administration of local bodies in India.

PART B — (2 × 7 = 14 marks)

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

4. The Zilla Panchayat in the State of Karnataka takes measures for the control of the population of stray dogs and for the destruction and detention of mad dogs within the Zilla Panchayat Area. This is challenged by Animal Rights Activists as violative of Animal Rights Act and Panchayat Act. Decide about the legal issues involved.

[P.T.O.]

5. In Varanasi town, the practice of dumping dead bodies or half burnt bodies in the river of Ganga was polluting the river Ganga and it is found hazardous to environment. The Ganga Conservancy Protection Team (NGO) approaches the Supreme Court for a direction to the Varanasi Municipal Corporation to ensure that the dead bodies are not thrown into the river Ganga. Advise them.
6. The State Government authorises Village Panchayats to impose fee on vehicles bringing goods into the market. This is challenged by the members of merchants associations as violative of Article 19(1) (g). Discuss.

PART C — (2 × 6 = 12 marks)

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

7. Trace the history and evolution of the Panchayat Raj System in India.
8. Explain the power of the Commissioner of Panchayat Union Council.
9. Discuss the salient features of the Panchayats (Extension to the Scheduled Areas) Act, 1996.

PART D — (5 × 4 = 20 marks)

10. Write short notes on FIVE of the following in about 200 words each:
 - (a) Eleventh Schedule of the Constitution
 - (b) Planning at the grass-roots level
 - (c) Grama Sabha
 - (d) State Finance Commission
 - (e) Reservation in Panchayat Election – Horizontal and Vertical Reservation
 - (f) Ward Committee
 - (g) Article-40 of Indian Constitution.

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H3S5502A

LL.B. (Hons.) DEGREE (SEMESTER) EXAMINATIONS, MAY 2024.

(For the candidates admitted from 2021-2022 onwards)

Third Year – Fifth Semester

LAW OF ELECTIONS (Specialised Course)

Time: 2½ hours

Maximum: 70 marks

PART A – (2 x 12 = 24 marks)

Answer TWO of the following in about 750 words each.

1. Discuss the ambit of the voters right to know the antecedents of candidates during election in India. What are the consequences for furnishing of wrong information or suppression of some material information by the candidate in his nomination paper?
2. Discuss the Constitutional principles for delimitation of Territorial Constituencies in India.
3. Should political parties be allowed to promise freebies in their manifestos and how can the Judiciary make sure these promises are fair and legal?

PART B – (2 x 7 = 14 marks)

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

4. 'X', a Sikh candidate, is elected to the Legislative Assembly of State of Punjab. His election is challenged by V, a voter on the ground that X's candidature was sponsored by Sri Akal Takht, which in itself amount to an appeal in the name of religion. Moreover a 'Hukumnama'/order was issued by the Head Priest commanding the Sikh voters to vote for X to keep the honour of the 'Panth'/tradition. According to V, it is an appeal on the ground of religion and also amounts to undue influence on Sikh voters. Decide by citing relevant statutory provisions and judicial decisions.
5. Mr. Raju, a candidate to the Presidential election files an election petition, challenging the vacancies in the electoral college, stemming from the dissolution of two state legislative assemblies. Decide?
6. Mr. X, a candidate belonging to a Scheduled Caste had failed to mention in his nomination paper the caste to which he belonged. However along with the nomination form, he annexed a certificate from the competent revenue officials showing his caste. Decide the validity of his nomination.

PART C – (2 x 6 = 12 marks)

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

7. What is Lokpal? Write about the merits and demerits of Lokpal.
8. Need for regulating political consultancies: Towards informed political choices.

(P.T.O.)

9. Is Election Commission is the multi member body – Explain?

PART D – (5 x 4 = 20 marks)

10. Write short notes on FIVE of the following in about 200 words each:

- (a) Right to Vote and Universal Adult Suffrage.
 - (b) Impersonation in election.
 - (c) SVEEP.
 - (d) Voting rights of NRI.
 - (e) Free Symbols.
 - (f) Returning Officer.
 - (g) Representative Democracy.
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H 3038

H3S5503

LL.B. (Hons.) DEGREE (SEMESTER) EXAMINATIONS,
MAY 2024.

(For the candidates admitted from 2020 – 2021 onwards)

Third Year — Fifth Semester

PAPER XXX(c) – JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM (Specialized Course)

Time : 2½ hours

Maximum : 70 marks

PART A — (2 × 12 = 24 marks)

Answer TWO of the following in about 750 words each.

1. Explain the key principles and objectives outlined in the Riyadh Guidelines and bring out its contribution to the effective administration of juvenile justice on an international level.
2. Examine the underlying causative factors of juvenile delinquency and discuss its impact on shaping delinquent behaviours among the young individuals.
3. Examine the role and functions of Child Welfare Boards in safeguarding the rights and well-being of young offenders within the juvenile justice system.

PART B — (2 × 7 = 14 marks)

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

4. Michael, a 17 years old, is involved in a car accident that results in severe injuries to a pedestrian. Investigate the case from the perspective of causation in the juvenile justice system and discuss how the actions of Michael contributed to the accident and injuries, the principle of causation in determining liability, and the possible consequences for his actions under the juvenile justice system.
5. Emily, a 12 year old, is accused of committing a petty theft. The case is brought before the children's court for adjudication. Examine the role of the children's court in the juvenile justice system, the procedure followed in dealing with juvenile offenders and the importance of adopting a child-friendly approach during the legal proceedings.

6. Jake, a 16 year old, is found loitering in a restricted area during a curfew. He is taken into custody by the juvenile police unit. Analyze the role of the juvenile police unit in the juvenile justice system, the steps they take while dealing with juvenile offenders and the emphasis on rehabilitation and diversionary programs for minor offences.

PART C — (2 × 6 = 12 marks)

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

7. Explain the role of State Commissions for children in upholding the rights and welfare of children, in the context of the juvenile justice system.
8. Discuss the purpose and scope of the POCSO Act in ensuring the protection of children from sexual offences.
9. Explain the main recommendations of the Justice Verma Commission report on juvenile justice reform.

PART D — (5 × 4 = 20 marks)

10. Write short notes on FIVE of the following in about 200 words each:
- (a) Doctrine of Parens patriae
 - (b) Borstal School
 - (c) Burden of proving juvenility
 - (d) Community services
 - (e) Shelter home
 - (f) NGO and Juvenile Delinquency Reform
 - (g) Juvenile and Substance abuse.
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H 3039**H3S5504**

**LL.B. (Hons.) DEGREE (SEMESTER) EXAMINATIONS,
MAY 2024.**

(For the candidates admitted from 2020 – 2021 onwards)

Third Year — Fifth Semester

**PAPER XXX(d) – INTERNATIONAL COMMERCIAL ARBITRATION
(SPECIALISED COURSE)**

Time : 2½ hours

Maximum : 70 marks

PART A — (2 × 12 = 24 marks)

Answer TWO of the following in about 750 words each.

1. Discuss the jurisdiction of arbitral tribunal in terms of separability and Kompetenz-Kompetenz with case law.
2. UNCITRAL Model Law 1985 — How effective it has harmonized the arbitration legislation in India?
3. Discuss the emergency arbitration regime in India with reference to enforcement and how it is different from other interim measures.

PART B — (2 × 7 = 14 marks)

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

4. The contracting parties namely X and Y intended to agree upon a dispute resolution clause facilitating Arbitration in a neutral country. Further they wanted to apply Institutional Arbitration rules to be applicable procedural law. Draft an Arbitration clause based on the interest of the parties accordingly.
5. Anton a Private Limited Company incorporated in Australia plans to execute a construction project in Sri Lanka. The advisors opined the parties to have an Arbitration in India as per the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996. The Arbitration clause was prematurely invoked due to unforeseeable situation wherein the project could not commence, invoking force majeure condition. The award was given in favour of the Australian Company. What are the grounds to set aside this arbitral award given in India by the Indian Courts?

6. Arbitration law specifies appointing third arbitrator from a neutral country for International cases. In one dispute between an Indian and Bhutan Party, an arbitral tribunal was constituted with nominee arbitrators having Indian and Bhutanese nationality and the third arbitrator also an Indian National. Whether the Bhutanese party have an opportunity to challenge the third arbitrator based on lack of Independence due to non-neutral nationality?

PART C — (2 × 6 = 12 marks)

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

7. Draft an arbitration agreement/clause and explain the key elements that are to be present in an agreement.
8. Critically analyse the concept of arbitrability in intellectual property disputes.
9. Discuss recognition and enforcement of arbitration award with reference to Sec. 36 of the Indian Arbitration Act and Article 5 of the Newyork Convention.

PART D — (5 × 4 = 20 marks)

10. Write short notes on FIVE of the following in about 200 words each:
- (a) Seat vs Venue in arbitration
 - (b) Language in Arbitration
 - (c) Expenses and costs in arbitration
 - (d) Evidence in arbitration
 - (e) Equal treatment of parties in arbitration
 - (f) Pros and cons in Ad Hoc Arbitration
 - (g) List out the orders which are appealable u/s 37 of the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996.
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H 3040

H3S6501

**LL.B. (Hons.) DEGREE (SEMESTER) EXAMINATIONS,
MAY 2024.**

(For the candidates admitted from 2020 – 2021 onwards)

Third Year — Fifth Semester

**Paper XXXI(a) – INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY LITIGATIONS
(Specialised Course)**

Time : 2½ hours

Maximum : 70 marks

PART A — (2 × 12 = 24 marks)

Answer TWO of the following in about 750 words each.

1. Discuss the concept of deceptive similarity with the help of decided cases.
2. “Private international law plays a crucial role in respect of transborder intellectual property litigation” — Explain.
3. “Without interpreting the complete specification the court cannot decide on patent infringement suits”. — Discuss.

PART B — (2 × 7 = 14 marks)

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

4. SSR Industry has invented a new drone for the purpose of spraying pesticides in the agricultural fields and obtained patent for the same. Sometime later TTS Industry has simply altered the shape of the above drone without any kind of improvements, created the drones for extinguishing fire and brought the drone into market place and started successful commercialization. As a result SSR Industry filed patent infringement law suit against TTS Industry. — Decide.

[P.T.O.]

5. Mr. Rohan a famous industrialist established his new steel industry in South India by registering a new Trade Mark 'ROHYN' and this mark also obtained goodwill and reputation in Sri Lanka but there is no industry established in Sri Lanka by Mr. Rohan. He has been continuously exporting steel products to Sri Lanka under his Trade Mark 'ROHYN'. After one year, one Mr. Sankakara a Sri Lankan national started an industry under the name 'ROHYN' steel goods in Sri Lanka. On knowing the same Mr. Rohan wants to take appropriate legal action. — Give advice.
6. 'Tamil Desam' a famous publisher in the State of Tamil Nadu has published a novel titled as "Cholanattukalvan" and also obtained a State Govt.'s best literature award. After some time one Hindus Film industry has converted this novel into a movie without getting permission from Tamil Desam Publishers, so that they have filed copyright infringement case against Hindus Film Industry. — Decide.

PART C — (2 × 6 = 12 marks)

Answer TWO of the following in about 300 words each.

7. Discuss the concept of equivalence with the help of decided cases.
8. Enumerate the remedies available in case of infringement of geographical indication.
9. Discuss the concept of Secondary Liability of copyright infringement in the digital environment.

PART D — (5 × 4 = 20 marks)

10. Write short notes on FIVE of the following in about 200 words each.
 - (a) Most Favoured Nation Treatment
 - (b) Test of Transformative
 - (c) Groundless threat under trademark law
 - (d) ICANN Policy
 - (e) Obvious and fraudulent imitation under Design Act
 - (f) Concept of Dilution.
 - (g) Lay-observer test

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H 3041

H3S6502

**LL.B. (Hons.) DEGREE (SEMESTER) EXAMINATIONS,
MAY 2024.**

(For the candidates admitted from 2020 – 2021 onwards)

Third Year — Fifth Semester

**Paper XXXI (b) – RERA AND TENANCY LAWS
(Specialised Course)**

Time : 2½ hours

Maximum : 70 marks

PART A — (2 × 12 = 24 marks)

Answer TWO of the following in about 750 words each.

1. Explain the salient features of the Tamil Nadu Cultivating Tenants Protection Act, 1955.
2. Describe the rights and duties of allottees and the functions and duties of Promoter.
3. Define 'Kudiyiruppu' and elaborate the requirements to confer ownership in favour of occupants of Kudiyiruppu.

PART B — (2 × 7 = 14 marks)

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

4. Gayathri, a cultivating tenant planted single crop in the land which is let out to her to cultivate double crop. The Landlord wanted to evict Gayathri. Decide.
5. The State Government notified to confer ownership to the occupant of Kudiyiruppu on January 2023. One landlord Kevin, instead of conferring the Kudiyiruppu, gave an alternative site of 3 cents which is 3 km away from the existing Kudiyiruppu. Advise.
6. 'X' a real estate agent fails to comply with the orders of Real Estate Authority. The authority imposed 10% of the estimated cost of the plot as penalty. 'X' challenged the 'penalty' as 'ultra vires'. Decide.

[P.T.O.]

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PART C — (2 × 6 = 12 marks)

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

7. Discuss the procedures to be followed in registration of Real Estate Project.
8. Describe the constitution and powers of Rent Court and Rent Tribunal.
9. The TN Cultivating Tenants (Payment of Fair Rent) Act, 1956.

PART D — (5 × 4 = 20 marks)

10. Write short notes on FIVE of the following in about 200 words each.
 - (a) Central Advisory Council
 - (b) Cultivating Tenants Protection From Eviction Act, 1989.
 - (c) Agricultural labourer
 - (d) Payment and recovery of compensation.
 - (e) Real Estate Appellate Tribunal
 - (f) Advisory Committee
 - (g) Alternative Site
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H 3042

H3S6503

**LL.B. (Hons.) DEGREE (SEMESTER) EXAMINATIONS,
MAY 2024.**

(For the candidates admitted from 2020 – 2021 onwards)

Third Year — Fifth Semester

Paper XXXI (c) – PSYCHOLOGY OF CRIME (Specialised Course)

Time : 2½ hours

Maximum : 70 marks

PART A — (2 × 12 = 24 marks)

Answer TWO of the following in about 750 words each.

1. Examine the mental health, relationship dynamics and situational factors that may lead individuals to commit both homicide and suicide in a connected sequence.
2. Explore how psychologists contribute to the recruitment process and provide ongoing mental health support to police officers, addressing the unique challenges of the profession.
3. “Resocialization programs address the psychological and social challenges faced by individuals re-entering society after incarceration, promoting successful reintegration and reducing the likelihood of reoffending” — Elucidate.

PART B — (2 × 7 = 14 marks)

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

4. In a neighbourhood where ‘A’ and ‘B’ live, a distressing revelation surfaces. A discloses plans to harm someone to ‘B’, who, aware of the danger, chooses not to harm the authorities. Tragically, ‘A’ proceeds with the plan, resulting in homicide. The community psychologist, ‘C’, learns about ‘A’s intentions through community interactions but faces moral and ethical dilemma. Should ‘C’ breach confidentiality to prevent potential harm, considering the psychologist’s duty to protect community well-being?

[P.T.O.]

5. A, a dedicated student, grapples with mounting frustration in the education system, negatively affecting his mental health and academic performance. Recognizing A's struggles, his friends urge him to engage in an open conversation with a psychologist. What specific psychological advice might the psychologist extend to A in this situation?
6. Juvenile A, involved in a robbery due to poverty, is brought into custody and later sent to a juvenile home. A attempts to escape and is subsequently brought before psychologist B. How should psychologist B advise Juvenile A in this challenging situation?

PART C — (2 × 6 = 12 marks)

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

7. Discuss the factors that contribute to criminal behaviour as per psychological theories.
8. Examine the psychological traits and behaviours associated with individuals prone to criminal activities and contrast them with traits found in non-criminals.
9. Discuss the various tasks the criminal psychologists undertake, for criminal profiling and providing expert testimony in court.

PART D — (5 × 4 = 20 marks)

10. Write short notes on FIVE of the following in about 200 words each:
 - (a) Treatment of criminals
 - (b) Suspects of Crime and psychological approach
 - (c) Psychological approach in Juvenile Corrections
 - (d) Psychology and stalking
 - (e) Criminal Psychologists
 - (f) Nature of personality
 - (g) Crime and Criminology

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H 3043

H3S6504

**LL.B. (Hons.) DEGREE (SEMESTER) EXAMINATIONS,
MAY 2024.**

(For the candidates admitted from 2020 – 2021 onwards)

Third Year — Fifth Semester

**Paper XXXI (d) – SOCIAL SECURITY AND UNORGANISED LABOUR
(Specialised Course)**

Time : 2½ hours

Maximum : 70 marks

PART A — (2 × 12 = 24 marks)

Answer TWO of the following in about 750 words each.

1. Discuss the scope and objectives of the Plantations Labour Act, 1951 and highlight its role in improving conditions of employment in plantation industry.
2. Explain the constitutional safeguards available to workers in India by referring to decided case laws.
3. Critically evaluate the working of the Inter-State Migrant Workmen (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 1979 and its implication on migrant workers in India.

PART B — (2 × 7 = 14 marks)

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

4. The state employed a large number of workers for the construction of road to provide them relief from drought and scarcity conditions prevailing in their area. Their employment fell under the Famine Relief Works Employees (Exemption from Labour Laws) Act which allowed the state to fix minimum wages less than the statutory minimum wage. Decide.

[P.T.O.]

5. Muthulakshmi, a plantation worker is in her eighth month of pregnancy. Her employer allowed her to stay at home and rejoin without pay after her delivery. She has to make her ends meet. Advise.
6. 135 bonded labourers who were working in a stone quarry were released by the order of the court. They were brought back to their respective villages and left to survive. Some of the released labourers owned land which they have lost to the money lenders and was not returned. Discuss the legal remedy available to these workers.

PART C — (2 × 6 = 12 marks)

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

7. Discuss the occupational, health and safety issues of workers in Indian Construction Industry.
8. Explain the legal framework provided to finance measures for the promotion of welfare of persons engaged in Beedi establishments.
9. "The MGNREGA is a pivotal social welfare program in India to provide employment guarantee of 100 days of work to rural unskilled labour within fifteen days of registration." — Elucidate.

PART D — (5 × 4 = 20 marks)

10. Write short notes on FIVE of the following in about 200 words each.
 - (a) Domestic Worker
 - (b) Prohibition on employment of children
 - (c) Registration of building workers
 - (d) Social Security Board
 - (e) Health and welfare measures of Beedi Workers.
 - (f) Construction Workers Welfare Cess
 - (g) Olga Tellis and Ors v. Bombay Municipal Corporation

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H 3056

H3LC619

LL.B. (Hons.) DEGREE (SEMESTER) EXAMINATIONS, MAY 2024.

(For the candidates admitted from 2020-2021 onwards)

Third Year — Sixth Semester

PAPER XXXIII – CIVIL PROCEDURE CODE AND LIMITATION ACT

Time : 2½ hours

Maximum : 70 marks

PART A — (2 × 12 = 24 marks)

Answer TWO of the following in about 750 words each.

1. Describe the various modes of service of summons.
2. "An executing court cannot go behind a decree" – Elucidate the statement with exceptions if any.
3. "Condonation of delay is permissible to appeals and applications" – Discuss.

PART B — (2 × 7 = 14 marks)

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

4. Kalai borrowed a sum of rupees 3 lakhs from Banu on 23.07.2015 which is payable on expiry of three years. Banu died on 4.4.2018 leaving behind her insane husband Karthik. Karthik turned to sane on 22.09.2021. Advise.
5. 'X' filed a suit against "Y" upon a cause of action and claimed only 2 reliefs and filed a subsequent suit for 2 more reliefs which were different from that of the first suit/earlier suit. Decide.
6. Bhuvana was aggrieved by an act of Vasan on 5.5.2020 for which the period of limitation is 3 years. She was unable to file the suit within Limitation and filed on 21.07.2023 with condonation of delay petition. Decide.

[P.T.O.]

PART C — (2 × 6 = 12 marks)

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

7. Describe about the place of suing of civil suits.
8. Discuss about the legal disability and its effects on civil law.
9. Explain the provisions of CPC relating to suits by or against Minor and insane person.

PART D — (5 × 4 = 20 marks)

10. Write short notes on FIVE of the following in about 200 words each:
 - (a) Foreign judgment.
 - (b) Amendment of pleadings.
 - (c) Cross decree and cross claim.
 - (d) Receiver.
 - (e) Reference.
 - (f) Interpleader Suit.
 - (g) Summary procedure.
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H 3007

H3LC620

**LL.B. (Hons.) DEGREE (SEMESTER) EXAMINATIONS,
MAY 2024.**

(For the candidates admitted from 2020-2021 onwards)

Third Year — Sixth Semester

**Paper XXXIV — LAW OF CRIMES — II
(CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODE)**

Time : 2½ hours

Maximum : 70 marks

PART A — (2 × 12 = 24 marks)

Answer TWO of the following in about 750 words each.

1. "Criminal cases may not always go through the normal course". Explain the circumstances in which criminal cases are disposed without a full trial.
2. When a Magistrate may take cognizance of an offence and what are the limitations on the power to take cognizance of an offence?
3. What are the different types of appeal and explain the powers of appellate courts in detail.

PART B — (2 × 7 = 14 marks)

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

4. Mr. 'A' was found guilty of theft. The court instead of awarding sentence, extended the benefit of probation to Mr. 'A' and imposed certain conditions. Mr. 'A' violated the conditions and was apprehended by the police. Decide.

[P.T.O.]

5. Mr. 'A' was arrested on the allegation of committing a murder. He was produced before a police officer on whom powers of Magistrate was conferred. Mr. 'A' made a confession to the said police officer. Decide the validity and legality of the confession.
6. Order of Maintenance was issued by the Magistrate in favour of the wife. After few months of giving maintenance, the husband alleged that the wife is living in adultery. Advise the husband.

PART C — (2 × 6 = 12 marks)

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

7. Explain the procedure followed in the trial of warrant cases by the sessions court.
8. What are the reformatory institutions established under the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015 for the care and treatment of child in conflict with law?
9. "Every offence shall ordinarily be inquired into and tried by a court within whose local jurisdiction it was committed" — Explain.

PART D — (5 × 4 = 20 marks)

10. Write short notes on FIVE of the following in about 200 words each.
 - (a) Different types of prosecutors
 - (b) F.I.R.
 - (c) Fair Trial Principles
 - (d) Plea Bargaining
 - (e) Search
 - (f) Execution of Death Sentence
 - (g) Child Welfare Committee

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H 3057

H3LC621

LL.B. (Hons.) DEGREE (SEMESTER) EXAMINATIONS, MAY 2024.

(For the candidates admitted from 2020-2021 onwards)

Third Year — Sixth Semester

PAPER XXXV – ENVIRONMENTAL LAW

Time : 2½ hours

Maximum : 70 marks

PART A — (2 × 12 = 24 marks)

Answer TWO of the following in about 750 words each.

1. "Right to access to drinking water in quantum and of a quality is a basic human right" – Examine the statement with regard to the powers and functions of Board to control and prevent water pollution under the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974.
2. Discuss the approach of judiciary in the protection and preservation of forests.
3. Discuss the objectives of the Wildlife Protection Act and explain the restrictions on entry in sanctuary under the Act.

PART B — (2 × 7 = 14 marks)

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

4. Ramesh filed a suit for seeking permanent injunction in order to restrain the distilleries from letting out noxious effluents into river "Nallar". "Live Well" distilleries raised an objection that the suit was not maintainable in view of Section 58 of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 which is to preserve the statutory protection given to the Boards untouched by the Civil Court – Decide.
5. 'Thara' had constructed a chimney with its holes projecting towards Rani's property. Rani sought an injunction that smoke and fumes from the chimney was causing injury to her health and discomfort in the enjoyment of property. The court directed Thara to close the holes in the chimney facing Rani's side by issuing mandatory injunction. But Thara filed an appeal in the High Court that there was no proof of an injury or discomfort to Rani on account of emanation of smoke — Decide.

[P.T.O.]

6. Chief wildlife warden granted fishing rights to tribals in a sanctuary. 'Save Earth', a voluntary organisation filed a Public interest litigation against the order of the chief wildlife warden on the ground that it would affect the environment – Decide.

PART C — (2 × 6 = 12 marks)

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

7. Discuss the scope and significance of the Public Liability Insurance Act, 1991.
8. Examine the role of National Green Tribunal (NGT) in mitigating Environmental Pollution.
9. Discuss the contributions of Vellore Citizens Welfare Forum case on Sustainable Development principle in India.

PART D — (5 × 4 = 20 marks)

10. Write short notes on FIVE of the following in about 200 words each :
- (a) Right to Clean Environment.
 - (b) Rainwater Harvesting.
 - (c) Central Zoo Authority.
 - (d) Coastal Regulation Zones.
 - (e) Environment Impact Assessment.
 - (f) Principle of fair and equitable benefit sharing.
 - (g) Water Quality Assessment Authority.

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H 3058

H3LC622

LL.B. (Hons) DEGREE (SEMESTER) EXAMINATIONS, MAY 2024.

(For the candidates admitted from 2020-2021 onwards)

Third Year — Sixth Semester

PAPER XXXVI – LAW OF TAXATION

Time : 2½ hours

Maximum : 70 marks

PART A — (2 × 12 = 24 marks)

Answer TWO of the following in about 750 words each.

1. Define “Agricultural Income” and discuss the taxability of Agricultural Income under the Income Tax Act, 1961.
2. Enumerate the income which are chargeable to tax under the head “Income from other sources” along with the admissible and inadmissible deductions.
3. Explain the provisions relating to Registration under the Central Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017.

PART B — (2 × 7 = 14 marks)

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

4. Mr. Ajay, a resident of India aged 35 years has a total taxable income of Rs.6,50,000. He seeks your advice on which tax regime to opt for. Advise.
5. Mr. Alex, a citizen of Canada comes to India to attend his friend's marriage and stays at a hotel in Goa from 20th October 2023 to 15th January 2024. The following are his details of visit to India during various times. He comes to India on 5th January, 2020 and stayed here till the 31st of July, 2020. He then left to Canada and came back to India on 1st December 2020 and leaves on 20th March 2021. Later he makes a short visit to India from 1st February 2023 to 20th March 2023. Determine whether Mr. Alex is a resident of India for the previous year 2023 – 2024.

[P.T.O.]

6. ABC Pvt Ltd receives a purchase order for delivering of 10 laptops from Mr. Arun on 6th January 2024. Mr. Arun pays an advance of Rs.50,000 on 7th January 2024. ABC Ltd delivers the order on 15th January 2024 and Mr. Arun makes the final payment on 20th January 2024. Invoice was issued on 25th January 2024. Determine the time of supply of goods for the above transaction under the CGST Act, 2017.

PART C — (2 × 6 = 12 marks)

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

7. Define 'Salary' and discuss the provisions relating to computation of Income under the Head 'Salary' under the Income Tax Act, 1961.
8. Enumerate the different canons of taxation propounded by various economists for an ideal tax system.
9. Discuss the different kinds of Assessment under GST.

PART D — (5 × 4 = 20 marks)

10. Write short notes on FIVE of the following in about 200 words each :
- (a) Doctrine of pith and substance in taxation.
 - (b) Deduction under the Head 'House Property'.
 - (c) Composition Levy scheme.
 - (d) Reopening Assessment under the Income Tax Act, 1961.
 - (e) Input Tax Credit.
 - (f) Anti-Profiteering Measure under GST.
 - (g) Capital Asset under the Income Tax Act, 1961.

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H 3046

H3LA606

**LL.B. (Hons.) DEGREE (SEMESTER) EXAMINATIONS,
MAY 2024.**

(For the candidates admitted from 2020 – 2021 onwards)

Third Year — Sixth Semester

Paper XXXVII – MARITIME LAW

Time : 2½ hours

Maximum : 70 marks

PART A — (2 × 12 = 24 marks)

Answer TWO of the following in about 750 words each.

1. "Sea is the Common Heritage of Mankind." — Analyse the significance of Marine Environment and the legislations involved in protection of it, with contemporary challenges.
2. Discuss in detail the claim of action in rem and action in personam under the Admiralty Law with relevant legislation and case law.
3. Examine the crime of Maritime Smuggling and Trafficking at Sea. Discuss the impact of it in maritime trade.

PART B — (2 × 7 = 14 marks)

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

4. A collision between two vessels of country "T and G" occurred in High Seas. Due to collision vessel T sunk in and with it few of crew members were dead. Captain of vessel G was arrested and a trial was conducted by Vessel T country. All these arrest and trial was not informed by country T to the consulate of country G. Discuss the authority and jurisdiction, validity of arrest and trial, with imprisonment of captain of vessel G by Country T.
5. In the process of utilising and exploiting the coastal sea zone for fisheries, 'Country E' had set its own baseline limit, in its own measurement ways. The 'Country N' who also share same sea zone was not agreeing to the method of baseline fixed by "Country E" and claimed country E has violated International Law. Both 'Country E and N' goes to court for a remedy. Discuss and decide with case laws.

[P.T.O.]

6. A cargo vessel "J" had severe mechanical fault for transit went to "Dockyard S" for repair works, upon repair with a promise to repay in 2 months. Vessel 'J' leaves for voyage. After 2 months when notice was served by 'Dock S' for repayment, Vessel J acknowledged the debt and asked for extension of time. But 'Dock S' went ahead and filed application for arrest of 'Vessel J' for failure of payment cost. Discuss the validity with relevant legislation.

PART C — (2 × 6 = 12 marks)

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

7. Explain the International Waters and the various types of maritime zones under the UNCLOS and its significance.
8. Write an essay on the legislative framework involved in registration, ownership and management of Ships in India.
9. Describe the history of admiralty jurisdiction in India and the power of High Courts in handling and deciding the Admiralty law cases.

PART D — (5 × 4 = 20 marks)

10. Write short notes on FIVE of the following in about 200 words each.
- (a) Arrest of Sea going Ship
 - (b) Maritime Lien
 - (c) International Straits and Archipelagos
 - (d) Conservation of Maritime Resources
 - (e) IMO and its functions
 - (f) SOLAS Convention
 - (g) Hijacking at Sea

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CH31A

LL.B.(Hons.) DEGREE (SEMESTER) EXAMINATIONS, MAY 2024.

(For the candidates admitted from 2011 to 2019)

First Year – First Semester

JURISPRUDENCE

Time: 2½ hours

Maximum: 70 marks

PART A – (2 x 12 = 24 marks)

Answer TWO of the following in about 500 words each.

1. Explain the meaning of property. Discuss the theories of property.
2. What are the different schools of jurisprudence? Discuss the utility of such schools.
3. Define possession and bring out its essentials.

PART B – (2 x 7 = 14 marks)

Answer TWO of the following in about 300 words each.

4. Discuss the contribution of Bentham in jurisprudence.
5. Define Custom. Discuss its kinds and essential elements.
6. Write a note on different kinds of Ownership.

PART C – (5 x 4 = 20 marks)

7) Write short notes on FIVE of the following:

- (a) Private and Public Law.
- (b) Pure Theory of Law.
- (c) Sovereignty.
- (d) Theories of Punishment.
- (e) Economic Jurisprudence.
- (f) Legal Realism.
- (g) Corporate Personality.

PART D – (2 x 6 = 12 marks)

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

- (8) 'A' sold his land to 'B'. After few months, 'B' found a jewel box under the ground of that land. Fix the liability of 'B' over that jewel box.
- (9) Mr. Swamy has a big and gloomy house on the road side of the highways and living there for the past five generations since the British era. The present Government decided to extend the highways and sent the notice to demolish that building. Fix the rights and liabilities of Mr. Swamy over that house.

(P.T.O.)

- (10) 'X' contested in an election and won the election as MLA. Before taking oath and affirmation as MLA 'X' dies. Whether X's wife is eligible to get the MLA pension? Decide.
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CH31B

LL.B.(Hons.) DEGREE (SEMESTER) EXAMINATIONS, MAY 2024.

(For the candidates admitted from 2011 to 2019)

First Year – First Semester

LAW OF CONTRACTS – I

Time: 2½ hours

Maximum: 70 marks

PART A – (2 x 12 = 24 marks)

Answer TWO of the following in about 500 words each.

1. "Consideration means something which is of some value in the eye of law. It may be some benefit to the plaintiff or some detriment to the defendant." – Examine the significance of consideration with relevant legal provisions and decided cases.
2. "It is essential to the creation of Contract that both parties should agree to the same thing in the same sense." – Evaluate the statement in the light of mistake and its classification with relevant statutory provisions and case laws.
3. Discuss the underlying principles in granting specific performance of a contract with special reference to Specific Relief Act, 1963, with decided cases.

PART B – (2 x 7 = 14 marks)

Answer TWO of the following in about 300 words each.

4. "Agreement in restraint of trade is void." – Examine the statement with relevant statutory provisions and case laws.
5. Expound the status and effects of wagering agreement with exceptions under Indian Contract Act, 1872 with case laws.
6. Critically evaluate discharge of contract by impossibility of performance with relevant statutory provisions and case laws.

PART C – (5 x 4 = 20 marks)

7) Write short notes on FIVE of the following:

- (a) Invitation to offer.
- (b) Postal rule of communication.
- (c) Doctrine of Necessaries.
- (d) Material alteration.
- (e) Mandatory Injunction.
- (f) Cancellation of Instrument.
- (g) Contra proferentem.

(P.T.O.)

PART D – (2 x 6 = 12 marks)

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

- (8) Company A and Company B entered into a sole agency agreement for the sale of electronic goods in India. The written agreement contained a clause stipulating that it is neither a formal nor a legal agreement but an “Honourable pledge” between the companies. Subsequently Company A placed orders for electronic goods, which were accepted by Company B. Before the orders were fulfilled, Company B terminated the agreement and refused to send the goods, stating that the agreement is not legally binding and the orders do not create legal obligations. Decide.
- (9) Mr. Manickam wanted to purchase some shares in Mr. Ramesh’s company. He made an offer to Mr. Ramesh and paid a deposit in his bank account to buy shares in May month. Mr. Manickam did not hear anything from Mr. Ramesh regarding acceptance and allotment of shares more than eight months. Later Mr. Manickam received a letter of acceptance from Mr. Ramesh. By this time, the value of shares had dropped and Mr. Manickam was no longer interested in buying shares as the acceptance was communicated beyond the reasonable time. Mr. Ramesh brings an action for the specific performance of contract. Decide with relevant case laws.
- (10) A fraudster entered Mr. John’s jewellery shop and introduced himself as Mr. Baron and he gave his address. Mr. John was familiar with the name and confirmed that someone with that name resided in that address. The man took a costly chain and produced a cheque. Later, the cheque was dishonoured. By the time, the man pledged the chain to Mr. Victor. Mr. John initiated a suit against Mr. Victor for the return of the chain on the ground that it was a mistake as to the identity of subject matter. Decide the case with relevant legal provisions and case laws.
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H 2990

CH31C

LL.B. (Hons.) DEGREE (SEMESTER) EXAMINATIONS, MAY 2024.

(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. Examine the principle of vicarious liability in tort law, highlighting its application and significance in various contexts.
2. What factors determine the remoteness of damage in a tort claim? How do courts assess the foreseeability of harm in such cases?
3. Explain the principle of absolute liability in tort law. How does it differ from strict liability and in what circumstances does it apply?

PART B — (2 × 7 = 14 marks)

Answer TWO of the following in about 300 words each.

4. Analyse the elements of defamation and discuss how they are established in legal proceedings.
5. What are the essential elements of a tort claim? Discuss each element and explain their significance in establishing liability.
6. Evaluate the concept of No-fault liability under the Motor Vehicles Act.

[P.T.O.]

PART C — (5 × 4 = 20 marks)

7. Write short notes on FIVE of the following :
- (a) Tort and crime : Difference
 - (b) Capacity to sue
 - (c) Nuisance
 - (d) Passing off
 - (e) Battery
 - (f) Tort theories
 - (g) Act of God

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. Ravi, who had a history of anxiety related mental illness, was walking with his family in a shopping mall when a construction worker accidentally dropped a heavy tool from a height, narrowly missing Ravi's child. However, the close call triggered a panic attack in Ravi, and he subsequently developed nervous shock. Can Ravi pursue damages?
9. Due to a failure in safety protocols by company X, toxic fumes filled a confined space, trapping two workers inside. Dr. Y, despite warnings, valiantly entered the area to rescue them. Regrettably he succumbed to the fumes, leading to his untimely demise en route to the hospital. Now, Dr. Y's spouse seeks legal recourse against company X for damages. Can she prevail?
10. In a school supervised by principal 'P' an unsecured book shelf collapsed, injuring a student. Despite previous reports of the book shelf's instability, no action was taken to address the issue. Considering these circumstances, is principal 'P' accountable?

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H 2991

CH31D

LL.B. (Hons.) DEGREE (SEMESTER) EXAMINATIONS, MAY 2024.

(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. Examine the concept of offences against the state and elucidate the legal repercussions of such actions.
2. Discuss the intricacies of Abetment in criminal law, providing illustrative examples and outlining its legal implications.
3. Explain the elements of murder as defined in the law and discuss the corresponding penalties upon convictions.

PART B — (2 × 7 = 14 marks)

Answer TWO of the following in about 300 words each.

4. Explain the offence of Robbery, delineating its essential elements and the potential consequences for offenders.
5. Discuss the various offences pertaining to marriage with their legal ramifications.
6. Explain the doctrine of private defence in criminal law and its applicability in different scenarios.

[P.T.O.]

PART C — (5 × 4 = 20 marks)

7. Write short notes on FIVE of the following :
- (a) Attempt
 - (b) Extortion
 - (c) Rape
 - (d) Affray
 - (e) Suicide
 - (f) Reformatory Theory
 - (g) Accident

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. While hiking through a forest at night, 'Y' mistakes two lights for eyes of a wild animal and fires his licensed revolver, inadvertently killing two military officers stationed at a secret army camp. What is 'Y's criminal liability in this scenario, supported by relevant legal precedents? —
9. During the rainy season, employees habitually hang their umbrellas in a designated stand. 'A' mistakenly takes the only Umbrella remaining, believing it to be his own, when it belongs to 'Y'. Is 'A' liable for theft?
10. 'R', a gatekeeper at a manned railway crossing, neglects to close the gate before leaving for lunch. Subsequently, a bus is struck by a goods train, resulting in six passenger deaths. Assess the potential criminal liability of 'R', the gatekeeper, and the bus driver, applying relevant legal principles.
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CH31E

**B.L. (Hons.)/LL.B. (Hons.) DEGREE (SEMESTER) EXAMINATIONS,
MAY 2024.**

(For the candidates admitted from 2011 to 2019)

First Year – First Semester

FAMILY LAW – I

Time: 2½ hours

Maximum: 70 marks

PART A – (2 x 12 = 24 marks)

Answer TWO of the following in about 500 words each.

1. "The purpose of the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 is to introduce uniform rules of marriage to all Hindus". – Elucidate.
2. Explain how a contract of marriage under Muslim Law is dissolved.
3. "The marriage under the Special Marriage Act is a civil marriage by registration" – Evaluate the statement and explain the conditions and the effect of marriage under the Special Marriage Act, 1954.

PART B – (2 x 7 = 14 marks)

Answer TWO of the following in about 300 words each.

4. Examine the provisions of the Hindu Minority and Guardianship Act, 1956 with regard to the powers of a natural guardian.
5. State the grounds for judicial separation under the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 and also point out the changes brought out by the Marriage Laws Amendment Act, 1976.
6. Discuss the procedures to be followed by a Marriage Registrar for solemnising a Christian Marriage.

PART C – (5 x 4 = 20 marks)

7) Write short notes on FIVE of the following:

- (a) Family Court.
- (b) Restitution of Conjugal Rights under Hindu Law.
- (c) Hanafi School.
- (d) Saroj Rani v. Sudarshan Kumar AIR 1984 SC 1562.
- (e) Sapinda relationship.
- (f) Doctrine of factum valet.
- (g) Inter country Adoption.

PART D – (2 x 6 = 12 marks)

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

- (8) A Hindu couple delivered a boy baby 2 years after adopting a son. They have decided to send back the adopted son to his genetic family – Advise.

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- (9) 'A', a married Hindu male converts to Islam and married 'M', a Muslim girl, without divorcing his first wife 'F' who is a Hindu female. Discuss the validity of the marriage with the Muslim girl.
- (10) Sweety a Hindu Girl converted to Christianity and claimed maintenance from her husband who is a Hindu. Is the claim valid?
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CH31F

B.L. (Hons.)/LL.B. (Hons.) DEGREE (SEMESTER) EXAMINATIONS, MAY 2024.

(For the candidates admitted from 2011 to 2019)

First Year – First Semester

LEGAL METHODS

Time: 2½ hours

Maximum: 70 marks

PART A – (2 x 12 = 24 marks)

Answer TWO of the following in about 500 words each.

1. Define Law. Explain in detail the characteristics of Man-made Laws, Divine Law, Laws of Nature and Natural Law.
2. Explain judicial conscience. Trace the significance of the Principle of Reasoned Decisions.
3. Define Methodology. Discuss the importance of preparing “Review of Literature”, “Research Problems” and “Hypothesis” in a research design.

PART B – (2 x 7 = 14 marks)

Answer TWO of the following in about 300 words each.

4. Define Statute Law. Discuss the salience of “Purpose” in the field of interpretation of statutes.
5. Explain the relevance of ‘field based Research’ in the department of Legal Research.
6. Discuss the role of the Constitution of India in the protection of human rights.

PART C – (5 x 4 = 20 marks)

7) Write short notes on FIVE of the following:

- (a) Principles of Data Collection.
- (b) Legisprudence.
- (c) Delegated Legislation.
- (d) Comparative judicial process.
- (e) Logical Reasoning.
- (f) Contemporary Law reforms in India.
- (g) Essentials in Report writing.

PART D – (6 x 2 = 12 marks)

(8) Answer SIX of the following very briefly:

- (a) Law Library.
- (b) Statistical Data.
- (c) Evidence.
- (d) ubi societas ibi jus – Explain.
- (e) Concept of Legal Aid.
- (f) Principle of Research Integrity.
- (g) Research Manual.
- (h) Development of Intellectual Legal Thinking.

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CH32A

LL.B.(Hons.) DEGREE (SEMESTER) EXAMINATIONS, MAY 2024.

(For the candidates admitted from 2011 to 2019)

First Year – Second Semester

LAW OF CONTRACTS – II

Time: 2½ hours

Maximum: 70 marks

PART A – (2 x 12 = 24 marks)

Answer TWO of the following in about 500 words each.

1. "The liability of the surety is co-extensive with that of the principal debtor, unless it is otherwise provided by the contract" – Explain with the help of decided cases.
2. Define Unpaid Seller. Discuss the rights of an unpaid seller under the Sale of Goods Act, 1930 with special reference to landmark cases.
3. Enumerate the various modes in which the relationship of agency is created with the help of decided cases.

PART B – (2 x 7 = 14 marks)

Answer TWO of the following in about 300 words each.

4. "The general property remains with the pledger but a special property in it passes to the pledgee" – Discuss.
5. Explain the various modes and circumstances of dissolution of a partnership firm.
6. Compare and contrast between Contract of Indemnity and Guarantee.

PART C – (5 x 4 = 20 marks)

7) Write short notes on FIVE of the following:

- (a) Rights of Surety.
- (b) Essentials of a Contract of Bailment.
- (c) Hire Purchase Agreement.
- (d) Distinction between Agent and Servant.
- (e) Nominal partner.
- (f) Ex-Post Facto Warranty.
- (g) Pledge by Non-owner.

PART D – (2 x 6 = 12 marks)

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

- (8) 'A' sold some groundnuts to 'B'. The purpose was to resell it in smaller quantities for compounding as food for cattle and poultry. The nuts contained a toxic substance and were unfit, for the purpose for which it was

(P.T.O.)

intended. 'B' sold it to 'C' who fed the nuts to pheasants which died. 'C' filed a suit against 'A' for the loss. Decide.

- (9) 'X' delivers to 'Y' a carrier, with some explosives and 'X' does not disclose this fact to 'Y'. The carrier explodes injuring 'Y' and many others. Discuss the liability of 'X'.
- (10) "MYC India" is a partnership firm which admitted Mr. Sandeep as a partner when he was a minor. Mr. Sandeep claims for share of profit but the firm refuses on the ground that "Minor contract is void ab-initio". Decide the rights of Mr. Sandeep.
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CH32B

LL.B.(Hons.) DEGREE (SEMESTER) EXAMINATIONS, MAY 2024.

(For the candidates admitted from 2011 to 2019)

First Year – Second Semester

CONSTITUTIONAL LAW – I

Time: 2½ hours

Maximum: 70 marks

PART A – (2 x 12 = 24 marks)

Answer TWO of the following in about 500 words each.

1. “Like should be treated alike and unlike should not be treated alike” – Comment with the help of decided cases.
2. Examine the importance of Directive Principles of State Policy and its relationship with the Fundamental Rights with reference to case laws.
3. “Power of Parliament to amend the Constitution is very wide but not unlimited” – Justify the statement with suitable case laws.

PART B – (2 x 7 = 14 marks)

Answer TWO of the following in about 300 words each.

4. Noise pollution in the name of religion not permissible – Discuss with reference to case laws and analyse the right to freedom of Religion and its reasonable restriction.
5. Whether the practice of Untouchability been abolished in India? Discuss the legal provisions enshrined in our Constitution.
6. Write a note on Judicial Review.

PART C – (5 x 4 = 20 marks)

7) Write short notes on FIVE of the following:

- (a) Rule of Law.
- (b) Doctrine of Severability.
- (c) Uniform Civil Code.
- (d) Preamble.
- (e) Right to Education.
- (f) Social Justice.
- (g) Doctrine of Eclipse.

PART D – (2 x 6 = 12 marks)

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

- (8) Navakand, a prisoner was released on parole. During his brief stay at his home he experienced that three constables were constantly keeping a watch

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on him. He filed a case for violation of his fundamental rights - Can he succeed?

(9) A City Police Commissioner issued an order against a Newspaper Editor to submit the news articles in duplicate to the Police Commissioner for scrutiny before publication. News Editor filed a case for violation of his rights. Fix the rights and liabilities of the Newspaper Editor and decide the case.

(10) X was arrested by the police in connection with the investigation of an offence of murder. While interrogation he died in the police custody. His wife alleged that it is a custodial death. So she filed a case. Can she succeed? Decide with relevant landmark judgements.

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CH32C

LL.B.(Hons.) DEGREE (SEMESTER) EXAMINATIONS, MAY 2024.

(For the candidates admitted from 2011 to 2019)

First Year – Second Semester

PROPERTY LAW

Time: 2½ hours

Maximum: 70 marks

PART A – (2 x 12 = 24 marks)

Answer TWO of the following in about 500 words each.

1. “Nemo dat quod non habet” – Explain the maxim with exceptions if any.
2. Explain the rights and liabilities of the lessor and lessee.
3. Discuss the incidents of Easements.

PART B – (2 x 7 = 14 marks)

Answer TWO of the following in about 300 words each.

4. “Every transfer of immovable property made with intent to defeat or delay the creditors of the transferor shall be voidable” – Explain with the provisions of TP Act.
5. “Redeem up; foreclosure down” – Explain.
6. Under what circumstances a gift can be suspended or revoked?

PART C – (5 x 4 = 20 marks)

7) Write short notes on FIVE of the following:

- (a) Attestation.
- (b) Direction of accumulation.
- (c) Vendee’s lien on prepaid purchase money.
- (d) Marshalling and Contribution.
- (e) Title paramount.
- (f) Universal donee.
- (g) Easement by prescription.

PART D – (2 x 6 = 12 marks)

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

- (8) ‘B’ transfers to ‘A’ for valuable consideration his reversionary interest in a property. When ‘B’ succeeds to the property, ‘A’ sues him for possession of the same. Advise ‘A’.
- (9) ‘A’ conveyed a land to ‘B’ with a condition that ‘B’ should make a road upon the land and keep it in good condition for the benefit of the public. Discuss the validity of the covenant.
- (10) ‘X’ gifted his both existing and future property to ‘Y’. Is the gift valid?

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CH32D

LL.B.(Hons.) DEGREE (SEMESTER) EXAMINATIONS, MAY 2024.

(For the candidates admitted from 2011 to 2019)

First Year – Second Semester

FAMILY LAW – II

Time: 2½ hours

Maximum: 70 marks

PART A – (2 x 12 = 24 marks)

Answer TWO of the following in about 500 words each.

1. Enumerate the rights of a coparcener in a Mitakshara Coparcenary with special reference to the right of survivorship and changes made to it by legislation.
2. Explain the general principles of succession applicable to a Christian woman dying intestate under the Indian Succession Act, 1925.
3. Write short notes on the following:
 - (a) Revocation of Will.
 - (b) Ademption of Legacies.

PART B – (2 x 7 = 14 marks)

Answer TWO of the following in about 300 words each.

4. Explain the powers and duties of an Executor.
5. Explain the circumstances under which partition can be reopened.
6. Explain the rules relating to revocation of Hiba.

PART C – (5 x 4 = 20 marks)

7) Write short notes on FIVE of the following:

- (a) Antecedent debt.
- (b) Domicile.
- (c) Sharers.
- (d) Public Wakf.
- (e) Cognates.
- (f) Probate.
- (g) Unprivileged Will.

PART D – (2 x 6 = 12 marks)

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

- (8) A Hindu male died intestate leaving his step mother, two daughters of a predeceased son, father and brother. Distribute his estate.

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- (9) A Hanafi Muslim dies leaving his wife, son and two daughters. Divide his estate.
- (10) A Christian woman dies leaving her husband, three daughters of a predeceased daughter, son of a predeceased son, father and mother. Distribute her estate.
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H 2992

CH32E

**B.L. (Hons.)/LL.B. (Hons.) DEGREE (SEMESTER) EXAMINATIONS,
MAY 2024.**

(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. Define Industry under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 and critically examine the jurisprudential genesis of the concept by referring to decided case laws.
2. Explain the privileges and immunities enjoyed by a registered trade union in India.
3. Discuss the process of fixing and revising minimum wage in India under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948.

PART B — (2 × 7 = 14 marks)

Answer TWO of the following in about 300 words each.

4. Define Retrenchment and describe the legal limitations on retrenchment under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.
5. Explain the procedure for certification of Standing Orders under the Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946.
6. Critically evaluate the role of ILO in setting labour standards and its implication in India.

[P.T.O.]

PART C — (5 × 4 = 20 marks)

7. Write short notes on FIVE of the following:
- (a) Residual Claimant Theory
 - (b) Board of Conciliation
 - (c) Theory of Laissez Faire
 - (d) Recognition of Trade Union
 - (e) Public Utility Services
 - (f) Domestic Enquiry
 - (g) Power of Inspector under the Payment of Wages Act, 1936.

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. During the course of conciliation proceedings a settlement was arrived between the employer and workmen. In spite of the settlement, some of the workmen went on strike. Action was taken against these workmen by the management and they were dismissed after holding enquiry. A second conciliation proceedings was started on the question of dismissal but not before the conciliation officer nor under his help. Decide the validity and the binding nature of the second conciliation proceedings.
9. 'A' is a stenographer and an accountant with RYZ company. He was later promoted to the position of an assistant. He being designated as a group leader continued to perform clerical tasks in addition to supervisory responsibilities without a fundamental shift in his primary duties. Subsequently after his promotion, his services were terminated. 'A' raised a dispute and it was referred to labour court for adjudication. The reference was dismissed on the ground that 'A' is not a workman. Decide.
10. 'A' was suspended pending enquiry when he had gone to his home town. A show cause notice was served to which he had replied. However, a notice of the enquiry was not issued to him and an enquiry was held ex-parte. Orders were passed without A' s hearing. Decide.

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CH33A

**B.L. (Hons.)/LL.B. (Hons.) DEGREE (SEMESTER) EXAMINATIONS,
MAY 2024.**

(For the candidates admitted from 2011 to 2019)

Second Year – Third Semester

CONSTITUTIONAL LAW – II

Time: 2½ hours

Maximum: 70 marks

PART A – (2 x 12 = 24 marks)

Answer TWO of the following in about 500 words each.

1. Analyse the legislative and administrative relationship between the Centre and States under the Indian Constitution.
2. What do you mean by Writ? Explain about different types of Writ issued by the Supreme Court and the High Courts of India and state the differences.
3. Examine the Constitutional scheme of Emergency provisions under the Constitution. Do you feel that the existing provisions can adequately protect misuse of the emergency provisions?

PART B – (2 x 7 = 14 marks)

Answer TWO of the following in about 300 words each.

4. How Election Commission is constituted? What are the powers and functions of the Election Commission of India?
5. Explain the appointment and transfer of Judges of the High Court and the Supreme Court with relevant case laws.
6. “No tax shall be levied or collected except by the authority of Law” – Comment.

PART C – (5 x 4 = 20 marks)

7) Write short notes on FIVE of the following:

- (a) Disqualification of Members of Parliament.
- (b) Doctrine of Pith and Substance.
- (c) Full Faith and Credit Clause.
- (d) Finance Commission and NITI AAYOG.
- (e) Collective Responsibility and Individual Responsibility.
- (f) State the similarities on removal of the President of India, Judges of the High Court and the Supreme Court of India and the Chief Election Commissioner of India.
- (g) Ordinance making power of the President of India.

(P.T.O.)

PART D – (2 x 6 = 12 marks)

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

- (8) 'A' was punished to undergo three months simple imprisonment by an order of a legislature for breach of its privileges. 'A' approaches the High Court to quash the order. Decide.
- (9) A ordinary Bill is originated and passed in one House and transmitted to other House. The other House recommends some amendments to that Bill. However the first house rejected all or any of those amendments. Discuss.
- (10) A notification for the President election was challenged on the ground that two States were under the President's rule. Decide.
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H 2993

CH33B

**B.L. (Hons.)/LL.B. (Hons.) DEGREE (SEMESTER) EXAMINATIONS,
MAY 2024.**

(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 object of social security and elaborate on the evolution of social security laws in India.
2. Explain the eligibility and calculation of bonus under the Payment of Bonus Act, 1965.
3. Enumerate the health, safety and welfare measures provided under the Factories Act, 1948.

PART B — (2 × 7 = 14 marks)

Answer TWO of the following in about 300 words each.

4. Discuss the appointment, powers and functions of Compensation Commissioner under the Employee's Compensation Act, 1923.
5. Define 'shop' under the Tamil Nadu Shops and Establishment Act, 1947 and explain the conditions of work prescribed under the Act.
6. Discuss the rules relating to the distribution of compensation under the Employee's compensation Act, 1923.

[P.T.O.]

PART C — (5 × 4 = 20 marks)

7. Write short notes on FIVE of the following:
- (a) Set on and set-off.
 - (b) Sickness Benefit under the Employee's State Insurance Act, 1948.
 - (c) Forfeiture of Gratuity
 - (d) Inspectors under the Maternity Benefit Act
 - (e) Employee's Provident Fund Scheme
 - (f) Continuous Service
 - (g) ILO on social security

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. Jayanthi had availed maternity benefit in her first pregnancy in which she had delivered twins. Subsequently after a gap of two years, Jayanthi claims maternity benefit for her second pregnancy. Decide the validity of the claim.
9. 'Appu' owns a salt work that extends over 250 acres of land and the only buildings on this land were temporary shelters for resident labour and an office. The salt work has been running without a license and on being prosecuted under the Factories Act, 1948, he claims that salt work does not fall under the definition of factory. Decide.
10. A traffic inspector suffered a heart attack for the first time while performing his duty of checking the tickets from the passenger and died 11 days after hospitalisation. His widow claimed compensation and the same was refused by the employer on the ground that checking the tickets is not strenuous work. Decide.

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CH33C

**B.L. (Hons.)/LL.B. (Hons.) DEGREE (SEMESTER) EXAMINATIONS,
MAY 2024.**

(For the candidates admitted from 2011 to 2019)

Second Year – Third Semester

PUBLIC INTERNATIONAL LAW

Time: 2½ hours

Maximum: 70 marks

PART A – (2 x 12 = 24 marks)

Answer TWO of the following in about 500 words each.

1. 'Law plays a pivotal role in promoting order in society; so is the purpose of supra national law' – Explain the statement by referring to the transition in the phases of International Law.
2. Examine the sources of International Law with particular reference to 'Equity as general principles of International Law' with decided case laws.
3. Define International Judicial Function. Explain in detail the elementary aspects relating to the Advisory Jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice.

PART B – (2 x 7 = 14 marks)

Answer TWO of the following in about 300 words each.

4. 'State succession is a misnomer' – Assess the statement with relevance to case study method.
5. Discuss the concept of self-determination as a criteria of statehood in contemporary International Law.
6. "Individual criminal responsibility brought together elements of traditional international law with more modern approaches to human rights and humanitarian law" – Analyse the statement.

PART C – (5 x 4 = 20 marks)

7) Write short notes on FIVE of the following:

- (a) Pacta sunt servanda
- (b) Extra-Territoriality of Human Rights.
- (c) Equidistance – Special circumstances Rule.
- (d) Western Sahara Case.
- (e) Principle of Non-Refoulement.
- (f) Concept of International Legal Personality.
- (g) Rule of Speciality and Abu Saleem case.

(P.T.O.)

PART D – (2 x 6 = 12 marks)

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

- (8) Kaiza, a small canal situated in State A coast, is used as a passage for 60 years by State B basing on an old verbal diplomatic arrangement between them. State A was contesting the use of the canal by state B for the past 50 years in United Nations. Decide on the right of passage of State B.
- (9) A conflict with respect to particular territory was settled by the United Nations through a treaty. But the treaty provisions were not accepted by State 'X' and refused to sign the treaty. However State 'Y' as per the demarcation has taken up its territory and started occupying more territory that was allotted to State 'X'. State 'Y' has done it unlawfully but claims its right to prolonged occupation which results in vesting of sovereignty with 'Y'. State 'X' contends violation of International Human Rights law, Humanitarian law, self-determination etc. Decide the case.
- (10) 'D', a diplomat representing State 'A', in the receiving State 'B' is questioned by the traffic officials of 'B' for violating the local traffic rules. It is also found that D is in a State of intoxication. In line of traffic safety precautions the officials confine D for a period of 1 hour. Is there any violation on the Diplomatic Immunity and Privilege of D. – Decide.
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H 2994

CH33D

**B.L. (Hons.)/LL.B. (Hons.) DEGREE (SEMESTER) EXAMINATIONS,
MAY 2024.**

(For the candidates admitted from 2011 to 2019)

Second Year — Third Semester/Fourth Semester

LAW OF EVIDENCE

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. "Acts done by anyone of the conspirator in reference to the common intention, is considered to be the acts of all under criminal law". - Examine.
2. What is primary evidence? Under what circumstances it requires to be given - Discuss.
3. Discuss the order of examination of witnesses and examine the admissibility of cross-examination which is permitted by the party who brings the witness.

PART B — (2 × 7 = 14 marks)

Answer TWO of the following in about 300 words each.

4. Who is an expert? When an expert opinion shall be relevant?
5. Narrate the provisions relating to presumption as to document and its admissibility.
6. What is burden of proof? Analyse the presumption of dowry death cases with the help of decided cases.

[P.T.O.]

PART C — (5 × 4 = 20 marks)

7. Write short notes on FIVE of the following :
- (a) Fact in issue
 - (b) Judicial confession
 - (c) Estoppel
 - (d) Dying declaration
 - (e) Judgement when relevant
 - (f) Admissibility of electronic evidence
 - (g) Public document.

PART D — (2 × 6 = 12 marks)

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

8. 'A' is an interested witness and also an injured eye witness. Whether such witness can be an admissible witness-Decide.
9. 'A' undertakes to collect rents for B. 'B' sues 'A' for not collecting rent due from 'C'. 'A' denies that rent was due from 'C' to 'B' not for him. Whether A's undertaking is an admission-Decide.
10. 'A' has given a statement in a police custody and the same was admitted after judicial scrutiny. Whether such admissibility of statement is valid-Decide.
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LL.B. (Hons.) DEGREE (SEMESTER) EXAMINATIONS, MAY 2024.

(For the candidates admitted from 2011 to 2019)

Second Year – Third Semester

INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY LAW

Time: 2½ hours

Maximum: 70 marks

PART A – (2 x 12 = 24 marks)

Answer TWO of the following in about 500 words each.

1. Discuss the impact of TRIPS Agreement on Indian intellectual property regime.
2. Discuss the concept of “Anticipation” under the Patent Law with the help of cases.
3. Discuss the registration procedures of industrial design in the context of Design Act, 2000.

PART B – (2 x 7 = 14 marks)

Answer TWO of the following in about 300 words each.

4. Enumerate the theories in association with intellectual property protection.
5. Discuss the concept of inventive step by referring to John Deer *v.* Graham.
6. “Rights conferred to the patent holder is not an absolute right.” Discuss.

PART C – (5 x 4 = 20 marks)

7) Write short notes on FIVE of the following:

- (a) Novartis AG *vs.* Union of India.
- (b) Patent on microorganism.
- (c) Moral Right of Copyright Author.
- (d) Well Known Mark.
- (e) Test of Transformative.
- (f) Technology Transfer under TRIPS Agreement.
- (g) Doctrine of Exhaustion.

PART D – (2 x 6 = 12 marks)

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

- (8) HNL Pvt. Ltd. invented a new business method software and claimed that it has high utility to software traders and also filed patent application before Chennai Patent Office for its invention. Chennai Patent Office after its examination rejected the application. As a result HNL Pvt. Ltd. would like to file an appeal before Chennai High Court. Advise.

(P.T.O.)

- (9) Mr. Mohan has registered a trademark as "INTOL" for his sports products in India and also obtained reputation throughout the world. After sometime, a Sri Lankan businessman, Mr. Guha started a sports shoe industry under the name "INTOL SPORT SHOE" in Columbo. As a result, Mr. Mohan wants to take legal action against Mr. Guha. Decide whether Mr. Mohan's claim would succeed.
- (10) The Plaintiff's industry has introduced a newly designed motor bike and registered the Design with Designs Registration Office at Delhi. The defendant a workshop owner has copied the same design and applied the same for new motor bikes in order to attract the consumers, so that the plaintiff filed a case against the defendant for piracy of his design. Decide.
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H 2995

CH34A

**LL.B. (Hons.) DEGREE (SEMESTER) EXAMINATIONS,
MAY 2024.**

(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 is about 500 words each.

1. Write an essay on the types of Maritime Zones, under the UNCLOS, with case Laws.
2. Analyse the evolution of Admiralty Law in England and trace out the legislative development of Admiralty jurisdiction in India.
3. "Sea is the Common Heritage of mankind" – discuss the principle along with the Rights and Liabilities of states under Maritime Law.

PART B — (2 × 7 = 14 marks)

Answer TWO of the following in about 300 words each.

4. Describe in detail "actions in rem and in personam" - the remedies available under Admiralty Law.
5. Examine Ship as a property along with rights and liabilities of ship owners.
6. Analyze the case of MV. Elizabeth vs Harwan Investment and its impact in Admiralty Law.

PART C — (5 × 4 = 20 marks)

7. Write short notes on FIVE of the following:
 - (a) IMO
 - (b) Piracy at sea

[P.T.O.]

- (c) EEZ
- (d) Hot pursuit
- (e) Collision at sea
- (f) Flag State
- (g) Maritime Liens

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 and Y, two fishermen belonging to country "I" fishing in the 20 nautical miles zone from coastal shore, were attacked by a Foreign vessel 'J' belonging to country 'X' resulting in death of 'X and Y'. Here arrest of two marines by country X were made? Discuss the validity with case Laws.
9. "In Dock D" a repair place – helped repairing of 'vessel Z' for a Consideration Fee. 'Vessel Z' upon-post repair – went in Voyage, with a promise of later payments in 3 months timeslot – but failed. 'Dock D' sent 'notice' of remind but vessel Z acknowledged the Debt but claimed extension of repayment slot. Here Dock D – filed application for 'Arrest of Vessel Z' – Discuss the validity of Arrest of Z.
10. 'K' entered into an agency agreement with 'H' for trans-shipment of services of loading, grading and packing of fish and arrangement of air cargo space to get the fish to market to H's ship. On non-payment, 'K' approached court for a maritime lien on the vessel. Discuss whether trans-shipment cost can constitute a maritime lien.

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H 3001

CH34B

**LL.B. (Hons.) DEGREE (SEMESTER) EXAMINATIONS,
MAY 2024.**

(For the candidates admitted from 2011 to 2019)

Third Year — Fifth Semester / Second Year — Fourth Semester

PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW

Time : 2½ hours

Maximum : 70 marks

PART A — (2 × 12 = 24 marks)

Answer TWO of the following in about 500 words each.

1. Critically examine the theories of 'Renvoi' and its applicability in English and Indian courts. Refer decided cases.
2. Define Foreign Judgement. Explain the various procedures that govern the enforcement of foreign judgements under the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908.
3. Critically examine the procedure for submitting jurisdiction on matrimonial disputes in India.

PART B — (2 × 7 = 14 marks)

Answer TWO of the following in about 300 words each.

4. Analyse the procedure of Stay of Action in Private International Law.
5. Explain the significance of Duke of Wellington's case.
6. Examine the various procedures for adoption of child in India.

PART C — (5 × 4 = 20 marks)

7. Write short notes on FIVE of the following :
 - (a) Lex Loci celebrationis
 - (b) Forum Conveniens
 - (c) Statelessness
 - (d) Domicile of Married woman

[P.T.O.]

- (e) Harvey vs Facey
- (f) Enforcement of Foreign Arbitral award
- (g) Habitual Residence

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' and 'Y' who are relatives as uncle and niece domiciled at Egypt got married in Cairo. Subsequently they acquired English Domicile and a petition was filed for nullity of marriage by 'Y' on the ground that the marriage is void under the prohibited relationship. Decide.
9. 'X' an English woman domiciled at Italy left all her property leaving her only son 'Y'. After death of 'X', 'Y' filed a petition in England claiming right over the property. Decide.
10. A man died domiciled in France giving legacies to 10 named persons, two of whom died before him leaving no issues. The other 8 got the whole amount in accordance with French law. Interpret the will as per English law.

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H 2996

CH34C

**B.L.(Hons.)/LL.B. (Hons.) DEGREE (SEMESTER) EXAMINATIONS,
MAY 2024.**

(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. Explain in detail the impact of people's conscience and opinion in the field of creation of legislation in contemporary India.
2. "Intention of the Legislative drafters constitutes the soul of the legislation" – Illustrate the statement in light of the decided case laws.
3. Define Judicial Activism. Discuss the significance of the U.P. Bhoodan Yagna Samiti Vs. Braj Kishore and others (1988) decision.

PART B — (2 × 7 = 14 marks)

Answer TWO of the following in about 300 words each.

4. Explain the relevance of 'Removal of Difficulties' and 'Illustrations' and Internal Aids of Interpretation.
5. Discuss the work of the Law Commission of India in the subject matter of Amendment of the General Clauses Act.
6. Explain the rules of interpretation concerning Taxing statutes.

PART C — (5 × 4 = 20 marks)

7. Write short notes on FIVE of the following :
 - (a) Elements of Legislation
 - (b) Effect of Repeal
 - (c) Rule of Casus Omissus

[P.T.O.]

- (d) ejusdem generis
- (e) Principle of Good faith in Interpretation
- (f) Skills of Interpretation.
- (g) State of Kerala Vs. Mathai Verghese & others (1986).

PART D — (2 × 6 = 12 marks)

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

8. In a case involving the interpretation of the Right to Practise Personal Law, the counsel argues that personal laws have higher recognition as living laws. To prove this argument it is submitted that "personal laws do not fall under the ambit of Article 13 of the Constitution of India". Discuss the validity of the argument in light of relevant rules of Constitutional-Interpretation.
9. 'X' a human rights activist approaches the courts of justice seeking directions to define the term 'sexual violence' in the criminal laws for the purpose of combating the gender based violence. Whether the judges can legislate in light of the needs of society. Discuss
10. 'M' and 'N' are involved in a fight. In the heat of the fight, 'N' takes a knife and cuts the throat of 'M' and runs away. 'C' who comes across 'M' records the gestures made by 'M'. Whether such gestures qualify as dying declaration under the Indian Evidence Act. Interpret.

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CH34D

LL.B.(Hons.) DEGREE (SEMESTER) EXAMINATIONS, MAY 2024.

(For the candidates admitted from 2011 to 2019)

Second Year – Fourth Semester

INTERNATIONAL TRADE LAW

Time: 2½ hours

Maximum: 70 marks

PART A – (2 x 12 = 24 marks)

Answer TWO of the following in about 500 words each.

1. Discuss the basic structure of the GATT and WTO and their core functions. Briefly state the process in the WTO and dispute settlement bodies.
2. How trade in services has proved useful in expansion of service sector in India? Explain.
3. Explain the rules and exceptions governing Principle of MFN in WTO? Refer to relevant decisions of WTO.

PART B – (2 x 7 = 14 marks)

Answer TWO of the following in about 300 words each.

4. Discuss in detail about the Regional Trade Organisation and its mechanisms.
5. Various rounds of WTO – Elucidate.
6. Trace the significance of the WTO Agreement on Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures.

PART C – (5 x 4 = 20 marks)

7) Write short notes on FIVE of the following:

- (a) Arbitration.
- (b) Interface between International Economic Law and International Trade Law.
- (c) European Union.
- (d) Absolute Advantage Theory.
- (e) Mercantilism.
- (f) Balance of Payment.
- (g) Letter of Credit.

PART D – (2 x 6 = 12 marks)

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

- (8) State X is a developed economy transfers its Artificial Intelligence technology to State B country which is not a part of its regional organisation. The rest of the nations in that regional organisation protest against the actions of State X because it is violating the regional agreement. Decide the case.

(P.T.O.)

- (9) State A imports the Basmathi Rice by violating the agreement with the local manufacturers of Basmathi Rice and justifies that the State A will export the imported Basmathi Rice only to State M and the same product will not be sold to the people of State A. But the local manufacturers of State A denied the plea of the State A. Will the local manufacturers succeed?
- (10) India imposes *ad valorem tax* of 10% on imported solar panels and 5% on domestic solar panels. Justify India's discriminatory practice on this issue.
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**B.L. (Hons.)/LL.B. (Hons.) DEGREE (SEMESTER) EXAMINATIONS,
MAY 2024.**

(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 x 12 = 24 marks)

Answer TWO of the following in about 500 words each.

1. Explain the transformation of MRTP Act, 1969 to Competition Act, 2002 with special reference to S.V.S. Raghavan Committee Report.
2. "Predatory pricing is the illegal business practice of setting prices for a product unrealistically low in order to eliminate the competition"- Discuss with the help of decided cases.
3. Elucidate on the duties, powers and functions of the Competition Commission of India.

PART B – (2 x 7 = 14 marks)

Answer TWO of the following in about 300 words each.

4. Discuss the factors to be considered by the Competition Commission of India while determining whether an agreement has an appreciable adverse effect on competition.
5. "Competition Advocacy is one of the main pillars of modern competition law which aims at creating, expanding and strengthening awareness of competition in the market"- Analyse.
6. Examine the legality of Non Competition Clauses in India.

PART C – (5 x 4 = 20 marks)

10. Write short notes on FIVE of the following:

- (a) Salient Features of the Federal Trade Commission Act, 1914.
- (b) Definition of Person.
- (c) Refusal to Deal.
- (d) Imposition of Supplementary Obligations.
- (e) Ban on Combinations.
- (f) Relevant Market.
- (g) Builders Association of India v. Cement Manufacturers Association & Ors.

PART D - (2 x 6 = 12 marks)

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

8. Two firms 'X' and 'Y' bid for supplying products to a Government department which has floated a tender for the same. In a competitive scenario, both the firms 'X' and 'Y' will submit competing bids. Later on, these firms decide together that Firm 'Y' will submit a bid superior to Firm X's and that if firm 'Y' is awarded the government tender, it will sub-contract part of the work to Firm 'X'. Is this Memorandum of Understanding valid under Competition Law?
9. Metra Salt Company was the largest producer of salt for industrial uses in the State of Uttar Pradesh. They also owned patents on two machines for the utilisation of salt products. The principal distribution of each of these machines was under leases that, among other things, required the lessees to purchase from Metra Salt Company all unpatented salt and salt tablets consumed in the leased machines. Discuss the validity of the agreement.
10. Julian Medical Society was established by doctors to promote fee for service medicine and to promote the community, with a competitive alternative to existing health insurance plans. The foundation by agreement of their member doctors established the maximum fees doctors could claim for policy holders of specified insurance plans. A complaint was filed stating that they were engaged in a price fixing conspiracy. Decide.

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**B.L. (Hons.)/LL.B.(Hons.) DEGREE (SEMESTER) EXAMINATIONS,
MAY 2024.**

(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 x 12 = 24 marks)

Answer TWO of the following in about 500 words each.

1. What is forensic? Explain in detail the procedure followed for expediting forensic examination of digital evidences and discuss on the admissibility of digital evidence in India?
2. “Data principal and data fiduciary are endowed with certain rights and obligations under the new data protection regime in India” – Discuss the above concept and its implications on data privacy.
3. Explain in detail the concept of actus rea and mens rea with reference to cyber contraventions and cyber offences under IT Act.

PART B – (2 x 7 = 14 marks)

Answer TWO of the following in about 300 words each.

4. Explain online contracts and discuss the applicability of postal rule and instantaneous communication rule with respect to online contracts.
5. Computer Programme per se are not patentable. However, Software are patent protected in many countries. Explain.
6. Access to Internet is both a human right and a constitutional right – Elucidate.

PART C – (5 x 4 = 20 marks)

7) Write short notes on FIVE of the following:

- (a) Basic principles under UNCITRAL Model Law on e-commerce.
- (b) Powers of Controller of Certifying authorities under IT Act.
- (c) Deployment models in Cloud Computing.
- (d) Meta tagging.
- (e) Governing Laws on Online Advertising.
- (f) OECD E-commerce Taxation Principles.
- (g) Cyber Law Appellate Tribunal.

PART D - (2 x 6 = 12 marks)

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

- (8) The defendant Happy News Inc. has a website www.happynews.com that provided links to variety of other news sites on the Web such as CNN, CBS, NPR, LA times and others. News sites within the frame on the website of Happy New Inc., are surrounded by Happy News advertising. The news organisations sued Happy News for trademark dilution and copyright infringement. Whether the defendant has committed any infringement. Decide.
- (9) Cherriline Indicom employees have been arrested for manipulation of 32 -bit ESN programmed into cellphones that were franchised exclusively to Trust One Infocom. FIR has been filed under Sec.65 of the IT Act, 2000. Cherriline Indicom filed a petition to quash FIR as the above conduct is not an offence and will not attract Information Technology Act, 2000. Decide.
- (10) Ragul had travelled to India in the year 2009 and a case under the NDPS Act, 1985 was registered against him. He was then acquitted by the trial Court and the Allahabad High Court upheld his acquittal. Ragul then studied Law in America where he faced huge disadvantage as the judgement given by the Allahabad High Court was available on Google Search Engine to any potential employer who wanted to conduct his background verification check. What remedy is available to him. Advise Ragul.
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LL.B.(Hons.) DEGREE (SEMESTER) EXAMINATIONS, MAY 2024.

(For the candidates admitted from 2011 to 2019)

Third Year – Fifth Semester

COMPANY LAW

Time: 2½ hours

Maximum: 70 marks

PART A – (2 x 12 = 24 marks)

Answer TWO of the following in about 500 words each.

1. Discuss the binding force of Memorandum of Association and Articles of Association.
2. Define “Member”. Explain the ways in which one may become a shareholder in a company. Comment on whether the member of a company is also a shareholder of the company.
3. Critically evaluate “Majority will have its way, but the minority must be allowed to have its say”. Explain the rule laid down in *Foss v. Harbottle* and state the exceptions to the rule.

PART B – (2 x 7 = 14 marks)

Answer TWO of the following in about 300 words each.

4. Define the doctrine of ‘Indoor management’ with reference to the rules laid down in *Royal British Bank v. Turquand*.
5. Explain the duties of directors in the context of utmost good faith.
6. “Promoters stand in a fiduciary relationship with the company they promote” – Comment.

PART C – (5 x 4 = 20 marks)

7) Write short notes on FIVE of the following:

- (a) Prevention of Oppression and Mismanagement.
- (b) One Person Company.
- (c) Debentures.
- (d) Powers of Liquidator.
- (e) *Ashbury Railway Carriage and Iron Co. Ltd. v. Riche*.
- (f) Differentiate Transfer and Transmission of shares.
- (g) Corporate Social Responsibility.

PART D – (2 x 6 = 12 marks)

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

- (8) In an aeroplane accident, all the members of a private company died. Does the company cease to exist? Decide.

(P.T.O.)

- (9) "L" incorporated a company of which he was the Managing Director. In that capacity he appointed himself as a pilot of the company. While on the duty he died in a flying accident. His widow claims compensation against the company. Will she succeed?
- (10) A resolution passed at a general meeting of a company altered the articles of association by inserting the power to issue new shares with preferential dividend. However, no such power existed in the memorandum. Decide whether such Alteration of the Articles of Association shall be operative?
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CH35B

LL.B.(Hons.) DEGREE (SEMESTER) EXAMINATIONS, MAY 2024.

(For the candidates admitted from 2011 to 2019)

Third Year – Fifth Semester

BANKING LAW (INCLUDING NEGOTIABLE INSTRUMENTS ACT)

Time: 2½ hours

Maximum: 70 marks

PART A – (2 x 12 = 24 marks)

Answer TWO of the following in about 500 words each.

1. “Bank ensure that the needs of all sections including agriculture, small scale industry, self-employed professional are met” – Discuss the merits and demerits related to nationalisation of Banks.
2. Explain the general relationship between banker and customer.
3. Elucidate salient features of the Securitization and Reconstruction of Financial Assets and Enforcement of Security Interest Act, 2002.

PART B – (2 x 7 = 14 marks)

Answer TWO of the following in about 300 words each.

4. Discuss the powers and functions of recovery officer in regard to recovery of debt.
5. Explain the different types of crossing of cheques.
6. Analyse the role of RBI's control over the Banking Companies.

PART C – (5 x 4 = 20 marks)

7) Write short notes on FIVE of the following:

- (a) Bankers right of General lien.
- (b) Devaynes v. Noble (1816).
- (c) Holder in due course.
- (d) Presentation.
- (e) Material alteration.
- (f) Electronic Clearance System.
- (g) Liability of Banker.

PART D – (2 x 6 = 12 marks)

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

- (8) 'X' deposits a valuable article with bank locker for safe custody. 'X' takes a loan and later defaults payment. Decide whether the bank has lien over the article deposited for safe custody in Bank.

(P.T.O.)

- (9) 'A' is appointed as a guardian of the minor. 'A' has executed a promissory note for and on behalf of a minor, but he omits executing for behalf of minor. Decide the liability of minor and 'A'.
- (10) In 'XYZ', a named partnership firm consisting of three directors, only two directors signed and issued a cheque to 'B' which was subsequently dishonoured. Determine the liability of the partner, jointly or severally.
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H 2997

CH35C

**B.L. (Hons.)/LL.B. (Hons.) DEGREE (SEMESTER) EXAMINATIONS,
MAY 2024.**

(For the candidates admitted from 2011 to 2019)

Third Year — Fifth Semester

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW

Time : 2½ hours

Maximum : 70 marks

PART A — (2 × 12 = 24 marks)

Answer TWO of the following in about 500 words each.

1. Discuss the extent of tortious liability of state under the relevant provision of the Indian Constitution.
2. Critically evaluate the role of parliament in exercising control over delegated legislation in India.
3. Discuss the possible extent of the power of the Judiciary to review the decisions taken by the administrative authority in exercising its discretionary power with the help of decided cases.

PART B — (2 × 7 = 14 marks)

Answer TWO of the following in about 300 words each.

4. Explain the circumstances in which the application of rules of natural justice may be excluded.
5. Discuss the nature of Public Interest Litigation by bringing out its development over the years in the light of decided cases.
6. Define Administrative Directions. Discuss its enforceability and its difference from delegated legislation.

[P.T.O.]

PART C — (5 × 4 = 20 marks)

7. Write short notes on FIVE of the following.
- (a) Central Vigilance Commission
 - (b) Domestic Tribunal
 - (c) Rights and Duties of Public Corporations
 - (d) Excessive Delegation
 - (e) Ouster Clause
 - (f) Audi alterum partem
 - (g) Droit Administratif.

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 government gave an assurance through a statement in the newspaper and through individual communication that new industrial units would be exempted from sales tax for a period of three years. 'A' established a mill acting on this assurance and later the government retracted its assurance. Decide.
9. The government appointed a committee to select books to purchase for schools and college libraries. Some of the members of the committee were themselves authors of some books, which were selected and purchased. Can the selection process be challenged? Decide.
10. XYZ executed some construction on the request of a sub-divisional officer who accepted his tender. The building was constructed and accepted but the government denied its liability to pay on the ground that there is no contract as the requirements of Art. 299 was not fulfilled thus making the said agreement unenforceable. Decide.

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H 2998

CH35D

**LL.B. (Hons.) DEGREE (SEMESTER) EXAMINATIONS,
MAY 2024.**

(For the candidates admitted from 2011 to 2019)

Third Year — Fifth Semester

LAW OF CRIMES – II

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

Time : 2½ hours

Maximum : 70 marks

PART A — (2 × 12 = 24 marks)

Answer TWO of the following in about 500 words each.

1. How does the Legal System ensure the principles of a fair trial and what mechanisms are in place to safeguard the rights of individuals during judicial proceedings.
2. Explain briefly the procedure to be followed by a police officer on receipt of Information relating to the commission of a cognizable offence and non-cognizable offence.
3. State the offences exclusively triable by a court of sessions under the Criminal Procedure Code and explain the procedure for the trial of offences by a court of sessions?

PART B — (2 × 7 = 14 marks)

Answer TWO of the following in about 300 words each.

4. Explain the provision of appeal provided under the Criminal Procedure Code.
5. Discuss the factors responsible for juvenile delinquency. Give your suggestions to control this problem.
6. Explain the procedure for making an arrest. Is it permissible for a private individual to carry out an arrest?

[P.T.O.]

PART C — (5 × 4 = 20 marks)

7. Write short notes on FIVE of the following.
- (a) Aquisitorial System.
 - (b) Special Home.
 - (c) Anticipatory Bail.
 - (d) Suspicious death.
 - (e) Judicial Custody.
 - (f) Mohd. Ahmed Khan vs Shah Banu Begum [AIR 1985 SC 945].
 - (g) Admonition.

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' committed murder in Thanjavur and he was arrested in Madurai. Immediately he was taken to Judicial Magistrate at Madurai, where he Voluntarily made confession about the crime. Examine whether the confession is valid.
 9. 'A', 'B' and 'C' jointly committed a non-bailable offence. The sessions court granted bail for 'B' and 'C' and refused bail for 'A'. Is the bail order of sessions court valid?
 10. 'A' a boy of 13 years and 'B' a man of 28 years joined together and killed 'C'. Discuss the procedure of trial for 'A' and 'B'.
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H 2999

CH35E

**LL.B (Hons.) DEGREE (SEMESTER) EXAMINATIONS,
MAY 2024.**

(For the candidates admitted from 2011 to 2019)

Third Year — Fifth Semester

CIVIL PROCEDURE CODE AND THE LIMITATION 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 Pleadings and describe the circumstances under which pleadings can be amended.
2. Describe the provisions relevant to computation of period of limitation.
3. Explain the various modes of execution of a decree.

PART B — (2 × 7 = 14 marks)

Answer TWO of the following in about 300 words each.

4. Analyse the impact of non-appearance of parties.
5. Define and distinguish Order, Decree and Judgment.
6. "The limitation will not begin until the cessation of legal disability" – Examine.

PART C — (5 × 4 = 20 marks)

7. Write short notes on FIVE of the following :
 - (a) Substituted service.
 - (b) Acknowledgement in writing.
 - (c) Precept.
 - (d) Arrest before judgment and attachment before judgment
 - (e) adjournments
 - (f) Appeals from appellate decree
 - (g) Caveat.

[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. Udaya filed a suit for partition against Mahesh. Preliminary decree was passed. Though aggrieved by that, Mahesh did not prefer an appeal until final decree is passed. Advise.
 9. Mohan borrowed a sum of Rupees 2 Lakhs from Vijay. Even after repeated demands Mohan failed to make payments after 21.06.2019. Since, Vijay wanted to get back his amount, he approached Mohan to execute an instrument acknowledging the earlier debt of Mohan on 10.02.2023. Decide.
 10. Divya filed a suit against Manikandan before a court of competent jurisdiction. During the pendency, both of them agreed with certain terms and submitted before the Court to pass a "Compromise decree". Later on, Divya wanted to file suit against Manikandan upon the same cause of action. Advise.
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CH36A

LL.B. (Hons.) DEGREE (SEMESTER) EXAMINATIONS, MAY 2024.

(For the candidates admitted from 2011 to 2019)

Third Year – Sixth Semester

HUMAN RIGHTS LAW

Time: 2½ hours

Maximum: 70 marks

PART A – (2 x 12 = 24 marks)

Answer TWO of the following in about 500 words each.

1. “Human Rights are not created by State actors nor by the Creation of European thought rather the rights of the human family are anchored in the universal values of life, dignity, liberty, fraternity and solidarity” – Elaborate.
2. Explain in detail the various dimensions of the rights of the differently abled persons vis-à-vis the Medical, Social and Human Rights Models.
3. Define the Crime of Genocide. Explain the jurisprudential interface between the Prohibited acts of Ethnic Cleansing and Genocide.

PART B – (2 x 7 = 14 marks)

Answer TWO of the following in about 300 words each.

4. Trace the role of the Supreme Court of India in rendering justice to the refugees in India.
5. Discuss the contribution of the Inter-American Court of Human Rights in promoting the human right of “Individuals Access to Justice”.
6. Explain the importance of the role of the Special Rapporteurs working under the mandate of the UN Office of the High Commission of Human Rights.

PART C – (5 x 4 = 20 marks)

7) Write short notes on FIVE of the following:

- (a) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar on the Prohibition of Untouchability.
- (b) Principle of Social Justice and Rights of Minorities.
- (c) Suchita Srivastava v. Chandigarh Administration (2009).
- (d) Rights of the Forest Dwellers.
- (e) International Human Rights Law on the Prohibition of Prostitution.
- (f) Contribution of Professor Catherine A. Mackinnon on Women Rights.
- (g) The Paris Principles relating to the Status of National Institutions (1993).

(P.T.O.)

PART D – (2 x 6 = 12 marks)

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

- (8) State 'S' invokes the jurisdiction of the ICJ in order to defend the right to self-determination of 'M' the native people living under the prolonged occupation of 'Z'. Although both 'S' and 'Z' are members to the United Nations, Z objects to the jurisdiction of the ICJ on the ground of 'absence of any special interest of S'. Whereas S argues on the implementation of erga omnes obligations. Discuss the merits involved in the arguments.
- (9) 'X', a Public Spirited Citizen, working for the cause of the leprosy inflicted persons, seeks directions before the Indian Courts regarding the nullification of all such legislations containing 'leprosy as a ground of disqualification or negative implications'. Analyse the argument of 'X' in light of the human rights jurisprudence.
- (10) In a case involving the interpretation of the definition of 'Human Rights' under the Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993 a question is asked: Whether the jus cogens norms of human rights bind the Judges of the Indian Courts. Discuss.
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H 3000

CH36B

**B.L.(Hons.)/ LL.B.(Hons.) DEGREE (SEMESTER) EXAMINATIONS,
MAY 2024.**

(For the candidates admitted from 2011 to 2019)

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. "Utmost good faith is the fundamental basis upon which all contracts of insurance are made". Discuss with case laws.
2. Distinguish "Contribution" from "Subrogation" and state their applicability in relation to different kinds of insurance.
3. Explain the types of Marine Insurance Policies.

PART B — (2 × 7 = 14 marks)

Answer TWO of the following in about 300 words each.

4. Discuss the scope of applicability of special principles to contract of fire insurance.
5. "The strict liability is with exception, but not in absolute and strict liability of motor vehicle insurance" – Discuss.
6. What are the principles governing to life insurance contract?

PART C — (5 × 4 = 20 marks)

7. Write short notes on FIVE of the following :

- (a) Types of Hazard
- (b) Insurance and Wagering contract
- (c) Ombudsman
- (d) Inchmaree clause

[P.T.O.]

- (e) Seaworthiness of ship
- (f) Proof of Age
- (g) Fire and Loss by fire

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. Ramki effected a policy of fire insurance on his house. Later he agreed to sell the same to Ramnath. A fire occurred and Ramki claimed from the insurers and received payments of the cost of damage caused by the fire. Subsequently, the sale deed was executed on the payment of the balance of purchase money. The insurer claimed the repayment of the amount of the loss paid to Ramki. Can he do so?
9. Stroke & Co shipped the goods Ten barrels of sodium sulphate, with a condition that "the goods were shipped on deck at shippers risk", the goods were washed away by the ingress of sea waters. The ship owner disclaimed his liability on the ground that they were booked at the owner's risk. The insurer contended that where the ship owner is not liable, he is also not liable. Discuss the liability of the insurer with relevant case law.
10. Sangeth effected three policies from three different companies on the life of her niece of two years old without the knowledge of the parents of the life assured. Sangeth visited the child's house and gave her soft drink containing arsenic as a result of which the child died within a few hours. Sangeth was prosecuted and convicted for murder. Consider the liability of the insurers and analyse whether the parents are entitled for any remedy.

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CH36C

LL.B. (Hons.) DEGREE (SEMESTER) EXAMINATIONS, MAY 2024.

(For the candidates admitted from 2011 to 2019)

Third Year – Sixth Semester

REGULATORY LAWS

Time: 2½ hours

Maximum: 70 marks

PART A – (2 x 12 = 24 marks)

Answer TWO of the following in about 500 words each.

1. “Whether it is government intervention or reduction in government intervention it is always for the benefit of the public at large” – Explain.
2. What are the functions and powers of the Telecom Regulatory Authority of India.
3. What is the procedure of appropriate Forum for deciding inter-state electricity tariff?

PART B – (2 x 7 = 14 marks)

Answer TWO of the following in about 300 words each.

4. Explain the role of CERC in protecting the interest of the consumer.
5. “The Securities and Exchange Board of India is a regulator prior and after the securities issued”. Analyse.
6. What are the various types of licensing for providing telecom service.

PART C – (5 x 4 = 20 marks)

7) Write short notes on FIVE of the following:

- (a) Private Interest Theory.
- (b) Stock broker.
- (c) Electricity.
- (d) Securities fraud.
- (e) National Pension Scheme.
- (f) Universal Service obligation.
- (g) Securities Appellate Tribunal.

PART D – (2 x 6 = 12 marks)

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

- (8) The Raga group of companies have collected Rs.110 crores from several thousands of investors by promising that they are going to invest in a specific cattle farm. Having collected the money, it invested the money in real estate business. The deceived consumers lodged a complaint with the local police station. Decide whether SEBI has a suo-motu cognizance power to regulate this deceptive practice of Raga group.

(P.T.O.)

- (9) 'A', a social media company, entered into an agreement with 'Netserve', an Internet search engine company that for those who use A's service it would be at free of cost. The 'consumer pro' a non-governmental organisation filed a complaint to the TRAI. Decide the validity of the agreement.
- (10) 'Y', a former member of the Pension Fund Regulatory Authority of India, whose term ended on 12.09.2016, was appointed as an independent Director on 20.10.2016 in the 'L' Public limited company which deals in energy contracts. Whether his appointment is valid. Decide.
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**B.L. (Hons.)/LL.B. (Hons.) DEGREE (SEMESTER) EXAMINATIONS,
MAY 2024.**

(For the candidates admitted from 2011 to 2019)

Third Year – Sixth Semester

ENVIRONMENTAL LAW (INCLUDING ANIMAL WELFARE LAWS)

Time: 2½ hours

Maximum: 70 marks

PART A – (2 x 12 = 24 marks)

Answer TWO of the following in about 500 words each.

1. Enumerate the powers and functions of the Central Government under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.
2. Discuss the procedure for constituting reserve forest and protected forest. Explain the acts that are prohibited in those forests.
3. Define Biodiversity. Explain the legal mechanism under the Biological Diversity Act, 2002 which helps in protecting and accessing biological resources in India.

PART B – (2 x 7 = 14 marks)

Answer TWO of the following in about 300 words each.

4. Critically analyse the features of Biomedical Waste Management Rules, 2016.
5. Trace the historical developments in the International Environmental Law regime and its contribution to protect the global environment.
6. State the remedies available for environmental violations under the Indian Penal Code, 1860 and Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973.

PART C – (5 x 4 = 20 marks)

7) Write short notes on FIVE of the following:

- (a) Environmental Impact Assessment.
- (b) Role of Local bodies in protecting the environment.
- (c) Powers and functions of National Board for Wildlife.
- (d) Public Interest Litigation as a tool for environmental protection.
- (e) Bio-medical Waste.
- (f) Polluter Pays Principle.
- (g) Principle of Common but Differentiated Responsibility.

PART D – (2 x 6 = 12 marks)

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

- (8) The State of Nalla Pradesh allowed "Glitter Wall Co" to advertise its products through large hoardings at the foot hill of Shimalayas. 'Ecosaver', a voluntary organisation moved the court against the decision of the state on the ground that it affected the scenic beauty of the Shimalayas. Decide.

- (9) 'Ruchika', a masala manufacturing factory, during the grinding process has generated huge noise to annoy the residents of the locality. The court ordered the closure of the factory immediately under Section 133 of the Criminal Procedure Code. Decide the validity of the order passed by the Court.
- (10) To develop the State's economy, the State gave permission to a private company for establishing a Hyaluronic Acid manufacturing industry. As a result, the underground soil and water were polluted spreading to the nearby wells. Due to this, many people were affected with different levels of skin ailments and additionally, the effluents also affected the Agricultural lands nearby. Green Watch a local NGO filed a case against the Company and the State. Decide.
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CH36E

**B.L. (Hons.)/LL.B. (Hons.) DEGREE (SEMESTER) EXAMINATIONS,
MAY 2024.**

(For the candidates admitted from 2011 to 2019)

Third Year – Sixth Semester

LAW OF TAXATION

Time: 2½ hours

Maximum: 70 marks

PART A – (2 x 12 = 24 marks)

Answer TWO of the following in about 500 words each.

1. Define 'Salary' and explain the provisions relating to chargeability of income under the head "Income from salary" under the Income Tax Act, 1961.
2. Discuss the applicability of various constitutional doctrines in interpreting taxing statutes.
3. Explain the scope of supply under GST.

PART B – (2 x 7 = 14 marks)

Answer TWO of the following in about 300 words each.

4. Define Agricultural Income and explain its significance in computation of Total Income of an assessee.
5. Give an account on registration of a business under the Central Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017.
6. Explain the different types of Assessment under the Income Tax Act, 1961.

PART C – (5 x 4 = 20 marks)

- 7) Write short notes on FIVE of the following:
- (a) Assessment Year and Previous Year.
 - (b) Kinds of taxes.
 - (c) Income from other sources.
 - (d) Difference between tax and fee.
 - (e) Double Taxation.
 - (f) Anti-Profiteering measures under GST.
 - (g) Input Tax Credit.

PART D – (2 x 6 = 12 marks)

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

- (8) Mr. Peter visits India for the first time on 11th June, 2023 for his relative's marriage. He stays in India till 31st October, 2023. He then leaves to Spain. He comes back to India for a short stay on 21st January, 2024 and leaves back on 30th of January, 2024. He again comes to India on a business trip on the 20th of February, 2024 and stays here till the 30th of March, 2024. Determine if he is a resident of India for the previous year 2023-24.

(P.T.O.)

- (9) Mrs. Padmavathi, a State Government Employee received income for the previous year 2023-24 as follows:

Income Schedule	Rs.
Basic Salary	- 4,00,000 p.a.
Dearness Allowance	- 3,00,000 p.a.
House Rent Allowance	- 1,20,000 p.a.
Medical Allowance	- 30,000 p.a.

House Rent paid Rs.12,000 p.m. She subscribes LIC for Rs.1,00,000. She paid Rs.60,000 as tuition fees for her two children. Determine taxable liability of Mrs. Padmavathi for the Assessment Year 2024-25.

- (10) M/S. XYZ limited started a restaurant with bar facility having annual turnover of 1.5 crore wishes to apply for composition levy under CGST, 2017. Advise M/s. XYZ limited about the maintainability.
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H3IL

B.L. (Hons.) DEGREE (SEMESTER) EXAMINATIONS, MAY 2024.

(For the candidates admitted from 2011 to 2014)

First Year – Second Semester

REGULATORY LAWS

Time: 2½ hours

Maximum: 70 marks

PART A – (2 x 12 = 24 marks)

Answer TWO of the following in about 500 words each.

1. Explain the Abuse of Dominant Position under the Competition Act.
2. Examine the Mode of Settlement of Disputes under the Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) Act.
3. Explain about the licensing procedure under the Electricity Act, 2003.

PART B – (2 x 7 = 14 marks)

Answer TWO of the following in about 300 words each.

4. Explain how Regulation beyond the State can be effectively implemented in various Sectors.
5. Explain about the Regulatory Commissions under the Electricity Act, 2003.
6. Enunciate about the features of National Pension Scheme (NPS) introduced under the PFRDA Act.

PART C – (5 x 4 = 20 marks)

7) Write short notes on FIVE of the following:

- (a) Institutionalised Theory.
- (b) Private Interest Theory.
- (c) Cartel.
- (d) Amendments made to TRAI Act in 2000.
- (e) Tamil Nadu Electricity (Reorganisation and Reforms) Transfer Scheme, 2010.
- (f) National Electricity Policy.
- (g) Powers and functions of PFRDA.

(P.T.O.)

PART D - (2 x 6 = 12 marks)

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

- (8) Tamil Nadu Textile Limited and Kerala Textile Limited are marketing their products in India and propose to be amalgamated. The enterprise created as a result of the said amalgamation will have assets of value of Rs. 340 crores (Three hundred and forty crores) and turnover of Rs. 1,360 crores (One thousand three hundred and sixty crores). Examine whether the proposed amalgamation attracts the provisions of the Competition Act, 2002?
- (9) Person 'X' was a subscriber of Electricity from the Board. He planned to leave India and requested for a disconnection of the electricity and it was not disconnected and was supplied continuously and the payments were mounting. He approaches the respective consumer forum and files a complaint. Decide.
- (10) 'A', a telecom company, was licensed to provide telecom services in India. The Central Government under the Public Interest to prevent messages on Racism revokes its license. Under the TRAI (Amendment) Act, 2000, the Central Government has an absolute power to revoke a licence. Decide the validity of the revocation.
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