

Register No.

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H 1988

H31A/H31A/CH31A

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

(For the candidates admitted from 2011 to 2019)

First Year — First Semester

JURISPRUDENCE

Time : 2½ hours

Maximum : 70 marks

PART A — (2 × 12 = 24 marks)

Answer TWO of the following in about 500 words each.

1. “Law is the dictate of Reason” – Elucidate.
2. Write an essay about Feminist Jurisprudence.
3. Examine Hohfeld’s classification of Rights and Duties.

PART B — (2 × 7 = 14 marks)

Answer TWO of the following in about 300 words each.

4. Analyse Declaratory and Persuasive Precedents.
5. Examine the characteristics of Ownership.
6. Critically analyse the elements of Judicial procedure.

PART C — (5 × 4 = 20 marks)

7. Write short notes on FIVE of the following :
 - (a) Possession in Law
 - (b) H.L.A. Hart’s Legal Positivism
 - (c) Conventional customs
 - (d) Vestitive facts
 - (e) The theory of Penal liability
 - (f) Absolute liability
 - (g) Corporation Sole

[P.T.O.]

PART D — (2 × 6 = 12 marks)

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

8. A, borrowed money from B. A, executed Promissory Note for the money. After five years B asks money from A. Can B get money from A?
 9. An envelope was delivered to the defendant by mistake, since his name was the same as that of the addressee. There was a banker's draft in it, which the defendant encashed. Is he guilty or not?
 10. A chimney sweeper found a jewel and took it to the defendant's shop to discover its value. The defendant refused to return it, alleging that the boy was not the owner. Decide.
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Register No.

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H 1989

H31B/H31B/CH31B

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

(For the candidates admitted from 2011 to 2019)

First Year — First Semester

CONTRACTS - I

Time : 2½ hours

Maximum : 70 marks

PART A — (2 × 12 = 24 marks)

Answer TWO of the following in about 500 words each.

1. Explain the important principles that validate an offer and acceptance in an agreement made by parties intending contractual obligation to each other.
2. Indian law on contract supports privity of contract and not privity of consideration. Discuss with relevant case laws.
3. Analyse the applicability of the doctrine of restitution and unjust enrichment, with reference to minor's contract.

PART B — (2 × 7 = 14 marks)

Answer TWO of the following in about 300 words each.

4. Explain the circumstances under which the contracts are not specifically enforceable.
5. Analyse the provisions of the Indian Contract Act with respect to contingent contracts.
6. Explain the relevancy of silence in determining the validity of contracts alleged to be impacted with fraudulently obtained consent.

PART C — (5 × 4 = 20 marks)

7. Write short notes on FIVE of the following :
 - (a) Alteration of contract
 - (b) Types of mistake
 - (c) Wagering agreements

[P.T.O.]

- (d) Coercion
- (e) Time and place of performance
- (f) Doctrine of Holding out
- (g) General offer.

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 employee in a private Ltd. company. "X" is a managing director of the company and "X" offered special allowances to "A" on the condition that "A" has to marry the daughter of "X". After a few months the marriage took place but "X" refused to give the promised special allowances. "A" sues "X" for allowances. Decide the validity of the agreement.
9. "A" agrees to pay a time barred debt, that he owes to "B". Later on "A" refuses to make the payment and when "B" insisted "A" sent a notice that the legal right to claim the debt is barred by time and limitation. Decide the rights of "B".
10. "X" agrees to sell his house for Rs. Five Lakhs to "Y". The acceptance letter sent by "Y" mentioned payment in instalments and "X" refused the same. Later on "Y" sends a letter to "X" agreeing to make the full payment. But "X" refuses and "Y" sues "X" for breach of contract. Decide.

Register No.

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H 1990

H31C/H31C/CH31C

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

(For the candidates admitted from 2011 to 2019)

First Year — First Semester

LAW OF TORTS

Time : 2½ hours

Maximum : 70 marks

PART A — (2 × 12 = 24 marks)

Answer TWO of the following in about 500 words each.

1. Explain the legal maxim “Qui facit per alium facit per se” with the help of decided cases.
2. “The person who for his own purpose brings on his land and collects and keeps anything likely to do mischief, if it escapes must keep in at his peril” – Discuss. Refer to exceptions.
3. Define “tort” and distinguish “tort” from “crime”.

PART B — (2 × 7 = 14 marks)

Answer TWO of the following in about 300 words each.

4. “Judicial error is no tort”. Explain this statement in terms of the liability of judicial officers.
5. Enumerate the essential elements of the tort of defamation.
6. Distinguish between :
 - (a) Inevitable accident and Act of God
 - (b) Assault and Battery.

PART C — (5 × 4 = 20 marks)

7. Write short notes on FIVE of the following :
 - (a) Malicious prosecution
 - (b) Private defence

[P.T.O.]

- (c) Vidyavathi v. State of Rajasthan
- (d) Damnum sine injuria and Injuria sine damno
- (e) Volenti non fit injuria
- (f) Ubi jus ibi remedium
- (g) Last opportunity Rule

PART D — (2 × 6 = 12 marks)

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

8. The plaintiff, an employee in the defendant's brewery, was trying to remove a lid from a boiling vat. The lid was stuck and by the plaintiff's extra pulls to it, it came off suddenly and the plaintiff fell back into the cooling vat which contained scalding liquid. As a result, the plaintiff was severely injured. So, the plaintiff sued against the defendant. Decide, whether the defendant is liable.
9. The plaintiff was travelling in a bus belonging to the defendant transport corporation resting her elbow on the windowsill. The bus was moving on the highway outside the town area. A truck coming from the opposite direction hit her elbow and as a result she received severe injuries on her elbow and sued against the defendant transport corporation for the negligent act done by its servant. But the defendant had taken contributory negligence as a defence. Decide, whether the defendant can positively plead contributory negligence as a defence.
10. The defendant fixed an automatic spring gun in his land in order to avoid trespass and he also put the notice board about this matter. On knowing the same, the plaintiff trespassed into the defendant's land, and the automatic gun fired. As a result, the plaintiff was injured and he sued against the defendant. Decide, whether the defendant is liable.

Register No.

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H 1991

H31D/H31D/CH31D

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

(For the candidates admitted from 2011 to 2019)

First Year — First Semester

LAW OF CRIMES — I (Indian Penal Code (IPC))

Time : 2½ hours

Maximum : 70 marks

PART A — (2 × 12 = 24 marks)

Answer TWO of the following in about 500 words each.

1. The territory and status are not an immunity for criminal liability under Indian Penal Code. Analyse the territorial and extra territorial application of Indian Penal code.
2. The presence of mind is sufficient than the physical presence of the accused. Comment and argue.
3. Examine the offences relating to marriage under the Indian Penal Code.

PART B — (2 × 7 = 14 marks)

Answer TWO of the following in about 300 words each.

4. Death Penalty is not a rule of punishment – Examine.
5. Define sedition and waging war against state.
6. Define defamation. Examine its exemption.

PART C — (5 × 4 = 20 marks)

7. Write short notes on FIVE of the following :
 - (a) Voyeurism
 - (b) Life Imprisonment
 - (c) McNaughten Rule
 - (d) Riot
 - (e) Abduction

[P.T.O.]

(f) Mischief

(g) Attempt

PART D — (2 × 6 = 12 marks)

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

8. Mr. A, owner of the land, witnessed Mr. B causing death of Mr. C in his land. He informed before the police that Mr. C committed suicide. Decide whether Mr. A has committed any offence.
9. Mr. R places his men with arms at the outdoors of the building of Mr. X and tells that his men will fire at Mr. X if he tries to leave the building. Decide the offence committed by Mr. R.
10. Mr. X intentionally incites his dog to spring upon Mr. Z to annoy him. Decide the liability of Mr. X.

Register No.

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H 1992

H31E/H31E/ CH31E

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

(For the candidates admitted from 2011 to 2019)

First Year — First Semester

FAMILY LAW — I

Time : 2½ hours

Maximum : 70 marks

PART A — (2 × 12 = 24 marks)

Answer TWO of the following in about 500 words each.

1. Explain the conditions of a valid marriage under the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955, highlighting the changes brought by the Act in this regard.
2. Analyse the provisions of the Muslim Women (Protection of Rights on Divorce) Act 1986. Does the law intend to deny the benefit of Muslim women U/Sec. 125 Cr.P.C.?
3. Explain the conditions of a marriage under the Special Marriage Act, 1954 and examine the legal inconsistencies prevailing in the Act.

PART B — (2 × 7 = 14 marks)

Answer TWO of the following in about 300 words each.

4. Discuss the status of children born out of void and voidable marriages under the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955.
5. Briefly explain about various kinds of guardians recognized under the Hindu Minority and Guardianship Act, 1956.
6. Explain the changes brought about by the Amendment to the Indian Divorce Act in 2001.

[P.T.O.]

PART C — (5 × 4 = 20 marks)

7. Write short notes on FIVE of the following :
- (a) Sources of Hindu Law.
 - (b) Constitutional validity of Sec. 9 of the Hindu Marriage Act.
 - (c) Conditions for valid adoption.
 - (d) Triple talaq and its recent developments.
 - (e) Adultery as ground for divorce.
 - (f) Family Court.
 - (g) Difference between Mitakshara and Dayabhaga schools.

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 Hindu male married a Hindu female in a temple as per Hindu rites. Subsequently, husband came to know that prior to the marriage, she had converted to Islam and got married to a Muslim. After giving divorce to Muslim husband she reconverted as Hindu. Now, decide the validity of her marriage with Hindu husband.
9. A widow adopted a son after the death of her husband. Decide, whether the son adopted by her would be the heir of her deceased husband on the death of the widow.
10. 'A', a husband, demanded more money from his rich wife to enhance and update his medical clinic. Wife filed a suit against the husband for divorce on the ground of demanding money from a wife, who has sufficient means amounts to cruelty - Decide.

Register No.

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H 2030**H31F/H31F/CH31F**

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

(For the candidates admitted from 2011 to 2019)

First Year — First Semester

LEGAL METHODS

Time : 2½ hours

Maximum : 70 marks

PART A — (2 × 12 = 24 marks)

Answer TWO of the following in about 500 words each.

1. “Legal Methods in its essentials relate to the art of understanding legal reasoning, in particular in the sphere of legislations and judicial decisions” – Explain.
2. Define Legal Research. Draft a Model synopsis.
3. Examine the relevance of the principles of Textualism and Purposivism in interpretation.

PART B — (2 × 7 = 14 marks)

Answer TWO of the following in about 300 words each.

4. Examine the impact of the Work of the Law Commission of India in the context of Legal Reforms.
5. Define Legislation. Explain the qualities of Legislative Draftsmen.
6. Write an essay on the significance of Modern Law Library.

PART C — (5 × 4 = 20 marks)

7. Write short notes on FIVE of the following :
 - (a) Definition of Human Rights.
 - (b) Multi-disciplinary Approaches.
 - (c) Qualities of Researchers in Law.

[P.T.O.]

- (d) Principle of Natural justice.
- (e) General Clauses Act.
- (f) Questionnaire.
- (g) Research Manual

PART D — (6 × 2 = 12 marks)

8. Answer SIX of the following very briefly:

- (a) Legal Fiction
 - (b) Foot notes
 - (c) Book Review
 - (d) Comparative Law
 - (e) Evidence
 - (f) Logic
 - (g) International Law
 - (h) Legal Maxims
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Register No.

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H 2031

H3IG/H32A/ CH32A

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

(For the candidates admitted from 2011 to 2019)

First Year — Second Semester

CONTRACTS - IITime : $2\frac{1}{2}$ hours

Maximum : 70 marks

PART A — (2 × 12 = 24 marks)

Answer TWO of the following in about 500 words each.

1. Explain the nature of surety's authority. State his rights against the
 - (a) Creditor
 - (b) Principal-Debtor and
 - (c) the Co-sureties.
2. In a contract of Sale of Goods, state when the property and the risk in the goods sold passes from the seller to the buyer.
3. What is meant by Dissolution of a firm? Under what circumstances will the court order dissolution of the firm at the suit of a partner?

PART B — (2 × 7 = 14 marks)

Answer TWO of the following in about 300 words each.

4. What is a Contract of Agency? What are the essentials of relationship of Agent and Principal?
5. When does a bailment come to an end?
6. Define and distinguish between Sale and agreement to sell.

[P.T.O.]

PART C — (5 × 4 = 20 marks)

7. Write short notes on FIVE of the following :
- (a) Continuing guarantee
 - (b) Pledge by non-owners
 - (c) Hire-purchase agreement
 - (d) Co-agent
 - (e) Partner by estoppel
 - (f) Undisclosed principal
 - (g) Auction sales.

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. B owes to C a debt guaranteed by A. The debt becomes payable. C does not sue B for a year after the debt becomes payable. Is A discharged from suretyship?
9. A, gives silk to B, a tailor, to be stitched into a coat. B promises A to deliver the coat as soon as it is made and to give A 3 months credit for the charges. Is B entitled to retain the coat until the charges are paid?
10. A, B and C are partners. C is a sleeping partner. He retires without giving a public notice. Is he liable for the subsequent debts incurred by A and B?
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Register No.

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H 2032

H3IH/H32B/CH32B

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

(For the candidates admitted from 2011 to 2019)

First Year — Second Semester

CONSTITUTIONAL LAW – I

Time : 2½ hours

Maximum : 70 marks

PART A — (2 × 12 = 24 marks)

Answer TWO of the following in about 500 words each.

1. Explain the scope of Freedom of Speech and Expression. What are the restrictions that can be imposed on this freedom?
2. “Equality implies equality among equals and not among inequals”. Elucidate this statement with decided cases.
3. “A secular state maintains neutrality in matters of religion and provides equal protection to all religions, subject to regulations” – Elucidate.

PART B — (2 × 7 = 14 marks)

Answer TWO of the following in about 300 words each.

4. Explain the modes of acquiring Indian citizenship under the Citizenship Act, 1955.
5. Discuss the meaning and basis of judicial review under the Indian Constitution.
6. Explain in detail the scope of the Directive Principles of State Policy.

[P.T.O.]

PART C — (5 × 4 = 20 marks)

7. Write short notes on FIVE of the following:
- (a) Parliamentary form of Government.
 - (b) Doctrine of Severability.
 - (c) Double Jeopardy.
 - (d) Writ of Habeas Corpus.
 - (e) Preamble.
 - (f) Protective discrimination.
 - (g) Right to livelihood.

PART D — (2 × 6 = 12 marks)

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

8. A state law was passed for compulsory wearing of helmets by the two-wheeler drivers. A two-wheeler driver challenges the validity of the law as violation of fundamental freedom under Art 19(1)(d). Decide.
9. A State Government has made domicile or residence in the state as a mandatory requirement for admission to medical colleges, of the state, thereby excluding candidates, from outside, though they may be meritorious candidates. Discuss the constitutionality of the rule.
10. A woman challenges the constitutional validity of Sec. 9 of the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 which deals with Restitution of Conjugal rights, on the ground that the provision which makes a woman live with her husband, against her will would be a violation of her right to personal liberty under Art. 21. Decide.

Register No.

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H 1993

H3II/H32C/ CH32C

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

(For the candidates admitted from 2011 to 2019)

First Year — Second Semester

PROPERTY LAW

Time : 2½ hours

Maximum : 70 marks

PART A — (2 × 12 = 24 marks)

Answer TWO of the following in about 500 words each.

1. "Property of any kind may be transferred except a few" - Comment.
2. Discuss the rules relating to transfer in favour of unborn person.
3. "The doctrine of Marshalling is the reverse of the doctrine of Contribution" - Explain.

PART B — (2 × 7 = 14 marks)

Answer TWO of the following in about 300 words each.

4. Define lease and explain the circumstances of determination of lease.
5. Explain the salient features of a valid gift.
6. Define easement. Describe the circumstances under which easements are extinguished.

PART C — (5 × 4 = 20 marks)

7. Write short notes on FIVE of the following :
 - (a) Restriction repugnant to interest created.
 - (b) Restrictive covenants.
 - (c) Doctrine of cypres.
 - (d) Ram Coomer vs. Mcqueen.
 - (e) Vendor's Lien.
 - (f) Mortgage by conditional sale.
 - (g) Actionable claims.

[P.T.O.]

PART D — (2 × 6 = 12 marks)

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

8. Property is given to 'A' and in the event of his dying issueless to 'B'. 'B' dies before 'A', subsequently 'A' dies without issues. B's heir claims the property - Decide.
9. 'A' executed a simple mortgage in favour of 'B' and received loan. Subsequent to the mortgage, the property is acquired by the government for public purpose. State the remedy available to 'B' for his mortgage money.
10. 'A' makes a gift to 'X', 'Y' and 'Z'. 'X' and 'Y' accepts while 'Z' refuses the gift. Decide the validity of the gift.

Register No.

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H 1994**H31J/H32D/CH32D**

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

(For the candidates admitted from 2011 to 2019)

First Year — Second Semester

FAMILY LAW — II

Time : 2½ hours

Maximum : 70 marks

PART A — (2 × 12 = 24 marks)

Answer TWO of the following in about 500 words each.

1. Describe the changes effected by the Hindu Succession Act, 1956 in the law of Succession among Hindus.
2. Compare the powers of a Muslim to make a gift, a Wakf and a will of his property.
3. Explain the law relating to Intestate Succession of a Christian under the Indian Succession Act, 1925.

PART B — (2 × 7 = 14 marks)

Answer TWO of the following in about 300 words each.

4. Explain the law relating to Shuffa (pre-emption) under Muslim law.
5. Examine the powers and functions of a Karta in a Hindu Joint Family. Can a female be its Karta?
6. To whom the letters of administration be granted? State the circumstances in which such a grant be revoked or annulled.

PART C — (5 × 4 = 20 marks)

7. Write short notes on FIVE of the following.
 - (a) Coparcenary within a Coparcenary.
 - (b) Notional partition.
 - (c) Reunion.

[P.T.O.]

- (d) Doctrine of Radd.
- (e) Residuaries under Hanafi Law.
- (f) Kinds of Legacy.
- (g) Unprivileged Will.

PART D — (2 × 6 = 12 marks)

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

- 8. A, a female Hindu, died intestate leaving behind a son, a daughter, a son's daughter and mother. Distribute the estate among them.
 - 9. A Hanafi Muslim dies leaving behind his mother, wife, son and two daughters. Divide his estate among them.
 - 10. A Christian dies leaving his widow, three sons, daughter of a predeceased son, mother and father. Distribute the property of the deceased.
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Register no.

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H3IK/H32E/CH36A

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

(For the candidates admitted from 2011 to 2017)

First Year – Second Semester/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. Define 'Human Rights'. Discuss the nature and scope of Human Rights law in the context of Human as well as legal dimensions.
2. Explain the International Law on the Universal Prohibition of Genocide.
3. Examine the Constitutional provisions relating to women. What is the legal status of National Commission for women?

PART B – (2 x 7 = 14 marks)

Answer TWO of the following in about 300 words each.

4. Briefly state the human rights protection available to STs in India.
5. Explain the various rights of the Differently Abled Persons in India.
6. Write an essay on the Right to Self-determination.

PART C – (5 x 4 = 20 marks)

7. Write short notes on FIVE of the following:

- (a) Human Rights in Africa
- (b) Rights of Single parent child
- (c) Rights of Minorities
- (d) Role of NGOs in the protection of Human Rights
- (e) CEDAW
- (f) Refugees in India
- (g) European Convention on Human Rights

(P.T.O.)

PART D – (2 x 6 = 12 marks)

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

8. Mr. Raja was working with a defence organisation during 2000-2005. He resigned and found an employment in Gulf. He visited Pakistan as a part of his work assignment from his company. Pakistan detained and awarded death sentence after a summary proceedings against Raja for spying. India approaches ICJ. Decide.
 9. Mrs. Kala lost her husband and is living with her only daughter. Her occupation as a pavement dweller was lost after a government initiative. She approaches the High Court for remedy. Decide.
 10. Mr. Anbu lost his life while working in a manhole of a city sewerage system. He did not have proper insurance. His wife approaches the SHRC. Decide.
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Register no.

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H3IL

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

(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 merits and demerits of the Public Interest theories of regulation.
2. Examine the composition and functions of the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (CERC).
3. Discuss the powers and functions of the Telecom Regulatory Authority of India and point out its Disputes Settlement Mechanism.

PART B - (2 x 7 = 14 marks)

Answer TWO of the following in about 300 words each.

4. What are the efforts taken by CCI on Competition Advocacy in the interest of consumers?
5. Discuss the functions of the Pension Fund Regulatory and Development Authority.
6. Explain the various types of anti-competitive agreements, with the aid of relevant case laws.

PART C - (5 x 4 = 20 marks)

7. Write short notes on FIVE of the following:

- (a) Cartel
- (b) Universal Service Obligation
- (c) Institutionalised theory
- (d) Evolution of Regulation
- (e) Special Courts under the Electricity Act
- (f) Ministry of Information and Broadcasting *v.* Bengal Cricket Association.
- (g) Joint Commission

(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 Textiles Ltd. and Kerala Textiles Ltd. 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. 300 crores (Three hundred crores) and turnover of Rs. 1,000 crores (thousand crores). Examine whether the proposed amalgamation attracts the provisions of the Competition Act 2002?
 9. Eleven Indian Banks CEOs met every month with a view of fixing deposit, lending and other rates to the detriment of businesses and consumers in Chennai. The Competition Commission of India by suo-moto cognizance found that hundreds of minutes of meetings, memoranda, records of telephone conversations and correspondence and directed the Director General to investigate. The banks CEOs are defending that in order to form an anti-competitive agreement, there must be an agreement. Decide whether the aforesaid communications is an agreement.
 10. Miss. Shalini is a customer of a telecommunication company. She has furnished some personal information like age, address, occupation etc. at the time of getting mobile phone SIM card from the company's service provider Mr. X. The same data was stored in Mr. X's database. Subsequently, Mr. X sold the data to a third party for consideration. As a result Miss. Shalini was receiving unsolicited nuisance calls and messages from the third party. Advise Miss. Shalini.
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Register No.

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H 1997

H3JA/H33A/CH33A

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

(For the candidates admitted from 2011 to 2019)

Second Year — Third Semester

CONSTITUTIONAL LAW – II

Time : 2½ hours

Maximum : 70 marks

PART A — (2 × 12 = 24 marks)

Answer TWO of the following in about 500 words each.

1. What is Money Bill? Explain the procedure of passing of Money Bill, Financial Bills and Ordinary bills.
2. Briefly discuss the powers of Parliament to legislate upon a subject in the State list.
3. What is meant by failure of constitutional machinery in State? State its effects with decided cases.

PART B — (2 × 7 = 14 marks)

Answer TWO of the following in about 300 words each.

4. Whether compulsory retirement amounts to removal from service? Discuss.
5. Discuss the liability of the State for the torts committed by its servants.
6. Write a note on administrative relations between the Centre and State.

PART C — (5 × 4 = 20 marks)

7. Write short notes on FIVE of the following :
 - (a) Constitutional position of Governor
 - (b) National Judicial Appointment Commission
 - (c) Is Supreme Court bound by its own decision?
 - (d) Pardoning power of the President
 - (e) Inter-State trade and commerce
 - (f) Comptroller and Auditor General
 - (g) Inter-state Council.

[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. State Government banned leases for quarrying of black granite to private persons and reserved for Government Corporation under the Mines Act. It is challenged that it violated freedom of trade. Discuss the validity of the Act.
 9. A person is arrested under a warrant issued by the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly of a State for being produced before the Assembly for answering alleged breach of privilege. However the nature of alleged breach of Privilege is not mentioned. His wife files a writ of Habeas Corpus in the High Court to secure his release. Decide.
 10. The President of India, by an order, after following the prescribed procedure removes certain judges of the High Court in a state on the ground that some of their decisions are against the declared policy of the Government. Decide the legality of the action of the President.
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Register No.

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H 1998

H3JB/H33B/CH32E

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

(For the candidates admitted from 2011 to 2019)

Second Year — Third Semester/First Year — Second Semester

LABOUR LAW - I

Time : 2½ hours

Maximum : 70 marks

PART A — (2 × 12 = 24 marks)

Answer TWO of the following in about 500 words each.

1. Define "lay-off" and discuss the procedure for lay-off under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.
2. Examine the rights and liabilities of registered trade unions under the Trade Unions Act, 1926.
3. Explain the permissible deductions from the wages of an employed person under the Payment of Wages Act, 1936.

PART B — (2 × 7 = 14 marks)

Answer TWO of the following in about 300 words each.

4. Discuss the procedure for submission and certification of standing orders under the Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946.
5. Explain the procedure for fixing and revising minimum wages under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948.
6. Explain the prerequisites for collective bargaining and bring out the advantages and disadvantages of collective bargaining.

[P.T.O.]

PART C — (5 × 4 = 20 marks)

7. Write short notes on FIVE of the following :
- (a) Concept of master and servant.
 - (b) Award
 - (c) Conciliation Officer.
 - (d) Mode of registration of trade unions.
 - (e) Marginal productivity theory of wages.
 - (f) Subsistence allowance.
 - (g) Definition of “wages” under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948.

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. Ramesh a school teacher, was dismissed from Service for gross misconduct. He seeks reinstatement under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947. But, the Management Contended that he is not a ‘workman’. Decide.
9. Marutham Ltd. entered into a bilateral settlement otherwise than in the course of conciliation, which was recognised by the management for collective bargaining. The minority union which is not a signatory to the settlement availed the benefits of the settlement. Later on, the minority union raised an Industrial dispute regarding the same issues which were settled between the majority recognised union and the management. Will the minority union succeed?
10. Mullai Infrastructure Co. Ltd. prepared the draft standing orders for the company in consultation with its employees and submitted the same to the Certifying Officer for certification. At that time employees had not formed any trade union. Three employees represented the employees at the certification proceedings. Thereafter, the Certifying Officer after making some changes in the draft standing orders considering their reasonableness certified the standing orders. The company objected to certain provisions in the certified standing orders and filed a case against the certification. Decide.

Register No.

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H 2033

H3JC/H33C/CH33C

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

(For the candidates admitted from 2011 to 2019)

Second Year — Third Semester

PUBLIC INTERNATIONAL LAW

Time : 2½ hours

Maximum : 70 marks

PART A — (2 × 12 = 24 marks)

Answer TWO of the following in about 500 words each.

1. “Elements of Naturalism and Positivism constitute the basis for development of contemporary International law” – Explain.
2. “The international individual criminal responsibility marks the coming together of elements of traditional international law with human rights law and humanitarian law” – Discuss.
3. “The concept of Recognition involves consequences both on the international plane and within municipal law” – Analyse.

PART B — (2 × 7 = 14 marks)

Answer TWO of the following in about 300 words each.

4. Discuss the various modes of acquisition of State Territory.
5. Explain the jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice.
6. Examine the provisions relating to interpretation of treaty under VCLT.

[P.T.O.]

PART C — (5 × 4 = 20 marks)

7. Write short notes on FIVE of the following:
- (a) *Opinio juris sive necessitatis*.
 - (b) Monism
 - (c) Nottebohm's case
 - (d) International delinquency
 - (e) Binding nature of General Assembly Resolutions.
 - (f) Chago Island's case
 - (g) Exclusive Economic Zone.

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. States 'A' and 'B' entered into a treaty related to their boundary line. A temple was situated near the borderline of two states, where state 'A' accepted through map and subsequent administrative acts the Ownership of temple by state 'B'. Subsequently state 'A' contests that the temple belongs to it. Decide.
9. Gabre, ex-ruler of State Ghad, is prosecuted in the state of Benegal for the alleged violations of crimes against humanity, committed before 2002 where ICC came into existence. State of Benegal creates a court of universal jurisdiction to try the offender Gabre. Gabre challenges that State of Benegal is incompetent to create such a court to try him for the offences. Decide.
10. 'A', a diamond merchant, is a national of Bhandia doing business throughout the world. He takes a loan amount of Rs.thousand crores by fraud in Bank of Bhandia. State of Bhandia decides to arrest 'A' and issues arrest warrant for money laundering. 'A' escapes to State of Zantigua, where he has got his business establishments. After the issue of arrest warrant he acquires the nationality of Zantigua. Bhandia makes a request to Zantigua to extradite 'A' for the organised crime. Decide between the conflicting claims of Bhandia and Zantigua.

Register no.

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H3JD/H33D/CH35B

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

(For the candidates admitted from 2011- 2018)

Second Year – Third Semester/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. Discuss the business permitted and prohibited for a banking company under the Banking Regulation Act 1949.
2. Discuss the legal aspects of entries in passbook.
3. What is “Material alteration” of Negotiable Instruments? State the legal effects of such an alteration on the instruments.

PART B – (2 x 7 = 14 marks)

Answer TWO of the following in about 300 words each.

4. Discuss about the different types of Banks.
5. Explain about the Winding Up of Banking companies.
6. “Crossing, affects the mode of payment of the cheque” – Elucidate.

PART C – (5 x 4 = 20 marks)

7. Write short notes on FIVE of the following:

- (a) Banker’s General Lien
- (b) Different types of accounts
- (c) Negligence of a Collecting Banker
- (d) Automatic Teller Machine
- (e) Deficiency in Banking Service
- (f) DRT
- (g) Negotiation and Assignment

(P.T.O.)

PART D – (2 x 6 = 12 marks)

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

8. 'A' knowingly draws a cheque in favour of 'B' without sufficient balance at the time of drawing the instrument. While "B' presents the cheque for collection, there was sufficient balance. Has 'A' committed any mistake?
 9. A banker pays a cheque crossed generally over the counter. Is he liable to the drawer or to the payee of the cheque?
 10. 'A' draws a cheque on 01-01-2016 in favour of 'B'. 'B' presented the cheque for collection on 01-06-2016 after getting the consent of 'A' who changes the date without Attestation. The Bank refuses payment while presentation. Decide.
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Register No.

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H 1999

H3JE/H33E/CH33E

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

(For the candidates admitted from 2011 to 2019)

Second Year — Third Semester

INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY LAW

Time : 2½ hours

Maximum : 70 marks

PART A — (2 × 12 = 24 marks)

Answer TWO of the following in about 500 words each.

1. Explain the objects and achievements of World Intellectual Property Organisation.
2. Write an essay on 'Indian Patent Law'.
3. "Copyright law is obviously a weak law." Discuss this statement and elaborately give your comments.

PART B — (2 × 7 = 14 marks)

Answer TWO of the following in about 300 words each.

4. Explain the concept of "domain name" in terms of Trademark law.
5. Explain Locke's labour theory with the help of illustrations.
6. Enumerate the guiding principles of Rome Convention 1961.

PART C — (5 × 4 = 20 marks)

7. Write short notes on FIVE of the following:
 - (a) NATCO vs. Bayern
 - (b) Springboard doctrine
 - (c) Mareva Injunction
 - (d) Geographical indications.
 - (e) Exclusive marketing rights
 - (f) Trade secrets
 - (g) Compulsory licences

[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. Dr. Cherian, a famous professor at MGR Medical University, invented “a new method for conducting open-heart surgery” and he wants to file patent application for his new invention.— Advise him.
 9. The plaintiff registered a trademark as “WOLDEN” for his timber business and obtained a good level of reputation. After some years the defendant established his furniture business under the name “OLDEN” and filed an application before Trade Mark Office in Mumbai. On knowing the same the plaintiff filed a case against the defendant and also filed an application before Trade Mark Office to prevent registration of the defendant’s mark “OLDEN”. Decide.
 10. Star Film Industry produced a Tamil movie titled as “Naagubali” by copying the theme of a novel known as “Naagasthiram”. On knowing the fact, the author of the novel Mr. Narada filed a law suit against Star Film Industry for copyright infringement. – Decide.
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Register No.

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H 2000**H3JG/H34A/CH35A****B.L.(Hons.)/LL.B. (Hons.) DEGREE (SEMESTER) EXAMINATIONS,
JANUARY 2021.**

(For the candidates admitted from 2011 to 2018)

Second Year — Fourth Semester/Third Year—Fifth Semester

COMPANY LAW

Time : 2½ hours

Maximum : 70 marks

PART A — (2 × 12 = 24 marks)

Answer TWO of the following in about 500 words each.

1. Discuss why it is preferred to do business in a corporate rather than a partnership firm.
2. State and explicate the requisites for a legally valid allotment of shares.
3. "Insider trading is an unfair practice, wherein the other stockholders are at a great disadvantage." – Analyse the concept of insider trading and its consequences.

PART B — (2 × 7 = 14 marks)

Answer TWO of the following in about 300 words each.

4. Expound the procedure for incorporation of a public company.
5. "A dividend is a payment made by a corporation to its shareholders, usually as a distribution of profits." – Explain the provisions as to dividend fund in the Companies Act, 2013.
6. Discuss the power and duties of Director of a company.

PART C — (5 × 4 = 20 marks)

7. Write short notes on FIVE of the following.
 - (a) Special courts
 - (b) Prevention of Oppression and Mismanagement
 - (c) Calls on shares

[P.T.O.]

- (d) Promoters
- (e) Foreign company
- (f) Rehabilitation of sick companies
- (g) Women directors

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 minor is allotted 200 shares in a company. The company goes into winding up. The liquidator makes a list of contributories and sends a notice to the minor to the balance of the par value of his shares. Minor makes a default in payment. Decide.
9. 'Q', a promoter of a company, signs the Memorandum of Association and writes 300 shares against his name and signature. Company is formed. It goes into winding up shortly thereafter. The official liquidator finds that Q has taken only 100 shares in the company. Nevertheless, he sends a notice to 'Q' to pay for the 300 shares. 'Q' states that he is liable to pay the par value of 100 shares only. The matter is litigated. Decide.
10. 'X' is appointed as cashier in a banking company. As per a clause in the Articles of Association, his salary is fixed as Rs.1,00,000/- per month. Later, the company alters this clause whereby the cashier's monthly salary is reduced to Rs.50,000/-. He opposes this and sues the company for redressal. Decide.

Register No.

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H 2001

H3JH/H34B/CH33B

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

(For the candidates admitted from 2011 to 2019)

Second Year — Third Semester/Fourth Semester

LABOUR LAW — II

Time : 2½ hours

Maximum : 70 marks

PART A — (2 × 12 = 24 marks)

Answer TWO of the following in about 500 words each.

1. Discuss the scope of the expression 'arising out of and in the course of employment' under the Employees' Compensation Act, 1923 with the help of decided case laws.
2. Explain the scheme for adjudication of disputes and claims under the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948.
3. Discuss the various schemes provided under the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952.

PART B — (2 × 7 = 14 marks)

Answer TWO of the following in about 300 words each.

4. Define Social insurance and Social assistance and bring out the similarities and differences between them.
5. Explain when an employee becomes eligible for the payment of gratuity and state the grounds for forfeiture of gratuity under the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972.
6. Discuss the provisions relating to employment of young persons under the Factories Act, 1948.

[P.T.O.]

PART C — (5 × 4 = 20 marks)

7. Write short notes on FIVE of the following:
- (a) Commissioner under the Employees' Compensation Act, 1923.
 - (b) Sickness benefit.
 - (c) Maternity benefit under the Maternity Benefit Act, 1961.
 - (d) Central Board for administering the Employees' Provident Fund.
 - (e) Available Surplus.
 - (f) Compulsory insurance under the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972.
 - (g) Annual leave with wages.

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. Sanjay was running a Petrol Pump Station and was employing more than 10 persons. The Employees' State Insurance Corporation by an order demanded Contribution under the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948. Sanjay contended that the Act could not be applied to Petrol Pump Station. Decide.
9. Hotel Paradise is managed by a firm employing more than 100 employees and covered under the Provisions of the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952. Some of its partners started a new restaurant in the premises registering the restaurant as a new unit as per the applicable State enactment. The restaurant employed 15 employees and the management of the restaurant stated that the restaurant is a different establishment and not covered under the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952. Decide.
10. Ramu was due to retire on 31.12.2014 as per the rules of the company but his employer gave him extension for a further period of two years. After two years when he actually retired on 31.12.2016 his employer paid him gratuity for the actual period of Service as per rules of the company as calculated on 31.12.2014. Ramu claimed that his period of service should be up to 31.12.2016. Decide.

Register No.

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H 2002

H3JI/H34C/ CH33D

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

(For the candidate admitted from 2011 to 2019)

Second Year — Third Semester/Fourth Semester

LAW OF EVIDENCE

Time : 2½ hours

Maximum : 70 marks

PART A — (2 × 12 = 24 marks)

Answer TWO of the following in about 500 words each.

1. What is meant by the 'best evidence rule'? How does it apply to document and oral evidence?
2. Define confession and discuss the kinds and admissibility of confession with the help of decided cases.
3. What are the rules relating to "Burden of Proof" under the Indian Evidence Act of 1872?

PART B — (2 × 7 = 14 marks)

Answer TWO of the following in about 300 words each.

4. Who is an accomplice? Can one of the accused be a competent witness?
5. What is meant by "Promissory Estoppel"? Discuss its nature and scope.
6. What is meant by Exclusion of Oral Evidence by Documentary Evidence?

PART C — (5 × 4 = 20 marks)

7. Write short notes on FIVE of the following :
 - (a) Re-Examination.
 - (b) Hostile witness
 - (c) Latent Ambiguities

[P.T.O.]

- (d) Presumptions
- (e) Leading Questions.
- (f) Relevancy.
- (g) Equity Test.

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' was called to police station for interrogation. During interrogation 'A' complained of severe stomach pain. He was taken to Hospital in a Police van, while in hospital, he confessed to a doctor that he committed robbery. Is the confession admissible?
9. 'A' has proposed to prove, by a copy, the contents of a document said to be lost. State the method of proof prescribed by law to prove the contents of the document.
10. 'A' is tried for murder. During the trial, evidence of bad character is produced by the prosecution against the accused. State the admissibility of bad character evidence.

Register no.

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H3JJ/H34D/CH36B

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

(For the candidates admitted from 2011 to 2017)

Second Year – Fourth Semester/Third Year – Sixth Semester

LAW OF INSURANCE

Time: 2½ hours

Maximum: 70 marks

PART A – (2 x 12 = 24 marks)

Answer TWO of the following in about 500 words each.

1. "Insurance safeguards person from various risks which he anticipates". Explain.
2. What are the basic principles that are of paramount importance under Insurance.
3. Define "Premium" and discuss the importance of the premium under the Insurance Act.

PART B – (2 x 7 = 14 marks)

Answer TWO of the following in about 300 words each.

4. Define "Maritime Perils" and discuss about the kinds of Marine Policies.
5. What is Maturity of Policy? Who are the persons entitled to payments?
6. Who are all entitled to apply for compensation under the Motor Vehicle Insurance? Explain the procedure for settling the Motor Insurance claim.

PART C – (5 x 4 = 20 marks)

7. Write short notes on FIVE of the following:

- (a) Surrender value
- (b) Banarasi Debi *v.* New India Assurance Co. Ltd.
- (c) Uberrima fides
- (d) Principle of Subrogation
- (e) Grace Period
- (f) Causa Proxima
- (g) Excuse for Deviation and Delay

(P.T.O.)

PART D – (2 x 6 = 12 marks)

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

8. Mrs. A, insured her car with M/s. Y Insurance Company. When his servant drove the car, it met with an accident and caused injury to Mr. B. Mr. B claiming compensation from Mrs. A, in turn, she informs the M/s Y. Insurance Company to settle the claim. Decide.
 9. 'A', takes a policy on his wife's life and later divorced her. She dies. Discuss the liability of the insurer.
 10. 'A' has insured his house against fire. Afterwards he assigned only the fire policy to 'B' without transferring any interest in the house. If the house is damaged by fire after the assignment of policy, can 'B' recover the amount under the policy.
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Register No.

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H 2004

H3JK/H34E/ CH34A

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

(For the candidates admitted from 2011 to 2018)

Second Year — Fourth Semester

MARITIME LAW

Time : 2½ hours

Maximum : 70 marks

PART A — (2 × 12 = 24 marks)

Answer TWO of the following in about 500 words each.

1. Discuss the Admiralty jurisdiction of High Courts in India.
2. Discuss the procedure of owning a ship and registration of the same under the relevant legislations in India.
3. Discuss the Maritime liens under the Admiralty law with relevant case laws.

PART B — (2 × 7 = 14 marks)

Answer TWO of the following in about 300 words each.

4. Explain the jurisdiction in matter of ship collisions at high seas.
5. Discuss the grounds involved in arresting of sea going ship.
6. Explain the significance of Salvage and Towage.

PART C — (5 × 4 = 20 marks)

7. Write short notes on FIVE of the following :
 - (a) Pilotage
 - (b) Seaman wages
 - (c) Flag of convenience
 - (d) EEZ

[P.T.O.]

- (e) Extra Territorial jurisdiction
- (f) Mareva injunction
- (g) Caveat against arrest of ship

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 pilot was about to climb a ladder to a ship 'A'. At that time, a big ship 'B' passed to near the 'A' and too fast, causing a wave which struck ship 'A' to roll violently. As a result the pilot was crushed and fell into the sea and died. Relatives of pilot sued ship – 'B' for damages – Decide.
9. The plaintiff M in this case instructed their forwarding agents to arrange shipment of 3 containers of Aerosols. The agents arranged for shipment in the defendants vessel 'A'. Eventually only two containers were presented to the receivers at the port of discharge and the latter refused to obtain delivery – withholding payment of the freight. The defendants exercised lien upon the goods for freight. The plaintiff issued writ in rem against the vessel 'A' –Decide
10. Vessel 'A' is owned by 'X' company. 'X' company also had number of contracts whereby they leased containers from their owner including the plaintiff at a daily rate. The plaintiff claimed conversion of certain containers and breach of an obligation by 'X' company under the contract to maintain the containers in good condition and repair. They issued writ in rem and arrested vessel 'A' which belongs to 'X' company. – Decide.

Register No.

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H 2005

H3KA/H35A/ CH35C

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

(For the candidates admitted from 2011 to 2018)

Third Year — Fifth Semester

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW

Time : 2½ hours

Maximum : 70 marks

PART A — (2 × 12 = 24 marks)

Answer TWO of the following in about 500 words each.

1. Examine the nature and scope of Administrative Law.
2. “The Rule of Law requires that the Government should be subject to the law, rather than the law subject to the Government” – Discuss.
3. Examine the rights and liabilities of Public Corporations with the help of decided case laws.

PART B — (2 × 7 = 14 marks)

Answer TWO of the following in about 300 words each.

4. Explain the scope and extent of the privileges of the Government to withhold production of documents before the Court of law.
5. Discuss the significance of Certiorari as a means of controlling administrative action.
6. “The various components of fair hearing are not fixed but are flexible”- Examine this statement with regard to scope and applicability of fair hearing in administrative adjudication.

PART C — (5 × 4 = 20 marks)

7. Write short notes on FIVE of the following :
 - (a) Doctrine of proportionality
 - (b) Public Interest Litigation

[P.T.O.]

- (c) Administrative directions
- (d) Central Vigilance Commission
- (e) Domestic Tribunal
- (f) Sovereign functions
- (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 Committee was appointed to enquire into allegations of professional misconduct against Mr. Raju. The Committee conducted the enquiry and submitted its report. But Mr. Raju files a petition to quash the report of the enquiry committee as one of the committee members was having personal enmity with Raju. – Discuss.
9. A Parent Act empowered Municipality to charge fee only for the use and occupation of some property of the Committee. In this regard the parent Act conferred powers on the Town Area Committee to frame bye-laws. The Committee framed bye-laws and imposed levy on wholesalers irrespective of any use or occupation of property by them. Decide the validity of the bye-laws framed by the Committee.
10. A relevant Statute required a licence to do ship repair work. An assurance was given by the concerned official to one Mr. Ram that no such Licence was necessary. Later, Mr. Ram sued for payment of work done by him. But it was contended that the work was illegal as no written licence was obtained by him. Ram challenged this on the ground of the doctrine of estoppel. Decide.

24

Register No.

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H 2006

H3KB/H35B/CH35D

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

(For the candidates admitted from 2011 to 2018)

Third Year — Fifth Semester

LAW OF CRIMES – II

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

Time : 2½ hours

Maximum : 70 marks

PART A — (2 × 12 = 24 marks)

Answer TWO of the following in about 500 words each.

1. Define the term 'Victim'? Discuss the functioning of the victim compensation scheme in India.
2. "A Warrant is an order addressed to certain person directing him to arrest the accused and produce him before the court". Critically examine the statement in the light of decided cases.
3. Discuss the powers conferred on the appellate courts under the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973.

PART B — (2 × 7 = 14 marks)

Answer TWO of the following in about 300 words each.

4. "The husband is required to maintain his wife who is unable to maintain herself" – Examine the legal provisions ensuring the right under the Code of Criminal Procedure.
5. State the procedure for removal of a public nuisance under the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973.

[P.T.O.]

6. What is meant by 'arrest' and examine the procedure designed by law and judiciary to arrest one accused of an offence.

PART C — (5 × 4 = 20 marks)

7. Write short notes on FIVE of the following :
- (a) Chief Judicial Magistrate
 - (b) Search without warrant
 - (c) Remand
 - (d) Summary trial
 - (e) Probation
 - (f) Child in conflict with law.
 - (g) Plea bargaining

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' filed a complaint before a magistrate u/s. 200 Cr.P.C. It was dismissed. He files yet another complaint on the same facts – Decide.
9. The trial court calls a witness Suo motu U/s. 311 Cr.P.C. This is challenged by the defence. Examine the validity of challenge.
10. A magistrate authorises detention of a boy of 18 years and sent him to judicial custody. Examine the legality of the detention.
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Register no.

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H3KC/H35C/CH35E

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

(For the candidates admitted from 2011 to 2018)

Third Year – Fifth Semester

CIVIL PROCEDURE CODE

Time: 2½ hours

Maximum: 70 marks

PART A – (2 x 12 = 24 marks)

Answer TWO of the following in about 500 words each.

1. "Interest Republicae ut sit finis litium" – Explain the maxim with the provisions of the Civil Procedure Code.
2. What are the powers of an Appellate Court? When can an Appellate Court admit additional evidence?
3. State and discuss the conditions for the applicability of res judicata. Distinguish it from res subjudice.

PART B – (2 x 7 = 14 marks)

Answer TWO of the following in about 300 words each.

4. Explain the provisions relating to computation of period of limitation in case of persons under legal disability.
5. Discuss the power of Civil Court in transfer of a suit.
6. What are the circumstances in which a court may appoint a commissioner? Describe his powers and functions.

PART C – (5 x 4 = 20 marks)

7. Write short notes on FIVE of the following:

- (a) Mesne Profit
- (b) Misjoinder and Non-joinder of parties
- (c) Return of plaint
- (d) Set off and counter claim
- (e) Caveat
- (f) Substituted service
- (g) Cross decree and cross claims

(P.T.O.)

PART D - (2 x 6 = 12 marks)

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

8. Residential buildings were allotted by the Housing Board to the applicants who belonged to the lowest income group. After settlement of price, excess demand was made by the Board. The allottees challenged the demand by filing the suit in the representative capacity. Discuss the maintainability of the suit.
 9. Arun filed a suit on a mortgage against Rangan. During the pendency of the proceedings Arun died and his son Victor approached the counsel after four months of his father's death. Victor wants to proceed the suit of his father. Advise.
 10. Summons was issued by the Court to Raju to appear before the Court for the purpose of giving evidence in a case. A request was made to the Court on behalf of Raju, stating that he is occupying high position in the society, so a commissioner may be appointed to examine him. Will it be entertained by the Court? Give reasons.
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Register No.

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H 2034

H3KD/H35D/CH34B

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

(For the candidates admitted from 2011 to 2018)

Second Year — Fourth Semester / Third Year — Fifth Semester

PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW

Time : 2½ hours

Maximum : 70 marks

PART A — (2 × 12 = 24 marks)

Answer TWO of the following in about 500 words each.

1. Define Private International Law and narrate the nature and scope of Private International Law.
2. Discuss in detail about the doctrine of Renvoi.
3. Analyse the concept of Divorce under Private International Law.

PART B — (2 × 7 = 14 marks)

Answer TWO of the following in about 300 words each.

4. Discuss the various issues relating to Inter — Country Adoption.
5. Critically evaluate the aspects of formation of Contract and its effects which are governed by the proper Law of Contract.
6. Describe the essential condition for validity of Marriage under Private International Law.

PART C — (5 × 4 = 20 marks)

7. Write short notes on FIVE of the following :
 - (a) Intestate succession of immovables.
 - (b) Bremer -vs.- Freeman.
 - (c) Classification of the Cause of Action.

[P.T.O.]

- (d) Incidental Question.
- (e) Jurisdiction.
- (f) Residence.
- (g) Hague Convention.

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 woman, previously married in Australia, got divorce in U.S. This divorce was not recognized in Australia. That woman then married another man in U.S. After some time, the second husband filed a petition to decide on the validity of this second marriage. Decide the case.
9. After abandoning his home in Pakistan, a man took his family to a house in India, which is about five miles from Pakistan. After depositing his belongings there, he returned to Pakistan with a view to spend the night with a relative. He fell ill and died on that very night. What was the domicile of the person at the time of his death? Justify with reasons.
10. An American father got an order of custody of child from the Superior Court of Washington in his favour. The mother has brought the child to India before the pronouncement of order and the child is studying in India for last two years. Whether the foreign judgment could be enforced? Decide the case.

Register No.

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H 2007

H3KE/H35E/CH34C

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

(For the candidates admitted from 2011 to 2018)

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. "Statute law by its intrinsic nature requires the services of Textualist and Purposivist approaches" – Discuss.
2. "The evolutionary nature of Constitutional Legal Norms warrants Liberal Construction" – Elaborate.
3. "The rule of noscitur-a-Sociis provides the values of flexibility and security in the process of interpretation" – Explain with help of decisional law.

PART B — (2 × 7 = 14 marks)

Answer TWO of the following in about 300 words each.

4. Explain in detail the notion of "read the statutes as a whole".
5. "The Spirit of Social Security Legislations lies in the Welfare of the Beneficiaries" – Discuss.
6. Trace the significance of the Reports submitted by the Law Commission of India in the context of the scope for Amendability of the General Clauses Act.

[P.T.O.]

PART C — (5 × 4 = 20 marks)

7. Write short notes on FIVE of the following :
- (a) Elements of Legislations
 - (b) Illustration as intrinsic aid
 - (c) General rules of Treaty Interpretation
 - (d) Casus Omissus
 - (e) Qualities of Legislative Drafters
 - (f) Statement of Objects and Reasons
 - (g) Interpretation of Taxing Statutes

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. 'N' a doctor is charged for Medical negligence in a case involving abortion. N takes a plea of acts performed in good faith. The question of Law is in terms of the interpretation of good faith, in the said context; what is the applicable law? Is it the Indian Penal Code or the Medical Termination of Pregnancy Act – Advise.
9. 'X' a competent Legislative drafter is instructed to draft a model legislation in the subject of Rights of the Disabled. At the time of laying the design, a question arises as to whether the term "disabled" or 'differently abled', which is to be adopted in the definitional clause and what approach ought to be taken – Discuss.
10. 'Y' a under-trial Prisoner alleges that he was subjected to Torture. During the proceedings, Y's counsel submits that the Prohibition of Torture constitutes a jus cogens principle of human rights, therefore the Indian Courts ought to provide directions for the blanket ban on torture as to regulate the actions of the investigating officials in India. Discuss the validity of the argument.

Register no.

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H3KG/H36A/CH36D

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

(For the candidates admitted from 2011 to 2017)

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. Define 'Environment' in national and international context. Explain various factors responsible for environmental pollution.
2. Enunciate the penal and constitutional remedies for environmental protection.
3. Write an essay on "Forest and Wildlife Laws of India".

PART B – (2 x 7 = 14 marks)

Answer TWO of the following in about 300 words each.

4. Summarise the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development, 1992.
5. State the constitution and functions of the State Pollution Control Boards under the Water (Prevention And Control of Pollution) Act, 1974.
6. Write a note on "Disaster Management Laws".

PART C – (5 x 4 = 20 marks)

7. Write short notes on FIVE of the following:

- (a) Eco-labelling.
- (b) Coastal Zone Regulations.
- (c) Public Trust Doctrine.
- (d) Rainwater Harvesting.
- (e) Climate Change
- (f) Disposal of Bio-Medical Waste.
- (g) Agenda 21.

(P.T.O.)

PART D – (2 x 6 = 12 marks)

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

8. The petitioner, the 'X' Association, brought an action to prohibit and remedy the pollution caused by several chemical industrial plants in Rajasthan. The Respondents operated heavy industry plants, producing chemicals such as oleum (a concentrate form of sulphuric acid), single super phosphate and the highly toxic "H" acid (the manufacture of which is banned in western countries). Respondents operated these plants without permission which caused serious pollution of the environment. Toxic waste water was untreated and left to be absorbed into the earth causing aquifers and the subterranean supply of water to be polluted. The soil also became polluted and unfit for cultivation. Several people in nearby villages were alleged to have contracted diseases due to the pollution, some of whom had died. The petitioners Association approached the court. Decide.

 9. A petition was filed against pollution caused by the discharge of untreated effluent by tanneries and other industries into agricultural fields, roadsides, waterways and open lands and into the river Jalar, which is the source of water supply to the residents of the area. The entire surface and sub-soil water of river Jalar had been polluted resulting in non availability of potable water to the residents of the area. There was evidence that the tanneries and other industries had been exhorted for ten years to control pollution but to no avail. Decide.

 10. The Udyar estuary was being reclaimed to erect a memorial to Dr. Ambedkar. The petitioners complained that while they had no objection to the construction of a memorial, they objected to the wetlands being converted into an auditorium and car park. Decide.
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29

Register no.

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H3KH/H36B/CH36E

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

(For the candidates admitted from 2011 to 2017)

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. Explain the powers and functions of the Income Tax Authorities, under the Income Tax Act.
2. Discuss the law relating to Residential Status and its link with the tax liability under the Income Tax Act.
3. Explain the procedure for computation of Salary under the Income Tax Act 1961?

PART B – (2 x 7 = 14 marks)

Answer TWO of the following in about 300 words each.

4. Enumerate any seven Exempted Incomes under the Income Tax Act, 1961?
5. What is GST? Explain the advantages of Goods and Services Tax?
6. How to determine taxable income from a House Property?

PART C – (5 x 4 = 20 marks)

7. Write short notes on FIVE of the following:

- (a) Income
- (b) Zero Rated Supply.
- (c) Perquisites
- (d) Dealer and Goods under the CGST Act, 2017.
- (e) Registration under the TNGST Act, 2017.
- (f) Depreciation
- (g) Best Judgment Assessment.

(P.T.O.)

PART D – (2 x 6 = 12 marks)

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

8. Charles, a French Citizen, for the development of his own computer company used to visit and stay in India in the following manner. Determine his residential status for the Assessment Year 2020-2021.

2015 – 2016 - for 100 days
2016 – 2017 - for 100 days
2018 – 2019 - for 100 days
2019 – 2020 - for 100 days

9. Mrs. Sheela resides at Chennai. She received Rs. 60,000/- per annum as House Rent Allowance and paid Rs. 10,000/- per month as rent as she resides in a rental home. Moreover, she received Rs. 3,00,000/- as Basic Salary and Dearness allowance per annum. Find out the taxable HRA of Mrs. Sheela for the Assessment year 2020-2021?
10. Mr. Jayan is a Government Employee. His taxable income for the previous year 2019-2020 is Rs. 16,25,850/-. Find out the tax liability of Mr. Jayan for the Assessment Year 2020-2021.
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Register no.

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H32F/CH36C

**LL.B.(Hons.) DEGREE (SEMESTER) EXAMINATIONS,
JANUARY 2021.**

(For the candidates admitted from 2015 to 2017)

First Year – Second Semester/Third Year – Sixth Semester

REGULATORY LAWS

Time: 2½ hours

Maximum: 70 marks

PART A – (2 x 12 = 24 marks)

Answer TWO of the following in about 500 words each.

1. “Public Interest Theory is part of welfare economics and emphasizes that regulation should maximise social welfare and that regulation is the result of a cost benefit analysis done to determine, if the cost to improve the operation of the market outweighs the amount of increased social welfare” – Examine.
2. Critically evaluate the role of SEBI as a stock market developer and regulator.
3. Examine the functions of PFRDA and the role played to protect the interest of pension subscribers.

PART B – (2 x 7 = 14 marks)

Answer TWO of the following in about 300 words each.

4. Explain about the National Electricity Policy and Plan envisaged in the Electricity Act, 2003.
5. The main aim of the TRAI Act of 1997 was to establish TRAI and the Telecom Dispute Settlement Appellate Tribunal (TDSAT). The main purpose being to regulate telecommunications services, adjudicate disputes and protect the interest of the consumer and service provider – Discuss.
6. Discuss about the constitution and functions of Central Electricity Authority.

PART C – (5 x 4 = 20 marks)

7. Write short notes on FIVE of the following:

(a) Generating company and requirement for setting up of a generating station under the Electricity Act 2003.

(b) Private Interest Theory of Regulation

(P.T.O.)

- (c) Securities Appellate Tribunal
- (d) Captive generating plant
- (e) Incorporation of TRAI
- (f) Grid Standards
- (g) Determination of tariff under the Electricity Act 2003

PART D – (2 x 6 = 12 marks)

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

8. An industry was inspected by the officers of Electricity Board. Though the electronic meter had recorded the correct consumption, it was alleged by the inspecting officials that the meter was stopped by using the magnet bar and they concluded that there was a theft of energy and illegal extraction of electricity amounting to theft of electricity. Decide the case in the light of the Electricity Act 2003 whether it comes within sec. 126 of the Act which deals with assessment of electricity charges payable by such person (consumer) for unauthorised use of electricity or section 135 which deals with the cases of theft of electricity.
 9. The petitioner has filed a petition arguing that the content uploaded on 'Bing Boks' platform was blasphemous and with pornographic undertones. 'Bing Boks' customer base included a large number of children and teenagers, who were susceptible to cyber abuse and the adverse health issues were high. It also reported multiple deaths in the country. On behalf of 'Bing Boks' it was submitted that the App had a robust mechanism in place to deal with grievance raised in respect of inappropriate content. It was also submitted that if an order was granted, it violates the freedom of speech and expression under Article 19(1) (a) of the Constitution. The petitioner sought a Writ of Mandamus against the Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) directing them to impose the ban on the use 'Bing Boks'- Decide if the petitioner will succeed.
 10. An investor indulged in large volumes of trading in particular scrip creating an artificial market in that security. He offered no plausible explanation. Indulgence of insiders for trading in the scrip could be inferred in the circumstances. SEBI prohibited the investor from buying and selling or dealing in securities directly or in-directly for a period of one year. Is this direction of SEBI justified? Decide.
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Register no.

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H3KJ/H36C/CH34D

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

(For the candidates admitted from 2011 to 2018)

Third Year – Sixth Semester/Second Year – Fourth Semester

INTERNATIONAL TRADE LAW

Time: 2½ hours

Maximum: 70 marks

PART A – (2 x 12 = 24 marks)

Answer TWO of the following in about 500 words each.

1. What are the main features of Special and Differential Treatment in terms of WTO members and discuss about the rights and obligations of a WTO member to deal with the differences in development levels?
2. Sketch the developments of International Trade in the light of “Free Trade – v. – Fair Trade” Theory.
3. Discuss the basic structure of TRIPS Agreement and explain the necessity of introducing the provisions on Compulsory Licensing under TRIPS.

PART B – (2 x 7 = 14 marks)

Answer TWO of the following in about 300 words each.

4. What are the exceptions provided under Article XX of GATT? Discuss.
5. Enumerate the achievements of Uruguay Round.
6. List out the objectives of Dispute Settlement Body of the WTO.

PART C – (5 x 4 = 20 marks)

7. Write short notes on FIVE of the following:

- (a) Anti Dumping and Countervailing Duties.
- (b) Bill of Lading
- (c) OPEC
- (d) UNCTAD
- (e) IMF
- (f) Doha Round
- (g) India – Solar Panel Dispute.

(P.T.O.)

PART D – (2 x 6 = 12 marks)

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

8. U.K. prohibits the import of shrimp and shrimp products from non-certified countries (i.e. Countries that had not used a certain net in catching shrimp). Justify the prohibition with the decided cases in the light of Article XX of GATT.
 9. Republic of Gande manufactures traditional alcoholic beverages and is also importing distilled liquor. But the Republic of Gande's tax regime for alcoholic beverages are imposed at different tax rates for various categories of distilled liquor. Is it justifiable? Decide the case.
 10. State of Balcot takes various precautionary measures to prevent cross border supply of gambling and betting related services through "Illegal Gambling Business Act". Is it violative of GATS Agreement? Decide the case.
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Register no.

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H3KK/H36D/CH34E

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

(For the candidates admitted from 2011 to 2018)

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. What is abuse of Dominant Position? What are the procedures for inquiry into abuse of dominant position?
2. Discuss the establishment, composition and duties of Competition Commission of India.
3. Discuss the circumstances under which penalty may be imposed under the Competition Act.

PART B – (2 x 7 = 14 marks)

Answer TWO of the following in about 300 words each.

4. "Clayton Anti – Trust Act is one of the Law to regulate trade in USA". Discuss.
5. Explain about the powers of Central Government to supersede the Commission.
6. Distinction between the MRTP Act and the Competition Act. In what way the Competition Act is better than the MRTP Act.

PART C – (5 x 4 = 20 marks)

7. Write short notes on FIVE of the following:

- (a) Predatory Price
- (b) Competition Appellate Tribunal
- (c) Restrictive Trade Practice
- (d) Ragavan Committee Report, 2000.
- (e) Rectification of Order
- (f) Constitutional provisions relating to regulating trade
- (g) Excluded agreement

(P.T.O.)

PART D – (2 x 6 = 12 marks)

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

8. "Sankar", a Cartel, which was formed on March 15, 2004 within the definition of Section 2(C) of the Competition Act continued to be in existence until Aug. 16, 2009. It entered into Anti Competitive Agreement with other entities on May 15, 2005 and caused appreciable adverse effect on competition. Can the CCI which was established on Oct. 19 2003, but came into force w.e.f. May 15, 2009 take action against the Sankar Cartel? Decide.
 9. Techno & Co has refused to supply its product to 'Adona', a long standing distribution company. It has stopped the supply suddenly. Techno & Co has also charged excessive price for its products in China and less price in Nepal. Whether such activities of Techno & Co would amount to abuse of position of dominance or not. Decide with reason.
 10. 'A' makes a complaint to CCI that an e-commerce website has been indulging in anti competitive practices in the nature of exclusive agreement with seller of goods and service. Further, 'A' stated that owing to such practice, the consumer was left with no option as regards terms of purchase and price of goods and services and was bound to either purchase or not to purchase. Is entering into an exclusive agreement for sale and purchase of goods by way of e-commerce violating the Competition Act; Decide.
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Register no.

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H3KM/H36E/CH34F

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

(For the candidates admitted from 2011 to 2018)

Second Year - Fourth Semester/Third Year - Sixth 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. Discuss the functioning of the Cyber Appellate Tribunal and Adjudicatory officers under the Information Technology Act.
2. Critically evaluate the legal and ethical challenges of Online Advertising.
3. "The Information Technology Act does not deal with cyber crimes in an exhaustive manner". Comment and refer the other areas of criminal liability not covered under this Act.

PART B - (2 x 7 = 14 marks)

Answer TWO of the following in about 300 words each.

4. Enumerate the procedures for Domain Name Registration.
5. Identify the challenges of e-taxation and bring out the responses.
6. Analyse the RBI Guidelines for Internet Banking.

PART C - (5 x 4 = 20 marks)

7. Write short notes on FIVE of the following:

- (a) Networks
- (b) Cyber Jurisdiction
- (c) Patent Protection
- (d) Hyperlinks
- (e) Cyber crimes against Government
- (f) Tax Evasion
- (g) Cyber Conflict Investigation

(P.T.O.)

PART D - (2 x 6 = 12 marks)

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

8. Ms. X preferred a complaint that she received emails containing her morphed obscene photographs. She was threatened that such photographs would be posted in pornographic websites. Decide the legality of the complaint with relevant law.
 9. Mr. X who runs an Online Booking Website preferred a complaint that a group of anonymous people had booked online tickets using stolen cards. The credit card companies in turn had charged Mr. X for those fraudulent transactions which had resulted in financial loss. Decide the case.
 10. Mr. X, an outsider came to college where Y is studying. Mr. X noticed that the computer lab was open and the computers are enabled with internet connectivity. Mr. X decides to send an e-mail from Mr. Y's e-mail id with offensive content to Mr. A. He attached the content from his pen drive. Decide the liability of Mr. X.
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