

TAMILNADU NATIONAL LAW UNIVERSITY



QUESTION PAPERS



UG PROGRAMMES

END SEMESTER (ODD-SEMESTER)
EXAMINATIONS,
DECEMBER-2022

Name :

Register No.:

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

TAMIL NADU NATIONAL LAW UNIVERSITY, TIRUCHIRAPPALLI
B.A. LL.B. (Hons)& B.Com. LL.B. (Hons.) Degree Programmes
 First Year, First Semester, End Semester (Odd-Semester) Examinations, December -2022

ENGLISH – I/BUSINESS ENGLISH - I

Time: 2Hours

Maximum Marks: 30

PART – A (3 x10 = 30 Marks)

Answer all the questions in 550-600 words each.

- 1. Read the piece below carefully, and attempt an intrinsic method of analysis with the help of formal properties of language to examine how the writer's intended idea develops.**

One winter afternoon I found myself in the High Court of Rajasthan. The lawyer, a family friend, had called and said, "I think it's a reasonable time that we file a substitution application."

"What is that?" I asked. "Now that your mother's no more, you will become the party to the property dispute. You are the legal heir. We need to submit an application. I'll get the papers ready," he said.

"When?" "Tomorrow, 11 a.m. Chamber 416, Building D."

The court was relatively empty when I entered, and the black and whites of the lawyers with their confident and cool demeanour presented a pure contrast to the ordinary clothes of their clients and their bent backs and humble looks. The clients always look at their lawyers with a certain awe, with some strange respect that a saint deserves, I thought.

The stone façade of the building led to a long corridor lined with the administrative offices and at the end, it opened to the lawyer's chambers. These modern buildings are in dissonance with the old stone building, I thought, as I walked past another set of metal detectors. Building A, Building B, Building C, I counted and then I saw my lawyer coming out of Building D.

"I'm off to lunch. I eat early, it's good for digestion. Come along. Are you hungry?" he asked. "No, sir."

"Don't be formal with me. I am your uncle. It's unfortunate to handle lawsuits at your age, but I am here to help you. Come along," he said.

We sat in a huge dining hall cum canteen and looking at any particular group of lawyers, one could see who was the senior, just by his casual ease and the nervous glance of the others.

"Can you get that file for me," he turned and told his assistant. The assistant brought the file and sorting out some papers the lawyer said, "Sign at the end of each page and then here."

"May I read them?" He laughed heartily and said, "Of course, of course. I always ask my clients to read the papers before signing them. I will tell you something. There are lawyers who take signatures of their clients on blank sheets of paper. Imagine! Blank sheets of paper! Whereas I? I never do that...Imagine! Signing on a blank sheet of paper!"

Words sans meaning

I smiled and started reading the papers: "I...solemnly affirm... appellant... petitioner... competent... bequeathing... property... executed...deponent." I signed them and gave it back to my lawyer.

"Satisfied?" he asked. "Yes. But may I say something, if you don't take offence."

"Sure. Tell me."

"This piece of document that I read is as good as blank sheets of paper for most people in our country." He smirked and said, "Well, well, young man. Let's say it's a courtly language."

2. You have been assigned to read and interpret an absurd play written in English or translated text with totally different cultural/linguistic background. You find it very difficult to read and understand the play. Explain and identify the communication barriers which may hinder the process of your reading, and also write the possible solutions to overcome these barriers.
3. Imagine you are the convener of your university's cultural/art club. You plan to organize a few programs on the eve of the 75th Year of Indian Independence. Call for a meeting with all your club members and have a group discussion about the program. Write the group discussion in a conversational mode, and also consolidate the entire discussion in a reported form.

Name :

Register No.:

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

TAMIL NADU NATIONAL LAW UNIVERSITY, TIRUCHIRAPPALLI**B.A. LL.B. (Hons)& B.Com. LL.B. (Hons.) Degree Programmes****First Year, First Semester, End Semester (Odd-Semester) Examinations, December -2022****SOCIOLOGY – I / SOCIOLOGY**

Time: 2Hours

Maximum Marks: 30

PART – A (3 x10 = 30 Marks)**Answer all the questions:**

1. How will you justify C.H Cooley's statement that "Mind is Social and Society is mental"? Illustrate your understanding with examples.
 2. Discuss the Social Process of Cooperation in various social situations as a student in your life on campus. Explain the situations where Cooperation and Competition can exist together in your student life.
 3. Explain the different stages of Socialization with appropriate examples from your community/personal experiences.
-

Name :

Register No.:

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

TAMIL NADU NATIONAL LAW UNIVERSITY, TIRUCHIRAPPALLI
B.A. LL.B. (Hons) Degree Programme

First Year, First Semester, End Semester (Odd-Semester) Examinations, December -2022
Economics – I (Principles of Economics)

Time: 2Hours

Maximum Marks: 30

PART – A (2 x 5 = 10 Marks)

Answer all the questions:

1. Use Table 1 below to calculate the following:
 Total cost, Average Total Cost, Average Variable Cost, Average Fixed Cost and Marginal Cost.

Table – 1		
Output	Total Fixed Cost	Total Variable Cost
0	10	0
1	10	10
2	10	18
3	10	20
4	10	24
5	10	35
6	10	50

2. Within 75 years of Independence, we can observe various modifications from the Minimum Wages Act 1948 to the New Wage Code Act 2022. Elucidate on the reasons for the still continuing wage disparity between male and female labourers throughout India and your suggestions for changing this situation.

PART – B (2 x 10 = 20 Marks)

Answer all the questions:

3. Based upon the equilibrium conditions of a monopoly firm and its features: Three friends are being hired as consultants for different monopoly firms, the firms report following situations:

- a. $AC > AR$ (Firm 1)
- b. $AC < AR$ (Firm 2)
- c. $AR = AC$ (Firm 3)

I. Can the firms possibly be earning profit? If not, what economic measures, tools and techniques would you suggest to increase their profit and maximize output? Elucidate.

II. With the help of graphs, illustrate the above situations for such firms.

4. Keeping the features of Oligopoly market in view:

Assume that you are working as a manager in a drinking water oligopoly firm, after long negotiation, you and your rival have decided to produce 30 gallons of water each. If your rival has cheated on you by producing 40 gallons, what will be your Dominant Strategy, also state your best strategies to attain NASH equilibrium in the market when $p = 60$? Elucidate with the help of Prisoners dilemma.

Name :

Register No.:

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

TAMIL NADU NATIONAL LAW UNIVERSITY, TIRUCHIRAPPALLI
B.Com. LL.B. (Hons) Degree Programme

First Year, First Semester, End Semester (Odd-Semester) Examinations, December -2022

BUSINESS ORGANIZATION AND MANAGEMENT

Time: 2Hours

Maximum Marks: 30

PART – A (5 x 6= 30 Marks)

Answer all the Questions:

1. “Multinational companies are a mixed blessing to the developing countries.” – Critically analyse this statement with examples.
2. “Scientific Management must rest upon justice to both sides, and it is not Scientific Management until both sides are satisfied and happy” – (Taylor) Discuss in detail how this can be achieved.
3. “Management is getting things done through people.” Do you agree? Explain with examples.
4. Human resource management is a process of procuring, developing, maintaining and controlling competent human resources in the organization so that the organisational goals are achieved in an effective and efficient manner. How is this to be achieved?
5. “Motivation is the set of processes that arouse, direct and maintain human behaviour toward attaining some goal.”– Critically examine this statement in relation to business organizations.

Name :

Register No.:

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

TAMIL NADU NATIONAL LAW UNIVERSITY, TIRUCHIRAPPALLI
B.Com. LL.B. (Hons.) Degree Programmes

First Year, First Semester, End Semester (Odd-Semester) Examinations, December -2022
FIANCIAL ACCOUNTING AND PRACTICAL AUDITING

Time: 2Hours

Maximum Marks: 30

PART – A (30 Marks)

Answer all the questions:

1. The following trail balance of Mr. Sun as on 31st March, 2022

Particulars	Rs.	Rs.
Mr. Sun's capital	-	76,690
Stock 31 st March, 2022	46,800	-
Sales	-	3,89,600
Returns inwards	8,600	-
Purchases	3,21,700	-
Returns outwards	-	5,800
Carriage inwards	19,600	-
Rent & Taxes	4,700	-
Salaries & Wages	9,300	-
Sundry Debtors	24,000	-
Sundry Creditors	-	14,800
Bank Loan @ 14%p.a	-	20,000
Bank Interest	1,100	-
Printing and Stationery expenses	14,400	-
Bank Balance	8,000	-
Discount Earned	-	4,440
Furniture & Fittings	5,000	-
Discount Allowed	1,800	-
General Expenses	11,450	-
Bad debts	1,300	-
Postage & Telegram Expenses	2,330	-
Cash Balance	380	-
Travelling Expenses	870	-
Drawings	30,000	-
	5,11,380	5,11,330

The following adjustments are to be made:

1. The provision for doubtful debts to be created at 5% and discount @ 2% on sundry debtors

2. Depreciation on Furniture & Fittings @ 10% shall be written off
3. Personal purchases of Mr. Sun amounting to Rs.600/- had been recorded in the Purchase Day Book
4. Interest on Bank loan shall be provided for the whole year
5. A quarter of the amount of Printing and Stationery Expenses is to be carried forward to the next year.

Prepare Trading and Profit & Loss Account for the year ended 31st March, 2022 and a Balance Sheet as on 31st March, 2022. (14 Marks)

2. Mr.Green, Mr.Yellow and Mr.Orange are partners in the sports goods manufacturing firm. Their profits and loss sharing ratio is 3:2:1. Their Balance Sheet on 31st March, 2021 was as follows:

Liabilities	Rs.	Rs.	Assets	Rs.	Rs.
Creditors		1,50,000	Plant&Machinery		1,60,000
Mrs. Green 's Loan		1,30,000	Stock		1,54,000
Bills Payables		12,000	Debtors	2,00,000	
Capitals:			Less: Provisions	<u>10,000</u>	1,90,000
Mr.Green	1,00,000		Investments		30,000
Mr.Yellow	1,50,000		Cash		28,000
Mr.Orange	<u>20,000</u>	2,70,000			
		5,62,000			5,62,000

On 31st March, 2021, the firm was dissolved and the assets were realized as follows:

Plant & Machinery Rs.1,00,000/-; Stock Rs.1,20,000/-; Debtors Rs.1,60,000/-

The Investments of the firm were taken over by Mr. Green at a value of Rs.20,000/- and he also agreed to pay Mrs.Green's Loan. During the course of realization, it was found that there is an unrecorded liability for Rs.50,000/- and the firm has decided to settle the liability. The dissolution expenses of the firm is Rs.8,000/-. Pass the necessary journal entries and prepare important ledger accounts for dissolution of the firm. (10 Marks)

3. Mr. Moon keeps his books by the Single entry method. The position on 31st December 2020 are as follows:

Cash in hand Rs.250; cash at bank Rs.2,750/-; Stock in trade Rs.21,000/-; sundry debtors Rs.7,500; fixtures and fittings Rs.1,750/-; Machinery Rs.15,000/-, Sundry creditors Rs.18,000.

On 31st December, 2021 his position was as follows: cash in hand Rs.300/-; cash at bank Rs.2,200; sundry debtors Rs.12,000/-; Stock Rs.18,000/-; Machinery Rs.25,000/-; fixtures and fittings Rs.1,575/-; Sundry creditors Rs.23,000/-.

Additional Information:

1. During the year, Mr. Moon introduced Rs.5,000/- as further capital in the business and withdrew Rs.600/p.m
2. The bad debts for the year is Rs.500/- and create a provision for bad debts for Rs.500/-
3. The depreciation for the Fixtures & Fittings and Machinery is 10% p.a.
4. The additional Machinery for Rs.10,000/- was purchased on 1.09.2021

From the above prepare a statement showing the profit or loss made by him for the year ended 31.12.2021. **(6 Marks)**

Name:

Register No.:

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

TAMIL NADU NATIONAL LAW UNIVERSITY, TIRUCHIRAPPALLI
B.A. LL.B. (Hons)& B.Com. LL.B. (Hons.) Degree Programmes
First Year, First Semester, End Semester (Odd-Semester) Examinations, December -2022
LEGAL METHODS

Time: 2Hours

Maximum Marks: 30

PART – A (30 Marks)

Answer all the questions:

1. Explain and connect the following concepts. Answer ANY THREE
 1. Policy – Law – Separation of Powers
 2. Morality – Natural Law – Positive Law
 3. Deductive Reasoning – sAmbiguity – Statutory Interpretation
 4. Stability in Law - Fluidity in Law – Trolley Car Problem
 5. Law in Context – Perspective – Obscenity (3 x 4 = 12 Marks)

2. The rules of reading and analysing judgments may seem straightforward, however, on further reflection we see that it is a significantly difficult endeavour. With reference to *ratio, obiter, bench strength and overruling, distinguishing and applying cases*, explore any FIVE challenges you have faced while studying the module on the Judiciary and Judgments. You may draw on examples from class or create your own. (6 Marks)

3. Here is a set of four cases and the rule in each case. Synthesise a single rule from the four cases while giving reasons, and then apply your new rule to the case of Phineas and Ferb. According to your rule what will happen to Phineas and Ferb? (6 marks)
 1. Simu goes into Dora's backyard secretly to pick a tomato. Dora throws a bucket of water on Simu.
Rule: *Uninvited people get a bucket of water thrown at them.*
 2. Bhitu goes into Dora's backyard running away from some robbers. Dora gives Bhitu shelter.
Rule: *Uninvited people avoiding physical danger do not get a bucket of water thrown at them.*
 3. Neem goes into Dora's backyard upon Dora's invitation. Dora gives Neem coffee.
Rule: *Invited People do not get a bucket of water thrown at them.*

4. Noor goes into Dora's backyard to avoid being run over by a car, but damages Dora's vegetable garden and a very expensive plant Dora was planning to sell. Dora does not throw a bucket of water but asks Noor to pay for the damage.

Rule: *Uninvited people avoiding physical danger do not get a bucket of water thrown at them, but the person must pay for the damage caused.*

Phineas's and Ferb's Case: Phineas is riding a bike in the Sunflower Parade loses control and crashes onto the property. Ferb, a parade watcher intentionally jumps over the fence and onto the property to get out of the way, squashing four of Dora's pumpkins.

4. Read the following provisions of a fictitious Contract Act. Upon reading it, write a simple English understanding of what the law is on advertisements and contracts. Accordingly read the judgment in *Aditi v. RolaCola* and identify what forms of interpretation the court has used to reach its verdict and whether you agree with the outcome or not. (6 marks)

Section 3: A valid contract must have an offer, an acceptance and consideration.

Explanation: Advertisements are not considered to be offers.

Section 4: Notwithstanding anything in Section 3, where the advertisement is clear and definite, it constitutes an offer, acceptance of which will complete the contract.

Provided that, whether an advertisement is clear and definite, will be judged by the standard of an objective, reasonable person.

Aditi v. RolaCola

This case arises out of a promotional campaign by RolaCola, the defendant. The promotion, entitled "RolaCola Stuff," encouraged consumers to collect "R Points" and redeem these points for merchandise. The commercial begins with three boys sitting in front of a school. A Mig27 Fighter Plane being flown by a 14-year-old girl swings into view and lands by the side of the school. The military drumroll sounds a final time, as the following words appear: "Mig27 FIGHTER 7,000,000 R POINTS. The following appears "Drink RolaCola Get Stuff.

Inspired by this commercial, plaintiff, Aditi, set out to obtain the Mig27. A Catalogue by RolaCola shows the accessories that can be redeemed on points, such as "Blue Shades, T Shirts and Phone Cards Form". Absent from the Catalogue is any entry of a plane, however, the cover of the Catalogue has the picture of the Mig27. The Plaintiff ultimately raised about the 7,000,000 R Points and submitted an order form for the Mig27. The defendant rejected the form stating that the item requested is not part of the RolaCola Stuff collection. The Mig27 in the commercial is fanciful and is simply

included to create a humorous and entertaining ad. The Plaintiff has now sued the defendant claiming the advertisement constituted an offer for a Mig27.

It is a "well-established" rule that advertisements and order forms are "mere notices for offers which create no power of acceptance in the recipient." The exception to the rule that advertisements do not create any power of acceptance in potential offerees is where the advertisement is "clear and definitive". Now, it may be seen that it is difficult to apply the rule literally as the terms "clear", "definite" and "reasonable" are themselves open to interpretation. In such situations, we must turn our attention towards the facts of the case and the purpose of the Act. While it may seem to some that the plaintiff's argument is absurd, the commercial and the use of the plane was clearly designed to attract the youth, which led to significant sales for RolaCola. The defendant cannot now argue that the advertisement was not clear and definite when customers have taken specific actions following it. Further in evaluating the commercial, the Court must not consider defendant's subjective intent in making the commercial, or plaintiff's subjective view of what the commercial offered, but what an objective, reasonable person would have understood the commercial to convey. However, the objective, reasonable person must also be ascertained in relation to the *audience* of the advertisement, which in this case were clearly the youth. Any reasonable youth would have believed that the plane was up for sale. Finally, RolaCola is a multimillion-dollar corporation and clearly can secure a plane of this or similar nature. We, therefore, hold in favour of the plaintiff.

Name :

Register No.:

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

TAMIL NADU NATIONAL LAW UNIVERSITY, TIRUCHIRAPPALLI
B.A. LL.B. (Hons)& B.Com. LL.B. (Hons.) Degree Programmes
First Year, First Semester, End Semester (Odd-Semester) Examinations, December -2022
LAW OF TORTS

Time: 2Hours

Maximum Marks: 30

PART – A (5 x 6 = 30 Marks)

Answer the following questions in your own words.

1. The Municipal Corporation of Lalpur had constructed a waste management facility for treatment of solid waste. The facility was in a residential area. The citizens of Lalpur welcomed the initiative but in a few months, there was no proper segregation of the waste. The facility became like a waste dumpyard, producing a foul smell. The residents in and around the facility have not been able to live in peace due to the smell and have reported nausea and vomiting. Bhim, a resident of Lalpur, lived closest to the waste management facility. Over 3-4 months, Bhim has suffered from stomach pain, skin irritation, difficulty in breathing, and diarrhoea. He was also diagnosed with Asthma.

Will Bhim succeed against the Municipal Corporation of Lalpur in a tortious claim?

2. Anuj, a 20-year-old student, lives in the hostel maintained by his university. After a hectic week of assignments, he went to a movie theatre to de-stress. The movie theatre has 4 halls in its premises. He bought a ticket for a comedy movie, running for 2 hours and 30 minutes from 07:00 PM in Hall 2. His university hostel curfew was 10:00 PM. Anuj did not want to go back to his hostel and therefore, just before the climax of the movie, Anuj entered Hall 4 where another movie was being screened. An employee of the movie theatre noticed it and asked him to leave.

Does the movie theatre have a tortious claim against Anuj? Explain with relevant legal principles and case laws.

3. Sivakasi, a city in Tamil Nadu, produces 90% of the crackers in India. Multiple firecracker manufacturing factories exist there. In February 2021, in one of the factories setup by Green Crackers Co., an explosion occurred leading to a fire. At least 40 people, including a pregnant woman and a college student, were killed and more than 50 were injured. The explosion was caused during mixing of chemicals in the factory. The victims filed a compensation claim against Green Crackers Co. The

company maintains that it took all reasonable care to prevent accidents and that this was an Act of God, due to extreme heat and temperature.

Decide the Compensation Claim of the Victims.

4. Bluedale hanging bridge over Sally Lake was a famous tourist spot in the beach town of Udduki, Pindia. It was built in 1962. In recent times, the bridge was owned and operated by the Udduki Municipality which entered into a contract with a Udduki based private company, Feenix Manufacturing Private Limited, for maintenance and operations on 7th March, 2022. The bridge was closed for 6 months to carry out the repair and maintenance work by Feenix. On 1st October, 2022, the bridge was reopened to the tourists. At the reopening ceremony, the managing director told reporters that the bridge would not require repair works for the next 10 years at least. However, on 5th October, 2022 at evening 5 pm, the bridge collapsed and 100 people fell into the lake and died by drowning. It is now revealed that the bridge was opened by Feenix without informing the Udduki Municipality and therefore without getting the safety audit of the bridge done. It is also revealed that the bridge was overcrowded beyond capacity and the ticket clerks and security guards employed by Feenix failed to manage the crowd. An eye witness informed that the crowd became unruly and were shaking the bridge excitedly and thereafter, the bridge collapsed. The families of the victims want compensation for the loss of their loved ones in this incident.

In the light of the given facts, determine who should be held responsible for the collapse of the bridge and why? What remedies can the families of the victims ask before the court of law and on what grounds?

Laws of Pindia are *Pari Materia* with that of India.

5. Mr. Amer Singh is the editor-in-chief of a famous daily newspaper "*Pindian Chronicles*". On 22nd October, 2022, one of the news reports published in the newspaper read "Politicians of People's Voice Party in Moor Town are involved in Corrupt Practices". The statement made turned out to be frivolous. Mr. Moxay is a member of the People's Voice Party and resides in Moor Town. He is offended by the statement made and considers it to be defamatory of him. He files a civil suit against *Pindian Chronicles* for defamation and claims compensation.

Discuss whether Mr. Moxay would succeed in his claim with the help of Indian Law of Defamation. What other remedy do you think could be appropriate?

Name :

Register No.:

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

TAMIL NADU NATIONAL LAW UNIVERSITY, TIRUCHIRAPPALLI
B.A. LL.B. (Hons) Degree Programme
Second Year, Third Semester, End Semester (Odd-Semester) Examinations, December -2022
ECONOMICS – II (Indian Economy)

Time: 2Hours

Maximum Marks: 30

PART – A (2 x 5 = 10 Marks)

Answer all the questions:

1. Keeping in view the tariff and non – tariff barriers, consider that you are a domestic producer of a product, the foreign competition has resulted in a decline in the volume of your domestic trade, what measures would you suggest to the government to improve the situation? Explain your reasoning.
2. Assuming that exchange rate is 1\$ = 100 Pesos (Mex. currency), how will you establish equilibrium in exchange rate when a basket of goods is worth US \$1000 and 10,000 Pesos(Mex. currency). Illustrate with the help of PPP theory.

PART – B (2 x 10 = 20 Marks)

Answer all the questions:

Table 1	
Year	Wholesale rate for basket of goods
2022	8858
2021	7014
2000	6150
2019	4540
2018	2598

3. Based Upon the data in table 1 above
 - I. Construct WPI Index for each year considering 2018 as base year i.e., 2018 = 100.
 - II. Calculate rate of inflation for each year and illustrate its effects on the economy.

4. If you are working as the manager of an industry where the economy is facing Non Accelerating Inflation Rate of Unemployment (NAIRU), what measures will you take to increase the production of the industry? Illustrate each measure in detail and their effects on consumer, producer and market.
-

Name :

Register No.:

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

TAMIL NADU NATIONAL LAW UNIVERSITY, TIRUCHIRAPPALLI
B.A. LL.B. (Hons) Degree Programme

Second Year, Third Semester, End Semester (Odd-Semester) Examinations, December -2022

POLITICAL SCIENCE – III (International Relations)

Time: 2Hours

Maximum Marks: 30

PART – A (3 x 10 = 30 Marks)

Answer all the Questions. Each Answer should not be less than 500 Words.

1. Theories in support of neo-radical approaches of international relations were advocated by leftist writers who were deeply influenced by Marxism and Leninism. Critically analyze those theories with a couple of relevant examples each.
2. With the end of the Cold War, the world witnessed a fundamental shift in the structure and patterns of international relations. Analyze the structural changes that have taken place in the international system during the post Cold-War years. Examine the reasons for the same.
3. “Today international law covers a wide array of security issues ranging from terrorism to maritime security. Notwithstanding the central role that international law plays in security matters, India has failed to fully appreciate the usage of international law to advance the national security interests”. – Analyze the statement by citing suitable examples.

Name :

Register No.:

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

TAMIL NADU NATIONAL LAW UNIVERSITY, TIRUCHIRAPPALLI**B.Com. LL.B. (Hons) Degree Programme****Second Year, Third Semester, End Semester (Odd-Semester) Examinations, December -2022****LEGAL HISTORY**

Time: 2Hours

Maximum Marks: 30

PART – A (3 x 10 = 30 Marks)**Answer all the questions:**

1. The early colonialists in the Indian subcontinent followed a policy of non-interference. Which restricted them from introducing major changes in the judicial administration of the regions they controlled then. However, the colonial administrators of the nineteenth century did not follow the policy of non-intervention and introduced many changes in various aspects of the administration including legal. What prompted them to change their earlier policy of non-intervention and to introduce changes in the administration of justice?
2. “The Indian National Congress had two important tasks to complete in the colonial period”, asserted Bipan Chandra. These were, to play a leading role in the anti-colonial struggle against the British and that of nation-building of Indians. Evaluate whether the Congress succeeded in these tasks by referring to the programmes offered by it and compare them with the socio-political developments in British India.
3. M.K. Gandhi was the chief ideologue of the Indian National Congress. He constructed the nationalist programmes offered by the INC through non-violent means. Even though the Non-Cooperation Movement in the early 1920s and the Civil Disobedience Movement in the early 1930s were carried out largely within the framework of the principle of non-violence, the Quit India Movement in 1942 and its aftermath witnessed many violent protests and actions by the Indian masses. Evaluate the factors which facilitated changes in the Congress programmes and their implementation by the Indian masses.

Name :

Register No.:

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

TAMIL NADU NATIONAL LAW UNIVERSITY, TIRUCHIRAPPALLI**B.Com. LL.B. (Hons) Degree Programme****Second Year, Third Semester, End Semester (Odd-Semester) Examinations, December -2022****FINANCIAL SERVICES AND MARKETS**

Time: 2Hours

Maximum Marks: 30

PART – A (5 x 6= 30 Marks)**Answer all the Questions:**

1. Credit rating, to be reliable, depends on the credibility and the analytical ability of the rating agencies. Explain with special reference to India.
 2. Factor undertakes the task of realizing account receivables such as book debts, bills receivables and managing sundry debts and sales registers of commercial and trading firms in the capacity of an agent and forfeiter undertakes the task of providing post shipment finance. Factoring differs from forfeiting, explain how and why?
 3. Investors have the option of choosing from a wide variety of schemes in a mutual fund, depending upon their requirements. Analyse what these requirements are and how investors make their decisions.
 4. The fast-moving Indian consumer durables industry is experiencing a boom in consumer financing – Critically examine this statement.
 5. Merchant Banking, being a service oriented industry, caters to the various needs of business enterprises in India – Discuss in detail.
-

Name :

Register No.:

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

TAMIL NADU NATIONAL LAW UNIVERSITY, TIRUCHIRAPPALLI

B.A. LL.B. (Hons) & B.Com. LL.B. (Hons.) Degree Programmes

Third Year, Fifth Semester, End Semester (Odd-Semester) Examinations, December -2022

(OPEN BOOK EXAMINATION)

LAW OF CONTRACTS – II

Time: 2Hours

Maximum Marks: 30

PART – A (3 x 10 = 30 Marks)

Answer all the questions:

1. Madhuri went to the Glittering Gold Jewellery Showroom and purchased three necklaces costing Rs. 3,00,000/-. Consider the below two distinct situations:
 - a) Madhuri pretended that she was the daughter of Rajmal, a rich man in Ramnagar. This induced jewellery employees to allow her to take the ornaments. Further, she sold the jewellery to Roselyn who bought them in good faith. An action was brought against Roselyn. Roselyn approaches you to defend her.
 - b) Madhuri while purchasing told the employees that she will be flying to the USA that very night. In good faith, she paid the cost of three necklaces by cheque. The next day, when the jewellery store employee went to the bank to encash the cheque, he was informed that the cheque had been returned due to insufficient funds. The employee wanted a solution and approached you. Provide your advice to the employee of Glittering Gold Jewellery.
2. Answer the two questions below after reading the two distinct situations given:
 - a) Meena, Ramesh and Shiyas registered Evergreen Flower Shop under the Partnership Act, 1932 and started doing business. Shiyas got Rs. 5,00,000, which was his contribution to the capital from Adam on the agreement that the profits due to him will be shared with Adam. Shiyas shared the profits for the first two months and not thereafter. Adam wants to sue the firm. Advise Adam?
 - b) Evergreen Flower Shop was not making any profit. Mr Ali, who is engaged in the business of human organs, approached the partners. He presented a plan to make a huge profit by trading human organs using their current name and registration. The partners agreed and started a business with Mr. Ali. In a deal, through the counterpart of Mr. Ali, the partners were not paid the quoted amount. They approach you to sue Mr. Ali. Advise the partners?

3. Answer the following questions with relevant provisions and decided case laws.

- a) A Partnership firm was constituted and registered under a Partnership deed dated 30th November 2022, with five partners, namely, Rani Mittal, Renu Sharma, Ram Gopal, Raghu Raj and Preethi Das. Rani, Ram and Raghu were major partners whereas Ram and Preethi were minors as on the date of the constitution of the firm.

The relevant clause of the Partnership agreement is as follows:

- 1) *The name of the Partnership shall be Supreme enterprises....*
- 2) *All the partners may share all net profits and losses in accordance with their capital contribution...*
- 3) *Rani Mittal and Preethi Das are the main financiers of the business....*
- 4) *All partners may have dealings with the bank and can operate bank accounts....*
- 5) *They also have the right to inspect books of account and take notes therefrom.....*

Also, it is pertinent to note that the partnership agreement was not signed on behalf of the minors. Subsequently, the partnership firm incurred a loss and the partners were held personally liable. Preethi, who does not agree to the same approaches you for legal advice.

- b) The partners of Supreme enterprises were pretty upset regarding how they were held personally liable. They wanted to limit their liability. While they were discussing the issue, Ms.Sneha who is a partner in another firm 'Kingmakers LLP' visited them regarding a business errand. Ms.Sneha explained to them about LLPs and how their liability will be limited under the same. All five partners together approach you to help them with the process of converting their firm to a Limited Liability Partnership. Advice.

Name :

Register No.:

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

TAMIL NADU NATIONAL LAW UNIVERSITY, TIRUCHIRAPPALLI
B.A. LL.B. (Hons) & B.Com. LL.B. (Hons.) Degree Programmes
 Second Year, Third Semester, End Semester (Odd-Semester) Examinations, December -2022
FAMILY LAW - II

Time: 2Hours

Maximum Marks: 30

PART – A (3 x 10 = 30 Marks)

Answer all the questions:

1. Mr. George, a Christian, lived with his parents (Father and Mother), his wife Rosy, two sons - Robert, and David, and a daughter Jessica. Robert and Jessica predeceased their father leaving behind three sons (Jacob, Samuel, and Immanuel) and two daughters (Jency and Jercy) respectively. Subsequently, Mr. George died leaving behind certain property. His widow, Rosy approaches you for the partition of George's property.
 - (i) Identify the legal heirs entitled to inherit the property of Mr. George
 - (ii) Distribute the shares among the legal heirs of Mr. George by referring to the relevant provisions applicable.

2. Mr. John, a Cisco employee, married Ms. Renu, an advocate and they had three children *namely* Zoe, Sam and Surya. Mr. John lost his job as a consequence of Cisco's restructuring plan post-COVID. While Ms. Renu continued to work, John started getting used to the comfort of being at home. He was in constant touch with one of his ex-colleagues and eventually developed a liking for her. As a result of the illicit relationship with his ex-colleague, a child was born. Subsequently, John passed away due to cardiac arrest. During his lifetime he made a will stating that his property has to be equally distributed among "*my children*". In light of the above facts, decide the following:
 - (i) Decide whether all the children are entitled to inherit the property of the deceased Mr. John? Refer to the relevant provisions under the Indian Succession Act, 1925 and give cogent reasons.
 - (ii) Explain the object and characteristics of a will with reference to testamentary succession under the Indian Succession Act 1925.

3. Amir, a Sunni Muslim married Afreen as per Sunni traditions. They had two daughters, Hamza and Sana and a son, Ahmed. Afreen's mother Begum and her brother Sameer also lived with them. Ahmed predeceased his parents leaving behind

his widow and a daughter. Hamza fell in love with Harish, a Hindu. Afreen supported the couple and Amir, upset about this incident, quarreled with his wife, Afreen, regarding the same. The argument quickly escalated to physical violence and led to Afreen's death. Though Amir did not intend to kill his wife, he ended up doing the same in the heat of the moment. Sameer approaches you for the following advice.

- (i) Identify the legal heirs entitled to inherit the property of Ms. Afreen
 - (ii) Distribute the shares among the legal heirs of Ms. Afreen with justification.
-

(1) Sharers	(2) Normal Share		(3) Conditions under which the normal share is inherited	(4) This column sets out— (A) Shares of Sharers Nos. 3, 4, 5, 8 and 12 as varied by special circumstances; (B) Conditions under which Sharers Nos. 1, 2, 7, 8, 11 and 12 succeed as Residuaries.
	of one	of two or more collectively (b)		
1. FATHER	1/6	..	When there is a child or child of a son h.l.s.	[When there is no child or child of a son h.l.s. the father inherits as a residuary: see Tab. of Res., No. 3.]
2. TRUE GRANDFATHER [sec 62 cl. (a)].	1/6	..	When there is a child or child of a son h.l.s. and no father or nearer true grandfather	[When there is no child or child of a son h.l.s., the Tr. G.F. inherits as a residuary, provided there is no father or nearer Tr. G.F.# see Tab. of Res., No. 4]
3. HUSBAND	1/4	..	When there is a child or child of a son h.l.s.	1/2 when no child or child of a son h.l.s.
4. WIFE (c)	1/8	1/8	When there is a child or child of a son h.l.s.	1/4 when no child or child of a son h.l.s.
5. MOTHER	1/6	..	(a) When there is a child or child of a son h.l.s., or (b) when there are two or more brothers or sisters, or even one brother and one sister, whether full consanguine or uterine.	1/3, when no child or child of a son h.l.s., and not more than one brother or sister (if any); but if there is also a wife or husband and the father, then only 1/3 of what remains after deducting the wife's or husband's share
6. TRUE GRANDMOTHER [sec 62, cl. (c)].	1/6	1/6	A. Maternal—when no mother, and no nearer true grandmother either paternal or maternal. B. Paternal—when no mother, no father, no nearer true grandmother either paternal or maternal, and no intermediate true grandfather.	
7. DAUGHTER	1/2	2/3	When no son.	[With the son she becomes a residuary: see Tab. of Res., No. 1.]
8. SON'S DAUGHTER h.l.s [sec 62, cl. (f)]. e.g.	1/2	2/3	When no (1) son, (2) daughter, (3) higher son's son, (4) higher son's daughter, or (5) equal son's son. (d)	When there is only one daughter, or higher son's daughter but no (1) son, (2) higher son's son, or (3) equal son's son, the daughter or higher son's daughter will take 1/2 and the son's daughter h.l.s. (whether one or more) will take 1/6, i.e., 2/3—1/2] [With an equal son's son she becomes a residuary: see Tab. of Res., No. 2].
(i) Son's Daughter	1/2	2/3	When no (1) son, (2) daughter, or (3) son's son.	When there is only one daughter the son's daughter (whether one or more) will take 1/6, if there be no son or son's son. (With the son's son she becomes a residuary: see Tab. of Res., No. 2).
(ii) Son's Son's Daughter	1/2	2/3	When no (1) son, (2) daughter, (3) son's son, (4) son's daughter, or (5) son's son's son.	When there is only one daughter or son's daughter, the son's son's daughter (whether one or more) will take 1/6, if there be no (1) son, (2) son's son or (3) son's son's son. [With the son's son's son she becomes residuary: see Tab. of Res., No. 2.]
9. } UTERINE BROTHER 10. } or SISTER	1/6	1/3	When no (1) child, (2) child of a son h.l.s., (3) father of (4) true grandfather.	
11. FULL SISTER	1/2	2/3	When no (1) child, (2) child of a son h.l.s., (3) father, (4) true grandfather, or (5) full brother.	[With the full brother she becomes a residuary: see Tab. of Res., No. 5.]
12. CONSANGUINE SISTER	1/2	2/3	When no (1) child, (2) child of a son h.l.s., (3) father, (4) true grandfather, (5) full brother, (6) full sister, or (7) consanguine brother.	But if there is only one full sister and she succeeds as a sharer, the consanguine sister (whether one or more) will take 1/6, provided she is not otherwise excluded from inheritance. [With the consanguine brother she becomes a residuary: see Tab. of Res., No. 7.]

(b) The collective share is always divided equally among those to whom it is allotted.

(c) A Mahomedan can have as many as four wives at a time.

(d) If there be a son's son and a son's son's daughter, the former is a higher son's son in relation to the latter. If there be a son's son and a son's daughter the former is a lower son's son in relation to the latter. And if there be a son's son and son's daughter or a son's son's daughter, the former is in equal son's son in relation to the latter, both being equally removed from the deceased.

I.—DESCENDANTS:

1. SON.

Daughter takes as a residuary with the son, the son taking a double portion.

2. SON'S SON h.l.s.—the nearer in degree excluding the more remote. Two or more son's son inherit in equal shares. Son's daughter h.l.s. takes as a residuary with an *equal* son's son. If there be no *equal* son's son, but there is a *lower* son's son, she takes as a residuary with him, *provided she cannot inherit as a sharer* [(see ill. (k))]. In either case, each son's son h.l.s. takes double the share of each son's daughter h.l.s.

Note.—When the son's daughter h.l.s. becomes a residuary with a *lower* son's son, and there are son's daughters h.l.s. equal in degree with the *lower* son's son she shares equally with them, as if they were all of the same grade [see ill. (m)].

II.—ASCENDANTS:

3. FATHER.

4. TRUE GRANDFATHER h.h.s.—the nearer in degree excluding the more remote.

III.—DESCENDANTS OF FATHER:

5. FULL BROTHER.

FULL SISTER—takes as a residuary with full brother, the brother taking a double portion.

6. FULL SISTER.—In default of full brother and the other residuaries above-named, the full sister takes the residue if any, if there be (1) a daughter or daughters, or (2) a son's daughter or daughters h.l.s., or even if there be (3) *one* daughter *and* a son's daughter or daughters h.l.s. See *Sir.* pp. 24-25.

7. CONSANGUINE BROTHERS.

CONSANGUINE SISTER—takes as a residuary with consanguine brother, the brother, taking a double portion.

8. CONSANGUINE SISTER.—In default of consanguine brother and the other residuaries above-named, the consanguine sister takes the residue, *if any*, if there be (1) a daughter or daughters or (2) a son's daughter or daughters h.l.s. or even if there be (3) *one* daughter *and* a son's daughter or daughters h.l.s. See *Sir.* pp. 24-25.

9. FULL BROTHER'S SON.

10. CONSANGUINE BROTHER'S SON.

11. FULL BROTHER'S SON'S SON.

12. CONSANGUINE BROTHER'S SON'S SON.

Then come remoter male descendants of No. 11 and No. 12, that is, the son of No. 11, then the son of No. 12, then the son's son of No. 11, then the son's son of No. 12 and so on in like order.

IV.—DESCENDANTS OF TRUE GRANDFATHER h.h.s.:

13. FULL PATERNAL UNCLE.

14. CONSANGUINE PATERNAL UNCLE.

15. FULL PATERNAL UNCLE'S SON.

16. CONSANGUINE PATERNAL UNCLE'S SON.

17. FULL PATERNAL UNCLE'S SON'S SON.

18. CONSANGUINE PATERNAL UNCLE'S SON'S SON.

Then come remoter male descendants of Nos. 17 and 18, in like order and manner as descendants of Nos. 11 and 12.

19. MALE DESCENDANTS OF MORE REMOTE TRUE GRANDFATHERS—in like order and manner as the deceased's paternal uncles and their sons and son's sons.

Name :

Register No.:

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

TAMIL NADU NATIONAL LAW UNIVERSITY, TIRUCHIRAPPALLI

B.A. LL.B. (Hons) & B.Com. LL.B. (Hons.) Degree Programmes

Second Year, Third Semester, End Semester (Odd-Semester) Examinations, December -2022

CONSTITUTIONAL LAW - I

Time: 2Hours

Maximum Marks: 30

PART – A (2 x 15 = 30 Marks)

Answer all the questions:

1. The following is an extract of an opinion which has been circulated by Justice Ray of the Supreme Court to her fellow judges – which happen to be Justice Pal, Justice Mehta, Justice Alam and YOU. You are all part of a Constitution Bench deciding upon the constitutionality of the “Hijab Ban”. Justices Pal and Mehta have agreed with Justice Ray and accordingly have *struck down* the Ban and *overruled* the High Court judgment. You however, albeit grudgingly, do *not* agree and want to write a *dissent*. Justice Alam remains undecided at the moment. Therefore, draft a dissent, implicating any and all fundamental rights you think relevant.¹

Extract:

Justice Ray (for herself, Justice Mehta and Justice Pal):

The High Court had formulated the following question:

- a) *Whether wearing hijab/headscarf is a part of Essential Religious practice in Islamic Faith protected under Article 25 of the Constitution.*

This question is a crucial one. Everything depended on the determination of this question. But then the Court had set a very tall order for the Petitioners to prove their case. The Petitioners had to prove that wearing of hijab forms a core belief in the religion of Islam. ERP also meant that such a practice should be fundamental to follow as a religious belief or practice as ERP was held to be the foundation, on which the superstructure of the religion was erected. The Petitioners also had to prove that the ERP does not violate any of the Constitutional values. The High Court held as follows:

“...There is absolutely no material placed on record to prima facie show that wearing of hijab is a part of an essential religious practise in Islam and that

¹ Kindly note that the judges are fictitious. Parts of the extract are from the opinion of Sudhanshu Dhulia J. from the Supreme Court verdict dated 13.10.2022 and have been edited for the purposes of this question.

the Petitioners have been wearing hijab from the beginning. This apart, it can hardly be argued that hijab being a matter of attire, can be justifiably treated as fundamental to Islamic faith. It is not that if the alleged practise of wearing hijab is not adhered to, those not wearing hijab become the sinners, Islam loses its glory and it ceases to be a religion. Petitioners have miserably failed to meet the threshold requirement of pleadings and proof as to wearing hijab is an inviolable religious practice in Islam and much less a part of 'essential religious practice'..."

As the Petitioners did not meet the threshold requirement, the High Court did not feel it necessary to touch on the aspect of Constitutional Values. Therefore, they stated that:

"It hardly needs to be stated that if Essential Religious Practice as a threshold requirement is not satisfied then the case would by extension not travel to the merits surrounding the domain of those Constitutional Values."

In my opinion, the question of Essential Religious Practices, (ERP), was not relevant. I say this because when protection is sought under Article 25(1) of the Constitution of India, as is being done in the present case, it is not required for an individual to establish that what he or she asserts is an ERP. It may simply be any religious practice, a matter of faith or conscience. Yes, what is asserted as a Right should not go against "public order, morality and health," and of course, it is subject to other provisions of Part III of the Constitution.

The Judgements of this Court in Commr. of Police &Ors. v. Acharya J. Avadduta both relate to the performance of Tandav dance in a public place by the followers of the faith of 'AnandMargis.'. There, this Court was dealing with questions related to both Article 25 as well as Article 26 of the Constitution. These were also the cases where a community, sect or a religious denomination of a religion was against the State action. This, however, is not presently the case before this Court. We have before us a case of assertion of individual rights covered under A. 25(1) and not a community right under A. 25(2) and A.26. In that sense what has been decided by this Court earlier as ERP would not be of much help to us. For this reason, the entire exercise done by the Karnataka High Court, in evaluating the rights of the Petitioners only on the touchstone of ERP, was incorrect. Instead, what is necessary is an exposition of Articles 14, 19(1)(a), 21 and 25(1) – which clearly and unambiguously protect a choice to wear a hijab in educational institutions. Further, the right to wear a hijab which is part of conscientious belief, in the same terms as Bijoe Emmanuel &Ors v. State of Kerala &Ors (Jehovah's Witnesses Case). Therefore this is an issue of freedom of conscience and not merely a case of religious expression.

There is yet another issue. While the order of the government was passed with respect to "any" religious attire, in this case only the Hijab is particularly in issue. The Hijab evolved as a measure to protect the modesty and security of women and has a connection to the socio-cultural conditions which existed at the time when the Holy Quran was written. There are a few religious attires which are worn in order to

protect the modesty of women, and not allowing the hijab would disproportionately impact women who choose to wear it; thereby violating Article 15(1) of the Constitution.

Finally, in my humble opinion Courts are not the forums to solve theological questions. Courts are not well equipped to do that for various reasons, but most importantly because there will always be more than one viewpoint on a particular religious matter, and therefore nothing gives the authority to the Court to pick one over the other. The Courts, however, must only interfere when the boundaries set by the Constitution are broken, or where unjustified restrictions are imposed.

2. In the Republic of India, the Constitution and laws of which are parimateria to India, of the 103rd Amendment has been challenged. The provision, which adds the following clause to Article 16, reads as follows:

(6) Nothing in this article shall prevent the State from making any provision for the reservation of appointments or posts in favour of any economically weaker sections of citizens other than the classes mentioned in clause (4), in addition to the existing reservation and subject to a maximum of ten per cent. of the posts in each category.

The move has come as a surprise, as reservations in India have so far primarily been on the basis of social disadvantage. The ProCasteInNation Club was established under the Societies Registration Act, 1973 for the promotion of social justice for classes and castes that had been historically discriminated against. After the amendment was passed, the Club held a rally at Azaad Hind Maidan, the largest meeting ground in India. Anju Roza, the President of the Club made the following speech to a packed crowd.

“The new reservation amendment is nothing but an election lollipop with which the ruling government is luring its beloved ‘general category’. The irony of this amendment is that it is introduced by the government to help the poor by excluding the actual poor from the scheme. The objective of the caste-based reservation is to remove the caste monopoly in access to social resources. But this discourse of reservation is forcibly turned towards economic criteria because the upper caste, who happens to hold the dominant position in the ruling party, wants to avoid dealing with caste. The ruling party has conveniently forgotten that reservation cannot be used as a poverty alleviation measure. Such a move by the spineless government should not be accepted quietly. We need to raise our voices against this government and work towards the protection of the basic structure of the Constitution.”

Following the speech, a small group of the gathered crowd exited the ground and smashed a bus, along with setting fire to straw dolls representing the government. The police, who had not taken the rally seriously so far, arrested the group, as well as Anju Roza, booking all for sedition under S.124A of the Indian Penal Code. Meanwhile,

the Club also received an order shutting it down as necessary procedures under the SRA were not followed. The ProCasteInNation Club files two writ petitions in response to these actions - one challenging the 103rd Amendment and the second challenging the shutting down of the Club and the arrest of Anju Roza.

You are a Law Clerk at the Supreme Court, both petitions have been assigned to your judge. They ask you to write a brief outlining the possible course of action to be taken. Accordingly answer the following issues:

- a. Whether the 103rd Amendment is constitutional wholly or in part?
 - b. Whether the action against the Club and Anju Roza violates any fundamental rights?
-

Name :

Register No.:

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

TAMIL NADU NATIONAL LAW UNIVERSITY, TIRUCHIRAPPALLI
B.A. LL.B. (Hons) & B.Com. LL.B. (Hons.) Degree Programmes
Second Year, Third Semester, End Semester (Odd-Semester) Examinations, December -2022
LAW OF CRIMES – I (Indian Penal Code)

Time: 2Hours

Maximum Marks: 30

PART – A (3 x 10 = 30 Marks)

Answer all the questions:

1. Shantunu, a 6 year old boy from Mumbai city, was kidnapped on September 8, 2022 by Abhay who is a habitual kidnapper of Mumbai. Shantunu was asked to send a WhatsApp video to his parents and ask them not to contact the Police. However, after receiving the WhatsApp video, Shantunu's family filed a FIR with the Police. As soon as they received the information, the Police Inspector Mr. Bhatia rushed to the spot and attempted to fire at Abhay as he tried to escape from that place to avoid arrest. By noticing this, Abhay immediately pulled Shantunu to save himself. In consequence of that firing, Shantunu died on the spot.

Discuss the criminal liabilities of both Police Inspector Mr. Bhatia and Abhay with the help of legal principles and landmark judicial decisions.

2. Ms. Maira is a first year student at Bozzco College of Arts and Science, a residential college. Maira stayed in the women's hostel on the college campus. Aksh, a final year male student became one of Maira's closest friends and soon they got into a romantic relationship. Although the relationship was going smooth for the first six months, lately Aksh started pressurizing Maira to get into a sexual relationship with him. Maira was unwilling to do so and kept on refusing Aksh. However, on 20.10.22, Aksh put relentless pressure on Maira and she succumbed to the pressure and they both had sexual intercourse. Maira was unaware that Aksh video recorded the act. Later on, Aksh circulated among his college friends, a part of the video where Maira was getting undressed. Maira was devastated by what Aksh did and confronted him in the college canteen. Aksh's friend Mr. Raji intervened and commented "What happened with you serves you right" and tore Maira's dress in front of everyone. Maira filed a police complaint against Aksh and Raji. However, the police were slow to take action. On 10.11.22, a vengeful Aksh and his friends Rajes and Saz forcefully took Maira to a secluded area behind their college raped and tried to strangulate her. One of Maira's teachers reached the spot and took her to the hospital and her life was saved.

In the light of the given facts, discuss the criminal liability of Aksh, Raji, Rajes and Saz with the help of legal provisions and appropriate case laws.

3. Vasibpur is a small hill station in Pindia which attracts many tourists. On 20.10.22, one of the tourist buses met with an accident in which 20 people were injured. One of the injured persons was Ms. Anjum who had gold ornaments on herself. Robie, a 20 year old man, who reached there to rescue the survivors, removed the gold ornaments from Ms. Anjum's body and took it along with him. Unknown to Robie, another man Ajay had seen Robie take the gold with him. Ajay stopped Robie on his way towards his home and held a knife to his throat. Ajay asked Robie to handover the ornaments to him. To save his life, Robie handed over the ornaments.

In the light of the given facts, discuss the criminal liability of Robie and Ajay with the help of legal provisions and appropriate case laws.

Laws of Pindia are *parimateria* with that of India

Name :

Register No.:

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

**TAMIL NADU NATIONAL LAW UNIVERSITY, TIRUCHIRAPPALLI
B.A. LL.B. (Hons) Degree Programme**

Third Year, Fifth Semester, End Semester (Odd-Semester) Examinations, December -2022

HISTORY – III (Legal History of India)

Time: 2Hours

Maximum Marks: 30

PART – A (3 x 10 = 30 Marks)

Answer all the questions:

1. The Supreme Court of Calcutta was established in 1774 with the “purpose of serving as an external check on the government of the East India Company’s administration in India” argues Mithi Mukherjee. Do you think that the purpose was achieved? Substantiate your answer with relevant facts.
2. Even though the British colonial rule is credited with the introduction of modern political and legal institutions and legal changes in the Indian subcontinent, the colonial rule failed to modernize the personal laws of Indians, argues Janaki Nair. Evaluate the statement by examining its impact on women and the Dalit population in India.
3. The nationalist movement against colonial rule and the communal polarisation of the Indian population were two parallel developments in modern India. The Lucknow Pact in 1916 and the Congress-Khilafat Cooperation in 1920 did not stop the communal polarisation and in fact, communalism accelerated after the 1937 legislative assembly elections. Both the colonialists and Nationalist Indians blamed each other as being responsible for this. Evaluate the factors which facilitated the origin and growth of Communalism in India and its consequences.

Name :

Register No.:

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

TAMIL NADU NATIONAL LAW UNIVERSITY, TIRUCHIRAPPALLI

B.Com. LL.B. (Hons.) Degree Programmes

Third Year, Fifth Semester, End Semester (Odd-Semester) Examinations, December -2022

CORPORATE ACCOUNTING

Time: 2Hours

Maximum Marks: 30

PART – A (30 Marks)

Answer all the questions:

1. From the following ledger balances of Hyderabad Bank Ltd as on 31st March, 2020 prepare Profit and Loss Account and Balance Sheet:

Particulars	Rs. (Rs. In 000)	Particulars	Rs. (Rs. In 000)
Fixed Deposits	325	Share capital:	
Saving Deposits	1,775	5,000 Equity shares of Rs.100 each Rs.	
Current Accounts	3,875	50 paid	250
Money at Call and Short Notice	240	Statutory Reserve	150
Investments	1,550	Profit and Loss a/c (cr) (1.4.2019)	130
Interest accrued (cr.)	100	Bills payable	400
Payment to Employees	40	Unclaimed Dividends (Liabilities)	5
Rent, Taxes & Lighting	10	Sundry creditors	25
General Expenses	5	Bills sent for Collection (contingency)	70
Provision for Dividend	25	Acceptances on behalf of customers (contingency)	100
Premises (after Rs.50,000 depreciation up to 31.03.2019)	600	Non-Banking assets	120
Cash in hand	75	Bills Discounted and Purchased	250
Cash at RBI	705	Loans, Overdrafts and cash credits	3,500
Cash at other banks	520	Interest and Discount	325
Borrowed from Banks	280		

Additional Information:

Rebate on Bills Discounted amounted to Rs.2,500/-. Allow 5% depreciation on premises on original cost. Provide Rs.25,000/- for Doubtful debts. (12 Marks)

2. Mango Ltd., and Neem Ltd., agreed to amalgamate on the basis of the following balance sheets as on 31.3.2022.

Liabilities	Mango Ltd.,	Neem Ltd.,	Assets	Mango Ltd.,	Neem Ltd.,
Share capital:			Goodwill	3,00,000	-
Shares of Rs.25 each	7,50,000	5,00,000	Plant & Machinery	3,15,000	3,88,000
Profit & Loss A/c	75,000	25,000	Buildings	5,00,000	2,00,000
Creditors	35,000	35,000	Stock	1,50,000	1,20,000
Depreciation Fund	-	25,000	Debtors	80,000	52,000
12 % Debentures	5,00,000	2,00,000	Bank Balance	15,000	25,000
	13,60,000	7,85,000		13,60,000	7,85,000

- (a) The assets and liabilities are to be taken over by a new company formed, called Star & Co, at book value
- (b) Star & Co capital consisting of 1,00,000 equity shares of Rs.10 each and 1,00,000 9% preference shares of Rs.10 each
- (c) Star & Co issued the equity shares to the two vendor companies equally and for the balance of purchase consideration preference shares were issued.
- (d) The rest of the preferential shares were issued to the general public.
- (e) The realization expenses for Mango Ltd is Rs.5,000/- and for Neem Ltd., is Rs.7,000/-. The Purchasing company has agreed to pay the realization expenses.

Pass the necessary journal entries in the books of all the parties and Balance sheet of Star & Co. (12 Marks)

3. Madurai Ltd., Purchased 55,000 shares of Rs.10 each in Trichy Ltd., on 1st August 2021. The summarized Balance Sheet of Madurai Ltd., and Trichy Ltd., as on 31st March, 2022

Liabilities	Madurai Ltd.,	Trichy Ltd.,	Liabilities	Madurai Ltd.,	Trichy Ltd.,
Share Capital @ Rs.10 each	10,00,000	7,00,000	Land	5,00,000	-
General Reserve	2,00,000	1,00,000	Building	-	5,00,000
Profit & Loss Account	1,50,000	1,50,000	Machinery	3,00,000	3,00,000
12% Debentures	5,00,000	-	Investments in Trichy Ltd., Shares	6,00,000	-
Sundry Creditors	3,00,000	2,00,000	Sundry Debtors	4,00,000	1,50,000
Bills Payable	1,00,000	50,000	Bills Receivable	1,00,000	50,000
Bank Overdraft	50,000	-	Stocks in Trade	2,00,000	1,50,000
			Bank Balance	1,50,000	50,000
			Goodwill	50,000	-
	23,00,000	12,00,000		23,00,000	12,00,000

The bills receivable of Madurai Ltd. includes bills for Rs.10,000/- accepted by Trichy Ltd. An amount of Rs.50,000/- was transferred by Trichy Ltd., from current year

profit to general reserve account. The Building of the Trichy Ltd., has increased by 20%. Sundry creditors and Bills payable of Trichy Ltd., have decreased by 20%.

From the above information prepare:

- a. Capital and Revenue profit **(1 Marks)**
 - b. Minority Interest **(2 Marks)**
 - c. Cost of control **(3 Marks)**
-

Name :

Register No.:

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

TAMIL NADU NATIONAL LAW UNIVERSITY, TIRUCHIRAPPALLI
B.A. LL.B. (Hons) & B.Com. LL.B. (Hons.) Degree Programmes
Third Year, Fifth Semester, End Semester (Odd-Semester) Examinations, December -2022

CORPORATE LAWS - I

Time: 2Hours

Maximum Marks: 30

Note:

- Students are allowed to bring, and refer to, only their own handwritten notes.
- Students are strictly not allowed to share any materials within themselves including the handwritten notes, during the examination.
- At least 15 lines should be written on each side of the provided answer sheet.

PART – A (3 x 10 = 30 Marks)

Answer all the questions:

1. Lion King Limited was incorporated on 10th of December, 2022. Mr. Mufasa is a promoter of the company and also one of its shareholders. On 1st January 2022, Mr. Mufasa entered into a contract with Mr. Scar, the sole proprietor of a retail business to acquire the business for INR 75,00,000 within 24 months and also made part payment of the advance, accordingly. After incorporation of the Lion King Limited, the company, initiated actions to enforce the contract and purchase the business of Mr. Scar. However, Mr. Scar now refuses to sell his business and argues that the Company was not in existence at the time of the contract and it cannot ratify and adopt the contract. Mr. Mufasa approaches you for legal advice. Advise him accordingly while explaining the enforceability of pre-incorporation contracts and legal position of the promoters.
2. Compare and contrast the nature and features of different types of financial instruments traded in Indian Capital market.
3. Ms. Akanksha owns 75 percentage of equity shares in VProtect Private Limited. The company was incorporated in India in 2018 and it is involved in manufacturing of face masks. In March of 2021, a virus named 'Ceovid 99' started spreading in India and

the WHO recommended that wearing face masks and use of hand sanitizers is the key to stop the spread. Due to this, the demand for face masks skyrocketed. As there were only a few manufacturers of face masks in India including VProtect Private Limited at that time there was a potential for those manufacturing companies to make huge profits. Ms. Akanksha realises this, and she thinks it will be right time to make her company public to attract investments. She puts up an Instagram story which reads “Need to know what the procedures are to convert my company into a Public Company. DM me with accurate steps and procedures. TIA”

You are a super enthusiastic III-year law student at TNNLU, and you want to reply to her in detail. Draft her a DM accordingly.

Note:

WHO - World Health Organisation.

DM - Direct Message.

TIA - Thanks in Advance.

Name :

Register No.:

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

TAMIL NADU NATIONAL LAW UNIVERSITY, TIRUCHIRAPPALLI

B.A. LL.B. (Hons) & B.Com. LL.B. (Hons.) Degree Programmes

Third Year, Fifth Semester, End Semester (Odd-Semester) Examinations, December -2022

LABOUR LAW - I

Time: 2Hours

Maximum Marks: 30

PART – A (3 x 10 = 30 Marks)

Answer all the questions:

- (a) Critically analyse the role of the freedom fighters and the freedom struggle in the development and adoption of International labour standards in the labour legislations during the British regime in India.

(b) Analyse whether the TU or the workers involved in the collective bargaining process can approach a court of law on account of the failure/enforceability of the decisions after the signing of the settlement agreement by all the parties involved in the process.
- Mr. Sharath was the Trade union Leader of “UVKK” Trade Union (TU). The “UVKK” TU was part of the “Uthaman Sugar Mills” (USM) located in Periyakulam village, Erode District in Tamil Nadu. The owner of the USM sugar Mills RangaRajan (RR) had constructed the building complex within 1.5 KM from the banks of the river Bhavani. A litigation regarding the illegal construction of the buildings is pending before the High Court of Madras since 2011. On 01.11.2022 due to heavy rains in Tamil Nadu river Bhavani was flooded, as a result of which river water entered the administrative buildings of USM. The building adjacent to it was the crushing block primarily designed for crushing sugar canes and extracting sugarcane juice. The extracts were stored in the 3 large immovable barrel wells with a holding capacity of 100 tonnes each. The stored extracts were sufficient to run the mill for 2 weeks in case of non-availability of sugar canes.

Due to the water stagnation, the primary entrance was blocked and the workers used the rear gate for entry and exit. Throughout the premises there was 2 feet of water stagnation, which caused inconvenience to the workers in accessing their workplaces. But it did not affect the industrial manufacturing process. USM produced their regular 500 tonnes of sugar every day till 7.11.22. On 8.11.22 due to a cyclone, River Bhavani was heavily flooded and the stagnant water level rose from 2 feet to 4 feet from the ground level. In order to complete an immediate order the employer kept the

establishment running despite various concerns. From 09.11.2022, the sugar cane supplied to USM from nearby villages was stopped due to the heavy flood as the farmers were not able to harvest and supply the sugarcane to the Industry.

Ms. Renu daughter of RR who was the chief engineer of the establishment informed her father that they can run the establishment with the sugarcanes in stock for the next week if they suspend the night work and layoff 100 workmen in the night shift alone for 2 weeks. When the notice on this regard was intimated the UVKK Trade Union members were unhappy. As a majority of the UVKK TU members were working in the night shift. Though the management policy was to change the shifts of the workers on monthly basis, the UVKK TU members had threatened the supervisors and did not allow them to allot other workers to work in night shift.

Mr. Sharath and his friends agitated that the new order is a consequence of the feud that they had with the supervisors and instigated other Trade union members to protest and were involved in picketing. On 10.11.22, at 3 P.M when the layoff intimation was not taken back the workmen of UVKK TU indulged in damaging the machinery and other work equipments within the Sugar Mills and gheraoed the supervisors and the manager at 6 P.M. They even placed a knife at the throat of the manager and kept him tied to the chair.

On 11.11.2022 RR issued a layoff notice to all the workers belonging to the UVKK TU. The UVKK TU had stored fire crackers in their Union room to celebrate the 25th year of the creation of the union. They started bursting the crackers inside the sugarcane crushing and extract storage room. As a result of which the sugar cane extract well was damaged and the stored extracts were contaminated. On 12.11.2022 the employer mentioned the reason of lack of raw materials and issued a retrenchment notice to 50 workmen. Out of which 25 workers were contract labourers and 25 were permanent workers. Out of the 25, 5 members Ravi, Teva, Trikvis, Thamba and Jaggu were issued the retrenchment notice without following the last come first to go rule. All 5 of them were the senior most workers of the establishment who were about to retire in the next 3 years.

As the senior most employees were issued notice of retrenchment, all the workers in the establishment went on an immediate strike without giving notice. The strike continued till 25.11.22. Because of strike RR was not able to complete the pending orders and had to return the advance amount. On 25.11.22 RR issued a notice of lock out. After the lock out notice was given the UVKK TU sent a notice of strike to the conciliation officer. Based on the above facts identify the legal issues and state the appropriate remedy available to both, the workers and the employer, under the existing Labour legislations.

3. JJ and his 15 friends were engaged for the fixed term of 5 years through the JIQRM consultancies. JIQRM recruited contract labourers for ONGC Co. ONGC holds a registered certificate under the CLRA Act for recruiting contract labourers. JJ and his friends, after a period of 240 days, put forth a demand for conversion of their status

from contract labourers to regular workers. ONGC did not adhere to the demands. JJ and his friends instigated other workers who had completed 240 days of work and were in continuous service for the past 2 years to join their cause. The majority Trade union of ONGC, TRONGC, also supported the protest. As a result of which there was a strike in ONGC. ONGC instructed JIQRM to terminate the workers involved in the strike. But the JIQRM stated that ONGC is paying the salary from its account and the workers including the contract labourers are directly answerable to the managers and supervisors of ONGC, hence the termination notice has to be sent by ONGC and claimed that JIQRM was merely a recruiting agency and not a contractor. Where as ONGC claimed that JIQRM is a contractor as per section 2 (c) of the CLRA 1970 and it sent a 2 week notice to the workers intimating their termination on behalf of JIQRM. Decide.

The CSO of ONGC is mentioned below for your reference.

The certified standing orders of ONGC clause 2 and 4 stated the following

- “2. (ii) A workman who has been on the rolls of ONGC and has put in not less than 180 days of attendance in any period of 12 consecutive months shall be a temporary workman, provided that a temporary workman who has put in not less than 240 days of attendance in any period of 12 consecutive months and who possesses the minimum qualifications prescribed by Commission may be considered for conversion as regular employee.
- (iii) A workman who is neither temporary nor regular shall be considered as casual workman.”

4. Termination of services

- (a) For terminating the services of permanent workman having less than one year of continuous service, notice of one month in writing with reasons or wages in lieu thereof shall be given by the employer:

PROVIDED that no such notice shall be required to be given when the service of the workman is terminated on account of misconduct established in accordance with the Standing Orders.

- (b) Subject to the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 no notice of termination of employment shall be necessary in the case of temporary and *badli* workmen:

PROVIDED that a temporary workman, who has completed three months' continuous service, shall be given two weeks' notice of the intention to terminate his employment if such termination is not in accordance with the terms of the contract of his employment:

PROVIDED FURTHER that when the services of a temporary workman, who has not completed three months' continuous service, is terminated before the completion of

the term of employment given to him. he shall be informed of the reasons in writing. When the services of a badli workman are terminated before the return to work of the permanent incumbent or the expiry of his (badli's) term of employment, he shall be informed of the reasons for such termination in writing.

- (c) No workman shall leave the service of an employer unless notice in writing is given at the scale indicated below-
 - (i) For monthly paid workmen One month
 - (ii) For weekly paid workmen Two weeks:

PROVIDED that it will be for the employer to relax this condition and the workman may pay cash in lieu of such notice.

- (d) For purposes of Standing Orders 13(a), (b) and (c) the terms 'service' and 'wages' shall have the same meanings as assigned to these in section 25(B)(1) and 2(rr) respectively of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.
-

Name :

Register No.:

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

TAMIL NADU NATIONAL LAW UNIVERSITY, TIRUCHIRAPPALLI
B.A. LL.B. (Hons) & B.Com. LL.B. (Hons.) Degree Programmes
Third Year, Fifth Semester, End Semester (Odd-Semester) Examinations, December -2022

PUBLIC INTERNATIONAL LAW

Time: 2Hours

Maximum Marks: 30

PART – A (2 x 10 = 20 Marks)

Answer all the questions. Each answer should not exceed 800 words.

1. French Jurist R. J. Dupuy has remarked like this, *'The sea has always been lashed by two major contrary winds: the wind from the high seas towards the land is the wind of freedom; the wind from the land toward the high seas is the bearer of sovereignties. The law of the sea has always been in the middle between these conflicting forces.'* Critically evaluate this statement referring to fundamental freedom of the states over the sea and limitations over it, also cite the relevant provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of Seas, 1982 (UNCLOS) and judicial decisions of delimitation of maritime zones.
2. Article 2 (1) of the United Nations Charter mandates that the Organization is based on the principle of sovereign equality of all its members. In this backdrop, critically examine whether the organizational structure and the power and functions of the Security Council fulfil the mandate of the Charter in realizing the primary objectives of the Charter, also cite the relevant provisions of the United Nations Charter.

PART – B (2 x 5 = 10 Marks)

Answer all the questions. Each answer should not exceed 400 words.

3. Mr. Ritzanan is the Charge d'affaires of the State of Malatha and he was posted in the State of Alata. During his tenure, the son of Mr. Ritzanan was charged with culpable homicide not amounting to murder and the authorities in the State of Alata, during investigation, learnt that the accused was the son of the Charge d'affaires of the State of Malatha. Comment on the options available for the authorities of the State of Alata by referring to the relevant international legal instrument(s).
4. Mr. Nighalane has been accused of revolting against the State of Ritwana with the intention of toppling its government. Fearing prosecution, Mr. Nighalane escaped and took shelter in State Blatana. Since there was an extradition treaty between Ritwana and Blatana, Ritwana requested Blatana to extradite Mr. Nighalane for the offence of

sedition and Blatana agreed to the same. When Mr. Nighalane was brought to Ritwana, he was also tried for the offence of committing theft. Comment on the legitimacy of the action initiated by Ritwana.

Name :

Register No.:

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

TAMIL NADU NATIONAL LAW UNIVERSITY, TIRUCHIRAPPALLI
B.A. LL.B. (Hons) & B.Com. LL.B. (Hons.) Degree Programmes
Third Year, Fifth Semester, End Semester (Odd-Semester) Examinations, December -2022

LAW OF EVIDENCE

Time: 2Hours

Maximum Marks: 30

PART – A (3 x 10 = 30 Marks)

Answer all the questions:

1. Ms. Dalker, a young woman was found dead with her body parts missing. A FIR was filed against her live-in partner Mr. Aslem. Ms. Dalker's WhatsApp messages, Facebook chats, and audio and video calls with her family members and friends were taken into consideration as a substantive pieces of evidence U/S.32 (1) of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872. Mr. Aslem's lawyer defended that the submitted evidence was morphed and forged to defame his client. In addition to it, the counsel argued that the digital evidence is not primary evidence and hence the case should be dismissed. An expert was called to substantiate both Sec.32 (1) and the admissibility capacity of the digital evidence. Having the fact situation in mind, as a Public Prosecutor, defend Ms. Dalker to achieve justice.
2. 'Asirvad', a customary land in India belonging to 'Naga' people and used for all religious rituals and the same has been in practice for years together now. An ownership dispute arose regarding the said land got into with another set of people called 'Nagga'. Upon examination during the proceedings in court, it was found that the mother document possessed latent ambiguity and he 'Naga' people argued before the court requested it to omit the ambiguity. 'Nagga' people claimed that the burden of proof does not lie on them as the opposite party omits/rejects ambiguity in the document. Furthermore, the 'Nagga' produced oral evidence as to their ownership of the land. Having the given hypothetical situation in mind, critically analyse where the burden of proof lies and the significance of documentary evidence along with its ambiguities in the Indian Evidence Act.
3. A dowry death case was filed after 'Rachel' was found hanging in her matrimonial home in the 5th year of her married life. Ms. Rachel's husband 'Mr. Shin' and his family members claimed innocence. An expert was called to substantiate the post-mortem report. The expert stated that it was only her dead body that was hanged. A presumption was drawn and a case was filed U/S. 498A, IPC against the husband and his family.

During the trial, the counsel for Mr. Shin claimed the incompetency of his client to be a witness and denied a trial. Moreover, the evidence of messages about Mr. Shin's cruelty towards his wife is privileged, pleaded the counsel. As a public prosecutor, argue on behalf of the State to provide justice with a detailed note of who can be a witness and the procedures of examination of witnesses.

(NOTE: Arguments are to be made in the nature of Chief, Cross and Re-examination as per Sec. 137 of IEA, 1872. The following witnesses are competent witnesses and their depositions are provided below:

The deposition of the father of Mr. Shin:

My Son is a gentleman. He does not deserve to be treated as an accused. He used to be very gentle and caring with his wife, Ms Rachel. We have never witnessed any arguments between them. Rachel was found to be mentally ill for the past few months. Hence, she committed suicide.

The deposition of the father of Ms. Rachel:

My daughter has always made complaints about her husband Shin. He was very cruel and ill-treated her. Whenever we used to speak to her through phone calls, she complained about his ill-treatment. She had even forwarded photos and videos of his ill-treatment through message applications)

Name :

Register No.:

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

TAMIL NADU NATIONAL LAW UNIVERSITY, TIRUCHIRAPPALLI

B.A. LL.B. (Hons)& B.Com. LL.B. (Hons.) Degree Programmes

Third Year, Fifth Semester, End Semester (Odd-Semester) Examinations, December -2022

LAW OF DIRECT TAXATION

Time: **2Hours**Maximum Marks: **30**

Instructions:

1. Answer all the questions.
 2. This is an open book examination. You are permitted to carry the Direct Taxes Manual or Print out of the Bare Income Tax Act, 1961 and any rules framed thereunder. Class notes in student's own handwriting written separately or on any of the printed materials mentioned above only is permitted.
 3. Course faculty/invigilator may check the materials brought to the exam hall.
-

PART – A (3 x 10 = 30 Marks)

Read the following facts and answer questions below:

MxThiru, a citizen of India, has been working in software as service industry from 2008. During 2022, Thiru was sent to work onsite for 6 months commencing from January 2022. Due to Covid19 restrictions the work was done mostly from home. After completing the project, Thiru returned to India in the month of August, 2022. Thiru is paid monthly salary of 1,75,000/-. Further, HRA is at the rate of 25,000/- per month. On returning to India, to and fro air fare of INR 2,22,000/- was reimbursed by the employer. In 2020, Thiru purchased a duplex house in Bengaluru Rural District by taking housing loan. EMI for the said loan is INR 65,000/-. Ground floor of that house is rented out for INR 23000/- per month. Thiru has taken mediclaim policy for parents, self, spouse and 1 child with annual premium of Rs. 20,000/-, Rs. 7,000/-, Rs. 7,500/- and Rs. 5,000/- respectively.

1. You are required to advise MxThiru in efficient tax planning and the options of investments etc. to reduce tax liability.
2. By taking your tax planning advice and provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961, you are required to compute the total income and the taxable income Mx. Thiru.

3. Mr. Amuthan is a working professional. His monthly pay is as follows:

Basic pay	-	73,000/-
Dearness Allowance	-	22,600/-
House Rent Allowance	-	13,100/-
Transport Allowance	-	7,600/-

He has about 5 acres of agricultural land in Navalurkuttapattu. During the month of October, 2022, he leased the land to CRZ Agro Processing Company Private Limited for an annual lease payment of INR 30000/- per acre. He seeks your opinion about treatment of this lease amount for planning the monthly deduction of TDS to ease the payment of additional tax at the time filing the income tax return.

Name :

Register No.:

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

TAMIL NADU NATIONAL LAW UNIVERSITY, TIRUCHIRAPPALLI

B.A. LL.B. (Hons)& B.Com. LL.B. (Hons.) Degree Programmes

Fourth Year, Seventh Semester, End Semester (Odd-Semester) Examinations, December -2022

LAW RELATING TO INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS

Time: 2Hours

Maximum Marks: 30

PART – A (2 x 7.5 = 15 Marks)**Answer the following questions in not less than 500 words:**

1. 'Velvet', a multi-brand beauty retail business successfully registered the mark "Pristine" in 2000 under 'Class 3' (Cosmetics and Cleaning Substances). Since then, the company is using the mark to sell and offer personal care products like face cream, essential oils, serums, etc., all over India. The trademark "Pristine" became a popular brand over the years and in 2018 it was awarded India's Most Trusted Brand. On the other hand, 'Lettol', a cleaning products manufacturing company that offers and sells products like floor and bathroom cleaners, kitchen solutions, etc., under the name "Pristine Clean" applied for trademark registration under 'Class 3' in 2021. It is to be noted that the cleaning company started their business in the State of Odisha in 1996 and used its mark since then before it applied for registration under the said class. At present, they do business in Odisha, Tamil Nadu and Gujarat. With the intention to expand their business throughout India, they have now applied for registration of the trademark "Pristine Clean". The beauty brand 'Velvet' opposed the registration, but its objections were dismissed, and the cleaning products manufacturing company's trademark "Pristine Clean" was registered in October 2022. Aggrieved by this, 'Velvet' approached you for your legal opinion. Advise.
2. Explain the concept of "Fair Dealing" with the help of decided cases and critically evaluate the fair dealing defence in the ongoing Sci-Hub and Libgen copyright infringement case before the Delhi High Court.

PART – B (3 x 5 = 15 Marks)**Answer the following questions in not less than 300 words:**

3. David resigned from his managerial position at Goliath Electronics and founded a new startup 'Avengers Electronics'. Nearly 30 employees of 'Goliath Electronics' followed David and defected to Avengers in the last 3 months. Both Goliath and Avengers do trade and services in electronic products. Goliath collapsed due to the sudden defection

of its 30 employees to Avengers which comprised 60% of its workforce and worried about the protection of its trade secrets and customers. Advise Goliath about the possible legal remedies under the Indian Laws.

4. A recent research study claims that 78% of the drugs associated with new patents granted in the United States of America were not new drugs, but existing ones and another research study based on Indian Pharmaceutical Patents claims that 7 out of 10 patents granted by the IPO are likely granted in error. In this context, critically analyze the importance of the Pre-Grant and Post-Grant patent opposition in India.
 5. What are the types of designs not registrable? Can they be protected? If yes, how?
-

Name :

Register No.:

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

TAMIL NADU NATIONAL LAW UNIVERSITY, TIRUCHIRAPPALLI**B.A. LL.B. (Hons)& B.Com. LL.B. (Hons.) Degree Programmes****Fourth Year, Seventh Semester, End Semester (Odd-Semester) Examinations, December -2022****INTERPRETATION OF STATUTES**

Time: 2Hours

Maximum Marks: 30

Instructions:

1. Write complete answers to all questions
2. All questions are compulsory and carry equal marks

PART – A (3 x 10 = 30 Marks)**Answer all the questions:**

1. Section 2 of the Supreme Court Advocates (Practice in High Courts) Act, 1951 states the following “Notwithstanding anything contained in the Indian Bar Councils Act, 1926, or in any other law regulating the conditions subject to which a person did not enter in the roll of Advocates of a High Court may be permitted to practice in that High Court”.

Identify the nature of the provision and explain its significance with a reference to principles of interpretation applicable to it.

2. Section 8 of the Indian Bar Councils Act, 1926 states that "No person shall be entitled as of right to practise in any High Court unless his name is entered in the roll of the advocates of the High Court maintained under this Act.

Provided that nothing in this sub-section shall apply to any attorney of the High Court."

How do you appreciate the role-play assigned to the Proviso attached to Section 8 of the Indian Bar Councils Act, 1926? Distinguish exception clause from a proviso.

3. Whether the ‘plain meaning rule’ bars the courts from using extrinsic aids for interpretation? Comment, with the help of the supporting reasons.

Name :

Register No.:

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

TAMIL NADU NATIONAL LAW UNIVERSITY, TIRUCHIRAPPALLI**B.A. LL.B. (Hons)& B.Com. LL.B. (Hons.) Degree Programmes****Fourth Year, Seventh Semester, End Semester (Odd-Semester) Examinations, December -2022****CYBER LAW**

Time: 2Hours

Maximum Marks: 30

PART – A (3 x 10 = 30 Marks)**Answer all the questions:**

1. Aristo, a robot specifically programmed to do household chores was manufactured by Robox, a US company. The company has claimed that the robot was programmed in compliance with the safety precautions of the United States Artificial Intelligence (AI) Act 2017. Aristo and its entire manufacturing process were patented. As soon as the patent was received, they have initiated sales throughout their own country and the same was exported to India. Aristo was attractive and sold in no time in India due to the heavy workload faced by the homemakers. In a small town in the State of Rajasthan, Mr. Chinnu, bought a smart robot to help his family with household chores. Family members were delighted with the work performed by the robot. One fine day, the robot attempted murder on the 10 years old son of MrChinnu. Upon the request to file a FIR, the RoboxCompany defended that the specified Robot is a duplicate version of their patented company robot.
During the investigation, it was found that all personal data residing in the computer resources of all the family members were sold across in dark web leading to increased obscene messages, photos and videos online. Furthermore, online credentials were stolen leading to loss of bank money. Apply the current regime of patent, artificial intelligence and dark web crimes in India to the present case and put forward a solution.
2. Xavier, a B.Tech. (Information Technology) student hacked and uploaded child porn content on his own University's website. Upon filing a cyber-crime complaint, Xavier defended himself on the grounds of genuine educational purposes when he tried a demo of hacking. The cyber-crime cell has filed a FIR and, in the meantime, the screenshots of the University's website have gone viral on social media platforms, where victims initiated filing of FIR against the University and one minor victim committed suicide. As a cyber law counsel, defend both parties through the lens of regulatory framework of cyber-crimes, digital evidence and cyber security protocols.

3. The Cyber Crime Cell in the District Commissionerate office of Jaipur received a threatening mail with the subject, '*bomb blast is to happen, if you want to stop me, try and not to cry*'. The officials investigated the case and traced the IP address from a cybercafé in the District of Jaipur. The said café didn't possess any registration and no records/customer details/ID cards. The next day, a bomb blast took place. Having the fact situation in mind, address the issue by means of the IT Rules, 2021 and critically analyse the significant role played by the 'Safe Harbour Principle' in India and USA.
-

Name :

Register No.:

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

TAMIL NADU NATIONAL LAW UNIVERSITY, TIRUCHIRAPPALLI

B.A. LL.B. (Hons)& B.Com. LL.B. (Hons.) Degree Programmes

Fourth Year, Seventh Semester, End Semester (Odd-Semester) Examinations, December -2022

COMPETITION LAW

Time: 2Hours

Maximum Marks: 30

Instructions:

- Please write legibly. Write relevant and cogent answers.
- All the questions should be answered by quoting relevant legal provisions and at least four relevant judicial precedents and suitable illustrations/examples.
- The problem based questions should be preferably answered in the Issues, Research, Analysis and Conclusion (IRAC) method.
- All the questions are compulsory. You are directed to strictly follow the Question Number as given in the Question Paper.

PART – A (3 x 10 = 30 Marks)**Answer all the questions:**

- PaaataFootGear Pvt. Ltd.*, (hereinafter, '*Vendor*'), manufacturer of luxury footwear in India, entered into a Memorandum of Understanding (hereinafter, '*MoU*') with *Beepa Cleat Shoe Traders* (hereinafter, '*Dealer*'), for sale and distribution of its footwear goods. The MoU includes, among other clauses, the following commitments on the part of the Dealer:

- The '*Dealer*' shall not deal with products, articles or goods by whatsoever name called, manufactured by any person other than that of the '*Vendor*'.
- The '*Dealer*' is advised to sell the luxury goods manufactured by the '*Vendor*' only at the price as embossed on the price label of the respective footwear products.

Examine the nature and scope of the above MoU in the business relationship between the Vendor and the Dealer in the concerned market. Whether the MoU clauses amount to vertical restraints and analyse the validity of the same by quoting relevant provisions and precedents from the *Competition Act, 2002*.

2. "Agreements which may otherwise be lawful and enforceable under the general law – such as the Indian Contract Act, 1872 – may still be anti-competitive and fall foul of Section 3 of the Competition Act, 2002. Similarly, a practice or conduct which may be considered as an abuse under Section 4 of the Competition Act may otherwise, but for the said provision be legitimate under the general law. Equally, mergers and amalgamations that are permissible under the general law may result in aggregation of market power that may not be permitted under the Competition Act." (emphasis added). In light of these observations by the Delhi High Court in *Telefonaktiebolaget LM Ericsson vs. Competition Commission of India and Another* (2016),

2.1 Explain in detail the interplay/overlap between Competition Law and Intellectual Property (IP) Laws;

2.2 Under the framework of the Competition Act, whether High Courts can interfere in competition disputes which also involves mixed questions of law and facts from IP perspective?

3. The *Competition Commission of India (CCI)* received complaints from ten passengers and an information email from *Beepika Riders Public Ltd.*, a company engaged in the business of operating passenger buses on various routes within the United Madras Provinces State against the *Madras Road Transport Organisation (MRTO)*, a State owned Transport Corporation. The Parties *inter alia* allege that MRTO has been abusing its dominant position in the road transport industry by employing the following unfair and restrictive practices:

- a. monopoly on certain routes which are open only for MRTO buses, while private bus operators are barred from operating in the said monopolised routes;
- b. high ticket charges during festive booking seasons and;
- c. unhygienic rest rooms in the Government earmarked rest stops and lack of mobile toilet facility for passengers in long distance buses.

Explain in detail the procedure to be followed and the various factors that will be considered by the CCI to ascertain whether *MRTO* enjoys a dominant position in the road transport sector. What kind of orders can the CCI pass on completion of the inquiry?

Name :

Register No.:

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

TAMIL NADU NATIONAL LAW UNIVERSITY, TIRUCHIRAPPALLI
B.A. LL.B. (Hons)& B.Com. LL.B. (Hons.) Degree Programmes
Fourth Year, Seventh Semester, End Semester (Odd-Semester) Examinations, December -2022
BANKINGLAW

Time: 2Hours

Maximum Marks: 30

Instructions:

- a. Please write legibly. Write relevant and cogent answers.
- b. All the questions should be answered by quoting relevant legal provisions and at least four relevant judicial precedents and suitable illustrations/examples.
- c. The problem based questions should be preferably answered in the Issues, Research, Analysis and Conclusion (IRAC) method.
- d. All the questions are compulsory. You are directed to strictly follow the Question Number as given in the Question Paper.

PART – A (3 x 10 = 30 Marks)

Answer all the questions:

1. In the event of wilful defaults, can the creditor Banks publish the photographs and other personal details of the defaulting borrowers in newspapers or websites? Is it an acceptable method of recovery of outstanding dues in a democratic society and whether this practice is authorised by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) or any laws? By employing this strategy, are the Banks violating the right to privacy and dignity of borrowers?
2. One of the branches of the OCU Bank situated in Madarasapattinam City received a garnishment order from a Court of Law. The order mandated attachment of all sums owed by the Bank towards its customer Mr. Crower. At the time of the receipt of the order, Crower had a joint deposit account standing in the names of his wife and him, 'Mr. and Mrs. Crower' with a balance of Rs. 20,000/-. There was also a current account in the name of Crower in his capacity as a Trustee of an educational society by name NLS-T with a balance of Rs. 30,000/-. Further, Crower had also taken a two wheeler

vehicle loan from the OCU Bank and he still owes Rs. 10,000/- towards the same. As an Assistant Legal Manager of the OCU Bank, advise the Bank on how it should reply back to the garnishment order. Is the Bank entitled to exercise its right of set-off before complying with the garnishment order? Support your opinion by quoting relevant legal doctrines and case laws.

3. During the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic, the Department of Financial Services (DFS) in the Union Ministry of Finance, Government of India, had circulated a proposal in June 2020 for decriminalizing multiple minor offences under various commercial and economic legislations for improving the business environment and unclogging court processes. One such proposal by the DFS was to decriminalize cheque bounce cases under Section 138 of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881. Analyse in detail the background, rationale and scope of this proposal and present arguments for why should it not be decriminalized? Substantiate your answer by quoting and interpreting relevant provisions from the Act with the help of judicial precedents and examples.
-

Name :

Register No.:

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

TAMIL NADU NATIONAL LAW UNIVERSITY, TIRUCHIRAPPALLI**B.A. LL.B. (Hons)& B.Com. LL.B. (Hons.) Degree Programmes****Fourth Year, Seventh Semester, End Semester (Odd-Semester) Examinations, December -2022****CORPORATE FINANCE LAW**

Time: 2 Hours

Maximum Marks: 30

Instructions:

1. Answer all the questions.
2. This is an open book examination. You are permitted to carry the Corporate Laws Manual, SEBI Manuals or Print out of the Bare Acts, and any rules/regulations etc framed thereunder. Class notes in student's own handwriting written separately or on any of the printed materials mentioned above only is permitted.
3. Course faculty reserves the right to check the materials brought to the exam hall.

PART – A (3 x 10 = 30 Marks)**Read the following facts and answer questions below:**

Virtual Security (India) Private Limited (VSIPL), a company registered under the Companies Act, 2013 with its registered office at Tiruchirappalli, is having 5 promoters/members. During January 2021, 3 of the 5 promoters have been issued 1,00,000 shares each, having face value of INR 10 with 5 votes per share. VSPL proposes to raise finance of INR 100 Crores during this financial year. The promoters propose to offer 25% of their current holding for sale in the proposed issue. Further, using the issue proceeds of offer for sale, the promoters expect VSPL to issue additional shares to them exclusively.

1. You are required to advice VSPL to plan and structure the raising of finance mentioned above. Your response must indicate the structure as well as the preconditions, if any, that are required to be fulfilled by VSPL and by any of the members. Assume that the conditions under Sub-Regulation (1) of Regulation 6 of the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Issue of Capital and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2018 are fulfilled by VSPL.

2. You are required to draft relevant clauses in the necessary draft offer documents to be filed with the Securities and Exchange Board of India for raising the above finance.
 3. Assume that VSPL has opened the issue for subscription as per your strategy. In that issue, Ms. Rupa proposes to apply for shares as a retail individual investor. Till VSPL formally announced its plan to raise finance as above, Ms. Rupa had shares worth INR 1,70,000 (Face value) in her account. In order to subscribe in the issue of VSPL, Ms. Rupa has sold shares worth 1,00,000/- (Face value). Using this money, she has subscribed for 50,000 shares with price bid of 1050 per share. Assume that the Registrar to Issue of the above issuer has approached you to clarify the eligibility of Ms. Rupa to be a retail individual investor in the proposed issue. You are required to advice the Registrar to issue whether or not the application of Ms. Rupa is in order and further, if the application is in order, the number of shares Ms. Rupa may be allotted by VSPL as per the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Issue of Capital and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2018.
-

Name :

Register No.:

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

TAMIL NADU NATIONAL LAW UNIVERSITY, TIRUCHIRAPPALLI

B.A. LL.B. (Hons)& B.Com. LL.B. (Hons.) Degree Programmes

Fourth Year, Seventh Semester, End Semester (Odd-Semester) Examinations, December -2022

CRIMINOLOGY, PENOLOGY AND VICTIMOLOGY

Time: 2Hours

Maximum Marks: 30

PART – A (3 x 10 = 30 Marks)

Answer all the questions:

1. *“Balanced and restorative justice is a new approach to juvenile crime that conceives of crime as an act that not only harms people but also violates relationships in a community. Thus, rather than a retributive approach, in which the state punishes an offender, restorative justice practices emphasize healing of the victim, the offender, and the community.”*
- Christopher Peterson**

In light of the above quote give your opinion for successful implementation of restorative justice program in India.

2. *“Our courts are over punishing decent people who make mistakes, and our prisons have no rewards or incentives for good behavior. In this alone criminal justice and prison systems contradict their own mission statements”*
- Bernard B. Kerik**

Explain why there is judicial discretion in sentencing? Do you think there is a need for sentencing guidelines?

3. **Are you in favour of decriminalisation in some areas of Criminology? Give your views with the help of suitable illustrations.**

Name :

Register No.:

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

TAMIL NADU NATIONAL LAW UNIVERSITY, TIRUCHIRAPPALLI

B.A. LL.B. (Hons)& B.Com. LL.B. (Hons.) Degree Programmes

Fourth Year, Seventh Semester, End Semester (Odd-Semester) Examinations, December -2022

LAW AND SOCIAL TRANSFORMATION

Time: 2 Hours

Maximum Marks: 30

PART – A (2 x 10 = 20 Marks)

Answer all the questions:

1. *"The Practice of police torture is a colonial legacy"* – Critically comment on the Madras Torture Commission report 1855.
2. *'Its provisions being misused to muzzle voices of those who opposed atrocities against people of weaker sections'* – Comment on the statement citing the *BhimaKoregaon* case.

PART – B (2 x 5 = 10 Marks)

Answer all the questions:

3. Some legal scholars assert that the Indian form of PIL (Public Interest Litigation) Jurisdiction was born in the immediate aftermath of the Emergency, through the ingenuity of a Supreme Court trying to undo the legacy of its capitulation to the political rulers of that period. They further assert that, PIL, right from the start, was marked by impatience with technical formalities and a key rhetorical mode increasingly deployed by judges: arguments made in the name of "the people." Do you agree with their assertions? Substantiate.
4. The cow, according to Prof D.N. Jha, has been a political animal in modern India. Critically analyze this statement in light of the Constituent Assembly Debates on the prohibition of cow slaughter.

Name:

Register No.:

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

TAMIL NADU NATIONAL LAW UNIVERSITY, TIRUCHIRAPPALLI

B.A. LL.B. (Hons) & B.Com. LL.B. (Hons.) Degree Programmes

Fourth Year, Seventh Semester, End Semester (Odd-Semester) Examinations, December -2022

MARITIME LAW

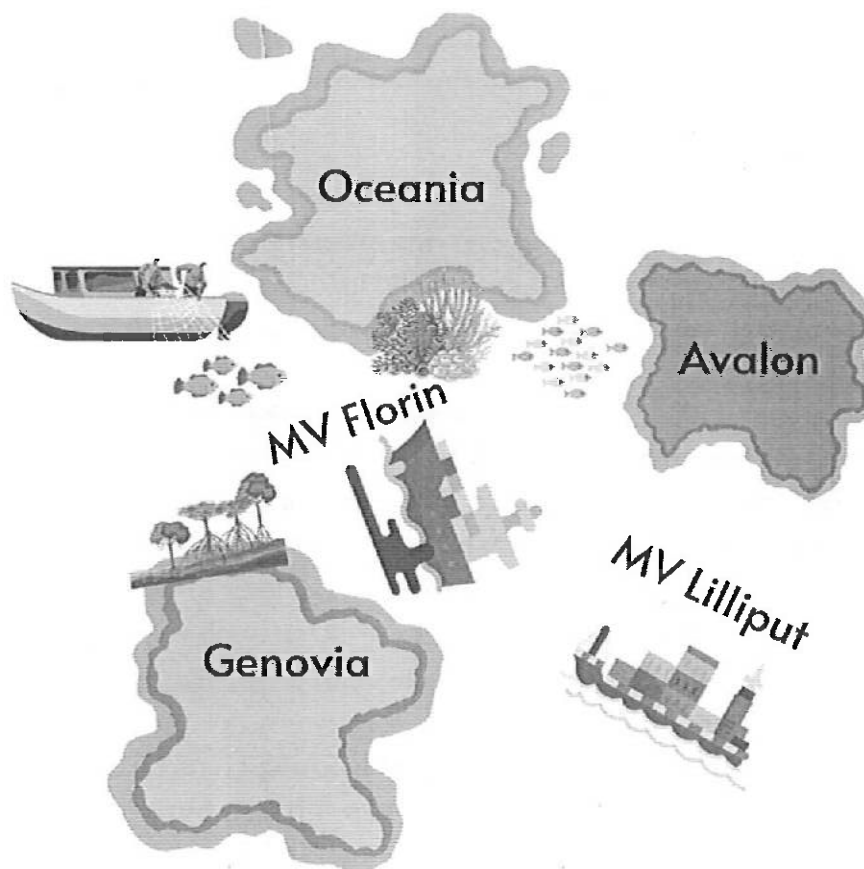
Time: 2Hours

Maximum Marks: 30

PART – A (3 x 10 = 30 Marks)

Answer the following questions in your own words:

1. With reference to the image below, explain in detail the legal responses to be undertaken by the States involved to tackle the harm caused/likely to be caused by *MV Florin*. Assume that *MV Florin* is currently located in the Exclusive Economic Zone of Genovia.



2. Read the extract of the news article below written by **Judith Sunderland** and published by the Human Rights Watch on 13 September 2022. In this context, critically analyze the obligations of the State parties to the Search and Rescue Convention, 1979.

“Last week, a four-year-old Syrian girl named Loujin died after spending days with others adrift on a boat that had set off from Lebanon. Yesterday, we learned of three more Syrian children, one-, two-, and twelve-years-old, and three women dying during their ill-fated boat journey from Turkey towards Europe.

In both cases, rescues came too late.

More than 1,200 people have died in the Mediterranean Sea in 2022, adding to the horrifying tally of almost 25,000 deaths since 2014. While the endless tragedy has many causes, the decision of European governments to prioritize border control over sea rescue is central.

The European Union has abdicated its responsibility to ensure search and rescue in the Mediterranean. No EU ships actively patrol anywhere near where most boats enter into distress. Frontex, the EU’s border and coast guard, conducts aerial surveillance in service of interceptions and returns, not rescues. Despite overwhelming evidence of horrific detention and abuse of migrants in Libya, the EU supports the Libyan forces’ efforts to detect boats and pull people back. EU governments and institutions have largely turned a blind eye to unlawful and dangerous pushbacks of boats to Turkey by Greece in the Aegean Sea. Alarm Phone, a hotline for migrants and refugees in distress at sea, consistently reports failure of the Maltese authorities to respond to cases in their vast search and rescue area (SAR).

More tragedies are on the horizon.

According to Alarm Phone, a boat carrying around 250 people that left Lebanon a week ago is adrift right now in the Maltese SAR, its occupants out of food and water. If not rescued soon, they face exposure, dehydration, and debilitation, if not death.”

3. *MV Atlantis* is an Indian flagged cargo ship with 1000 GRT. It was owned by Poseidon Shipping Company. A contract was signed between Poseidon and Apollo Crew Management India Private Ltd. to provide crew for all cargo ships owned by Poseidon. Apollo recruited 30 seafarers from all over India to be employed on board *MV Atlantis* for voyages to various Pacific countries. A seafarer’s employment agreement was signed for a period of 6 months by all the seafarers with relevant particulars mandated by law. *MV Atlantis* left for sea in January 2022. In March 2022, the seafarers were asked to work for 14 hours a day. The crew were not provided with clean drinking water, were often starved and there were no working recreational facilities on board the vessel. Their wages were paid only every two months. Several seafarers were fatigued with no adequate medical facilities. Meanwhile, in May 2022, Poseidon tried to coerce the crew into signing contract extensions, which all of them refused. As a result, when the crew disembarked in Mumbai in June 2022, they were not paid wages for the last

two months. The Continuous Discharge Certificate as requested by the crew was also not provided to them.

Explain the violations committed by Poseidon Shipping Company under the Maritime Labour Convention, 2006. What are the remedies available to the seafarers under the Indian law?

Name :

Register No.:

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

TAMIL NADU NATIONAL LAW UNIVERSITY, TIRUCHIRAPPALLI
B.A. LL.B. (Hons)& B.Com. LL.B. (Hons.) Degree Programmes
Fifth Year, Ninth Semester, End Semester (Odd-Semester) Examinations, December -2022

LAW OF INDIRECT TAXATION

Time: 2Hours

Maximum Marks: 30

PART – A (3 x 10 = 30 Marks)

Answer all the questions:

1. Lal Group is a cigarette making industry located in Hyderabad. It produces 5 crore cigarettes per year. Tax was levied under the Central Excise Act and Central tariff Act. Moreover an additional duty of 2% was levied under the Finance Act 2022 for these industries which are manufacturing more than one crore cigarettes per year, Lal Group challenges its tax liability on the basis of the following reasons:

- (i) Cigarette is a not a manufactured product on the reasoning given in Delhi Cloth Mills case
- (ii) Central Tariff Act is not applicable to cigarette making process
- (iii) Levy of additional tax is discriminatory and inconsistent with Art 14 and 19(1) g of the Constitution of India.

Decide by discussing relevant provisions of law and decided cases.

2. TOFEILD ENGINEERS BHOPAL invited tenders for the supply and fixing of aluminium doors and electrical items in its building in Bhopal in 2016.

Ramson&Co was granted the contract. Ramson& Co was in Gujarat. It placed orders for aluminium doors and electrical items with Keilson& Co in Mumbai. Keilson & Co. supplied the materials from Maharashtra to Bhopal. Also it sent the lorry by discussing receipt of the said goods to Ramson &Co in Gujarat. Ramson &Co. completed the work in Bhopal. Ramson & Co. claims that it is an interstate sale that during the movement of the said goods from Mumbai to Bhopal the sale was effected by the transfer of lorry receipt. Madhya Pradesh sales tax authorities claimed that it was a sale within Madhya Pradesh on the following grounds:

- (i) Lorry receipt is not a document of title;
- (ii) The contract to TOFEILD Co. is a work contract which was completed in Madhya Pradesh. Hence it is a sale within Madhya Pradesh.

Decide by discussing relevant provisions of law and decided cases.

3. Khan and Co., is engaged in the manufacture of aluminium alloys, for which they regularly import aluminium waste as a raw material for self-consumption. Imported scrap falls under different code names as per specifications of the Institute of Recycling Industry.

The assessing officers do not clear the consignments as per the declared transaction value in the bill of entry but insist that the appellants write a letter agreeing to pay customs duty as per the valuation by the customs authorities.

The customs authorities do not allow Khan & Co., TO EXERCISE the right to provisional assessment.

The authorities do not go for the comparative value of either identical goods or similar goods under the Customs Valuation (determination of value of Imported Goods) Rules 2007.

The exporter and importer are not related.

Discuss whether the decision of the authority is correct by explaining bill of entry, provisional assessment, identical goods and similar goods and customs clearance.

Name :

Register No.:

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

TAMIL NADU NATIONAL LAW UNIVERSITY, TIRUCHIRAPPALLI

B.A. LL.B. (Hons)& B.Com. LL.B. (Hons.) Degree Programmes

Fifth Year, Ninth Semester, End Semester (Odd-Semester) Examinations, December -2022

INTERNATIONAL TRADE LAW

Time: 2Hours

Maximum Marks: 30

PART – A (2 x 10 = 20 Marks)

Answer all the questions. Do not exceed 800 words each:

1. *“The Ministerial Declaration 2022 not only mandates for the international cooperation for public health during the pandemic crisis but also WTO reform”*. Critically evaluate this statement referring to the purposes of the Ministerial Declaration and the effectiveness of the decisions of the Doha Ministerial Declaration in realising public health at all levels.
2. Indian Model Bilateral Investment Treaty mandates the applicability of law with the extant application of due process of law and payment of adequate compensation. Evaluate this statement referring to the concept of expropriation and the legal principles that are available to the investors to claim monetary compensation against the sovereign act.

PART – B (2 x 5 = 10 Marks)

Answer all the questions. Do not exceed 400 words each:

3. Comment upon applicability of Unilateral Trade Measures in the WTO Dispute settlement referring to *United States-Import Prohibition of Certain Shrimp and Shrimp Products*, WT/DS58/23.
4. Comment upon *Bear Creek Mining Corporation v. Republic of Peru*, ICSID Case No. ARB/14/2.

Name :

Register No.:

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

TAMIL NADU NATIONAL LAW UNIVERSITY, TIRUCHIRAPPALLI
B.A. LL.B. (Hons)& B.Com. LL.B. (Hons.) Degree Programmes
Fifth Year, Ninth Semester, End Semester (Odd-Semester) Examinations, December -2022
ADVANCED COURSE ON PATENT LAW

Time: 2Hours

Maximum Marks: 30

PART – A (3 x 10 = 30 Marks)

Answer all the questions:

1. 'The global debate over the consequences of patenting essential products such as medicines is not new. Providing access to affordable medicines while implementing TRIPS is the concern.

The TRIPs Agreement itself provides a number of flexibilities for member states to determine their own approach regarding the relationship between Intellectual Property Rights and access to pharmaceuticals.' To add to it is the Doha Declaration.

Discuss the debates and concerns raised due to the implementation of the same. Special emphasis is to be placed on the following developing countries:

- a) Brazil
 - b) South Africa
2. The journey from Industrial Property to Intellectual property is marked with continuity and development.
- a) In the International arena elucidate this journey especially with reference to patents, also approach this from National to International perspectives.
 - b) What has been the Impact of the TRIPS Agreement on the Indian Patent Act?
3. Mr. A filed a suit for injunction against Mr. B restraining him from infringing the patent granted in favour of Mr. A. The patent granted in favour of Mr. A was for a device that is useful for manually hauling agricultural produce. During the trial, Mr. A contended

that he developed the device over a period of time and applied for the grant of a patent and the patent was granted in favour of him. The defendant contended that the plaintiff had fraudulently obtained the patent and the patent was wrongly granted to him, and further he alleged that there is no novelty or invention in the patent granted and it was the imitation of the century-old device originally made of bamboo.

In light of the above facts, appreciate the rival contentions of the parties and decide whether the plaintiff is entitled to relief of injunction and also discuss the guiding principles with regard to the grant of injunction.

Name :

Register No.:

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

TAMIL NADU NATIONAL LAW UNIVERSITY, TIRUCHIRAPPALLI
B.A. LL.B. (Hons)& B.Com. LL.B. (Hons.) Degree Programmes
Fifth Year, Ninth Semester, End Semester (Odd-Semester) Examinations, December -2022
LAW OF INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATIONS

Time: 2Hours

Maximum Marks: 30

PART – A (3 x 10 = 30 Marks)

Answer all the questions:

1. Pakistan, Bangladesh, Nepal and Sri Lanka severed diplomatic relations with India and adopted a series of restrictive measures relating to terrestrial, maritime and aerial lines of communication with India, which included certain aviation restrictions. Pursuant to these restrictions, all Indian-registered aircraft were barred by these countries from landing at or departing from their airports and were denied the right to overfly their respective territories, including the territorial seas within the relevant flight information regions. Certain restrictions also applied to non-Indian registered aircraft flying to and from India, which were required to obtain prior approval from the civil aviation authorities of the Appellants. India wants to solve this issue. The government approached you for legal advice.

Provide your advice referring to various stages of dispute resolution available in the international aviation sector.

2. The Temple of Jariah was situated in an area occupied by Reyland, an East Asian country. This temple belongs to the Jariahas community who are a minority in Reyland but majority in Comconia, the neighbouring country. The temple is located near the border between Reyland and Comconia. There were disputes between Comconia and Reyland often on the right over the Temple of Jariah. In 1960, Comconia went to the ICJ complaining that Reyland had occupied a piece of territory surrounding the Temple of Jariah, a place of pilgrimage and worship for Jariahas, and asked the Court to declare territorial sovereignty over the Temple. The Court found that the Temple was situated on Comconia's territory and Reyland was under an obligation to withdraw any military or

Police force. Abiding by the decision of the ICJ, Reyland withdrew its armed forces and police from the temple buildings but erected a barbed wire fence which divided the temple from the rest of the place. Comconia was not satisfied with the unilateral division of area by Reyland, which they said was a misinterpretation of the judgement. The disputes continued. Comconia again went to the ICJ requesting the interpretation of their earlier judgement. In 2013, the ICJ upheld their earlier decision and gave clarity to the extent of Comconia's sovereignty.

Relating to the above paragraph and other past experiences, analyse the challenges faced by the International Court of Justice in executing their judgements.

3. Analyse the given extract of the World Health Assembly and give your views on Constitutionalisation of International Law with special reference to 'One Health Approach' to prevent another zoonotic pandemic? (Extract is given below)

RESOLUTION EXTRACT

SEVENTY-THIRD WORLD HEALTH ASSEMBLY
WHA73.1

Agenda item 3

19 May 2020

COVID-19 response

The Seventy-third World Health Assembly,

Having considered the address of the Director-General on the ongoing pandemic of coronavirus disease (COVID-19);

9. REQUESTS the Director-General:

(6) to continue to work closely with the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE), the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and countries, as part of the One-Health Approach to identify the zoonotic source of the virus and the route of introduction to the human population, including the possible role of intermediate hosts, including through efforts such as scientific and collaborative field missions, which will enable targeted interventions and a research agenda to reduce the risk of similar events occurring, as well as to provide guidance on how to prevent infection with severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-COV2) in animals and humans and prevent the establishment of new zoonotic reservoirs, as well as to reduce further risks of emergence and transmission of zoonotic diseases;

...

(11) to report to the Seventy-fourth World Health Assembly on the implementation of this resolution.

Second plenary meeting, 19 May 2020

A73/VR/2

Name :

Register No.:

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

TAMIL NADU NATIONAL LAW UNIVERSITY, TIRUCHIRAPPALLI
B.A. LL.B. (Hons)& B.Com. LL.B. (Hons.) Degree Programmes
Fifth Year, Ninth Semester, End Semester (Odd-Semester) Examinations, December -2022
(OPEN BOOK EXAMINATION)

LAW, BUSINESS AND HUMAN RIGHTS

Time: 2Hours

Maximum Marks: 30

Instructions:

- * Only Written Class Notes (no photocopies of written notes, the notes shall be the original notes written by the student).

PART – A (1 x 15 = 15 Marks)

Answer all the questions:

1. AAMPOLA transnational pharmaceutical corporation in Kolivia (host country) based in Manada (home country) made a dismissed enmasse 385 employees out of which 80 per cent of them were unionized. The trade unions were persecuted by this mass dismissal. Their social protests were also criminalized, violating the basic human rights to raise their voice against exploitation of labour.

In the light of the above facts critically examine the following:

- a. Do you think by acting extra territorially victims of human rights violations caused by TNCs can be remedied?
- b. What are the obligations of host countries in providing remedies to the victims?
- c. What are the obligations of home countries in providing remedies to the victims?

PART – B (3 x 5 = 15 Marks)

Comment on the following questions:

2. Recruitment practices in GCC, of people from South Asia, with specific reference to construction workers.
3. "Providing security in a way that protects human rights is a key responsibility of the state, but how businesses conduct themselves also has serious consequences for the protection of human rights and security."
4. Relation of hate speeches in the social media to the number of crimes committed- citing relevant case study.

Name :

Register No.:

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

TAMIL NADU NATIONAL LAW UNIVERSITY, TIRUCHIRAPPALLI

B.A. LL.B. (Hons)& B.Com. LL.B. (Hons.) Degree Programmes

Fifth Year, Ninth Semester, End Semester (Odd-Semester) Examinations, December -2022

**TREATY BODIES AND DEVELOPMENT OF HUMAN RIGHTS
JURISPRUDENCE**

Time: 2Hours

Maximum Marks: 30

Instructions:

1. Write complete answers for all questions;
2. All questions are compulsory and carry equal marks;
3. For answering the following questions, students are expected to restrict their observations to any of the human right treaty bodies of their choice.

PART – A (3 x 10 = 30 Marks)

Answer all the questions:

1. What factors do you select and use to assess the contributions of the treaty body to the development of human rights jurisprudence?
2. 'B' writes to the Human Right Committee (HRC) that his son was taken into custody by the Police for interrogation and he fears his son could be subjected to torture, cruel or inhuman treatment. Can the HRC consider this case under Article 7 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights of 1966? Comment, with the help of reasons.
Note: The communication submitted by 'B' meets the requirements of the individual petition.
Article 7 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights of 1966 states "No one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment. In particular, no one shall be subjected without his free consent to medical or scientific experimentation."
3. Explain how the Human Rights Committee (HRC) and Committee Against Torture (CAT) have evolved jurisprudence concerning gender-based violence and rape as torture?

Name :

Register No.:

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

TAMIL NADU NATIONAL LAW UNIVERSITY, TIRUCHIRAPPALLI
B.A. LL.B. (Hons)& B.Com. LL.B. (Hons.) Degree Programmes
Fifth Year, Ninth Semester, End Semester (Odd-Semester) Examinations, December -2022
WESTERN POLITICAL THOUGHT

Time: 2Hours

Maximum Marks: 30

Note:

- Students are allowed to carry and refer to their own handwritten notes only.
- Students are strictly not allowed to share any materials between them including the handwritten notes.

PART – A (3 x 10 = 30 Marks)**Answer all the questions:**

1. Find below an extract from a Governmental Order passed by the Karnataka State Government on the matter regarding the Dress Code of Students of all Schools and Colleges in the state of Karnataka.

Karnataka Government Proceedings**Government Circular No. 509 SHH 2013, dated 31.01.2014**

In exercise of the powers conferred under Section 133(2) of the Karnataka Education Act, 1983, we direct students of all government schools to wear the uniform fixed by the State. Students of private schools may wear uniforms prescribed by the management committees of the school.

In colleges that fall under the Karnataka Board of Pre-University Education, dress code prescribed by the College Development Committee or the administrative supervisory committee must be followed. If the administration does not fix a dress code, clothes that do not threaten equality, unity, and public order must be worn.

-

As per the instructions and on behalf of Governor of
Karnataka,
Under Secretary to the Government
Department of Education (Pre-university)

Critically analyse the above order of the Karnataka Government with the help of J.S. Mill's theory on liberty.

2. The Supreme Court of India in *Supreme Court Advocates-on-Record Association and another v. Union of India*, 2015 held the following, while striking down the amendment facilitating the National Judicial Appointments Commission:

“The role of the Law Minister and the non-judge members cannot be placed at par with the Chief Justice and Judges of the Supreme Court. They cannot be compared for obvious reasons. The veto power with the Law Minister or with a non-judge member, as against a Supreme Court Judge who is the member of the collegium, may involve interference with the independence of judiciary. Similarly, requirement of special majority in any other ordinary situation was not comparable with the scheme of appointment of judges which is *sui generis*. Similarly, the plea of giving vital inputs does not justify participation of the non-judge members with the Chief Justice and the Judges in discharging their functions of initiating a proposal or taking a final view. Though, formal act of appointment of judges may be an executive function, there is a unique judicial element in the process of appointment of judges of constitutional courts. The criticism against perceived short comings in the working of the collegium also does not justify the impugned provisions. As already observed, there may be criticism even against discharging of judicial functions by the aggrieved parties or otherwise. But that does not justify interference with the judicial decisions.”

Using Montesquieu’s view in his work “*The Spirit of Laws*”, argue for and against the above mentioned observation of the Supreme Court of India.

3. Plato, Augustine and Machiavelli were all given a copy of the below mentioned excerpt of Preamble of Indian Constitution:

“WE, THE PEOPLE OF INDIA, having solemnly resolved to constitute India into a SOVEREIGN, SOCIALIST, SECULAR DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC and to secure to all its citizens:

JUSTICE, social, economic and political;

LIBERTY of thought, expression, belief, faith and worship;

EQUALITY of status and of opportunity; and to promote among them all

FRATERNITY assuring the dignity of the individual and the unity and integrity of the Nation”.

The three of them were invited to propose changes to the above, and were asked to make changes by sticking to their philosophical ideologies and political theories.

Put yourself in the philosophical shoes of Plato, Augustine and Machiavelli, one after the other and redraft the preamble of the Indian Constitution while providing justifications for the same.

Name :

Register No.:

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

TAMIL NADU NATIONAL LAW UNIVERSITY, TIRUCHIRAPPALLI
B.A. LL.B. (Hons)& B.Com. LL.B. (Hons.) Degree Programmes
Fifth Year, Ninth Semester, End Semester (Odd-Semester) Examinations, December -2022
HOW TO READ THE FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF A COMPANY?

Time: 2Hours

Maximum Marks: 30

PART – A (30 Marks)

Answer all the questions:

1. Read and explain the financial statements of Sun Pharmaceutical Industries Limited with suitable financial tools **(For financial statements of the company, please refer Annexure – A) (15 Marks)**
 2. Comment on the Cash Flow Statement of Steel Authority of India Ltd. **(For the Cash Flow Statement of the company, please refer to Annexure B.) (7 Marks)**
 3. Prepare the funds flow statement from the cash flow statement of Steel Authority of India Ltd. and give your opinion of their fund management. **(8 Marks)**
-

STANDALONE BALANCE SHEET

AS AT MARCH 31, 2022

Particulars	Notes	₹ in Million	
		As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
ASSETS			
(1) Non-current assets			
(a) Property, plant and equipment	3 (a) & 3 (b)	49,695.7	48,918.1
(b) Capital work-in-progress		3,589.4	4,592.0
(c) Goodwill	4	1,208.0	1,208.0
(d) Other Intangible assets	4	46,224.1	46,561.8
(e) Intangible assets under development		4,697.0	6,311.8
(f) Investments in the nature of equity in subsidiaries	5	153,404.1	150,903.3
(g) Financial assets			
(i) Investments	6	154.2	4,158.7
(ii) Loans	7	36,566.3	8,527.7
(iii) Other financial assets	8	651.3	751.0
(h) Deferred tax assets (Net)	9	3,240.4	13,374.5
(i) Income tax assets (Net)	10	8,836.7	20,826.3
(j) Other non-current assets	11	2,350.1	3,913.9
Total non-current assets		310,617.3	310,047.1
(2) Current assets			
(a) Inventories	12	34,037.4	34,234.2
(b) Financial assets			
(i) Investments	13	1,930.4	310.0
(ii) Trade receivables	14	42,451.6	65,852.4
(iii) Cash and cash equivalents	15	4,195.3	3,510.6
(iv) Bank balances other than (iii) above	16	1,154.3	99.2
(v) Loans	17	91.0	7,471.1
(vi) Other financial assets	18	4,021.8	5,266.0
(c) Other current assets	19	9,155.7	10,557.3
Total current assets		97,037.5	127,300.8
TOTAL ASSETS		407,654.8	437,347.9



STANDALONE BALANCE SHEET

AS AT MARCH 31, 2022

Particulars	Notes	₹ in Million	
		As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
(a) Equity share capital	20	2,399.3	2,399.3
(b) Other equity	21	243,480.2	266,985.4
Total equity		245,879.5	269,384.7
Liabilities			
(1) Non-current liabilities			
(a) Financial liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	22	48,656.4	53,000.2
(ii) Lease liabilities	47	1,896.8	2,028.4
(b) Other non-current liabilities	23	6,187.5	7,185.5
(c) Provisions	24	3,976.3	6,235.8
Total non-current liabilities		60,717.0	68,449.9
(2) Current liabilities			
(a) Financial liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	25	30.7	18,364.5
(ii) Trade payables			
(a) total outstanding dues of micro and small enterprises	44	1,052.8	852.0
(b) total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises	44	26,051.6	39,433.4
(iii) Lease liabilities	47	156.5	188.1
(iv) Other financial liabilities	26	40,678.1	22,294.8
(b) Other current liabilities	27	7,463.1	6,333.9
(c) Provisions	28	25,625.5	12,046.6
Total current liabilities		101,058.3	99,513.3
Total liabilities		161,775.3	167,963.2
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		407,654.8	437,347.9

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the standalone financial statements
As per our report of even date

For S R B C & CO LLP
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No. : 324982E/E300003

per PAUL ALVARES
Partner
Membership No. : 105754
Mumbai, May 30, 2022

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Sun Pharmaceutical Industries Limited

DILIP S. SHANGHVI
Managing Director
(DIN : 00005588)

SAILESH T. DESAI
Wholetime Director
(DIN : 00005443)

ANOOP DESHPANDE
Company Secretary

C. S. MURALIDHARAN
Chief Financial Officer
Mumbai, May 30, 2022

STANDALONE STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2022

Particulars	Notes	₹ in Million	
		Year ended March 31, 2022	Year ended March 31, 2021
(I) Revenue from operations	29	155,859.8	141,160.5
(II) Other income	30	9,579.2	1,920.7
(III) Total income (I + II)		165,439.0	143,081.2
(IV) EXPENSES			
Cost of materials consumed	31	45,849.7	40,829.1
Purchases of stock-in-trade		12,486.0	12,042.1
Changes in inventories of finished goods, stock-in-trade and work-in-progress	32	(1,831.8)	(1,796.4)
Employee benefits expense	33	20,007.8	18,059.8
Finance costs	34	3,881.0	2,675.2
Depreciation and amortisation expense	3 (a), 3 (b) & 4	13,499.5	12,364.3
Other expenses	35	52,662.5	49,318.2
Net (gain) / loss on foreign currency transactions		(2,389.6)	137.6
Total expenses (IV)		144,165.1	133,629.9
(V) PROFIT BEFORE EXCEPTIONAL ITEM AND TAX (III - IV)		21,273.9	9,451.3
(VI) Exceptional item	54 (2)	18,205.3	895.6
(VII) PROFIT BEFORE TAX (V - VI)		3,068.6	8,555.7
(VIII) TAX EXPENSE / (CREDIT)			
Current tax	37	(5,535.8)	2,449.1
Deferred tax	9 & 37	5,198.3	(2,317.4)
Deferred tax - exceptional	54 (2)	4,406.0	-
Total tax expense / (credit) (VIII)		4,068.5	131.7
(IX) PROFIT / (LOSS) FOR THE YEAR (VII - VIII)		(999.9)	8,424.0
(X) OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME			
A) Items that will not be reclassified to the statement of profit or loss			
a. Gain / (loss) on remeasurement of the defined benefit plans		(223.4)	(111.6)
Income tax on above		78.1	39.0
b. Gain / (loss) on equity instrument measured at fair value through other comprehensive income		233.9	697.2
Income tax on above		(20.8)	(3.0)
Total - (A)		67.8	621.6



STANDALONE STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2022

Particulars	Notes	₹ in Million	
		Year ended March 31, 2022	Year ended March 31, 2021
B) Items that may be reclassified to the statement of profit or loss			
a. Effective portion of gain / (loss) on designated portion of hedging instruments in a cash flow hedge		(492.4)	1,112.4
Income tax on above		172.1	(375.8)
b. Gain / (loss) on debt instrument measured at fair value through other comprehensive income		(104.4)	359.0
Income tax on above		-	(0.2)
c. Foreign currency translation reserve [gain / (loss)]		199.9	(1,722.2)
Income tax on above		(759.2)	-
Total - (B)		(984.0)	(626.8)
(X) Total other comprehensive income (A+B)		(916.2)	(5.2)
(XI) TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR [(X)+X]		(1,916.1)	8,418.8
Earnings per equity share (face value per equity share - ₹ 1)	45		
Basic (in ₹)		(0.4)	3.5
Diluted (in ₹)		(0.4)	3.5

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the standalone financial statements
As per our report of even date

For **S R B C & CO LLP**
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No. : 324982E/E300003

per **PAUL ALVARES**
Partner
Membership No. : 105754
Mumbai, May 30, 2022

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Sun Pharmaceutical Industries Limited

DILIP S. SHANGHVI
Managing Director
(DIN : 00005588)

SAILESH T. DESAI
Wholetime Director
(DIN : 00005443)

ANOOP DESHPANDE
Company Secretary

C. S. MURALIDHARAN
Chief Financial Officer
Mumbai, May 30, 2022

Standalone Cash Flow Statement
For the year ended 31st March, 2022

(₹ in crore)

	Year ended 31 st March, 2022	Year ended 31 st March, 2021
A. CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Profit before tax	16038.72	6879.03
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation and amortisation expenses	4274.17	4102.00
Loss on disposal of fixed assets (net)	21.71	37.74
Interest income	(279.11)	(267.97)
Dividend income	(192.99)	(160.81)
Finance costs	1606.92	2822.61
Unrealised loss/(gain) on foreign exchange fluctuations	90.96	(5.47)
Gain on sale of non-current investments	(0.08)	(4.47)
Allowance for doubtful debts, loans and advances	98.24	92.69
Other allowances	258.60	169.26
Unclaimed balances and excess allowances written back	(351.50)	(283.10)
Operating Profit before working capital changes	21565.64	13381.51
Changes in assets and liabilities:		
Trade receivables	3315.92	1617.86
Loans, other financial assets and other assets	288.22	746.40
Trade payable	8875.95	1715.02
Other financial liabilities and other liabilities	2046.07	1760.83
Provisions	(176.33)	102.00
Inventories	(4868.26)	4094.62
Cash flow from operating activities post working capital changes	31047.21	23418.24
Income tax paid (net)	(83.61)	(22.36)
Net cash flow from operating activities (A)	30963.60	23395.88
B. CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Purchase of property, plant & equipment (including capital work-in-progress) and intangibles	(3852.18)	(3709.63)
Proceeds from sale/disposal of property, plant & equipment	235.71	143.11
Purchase of current and non-current investments	(4.53)	9.53
Movement in fixed deposits (net)	(737.40)	(2.30)
Interest received	190.75	125.45
Dividend received	192.99	160.81
Net cash used in investing activities (B)	(3974.66)	(3273.03)
C. CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Proceeds from long-term borrowings (net)	(9770.76)	(14793.27)
Lease liabilities	(186.23)	(115.48)
Proceeds from short-term borrowings (net)	(12451.62)	(1541.72)
Finance cost paid	(1922.09)	(2944.36)
Dividend paid	(3066.88)	(413.05)
Net cash used in financing activities (C)	(27397.58)	(19807.88)
D. Net change in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)	(408.64)	314.97
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	468.40	153.43
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	59.76	468.40

The cash flow statement has been prepared using the Indirect Method as set out in Ind AS-7, Statement of Cash Flows.

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these standalone financial statements.

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Sd/-
[M.B. Balakrishnan]
Company Secretary
M. No. A17770

Sd/-
[Soma Mondal]
Chairman
DIN: 06845389

In terms of our report of even date

For Tej Raj & Pal
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.304124E

For S. Jaykishan
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.309005E

For Walker Chandiook & Co LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.001076N/N500013

For KASG & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.002228C

Sd/-
[B. Vijay]
Partner
M. No. 214678

Sd/-
[Vivek Newatia]
Partner
M. No. 062636

Sd/-
[Neeraj Sharma]
Partner
M. No. 502103

Sd/-
[Keshaw Kumar Harodia]
Partner
M. No. 034751

Place : New Delhi
Dated: May 23, 2022



Name :

Register No.:

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

TAMIL NADU NATIONAL LAW UNIVERSITY, TIRUCHIRAPPALLI

B.A. LL.B. (Hons)& B.Com. LL.B. (Hons.) Degree Programmes

Fifth Year, Ninth Semester, End Semester (Odd-Semester) Examinations, December -2022

INVESTMENT MANAGEMENT

Time: 2Hours

Maximum Marks: 30

PART – A (3 x 10 = 30 Marks)

Answer all the questions:

1. Security analysis is broadly classified into Fundamental Analysis and Technical Analysis. Though these two differ in their approach and methodology, still both have their relevance in the investment decision. Discuss in detail.
2. In stock market in India, if there is a fall in the prices of shares and a downward trend in the stock market, what are the investment options available for the investor? What would you advise an investor?
3. The following are the expected return R and risk σ of two securities A and B

	R	σ
A	20%	30%
B	22%	35%

The correlation coefficient between the return of A and B is 0.5. An investor is to decide about the portfolio of A and B as 75% + 25% or 25% + 75%. Which one should he accept?

Name :

Register No.:

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

TAMIL NADU NATIONAL LAW UNIVERSITY, TIRUCHIRAPPALLI
B.A. LL.B. (Hons)& B.Com. LL.B. (Hons.) Degree Programmes
Fifth Year, Ninth Semester, End Semester (Odd-Semester) Examinations, December -2022
CLINICAL – III (Professional Ethics and Professional Accounting System)

Time: 2Hours

Maximum Marks: 30

Note:

- *[You are permitted to bring with you and consult ONE A4 sized paper worth of notes (handwritten or typed, one side of the paper only) that must be duly signed by your course faculty. Unnecessarily long answers furnishing irrelevant theoretical details will result in deduction of marks.]*

PART – A (2 x 15 = 30 Marks)

Answer any TWO of the following questions:

1. Shivani was attending her best friend Dorothy's wedding on the evening of 4th December 2022, when she spotted Dorothy's father, Mr. Malcolm, an eminent lawyer at the Supreme Court of India, sharing a light moment with one of the invitees. On closer inspection, Shivani realised that the invitee was none other than Justice Gupta, the incumbent Chief Justice of Allahabad High Court. Shivani knew they had both attended the same law school back in Bangalore, and decided to cheekily click a snap of the two and post it as her private Instagram story with the caption "*Best friends don't judge each other, they judge people together!*" Unbeknownst to Shivani, her story was viewed by one Faizan Alam, who works as a journalist at *National Times*, a leading daily. The next morning, Shivani along with the rest of the country woke up to the *National Times* publishing an "exclusive piece" by Faizan Alam, titled "*Lawyers Hobnobbing With Judges To Get Elevated: The Sad Reality Of India*". The article was accompanied by the picture that Shivani had clicked and posted previous day, which was strategically edited to leave out the original caption, and credited as a "confidential source". With the above scenario in mind, analyse whether
 - a) Justice Gupta was in violation of any established standard of judicial ethics – if so, which one(s) and if not, why not?

- b) A case for contempt of court can be filed against Shivani – if so, under what ground(s) and if not, why not?
- c) A case for contempt of court can be filed against Faizan Alam and/or the editor of *National Times* – if so, under what ground(s) and if not, why not?

(15 Marks)

2. Advocate A is representing client X in a matter involving breach of contract, where the crux of his argument is that as per the Limitation Act of 1963, the limitation period runs for three years from the date of the occurrence of the breach. While giving an update on the status of the case in a client meeting held on 24 November 2022, a casual comment that this is going to be an easy win, since the period of limitation does not start running until the discovery of the breach was made. X gets thoroughly confused at this, and points out that the date of occurrence and the date of discovery of the breach are far apart, and if what was said right now is true, she is clearly going to lose the case instead of winning! A apologises and says that he has been simultaneously handling a similar case for client Y, where he has been arguing the opposite, and as a result got momentarily confused. Instead of easing X's mind, this fact agitates her further and she storms out of A's chambers, demanding that A stops working on the case right away, since clearly, he has no ethics and can argue for anything as long as that gets him enough money! Once back home, X gets on Google trying to find an appropriate replacement for A, and chances upon the website www.bestadvocatesofindia.com. After some searching, X zeroes down on the profile of "Advocate B, LLB, LLM (US), Lifetime Member of All India Bar Association, Feminist, Contract Law Specialist". X gives her a call and B readily takes on her case. Subsequently, on 6 December, X sends an email to A, instructing him to hand over the case files to B, who is going to represent X in the case from now on. A replies saying that will not be possible, because he is yet to receive any payment from X for the hours billed so far. Furthermore, sending all the critical case research to B at this point will ensure B getting credit for work that was not done by her, which is equally unfair. Advocate B, being unable to secure the relevant documents, proceeds to offer an out-of-court settlement to the opposite party on 20th December, as she believes that it is in the best interest of X under the given circumstances. - In view of the above scenario, critically comment on

- a) The standard of professional ethics of Advocates A and B, highlighting with reason and reference, any area(s) where you think they may have faltered.

(10 Marks)

b) Whether either of the two advocates can be charged for professional misconduct under the Advocates Act, 1961 and if yes, how so?(5 marks)

3. In **R.K.Anand v. Registrar, Delhi High Court [2009 8 SCC 106]**, the Supreme Court of India observed *“The conduct of the two appellants (one convicted of committing criminal contempt of court and the other found guilty of misconduct as Special Prosecutor), both of them lawyers of long standing, and designated Senior Advocates, should not be seen in isolation. The bitter truth is that the facts of the case are manifestation of the general erosion of the professional values among lawyers at all levels. We find today lawyers indulging in practices that would have appalled their predecessors in the profession barely two or three decades ago. Leaving aside the many kinds of unethical practices indulged in by a section of lawyers we find that even some highly successful lawyers seem to live by their own rules of conduct.”*

Share your thoughts on the above observation with appropriate reference to applicable rules, acts, judicial decisions and personal experience, if any.(15 marks)
