



# TAMILNADU NATIONAL LAW UNIVERSITY

## QUESTION PAPERS

### UG Programme



**END SEMESTER (EVEN-SEMESTER)  
EXAMINATIONS, APRIL-2025**

*Jan 6/25*  
FACULTY-IN-CHARGE OF EXAMINATIONS  
TAMILNADU NATIONAL LAW UNIVERSITY  
TIRUCHIRAPPALLI - 620 027.

Name :

Register No.:

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**TAMIL NADU NATIONAL LAW UNIVERSITY, TIRUCHIRAPPALLI**  
**I Year B.A. LL.B. (Hons.) & B.Com. LL.B. (Hons.) Degree Programmes**  
**End Semester (Even-Semester) Examinations, April 2025**

**ENGLISH – II/BUSINESS ENGLISH - II**

Time: 2½ Hours

Maximum Marks: 40

**PART - A (1 x 10 = 10 Marks)**

**Answer any ONE of the following questions:**

1. Examine the role of Law and Literature in shaping legal understanding by exploring the significance of Lord Alfred Douglas's poem "Two Loves" in the context of queer identity. How does this poem influence the *Navtej Singh Johar vs. Union of India* judgment? In what ways can literature contribute to legal discourse?

OR

2. What are the key features of academic writing? How does academic writing facilitate effective communication within formal academic settings?"

**PART - B (6 x 5 = 30 Marks)**

**Answer any SIX of the following questions:**

3. Examine how Harper Lee illustrates racial injustice and the flaws in the legal system through the characters of Atticus Finch and Tom Robinson in *To Kill a Mockingbird*. How do their experiences and actions reflect the broader social and legal inequalities present in America during that time?
4. Read the below given poem *Spelling* by Margaret Atwood carefully and explore the connections it makes between language, womanhood, and creative power/voice. To what extent can this poem be read as a feminist statement?

My daughter plays on the floor  
 with plastic letters,  
 red, blue & hard yellow,  
 learning how to spell,  
 spelling,  
 how to make spells.

I wonder how many women  
denied themselves daughters,  
closed themselves in rooms,  
drew the curtains  
so they could mainline words.

A child is not a poem,  
a poem is not a child.  
there is no either/or.  
However.

I return to the story  
of the woman caught in the war  
& in labour, her thighs tied  
together by the enemy  
so she could not give birth.

Ancestress: the burning witch,  
her mouth covered by leather  
to strangle words.

A word after a word  
after a word is power.

At the point where language falls away  
from the hot bones, at the point  
where the rock breaks open and darkness  
flows out of it like blood, at  
the melting point of granite

when the bones know  
they are hollow & the word  
splits & doubles & speaks  
the truth & the body  
itself becomes a mouth.

This is a metaphor.

How do you learn to spell?

Blood, sky & the sun,  
your own name first,  
your first naming, your first name,  
your first word.

5. What is Kafkaesque? What elements of Kafkaesque are evident in the character Joseph K in Franz Kafka's *The Trial*. How does his experience reflect the themes of Modernism?
  6. Explain the role of Critical thinking in Academic writing.
  7. Evaluate how John Dryden's three types of translation—metaphrase, paraphrase, and imitation—affect the translator's ability to preserve the original meaning while incorporating creative elements. Which of these types would be most effective for translating poetry or literature?
  8. How does Shakespeare's *The Merchant of Venice* explore the relationship between law and justice? Illustrate your answer with reference to the courtroom scene.
  9. How does understanding the rhetorical situation improve clarity and persuasiveness in academic writing?
  10. What is legal aesthetics? How is it represented through courtroom trials in literature or cinema? Support your answer with examples from any text you have studied or film you have seen.
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**I Year B.A. LL.B. (Hons.) Degree Programme**  
**End Semester (Even-Semester) Examinations, April 2025**

**SOCIOLOGY – II (Indian Society)**

Time: 2½ Hours

Maximum Marks: 40

**PART - A (1 x 10 = 10 Marks)**

**Answer any ONE of the following questions:**

1. Analyse the following theories with examples:

- (a) Speculative & Grounded Theories
- (b) Grand & Miniature theories

2. Discuss various criteria applied by Sociologists to define and understand Villages as rural communities.

**PART - B (6 x 5 = 30 Marks)**

**Answer any SIX of the following questions:**

3. Define the Social Stratification of Caste and its divisions.
  4. Discuss the sociological understanding of the concept of Criminal Tribes and castes in India.
  5. Discuss Role, Status, authority and types of authority.
  6. Discuss in detail the five principles/ 'Panchsheel' policy in relation to Indian Tribes.
  7. Define Class and its characteristics in detail.
  8. Discuss in detail the mode of Production and the class relations in every society as put forth by Karl Marx.
  9. What are Macro and Micro theories?
  10. Discuss the concept of a Mystic, Prophet and Messiah.
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**End Semester (Even-Semester) Examinations, April 2025**

**POLITICAL SCIENCE – II (Political Obligations)**

Time: 2½ Hours

Maximum Marks: 40

**PART - A (1 x 10 = 10 Marks)**

**Answer any ONE of the following questions in not exceeding 800 words each.**

1. What is a Crisis? What are the important factors responsible for the crisis of Legitimation of Law in India as it was expressed by Prof. Upendra Baxi.
2. Explain Gandhiji's ideas on Civil Disobedience and his concept of State.

**PART - B (6 x 5 = 30 Marks)**

**Answer any SIX of the following questions in not exceeding 400 words each.**

3. Explain the meaning and nature of Political Obligation.
4. "Man is a political and rational creature and the State is a self-sufficing community identical with the whole society. As such there can be no anti-thesis between the individual and the State"- Critically analyze the statement.
5. "The sense of identification with the political community and the corresponding responsibility is part of what it means to be a member of polity and to recognize one's political obligation"- Explain the statement.
6. Explain the ideas of Joseph Raj on the obligation to obey the law.
7. Critically analyze the idea that Indian governments are failing repeatedly in performing their obligations as it was advocated in Part IV of the Indian Constitution to promote the well being of the citizens of India.
8. "High visibility governmental lawlessness contributes to weak sense of legalism among the people in India" – Explain the various forms of governmental lawlessness.
9. How there was crisis of the Indian State in the third phase as it was coined as 'Crisis Phase' by Prof. (Dr.) Haragopal.
10. Write an essay on the ideas of Henry David Thoreau on the "Right to Revolution" and on "Disobedience to Unjust Laws".

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**End Semester (Even-Semester) Examinations, April 2025**

**HISTORY – I (History of Indian Subcontinent)**

Time: 2½ Hours

Maximum Marks: 40

**PART - A (1 x 10 = 10 Marks)**

**Answer any ONE of the following questions in not exceeding 800 words each.**

1. "There are four main cradles of civilization" argues A.L. Basham "from which elements of culture have spread to other parts of the world. These are, moving from east to west, China, the Indian subcontinent, the 'Fertile Crescent', and the Mediterranean, especially Greece and Italy." State and explain the general key features you have learned through studying the history of the Indian Subcontinent in terms of its geography and political, socio-cultural and religious institutions.
2. "History writing always reflects prevailing needs and moods." Would you agree with the statement? Substantiate your answer by referring to the aims and methods of the Subaltern and Feminist Schools of history writing in India.

**PART - B (6 x 5 = 30 Marks)**

**Answer any SIX of the following questions in not exceeding 400 words each.**

3. "The nineteenth century British historians had subdivided Indian history into three parts namely the 'Hindu', 'Muslim' and 'British'. This division was based on the idea that the religion of the rulers determined the course of history." Comment on the statement.
4. "Premodern urban development in South Asia passed through three stages". Evaluate the statement by referring to the factual information related to the Indian Subcontinent.
5. Sangam literature, than any other source, plays a major role in constructing the history of the Sangam period and this very fact that leads to difference of opinion among the historians about the nature of society and the polity of the times. Comment on the statement with valid facts.

6. "Religion played the same role in precapitalist societies in ancient and medieval times as various types of ideology play in capitalist and other societies in modern times. Thus, the advent of such religions as Buddhism, Christianity and Islam helped to reform and reorganise society and economy on healthier lines." Contextualise the statement by analysing the features of the Bhakti Movement of north India.
  7. The establishment of the Delhi Sultanate in the early thirteenth century marked a new beginning in the history of the Indian subcontinent. Do you agree with the given statement? Substantiate your answer with suitable historical facts.
  8. "The theory of "Hindu Resistance" as the most important factor in the origin of Vijayanagar, propounded by Sewell, had influenced some later historians." Do you agree with the statement? Give reasons.
  9. "Of all the empires previous to the British," argues M. Athar Ali, "we know most, of course, about the Mughal Empire." Analyse the availability of different sources to understand the Mughal Empire.
  10. "The unification and rationalization of legal systems under the aegis of the state was not even an ambition in earlier times in most parts of the world." Contextualise the statement by analysing the features of the pre-British legal culture of the Indian subcontinent.
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**LAW OF CONTRACTS - I**

Time: 2½ Hours

Maximum Marks: 40

**PART - A (1 x 10 = 10 Marks)**

**Answer any ONE of the following questions in not exceeding 800 words each.**

1. *"It is an essential condition for challenging a contract on the basis of Undue influence that one of the parties should be in a position to dominate the will of the other"*. **Examine this statement and explain the effect of undue influence on the validity or otherwise of a contract.**
2. *"Impossibility of performance is, as a rule, not an excuse for non-performance of a contract"*. **Evaluate.**

**PART - B (6 x 5 = 30 Marks)**

**Answer any SIX of the following questions in not exceeding 400 words each:**

**(Answers to Question Nos. 3 to 5 in Part B should be on the basis IRAC/IRAS)**

3. Mr. Arya, having discovered a vein of ore on the estate of Mr. Surya, adopts means to conceal, and does conceal the existence of ore from Mr. Surya. Through Mr. Surya's ignorance Mr. Arya is enabled to buy the estate at an undervalue. Is this contract liable to be set aside by Mr. Surya?
4. Mr. Gill contracts with Mr. Goel to pay Rs.5000/- if he fails to pay him Rs.3000/- on a given day. Mr. Goel fails to pay Rs.3000/- on that day. What amount of compensation is recoverable by Mr. Gill from Mr. Goel?
5. Government of Tamil Nadu acquired 50 acres of land located in and around a village in a district near Trichy to establish Infrastructure projects as part of its developmental activities. The people whose lands have been acquired impugn the act of dispossession of their lands on various grounds and seek to recover the said lands invoking the provisions of Section 6 of The Specific Relief Act, 1963. The villagers approach you seeking legal advice. Advise.

6. It is only a valid acceptance that results in a promise between the parties lead to the establishment of *Vinculum Juris* (Bond of Law) between them. Elucidate this statement and bring out the essentials of valid acceptance.
  7. Define the term “Contingent Contracts”. Explain the rules relating to performance of contingent contracts.
  8. “No special damages without mention of the circumstances necessitating the same”. Bring out the significance of this statement in the light of the decision in *Hadley V Baxendale*.
  9. The law relating to Quasi-Contract is based on the doctrine propounded by Lord Mansfield. Under what circumstances this doctrine finds its applicability in Indian Law.
  10. The Amendment Act, 2018 which has replaced Section 20 of The Specific Relief Act, 1963 is intended to reach a timely execution of the projects contemplated in a contract, notwithstanding that a breach might have been committed by a party. Against the back drop of this statement bring out the importance of Doctrine of Substituted Performance.
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**FAMILY LAW - I**

Time: 2½ Hours

Maximum Marks: 40

**PART - A (1 x 10 = 10 Marks)**

**Answer any ONE of the following questions in not exceeding 800 words each.**

1. Mr. Raj and Ms. Seema were married in 2013 as per Hindu Law. Over the years, their relationship became increasingly strained which was evident from frequent arguments, lack of mutual trust, and emotional distance. Subsequently, Ms. Seema files for divorce under the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955. Ms. Seema alleges that Mr. Raj subjected her to mental cruelty by constantly comparing her to other women and making baseless accusations about her character. Mr. Raj, in his defense, claims that Ms. Seema deserted him emotionally and refused to participate in marital obligations causing him mental agony. Both parties had been living separately for a significant period and it is evident that the marriage is irretrievably broken.

In this scenario, critically examine:

- a. What constitutes "cruelty" under Hindu Marriage Act, 1955?
- b. Do the grounds for divorce under the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 accommodate cases where both the parties are at fault?

Refer to relevant statutory provisions and judicial precedents.

2. *"Live-in or marriage like relationship is neither a crime nor a sin though socially unacceptable in this country. The decision to marry or not to marry or to have a heterosexual relationship is intensely personal."* – In light of this statement, analyze the validity of live-in relationships in India with the help of judicial precedents.

**PART - B (6 x 5 = 30 Marks)**

**Answer any SIX of the following questions in not exceeding 400 words each:**

3. Analyse the concept of marriage under Muslim law in India. Elaborate on the essential features of a Muslim marriage and the conditions for its validity.

4. Mr. Shyam and Ms. Shalu, married for 12 years, are in the midst of a bitter divorce. They have a 5-year-old son, Aarav. Ms. Shalu has filed a petition for the custody of Aarav, but she lacks the financial resources to care for him and has a history of unstable emotional behaviour. Despite her inability to provide a stable home for Aarav, Ms. Shalu argues that she should have custody as a mother. Mr. Rajesh, on the other hand, is financially stable, emotionally secure, and has been the primary caregiver for Aarav in recent years. In this scenario, critically analyze the factors the court would consider under the Hindu Minority and Guardianship Act, 1956 to grant custody and decide who will be granted custody.
5. Explain the eligibility criteria of prospective adoptive parents and the child to be adopted under Juvenile Justice (Care & Protection of Children) Amendment Act, 2021 & Adoption Regulations, 2022.
6. Ms. Niral, a 28-year-old unmarried woman, gave birth to a child, Zoe, in 2022. Zoe's father, Mr. Vimal, has never acknowledged the child, and has refused to take any responsibility for the child's welfare or upbringing. Ms. Niral has been the sole caretaker of Zoe and is fully involved in her emotional, financial, and physical care. However, recently, Mr. Vimal has approached Ms. Niral demanding that he be granted legal guardianship of Zoe, claiming to be the biological father of the child. Ms. Niral strongly believes that Mr. Vimal's involvement will not be in the best interest of the child, as he has a history of alcohol abuse and has never been in touch with Zoe. In light of these facts, answer the following questions:
  - a. Who is the natural guardian of Zoe under the Hindu Minority and Guardianship Act, 1956?
  - b. What factors would the court consider in determining who is the most suitable guardian for Aarav?
7. Examine the issue of gender inequality in Hindu personal laws, with specific reference to guardianship rights.
8. Compare and contrast the provisions relating to maintenance rights of 'wife' under Hindu law and Muslim law in India.
9. Ms. Banu, and her brother, Mr. Manu, have been involved in a property dispute regarding their ancestral property. Ms. Banu has filed a suit for partition of the property, seeking a rightful share, before the Family Court, claiming that the Family Courts Act, 1984 was enacted for the benefit of women and, therefore, such disputes involving family members should be entertained by the Family Court. She further argues that while the term 'family' is not defined explicitly under the Act, its common, everyday meaning should be adopted, and based on that, the suit for partition involving brother and sister falls within the ambit of the Family Court's jurisdiction. Decide whether the Family Court has jurisdiction to entertain the same under the Family Courts Act, 1984 by referring to relevant provisions under the Act and judicial precedents.

10. Mr. Rev and Ms. Sita, both Hindus, were married in 2016. Over time, Mr. Rev started distancing himself from Ms. Sita. In 2019, Ms. Sita discovered that Mr. Rev was having an extramarital affair with a colleague at work. Despite multiple confrontations, Mr. Rev denied the allegations, and the relationship continued for several more months. After a couple of months, Ms. Sita found text messages proving Mr. Rev's affair. Feeling deeply hurt and betrayed Sita decides to file for **divorce** under **the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955**. Will she succeed? Decide with relevant provisions and judicial precedents.
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**End Semester (Even-Semester) Examinations, April 2025**

**BUSINESS ECONOMICS**

Time: 2½ Hours

Maximum Marks: 40

**PART - A (1 x 10 = 10 Marks)**

Answer any ONE of the following questions in not exceeding 800 words each.

1. Analyze the distinction between public goods and private goods based on their provision in the market. Using appropriate graphs and examples, explain their key characteristics and discuss their implications for resource allocation and market efficiency.
2. The state of Numenor is efficient in producing Potatoes, Onions and Rice alone. Explain and Calculate Nominal GDP, Real GDP, GDP deflator and Rate of inflation in the state using following data.

Year	Price of Potatoes per Kgs	Quantity in Kgs	Price of Onions per kgs	Quantity of Onions in Kg	Price of Rice per Kg	Quantity in Kgs
2020	15	1200	65	1110	42	1800
2021	18	1350	69	1170	48	1840
2022	22	1420	75	1225	55	1870
2023	25	1510	83	1280	62	1905
2024	28	1605	85	1310	68	1940

Note: Base Year is 2020

**PART - B (6 x 5 = 30 Marks)**

Answer any SIX of the following questions in not exceeding 400 words each:

3. How does Human Development Index (HDI) incorporate microeconomic variables and present a broader picture of India's development, Illustrate with the help of examples and critically evaluate the contemporary scenarios.

4. How does the “Tragedy of the Commons” lead to widespread consequences for uninvolved members of society, and in what ways does the overexploitation of shared resources affect the broader community? Support your analysis with relevant examples.
  5. Analyze the role of property rights allocation in Coasean bargaining. To what extent does the initial distribution of rights impact the efficiency of outcomes versus the equity of outcomes? Support your argument with theoretical reasoning, examples provide a graphical illustration of bargaining process.
  6. Critically analyze the factors that led to the enactment of the Minimum Wage Act, 1948. In your discussion, evaluate its relevance by examining examples from India’s labor market and analyzing the different types of unemployment prevalent in the country.
  7. Analyze the major components of India’s foreign trade and examine the loopholes that hinder its growth. Support your discussion with relevant examples and recent trends in India’s trade performance.
  8. Why is it necessary to measure GDP in an economy, and what are the three different methods used to calculate it? Explain each method with suitable examples to illustrate their application.
  9. Explain the concept of economic growth and economic development. How do they differ from each other? Evaluate with examples to illustrate the distinctions between growth and development in economic terms.
  10. Critically analyze the key factors that influence the demand for and supply of foreign exchange in an economy. Explain the process of equilibrium establishment in the foreign exchange market with the help of a graphical representation, and provide suitable examples to illustrate the underlying forces.
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**RESEARCH TOOLS FOR BUSINESS DECISION MAKING**

Time: 2½ Hours

Maximum Marks: 40

**PART - A (4 x 10 = 40 Marks)**

Answer any FOUR of the following questions:

1. The following data relate to the prices and quantities of six commodities in the year 2000 and 2001.

Commodities	2000		2001	
	Price Rs.	Quantity	Price Rs.	Quantity
A	5	14	3	18
B	8	18	6	25
C	3	25	1	40
D	15	36	12	48
E	9	14	7	18
F	7	13	5	19

Construct the following indices i) Laspeyre's Method ii) Paasche's Method iii) Dorbi Bowley's Method iv) Fisher's Ideal Method v) Marshal Edgeworth Method

2. Find Karl Pearson's coefficient of correlation for the following data by taking deviations from assumed mean (Given that Assumed mean for X - 29 and for Y- 119)

<i>Fertilizer used (tonnes)</i>	15	18	20	24	30	35	40	50
<i>Productivity (tonnes)</i>	85	93	95	105	120	130	150	160

3. The following table gives the daily income and expenditure on food of 9 families:

<b>Income (Rs.)</b>	1	5	3	2	1	1	7	3
<b>Expenditure (Rs.)</b>	6	1	0	0	1	2	1	5

Obtain Regression equation for these data by Least square method.

4. The following data represent the number of units of production per day turned out by 5 different workers using 4 different types of machines. Perform Two Way ANOVA on the data given below:

<i>Workers</i>	<i>Machine Type</i>			
	<b>A</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>D</b>
1	44	36	48	38
2	48	40	50	44
3	37	38	40	36
4	45	34	45	32
5	40	44	50	40

Test (a) Whether the mean productivity is the same for 4 different machine types.

(b) Whether the 5 workers differ with respect to mean productivity.

[Given that the significant value of F at 5 % level of significance for (3,12) degree of freedom is 3.89 (Table value) and for (4,12) degree of freedom is 3.26 (Table Value)]

5. Explain in detail the procedure for carrying out tests of significance in testing of hypothesis
6. An automobile manufacturing firm is bringing out a new model. In order to map out its advertising campaign, it wants to determine whether the model appeal depends on age group or not. The firm takes a random sample from persons attending a preview of the new model and obtained the results summarized below:

<b>Person who</b>	<b>Age Groups</b>				<b>Total</b>
	<b>Under 20</b>	<b>20 – 40</b>	<b>40 – 50</b>	<b>50 and over</b>	
<b>Liked the car</b>	146	78	48	28	<b>300</b>
<b>Disliked the car</b>	54	52	32	62	<b>200</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>500</b>

Using Chi square test find out whether the model appeal and age groups are independent.

[ Given that the significant value of  $\chi^2$  at 5 % level of significance for degree of freedom (3) is 7.81 (Table value)]

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**MARKETING MANAGEMENT**

Time: 2 ½ Hours

Maximum Marks: 40

PART - A (4 x 10 = 40 Marks)

Answer any **FOUR** of the following questions in not exceeding **800 words each**.

1. Examine the product mix strategy of Nestle India. How does the company manage its wide range of product lines and ensure customer loyalty?
2. Discuss the different pricing strategies used in the Indian smartphone market and FMCG market.
3. Explain the different stages of the Product Life Cycle. Choose any Indian product and identify which stage it is in currently. Suggest appropriate marketing strategies for that stage.
4. Analyse the role of advertising in building brand equity. Evaluate how Indian brands like Fevicol and Surf Excell and Boost have used creative advertising to connect with consumers emotionally and increase market presence.
5. What are the different types of distribution channels? Explain the role of distribution channels in the success of any Indian FMCG company. Also, analyse the challenges of managing distribution in rural markets.
6. Discuss the major legal and regulatory frameworks governing advertising in India. Explain the role of bodies like the Advertising Standards Council of India (ASCI), and highlight any two recent examples where advertisements were modified or banned due to legal or ethical violations.
7. Define marketing research and explain its steps or process in detail. Illustrate your answer with a suitable example of how a company (Indian) has used marketing research to successfully launch or improve a product.

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**History - II (History of Colonialism, Nationalism and  
Communalism in India)**

Time: 2 ½ Hours

Maximum Marks: 40

**PART - A (1 x 10 = 10 Marks)**

**Answer any ONE of the following questions in not exceeding 800 words each.**

1. According to William Dalrymple, the two battles, namely the battles of Plassey and Buxar, transformed the English East India Company from a simple trading firm into an aggressive colonial power in the Indian subcontinent. Would you agree with the statement? Substantiate your answer with valid facts.
2. Bipan Chandra argues that the communal consciousness was a false consciousness and it was not a natural or an organic outgrowth of the Indian society. Contextualise the statement by examining the role played by British colonialism in India.

**PART - B (6 x 5 = 30 Marks)**

**Answer any SIX of the following questions in not exceeding 400 words each.**

3. "Colonialism brought about momentous transformation during which the centuries-old social and economic relationships and institutions were dissolved and replaced by the new." Explain the changes that took place in the field of Indian agriculture and how these changes affected peasantry in eighteenth and nineteenth century colonial India.
4. "Disliked by the Hindus and disfavoured by the untouchables, the Poona Pact was given recognition by both parties and was embodied in the Government of India Act." Contextualise the statement by analysing the factors that lead to the Poona Pact and its important provisions.
5. "In India," argues Charles H. Heimsath, "social reform did not ordinarily mean a reorganization of the structure of society at large, as it did in the West, for the benefit of underprivileged social and economic classes. Instead it meant the infusion into the existing social structure of new ways of life and thought: the society would be preserved, while its members would be transformed." Contextualise the statement by analysing the aims and programmes of the Satyashodhak Samaj.

6. In the pre-Independence period there were many anti-caste movements that questioned the prevalence of social hierarchy and the practice of untouchability in Indian societies. Discuss the ideas and programmes offered by B.R. Ambedkar to establish the casteless society in India.
  7. 'Nationalism in India was a product of colonial rule'. Comment on this statement with valid facts.
  8. 'The origin and growth of communalism in modern India is an integral part of the history of colonialism and nationalism'. Would you agree with this statement? Substantiate your answer by examining the role played by the Indian National Congress.
  9. According to Bipan Chandra, the Indian National Congress had two important duties. The first was its leading role in the anti-colonial struggle against the British and the second was promoting the notion of a nation among the Indian population. Evaluate the statement by analysing the relationship between the Indian National Congress and the depressed communities in India.
  10. 'Non-violence' was not the only policy adopted by Indians to overthrow the colonial yoke. Even though it became a major policy that guided the Indian National Congress under the leadership of M. K. Gandhi, other policies such as extreme nationalism and revolutionism also played their part in the nationalist movement. Analyse the aims and methods of the revolutionary nationalism in India.
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**SOCIOLOGY – III (Sociology of Law)**

**Time: 2½ Hours****Maximum Marks: 40**

**PART - A (1 x 10 = 10 Marks)**

**Answer any ONE of the following questions:**

1. Explain the Universal functions of Family as studies by George Peter Murdock.  
Can Kibbutzim replace family?
2. Explain the four types of Rationality and the process of Rationalization as put forth by Marx Weber.

**PART - B (6 x 5 = 30 Marks)**

**Answer any SIX of the following questions:**

3. Explain the Marxian analysis of Family.
  4. What are the dysfunctions of a family?
  5. Discuss C.W Mill's 'Personality market'.
  6. According to Herbert Marcuse, who is a One Dimension Man?
  7. Discuss in detail Cultural deprivation and compensatory education
  8. Explain 'Power' as stated by Michel Foucault.
  9. What is the social behavior of Audience and how is it different from crowd?
  10. Define the collective social behavior of Crowd and its types.
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**TAMIL NADU NATIONAL LAW UNIVERSITY, TIRUCHIRAPPALLI**  
**II Year B.A. LL.B. (Hons.) & B.Com. LL.B. (Hons.) Degree Programmes**  
**End Semester (Even-Semester) Examinations, April 2025**

**CONSTITUTIONAL LAW - II**

Time: 2½ Hours

Maximum Marks: 40

**PART - A (1 x 10 = 10 Marks)**

**Answer any ONE of the following questions in not exceeding 800 words each.**

1. Explain in the Constitutional context, the jurisprudence of Article 142 and the reasoning adopted by the Court in granting 'deemed assent' to State Bills. Does the Judgment advance the cause of Constitutionalism to achieve "*complete justice*", or does it risk undermining the principles of Federalism and Separation of Powers? Present a thorough critique in the context of *State of Tamil Nadu v. The Governor of Tamilnadu & Anr.*<sup>1</sup> with all the necessary Constitutional provisions, precedents and federal theories enumerated in the case.
2. *SR Bommai*<sup>2</sup> is cited as an example where the Courts invoked the 'basic structure' doctrine to travel beyond the scrutiny of Constitutional Amendments. In that case, the majority decision applied this doctrine to defend the imposition of President's Rule in a few States. Should 'Basic Structure' review be exercised over ordinary Legislation and administrative decision-making? Develop your answer with reference to suitable examples drawn from other decided or pending matters (if any).

**PART - B (6 x 5 = 30 Marks)**

**Answer any SIX of the following questions in not exceeding 400 words each:**

3. Is there any normative reasoning as to why the primacy of Judges in appointments to the Higher Judiciary should or should not be considered as a part of the 'basic structure' doctrine? Answer through the framework of the Dissenting Opinion rendered in the *NJAC* case<sup>3</sup>.

<sup>1</sup> 2025 INSC 481.

<sup>2</sup> *S.R. Bommai v. Union of India & Ors.*, 1994 INSC 111.

<sup>3</sup> *Supreme Court Advocates-on-Record Association and Another v. Union of India*, 2015 INSC 787.

4. The prospective Census and Delimitation exercise in 2026, would readjust the seat-matrix at the Lok Sabha. Subsequently, the influence of regional parties in South of India will diminish consequent to their representation in the Lok Sabha. State your take on measures, if any, that may be taken to counterbalance this potential situation in Rajya Sabha. Place emphasis on the role of the Council of States in a Federal Scheme and its relevance in the Indian parliamentary democracy.
5. How does the Supreme Court interpret the powers of the Council of Ministers vis-à-vis the President under Article 74? Trace the Constitutional and Judicial evolution.
6. Write the Judicial interpretation of the anti-defection law under the Tenth Schedule and Article 212 in the *Nabam Rebia*<sup>4</sup> Judgment.
7. State and elucidate the six types of Jurisdictions of the Supreme Court with the Constitutional Provisions and Precedents, wherever applicable.
8. Mention in detail the Supreme Court's interpretation of Article 246 over legislative competence between the Parliament and State Legislatures through the help of expanding the 'non-obstante clauses'.
9. "Amending the Constitution is the sole prerogative of the elected representatives." Do you agree with this statement? Justify your views with the help of Article 368<sup>5</sup> and judicial precedents.
10. Explain with Constitutional provisions or Judgments (wherever applicable) for
  - a. Doctrine of Repugnancy (2.5 Marks)
  - b. Doctrine of Harmonious ConstructionOR
  - Doctrine of Pith and Substance (2.5 Marks)

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<sup>4</sup> *Nabam Rebia, and Bamang Felix v. Deputy Speaker and Ors.*, 2016 INSC 526.

<sup>5</sup> INDIAN CONST. Art. 368 – Power of Parliament to amend the Constitution and procedure therefor.

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**End Semester (Even-Semester) Examinations, April 2025**

**PROPERTY LAW**

Time: 2½ Hours

Maximum Marks: 40

**PART - A (1 x 10 = 10 Marks)**

**Answer any ONE of the following questions in not exceeding 800 words each.**

1. Explain the Jurisprudential contours of the concepts Ownership and Possession.
2. What is Exchange under the Transfer of Property Act? What are the rights and liabilities of the parties to exchange? Can Money be exchanged? – Elucidate by referring to the appropriate sections and relevant judicial precedents.

**PART - B (6 x 5 = 30 Marks)**

**Answer any SIX of the following questions in not exceeding 400 words each.**

3. Mr. Patson is put in possession of a vacant site near a heritage site under an agreement for sale. Later the State Government passes an Act prohibiting alienation of vacant sites within 20 km radius in and around any heritage sites and so it becomes impossible to register a sale deed. The owner sues for possession. Mr. Patson pleads part- performance. Evaluate referring to relevant judicial precedents.
4. Mr. Bunty sold his property executing a sale deed in favour of Ms. Bubli. Then he sold out to Ms. Sandy. Ms. Sandy's sale deed was registered a week earlier than that of Ms. Bubli. Whose sale deed will prevail? Explain with relevant judicial precedents.
5. Ms. Dipali mortgaged her 20 acres of land to Mr. Papali for a sum of Rs. 13,00,000/-. After some time, Ms. Dipali wants to redeem 8 acres of land. Decide with relevant judicial precedents.
6. Write a brief note on the differences between English Mortgage and Usufructuary mortgage.

7. Mr. Luca mortgages properties Ghibli towers, Portorosso resort and Snaily Park to Mr. Guido for securing a loan for Rs. 2 crores. Mr. Luca then mortgages Ghibli towers to Ms. Paguro for securing another loan of Rs. 50 lakhs. Decide the validity of the subsequent transfer with relevant judicial precedents.
  8. Ms. Amanda makes a gift thereby giving a property to Mr. Solomon on condition that Mr. Solomon should look after Ms. Amanda during her old age. Later, Mr. Solomon deserts Ms. Amanda and consequently Ms. Amanda revokes the gift. Explain the validity of the gift and the revocation with relevant judicial precedents.
  9. Write a short note on determination of lease under the Transfer of Property Act.
  10. Define easement. Evaluate the elements of easement by prescription.
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**End Semester (Even-Semester) Examinations, April 2025**

**JURISPRUDENCE**

Time: 2½ Hours

Maximum Marks: 40

**PART - A (1 x 10 = 10 Marks)**

**Answer any ONE of the following questions in not exceeding 800 words each.**

1. Mr. Chandramouli dies in a car accident, leaving behind a pregnant wife. In his will, he leaves his entire estate to his "child, if born alive." He also includes a direction that a private trust be established for the maintenance of his own grave for eternity and a statue in his honor. After his death, the child is born alive but dies shortly afterward due to medical negligence during delivery. The man's relatives now challenge both the bequest to the child and the validity of the trust. At the same time, a defamation suit is filed by the Mr. Chandramouli's brother against a newspaper that published a controversial article about the deceased. Explain the legal issues involved concerning the rights of unborn and deceased persons and evaluate the validity of the will and other claims using relevant legal principles.
2. Ms. Rangeela a final year law student asserts during a seminar that "understanding law as a prediction of judicial behavior may help us anticipate outcomes, but it tells us nothing about the deeper uncertainties that shape how judges actually arrive at those outcomes." Another student Ms. Chandralekha adds that treating law as a set of social 'functions' offers clarity in theory but may miss the realities of trial-level decision-making.

Critically evaluate the above discussion with the help of philosophies propounded by American Realists.

**PART - B (6 x 5 = 30 Marks)**

**Answer any SIX of the following questions in not exceeding 400 words each:**

3. In the fictional state of Devara new traffic rules were promulgated which imposed hefty fines for speeding, yet drivers continued to exceed speed limits, believing enforcement is rare. A policymaker argues that the rule lacks effectiveness not because it is unclear, but because it fails to alter drivers' expectations about the execution of the traffic police. Using Alf Ross's theory, analyse whether this regulation can be considered as a valid legal norm.

4. A Court of Law is faced with a dispute where a major infrastructure project promises long-term public benefit but is met with resistance from local residents concerned about displacement and the erosion of community life. The Judge observes that the law must function in a way that minimises conflict and promotes overall well-being of the community.

Identify and explain a legal approach that could guide the court in harmonising such competing societal claims and explain how it might shape judicial reasoning in this scenario.

5. Mr. Herber has been living in a house for over a decade with the permission of the previous owner. During this time, he maintained the property, developed the garden, and constructed a tool shed. He exercised full control over the premises and treated it as his own in practice. Recently, the legal title to the property was transferred to Mr. Axel, who now wishes to take over and asks Mr. Herber to vacate. Mr. Herber resists, claiming his long-standing connection with and care for the property entitle him to remain.

Analyse the competing claims of Mr. Herber and Mr. Axel in light of the jurisprudential distinction between possession and ownership.

6. Critically examine Savigny's perspective on legislation within the framework of the Historical School of Law.
7. In the fictional state of Lemuria, the Public Safety Act was enacted to permit the indefinite detention of individuals without trial, with the stated aim of safeguarding national security. However, human rights organisations contend that the Act is fundamentally unjust and morally indefensible. The validity of this law is now under judicial scrutiny. Present your arguments for both sides of the debate using the Hart-Fuller discourse on the relationship between law and morality.
8. Mr. Hagel inherits a piece of land from his grandfather. However, his neighbour, Ms. Catherine, begins cultivating the land and trespassing it at will, claiming that Mr. Hagel lacks any rights. Mr. Hagel contends that his legal right has been infringed. With reference to the essential characteristics of legal rights, evaluate whether Mr. Hagel holds a valid legal right over the land.
9. Critically examine the influence of Aristotelian philosophy on John Finnis's theory of natural law, with specific reference to his concept of basic human goods.
10. In the context of proprietary rights, how does common law jurisprudence distinguish between different types of "things" that may be owned or possessed? What is the significance of such categorisation in shaping legal rights, obligations, and remedies associated with property?

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**End Semester (Even-Semester) Examinations, April 2025**

**ADMINISTRATIVE LAW**

Time: 2 ½ Hours

Maximum Marks: 40

**PART - A (1 x 10 = 10 Marks)**

**Answer any ONE of the following questions in not exceeding 800 words each.**

1. The National Faceless Appeal Centre (NFAC) set up by the Central Board of Direct Taxes passed an ex-parte order in a tax assessment case. Aggrieved with the order, the victim files an appeal before the Income Tax Appellate Tribunal (ITAT). The victim cited that her fundamental rights were violated as the notice was not issued before the order was pronounced. Decide citing relevant authorities/judicial decisions.
2. Dissect and analyse through the lens of World Health Organisation (WHO) and its role in global administration to achieve the principles of global administrative law.

**PART - B (6 x 5 = 30 Marks)**

**Answer any SIX of the following questions in not exceeding 400 words each.**

3. Ms. Narnia applies for a new voter id as the first-time voter well ahead of the deadline for an upcoming national election. Despite submission of all necessary documents to the local electoral office, her application got rejected without valid reasons. As a legal counsel, guide Ms. Narnia in resolving her case through Ombudsman.
4. Ms. Raaga, a researcher on environmental and natural resources law policies, filed an RTI application with the concerned Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEFCC) requesting data on pollution levels in a specific region to assess if the Government provides clean and fresh air to the public. The Public Information Officer (PIO) denied the information citing "confidentiality". Decide.
5. "*The Allahabad High Court affirms Central Administrative Tribunal as substitute for Civil Court in service disputes...*" having given the quotation, *interpret* the jurisdictional powers rendered to the Administrative Tribunals in India. Cite relevant judicial precedents.

6. Examine the powers of the Central Vigilance Commission to direct inquiries and investigations in corruption cases.
  7. *“Judicial review and the power to invalidate validly enacted laws on the touchstone of the Constitution is what is broadly and perhaps euphemistically called Judicial Supremacy. But in a democratic country governed by a written Constitution it is the Constitution which is supreme and sovereign. What obtains is Constitutional Supremacy...”* following the quotation, interpret the public law judicial review mechanism in India.
  8. *‘Associated Provincial Picture Houses Ltd., v Wednesbury Corporation [1948] 1 KB 223’* - criticise the applicability of this case in the modern era.
  9. *“Administrative law has been 'built around a series of open-ended standards or adjustable parameters' from which it can be difficult to extricate normative values'...”* explain why the modern government is required to uphold Administrative law principles with the open-ended standards?
  10. How effectively does parliamentary control ensure transparency and accountability in the publication of delegated legislation?
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**End Semester (Even-Semester) Examinations, April 2025**

**POLITICAL SCIENCE (Political Theory and Organisations)**

Time: 2½ Hours

Maximum Marks: 40

**PART - A (1 x 10 = 10 Marks)**

**Answer any ONE of the following questions in not exceeding 800 words each.**

1. "It is almost a dogma of Political Science now that the Legislature ought to consist of two Chambers" – Give the arguments in support of the statement.
2. Explain the importance of Public Opinion in a Democracy and also explain important agencies which mould public opinion and how they influence the opinion of the people.

**PART - B (6 x 5 = 30 Marks)**

**Answer any SIX of the following questions in not exceeding 400 words each.**

3. "State is a divine institution created by god and king is god's representative on earth"- Critically analyze the statement.
4. What is a right? and explain the important political rights of a citizen.
5. "Anarchism regards political authority in any of its forms as unnecessary and undesirable (Cocker)" – Critically analyze the arguments of the anarchists relating to the establishment of a classless and stateless society.
6. "Marx advocated the case of non political obligation in the pre-revolutionary stage, total political obligation during the revolutionary stage and its eventual conversion into social obligation in the post-revolutionary stage of social development" – Critically analyze the idea.
7. Bring out the differences between State and Government.
8. "Judiciary in a state should be made independent. If the judiciary is not free, it will not be able to give decisions against the government and protect the fundamental rights, and the Constitution"- Explain various factors which help in protecting the independence of Judiciary.

9. What is a Federation and explain important Features of a Federal Form of Government.

10. What are the aims of Civil Society Groups? and explain how a strong Civil Society ensures democracy.

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**End Semester (Even-Semester) Examinations, April 2025**  
**COST AND MANAGEMENT ACCOUNTING**

Time: 2½ Hours

Maximum Marks: 40

**PART - A (4 x 10 = 40 Marks)**

Answer any **FOUR** of the following questions:

1. The following particulars apply to a particular job:

Standard production of units per hour – 6 units

Standard production per hour Rs.1.20

In an 8 hour day

X produces 42 units, Y produces 52 units, Z produces 60 units

**Efficiency**

**Piece Rate Applicable**

Upto 83%

Ordinary piece rate

83% to 100%

110% of ordinary piece rate

Above 100%

120% of ordinary piece rate

Calculate the wages of these workers under Merricks Multiple Piece rate System.

2. M/s. Strongman Ltd., has three production departments A, B and C and two service departments X and Y. The following particulars are available for the month of March 2010, concerning the organisation.

Rent	15,000
Municipal taxes	5,000
Electricity	2,400
Indirect wages	6,000
Power	6,000
Depreciation on Machinery	40,000
Canteen Expenses	30,000
Other labour related costs	10,000

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 1,14,400  
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The following further details are also available:

	Total	A	B	C	X	Y
Floor space (sq.mts)	5,000	1,000	1,250	1,500	1,000	250
Light points	240	40	60	80	40	20
Direct Wages (Rs.)	40,000	12,000	8,000	12,000	6,000	2,000
Horse power of Machines	150	60	30	50	10	-
Cost of Machines (Rs.)	2,00,000	48,000	64,000	80,000	4,000	4,000

The expenses of service departments are to be allocated in the following manner

	A	B	C	X	Y
X	20%	30%	40%	-	10%
Y	40%	20%	30%	10%	-

You are requested to calculate the total overhead of the three production departments by preparing Primary and Secondary Distribution Summary.

3. The following balance sheets of M/s. Milton Ltd., are given for the years ending on 31<sup>st</sup> March 2008 and 2009.

Liabilities	31 <sup>st</sup> Mar.2008 (Rs.)	31 <sup>st</sup> Mar.2009 (Rs.)	Assets	31 <sup>st</sup> Mar.2008 (Rs.)	31 <sup>st</sup> Mar.2009 (Rs.)
<b>Share Capital:</b>			<b>Fixed Assets:</b>		
Equity Share capital	20,10,000	40,10,000	Land and Buildings	12,10,000	28,10,000
<b>Reserves &amp; Surplus:</b>			Plant and Machinery	6,10,000	18,10,000
Capital Reserve	1,10,000	2,10,000	Furniture and Fixtures	2,10,000	3,10,000
General Reserve	6,20,000	5,20,000	<b>Investments:</b>		
<b>Secured Loans:</b>			Subsidiary in X Ltd.	1,00,000	1,00,000
10% Debentures	2,20,000	4,20,000	Immovable properties	8,20,000	4,20,000
<b>Current Liabilities:</b>			<b>Current Assets:</b>		
Sundry Creditors	12,20,000	8,30,000	Cash	2,20,000	20,000
			Book debts	6,00,000	2,10,000
			Stock- in - Trade	4,10,000	3,10,000
	<b>41,80,000</b>	<b>59,90,000</b>		<b>41,80,000</b>	<b>59,90,000</b>

Prepare a Comparative Balance Sheet of the company and interpret its Financial Position

4. Following is the summarized Balance Sheet of M/s. Black Ltd. as on 31<sup>st</sup> December 2008

**Balance Sheet of Black Ltd. as on 31<sup>st</sup> December 2008**

<i>Liabilities</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Assets</i>	<i>Rs.</i>
6 % Preference Share Capital	1,52,000	Goodwill	22,000
Equity Share Capital	2,52,000	Land & Buildings	2,52,000
General Reserve	22,000	Machinery	1,77,000
Profit and Loss	17,000	Furniture	12,000
5 % Debentures	1,10,000	Stock	95,000
Sundry Creditors	29,000	Sundry Debtors	26,000
Bills Payable	12,000	Cash at Bank	6,000
		Preliminary Expenses	4,000
	<b>5,94,000</b>		<b>5,94,000</b>

**Other Information:**

Total Sales Rs.4,10,000; 20 % of which is made on credit. Gross profit and Net profit [after tax] for the year ended amounted to Rs.85,000/- and Rs.25,000/- respectively. Calculate the following ratios 1. Current Ratio 2. Liquid Ratio 3. Proprietary Ratio 4. Solvency Ratio 5. Debt- Equity Ratio 6. Fixed Assets Ratio 7. Capital Gearing Ratio 8. Gross Profit Ratio 9. Net Profit Ratio 10. Stock Turnover Ratio.

5. Prepare a Cash Flow Statement as per Accounting Standard 3 from the following:

<b>Liabilities</b>	<b>31-03-2006 Rs.</b>	<b>31-03-2007 Rs.</b>	<b>Assets</b>	<b>31-03-2006 Rs.</b>	<b>31-03-2007 Rs.</b>
Share Capital	1,00,000	1,50,000	Goodwill	60,000	20,000
5 % Debentures	40,000	70,000	Fixed Assets	1,10,000	3,40,000
Retained Earnings	60,000	85,000	Stock	2,20,000	1,00,000
Bank Overdraft	70,000	90,000	Debtors	1,40,000	1,50,000
Mortgage loan	1,20,000	40,000	Trade Investments	70,000	80,000
Current liabilities	1,60,000	1,90,000	Cash in hand	10,000	15,000
Provision for Dep. Fixed Assets	60,000	80,000			
	<b>6,10,000</b>	<b>7,05,000</b>		<b>6,10,000</b>	<b>7,05,000</b>

During the year ending 31-12- 2007,

[a] Dividend paid to shareholders was Rs.60,000;

[b] Fixed Assets costing Rs.20, 000 were sold for Rs.5,000 thereby causing a loss of Rs.7,000 on their sale.

[c] Shares were issued at 20 % premium which is included in the retained earnings.

6. Critically examine the various techniques of Financial Statement Analysis.

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**End Semester (Even-Semester) Examinations, April 2025**

**ECONOMICS – III (Law and Economics)**

Time: 2½ Hours

Maximum Marks: 40

**PART - A (1 x 10 = 10 Marks)**

**Answer any ONE of the following questions in not exceeding 800 words each.**

1. What are the five distinct economic functions of contract law? Explain them in detail with the help of examples, and how are they relevant in Contemporary Indian context?
2. Critically evaluate the introduction of plea bargaining in the Indian criminal justice system from a cost-efficiency perspective. How does it impact judiciary, conviction rates and the balance between speedy disposal and substantive justice? Additionally, examine whether the implementation of plea bargaining serves as a hindrance to the integrity and thoroughness of the investigation process.

**PART - B (6 x 5 = 30 Marks)**

**Answer any SIX of the following questions in not exceeding 400 words each:**

3. How are consequential damages assessed and justified in tort cases, particularly with regard to foreseeability, proximate cause, and the economic consequences suffered by the claimant?
4. Explain in detail the fundamental differences between pure economic loss in contract law cases and pure economic loss in tort law cases, provide suitable examples.
5. How do courts apply the concept of economic duress, duress of goods, and duress of imprisonment in determining whether a contract was entered into voluntarily, shape your arguments with the help of land mark cases.
6. In cases of breach of contract, courts may grant five major remedies, Critically examine how the choice of remedy is guided not only by legal doctrines but also by economic considerations, Support your answer with relevant judicial precedents and economic reasoning.
7. From law and economics perspective, analyze how the monetary valuation of punishments and their associated social costs guide efficient and equitable sentencing decisions.

8. Using Becker's economic theory of criminal law, analyze how the interrelation between offense rates, punishment severity, public and private enforcement costs, and crime-related expenditures can help design an optimal crime control policy in contemporary India.
  9. "Death Penalty is the cost-efficient method as compared to life Imprisonment". Provide arguments in favor and against this statement with the help of relevant judicial decisions.
  10. Examine the application of cost-benefit analysis in law and economics, particularly in the formulation of legal policies, illustrate with the help of suitable examples.
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**End Semester (Even-Semester) Examinations, April 2025**

**CORPORATE LAWS - II**

Time: 2½ Hours

Maximum Marks: 40

**PART - A (1 x 10 = 10 Marks)**

**Answer any ONE of the following questions in not exceeding 800 words each.**

1. M/s. ATA Steel Limited., (ASL) is a company registered under the Companies Act, 2013 with its registered office in Tiruchirappalli. It owns steel production units in the states of Odisha and Jharkhand. The units were acquired using syndicated loans from banks in India and foreign currency convertible bonds issued to Non-Resident Indians. M/s. ASL in association with a joint venture partner company incorporated in Singapore promoted M/s. ASL Green Power Ltd. with its registered office in Chennai, focusing on electricity generation using small modular reactors.

In 2025, because of a temporary fall in demand for iron produced by ASL worldwide, ASL defaulted the repayment of 7 crores to the banks. This fall in demand was due to slowdown in the economy. It is expected that about 2 years' time may be required for the possible recovery. In the meanwhile, the banks have sought your opinion on possible action to be taken against ASL Ltd. Assume that you are the resolution professional. You are required to write an advice to the banks.

2. M/s. Kabuga Industries Pvt. Ltd., (KPL) is an unlisted company with a paid-up share capital of Rs.65 crore and an annual turnover of Rs.220 crore during the latest financial year. The Board of Directors, believing that internal audits are unnecessary and costly, did not appoint an internal auditor. Six months later, during a routine statutory audit, it was discovered that significant financial irregularities had occurred, leading to a loss of Rs.4 crore to the company.

Based on the above facts, answer the following:

- i. Whether M/s. Kabuga Industries Pvt. Ltd., is required to appoint an internal auditor?
- ii. What are the consequences, if any, the M/s. KPL and its officers may face for non-appointment?
- iii. How the appointment of an internal auditor could have prevented this financial loss?
- iv. What steps should the company take to ensure compliance with the Companies Act, 2013?

**PART - B (6 x 5 = 30 Marks)**

**Answer any SIX of the following questions in not exceeding 400 words each:**

3. Explain the Agency Theory of Corporate Governance. Explain 2 instances as provided under the Companies Act, 2013, where the Agency Theory of Corporate Governance is relevant.
  4. What are the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 that are to be complied with by a Statutory Auditor when preparing an Auditor's Report? Explain the relevance of those provisions.
  5. Explain the objectives of imposing a Moratorium order during a Corporate Insolvency Resolution Process as stipulated under the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code 2016.
  6. Explain the role of the National Financial Reporting Authority (NFRA).
  7. Analyse the duty of care of nominee directors.
  8. Explain the modes of meetings as allowed in India.
  9. Write a short note on distribution of corporate authority under the Companies Act, 2013.
  10. Are related party transactions prohibited in India?
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**End Semester (Even-Semester) Examinations, April 2025**

**LABOUR LAW - II**

Time: 2½ Hours

Maximum Marks: 40

**PART - A (1 x 10 = 10 Marks)**

**Answer any ONE of the following questions in not exceeding 800 words each.**

1. Mr. 'X', aged 50, had been working as a driver in a tea factory in Kodaikanal since 02.01.1997 for a monthly wage of Rs. 10,000 as basic wage and Rs. 5000 as dearness allowance. His main responsibilities involved to deliver tea to Ooty and Coonoor and collecting payments from the outlets. On 02.01.2003, he was charged and suspended for six months for misappropriating money from one of the outlets. He was found guilty and was required to serve the suspension period as punishment. He returned after completing the six-month suspension.

In the Year 2007, he was promoted with an increase in wage as supervisor cum senior driver. His revised wages are Rs. 15,000/- as basic wage and Rs. 5,000/- as dear allowance. He was asked to drive the truck with loads only if it was necessary. On 10.03.2023, he was asked to deliver the chocolates to one of the nearby outlets. On his way to the outlet, he noticed electric sparks from the truck he was driving. He immediately stopped the vehicle and called a mechanic. Before the mechanic reached, he started to check the vehicle. While he was trying to figure out the fault, he found some wires cut, he tried to fix them, and suddenly the whole vehicle caught fire, and the vehicle burst. Due to unfortunate mishap, Mr. X died.

Mr. 'X' is survived by his wife and son. Mr. X's wife sent a notice of claim to the Owner of the factory claiming compensation, and immediately after knowing the death of Mr. X, his friend, Mr. 'Y', who was the person nominated by Mr. 'X' under the Gratuity Act claimed the money. Knowing this Mr. X's son and his wife approached the concerned Authority opposing the claim.

In light of the above facts, answer the following:-

- a) Whether the owner of the factory is liable to pay compensation to Mr. X's wife? Justify your answer with relevant principles, provisions, and judicial precedents.

- b) Assuming the owner of the factory is liable, how much compensation is Mr. X's wife entitled to? (Relevant Factor = 153)
- c) Assuming you are the concerned authority to whom the gratuity claim is made, decide the validity of the nomination made by Mr. 'X'. Who has the right to avail the gratuity among the three persons?
- d) How much gratuity amount is to be paid by the Owner of the factory?
2. Mr. Vikram joined a well-known factory in 2003, starting as a junior sales associate. Over the years, he gradually worked his way up. Throughout his service, he regularly contributed to the Employees' Provident Funds Scheme, with contributions based on his basic wages and dearness allowance. In 2024, at the age of 55, Mr. Vikram decided to retire, as he had planned for other ventures outside the factory. His last drawn monthly salary at the time of retirement was ₹18,000, calculated as the average of his last 60 months' wages.

**Based on the above facts, calculate the monthly pension and the EDLI fund Mr. Vikram is entitled to receive. What are the benefits available to Mr. Vikram under the EPF Scheme?**

### **PART - B (6 x 5 = 30 Marks)**

**Answer any SIX of the following questions in not exceeding 400 words each:**

3. Ms. Salma and her family reside in a rural village in the state of Uttar Pradesh, India. They have been subsistence farmers for generations, relying on their small plot of land for their livelihood. However, in recent years, consecutive droughts have devastated their crops, leaving them struggling to make ends meet. Desperate to feed her family and pay for essential expenses like medical bills and school fees, Sunita approached a local moneylender named Mr. Parul for a loan of Rs. 1,60,000 at an interest rate of 20%. Despite the exorbitant interest rate, Sunita felt she had no other option and accepted the terms. Mr. Parul, a wealthy landowner in the area, made it clear that if Salma couldn't repay the loan within six months, she and her family would be required to work on his sugarcane plantation until the debt was settled. Feeling trapped, Salma reluctantly agreed to the arrangement.
- Unfortunately, due to another poor harvest season and unexpected medical expenses for her elderly parents, Salma found herself unable to repay the loan on time. As a result, Mr. Parul demanded that Salma and her husband work on his plantation, with their two teenage children also expected to contribute their labour during school breaks. Fearing the consequences of defying Mr. Parul and unable to find alternative sources of income, Ms. Salma and her family reluctantly began working on the plantation, toiling long hours under harsh conditions in the scorching sun.
- Decide the validity of the arrangement made between Mr Parul and Ms Salma with relevant provisions and judicial precedents. What are the protections available to Ms Salma?**

4. An occupier of a factory plays a very important role and function in the establishment. Elucidate the duties and functions of an occupier under the Factories Act, 1948.
5. How do the regulatory frameworks established by the Interstate Migrant Workers Act, the Unorganised Workers Social Security Act and the Building and Other Construction Workers Act intersect to enhance the enforcement of labour rights and entitlements for the workers in the Unorganised Sector?
6. Mr. Singh, aged 40, works as a delivery driver for Quicker, a popular grocery delivery service in New Delhi. He earns a monthly wage of Rs. 18,000, which includes various allowances. His primary responsibility is to deliver groceries to customers' homes within designated time frames and report any issues back to his supervisor. On 15th March 2023, Mr. Singh was assigned to deliver a large order of groceries to a customer's residence. While enroute to the delivery location, he encountered heavy traffic due to a street festival. To deliver the groceries on time, Mr. Singh took a shortcut through a narrow alley. However, the alley was poorly maintained and filled with potholes. As Mr. Singh navigated through the alley, his delivery van hit a deep pothole, causing the vehicle to lose control and crash into a nearby parked car. The collision resulted in significant damage to both vehicles, as well as injuries to Mr. Singh. Upon investigation, it was discovered that Mr. Singh had deviated from his assigned route to expedite the delivery process. Quicker's policy strictly prohibits employees from taking unauthorised shortcuts or deviating from assigned routes. As a result of the accident, Quicker incurred expenses of Rs 10,000/- for repairing the damaged vehicles and compensating the owner of the parked car for the damages. Following the accident, Mr. Singh was hospitalised for two days to treat his injuries, which included a sprained wrist and bruises. He was subsequently discharged and instructed to rest for a week before returning to work. Upon his return to work, Mr. Singh approached his supervisor to request compensation for his medical expenses and lost wages during his hospitalisation. However, Quicker denied his claim, citing his violation of company policy as the cause of the accident. Additionally, Quicker issued Mr. Singh a warning and deducted Rs. 3000 from his monthly salary as a penalty for his negligence. Aggrieved by Quicker's actions, Mr. Singh filed a complaint with the relevant authorities seeking compensation for his injuries and challenging the validity of the penalty imposed by Quicker.

**Assuming yourself as the appropriate Authority, decide on the validity of the claim made by Mr. Singh and the fine deducted by Quicker with relevant provisions and judicial precedents.**

7. The Child and Adolescent Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986 was enacted to align with international labour standards and to advance the constitutional mandate of eliminating child labour in India. Nevertheless, despite its noble objectives, the Act has been criticised for containing loopholes that undermine its effectiveness. Critically analyse

this statement by examining the definitions of "child" and "child labour" under the Act, and by discussing the significant amendments introduced in 2016.

8. The International Labour Organisation (ILO) is a pivotal institution in shaping the development and promotion of social security measures for labourers at the international level. Through its conventions, recommendations, and supervisory mechanisms, the ILO mandates its member states to uphold and implement the labour standards it establishes. Critically examine the major initiatives and developments undertaken by the ILO for the welfare of workers, with particular emphasis on the aspect of social security.
  9. Explain the concept of wage. What are the different types of wages? Explain with relevant provisions and suitable examples.
  10. Define a Worker under the Factories Act, 1948. Determine the status of independent contracts and canteen workers as the workers using relevant judicial precedents.
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**TAMIL NADU NATIONAL LAW UNIVERSITY, TIRUCHIRAPPALLI**  
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**End Semester (Even-Semester) Examinations, April 2025**

**CIVIL PROCEDURE CODE**

Time: 2½ Hours

Maximum Marks: 40

**PART - A (1 x 10 = 10 Marks)**

**Answer any ONE of the following questions in not exceeding 800 words each.**

1. Lord Halsbury has said that "whatever system of pleading may exist, the sole object of it is that each side may be fully alive to the questions that are about to be argued in order that they may have opportunity of bringing forward such evidence as may be appropriate to the issues". Elucidate this statement in the light of the provisions of Order VI of The Civil Procedure Code, 1908.
2. It is said that Plaintiff is the life-line for a litigation filed by a party in a Court of Law. Explain this statement based on the requirements laid down in Order VII of the Civil Procedure Code, 1908.

**PART - B (6 x 5 = 30 Marks)**

**Answer any SIX of the following questions in not exceeding 400 words each:**  
**(Answers to Question Nos 3 to 5 in Part B not to exceed 150 words and should be on the basis IRAC/IRAS formulae)**

3. A collision took place between a bus and a car. The bus belongs to Mr. Gupta. S and the car belonged to Mr. Mishra. B. As a result of the collision. Mr. Vinay. S, a passer-by, was injured. Mr. Vinay. S desires to join Mr. Gupta S and Mr. Mishra. B in one suit. Mr. Vinay S claim damages for injuries caused to him on the ground of negligence on the part of both of them or any one of them. Advise Mr. Vinay. S.
4. Ms. Mala sues Ms. Kala for possession of certain properties on the basis of a Sale Deed in her favour. Ms. Kala impugns the Deed as fictitious. The plea is upheld and the suit is dismissed. Ms. Mala files a subsequent suit for some other properties on the basis of the same Sale Deed. Will she succeed?

5. Mr. Vineeth sues Mr. Goel on a bill of exchange for INR 20,000/-. Mr. Goel holds a judgment against Mr. Vineeth for INR 10,000/-. Mr. Goel desires to claim set-off in the suit filed by Mr. Vineeth. Is it advisable for Mr. Goel to do so?
6. Though decretal obligations set in through the Court of First instance, the respective parties would still be able to pursue certain steps. Justify this statement and explain the usual steps taken by the parties.
7. The primary object underlying Section 80 of the Civil Procedure Code, 1908 is to afford an opportunity to the Government or to the public officer in respect of any act purporting to have been done by such public officer to consider the legal position and to settle the claim put forward by the prospective plaintiff if the same appears to be just and proper. Bring out the importance of this statement and state also the rules contained in XXVII of The Civil Procedure Code, 1908.
8. The expression "sufficient cause" should be considered with pragmatism in justice-oriented approach rather than the technical detection of sufficient cause for explaining every day's delay in respect of application of Section 5 of The Limitation Act, 1963 which is filed for condonation of delay before the Courts of Law. *~ Eminent duty*
9. Answer any **TWO** questions:  
Distinguish between: *Each answer = 10 marks*
- (i) A Civil Court and a Revenue Court.
  - (ii) Appeal and Review.
  - (iii) Temporary Injunction and Permanent Injunction.
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**End Semester (Even-Semester) Examinations, April 2025**

**LAW OF CRIMES – II (BNSS) (Criminal Procedure Code)**

Time: 2 ½ Hours

Maximum Marks: 40

**PART - A (1 x 10 = 10 Marks)**

**Answer any ONE of the following questions in not exceeding 800 words each.**

1. Evaluate the provisions relating to the framing of a charge under the Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita, 2023. Critically analyze the significance of framing a proper charge in a criminal trial. Support your answer with relevant statutory provisions.
2. Explain the procedural differences in the trial of a warrant case and a summons case with reference to relevant provisions of the BNSS, 2023. Analyse the rationale behind having different procedures for these two categories and highlight the legal consequences of such classification.

**PART - B (6 x 5 = 30 Marks)**

**Answer any SIX of the following questions in not exceeding 400 words each.**

3. Ms. Papuni was convicted by a Magistrate's Court for the offence of criminal trespass and sentenced to six months' simple imprisonment and a fine of ₹5,000. She believes the conviction was unjust and wants to challenge both the findings and the sentence. Meanwhile, the complainant in the case is also dissatisfied and wants a harsher punishment. Ms. Papuni files an appeal in the Sessions Court. Can a complainant appeal for enhancement of sentence under the BNSS? If yes, what are the limitations?
4. Mr. Chitun was tried in a Sessions Court for causing grievous hurt under Section 115 of the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita (BNS), 2023. The court found him guilty and sentenced him accordingly. Later, the injured victim died due to complications arising from the same injuries. The prosecution now wants to try Mr. Chitun again, this time for culpable homicide not amounting to murder under Section 105 BNS, based on the same incident. Mr. Chitun objects, arguing that he has already been convicted for the offence arising from the same act and that he cannot be tried again.

What exception, if any, allows a second trial in such situations?

5. Ms. Samuki was on trial for a serious offence before a Sessions Court. After the conclusion of the trial, the presiding judge reserved the judgment. Nearly two months later, the judgment convicting Ms. Samuki was uploaded on the court's portal without prior notice to the parties or their advocates. Ms. Samuki, who was in custody during the trial, was also not produced in court or connected via audio-video means on the date of the judgment. Discuss the legality of the above mentioned judgement with the help of provisions regarding judgement under BNSS.
  6. Ms. Manjuta is accused of committing a heinous offence under Section 103 of the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita (BNS), 2023, which is triable exclusively by a Court of Session. The police, after investigation, submitted the charge sheet directly before the Sessions Court, without the case being committed by a Magistrate. The Sessions Court took cognizance of the offence and issued summons to Ms. Manjuta. The prosecution contended that since the offence is serious and triable by a Sessions Court. Discuss the legality of the procedure with the legal provisions under BNSS.
  7. To what extent does the Probation of Offenders Act, 1958 promote rehabilitation over punishment, and how effective is its implementation in balancing societal interests with individual reform?
  8. What is plea bargaining under the Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita, 2023, and in what types of cases is it applicable?
  9. What is the procedure for the trial of a complaint case before a Magistrate under the Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita, 2023?
  10. Define compoundable and non compoundable offences under BNSS by citing example and explain what are the powers of the court in dealing with compoundable and non-compoundable offences under the Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita, 2023?
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**TAMIL NADU NATIONAL LAW UNIVERSITY, TIRUCHIRAPPALLI**  
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**End Semester (Even-Semester) Examinations, April 2025**

**ENVIRONMENTAL LAW**

Time: 2½ Hours

Maximum Marks: 40

PART - A (1 x 10 = 10 Marks)

**Answer any ONE of the following questions in not exceeding 800 words each.**

1. *"The genesis of Public Interest Litigation (PIL) lies in listening to the voice of the voiceless and providing access to justice for the poor, the marginalised, and the weak is a unique experiment to be lauded".* In this context, examine the role of judicial activism in India in expanding writ jurisdiction and permitting Public Interest Litigation in environmental matters. Support your answer with landmark judgments that demonstrate how Indian courts have advanced environmental justice through PILs.
2. In 1996, the Dakshinava State Electricity Board's Lakshmi Port Thermal Power Plant was renamed the Lakshmi Port Coastal Thermal Station (LCTS). Over time, LCTS began discharging fly ash and ash slurry into the Varnika River backwaters, which also connect to the Mithali Canal and the Lakshmi Port Lagoon—all part of the Aravind Coastal Wetlands in the country of Navarna.  
 This region hosts a well-established salt pan industry, supporting hundreds of local families. However, the dumping of ash has caused the salt to turn black, rendering it unfit for sale. The contamination has also polluted groundwater sources, caused respiratory and skin ailments, and attracted scavenger animals, disturbing both the ecology and public health.  
 The soil, water, flora, and fauna of the Aravind Wetlands have been adversely affected. Despite this, Dakshinava State Power Corporation (DSPC) claimed that no wetlands exist in the area as per official land records.  
 In response, a civil society group, Citizens' Union for Lakshmi Port (CULP), organized protests and eventually filed a public interest petition before the High Court of Navarna, demanding ecological restoration and accountability. In light of the above:

(a) Identify and frame the legal issues involved in the dispute.

- (b) From the perspective of an affected resident, explain how environmental principles and Public Trust Doctrine should be invoked against DSPC.
- (c) What statutory and constitutional remedies are available under Navarna's environmental legal framework?

Support your analysis with relevant judicial decisions and reasoning. (The laws of Navarna are in *parimateria* with India).

**PART - B (6 x 5 = 30 Marks)**

**Answer any SIX of the following questions in not exceeding 400 words each:**

3. In what ways have the Convention on Biological Diversity (1992), the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety (2000), and the Nagoya Protocol on Access and Benefit-Sharing (2010) contributed to the development and consolidation of international legal frameworks governing biodiversity conservation, biosafety, and the equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilisation of genetic resources?
4. *"The Central Government shall have the power to take all such measures as it deems necessary or expedient for the purpose of protecting and improving the quality of the environment and preventing, controlling and abating environmental pollution."* — Section 3(1), *Environment (Protection) Act, 1986*.  
With reference to the above provision, analyse whether the Central Government has adequately exercised its powers to combat environmental challenges.
5. a) Define E-waste and state the Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) regarding E-waste management. **(2.5 Marks)**
- b) State the significance of Coastal Regulation Zone (CRZ) notification and its role in protecting and preserving the Coastal areas. **(2.5 Marks)**
6. Mr. Zathur went on a trip to New Zealand where leopard hunting is permitted as part of the "Hunt of the Forest" festival. Mr. Zathur participated in the festival and hunted a leopard. He converted it into a "cured trophy". Mr. Zathur intended to bring the trophy back to India.  
However, in India, the leopard is listed in Schedule I of the Wildlife Protection Act, 1972, which prohibits hunting. Hence, Mr. Zathur sought the help of Mr. Xavier, who is involved in the transfer and breeding of living scheduled wild animals. Mr. Xavier agreed to assist Mr. Zathur in importing the cured trophy and accepted a payment of rupees 1 lakh for the service. At the point of entry in India, both were arrested by customs authorities at Tuticorin Port. In light of the facts,
- (a) Define what constitutes a cured trophy and an uncured trophy under the Wildlife Protection Act, 1972. **(2 Marks)**

- (b) State the procedure for importing a cured trophy into India under the Wildlife Protection Act, 1972. (2 Marks)
- (c) Can Mr. Zathur and Mr. Xavier be held liable for illegal wildlife trade under the Wildlife Protection Act, 1972? (1 Mark)

7. What constitutes cruelty against animals under the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1960? Can bovine sports be considered an act of cruelty? Substantiate with relevant statutory provisions and judicial precedents.

8. Green Valley University, located in the state of Lonovya, in the country of Eastlandia, recently cleared approximately 100 acres of densely vegetated land for the construction of academic and residential infrastructure. The land, although not officially notified as a reserved or protected forest, is known to host native tree species, wildlife habitats, and seasonal streams. Satellite imagery and past ecological assessments have identified it as a biodiversity-rich zone. The university proceeded without obtaining prior forest or environmental clearance, stating that the land was allocated for institutional use decades ago.

Environmental groups and students protested the clearance, alleging violations of forest protection laws.

Eastlandia's forest conservation laws are *parimateria* with India's Indian Forest Act, 1927 and Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980.

In light of these facts, and with reference to the Supreme Court's interpretation of the term "forest" in *T.N. Godavarman Thirumulpad v. Union of India* (1996), analyze whether the land in question qualifies as a 'forest' under the law and whether prior clearance was legally required.

9. Mr. Muthusamy, a retired engineer residing at 10, 1st Street, K.K. Nagar, Chennai, has lived in his house peacefully since 2005. In 2021, the adjacent property was purchased by Mr. Mubarak, who now keeps livestock on the premises. Mr. Mubarak frequently stores animal waste and by-products in the open without proper disposal. As a result, foul odours persist, and the area has attracted stray dogs and scavenger birds, creating unhygienic conditions and disturbing the residential environment.

a) From Muthusamy's perspective, evaluate whether Mubarak's actions amount to a private or public nuisance under the relevant law. (2 Marks)

b) What legal remedies could Muthusamy pursue under environmental jurisprudence to protect his right to a clean and healthy living environment? (3 Marks)

Support your answer with relevant statutory provisions and judicial precedents.

10. State the Establishment, Jurisdiction and Functions of the National Green Tribunal (NGT) and analyse whether NGT has been successful in upholding environmental Justice in India?

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**TAMIL NADU NATIONAL LAW UNIVERSITY, TIRUCHIRAPPALLI**  
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**End Semester (Even-Semester) Examinations, April 2025**

**FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT**

Time: 2½ Hours

Maximum Marks: 40

PART - A (4 x 10 = 40 Marks)

Answer any FOUR of the following questions:

1. From the following work out the Sharpe ratio and Treynor ratio and give your comment on the results of your calculations and assume the risk free rate is 6 % p.a.

Days	BSE Sensex Returns	Tata Motors Return
1	1.00%	1.50%
2	0.50%	0.60%
3	-0.20%	-0.10%
4	0.70%	1.00%
5	1.00%	1.20%
6	0.40%	0.30%
7	-0.30%	-0.40%
8	0.60%	-1.00%
9	0.20%	0.50%
10	0.35	0.85

2. A company has raised capital from different sources as follows:

Source of Capital	Amount (Rs. in lakh)	Additional Details
Equity Share Capital	40 lakhs	Market Price = Rs200, Dividend = Rs20/share, Growth = 5%
Preference Share Capital	20 lakhs	Dividend = Rs15/share, Issue price = Rs100/share, Redeemable at Rs.110, Redeemable period is 5 years
Retained Earnings	10 lakhs	as same as cost of equity
Debentures (Debt)	30 lakhs	Interest = 10%, Issue Price Price = Rs.95, Redeemable at Rs.100, Redeemable period is 5 years. Tax Rate = 30%

- a) Calculate Weighted Average Cost of Capital.
- b) If the company issues 5,000 additional equity shares at ₹100 each, what will be the new Weighted Average Cost of Capital (WACC)?
3. A) M/s. PQR Ltd., is evaluating whether to pay a dividend or retain earnings. The following details are provided:

- The **total earnings** of M/s. XYZ Ltd., are ₹10,00,000 for the year.
- The **share price** of M/s. XYZ Ltd., is ₹100.
- The company has **100,000 shares** outstanding.
- The funds required for new investment proposal is 15,00,000/-
- M/s. PQR Ltd. is considering two options for its dividend policy:
  1. **Pay a Dividend:** Pay a dividend of ₹4 per share.
  2. **Retain Earnings:** Retain the earnings and do not pay any dividends.

You are tasked with testing the hypothesis of the **MM Dividend Irrelevance Theory** to see whether the choice between paying a dividend or retaining earnings affects the value of M/s. PQR Ltd.

- B) M/s. ABC Ltd., is considering whether to pay a dividend or retain earnings. The following information is provided:

- **Earnings (E)** = Rs.10/-
- **Cost of equity (Ke)** = 10%
- **Internal rate of return (Ro)** = (a) 12% (b) 10%
- **Dividend payout ratio (DPR)** = (a) 0% (b) 40% (if the company pays a dividend)

You are tasked with testing Walter's hypothesis to decide whether M/s. XYZ Ltd., should pay a dividend or retain earnings.

4. The management of M/s. Moon Ltd., has called for a statement showing the working capital needed to finance a level of activity of 3,00,000 units of output for the year. The cost structure for the company's product, for the above-mentioned activity level, is detailed below:

Particulars	Cost per Unit Rs.
Raw materials	20
Direct labour	5
Overheads	<u>15</u>
Total	<b>40</b>
Profit	<u>10</u>
Selling price	<b>50</b>

- (a) Past experience indicates that raw materials are held in stock, on an average for two months.
- (b) Work-in-Process (100% complete in regard to materials and 50% for labour and overheads) will approximately be to half a month's production.
- (c) Finished goods remains in warehouse, on an average for a month.
- (d) Suppliers of materials extend a month's credit.
- (e) Two months credit is allowed to debtors, calculation of debtors may be made at selling price.
- (f) Lag in payment of wages and other expenses are one and half weeks.
- (g) A minimum cash balance of ₹ 25,000 is expected to be maintained.
- (h) A production pattern is assumed to be even during the year. Prepare the statement of working capital requirements.

5. Explain the Dividend Irrelevance Theory proposed by Modigliani and Miller, and the Dividend Relevance Theories proposed by Walter and Gordon. What are the key assumptions of these theories, and how do their hypotheses apply in the current market environment?

6. M/s. ABC Ltd., provides the following information for the year ending 2024:

- Sales = ₹ 80,00,000
- Variable Costs = 60% of Sales
- Fixed Operating Costs = ₹ 10,00,000
- 12% Debentures = ₹ 20,00,000
- Equity Share Capital = ₹ 30,00,000 (₹ 10 per share)
- Tax Rate = 30%

**Required:**

1. Calculate: a) Earnings Before Interest and Tax (EBIT)  
b) Earnings Before Tax (EBT)  
c) Earnings Per Share (EPS)
2. Calculate the: a) Degree of Operating Leverage (DOL)  
b) Degree of Financial Leverage (DFL)  
c) Degree of Combined Leverage (DCL)
3. Estimate the **percentage change in EPS** if sales increase and decrease by 10%.

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**End Semester (Even-Semester) Examinations, April 2025**

**CLINICAL – II (Drafting, Pleading and Convenience)**

Time: 2 Hours

Maximum Marks: 30

**PART - A (6 x 5 = 30 Marks)**

**Answer any SIX of the following questions:**

1. Justice V.R. Krishna Iyer strongly advocated for the use of “simple, direct, and people-friendly” language in legal drafting, emphasizing that justice should not be obscured by complex terminology and that the law must be understandable to the common person.

In light of this view, explain the importance and utility of plain language drafting in legal documents. How does it contribute to greater transparency and accessibility in the legal system?

2. The fundamental rules of pleading under Order VI of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, require that a party must:

- Plead facts, not law;
- Plead material facts;
- Plead facts, not evidence; and
- Narrate certain facts.

In light of the above, explain what the term "fact" means under each rule. Further, analyze the distinctions between these concepts and discuss why strict adherence to these fundamental rules is essential for the validity and effectiveness of pleadings.

3. Ms. Priya, a resident of Chennai, Tamil Nadu, has filed a divorce petition against her husband, Mr. Arjun, before the Family Court at Chennai. Meanwhile, Mr. Arjun, who resides in New Delhi, has initiated custody proceedings before the Family Court at New Delhi. Ms. Priya, a homemaker with two young children in her care, now seeks to transfer the custody case from New Delhi to the Family Court at Chennai, Tamil Nadu.

Explain the legal grounds Ms. Priya can rely upon to seek the transfer of the custody case from New Delhi to Chennai, considering the factors that courts take into account while deciding transfer petitions in matrimonial and custody matters.

4. Mr. Ramesh lent Rs. 5,00,000/- to his friend Mr. Suresh on 24.12.2024, for business purposes, to be repaid within three months. On 10.03.2025, Mr. Suresh issued a cheque bearing No. 123456 dated 15.03.2025, drawn on ABC Bank, in favor of Mr. Ramesh for Rs. 5,00,000/-. Mr. Ramesh presented the cheque for encashment on 20.03.2025, but it was returned unpaid with the remark "Insufficient Funds." Despite issuing several legal notices dated 23.03.2025, 05.04.2025 and 21.04.2024, Mr. Suresh failed to make the payment within the stipulated time of receiving it.  
Mr. Ramesh now approaches your office seeking legal assistance. As a junior advocate, your senior assigns you the task of identifying the appropriate form of pleading to be filed, determining the correct Court for its filing, and drafting a proper cause title for the said pleading.
5. Mr. Amal executed an agreement to sell immovable property without paying the requisite stamp duty at the time of execution. The agreement is now produced before a court for enforcement. As per Section 29 of the Indian Stamp Act, 1899, Mr. Amal was responsible for paying stamp duty. As his Legal Counsel, explain:
  - (a) The legal consequences Mr. Amal may face if the court finds the document to be insufficiently stamped; and
  - (b) How would the process of impounding under the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 would apply in this situation?
6. Mr. Gokul, the landlord, and Mr. Nanda Kumar, the tenant, entered into an unregistered lease deed for 24 months. Following a dispute, Mr. Nanda Kumar sought to rely on the unregistered lease deed to establish the terms and conditions of his tenancy. The court ruled that an unregistered lease deed may be used only for collateral purposes, not to prove the terms of the tenancy.  
In this context, briefly explain the concept of "collateral purpose" in the context of the Registration Act, 1908, and assess whether Mr. Nanda Kumar can use the unregistered lease deed to establish his lawful possession of the property.
7. Ms. Maha, whose writ petition has been dismissed by the Delhi High Court, approaches your office seeking to challenge the decision before the Supreme Court through a Special Leave Petition. As her advocate, outline the procedural requirements and identify the essential legal grounds that must be carefully considered while drafting a Special Leave Petition under Article 136 of the Constitution of India.
8. Define the *Testatum* and *Testimonium* clauses in the context of a deed and explain the specific purpose each clause serves in the structure and execution of a document. Further, discuss the legal and evidentiary consequences of omitting either clause and analyse how such omission affects the validity, enforceability, or reliability of the deed.

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**TAMIL NADU NATIONAL LAW UNIVERSITY, TIRUCHIRAPPALLI**  
**IV Year B.A. LL.B. (Hons.) & B.Com. LL.B. (Hons.) Degree Programmes**  
**End Semester (Even-Semester) Examinations, April 2025**

**INTERPRETATION OF STATUTES**

Time: 2½ Hours

Maximum Marks: 40

PART - A (1 x 10 = 10 Marks)

**Answer any ONE of the following questions in not exceeding 800 words each.**

1. Ms. "A", a public servant, is married to Mr. "B". This marriage is a second marriage of Mr. "B" and at the time of the said marriage, Mr. "B" was surviving with 2 children. After her marriage, Ms. "A" availed child care leave for 2 children Mr. "B" born during the first marriage. Subsequently, on 24.04.2025, Ms. "A" applied for child care leave of her daughter born during the second marriage of Mr. "B". The leave sanctioning authority refused to grant the leave. Ms. "A" has approached the Central Administrative Tribunal. Suppose you are a judicial member of the Tribunal and decide the matter by elucidating applicable rules of interpretation.

The relevant leave rules are as given below:

Rule 43-C of the Central Civil Service Leave Rules, 1972

43-C. Child Care Leave (DOPT Notification No. 13018/4/2011-Estt. (L), dated 27.08.2011) (1) Subject to the provisions of this rule, a female Government servant and single male Government servant may be granted child care leave by an authority competent to grant leave for a maximum period of seven hundred and thirty days during entire service for taking care of two eldest surviving children, whether for rearing or for looking after any of their needs, such as education, sickness and the like.

2. Mr. Kumar runs a transport service. On 25.04.2025, he was waiting in his car on an arterial road to receive one of his guests. The car was stopped underneath a tree. Engine was in running condition and Mr. Kumar was in the driver's seat of the car.

Mr. Kumar received the traffic police's AI model generated fine slip for parking the car in a no parking area. Whether Mr. Kumar is liable to pay the fine? Substantiate your answer with relevant rule of interpretation.

Excerpt of the applicable law is as below:

Section 15 in Rules of the Road Regulations, 1989

15. Parking of the vehicle

-(1) Every driver of a motor vehicle parking on any road shall park in such a way that it does not cause or is not likely to cause danger, obstruction or undue inconvenience to other road users and if the manner of parking is indicated by any sign board or markings on the road side, he shall park his vehicle in such manner.

**PART - B (6 x 5 = 30 Marks)**

**Answer any SIX of the following questions in not exceeding 400 words each:**

3. What is the objective of interpretative function?
  4. List the different kinds of external aids of interpretation and briefly describe their relevance in the process of interpretation.
  5. Write a brief note on repeal by necessary implication.
  6. State the objectives of the General Clauses Act, 1897.
  7. Write a short note on *Reddendo singula singulis*.
  8. Summarize the rules of interpretation of taxing statutes in India.
  9. State the limits of literal interpretation.
  10. The use of the word 'may' in a statute always makes a provision directory in nature. Critically examine this statement with relevant judicial decisions.
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**TAMIL NADU NATIONAL LAW UNIVERSITY, TIRUCHIRAPPALLI**  
**IV Year B.A. LL.B. (Hons.) & B.Com. LL.B. (Hons.) Degree Programmes**  
**End Semester (Even-Semester) Examinations, April 2025**

**ADVANCED COURSE ON COPYRIGHT LAW**

Time: 2 ½ Hours

Maximum Marks: 40

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**Instructions:**

- Kindly adhere to the word limit.
  - Write relevant legal provisions, doctrines, principles and case laws to where ever necessary.
  - Answer the Problem question in the IRAC method.
- 

**PART - A (1 x 10 = 10 Marks)**

**Answer any ONE of the following questions in not exceeding 800 words each.**

1. Elucidate whether the defence/s of fair dealing under Section 52 of the Copyright Act, 1957 is/are efficient in addressing concerns on online copyright infringement, parody, satire and governmental works.
2. Analyse the overlap between Copyright regime and Designs regime in addressing the concerns of piracy and infringement in the fashion and sports Industry.

**PART - B (6 x 5 = 30 Marks)**

**Answer any SIX of the following questions in not exceeding 400 words each.**

3. What is the historical significance of the Statute of Anne in furthering the development of the Copyright system?
4. Write a note on the significance of WIPO Copyright Treaty and WIPO Protection of Producers and Phonograms Treaty in protecting the Copyright and the performers right?
5. Analyze Whether the conditions specifically enumerated in Section 31C of the Copyright Act, 1957 in relation to statutory licenses for cover versions are mandatory

in nature. If so, state whether a sound recording not made in accordance with the provisions of Section 31C of the Copyright Act, 1957 qualify to be a cover?

6. XI Media is an Indian News agency has developed an AI named Ashutosh for collecting news from websites across the world. The AI however was not programmed with Circumvention Technology and the AI collected materials from open sources to create media reports for XI entertainment. Further XI Media used the collected materials to train another AI named Swast. In 2023, SICO an open access website from India, sued XI Media for storing copyrighted data for training its AI and generating content from Copyrighted material without obtaining Copyright License. Whether XI has committed any copyright infringement? Decide.
7. Ms. Ruhari was a famous singer and music composer in India. She went to visit the Assam based IBARI tribal community in 2020. The community had a Traditional "SINGHCKE" dance and the dance was performed using traditionally grown bamboo sticks. While dancing with bamboo sticks, they used to sing songs to express their sorrow, anger, joy and it is commonly performed during festivals and marriage. Ms. Rubari learned the songs from the IBARI tribe. After 5 years, IBARI was requested to compose a song related to Tribal wedding for a film. Ms. Ruhari informed the director and producer about the IBARI tribal wedding songs. The film director Mr. Jagath and the producer Mr. Raj agreed to incorporate the songs as it is without any modifications, in the recorded video. The Film crew even designed dresses, backdrops to resemble Ibari community traditional dresses in the same yellow and red colour, IBARI famous snake shaped Jewelries etc. Now the IBARI welfare association sued Ruhari, Jagath and Raj for violation of Traditional Cultural expressions and copyright infringement. Decide.
8. Write a note on protection of special rights in India.
9. "*Copyright infringement in cinematographic films has become more challenging due to the interpretation of the term infringing copy in India*" - Do you agree? Critically evaluate this statement referring to relevant judicial precedent.
10. Analyse the test to determine the copyrightability of character in a literary work and also state whether all fanfictions can be considered as violation of authors moral and economic rights?

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**TAMIL NADU NATIONAL LAW UNIVERSITY, TIRUCHIRAPPALLI**  
**IV Year B.A. LL.B. (Hons.) & B.Com. LL.B. (Hons.) Degree Programmes**  
**End Semester (Even-Semester) Examinations, April 2025**

**LAW AND POLICY IN EMERGING TECHNOLOGY**

Time: 2½ Hours

Maximum Marks: 40

**PART - A (1 x 10 = 10 Marks)**

**Answer any ONE of the following questions in not exceeding 800 words each.**

1. In the film '*Ready Player One*'<sup>1</sup> the OASIS, a fully privatised virtual reality verse owned by GSS, functions as a de-facto global governance system, controlling social, economic, and cultural interactions of the people. Observe and enumerate with the help of course-readings and other existing theories in law and policy challenges posed by such corporate-controlled digital ecosystems on
  - a. Grooming tensions between IPR and open-access principles in virtual spaces. (3 Marks)
  - b. Competition-issues and data privacy concerns over immersive technologies. (2 Marks)
  - c. Ethical and legal implications of algorithmic governance (in fairness of the in-game Competition Rules set and broken by OASIS). (5 Marks)
2. Throughout the course of formulating a stable system for building parallel economy, how was the entire ecosystem of cryptocurrencies meddled with by the Indian Government through its various faculty? Explain every angle of this regulatory approach from the first instance to the current situation.

**PART - B (6 x 5 = 30 Marks)**

**Answer any SIX of the following questions in not exceeding 400 words each:**

3. Explain the feasibility of implementing India's DEPA as a framework for Privacy by Design in the current regulatory framework of Data Protection and system-wide protection. Propose reforms to reconcile user autonomy with state and corporate interests in data governance.

<sup>1</sup> Ready Player One (Steven Spielberg) (Warner Bros., 2018).

4. Can algorithmic fairness frameworks meaningfully address structural inequities in India's criminal justice and welfare systems? What would be the position of AI if implemented in the Indian Judiciary? Explain considering the attempts taken by the Supreme Court of India.
5. How will Metaverse<sup>®</sup> cede civil, criminal contractual and human rights-based issues when they create a parallel reality where the civil and political citizens participate and interact? Will they align per the social contract standards? Opine.
6. Has Reliance Jio's market dominance in the telecom industry under India's 'free' data model undermined competition law principles. How has the same created cascading effects beyond plain telecom issue on socio-economic and cultural interactions of the Indians?
7. Explain if keyword advertising tools (Like Google Ads) violate trademark principles under India's IP regime? What is the global situation in other legal frameworks and jurisdictions?
8. Expand your thoughts on the paradox of TRAI's 'light-touch' regulation for 5G-driven services and technology in India. How is IoT justified for being regulated by the Telecom Regulator in India? How do these affect the Indian users?
9. Explain whether India's Digital Personal Data Protection Act, 2023, adequately addresses racial/ethnic bias in AI-driven financial technologies (like Credit Scores, CIBIL and Insurance Premium determination).
10. The proliferation of AI tools like ChatGPT/DALL-E, which replicate Studio Ghibli's iconic artistic style, challenges long-standing assumptions that art is a uniquely human endeavour. Specifically, what balance should policy strike between fostering innovation and protecting traditional artists, and how can laws evolve to define authorship, attribution, and compensation in contexts where AI systems replicate distinctive human styles? Analyse and opine how such technologies destabilise intellectual property regimes (IPR) and cultural narratives around creativity.<sup>2</sup>

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<sup>2</sup> This question was generated by ChatGPT with a three-question prompt to categorically question its self-orientation and analyse the situation created by OpenAI in the first place on recreating a human-induced art-model. THE IRONY!

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**TAMIL NADU NATIONAL LAW UNIVERSITY, TIRUCHIRAPPALLI**  
**IV Year B.A. LL.B. (Hons.) & B.Com. LL.B. (Hons.) Degree Programmes**  
**End Semester (Even-Semester) Examinations, April 2025**

**SPORTS LAW (Policy and Governance)**

Time: 2½ Hours

Maximum Marks: 40

**PART - A (1 x 10 = 10 Marks)**

**Answer any ONE of the following questions in not exceeding 800 words each.**

1. Evaluate the absence of a unified sports law in India and analyse how various legislations like the Indian Contract Act, 1872, and the Trade Marks Act, 1999, collectively govern the sports sector in India. Give your critical opinion and suggestions on sports regulation in India.
2. An elite athlete competing at an international level has tested positive for a banned substance following a routine drug test conducted by the relevant sports authority. The athlete asserts that the ingestion of the prohibited substance was accidental, claiming it was contained in a contaminated supplement or mislabelled product. Give your legal opinion regarding the liability of the athlete, considering legal principles and regulations regarding doping.

**PART - B (6 x 5 = 30 Marks)**

**Answer any SIX of the following questions in not exceeding 400 words each:**

3. The rapid rise of online betting and fantasy sports platforms in India has blurred the traditional legal distinction between games of skill and games of chance, raising new questions about legality, regulation, and consumer protection. In this context, critically examine the Tamil Nadu Prohibition of Online Gambling and Regulation of Online Games Act, 2022 whether the new legislation addresses the concern regarding online betting and fantasy sports.

4. "Gender determination policies in sports, intended to ensure fairness in female competitions, have often resulted in controversies surrounding athletes' rights to privacy, dignity, and equality." Critically analyse the legal, ethical, and human rights issues involved in gender verification practices in sports.
5. "Sports arbitration, particularly through the Court of Arbitration for Sport (CAS), is hailed as a specialized and efficient mechanism for resolving disputes in international sports. However, concerns about independence, fairness, and access to justice continue to persist." Critically evaluate the role of arbitration in sports law, with special reference to the functioning of the Court of Arbitration for Sport (CAS).
6. "The commercialisation of sports broadcasting rights has transformed the economics of modern sports, but it has also raised significant legal issues concerning competition, intellectual property, and public access to major sporting events." Critically analyse the legal framework governing sports broadcasting rights in India.
7. "Ambush marketing challenges the exclusivity of official sponsors in major sporting events, raising significant concerns about intellectual property rights, contractual protections, and the ethics of commercial competition." Critically analyse the legal and ethical issues associated with ambush marketing in sports.
8. Critically examine how civil liability can arise in cases of player injuries, spectator accidents, or negligence during sporting events. Support your answer with examples and case laws.
9. "Criminal liability in sports often intersects with the values of fair play, ethics, and the spirit of competition. While sports involve a certain level of risk, the line between acceptable conduct and criminal behaviour can sometimes be blurred, particularly in cases of on-field violence. Critically examine the concept of criminal liability in sports.
10. "Sports contracts possess unique characteristics that differentiate them from ordinary commercial contracts, particularly due to the nature of the relationship between the athlete, the club, and external stakeholders like sponsors and broadcasters." Critically examine the peculiarities of sports contracts.

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**TAMIL NADU NATIONAL LAW UNIVERSITY, TIRUCHIRAPPALLI**  
**IV Year B.A. LL.B. (Hons.) & B.Com. LL.B. (Hons.) Degree Programmes**  
**End Semester (Even-Semester) Examinations, April 2025**

**MEDIA LAW**

Time: 2½ Hours

Maximum Marks: 40

**PART - A (1 x 10 = 10 Marks)**

**Answer any ONE of the following questions in not exceeding 800 words each.**

1. In light of judicial precedents, critically examine the role of the Central Board of Film Certification and the procedure followed by it for film certification under the Cinematography Act, 1952.
2. Explain the salient features of the Telecommunications Act, 2023. How does the Telecommunications Act, 2023 impact different forms of media?

**PART - B (6 x 5 = 30 Marks)**

**Answer any SIX of the following questions in not exceeding 400 words each:**

3. Explain the due diligence requirement of significant social media intermediaries under the IT (Intermediary Guidelines and Digital Media Ethics Code) Rules, 2021.
4. Explain the regulatory framework for content regulation of non-news channels on cable television in India.
5. Examine the role of Telecom Regulatory Authority of India in regulating the broadcasting sector.
6. Evaluate the role of Prasar Bharati as a public service broadcaster.
7. Critically comment on the Supreme Court decision in the case of *Board of Control for Cricket in India v. Union of India*, (2018) 11 SCC 700.
8. Analyse the regulation of advertisements in India, focusing particularly on the governance of influencer marketing in digital spaces and the prevention of dark patterns.
9. Whether media trials amount to contempt of court? Support your answer with relevant case laws.
10. Evaluate the law relating to obscenity in India and how it affects the freedom of media.

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**TAMIL NADU NATIONAL LAW UNIVERSITY, TIRUCHIRAPPALLI**  
**IV Year B.A. LL.B. (Hons.) and B.Com. LL.B. (Hons.) Degree Programmes**  
**End Semester (Even -Semester) Examinations, April - 2025**  
**LAW ON SECURITIES**

Time: 2½ Hours

Maximum Marks: 40

PART – A (1 x 10 = 10 Marks)

**Instructions:**

- a. Write legibly. Fill up the answer book with relevant and cogent answers.
- b. All the questions should be answered by quoting at least two relevant judicial precedents and/or illustrations.
- c. The questions may be preferably answered in the *Issues-Research-Analysis-Conclusion (IRAC)* method by quoting relevant legal provisions, precedents and examples.
- d. You are strictly directed to follow the Question Number as given in the Question Paper.
- e. Bare Acts are not allowed; Electronic gadgets are prohibited.

**Answer any ONE of the following questions:**

1. A multinational auditing firm by name '*TNLS Auditors (TNLSA)*' received a '*show cause notice (SCN)*' from the *Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI)* with respect to its audit of an Indian listed company called '*Beepa Laptops Ltd. (Beepa Laptops)*' and its alleged failure to unearth financial wrongdoing within the company of significant magnitude that in turn resulted in severe losses to the various classes of shareholders and investors of Beepa Laptops. The financial wrongdoing which was widely reported in social media as '*Beep Scam*' included overstatement of cash and bank balances, non-existent accrued interest, overstated debtor position et.al.

SEBI alleged that TNLSA has violated its fiduciary obligations owed towards the shareholders and other stakeholders of Beepa, as they have knowingly acted as a vehicle for fraudulent activities committed by Beepa Laptops. However, TNLSA contends that they do not owe any fiduciary responsibilities towards any shareholders or stakeholders of Beepa, as they merely play the role of '*watchdogs*' and not '*blood hounds*' while auditing the books & accounts of a company. TNLSA further contends that auditors who advise their clients with respect to financial health of a corporation can never be termed as '*intermediaries*' or '*persons associated with the securities market.*' Decide.

2. Critically comment on both the following statements about the functioning of '*Credit Rating Agencies (CRA)*' in India, whether they are 'correct' or 'incorrect'. Substantiate your answer with detailed and cogent reasons by quoting relevant legal provisions and precedents:

- 2.1 *SEBI CRA Regulations, 1999* envisages for an 'Issuer Pays' model of CRAs in India.
- 2.2 Once a rating is assigned by the CRA, the same cannot be upgraded or downgraded later without the consent of the issuer company.

**PART – B (6 x 5 = 30 Marks)**

**Answer any SIX of the following questions:**

3. What is a 'Depository (D)' and how it is different from a 'Depository Participant (DP)'? Whether an investor who is dissatisfied with the services of a particular D or a DP could switch to another D or a DP in India without paying any transaction charges?
4. Differentiate 'mens rea' from 'motive'. To what extent mens rea is a relevant criterion in insider trading proceedings before SEBI?
5. "As the SEBI Act, 1992 is predominantly civil in nature, the legislative intention was not to grant SEBI the power to arrest and detain an individual for civil violations of the Act or the rules or regulations passed thereunder." Do you agree with this statement? Elaborate your opinion by highlighting the relevant provisions and cases in the SEBI Act and other comparative legislations.
6. Explain the rationale behind the 2003 policy for 'Corporatisation' and 'Demutualisation' of Indian Stock Exchanges.
7. "The Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) is like a Mini-State within the Indian State, as the Parliament has clothed the capital market regulator with extensive powers and functions so as to protect the interest of investors and to regulate all kinds of issues arising in the securities market." Critically comment on this statement by mentioning at least one provision each from the SEBI Act, 1992 for legislative, executive and judicial functions of SEBI. Explain in detail about the administrative powers of SEBI with the help of relevant precedents and examples.
8. What is meant by 'collective investment schemes (CIS)' and why they are hard to regulate? Whether 'ponzi schemes' are covered under the regulatory framework contained in the SEBI (CIS) Regulations, 1999?
9. List down the essential elements of 'front running' in accordance with the SEBI (Prohibition of Fraudulent and Unfair Trade Practices relating to Securities Market) Regulations, 2003. How is front running of securities different from 'insider trading'?
10. Whether SEBI is empowered under the SEBI Act, 1992 to exercise jurisdiction over securities transactions outside of India, if those transactions have an impact on the Indian securities market or Indian investors?

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**TAMIL NADU NATIONAL LAW UNIVERSITY, TIRUCHIRAPPALLI**  
**IV Year B.A. LL.B. (Hons.) & B.Com. LL.B. (Hons.) Degree Programmes**  
**End Semester (Even-Semester) Examinations, April 2025**

**BANKING LAW**

Time: 2½ Hours

Maximum Marks: 40

**PART - A (1 x 10 = 10 Marks)**

**Answer any ONE of the following questions in not exceeding 800 words each.**

1. Enumerate the directions provided in the case of *M/s. Ultimate Computer Care & Anr. V. M/s.S.M.K. Systems* [2025:MHC:369] by the Hon'ble Madras High Court, for expeditious disposal of cases under Section 138 of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881
2. Analyse the Salient features of the Securitisation and Reconstruction of Financial Assets and Enforcement of Security Interest Act, 2002.

**PART - B (6 x 5 = 30 Marks)**

**Answer any SIX of the following questions in not exceeding 400 words each:**

3. Evaluate the Objectives of the Sick Industrial Companies (Special Provisions) Act, 1985.
4. Explain the impact of Narasimhan Committee and Andhiyarjuna Committee reports in the Banking sector in India.
5. Analyse the Role of the Reserve Bank of India in promoting India's Digital Economy.
6. Explain Cash Reserve Ratio and Statutory Liquid Ratio.
7. Explain the significance of *Endorsement Sans Recourse*.
8. What are the various liabilities of a Drawer in a Bill of Exchange as set out under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.
9. Write a short note on Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI).
10. Explain the precautions to be taken by Banks when opening a Bank account for Minors.

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**TAMIL NADU NATIONAL LAW UNIVERSITY, TIRUCHIRAPPALLI**  
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**End Semester (Even-Semester) Examinations, April 2025**  
**INSOLVENCY & BANKRUPTCY LAWS**

Time: 2½ Hours

Maximum Marks: 40

**PART - A (1 x 10 = 10 Marks)**

**Answer any ONE of the following questions in not exceeding 800 words each.**

1. Critically analyse the judicial interpretation of the priority and treatment of statutory dues under the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016 (IBC), in light of the Supreme Court's decisions in *State Tax Officer v. Rainbow Papers Ltd. (2022)* and *PVVNL V. Raman Ispat Private Ltd., And Ors. (2019)*
2. Examine whether the principle of judicial non-interference in the decision-making process of the Committee of Creditors strikes an appropriate balance between the autonomy of financial creditors and the protection of stakeholder interests under the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016 with the help of relevant judicial decisions.

**PART - B (6 x 5 = 30 Marks)**

**Answer any SIX of the following questions in not exceeding 400 words each:**

3. A financial creditor initiates Corporate Insolvency Resolution Process (CIRP) under the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016 against a corporate debtor whose registered office is located at Mumbai. During the process, the resolution professional comes across transactions made by the directors representing the corporate debtor, 6 months before commencement of the CIRP and they appear fraudulent in nature. Simultaneously, a civil suit concerning one of these transactions is ongoing in a local court. Identify the appropriate adjudicating forum(s) for dealing with all the above matters and explain with the help of jurisdictional provisions under the Code, 2016.
4. Critically examine whether the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016 has remedied the inefficiencies and asymmetries in India's pre-2016 insolvency regime. Support your analysis with the evolution of insolvency laws in India and the IBC's institutional mechanisms.
5. Examine the jurisprudential impact of the Supreme Court's decision in *Swiss Ribbons Pvt. Ltd. v. Union of India (2019)* on the operational framework and efficacy of the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016.

6. M/s. Retro Technologies Private Limited, a micro enterprise under the MSME Development Act, 2006, had successfully completed a corporate insolvency resolution process in January 2021 under the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016. In April 2025, it seeks to initiate a Pre-Packaged Insolvency Resolution Process (PPIRP) under the same code. The directors have made the necessary declarations and prepared a base resolution plan. M/s. Retro Technologies has secured the consent of 66% of its financial creditors, including certain related parties, for filing the application. Assess whether M/s. Retro Technologies can validly initiate a PPIRP under the Code with the help of relevant provisions.
7. The Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016, establishes a coordinated framework of regulatory, supervisory institutions and professionals to uphold standards of practice, information integrity, and procedural efficiency. Evaluate how these bodies interact to advance the objectives of the Code, with particular reference to the development, regulation, and accreditation of insolvency professionals within the broader insolvency ecosystem.
8. M/s. GBU Private Limited., is currently undergoing liquidation under the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016. The liquidator has successfully realised ₹7 crore from the sale of the company's assets. The below mentioned claims have been submitted:
  - ₹1 crore spent on managing the insolvency resolution and liquidation process
  - ₹2 crore in unpaid salaries to factory-floor staff over the last two years
  - ₹3 crore owed to a financial institution that opted not to enforce its mortgage on company assets
  - ₹50 lakh in pending compensation for administrative and office employees for the preceding year
  - ₹1 crore in dues owed to tax and regulatory authorities over the past two years

Based on the waterfall mechanism under Section 53 of the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016, determine how the ₹7 crore should be distributed among these claimants.

9. M/s. VDS Limited., is undergoing a Corporate Insolvency Resolution Process (CIRP) under the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code of 2016. During the audit of transactions, the Resolution Professional finds that six months before the commencement of CIRP, the company has transferred ₹5 crores to one of its related parties without any consideration. This transaction was not in the ordinary course of business. The related party also happens to be a secured creditor in the current insolvency proceedings.

Analyse whether this transaction can be challenged under the code with the help of relevant provisions.

10. M/s. Goat Limited., a company incorporated in India, intends to voluntarily liquidate itself, claiming that it has not committed any default. Identify and explain the internal procedures the Company has to fulfil to validly initiate a Voluntary Liquidation as per the relevant provisions and regulations under the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016.

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**TAMIL NADU NATIONAL LAW UNIVERSITY, TIRUCHIRAPPALLI**  
**V Year B.A. LL.B. (Hons.) & B.Com. LL.B. (Hons.) Degree Programmes**  
**End Semester (Even-Semester) Examinations, April 2025**

**CONSUMER PROTECTION LAW**

Time: 2½ Hours

Maximum Marks: 40

**PART - A (1 x 10 = 10 Marks)**

**Answer any ONE of the following questions in not exceeding 800 words each.**

1. Mr. Vardik Pandian, a 35-year-old sportsman, underwent a knee replacement surgery at Opollo Multi-Specialty Hospital, a reputed private hospital. During the surgery, due to anesthesia overdose and lack of proper post-operative monitoring, Mr. Pandian suffered a stroke, resulting in partial paralysis of his left side. A later independent medical assessment revealed that:

- *The anesthetist had administered a higher-than-recommended dosage.*
- *In most cases post-operative care protocols were not properly followed.*
- *The hospital had a shortage of trained staff at the time.*

Mr. Pandian filed a complaint before the Consumer Disputes Redressal Commission, seeking compensation for medical negligence, loss of income, and mental trauma. Facing potential reputational harm and a strong case against them, Opollo Hospital proposed that the matter be referred for mediation and Mr. Pandian agreed, preferring an early settlement over prolonged litigation. Decide with relevant provisions under the Consumer Protection Act, 2019, Consumer Protection (Mediation) Rules 2020 and judicial precedents.

2. The Consumer Protection Act, 2019, brought a major shift in the regulatory framework by establishing the Central Consumer Protection Authority (CCPA) to promote, protect, and enforce consumer rights. Critically examine the role of the CCPA in addressing unfair trade practices, misleading advertisements, and violation of consumer rights by referring to relevant provisions under the Consumer Protection Act, 2019 and judicial precedents.

**PART - B (6 x 5 = 30 Marks)**

**Answer any SIX of the following questions in not exceeding 400 words each:**

3. Examine the role of Advertising Standards Council of India (ASCI) in the protection of consumer rights.
4. A popular liquor brand called "Rajafisher" launches an ad campaign promoting "Rajafisher packaged drinking water". What are the criteria to determine if this falls under surrogate advertising or valid advertisement? Explain with the help of relevant provisions under the Consumer Protection Act 2019 and ASCI guidelines.

5. Mr. Virat Kaali, a software engineer based in Bengaluru, had booked a ticket with VandiGo Airlines on March 5, 2025, from Mumbai to Bengaluru, scheduled to depart at 6:30 PM. On the day of travel, Mr. Kaali received a text message at 2:00 PM informing him that the flight had been rescheduled to 8:45 PM. Relying on this updated timing, he reached the airport at 7:15 PM, well in advance of the new departure time. However, at the check-in counter, he was informed that the flight was overbooked and had been closed for check-in. Mr. Kaali was then advised to book a fresh ticket at his own cost, as no alternative seats were available. He eventually had to fly the next morning, paying for last-minute hotel accommodation and a higher fare for the new flight.

Due to the delay, he missed an important business meeting, leading to both financial loss and mental stress. Mr. Kaali intends to file a complaint under the Consumer Protection Act 2019. What are the remedies available to him under the Act? Examine with relevant provisions and judicial precedents.

6. M/s. Coma Electronics, a commercial entity engaged in the sale and servicing of electronic goods, obtained a fire insurance policy from an insurance company, covering their warehouse, office, showroom, and inventory for a sum of ₹80 lakhs. Subsequently, during communal riots in the city, M/s. Coma Electronics suffered severe damage to their properties and goods due to arson and fire. The matter was reported to the local authorities and the insurer. The Insurer denied the claim citing classification of loss as "civil unrest not covered."

Aggrieved by the insurer's arbitrary treatment, Coma Electronics filed a consumer complaint before the State Consumer Disputes Redressal Commission, alleging Deficiency in service. Is this maintainable? Decide with relevant provisions under the Consumer Protection Act, 2019 and judicial precedents.

7. Mr. Gordon Ramsamy, a home chef, purchased a "SafeCook Pro" electric pressure cooker manufactured by KitchenFate Appliances Pvt. Ltd. The product packaging and instruction manual clearly stated:

*"Built with triple-layer safety valves — prevents steam-related accidents even under high pressure."*

Relying on this express warranty, Mr. Ramsamy used the cooker for preparing meals as per the manual. However, within three weeks, while cooking Biryani, the pressure cooker's steam release valve failed, causing hot steam to burst out unexpectedly. Mr. Ramsamy sustained first-degree burns on his hands and face and had to undergo medical treatment. He filed a complaint before the District Consumer Commission alleging defective product and claimed compensation for the harm caused. The company claimed there was no negligence in manufacturing or testing and Mr. Ramsamy was unable to prove any negligence on the part of the manufacturer either. Can KitchenFate Appliances be held liable? Decide with relevant provisions under the Consumer Protection Act, 2019 and judicial precedents.

8. Critically examine the types of services that do not fall within the definition of "service" under Section 2(42) of the Consumer Protection Act, 2019 with the help of judicial precedents.

9. *'When it comes to specialized tribunals, which are not "courts" per se, the concept of a "member" of a tribunal sitting singly has been discouraged by the Supreme Court'.* Considering this statement, critically examine the validity of Consumer Commission orders passed by Single member bench.
10. While browsing online, you attempt to close a pop-up advertisement by clicking the 'X' mark. However, instead of closing, it activates the ad and deducts ₹2 from your account to promote it. What does this practice amount to? How is this addressed under the Consumer Protection Act, 2019?
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Name :

Register No.:

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**TAMIL NADU NATIONAL LAW UNIVERSITY, TIRUCHIRAPPALLI**  
**V Year B.A. LL.B. (Hons.) & B.Com. LL.B. (Hons.) Degree Programmes**  
**End Semester (Even-Semester) Examinations, April 2025**

**LAW OF INSURANCE**

Time: 2½ Hours

Maximum Marks: 40

**PART - A (1 x 10 = 10 Marks)**

**Answer any ONE of the following questions in not exceeding 800 words each.**

Mrs. Kareena Kapoor, a retired teacher residing in Jaipur, insured her house and valuables under a "Burglary Insurance Policy" from Edelweiss General Insurance Company Limited. While Mrs. Kapoor was attending a wedding out of town, unknown persons entered her house by opening the main door with a stolen duplicate key (no signs of forced entry). Jewellery worth ₹8 lakhs, Electronic gadgets like Computer, OTG and TV worth ₹15 lakh and cash of ₹1 lakh were stolen. When she returned, she found the house ransacked but no visible damage to the doors or windows. She lodged an FIR and made a claim with Edelweiss General Insurance Company.

1. Advise Mrs. Kapoor by identifying the relevant parts from the policy:
  - a) Whether the absence of "aggressive and detectable" affects her claim.
  - b) What is recoverable under the terms of the policy?

**OR**

2. Advise Edelweiss General Insurance Company Limited by identifying the relevant parts from the policy:
  - a) What are the grounds under which the claim is avoidable?
  - b) If the claim is allowed, what are the rights granted to Insurer's under the policy?

**PART - B (6 x 5 = 30 Marks)**

**Answer any SIX of the following questions in not exceeding 400 words each:**

3. Mr. Hari is a state government employee earning a salary of Rs. 7 lakhs per annum. He is around 39 years old and is married. He has two children who are minors. He was diagnosed with starting stage of diabetics. He previously had two accidents due to which

he suffers from spine injury and leg ligament tear. He was approached by an LIC agent, Mr. Sarkar to take a life insurance to benefit of his spouse and children. Therefore, Mr. Hari got an LIC endowment policy worth 70 lakhs with a premium of Rs. 35,000/- per annum. However, after issuance of the policy Mr. Sarkar comes to know that Mr. Hari was actually suffering from diabetics. In this case, identify if LIC have any rights to be claimed against Mr. Hari?

4. M/s. Silver Seaways Ltd., an Indian company, specializes in importing high-end machinery from Europe. The company has a marine insurance policy covering a shipment of machinery from Germany to Mumbai. The policy is issued by *Indo Marine Insurance Co.*, an insurer regulated by the Marine Insurance Act, 1963. The policy includes coverage for both Particular Average and General Average losses, and it also includes an Average Clause specifying how losses will be settled. The shipment is transported on a container ship, *SS Oceanic*, which encounters a heavy storm in the Arabian Sea. As a result, several containers, including those carrying machinery, are subjected to significant rough handling, causing damage to the cargo. However, the ship continues its journey and finally docks in Mumbai after several weeks. Upon unloading, the machinery is found to be damaged, but Silver Seaways Ltd. delays notifying the insurer about the loss. After further inspection, they discover that the machinery has been severely corroded due to water exposure from the storm, and some components are deemed irreparably damaged. After two months of inspection and repair attempts, Silver Seaways Ltd. submits a claim for a *constructive total loss* under the marine insurance policy, arguing that the corrosion has rendered the machinery unfit for use. Upon investigating the claim, *Indo Marine Insurance Co.* discovers that:
- a. The cargo had been improperly stored in the port of Hamburg before shipping, leading to some minor corrosion prior to departure.
  - b. The ship-owner, Global Shipping Ltd., had been aware of ongoing mechanical issues with the *SS Oceanic* (which had delayed its departure), but Silver Seaways Ltd. was not informed about these issues when the insurance policy was purchased.

What impact does Silver Seaways Ltd.'s failure to disclose the prior corrosion of the machinery and the ship's mechanical issues have on the validity of the claim? If M/s. Silver Seaways Ltd. is successful in making a claim for a total loss, how would Indo Marine Insurance Co. calculate the pay out?

5. Mr. Varun, a 35-year-old software engineer based in Bengaluru, took a Personal Accident Insurance Policy from Safe Health Insurance Co. Ltd., The policy insured him against-
- "...death or bodily injury caused solely and directly by accident, external, violent, and visible means," and excluded liability for death or injury arising from intentional self-injury, suicide, war, or pre-existing disease..."***

While hiking in the Kolli Malai, a small mountain near Tiruchirappalli, Varun slipped, fell into a stream, and sustained minor fractures. While awaiting rescue, he developed hypothermia (an emergency condition in which core body temperature drops significantly low) due to prolonged exposure to cold water. The hypothermia triggered a previously undiagnosed heart condition, leading to his death before medical help could arrive. Varun's family filed a claim under the policy for accidental death. Safe Health Insurance rejected the claim, arguing that the proximate cause of death was the pre-existing heart condition and not the fall, which was the accidental event. Decide whether Varun's death would be considered as resulting "solely and directly" from an accident or not?

6. Analyse the various connotations for the term 'Fire' in the context of Fire Insurance Policies citing relevant judicial decisions.
7. *"The establishment of specialized forums like the Insurance Ombudsman recognizes the need for sector-specific dispute resolution which is faster, less technical, and more accessible to the common policyholder."* - Discuss.
8. In *General Assurance Society Ltd. v. Chandmull Jain*, (1966) 3 SCR 500, the Supreme Court says -  
*"...Insurance is a contract whereby one party, called the insurer, undertakes in return for a consideration, called the premium, to indemnify the other party, called the insured, against loss resulting to him on the happening of a specified event. The loss must relate to a subject-matter in which the insured has an insurable interest..."* In context of this statement, explain the concept of Insurable Interest and its application across various kinds of Insurances.
9. Explain the various types of Crop and Agricultural policies that are existing in India.
10. *"No faulty liability envisaged u/s.140 is different from the Strict Liability Principle"*. Explain the significance of this statement in context of Motor Vehicle Act, 1988 and also discuss the various compensatory provisions in light of Motor Vehicle Insurance policies.

BURGLARY INSURANCE POLICY

PREAMBLE

In consideration of the Insured, named in the Schedule hereto, having made a proposal and declaration, which shall be the basis of this Policy, and having paid appropriate premium, as mentioned in the Schedule hereto, to Edelweiss General Insurance Company Limited (hereinafter called the "Company"), the Company agrees, subject always to the terms, conditions, limitations and exclusions contained herein or endorsed or otherwise expressed hereon, that if the Property Insured under the Schedule hereto or any part of such Property Insured be destroyed or damaged, whilst on the Premises, by any of the perils, specified hereunder, during the Period of Insurance, as specified in the Schedule hereto, or in any subsequent period in respect of which the Insured shall have paid and the Company shall have accepted the premium required for the Policy, the Company shall pay to the Insured the value of the Property Insured at the time of the happening of its destruction or the amount of such damage or at its option, reinstate or replace such Property Insured or any part thereof.

For the Purpose of this Policy, the following words or terms shall have the meaning ascribed to them wherever they appear in this Policy and/ or related Add-on Covers, and references to the singular or to the masculine shall include references to the plural and to the feminine, wherever the context so permits:

DEFINITIONS

The Company, Insurer, EGICL, We, Us or Our	means Edelweiss General Insurance Company Limited
The Insured, You or Your	means the insured named in policy schedule
Accident	means sudden, unforeseen and involuntary event caused by external, visible and violent means
Burglary/ Housebreaking	means the unforeseen and unauthorized entry to or exit from the Premises by aggressive and detectable means with the intent to steal Contents therefrom
Business	means the business described in the Schedule to this Policy and no other
Business Hours	means the normal trading hours or whilst the Insured or their authorized employees are on the Premises for the purposes of Business
Claim	means a claim under an operative clause in respect of an insured event that has taken place
Computers	means electronic data processing equipment including software programs
Contents	means the items belonging to the Insured or held in trust or on commission for which the Insured is responsible, described below: 1) Furniture, furnishings, carpets, curtains and the like; 2) Machinery and plant, tools, instruments and utensils of trade, unaffixed or portable equipment, office equipment, safes, strong rooms; 3) Computers, all equipment connected to and operating from Computers, and all disks, tapes, cards or other materials used for storing data; 4) Advertising material and display equipment; 5) Where the Insured is a tenant on the Premises: a) Landlord's fixtures and fittings for which the Insured is liable under the terms of a lease or similar agreement; a) Fixtures and fittings, or materials and supplies intended for use in the construction of fixtures and fittings, installed or to be installed for the Insured's own use;

	<p>but does not include the below mentioned items, unless specifically mentioned and accepted by Company:</p> <p>(i) Stock;</p> <p>(ii) Specified Items:</p> <p>(iii) Deeds, bonds, bills of exchange, promissory notes, bank notes, money or securities for money, ATM Cards, Credit Cards, monetary instruments, stamps, business books or documents, books of accounts, cheques, share certificates or tickets;</p> <p>(iv) Vehicles or trailers (including their accessories) registered or licensed to travel on a public road, including mobile plant and equipment, cars, sedans, panel vans and trucks, while in the Property Insured (watercraft, aircraft, locomotives or rolling stock, including their accessories);</p> <p>(v) Gold or Silver articles, watches, jewellery, precious stones, medals, coins, stamp collections, coin collections, curiosities, sculptures, manuscripts, rare books or documents of any kind;</p> <p>(vi) Cost of Software ,Plans, patterns, models, moulds, designs, specifications, blue prints, document of title to goods, contracts or other legal documents or documents of any other kind</p>
Theft	<p>means the misappropriation of Contents by any person with the intention of permanently depriving the Insured and/or insured's family and/or Employee(s) of the Insured of such contents and does not include larceny, pilferage and the like.</p>
Valuables	<p>Means gold or silver or any precious metals or articles made from any precious metals; watches or jewelry or precious stones or models or coins or curios, sculptures, manuscripts, stamps, collections of stamps, rare books, medals, moulds, designs or any other collectibles; deeds, ATM cards, credit cards, charge cards, bonds, bills of exchange, bank notes, treasury or promissory notes, cheques, money, securities, or any other negotiable instrument.</p>

**A. Scope of Cover**

The Company hereby agrees, subject to the terms, conditions and exclusions herein contained, endorsed or otherwise expressed hereon, to indemnify the Insured to the extent of the Sum Insured, for:

- a) The Property Insured or any part thereof that is lost, destroyed or damaged by Burglary or Housebreaking or Robbery or Dacoity or Hold-up; and
- b) Damage caused to the Premises, resulting from Burglary or Housebreaking or Robbery or Dacoity or Hold-up attempt therein at any time during the Period of Insurance, subject to 10% of the Sum Insured for all Risk Locations.

Provided always that the liability of the Company shall in no case exceed the Sum Insured, stated against each item of Property Insured or total Sum Insured, as stated in the Schedule hereto.

**GENERAL EXCLUSIONS**

**A. This Policy does not cover the following unless specially mentioned in the Schedule and expressly insured by the Policy**  
 Burglary Insurance Policy (UIN)

1. Gold or Silver articles, watches, any precious metals, articles made from any precious metals, jewellery, precious stones, medals, coins, stamp collections, coin collections, curios, sculptures, manuscripts, rare books or documents of any kind
2. Deeds, bonds, bills of exchange, treasury or promissory notes, bank notes, money or securities for money, ATM cards, credit cards, charge cards, monetary instruments, stamps, business books or documents, books of accounts, cheques, share certificates, tickets, stamps, plans, patterns, models, moulds, designs, specifications, blue prints, document of title to goods, contracts or other legal documents or documents of any other kind.
3. Loss or damage which is recoverable under Fire, Plate Glass, Neon Sign, Marine Cargo Insurance Policy or any other policy under which such coverage is has been obtained by the insured.
4. Loss or damage where any inmate or member of the Insured's household or of his business staff or any other person lawfully in the premises is concerned in the actual theft of or damage to any of the articles or premises or where such loss or damage has been expedited or in any way assisted or brought about by any such person or persons.
5. Loss or damage caused by wear and tear or gradual deterioration.
6. Loss or damage occasioned by loot, sack, spillage or pilferage
7. Consequential loss or damage of any kind
8. Unexplained losses, shortages due to error or omissions, losses discovered when making an inventory or a periodic stock taking or loss resulting from the Insured's voluntarily parting with title or possession of any property or induced to do so by deception
9. Theft or attempted theft from yards, gardens, open spaces or out-buildings unless the contents thereof are specifically insured by the Policy
10. Loss damage or consequential loss directly or indirectly caused by, consisting of, or arising from: i. Any functioning or malfunctioning of the internet or similar facility, or of any intranet or private network or similar facility; ii) Any corruption, destruction, distortion, erasure or other loss or damage to data, software or and kind of programming or instruction set; iii) loss of use or functionality whether partial or entire of data, coding, program, software, any computer or computer system or other device dependent upon any microchip or embedded logic, and any ensuing liability or failure of the Insured to conduct business.
11. Loss or damage which either in origin or extent or directly or indirectly proximately or remotely, occasioned by or contributed to by, arise out of or in connection with earthquake, volcanic eruption, typhoon hurricane, tornado, cyclone, or other convulsion of nature or atmosphere disturbance, or war, invasion, act of foreign enemy, hostilities or warlike operations (whether war be declared or not), mutiny, riot and strike, civil commotion, insurrection, rebellion, revolution, conspiracy, military naval or usurped power, martial law or state of siege or any of the events or causes which determine the proclamation or maintenance of martial law or state of siege.
12. Permanent or temporary dispossession resulting from confiscation, commandeering or requisition by any lawfully constituted authority.
13. Loss of money and/or other property abstracted from safe following the use of the key to the said safe or any duplicate thereof belonging to the Insured, unless such key has been obtained by assault or violence or any threat thereof.
14. Loss of or damage to any property insured under this Policy due to any misfeasance, malfeasance or nonfeasance or breach of trust in relation thereto by the Insured.
15. Terrorism Damage Exclusion Warranty: This Policy excludes loss, damage, cost or expense of whatsoever nature directly or indirectly caused by, resulting from or in connection with any act of terrorism regardless of any other cause or event contributing concurrently or in any other sequence to the loss.
16. Loss, destruction or damage to Land, Livestock, Blood stock, Agricultural risks, Growing crops, or Trees

## **B. GENERAL CONDITIONS**

### **1. Notices and Alterations to the Policy:**

Every notice and communication to the Company required by this Policy shall be in writing and be addressed to the nearest office of the Company and the acknowledgement of service shall be obtained from the Company. No change or alteration shall be valid or effective unless approved in writing by the Company, which approval shall be evidenced by a written endorsement signed and stamped by the Company. No receipt for renewal premium is valid except on the official form issued by the Company and no endorsement on this Policy or alteration in the terms thereof is valid unless countersigned by an authorized official of the Company or by an agent acting under Power of Attorney from the Company. On renewal, the policy could be subject to certain changes in terms and conditions including change in premium rate.

**2. Duty of Disclosure:**

This Policy shall be void and all premiums paid hereon shall be forfeited to the Company in the event of misrepresentation, mis-description or non-disclosure of any material fact in the proposal form, personal statement, declaration and connected documents, or any material information having been withheld.

**3. Reasonable Care:**

The Insured shall take all ordinary and reasonable precautions for the safety of the property insured, and shall as far as practicable make use of all locks, bolts, fastenings and other means of securing any safes, strong-rooms and premises which such property is contained therein. If the property insured shall include items pertaining to a business or profession, the Insured shall keep complete and accurate books of account, and in relation to any merchandise, stock-in-trade or property of a similar nature, the Insured shall keep a complete and accurate record of all business purchases, sales and deliveries in and out of the premises, and such record shall be regularly entered up as soon as such purchases sales or deliveries shall have taken place

**4. Basis of Sum Insured:**

The Sum Insured under Policy would be fixed on current market prices for stocks. For Coins and Currency Notes on Actual Basis, other items such as furniture, fixture, equipment's, etc., it can be fixed either on Market Value (i.e. new replacement cost less depreciation) or on Reinstatement Value basis.

**5. Average :**

The Insurance under this Policy (except as regards damage done to the Premises as stated in the Schedule) is subject to the following condition of Average.

1) When the Sum Insured is on a full value basis:

If the property insured under this Policy shall at time of Loss be collectively of greater value than the Sum Insured thereon, then Insured will be considered as being his own Insurer for the difference and shall bear a rateable proportion of loss accordingly. Every item more than one in the Policy, shall be separately subject to this condition.

2) When the Sum Insured is on a first loss basis:

If the property insured under this Policy shall at time of loss be collectively of greater value than the total value declared by Insured, then Insured shall be considered as his own Insurer for the difference and accordingly Insured's liability is restricted to same proportion of the loss as the declared total value bears to the actual total value found out at the time of loss.

**6. Contribution:**

If at the time of happening of any loss or damage covered by this Policy there shall be existing any

other insurance of any nature whatsoever covering the same, whether effected by the Insured or not, then the Company shall not be liable to pay or contribute more than its ratable proportion of any loss or damage

**7. Subrogation:**

The Insured and any claimant under this Policy shall at the expense of the Company do or concur in doing or permit to be done all such acts and things that may be necessary or reasonably required by the Company for the purpose of enforcing any rights and remedies or obtaining relief or indemnity from other parties to which the Company shall be or would become entitled or subrogated upon the Company paying for or making good any loss or damage under this Policy whether such acts and things shall be or become necessary or required before or after the Insured's indemnification by the Company

**8. Fraud:**

If any claim under this Policy shall be in any respect fraudulent or if any fraudulent means or device are used by the Insured or any one acting on the Insured's behalf to obtain any benefit under this policy, all benefits and rights under the Policy shall be forfeited.

**9. Cancellation:-**

This Insurance may be terminated at any time at the request of the Insured, in which case the company will retain the premium at customary short period rate for the time policy has been in force. This insurance may also at any time be terminated at the option of the company on the grounds of misrepresentation, fraud, non-disclosure of material facts or non-cooperation on 15 days' notice to that effect being given to the Insured, in which case the Company shall be liable to repay on demand a rateable proportion of the premium for the unexpired term from the date of the cancellation.

**10. Reinstatement and Repair:**

The Company at any time before payment of a claim and notwithstanding that an offer of settlement has been made instead of paying the amount of the loss or damage in respect of any property or the premises may make it good by reinstating or replacing any of the property stolen or repairing the premises damaged or such items or part thereof as the Company may think fit and paying the amount of the loss or damage in respect of the residue of such property or premises. Provided that if the Company elects to replace any property or reinstate any premises the Company in making good the loss or damage shall not be bound to replace or reinstate such property or premises exactly and completely but only to do so substantially as nearly as circumstances permit and in a reasonably sufficient manner. In case where any of the property or premises are insured elsewhere the Company may join with any other insurance company or insurers in replacing or reinstating the same.

**11. Book-Keeping Warranty:**

Warranted that the Insured keeps and during the whole of the currency of this Policy shall keep a complete set of Books, Accounts and Stock Sheets or Stock Books showing a true and accurate record of all business transactions, and Stock in hand, and that such Books, Accounts and Stock Sheets or Stock Books shall be locked in a fire-proof safe or removed to another building at night and at all times when the premises are not actually open for business. This Warranty applies separately to each and every business or branch business. Transfers of goods from one premise to another shall be a business transaction within the meaning of this Warranty. It is further warranted that the said safe shall not contain explosives or other hazardous commodities.

**12. Damage Entry Warranty:**

For a claim to lie under this warranty, there shall be actual visible damage caused to the premises or part thereof or connected with violent and forcible entry in the premises.

**13. Protection:**

It is a condition precedent to liability under this Policy that: -

- a) all protections in force at the premises at the inception of the cover or subsequently as stipulated by or agreed by the Company shall be in full operation securing the premises, whether the premises are closed for business or left unattended.
- b) any keys for the premises and /or intruder alarm systems or safes and /or strong rooms and /or any other secured area or device in which insured property is kept are removed from the premises whenever the premises are closed for business or left unattended.
- c) the Insured maintains the secrecy of codes for the Intruder Alarm Installation to authorized persons and no details of the same are left in the insured premises.
- d) It is warranted that adequate protection to the doors, windows and all other such openings in the premises are properly maintained during the currency of the Policy.

**14. Observance of Terms and Conditions:**

The due observance of the terms of this Policy by the Insured insofar as they relate to anything to be done or complied with by the Insured and the truth of the statements and answers in the said proposal and declaration shall be conditions precedent to any liability of the Company to make any payment under this Policy. If there shall be any mis-statement in or omissions of a material fact from the information supplied by the Insured whether by the said proposal and declaration or otherwise, this Policy shall be null and void and any premium paid thereon shall be forfeited. No transfer in the interest in this Policy and no waiver of alterations to or change in the terms of this Policy shall be valid unless made in writing and signed by the Company.



Name :

Register No.:

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**TAMIL NADU NATIONAL LAW UNIVERSITY, TIRUCHIRAPPALLI**  
**V Year B.A. LL.B. (Hons.) & B.Com. LL.B. (Hons.) Degree Programmes**  
**End Semester (Even-Semester) Examinations, April 2025**

## **COMPARATIVE CONSTITUTIONAL LAW**

Time: 2½ Hours

Maximum Marks: 40

### **PART - A (1 x 10 = 10 Marks)**

**Answer any ONE of the following questions in not exceeding 800 words each.**

1. Explain the core principles of constitutionalism and point out how they function to limit governmental power?
2. How did the declaration and management of the internal emergency affect the functioning of democratic institutions, civil liberties, and the socio-economic well-being of the affected population, and what lessons can be drawn regarding the balance between state authority and individual rights during such crises?

### **PART - B (6 x 5 = 30 Marks)**

**Answer any SIX of the following questions in not exceeding 400 words each.**

3. "The division of power between state and union governments along with the system of separation of powers created a 'double security' for the rights of the people." James Madison, Federalist No. 51. Comment.
4. "To what extent should free speech be protected in democratic societies, and how can the balance be struck between safeguarding individual expression and preventing harm caused to societal interest?"
5. "To what extent does judicial review serve as an effective mechanism for protecting individual liberty against potential overreach by the legislative and executive branches, and how has this role evolved through landmark judicial decisions?"
6. To what extent does transformative constitutionalism effectively address structural inequalities and achieve meaningful social change, particularly in post-colonial societies, given its embeddedness within liberal democratic constitutional frameworks?

7. "To what extent does the doctrine of judicial supremacy-where unelected judges have the final authority to interpret the Constitution and overturn laws enacted by democratically elected representatives align with or undermine the core principles of democratic legitimacy, such as accountability, consent of the governed, and the separation of powers?"
  8. How does federalism balance the division of power between national and state governments, and what constitutional mechanisms ensure that neither level becomes dominant over the other?
  9. "What legal and constitutional principles justify the exercise of military authority under martial law, and how is the scope and limitation of such power determined during the suspension of civilian government?"
  10. Critically evaluate the scope and extent of fundamental rights in a constitutional democracy, considering their limitations, judicial interpretations, and evolving nature.
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Name :

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**V Year B.A. LL.B. (Hons.) & B.Com. LL.B. (Hons.) Degree Programmes**  
**End Semester (Even-Semester) Examinations, April 2025**

**INTERNATIONAL HUMANITARIAN LAW**

Time: 2½ Hours

Maximum Marks: 40

PART - A (1 x 10 = 10 Marks)

**Answer any ONE of the following questions in not exceeding 800 words each.**

1. The International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia (ICTY) and the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda (ICTR) are two landmark institutions that significantly contributed to the evolution of international criminal justice and laid the groundwork for the establishment of the permanent International Criminal Court (ICC). Both tribunals made critical contributions to the development of two essential areas of international criminal law jurisprudence. Identify these two key areas of jurisprudential development and analyse them with reference to the relevant statutory provisions and landmark case law. Furthermore, analyse and distinguish the subject matter jurisdiction of the ICTY and ICTR, providing a comparative analysis of their respective mandates.
2. State Z has been engaged in a prolonged non-international armed conflict against the Alvaran Liberation Front (ALF), a well-armed insurgent group that has taken control of multiple territories in the eastern highlands. Over the course of the conflict, ALF has entrenched itself in several major cities and rural zones, establishing administrative structures, recruiting fighters, and embedding military assets within civilian infrastructure. The conflict has triggered international concern due to rising civilian casualties and the adoption of increasingly aggressive tactics by both sides.

In an effort to weaken ALF's operational capacity, State Z initiates "Operation Iron Flame," a coordinated military campaign targeting both urban and rural strongholds. The first stage of the operation focuses on the city of Elminor, where ALF's command centre is suspected to be located within a dense residential district. Rather than deploying ground troops, State Z conducts a series of night-time aerial bombardments using air-dropped incendiary weapons. These munitions ignite massive fires across the district, killing dozens of ALF fighters but also engulfing a nearby maternity hospital, a primary school, and two apartment blocks. The use of incendiary weapons in such a densely populated

area draws sharp international condemnation, with critics accusing State Z of violating the principles of distinction and proportionality under IHL.

Parallel to its urban offensive, State Z targets the surrounding rural areas believed to be the economic heartland of the insurgency. Intelligence reports confirm that agricultural infrastructure—grain silos, irrigation systems, and dairy farms—are supplying both ALF and the local population. State Z's air force systematically destroys these facilities, resulting in a dramatic food shortage across the region. Within weeks, famine conditions begin to emerge, particularly affecting displaced persons, children, and the elderly. Humanitarian agencies repeatedly request access to deliver emergency aid, but State Z imposes restrictions, citing the risk of aid diversion to enemy hands. The targeting of such dual-use infrastructure triggers debate over whether the attacks constitute starvation as a method of warfare, prohibited under customary international law.

Adding to the controversy, State Z employs its newly developed autonomous drone swarms—an advanced weapons system using artificial intelligence to identify and neutralise threats without real-time human intervention. These drones are deployed over conflict zones to patrol and engage suspected ALF elements. In one operation, the swarm eliminates a suspected rebel convoy. However, post-strike analysis reveals the convoy was, in fact, a group of journalists and humanitarian workers returning from a field hospital. The AI system had misclassified their behaviour as "hostile movement." The incident raises grave concerns about the lack of effective human oversight and the adequacy of Article 36 weapons review procedures, as required under Additional Protocol I to the Geneva Conventions.

Meanwhile, ALF has transformed the San Cordaro Monastery, a centuries-old cultural site and UNESCO-recognised heritage location, into a fortified base. Satellite images and intercepted communications show that the monastery now houses weapons, communications equipment, and tactical planning rooms. Despite this militarisation, over 100 civilians—including clergy, displaced villagers, and medical volunteers—have taken refuge in the site. After internal debate, State Z launches a high-yield missile strike on the monastery, destroying it and killing both combatants and civilians. The attack prompts allegations of disproportionate force against a protected cultural property, especially as alternatives such as special forces infiltration had reportedly been considered.

Finally, in the wake of a deadly ALF ambush on its patrol unit, State Z launches a retaliatory strike against what it claims is a rebel logistics convoy. The attack is executed without further verification based on an intercepted radio transmission. However, the convoy turns out to belong to Médecins Sans Frontières and is marked with distinctive emblems. The convoy was transporting injured civilians to a nearby field clinic. Despite prior coordination with State Z's military command, the convoy is bombed, killing several aid workers and patients. The incident raises questions about precautions in attack and the obligation to verify targets, especially where protected humanitarian personnel are concerned.

**Evaluate the legality of the acts committed by both parties to the conflict in light of the various principles governing International Humanitarian Law and with the provisions on means and methods of warfare.**

**PART - B (6 x 5 = 30 Marks)**

**Answer any SIX of the following questions in not exceeding 400 words each:**

3. What is reparation? Analyse the different forms and the means of reparation available to a state and an individual with relevant rules and Examples.
  4. What is reprisal? Explain the legitimacy of reprisal in an International Armed Conflict and a Non- Non-International Armed Conflict.
  5. Define a Prisoner of War (PoW)? Examine the applicability of PoW status in an NIAC and elucidate the protections given to a Prisoner of War under the International Humanitarian Law.
  6. What is State responsibility? Explain various circumstances under the International Humanitarian Law and the tests used to determine State responsibility.
  7. Write a short note on the following:-
    - i. Safety zones and Neutral zones
    - ii. Perfidy and ruses
  8. Distinguish between an International Armed Conflict and Non-International Armed Conflicts using relevant provisions and examples.
  9. Define a civilian, and what are the fundamental protections available to a civilian under the International Humanitarian Law?
  10. Who are Hors de Combats? What are the protections and duties of belligerent parties towards the sick, wounded, missing and dead persons in an armed conflict?
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Name :

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**TAMIL NADU NATIONAL LAW UNIVERSITY, TIRUCHIRAPPALLI**  
**V Year B.A. LL.B. (Hons.) & B.Com. LL.B. (Hons.) Degree Programmes**  
**End Semester (Even-Semester) Examinations, April 2025**

## **INTERNATIONAL INVESTMENT LAW**

Time: 2½ Hours

Maximum Marks: 40

### **PART - A (1 x 10 = 10 Marks)**

**Answer any ONE of the following questions in not exceeding 800 words each.**

1. Evaluate how UNCTAD and ICSID have influenced the development of international investment law. Critically assess the necessity of establishing a multilateral international investment agreement in light of contemporary global economic and legal challenges.
2. A foreign investor challenges a regulation enacted by a host state, alleging that it amounts to expropriation. The host state defends the regulation as a legitimate public welfare measure. In this context, discuss the nature and types of expropriation and the legal standards for determining whether expropriation has occurred. Analyse whether compensation is required for a legitimate regulatory action by the host state, in the light of relevant judicial decisions.

### **PART - B (6 x 5 = 30 Marks)**

**Answer any SIX of the following questions in not exceeding 400 words each:**

3. Critically examine the principles governing the exhaustion of local remedies in investment disputes. Discuss the circumstances under which Indian courts may grant an anti-arbitration injunction, particularly where there is a multiplicity of proceedings. Should the existence of parallel proceedings justify judicial intervention?
4. A host country retrospectively amends its tax laws, adversely affecting a foreign investor after a Supreme Court ruling in the investor's favour. Analyse whether such retrospective legislation could constitute a violation of a Bilateral Investment Treaty between the host state and the investor's home country.
5. Critically examine how environmental protection and climate change concerns are being addressed within Investor-State Dispute Settlement (ISDS) mechanisms, in the light of relevant judicial precedents.

6. Is Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) an investment under the international investment agreements? Critically examine how Philip Morris invoked the ISDS mechanism and the WTO Dispute Settlement Body (DSB) to challenge state regulatory measures related to public health regulation on account of the violation of IPR.
  7. Critically analyse the enforcement of arbitral awards in international investment disputes. What challenges arise at the national level during enforcement? Evaluate the role of Indian courts in addressing international investment disputes and enforcing arbitral awards.
  8. A host state seeks to terminate a Bilateral Investment Treaty (BIT) due to growing concerns over public health and environmental impacts, but the BIT includes a sunset clause. Explain the legal implications of terminating a BIT with an active sunset clause, and examine the alternatives available to the host state.
  9. Briefly examine the key criticisms of the Investor-State Dispute Settlement (ISDS) mechanism. Explore potential alternatives to ISDS and analyse how each alternative addresses concerns related to state sovereignty, fairness, and transparency.
  10. Critically analyse the key differences between the Indian Model Bilateral Investment Treaty (BIT) of 2003 and the revised Model BIT of 2015. Explain the reasons behind the shift in India's approach to investment treaty drafting.
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**End Semester (Even-Semester) Examinations, April 2025**

## **LAW RELATING TO CHILD RIGHTS**

Time: 2½ Hours

Maximum Marks: 40

### **PART - A (1 x 10 = 10 Marks)**

**Answer any ONE of the following questions in not exceeding 800 words each.**

1. Critically comment on the transfer system of children in the age group of 16-18 years who commit heinous crimes to be tried and punished as an adult under the JJ Act, 2015. Do you think the transfer system is in consonance with the aims and objectives of the JJ Act, 2015?
2. Critically comment on the lacunas in the implementation of the POCSO Act which have been highlighted in the decisions of the Supreme Court as well as reflected in the NCRB data.

### **PART - B (6 x 5 = 30 Marks)**

**Answer any SIX of the following questions in not exceeding 400 words each:**

3. Critically comment on the criminalization of adolescent consensual sexual relationship from a child rights perspective.
4. Examine key judicial decisions with regard to interpretation of Section 12 of the JJ Act, 2015 pertaining to regular bail and anticipatory bail.
5. Examine the role of child care institutions under the JJ Act in the rehabilitation and social reintegration of children back into the society.
6. Explain briefly the salient features of Child and Adolescent Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986.
7. Explain the provisions of law punishing child pornography in India.
8. Explain briefly the sociological theories of juvenile offending.

9. Explain the legal provisions which deal with substance abuse and trafficking by children.
  10. Explain briefly the general principles of juvenile justice as incorporated in JJ Act, 2015.
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