



TAMILNADU NATIONAL LAW UNIVERSITY



QUESTION PAPERS UG PROGRAMMES


FACULTY IN-CHARGE OF EXAMINATIONS
TAMIL NADU NATIONAL LAW UNIVERSITY
TIRUCHIRAPPALLI - 620 027.

REPEAT (EVEN-SEMESTER),
JULY-2025

Name :

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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
Repeat (Even-Semester) Examinations, July-2025

ENGLISH – II / BUSINESS ENGLISH - II

Time: 3 Hours

Maximum Marks: 70

PART - A (5 x 10 = 50 Marks)

Answer any FIVE of the following questions.

1. Critically examine the transformation of Eliza Doolittle in *Pygmalion* in the light of Shaw's social critique and with reference to English language.
2. Evaluate the concept of **Affective Fallacy** and **Intentional Fallacy** as propounded by Wimsatt and Beardsley. Explain how they challenge the role of authorial intent and reader emotion in literary criticism.
3. Explain the concept of **Defamiliarization** with suitable examples. How does it function in the making of literariness in language?
4. In *To Kill a Mockingbird*, how does Harper Lee portray the legal system as both a tool of justice and oppression?
5. Compare and contrast *Hamlet* and *The Merchant of Venice* in terms of their legal and ethical dilemmas.
6. How does Franz Kafka create a **Kafkaesque** atmosphere in *The Trial*? What does this reveal about the nature of bureaucracy and justice?
7. Examine the significance of **Law and Literature** as an interdisciplinary field with reference to any one literary text you have studied.

PART - B (4 x 5 = 20 Marks)

Answer any FOUR of the following questions.

1. What are the three types of translation suggested by John Dryden? Explain with examples.
 2. Define Academic Writing. What are its key features and why is it important in higher education?
 3. Write a brief note on Hamlet's internal conflict and its connection to the theme of justice.
 4. What do syntax, phonology, morphology, and semantics study in language?
 5. Briefly explain any one challenge involved in literary translation.
 6. How does Atticus Finch exemplify the qualities of an ideal lawyer in *To Kill a Mockingbird*?
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Name:

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Register No.:

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TAMIL NADU NATIONAL LAW UNIVERSITY, TIRUCHIRAPPALLI
I Year B.A. LL.B. (Hons.) Degree Programme
Repeat (Even-Semester) Examinations, July-2025

POLITICAL SCIENCE - II (Political Obligation)

Time: 3 Hours

Maximum Marks: 70

PART - A (5 x 10 = 50 Marks)

Answer any FIVE of the following questions. Each Answer should not be less than 600 Words.

1. *"Marxian theory of Political Obligation sanctions the case of political non-obligation in the pre-revolutionary stage, total political obligation in the revolutionary stage and its eventual conversion into social obligation in the post-revolutionary stage of social development"* – Critically analyze the statement.
2. As it was mentioned in Vedanta *"Although force must be renounced as an instrument of Policy, its use may not only be justified but necessary under certain circumstances"* – Explain those circumstances.
3. *"Will, not force, is the basis of State"* - Explain.
4. Explain how the colonial nature of the Indian legal system has affected the crisis of legitimation of law in India according to Prof. Upendra Baxi.
5. How there was crisis of the Indian State in the 'Third Phase' as it was coined as 'Crisis Phase' by Prof. Haragopal.
6. Write about the ideas of H.D. Thoreau on *'Individual's Right to Revolution'* and his ideas on *'Obedience to Unjust Laws'*.
7. Write about the problem of Gandhian Civil Disobedience and Political Obligation.

PART - B (4 x 5 = 20 Marks)

Answer any FOUR of the following questions. Each Answer should not be less than 400 Words.

1. Define Political Obligation and explain evolution of the ideas relating to the concept of Political Obligation.
 2. Elucidate the difference between Anarchism Proper and Philosophical Anarchism and explain the two different forms of Philosophical Anarchism.
 3. Explain various Kinds of Obligations and distinguish between Legal and Political Obligation.
 4. Give an account of Joseph Raj's prudential reasons to obey the law and explain his ideas on the obligation to obey the law.
 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. What is Governmental Lawlessness? Explain various forms of governmental lawlessness as advocated by Prof. Upendra Baxi.
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Name :

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Register No.:

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TAMIL NADU NATIONAL LAW UNIVERSITY, TIRUCHIRAPPALLI
I Year B.Com. LL.B. (Hons.) Degree Programme
Repeat (Even-Semester) Examinations, July-2025

MARKETING MANAGEMENT

Time: 3 Hours

Maximum Marks: 70

PART - A (7 x 10 = 70 Marks)

Answer any SEVEN of the following questions.

1. *"Marketing is the process of satisfying consumer needs at a profit."* – Comment.
2. Explain the concept of the Marketing Mix and analyze how it is applied in the Fast-Moving Consumer Goods (FMCG) industry. Illustrate your answer with suitable examples from a well-known FMCG company.
3. Explain the concept of Holistic Marketing Approach and how it integrates various marketing activities. Compare it with other traditional marketing approaches such as product-oriented and sales-oriented approaches. Support your answer with suitable examples.
4. Discuss how Marshallian theory explains consumer buying behavior based on rational decision-making. Contrast this with Sigmund Freud's psychoanalytic theory involving the id, ego, and superego. How can marketers use insights from both theories to develop effective marketing strategies? Illustrate with suitable examples.
5. Explain Kotler's Five Product Levels with suitable examples. How can understanding each layer help marketers create better value propositions and competitive advantage in the market?
6. Explain the concept of market segmentation and its relevance in designing effective marketing strategies. Illustrate how market segmentation is applied in the automobile industry by identifying different customer segments and the products targeted at each segment.

7. Choose a product and identify the stage of its Product Life Cycle (PLC). Describe the key characteristics of this stage and suggest appropriate marketing strategies that the company should adopt to sustain or grow in the market.
 8. Explain the various types of pricing strategies used by businesses and illustrate how different pricing strategies are applied to attract and retain customers in the aviation industry
 9. Define marketing distribution channels and explain their importance in ensuring product availability. Illustrate your answer by analyzing the distribution network of a pharmaceutical industry. Analyse the roles of each intermediary and how they add value to the end-consumer.
 10. What is a misleading advertisement? Discuss the impact of misleading advertisements on consumers in India. Explain the legal provisions and regulatory bodies in place to control such advertisements, citing recent examples/cases.
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Name :

Register No.:

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TAMIL NADU NATIONAL LAW UNIVERSITY, TIRUCHIRAPPALLI
I Year B.A. LL.B. (Hons.) Degree Programme
Repeat (Even-Semester) Examinations, July-2025

SOCIOLOGY- II (INDIAN SOCIETY)

Time: 3 Hours

Maximum Marks: 70

PART - A (5 x 10 = 50 Marks)

Answer any FIVE of the following questions with appropriate examples. Please note that examples for every answer carry marks.

1. Explain Grand and Miniature theories in Sociology.
2. Define Social Class and explain the variables that determine Class.
3. Discuss the sociological understanding of the concept of Criminal Tribes and castes in India.
4. Discuss the rural sociology as a branch of study, and explain the different types of villages in India
5. Explain the anthropological difference between Religion and Magic.
6. Discuss the process of secularization and its effects in our society.
7. Discuss the phenomenon of urban agglomeration in India.

PART - B (4 x 5 = 20 Marks)

Answer any FOUR of the following questions with appropriate examples. Please note that examples for every answer carry marks.

1. Define Authority, and discuss the various types of Authority
2. What are sects and denominations in a religion?
3. Define myth according to Malinowski and explain mythology in detail.
4. Discuss the concept of a Mystic, Prophet and Messiah.
5. Define Rituals and its characteristics.

Name:

Register No.:

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TAMIL NADU NATIONAL LAW UNIVERSITY, TIRUCHIRAPPALLI
I Year B.Com. LL.B. (Hons.) Degree Programme
Repeat (Even-Semester) Examinations, July-2025
RESEARCH TOOLS FOR BUSINESS DECISION MAKING

Time: 3 Hours

Maximum Marks: 70

PART - A (6 x 10 = 60 Marks)

Answer any SIX of the following questions.

1. Calculate the Median from the following data

<i>Marks</i>	<i>Frequency</i>
10-25	6
25-40	20
40-55	44
55-70	26
70-85	3
85-100	1

2. From the following data calculate Mode

Income Rs.	0-10	10-20	20-30	30-40	40-50
No. of Persons	5	15	30	20	30

3. Consider the following frequency distribution of marks scored by 86 students in a competitive examination.

Marks	30-32	32-34	34-36	36-38	38-40	40-42	42-44
No. of students	12	18	16	14	12	8	6

Determine Quartile deviation

4. Compute the Standard deviation and Mean deviation from the following data.

<i>Class (x)</i>	0-10	10-20	20-30	30-40	40-50	50-60	60-70
<i>Frequency(f)</i>	8	12	17	14	9	7	4

5. Calculate co-efficient of correlation from the following data by taking deviations from actual mean

X	30	32	35	40	48	50	52	55	57	61
Y	1	0	2	5	2	4	6	5	7	8

6. The following table gives the number of good and bad parts produced by each of three shifts in a factory:

Shift	Good	Bad	Total
Day	900	130	1030
Evening	700	170	870
Night	400	200	600
Total	2000	500	2500

Is there any association between the shift and the quality of parts produced?
[Given that the significant value of χ^2 at 5 % level of significance for degree of freedom (2) is 5.99 (Table value)]

7. Explain in detail the various methods of sampling

PART - A (2 x 5 = 10 Marks)

Answer any TWO of the following questions.

8. Calculate Karl Pearson's co-efficient of Skewness for the following data

S.No	1	2	3	4	5
Marks	12	18	35	22	18

9. From the following information, construct the price index number for the year 2004, taking 2003 as the base.

Goods	Price in 2003 (Rs.)	Price in 2004 (Rs.)
Rice	130	115
Wheat	80	65
Sugar	75	70
Ragi	95	99
Oil	105	105
Dhal	35	20

10. Explain the steps in business research process.

Name :

Register No.:

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TAMIL NADU NATIONAL LAW UNIVERSITY, TIRUCHIRAPPALLI
I Year B.Com. LL.B. (Hons.) Degree Programme
Repeat (Even-Semester) Examinations, July-2025

BUSINESS ECONOMICS

Time: 3 Hours

Maximum Marks: 70

PART - A (5 x 10 = 50 Marks)

Answer any FIVE of the following questions.

1. Economics has evolved from the study of Wealth, Welfare, Scarcity and Choice and now it focuses upon growth and development in modern times. Critically examine how each of these definitions reflects the changing nature and priorities of economics. Which definition do you think best suits the needs of the contemporary world, and why?
2. Public policy towards externality is designed to reduce negative externality. What are the possible ways to reduce negative externalities with and without government intervention, explain in detail. What steps does government take when Marginal Social Cost is not equal to Marginal Social Benefit, Explain graphically.
3. Considering the characteristics of an oligopoly market, assume that there are two telecom firms, Ms. BORLO and Ms. TELTEL. As a manager of Ms. BORLO telecom, you have negotiated with Ms. TELTEL to produce and sell 30 sim cards in the region of Numenor, with an agreed profit of 30 rupees per unit. However, assume that the manager of Ms. TELTEL breaches the agreement by producing and selling 40 sim cards instead. Construct a payoff matrix to represent this scenario, explain how this situation impacts the overall market and profits of the firms and determine your dominant strategy to achieve NASH equilibrium in this market.
4. You are producing calculators in a newly established factory, Calculate Total Revenue, Marginal Revenue (MR), Average Revenue (AR) and Profit generated considering following data and draw the graph for the same. Also state the features

of the market when $AR = MR = P$ (Price). State the suitable combination where you can achieve break even point.

Price	Quantity	Total Cost
30	1	20
30	2	35
30	3	48
30	4	60
30	5	70
30	6	78
30	7	92
30	8	108

5. Evaluate the rationale behind the establishment of minimum wage laws in India. Considering the historical evolution of wage regulations, to what extent do minimum wage laws protect workers from exploitation, and what limitations does this Act face in today's economic environment, especially concerning the informal and unorganized labor sectors.
6. How does the categorization of unemployment types influence the accuracy of the unemployment rate as measured by the NSSO criteria? Critically evaluate whether the current methods of calculating unemployment effectively capture the nuances of each type, and suggest improvements that could lead to a more comprehensive understanding of unemployment in India.
7. Calculate Price Elasticity of Demand using Percentage method from following data:

Combination	Price of onions Per Kg.	Quantity of Onions in Kgs
A	70	15
B	60	25
C	50	40
D	40	60
E	30	90
F	20	140
G	10	200

- I. When price of Onions falls from Rs. 60 to Rs. 30
- II. When Price of Onions Increases from Rs. 20 to Rs. 50

PART – B (4 x 5 = 20 Marks)

Answer any FOUR of the following questions

8. How do firms in monopolistically competitive markets in India use advertising, branding, and packaging to gain market power despite the presence of many competitors?
 9. Oligopoly markets in India often lead to market dominance, reduced consumer choice, and potential collusion. Critically examine these challenges and discuss why government regulation is necessary.
 10. Asymmetric information can lead to market failures by causing adverse selection and moral hazard. Critically evaluate the demerits of asymmetric information and explain how government intervention can help mitigate these issues.
 11. Explain the major factors that determine the demand for and supply of Foreign Exchange in an open economy. How do these forces interact to determine the exchange rate? Explain with the help of graph.
 12. India has seen steady GDP growth in recent decades, yet its HDI ranking remains modest. What does this suggest about the nature of development in India? Illustrate with relevant examples.
 13. Critically evaluate the limitations of GDP measurement approaches in capturing real economic welfare. Why might a country with rising GDP still face unemployment and inequality?
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Name :

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Register No.:

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TAMIL NADU NATIONAL LAW UNIVERSITY, TIRUCHIRAPPALLI
II Year B.A. LL.B. (Hons.) Degree Programme
Repeat (Even-Semester) Examinations, July-2025

HISTORY-I (History of Indian Subcontinent)

Time: 3 Hours

Maximum Marks: 70

PART - A (5 x 10 = 50 Marks)

Answer any FIVE of the following questions.

1. Discuss the origin and growth of history writing in ancient Greece and Rome.
2. Analyse the nature and purpose of colonial historiography in India.
3. Critically examine the contribution of the Marxist scholarship to the development of Indian history.
4. Discuss the salient features of the Harappa Culture.
5. Analyse the historical significance of the Maratha kingdom in western India.
6. Evaluate the different theories offered by historians on the foundation of the Vijayanagar Empire.
7. Critically analyse the various causes for the decline of the Mughal Empire.

PART – B (4 x 5 = 20 Marks)

Answer any FOUR of the following Questions

1. Who were the important nationalist historians and why did they write Indian history?

2. Write a note on the Rig Vedic society and polity in north India.
 3. Describe the socio-political developments that took place during the time of the Mahajanapadas.
 4. Discuss the nature of literary development under the Gupta period.
 5. What are the different sources available for the study of the Cholas in South India?
 6. Discuss the causes and consequences of the invasion of Muhammad Ghori in the Indian subcontinent.
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Name:

Register No.:

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TAMIL NADU NATIONAL LAW UNIVERSITY, TIRUCHIRAPPALLI**II Year B.Com. LL.B. (Hons.) Degree Programme****Repeat (Even-Semester) Examinations, July-2025****COST AND MANAGEMENT ACCOUNTING****Time: 3 Hours****Maximum Marks: 70****PART - A (6 x 10 = 60 Marks)****Answer any SIX of the following questions.****1. Prepare a statement of cost giving the following information:**

1.Prime cost 2.Works cost 3.Cost of production 4.Cost of sales and 5.Profit

Raw materials consumed	40,000
Indirect Materials	9,000
Wages traceable to jobs	15,000
Wages paid to maintenance worker	7,500
Lubricating oil	3,750
Consumable stores	4,250
Repairs to plant & Machinery	5,100
Repairs to office Building	1,500
Postage and Telegram	1,200
Audit fees	2,800
Directors fees	6,400
Legal Expenses	3,600
General Expenses	1,250
Gas & Water	750
Advertising	4,900
Packing Charges	2,200
Managers salary (2/3 rd for factory 1/3 rd for office)	12,000
Interest received	1,900
Loss on sale of plant	4,000
Payment of sales tax	3,100
Travelling expenses & commission	500
Sales	1,50,000

2. Draw a stores ledger card recording the following transactions under FIFO Method.

2010 July

- 1 Opening stock 2000unit @ Rs.10 each
- 5 Received 1,000 units @ Rs. 11 each
- 6 Issued 500 units
- 10 Received 5,000 units @ Rs.12 each
- 12 Received back 50 unit out of the issue made on 6th July.
- 14 Issued 600 units
- 18 Returned to supplier 100 units out of goods received on 5th
- 19 Received back 100 units out of the issue made on 14th July
- 20 Issued 150 units
- 25 Received 500 units @ Rs.14 each
- 28 Issued 300 units.

The stock verification report reveals that there was a shortage of 10 units on 18th July and another shortage of 15 units on 26th July.

3. Following are given balance sheets as on 31st Dec 2008 and 2009 of Calcutta Steel Co. Ltd. You are required to prepare a Common- size Balance Sheet and interpret the results.

Balance Sheets

Liabilities	2008 Rs.	2009 Rs.	Assets	2008 Rs.	2009 Rs.
Equity share capital	3,20,000	4,80,000	Fixed Assets		
Capital Reserve	80,000	1,28,000	Land & Buildings	2,64,000	6,52,800
Revenue reserve	1,77,000	1,67,200	Furniture	7,200	14,400
6% Debentures	1,60,000	2,60,000	Plant & Machinery	44,800	59,200
Current Liabilities			Investments	2,16,000	1,36,000
Sundry creditors	2,04,000	93,000	Current Assets		
Bills payable	5,600	8,000	Stock in trade	1,28,000	1,04,000
			Book Debts	1,67,200	1,52,000
			Bills Receivable	25,600	10,400
			Cash at Bank	94,400	8,000
	9,47,200	11,36,800		9,47,200	11,36,800

4. Balance sheets of M/s Black and White as on 1-1-2007 and 31-12-2007 were as follows:

Liabilities	1-1-2007 Rs.	31-12-2007 Rs.	Assets	1-1-2007 Rs.	31-12-2007 Rs.
Creditors	40,000	44,000	Cash	10,000	7,000
Mrs. White's Loan	25,000	-	Debtors	30,000	50,000
Loan From SBI Bank	40,000	50,000	Stock	35,000	25,000
Capital	1,25,000	1,53,000	Machinery	80,000	55,000
			Land	40,000	50,000
			Building	35,000	60,000
	2,30,000	2,47,000		2,30,000	2,47,000

During the year a machine costing Rs.10,000 [accumulated depreciation Rs.3,000] was sold for Rs.5,000. The provision for depreciation against machinery as on 1-12-2007 was Rs.25,000 and on 31-12-2007 Rs.40,000. Net profit for the year 2007 amounted to Rs.45,000. You are required to prepare Funds Flow Statement.

5. J Ltd., has three production departments A, B and C and two service departments D and E. The following figures are extracted from the records of the company:

Rent and rates	5,000
Indirect Wages	1,500
Depreciation of Machinery	10,000
General lighting	600
Power	1,500
Sundries	10,000

Following further details are available:

	Total	A	B	C	D	E
Floor space in square feet	10,000	2,000	2,500	3,000	2,000	500
Light Points	60	10	15	20	10	5
Direct Wages (Rs.)	10,000	3,000	2,000	3,000	1,500	500
H.P of Machines	150	60	30	50	10	-
Value of Machinery	250,000	60,000	80,000	1,00,000	5,000	5,000

Apportion the cost to various departments on the most equitable basis by preparing a primary departmental distribution summary.

6. Following is the summarized Balance Sheet of White Ltd. as at 31st December:

Balance Sheet of White Ltd. as at 31st December

<i>Liabilities</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Assets</i>	<i>Rs.</i>
6 % Preference Share Capital	1,50,000	Goodwill	20,000
Equity Share Capital	2,50,000	Land & Buildings	2,50,000
General Reserve	20,000	Machinery	1,75,000
Profit and Loss	15,000	Furniture	10,000
5 % Debentures	1,00,000	Stock	90,000
Sundry Creditors	28,000	Sundry Debtors	21,000
Bills Payable	12,000	Cash at Bank	5,000
		Preliminary Expenses	4,000
	5,75,000		5,75,000

Other Information:

Total Sales Rs.4,00,000; 20 % of which is made on credit. Gross profit and Net profit [after tax] for the year ended amounted to Rs.80,000 and Rs.20,000 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.

7. Enumerate the difference between Management Accounting and Financial Accounting.

PART – B (2 x 5 = 10 Marks)

Answer any TWO of the following questions.

8. With the help of the following information, ascertain the wages paid to workers Ram and Shyam under Taylor's differential piece rate system.
Standard time allowed 40 units per hour
Normal time rate Rs.4 per hour
Differential to be applied:
75% of piece rate when below standard
125% of piece rate when at or above standard
In a day of 8 hours, the workers have produced as follows:
Ram 280 units, Shyam 400 units.
9. The following information was obtained from a company in a certain year Sales Rs.1,00,000; Variable Costs Rs.60,000 and Fixed Costs Rs.30,000 Find the Profit Volume Ratio, Break even point, Margin of safety and Margin of Safety ratio.
10. Discuss the objectives of Cost Accounting.

Name: Register No.:

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TAMIL NADU NATIONAL LAW UNIVERSITY, TIRUCHIRAPPALLI
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Repeat (Even-Semester) Examinations, July-2025

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

Time: 3 Hours

Maximum Marks: 70

PART - A (5 x 10 = 50 Marks)

Answer any FIVE of the following questions.

1. Analyse the nature of Portuguese colonial enterprise in the Indian subcontinent.
2. Discuss the origin and growth of English Factories in India.
3. Critically analyse the historical significance of the Battle of Buxar.
4. Who was Warren Hastings and how did he strengthen the Company rule in India?
5. Discuss the salient features of the Permanent Settlement in Bengal.
6. Critically evaluate the contribution of the Raja Rammohun Roy to the modern Social Reform Movements in India.
7. Describe the programmes and policies of the moderates in the Indian National Congress.

PART – B (4 x 5 = 20 Marks)

Answer any FOUR of the following Questions

1. Examine the causes of the failure of French Colonialism in India.

2. Write a note on the consequences of the Battle of Plassey.
 3. Discuss the nature of the dual government introduced by Robert Clive in Bengal.
 4. Describe the nature of the Kol Rebellion in Bengal Province.
 5. Analyse the different causes that led to the Great Indian Revolt of 1857.
 6. Write a note on the origin and growth of communalism in modern India.
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Name :

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Register No.:

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TAMIL NADU NATIONAL LAW UNIVERSITY, TIRUCHIRAPPALLI
II Year B.Com. LL.B. (Hons.) Degree Programme
Repeat (Even-Semester) Examinations, July-2025

POLITICAL SCIENCE (Political Theory and Organizations)

Time: 3 Hours

Maximum Marks: 70

PART - A (5 x 10 = 50 Marks)

Answer any FIVE of the following questions. Each Answer should not be less than 600 Words.

1. *"State is a divine institution created by God and King is God's representative on earth"* - Critically analyze the statement.
2. Explain Austin's theory of Sovereignty and arguments advanced against it.
3. Write about the importance of '*Rights*' in the life of the individual and explain important Civil and Political Rights.
4. Critically analyze the important economic and political ideas of Karl Marx.
5. *"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 explain the statement.
6. *"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"* – Analyze various factors which help in protecting the independence of Judiciary.
7. What is Public Opinion and mention various agencies of Public Opinion and how they influence the opinions of the people on various important issues of the State.

PART - B (4 x 5 = 20 Marks)

Answer any FOUR of the following questions. Each Answer should not be less than 400 Words.

1. Define Law and examine various Sources of Laws.
 2. *"Socialism is a system of society in which means of the life belong to the community as a whole and are developed and operated by the community with the aim of promoting the general well-being"* - Explain the Statement.
 3. What is Political Obligation and what are the important Grounds basing on which an individual thinks he/she has an obligation to obey Political Institutions.
 4. Bring out the differences between State and Government.
 5. What is a Federation and what are the important differences between Unitary and Federal forms of Government.
 6. What is a Civil Society group and how these groups help in protecting the interests of the people from the autocracy of the State and in various other ways.
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Name :

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Register No.:

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TAMIL NADU NATIONAL LAW UNIVERSITY, TIRUCHIRAPPALLI
II Year B.A. LL.B. (Hons.) and B.Com. LL.B. (Hons.) Degree Programmes
Repeat (Even-Semester) Examinations, July-2025

JURISPRUDENCE

Time: 3 Hours

Maximum Marks: 70

PART - A (5 x 10 = 50 Marks)

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

1. In the state of Norlan, a new ordinance was pronounced which authorises the government to detain individuals suspected of “undermining public order,” without the requirement of formal charges or trial. While the state justifies this measure as essential for preserving institutional stability, critics argue that it represents a grave moral failure and undermines the very foundations of the rule of law. Critically examine both the arguments with the help of Hart-Fuller debate.
2. What is meant by ‘legal personhood’ in jurisprudence? Examine the essential characteristics of ‘legal persons’ and explain how the common law attributes different rights to dead persons and unborn persons.
3. Ms. Ira is cultivating a piece of land while continuing to live there for the past 6 years without any documented title. Recently, the legal owner of the land filed a suit for eviction, claiming full ownership rights. Ms. Ira contends that she has invested substantial resources in the land.
In light of this dispute, critically analyse the legal distinction between possession and ownership and the legal rights associated with them.
4. Distinguish between American Legal Realism and Scandinavian Legal Realism as schools of jurisprudential thought and examine their respective approaches to the nature, function, and interpretation of law.

5. In the city of Surajpur, the Government has approved the construction of a new metro railway line to improve urban transportation. The proposed route, however, cuts through residential neighbourhoods, leading to the eviction of several families and demolition of local businesses. While the authorities argue that the project is essential for the city's development and public convenience, the affected residents claim that their rights and interests are being sacrificed. By applying Roscoe Pound's theory of Social Engineering, critically analyse how the law should approach this conflict.
6. Critically examine St. Thomas Aquinas's theory of law as a hierarchical system and discuss how his theory tries to bring together theology and philosophy.
7. Assess the relevance of H.L.A. Hart's theory of law in contemporary legal systems with special emphasis of the legal and regulatory framework in India.

PART - B (4 x 5 = 20 Marks)

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

1. Critically examine the central tenets of Friedrich Karl Von Savigny's Historical School of Law, with particular emphasis on the concept of *Volksgeist* and how it diverges from the doctrines of Legal Positivism.
2. A State Government enacts general laws to regulate public conduct but often applies them inconsistently, retroactively, and without clear communication. Whether such a system be considered a legitimate legal system under the theories of Natural Law? Explain.
3. Evaluate the role of John Austin's distinction between laws "properly so called" and "improperly so called" in articulating his theory of law.
4. List and explain the essential characteristics of a legal right as outlined by Salmond. Support your answer with appropriate illustrations to demonstrate how these elements operate within legal reasoning.

5. Critically examine the theories of law proposed by Plato and Aristotle, with particular reference to the differing significance each assigns to law within their respective conceptions of the state.
 6. Explain the jurisprudential concept of property and explain its classification into corporeal and incorporeal forms.
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Name :

Register No.:

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TAMIL NADU NATIONAL LAW UNIVERSITY, TIRUCHIRAPPALLI
II Year B.A. LL.B. (Hons.) and B.Com. LL.B. (Hons.) Degree Programmes
Repeat (Even-Semester) Examinations, July-2025

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW

Time: 3 Hours

Maximum Marks: 70

PART - A (5 x 10 = 50 Marks)

Answer any FIVE of the following questions.

1. The National Environmental Authority was created under an Act of Parliament to regulate industrial pollution. It has issued numerous detailed rules affecting factories and imposed penalties through its own adjudicatory boards. Several industrial associations argue that this concentration of legislative, executive, and quasi-judicial powers violates constitutional principles and leads to arbitrary governance. With reference to these concerns, explain the definitions, nature, and scope of Administrative Law.
2. Critically analyze A.V. Dicey's concept of the Rule of Law. Explain its three meanings and discuss its merits and demerits, particularly in relation to the growth of Administrative Law in Britain and India.
3. A State Government has passed an Act empowering the Executive to "make all such rules as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this Act." Relying on this broad clause, the Executive has issued detailed regulations affecting citizens' rights and imposing penalties without adequate procedural safeguards. Critically analyze the validity of delegated legislation in light of the above problem.

4. Mr. Arjit, a government school teacher, was dismissed from service by the Education Department on allegations of misconduct. He was neither given any notice of the charges nor an opportunity to present his defence. Additionally, the inquiry was conducted by the District Education Officer, who is his personal rival.

Evaluate whether the principles of natural justice have been violated in this case. In your answer, refer to the doctrines of *Nemo Judex in Re Sua* and *Audi Alteram Partem*.

5. "Parliamentary control over delegated legislation is not merely a constitutional formality—it is a democratic necessity." In light of the above statement, explain the tools and procedures available to the legislature-and critically assess their practical efficacy in ensuring accountability and transparency in administrative functioning.

6. Describe the liability of the State in contract and tort in India, detailing the relevant constitutional provisions and key principles. Additionally, discuss the various types of Public Law Remedies, particularly the prerogative writs, available against unlawful administrative action.

7. "The evolution of administrative law has not kept pace with the complexity and scale of modern governance, leading to new challenges in ensuring accountability and protecting individual rights."

Critically analyze the emerging challenges in administrative law in India.

PART - B (4 x 5 = 20 Marks)

Answer any FOUR of the following questions.

1. President Trump avoided asking Congress for permission before striking Iran, despite the Constitution saying only the legislature can declare war, having the context in mind, discuss the features of Global Administrative Law.
2. How do the writs of Certiorari and Mandamus differ from a civil suit for Injunction in administrative law?

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3. What are the key challenges faced by administrative authorities in ensuring transparency and accountability in the era of digital governance?
 4. What is the role of the Ombudsman in addressing public grievances in India?
 5. Analyze the relationship between administrative discretion and the doctrine of proportionality in India.
 6. Compare and comment on the Supreme Court's decisions in *S.P. Sampath Kumar v. Union of India* and *L. Chandra Kumar v. Union of India*.
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Name :

Register No.:

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TAMIL NADU NATIONAL LAW UNIVERSITY, TIRUCHIRAPPALLI
II Year B.A. LL.B. (Hons.) Degree Programme
Repeat (Even-Semester) Examinations, July-2025

SOCIOLOGY- III (Sociology of Law)

Time: 3 Hours

Maximum Marks: 70

PART - A (5 x 10 = 50 Marks)

Answer any FIVE of the following questions with appropriate examples. Please note that examples for every answer carry marks.

1. Do you agree with the Friedrich Engel's and Kathleen Gough's perspective on Family? Justify your response.
2. Explain Personality Market and 'One dimensional Man'.
3. Discuss the four types of Rationality in our everyday reality.
4. Explain the functions and dysfunctions of the family as observed by Ezra Vogel and Norman Bell.
5. Define the collective behavior of Social Movement, and discuss its stages and types.
6. Define the collective behavior of Crowd, and discuss its characteristics and types.
7. Discuss the system of 'Kibbutz' and does it replace the institution of family? Justify your response.

PART - B (4 x 5 = 20 Marks)

Explain any four concepts according to Michel Foucault's *Discipline and Punish*, with appropriate examples. Please note that examples for every answer carry marks.

1. Power
2. Discourse
3. Discipline
4. Carceral System
5. Human Sciences
6. Exercise

Name :

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Register No.:

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TAMIL NADU NATIONAL LAW UNIVERSITY, TIRUCHIRAPPALLI
I Year B.A. LL.B. (Hons.) and B.Com. LL.B. (Hons.) Degree Programmes
Repeat (Even-Semester) Examinations, July-2025

LAW OF CONTRACTS – I

Time: 3 Hours

Maximum Marks: 70

PART - A (5 x 10 = 50 Marks)

Answer any FIVE of the following questions.

1. Mr. Mohan agrees to pay Ms. Neethu Rs.1000 in consideration for Ms. Neethu agrees to write for him 1000 pages within five minutes. Is it a valid contract?
2. Mr. Vimal sees a book displayed in a shelf of a book shop with a price tag of Rs.200. Mr. Vimal tenders Rs.200 on the counter and asks for the book. The bookseller refuses to sell saying that the book has already been sold to someone else and he does not have another copy of that book in the stock. Is the bookseller bound to sell the book to Mr. Vimal.
3. Mr. Jeremy buys a painting from Mr. Lucky which both believe to be a work of an old and famous Artist for which Mr. Jeremy pays a high price. The painting turns out to be only a modern copy. Examine the validity of the contract.
4. Ms. Rani promises to pay a certain sum of money to Mr. Raja who is an intended witness in a suit against Ms. Rani in consideration of Mr. Raja's absenting himself from at the trial. Mr. Raja absents himself but fails to get the promised money from Ms. Rani. Can he recover the same?
5. Evaluate in detail the provisions of law relating to minor's agreements.
6. "Consideration need not be adequate but it must have some value in the eyes of law." - Explain.
7. Define "undue influence". State the grounds on which a contract is said to arise out of undue influence and the legal effects of it.

PART - A (4 x 5 = 20 Marks)

Answer any FOUR of the following questions.

1. What is meant by Quasi Contracts?
 2. Discuss in brief the various modes of discharge of a contract.
 3. Define recession of contracts and distinguish it from cancellation of instruments.
 4. State the difference between contingent and wagering contract.
 5. What do you understand by performance of a contract? State who can demand performance and by whom contracts must be performed?
 6. Write a short note on "*Acceptance of offer*".
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Name :

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Register No.:

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TAMIL NADU NATIONAL LAW UNIVERSITY, TIRUCHIRAPPALLI
I Year B.A. LL.B. (Hons.) and B.Com. LL.B. (Hons.) Degree Programmes
Repeat (Even-Semester) Examinations, July-2025

FAMILY LAW – I

Time: 3 Hours

Maximum Marks: 70

PART - A (5 x 10 = 50 Marks)

Answer any FIVE of the following questions.

1. Explain the difference between void and voidable marriages with relevant provisions under the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 and decided judicial decisions. What are the remedies available to parties in such marriages?
2. Explain the legal status of Live-in relationship in India, with the help of relevant judicial decisions.
3. *“Restitution of conjugal rights amounts to a ‘coercive act’ on the part of the state, which violates one’s sexual and decisional autonomy, and right to privacy and dignity”* – Comment on the constitutional validity of ‘Restitution of Conjugal Rights’.
4. Briefly explain the grounds for divorce under The Divorce Act, 1869, applicable to Christians in India.
5. Who are the natural guardians of a Hindu minor under THE HINDU MINORITY AND GUARDIANSHIP ACT, 1956 and what are their powers under the Act?
6. A Hindu husband committed adultery with X and Y. He confessed to his wife about his relationship with X, and she forgave him. Later, she discovered his adulterous relationship with Y and filed a petition for divorce on the ground of adultery. Will she succeed? Decide with relevant provisions under the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955.
7. How is paternity established under Muslim law? Is there any difference between acknowledgement of paternity and adoption under Muslim law?

PART - B (4 x 5 = 20 Marks)

Answer any FOUR of the following questions.

1. Analyse the legal recognition and consequences of child marriage under Hindu Marriage Act, 1955, and the Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, 2006.
 2. Explain the concept of dower under Muslim law. What is the difference between prompt and deferred dower?
 3. *'In cases relating to child custody the first and paramount consideration is the welfare and interest of the child and not the rights of the parents under a Statute'* - Critically analyse the statement in light of The Hindu Adoptions and Maintenance Act, 1956 along with judicial decisions.
 4. Explain the concept of *Iddat* under Muslim law.
 5. *'Under Muslim law, the wife's right to be maintained by her husband is absolute. It is the obligation of the husband to provide proper maintenance to his wife in all circumstances whether he is in good financial condition or not.'* - Critically analyze this statement.
 6. What are the essential conditions of a valid marriage under the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872?
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Name :

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Register No.:

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TAMIL NADU NATIONAL LAW UNIVERSITY, TIRUCHIRAPPALLI
II Year B.A. LL.B. (Hons.) and B.Com. LL.B. (Hons.) Degree Programmes
Repeat (Even-Semester) Examinations, July-2025

CONSTITUTIONAL LAW - II

Time: 3 Hours

Maximum Marks: 70

PART - A (5 x 10 = 50 Marks)

Answer any FIVE of the following questions.

1. While Article 74(1) mandates the President to act on the aid and advice of the Council of Ministers, explore the theoretical possibility and practical implications of the President acting contrary to this advice in exceptional circumstances, considering the principles of parliamentary democracy and judicial review.
2. Analyse the concept of Indian federalism, by examining how the legislative power distributed between the Union and the States under the VII schedule, especially during the time of national emergency and when the President's rule is imposed under Article 356.
3. Evaluate the impact of the Basic Structure Doctrine on the amending power of Parliament under Article 368. Examine the arguments for and against the doctrine's legitimacy. Do you think that the Doctrine reconciles the notion of parliamentary sovereignty with Constitutional supremacy, drawing insights from *Kesavananda Bharati v. State of Kerala*¹?- Justify.
4. A person convicted of a serious crime files a mercy petition to the President. After a careful consideration of the Petition and based on the aid and advice received from the Union Cabinet, the President decides to commute the sentence. The family of the victim challenges this decision before the Supreme Court, arguing that the

¹ 1973 INSC 91.

President's power to grant pardons is not absolute and is subject to Judicial Review. Evaluate the scope and limitations of the President's and Governor's pardoning powers available under the Indian Constitution

5. Critically analyse the role of the Governor as the representative of the Centre in a State, particularly concerning the reservation of Bills passed by the State Legislature for Presidential assent. Explain how the office of the Governor has contributed to, or mitigated, Centre-State tensions. Mention the problem that surfaced in the recent *TN Governor's*² case.
6. In response to widespread civil unrest in a particular region, the President declares a State of National Emergency under Article 352. The proclamation results in the suspension of Fundamental Freedoms under Article 19 in that region. Individuals affected by this suspension challenge the validity of the emergency proclamation, arguing that the grounds for its imposition were not sufficient and that their fundamental rights were violated. Discuss the scope of Judicial Review with respect to Article 352.
7. Analyse in detail the key differences and the features of the Money Bill when compared to an Ordinary Bill and the scope of Judicial Review. Examine the same in the light of the *Electoral Bonds* case³.

PART - B (4 x 5 = 50 Marks)

Answer any FOUR of the following questions.

1. What is the relationship between the doctrine of separation of powers and Constitutionalism? Is the separation of powers absolute in India?
2. State and elucidate the SIX types of Jurisdictions of the Supreme Court with the Constitutional Provisions and Precedents, wherever applicable.
3. Evaluate the Constitutionality of the President's ordinance-making power under Article 123, considering its potential impact on the separation of powers doctrine

² *State of Tamil Nadu v, Governor of Tamil Nadu*, 2025 INSC 481.

³ *Association for Democratic Reforms & Anr. v. Union of India & Ors.*, 2024 INSC 113.

and parliamentary accountability. Discuss whether the re-promulgation of ordinances amounts to an abuse of power, as questioned in judicial decisions.

4. Why is holding an “Office of Profit” ground for disqualification of Members of Parliament and State Legislatures? Has the phrase “Office of Profit” been explicitly defined in the Constitution or any other statute? What are the key factors or tests employed by the Courts to determine whether a position constitutes an “Office of Profit”?
5. A State Government raises concerns about the implementation of the Goods and Services Tax (GST), arguing that the current revenue sharing mechanism is detrimental to its financial autonomy. It requests a greater share of the GST revenue and the devolution of more financial powers. State the Constitutional provisions governing the financial relations between the Union and the States, including the role of the Finance Commission and the GST Council. Examine the issues related to fiscal federalism in India and the potential for a Constitutional challenge to the existing arrangements based on the principles of cooperative and competitive federalism.
6. Answer the Following:
 - a. Doctrine of Territorial Nexus
 - b. Doctrine of Incidental and Ancillary Powers(or)
 - c. Doctrine of Colourable Legislation

Name :

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Register No.:

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TAMIL NADU NATIONAL LAW UNIVERSITY, TIRUCHIRAPPALLI
II Year B.A. LL.B. (Hons.) and B.Com. LL.B. (Hons.) Degree Programmes
Repeat (Even-Semester) Examinations, July-2025

PROPERTY LAW

Time: 3 Hours

Maximum Marks: 70

PART - A (5 x 10 = 50 Marks)

Answer any FIVE of the following questions.

1. Who may impose Easements? Evaluate the easement by Necessity and Quasi Easement and in what circumstances easement gets extinct. Cite relevant provision and judicial decisions.
2. Mr. Ranu mortgages Windy apartment, Vani mahal and Tany Resort to Mr. Nagu for securing a loan of Rs. 5 crore. Mr. Ranu then mortgages property Tany resort to Mr. Appu for securing another loan of Rs. 80 lakh taken from Appu. Decide the validity of subsequent transfer. Cite relevant provision and judicial decisions.
3. Ms. Chamki lets her land to Ms. Jhumki at an annual rent of Rs. 20000/-. Ms. Chamki failed to put Ms. Jhumki in possession of part of the subject matter of lease. Can Ms. Jhumki plead suspension of rent as a whole? Cite relevant provision and judicial decisions.
4. What are the liabilities of a Mortgagee in possession? Cite relevant provision and judicial decisions.
5. *"Once a Mortgage is always a Mortgage"* – Comment
6. A Cinema theatre named Mona Sina was transferred by Mr. Mohan to Ms. Mariya for life and afterwards to all the children of Ms. Mariya, when the first child attains majority. Is the transfer valid? Cite relevant provision and judicial decisions.
7. Explain the concept of Universal Donee along with the essentials of a valid gift. When can a gift be suspended or revoked? Cite relevant provision and judicial decisions.

PART - B (4 x 5 = 20 Marks)

Write a short note on any FOUR of the following.

1. Doctrine of Election
 2. Fraudulent Transfer
 3. Contingent Interest
 4. Notice
 5. License
 6. Actionable Claim
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Name :

Register No.:

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TAMIL NADU NATIONAL LAW UNIVERSITY, TIRUCHIRAPPALLI
III Year B.Com. LL.B. (Hons.) Degree Programme
Repeat (Even-Semester) Examinations, July-2025

FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

Time: 3 Hours

Maximum Marks: 70

PART - A (5 x 12 = 60 Marks)

Answer any FIVE of the following questions.

1. M/s. XYZ Ltd., is evaluating two identical investment projects, Project A and Project B, to expand its operations. Both projects require an initial investment of Rs.50,00,000/- and have a life of 5 years. The company will choose only one project based on capital budgeting techniques.

The machine under each project will be depreciated using the straight-line method over 5 years, with no residual value for accounting purposes. However, for taxation purposes, a salvage value of Rs.5,00,000/- is expected at the end of year 5.

The expected annual cash inflows before depreciation and tax are given below:

Year	Project A (Rs.)	Project B (Rs.)
1	20,00,000	10,00,000
2	18,00,000	12,00,000
3	16,00,000	14,00,000
4	14,00,000	16,00,000
5	12,00,000	18,00,000

Other Details:

- Corporate tax rate: 30%
- Cost of capital: 10%

Requirements:

1. Compute the Payback Period (PBP) for both Project A and Project B
 2. Calculate the Net Present Value (NPV) of both projects.
 3. Determine the Internal Rate of Return (IRR) of both projects.
 4. Advise which project should be selected, based on a comparative analysis of PBP, NPV, and IRR.
2. M/s. ABC Ltd., is planning to manufacture 12,000/- units of a product for the upcoming year. The following is the cost sheet per unit:

Particulars	Amount (Rs.)
Direct Material	100
Direct Labour	60
Overhead	40
Administration Overhead (Fixed)	20
Selling & Distribution Overhead	30
Total Cost per unit	250
Profit	50
Selling price per unit	300

Additional Information / Adjustments:

1. Raw materials are held in stock for 1 month.
2. Work-in-progress (WIP) is equivalent to $\frac{1}{2}$ month's production, with 100% material and 50% conversion costs.
3. Finished goods are in stock for 1 month.
4. Debtors are allowed 2 months of credit.
5. Creditors allow 1 month credit for raw materials.
6. Lag in payment of wages: 0.5 month
7. Overheads are paid 1 month in arrears
8. Cash balance to be maintained: Rs.50,000/-
9. Production and sales occur evenly throughout the year.
10. 10% of Working Capital may be maintained for contingency

3. M/s. ABC Ltd., is evaluating the investment potential of M/s. XYZ Ltd., For this purpose, the daily returns of M/s. XYZ Ltd., and the overall market index for the last 10 trading days are given below:

Daily Return (%) Data

Day	Return on XYZ Ltd. (Ri)	Market Return (Rm)
1	0.8	0.6
2	1.2	1.0
3	-0.5	-0.3
4	1.0	0.9
5	0.6	0.4
6	-1.0	-0.8
7	1.5	1.1
8	0.3	0.2
9	0.9	0.7
10	-0.2	-0.1

Also given:

- Risk-Free Rate (Rf): 5% (annualized)
- Expected Market Return (Rm): 12% (annualized)

Required:

1. Calculate the Beta of M/s. XYZ Ltd. using the daily return data.
2. Use the CAPM formula to compute the expected annual return of M/s. XYZ Ltd.

4. The following financial details pertain to M/s. XYZ Ltd.,:

- a) Sales Revenue: Rs.25,00,000/-
- b) Variable Costs: 60% of Sales
- c) Fixed Operating Costs: Rs.4,00,000/-
- d) Interest on Debt (Financial Charges): Rs.1,50,000/-
- e) Tax Rate: 30%

Required:

1. Calculate:
 - i. Operating Leverage
 - ii. Financial Leverage

- iii. Combined Leverage
- iv. If sales increase by 10%, compute the percentage change in:
EBIT
EBT
EPS (assume 1,000 shares of Rs.10 each issued)

Comment on the impact of leverage on profitability and risk in light of this change.

5. An investor wants to assess the risk-adjusted performance of an investment (Fund X) using the Sharpe Ratio and the Treynor Ratio. The following are the daily returns (%) of Fund X and the Market Index over the past 10 trading days: Daily Returns (%)

Day	Fund X Return (R _i)	Market Return (R _m)
1	0.9	0.6
2	1.0	0.8
3	-0.4	-0.2
4	1.3	1.0
5	0.6	0.5
6	-1.2	-0.9
7	1.4	1.1
8	0.4	0.3
9	0.8	0.6
10	-0.3	-0.1

Additional Information:

Risk-Free Rate = 0.02% per day (assume constant daily rate)

6. The following financial data relates to DEF Ltd. as on 31st March 2025:

Capital Structure

Source of Capital	Book Value (Rs.)
Equity Share Capital	20,00,000
Preference Share Capital	5,00,000
10% Debentures	15,00,000

Additional Information:

- Equity shares are currently trading at Rs.100 per share. Last dividend paid was Rs.8 per share. The company follows a dividend growth rate of 5% per annum.
- Preference shares are redeemable after 5 years at par (Rs.100). They carry a fixed dividend of 12%. Market price of preference share is Rs.95.
- Debentures are issued at par (Rs.100), but currently trade at Rs.90. They are redeemable in 5 years at par.
- Corporate tax rate: 30%

a) Calculate the cost of each component of capital:

1. Cost of Equity (K_e)
2. Cost of Preference Shares (K_p)
3. After-tax Cost of Debt (K_d)

b) Compute the Weighted Average Cost of Capital (WACC) using book value weights.

c) If the company plans to raise an additional Rs.10,00,000 by issuing equity, and use this to repay part of the debentures, recalculate the WACC based on the revised capital structure. Assume the costs of capital remain unchanged.

PART – B (2 x 5 = 10 Marks)

Answer any TWO of the following questions.

1. Explain any five key functions of Financial Management and briefly analyse their significance in business decision-making.
2. Distinguish between Profit Maximization and Wealth Maximization as the objectives of a firm. Explain with at least two key differences and give one example where these objectives may lead to different decisions.
3. Explain the concept of relevant and irrelevant dividend policy. State the key assumptions of the Modigliani-Miller (MM) theory of dividend irrelevance and contrast it with any one relevant dividend theory
4. Explain the role of risk analysis in evaluating investments in shares and mutual funds. How can investors assess and compare the associated risks of these two investment avenues?

Table A-4 The Present Value of An Annuity of Re. 1

Year	1%	2%	3%	4%	5%	6%	7%	8%	9%	10%
1	.990	.980	.971	.962	.952	.943	.935	.926	.917	.909
2	1.970	1.942	1.913	1.886	1.859	1.833	1.808	1.783	1.759	1.736
3	2.941	2.884	2.829	2.775	2.723	2.673	2.624	2.577	2.531	2.487
4	3.902	3.808	3.717	3.630	3.546	3.465	3.387	3.312	3.240	3.170
5	4.853	4.713	4.580	4.452	4.329	4.212	4.100	3.993	3.890	3.791
6	5.795	5.601	5.417	5.242	5.076	4.917	4.767	4.623	4.486	4.355
7	6.728	6.472	6.230	6.002	5.786	5.582	5.389	5.206	5.033	4.868
8	7.652	7.326	7.020	6.733	6.463	6.210	5.971	5.747	5.535	5.335
9	8.566	8.162	7.786	7.435	7.108	6.802	6.515	6.247	5.995	5.759
10	9.471	8.983	8.530	8.111	7.722	7.360	7.024	6.710	6.418	6.145
11	10.368	9.787	9.253	8.760	8.306	7.887	7.499	7.139	6.805	6.495
12	11.255	10.575	9.954	9.385	8.863	8.384	7.943	7.536	7.161	6.814
13	12.134	11.348	10.635	9.986	9.394	8.853	8.358	7.904	7.487	7.103
14	13.004	12.106	11.296	10.563	9.899	9.295	8.746	8.244	7.786	7.367
15	13.865	12.849	11.938	11.118	10.380	9.712	9.108	8.560	8.061	7.606
16	14.718	13.578	12.561	11.652	10.838	10.106	9.447	8.851	8.313	7.824
17	15.562	14.292	13.166	12.166	11.274	10.477	9.763	9.122	8.544	8.022
18	16.398	14.992	13.754	12.659	11.690	10.828	10.059	9.372	8.756	8.201
19	17.226	15.679	14.324	13.134	12.085	11.158	10.336	9.604	8.950	8.365
20	18.046	16.352	14.878	13.590	12.462	11.470	10.594	9.818	9.129	8.514
21	18.857	17.011	15.415	14.029	12.821	11.764	10.836	10.017	9.292	8.649
22	19.661	17.658	15.937	14.451	13.163	12.042	11.061	10.201	9.442	8.772
23	20.456	18.292	16.444	14.857	13.489	12.303	11.272	10.371	9.580	8.883
24	21.244	18.914	16.936	15.247	13.799	12.550	11.469	10.523	9.823	9.077
25	22.023	19.524	17.413	15.629	14.104	12.793	11.654	10.675	9.823	9.077
30	25.808	22.397	19.601	17.292	15.373	13.765	12.409	11.258	10.274	9.427
35	29.409	24.999	21.487	18.665	16.374	14.498	12.948	11.655	10.567	9.644
40	32.835	27.356	23.115	19.793	17.159	15.046	12.332	11.925	10.757	9.779
45	36.095	29.490	24.519	20.720	17.774	15.456	13.606	12.108	10.881	9.863
50	39.197	31.424	25.730	21.482	18.256	15.762	13.801	12.234	10.962	9.915

Table A-4 The Present Value of An Annuity of Re. 1 (Contd.)

Year	11%	12%	13%	14%	15%	16%	17%	18%	19%	20%
1	.901	.893	.885	.877	.870	.862	.855	.847	.850	.833
2	1.713	1.690	1.668	1.647	1.626	1.605	1.585	1.566	1.547	1.528
3	2.444	2.402	2.361	2.322	2.283	2.246	2.210	2.174	2.140	2.106
4	3.102	3.037	2.974	2.914	2.855	2.798	2.743	2.690	2.639	2.589
5	3.696	3.605	3.517	3.433	3.352	3.274	3.200	3.128	3.058	2.991
6	4.231	4.111	3.998	3.889	3.784	3.685	3.589	3.498	3.410	3.326
7	4.712	4.564	4.423	4.288	4.160	4.039	3.922	3.812	3.706	3.605
8	5.146	4.968	4.799	4.639	4.487	4.344	4.207	4.078	3.954	3.837
9	5.537	5.328	5.132	4.946	4.772	4.607	4.451	4.303	4.163	4.031
10	5.889	5.650	5.426	5.216	5.019	4.833	4.659	4.494	4.339	4.192
11	6.207	5.938	5.687	5.453	5.234	5.029	4.836	4.656	4.487	4.327
12	6.492	6.194	5.918	5.660	5.421	5.197	4.988	4.793	4.611	4.439
13	6.750	6.424	6.122	5.842	5.583	5.342	5.118	4.910	4.715	4.533
14	6.982	6.628	6.303	6.002	5.724	5.468	5.229	5.008	4.802	4.611
15	7.191	6.811	6.462	6.142	5.847	5.575	5.324	5.092	4.876	4.675
16	7.379	6.974	6.604	6.265	5.954	5.669	5.405	5.162	4.938	4.730
17	7.549	7.120	6.729	6.373	6.047	5.749	5.475	5.222	4.990	4.775
18	7.702	7.250	6.840	6.467	6.128	5.818	5.534	5.273	5.033	4.812
19	7.839	7.366	6.938	6.550	6.198	5.877	5.585	5.316	5.070	4.843
20	7.963	7.469	7.025	6.623	6.259	5.929	5.628	5.353	5.101	4.870
21	8.075	7.562	7.102	6.687	6.312	5.973	5.665	5.384	5.127	4.891
22	8.176	7.645	7.170	6.743	6.359	6.011	5.696	5.410	5.149	4.909
23	8.266	7.718	7.230	6.792	6.399	6.044	5.723	5.432	5.167	4.925
24	8.348	7.784	7.283	6.835	6.434	6.073	5.747	5.451	5.182	4.937
25	8.422	7.843	7.330	6.873	6.464	6.097	5.766	5.467	5.195	4.948
30	8.694	8.055	7.496	7.003	6.566	6.177	5.829	5.517	5.235	4.979
35	8.855	8.176	7.586	7.070	6.617	6.215	5.858	5.539	5.251	4.992
40	8.951	8.244	7.634	7.105	6.642	6.233	5.871	5.548	5.258	4.997
45	9.008	8.283	7.661	7.123	6.654	6.242	5.877	5.552	5.261	4.999
50	9.042	8.305	7.675	7.133	6.661	6.246	5.880	5.554	5.262	4.999

Table A-4 The Present Value of An Annuity of Re. 1 (Contd.)

Year	21%	22%	23%	24%	25%	26%	27%	28%	29%	30%
1	8.26	.820	.813	.806	.800	.794	.787	.781	.775	.769
2	1.509	1.492	1.474	1.457	1.440	1.424	1.407	1.392	1.376	1.361
3	2.074	2.042	2.011	1.981	1.952	1.923	1.896	1.868	1.842	1.816
4	2.540	2.494	2.448	2.404	2.362	2.320	2.280	2.241	2.203	2.166
5	2.926	2.864	2.803	2.745	2.689	2.635	2.583	2.532	2.483	2.436
6	3.245	3.167	3.092	3.020	2.951	2.885	2.821	2.759	2.700	2.643
7	3.508	3.416	3.327	3.242	3.161	3.083	3.009	2.937	2.868	2.802
8	3.726	3.619	3.518	3.421	3.329	3.241	3.156	3.076	2.999	2.925
9	3.905	3.786	3.673	3.566	3.463	3.366	3.273	3.184	3.100	3.019
10	4.054	3.923	3.799	3.682	3.570	3.465	3.364	3.269	3.178	3.092
11	4.177	4.035	3.902	3.776	3.656	3.544	3.437	3.335	3.239	3.147
12	4.278	4.127	3.985	3.851	3.725	3.606	3.493	3.387	3.286	3.190
13	4.362	4.203	4.053	3.912	3.780	3.656	3.538	3.427	3.322	3.223
14	4.432	4.265	4.108	3.962	3.824	3.695	3.573	3.459	3.351	3.249
15	4.489	4.315	4.153	4.001	3.859	3.726	3.601	3.483	3.373	3.268
16	4.536	4.357	4.189	4.033	3.887	3.751	3.623	3.503	3.390	3.283
17	4.576	4.391	4.219	4.059	3.910	3.771	3.640	3.518	3.403	3.295
18	4.608	4.419	4.243	4.080	3.928	3.786	3.654	3.529	3.413	3.304
19	4.635	4.442	4.263	4.097	3.942	3.799	3.664	3.539	3.421	3.311
20	4.657	4.460	4.279	4.110	3.954	3.808	3.673	3.546	3.427	3.316
21	4.675	4.476	4.292	4.121	3.963	3.816	3.679	3.551	3.432	3.320
22	4.690	4.488	4.302	4.130	3.970	3.822	3.684	3.556	3.436	3.323
23	4.703	4.499	4.311	4.137	3.976	3.827	3.689	3.559	3.438	3.325
24	4.713	4.507	4.318	4.143	3.981	3.831	3.692	3.562	3.441	3.327
25	4.721	4.514	4.323	4.147	3.985	3.834	3.694	3.564	3.442	3.329
30	4.746	4.534	4.339	4.160	3.995	3.842	3.701	3.569	3.447	3.332
35	4.756	4.541	4.345	4.164	3.998	3.845	3.703	3.571	3.448	3.333
40	4.760	4.544	4.347	4.166	3.999	3.846	3.703	3.571	3.448	3.333
45	4.761	4.545	4.347	4.166	4.000	3.846	3.704	3.571	3.448	3.333
50	4.762	4.545	4.348	4.167	4.000	3.846	3.704	3.571	3.448	3.333

Table A-4 The Present Value of An Annuity of Re. 1 (Contd.)

Year	31%	32%	33%	34%	35%	36%	37%	38%	39%	40%
1	.763	.758	.752	.746	.741	.735	.730	.725	.719	.714
2	1.346	1.331	1.317	1.303	1.289	1.276	1.263	1.250	1.237	1.224
3	1.791	1.766	1.742	1.719	1.696	1.673	1.652	1.630	1.609	1.589
4	2.130	2.096	2.062	2.029	1.997	1.966	1.935	1.906	1.877	1.849
5	2.390	2.345	2.302	2.260	2.220	2.181	2.143	2.106	2.070	2.035
6	2.588	2.534	2.483	2.433	2.385	2.339	2.294	2.251	2.209	2.168
7	2.739	2.677	2.619	2.562	2.508	2.455	2.404	2.355	2.308	2.263
8	2.854	2.786	2.721	2.658	2.598	2.540	2.485	2.432	2.380	2.331
9	2.942	2.868	2.798	2.730	2.665	2.603	2.544	2.487	2.432	2.379
10	3.009	2.930	2.855	2.784	2.715	2.649	2.587	2.527	2.469	2.414
11	3.060	2.978	2.899	2.824	2.752	2.683	2.618	2.555	2.496	2.438
12	3.100	3.013	2.931	2.853	2.779	2.708	2.641	2.576	2.515	2.456
13	3.129	3.040	2.956	2.876	2.799	2.727	2.658	2.592	2.529	2.469
14	3.152	3.061	2.974	2.892	2.814	2.740	2.670	2.603	2.539	2.477
15	3.170	3.076	2.988	2.905	2.825	2.750	2.679	2.611	2.546	2.484
16	3.183	3.088	2.999	2.914	2.834	2.757	2.685	2.616	2.551	2.489
17	3.193	3.097	3.007	2.921	2.840	2.763	2.690	2.621	2.555	2.492
18	3.201	3.104	3.012	2.926	2.844	2.767	2.693	2.624	2.557	2.494
19	3.207	3.109	3.017	2.930	2.848	2.770	2.696	2.626	2.559	2.496
20	3.211	3.113	3.020	2.933	2.850	2.772	2.698	2.627	2.561	2.497
21	3.215	3.116	3.023	2.935	2.852	2.773	2.699	2.629	2.562	2.498
22	3.217	3.118	3.025	2.936	2.853	2.775	2.700	2.629	2.562	2.498
23	3.219	3.120	3.026	2.938	2.854	2.775	2.701	2.630	2.563	2.499
24	3.221	3.121	3.027	2.939	2.855	2.776	2.701	2.630	2.563	2.499
25	3.222	3.122	3.028	2.939	2.856	2.776	2.702	2.631	2.563	2.499
30	3.225	3.124	3.030	2.941	2.857	2.777	2.702	2.631	2.564	2.500
35	3.226	3.125	3.030	2.941	2.857	2.778	2.703	2.632	2.564	2.500
40	3.226	3.125	3.030	2.941	2.857	2.778	2.703	2.632	2.564	2.500
45	3.226	3.125	3.030	2.941	2.857	2.778	2.703	2.632	2.564	2.500
50	3.226	3.125	3.030	2.941	2.857	2.778	2.703	2.632	2.564	2.500

Table A-3 The Present Value of One Rupee

Year	1%	2%	3%	4%	5%	6%	7%	8%	9%	10%
1	.990	.980	.971	.962	.952	.943	.935	.926	.917	.909
2	.980	.961	.943	.925	.907	.890	.873	.857	.842	.826
3	.971	.942	.915	.889	.864	.840	.816	.794	.772	.751
4	.961	.924	.888	.855	.823	.792	.763	.735	.708	.683
5	.951	.906	.863	.822	.784	.747	.713	.681	.650	.621
6	.942	.888	.837	.790	.746	.705	.666	.630	.596	.564
7	.933	.871	.813	.760	.711	.665	.623	.583	.547	.513
8	.923	.853	.789	.731	.677	.627	.582	.540	.502	.467
9	.914	.837	.766	.703	.645	.592	.544	.500	.460	.424
10	.905	.820	.744	.676	.614	.558	.508	.463	.422	.386
11	.896	.804	.722	.650	.585	.527	.475	.429	.388	.350
12	.887	.789	.701	.625	.557	.497	.444	.397	.356	.319
13	.879	.773	.681	.601	.530	.469	.415	.368	.326	.290
14	.870	.758	.661	.577	.505	.442	.388	.340	.299	.263
15	.861	.743	.642	.555	.481	.417	.362	.315	.275	.239
16	.853	.728	.623	.534	.458	.394	.339	.292	.252	.218
17	.844	.714	.605	.513	.436	.371	.317	.270	.231	.198
18	.836	.700	.587	.494	.416	.350	.296	.250	.212	.180
19	.828	.686	.570	.475	.396	.331	.277	.232	.194	.164
20	.820	.673	.554	.456	.377	.312	.258	.215	.178	.149
21	.811	.660	.538	.439	.359	.294	.242	.199	.164	.135
22	.803	.647	.522	.422	.342	.278	.226	.184	.150	.123
23	.795	.634	.507	.406	.326	.262	.211	.170	.138	.112
24	.788	.622	.492	.390	.310	.247	.197	.158	.126	.102
25	.780	.610	.478	.375	.295	.233	.184	.146	.116	.092
30	.742	.552	.412	.308	.231	.174	.131	.099	.075	.057
35	.706	.500	.355	.253	.181	.130	.094	.068	.049	.036
40	.672	.453	.307	.208	.142	.097	.067	.046	.032	.022
45	.639	.410	.264	.171	.111	.073	.048	.031	.021	.014
50	.606	.372	.228	.141	.087	.054	.034	.021	.013	.009

Table A-3 The Present Value of One Rupee (Contd.)

Year	11%	12%	13%	14%	15%	16%	17%	18%	19%	20%
1	.901	.893	.885	.877	.870	.862	.855	.847	.840	.833
2	.812	.797	.783	.769	.756	.743	.731	.718	.706	.694
3	.731	.712	.693	.675	.658	.641	.624	.609	.593	.579
4	.659	.636	.613	.592	.572	.552	.534	.516	.499	.482
5	.593	.567	.543	.519	.497	.476	.456	.437	.419	.402
6	.535	.507	.480	.456	.432	.410	.390	.370	.352	.335
7	.482	.452	.425	.400	.376	.354	.333	.314	.296	.279
8	.434	.404	.376	.351	.327	.305	.285	.266	.249	.233
9	.391	.361	.333	.308	.284	.263	.243	.225	.209	.194
10	.352	.322	.295	.270	.247	.227	.208	.191	.176	.162
11	.317	.287	.261	.237	.215	.195	.178	.162	.148	.135
12	.286	.257	.231	.208	.187	.168	.152	.137	.124	.112
13	.258	.229	.204	.182	.163	.145	.130	.116	.104	.093
14	.232	.205	.181	.160	.141	.125	.111	.099	.088	.078
15	.209	.183	.160	.140	.123	.108	.095	.084	.074	.065
16	.188	.163	.141	.123	.107	.093	.081	.071	.062	.054
17	.170	.146	.125	.108	.093	.080	.069	.060	.052	.045
18	.153	.130	.111	.095	.081	.069	.059	.051	.044	.038
19	.138	.116	.098	.083	.070	.060	.051	.043	.037	.031
20	.124	.104	.087	.073	.061	.051	.043	.037	.031	.026
21	.112	.093	.077	.064	.053	.044	.037	.031	.026	.022
22	.101	.083	.068	.056	.046	.038	.032	.026	.022	.018
23	.091	.074	.060	.049	.040	.033	.027	.022	.018	.015
24	.082	.066	.053	.043	.035	.028	.023	.019	.015	.013
25	.074	.059	.047	.038	.030	.024	.020	.016	.013	.010
30	.044	.033	.026	.020	.015	.012	.009	.007	.005	.004
35	.026	.019	.014	.010	.008	.006	.004	.003	.002	.002
40	.015	.011	.008	.005	.004	.003	.002	.001	.001	.001
45	.009	.006	.004	.003	.002	.001	.001	.001	.000	.000
50	.005	.003	.002	.001	.001	.001	.000	.000	.000	.000

Table A-3 *The Present Value of One Rupee (Contd.)*

[illegible]

Name :

Register No.:

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

Repeat (Even-Semester) Examinations, July-2025

CORPORATE LAWS - II

Time: 3 Hours

Maximum Marks: 70

PART - A (5 x 10 = 50 Marks)

Answer any FIVE of the following questions.

1. Discuss the Role of Directors in upholding Corporate Governance and Corporate accountability with relevant provisions and judicial decisions.
2. M/s. X Ltd., is a public company with 7 directors on its Board. A Board meeting was scheduled on 5th June 2025. On that day, only 2 directors were physically present, and 1 director participated through video conferencing. The remaining directors neither attended physically nor joined virtually. Despite this, the directors present went ahead with the meeting and passed a resolution approving a major loan transaction.

In light of the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013, answer the following:

- (i) Was the quorum for the Board meeting validly constituted? **(3 marks)**
- (ii) Is the resolution passed at the meeting legally binding? **(3 marks)**
- (iii) What are the consequences of non-compliance with quorum requirements?

(4 marks)

3. The shareholders of M/s. Dhruva Pvt. Ltd., through a resolution passed in the Annual General Meeting (AGM), directed the Board of Directors to sell a significant portion of the company's assets. The Board, however, refused to carry

out the shareholders' directive, citing that the decision to manage company assets will be against the best interest of the Company. However, the shareholders compelled the Board to simply follow their instructions.

In light of the above facts, answer the following:

- (i) Examine the legal position regarding the division of powers between the Board of Directors and the shareholders in a general meeting.

(5 marks)

- (ii) Can the shareholders compel the Board to act as per their resolution in this case? Support your answer with relevant provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and judicial decisions, if any.

(5 marks)

4. Write an essay on the disqualifications of persons to be appointed as directors.
5. M/s. XYZ Auditors & Consultants, a Limited Liability Partnership registered under the Limited Liability Partnership Act, 2008, was duly appointed as the statutory auditors of M/s. ABC Ltd. listed on NSE and BSE. In 2024, some of the employees of M/s. ABC Ltd. revealed certain fraudulent entries in the books of accounts during 2020 to 2024 and the consequent loss to M/s. ABC Ltd. 5 members of M/s. ABC Ltd have sued M/s. XYZ Auditors & Consultant for recovering the damages suffered by M/s. ABC Ltd. due to the said fraudulent entries in the books of accounts. Those members allege that the M/s. XYZ Auditors & Consultants were acting negligently in so far as the stated fraudulent entries are concerned. You are required to discuss the extent of liability, if any, of the M/s. XYZ Auditors & Consultants LLP.
6. Critically comment on the law applicable to related party transactions under the Companies Act, 2013.
7. Considering the objectives of the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016, elucidate the procedure to be followed in case of failure to repay any amount due to the creditors of a body corporate.

PART - B (4 x 5 =20 marks)

Answer any FOUR of the following questions.

1. Write a short note on the Role of Audit Committee in Corporate Governance.
 2. Write a short note on the provisions of Companies Act, 2013 relating to Women Directors and the relevance of the said provision.
 3. Write a short note on Stewardship Theory of Corporate Governance.
 4. Briefly describe the postal ballot system under the Companies Act, 2013.
 5. Is appointment of internal auditors mandatory under the Companies, Act, 2013? Why is such appointment mandatory or not mandatory, as the case may be?
 6. Briefly state the role of a resolution professional in the insolvency resolution process.
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Name :

Register No.:

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**TAMIL NADU NATIONAL LAW UNIVERSITY,
TIRUCHIRAPPALLI**

III Year B.A. LL.B. (Hons.) and B.Com. LL.B. (Hons.) Degree Programmes

Repeat (Even-Semester) Examinations, July-2025

LABOUR LAW - II

Time: 3 Hours

Maximum Marks: 70

PART - A (5 x 10 = 50 Marks)

Answer any FIVE of the following questions.

1. What are the key provisions of the Indian Factories Act, 1948, regarding the working conditions and welfare facilities for factory workers, and how are these provisions enforced?
2. Mr. Dokram joined a well-known factory in 2004, 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 56, Mr. Dokram decided to retire, as he had planned for other ventures outside the factory. His last drawn monthly salary at the time of retirement was ₹20,000, calculated as the average of his last 60 months' wages.

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

3. Explain the obligations of employers regarding the payment of bonus, including the timeline, frequency, and methods of computation prescribed by the Act, with relevant provisions and judicial decisions.
4. The Child and Adolescent Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986 is an Act brought to meet the international standards and the constitutional goal of eradicating the evil act of child labour, which also has a lot of loopholes which defeat the whole objectives of the Act. Critically analyse the statement by bringing out the definition

of Child and child labour under the Act and important amendments brought in the year 2016.

5. Mr. Rajeev and his family were living in the Madurai district of Tamil Nadu. They were involved in farming and other agricultural activities. Due to the poor monsoon and yield, they couldnot get the expected harvest and subsequently had to borrow a sum of Rs. 1,00,000/- at the interest rate of 15% from Mr. Raghav who is a Sardar. He made an arrangement with Mr. Rajeev that if he does not pay the amount within 6 months then Mr. Rajeev and his family must work for him in the place where he asks them to. Mr. Rajeev due to poverty agreed to the terms and conditions of Raghav and availed of the loan. After 6 months Mr. Rajeev could not pay back the money borrowed from him. So, Mr. Raghav wanted Mr. Rajeev and his family to travel to Bangalore and work at the metro rail construction site where he was acting as a contractor till, he repays the loan amount with interest. Without having any option Mr. Rajeev along with his wife and 2 children aged 10 and 7 agreed to work on the construction site.

Based on the above situation answer the following questions:

- (i) Identify the different types of workers and legislations involved in this situation. **(3 Marks)**
 - (ii) You are working in an NGO for labour rights. Mr. Rajeev approaches you to help him out of the situation as he and his family are being ill-treated by the site supervisor. Identify the issues in the above problem and give suitable solutions. Substantiate your issues with judicial decisions. **(4 Marks)**
 - (iii) What are the rights and entitlements guaranteed to Mr. Rajeev under various social welfare legislations? **(3 Marks)**
6. International Labour Organization (ILO) is an important organisation instrumental in the development and advocating of Social Security for Labourers in the International arena mandating its parties to adhere to the standards set by it. Evaluate the important developments taken by the ILO for the welfare of the workers focussing on the Social Security Aspect.
7. Define an employer and a Worker under the Factories Act, 1948. Determine the status of contract workers, independent contractors and canteen workers as the workers using relevant judicial decisions.

PART B (4 x 5 Marks = 20 Marks)

Answer any FOUR of the following questions

1. What are the factors considered while fixing the minimum wages? Analyze the methods of fixing minimum wages with relevant provisions.
 2. What are the different theories of Social Security and Welfare? Which among these are most significant and relevant in modern times? Substantiate your answer with appropriate illustrations.
 3. Define the following-
 - (i) Interstate Migrant Workers under the Interstate Migrant Workmen Act, 1979.
 - (ii) Building and Other Construction Workers, under the Building and Other Construction Workers, Act, 1996.
 - (iii) Unorganised Worker, under the Unorganised Worker Social Security Act, 2008.
 4. Explain the concept arising out of and in due course of employment and Notional Extension using relevant provisions and judicial decisions.
 5. What is gratuity? Explain the eligibility and the method to calculate the gratuity of a person with illustrations.
 6. What is the eligibility for availing the maternity benefits under the Maternity Benefits Act? What are the entitlements available under the Maternity Benefits Act, cite with relevant provisions and judicial decisions?
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Register No.:

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TAMIL NADU NATIONAL LAW UNIVERSITY, TIRUCHIRAPPALLI
III Year B.A. LL.B. (Hons.) & B.Com. LL.B. (Hons.) Degree Programmes
Repeat (Even-Semester) Examinations, July-2025

CIVIL PROCEDURE CODE

Time: 3 Hours

Maximum Marks: 70

PART - A (5 x 10 = 50 Marks)

Answer any FIVE of the following questions.

1. Mr. Mohan sues Mr. Kannan for possession of certain property alleging that it has come to his share as partition of joint family property. Mr. Kannan contended that no partition has taken place and the same has been accepted by the court. However, Mr. Mohan files a subsequent suit against Mr. Kannan for partition of the joint family property. Is the second suit barred by *Res-Judicata*?
2. Mr. Sam sues Mr. Albert for rent due. Mr. Albert takes the defense that no rent is due. Can the claim of rent be said to be a matter directly and substantially in issue?
3. Mr. Gopal the agent of Mr. Gobi, under a bonafide mistake file a suit against Mr. Giri in his own name. Can the court substitute principal's name for that of Mr. Gopal?
4. "All decrees are orders of court and all orders are not" – Explain.
5. The expression "*place of suing*" simply means the venue for trial and it has nothing to do with the competency of the court – Elucidate this statement and state how and to what extent Sections 15-20 of the CPC regulate the forum for the institution of the suits.

6. Who is an “indigent person” in the eyes of CPC? Evaluate the procedural steps to be pursued for filing a suit by an indigent person and the nature of relief he can obtain from the court of law.
7. Bring out the meaning of First Appeal and distinguish the same from Second Appeal.

PART - B (4 x 5 = 20 Marks)

Answer any FOUR of the following questions.

1. Rejection of plaint.
 2. Necessary and proper party.
 3. Set-off and Counter claim.
 4. *Facta Probanda* and *Facta Probantia*.
 5. Review and Revision.
 6. Doctrine of acknowledgement under the Limitation Act, 1963.
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Name :

Register No.:

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TAMIL NADU NATIONAL LAW UNIVERSITY, TIRUCHIRAPPALLI
III Year B.A. LL.B. (Hons.) & B.Com. LL.B. (Hons.) Degree Programmes
Repeat (Even-Semester) Examinations, July-2025

LAW OF CRIMES-II (BNSS)

Time: 3 Hours**Maximum Marks: 70****PART - A (5 x 10 = 50 Marks)****Answer any FIVE of the following questions.**

1. Mr. Raghav was arrested under Section 103 of the BNS by the Officer in-charge of Rampur Police Station for allegedly committing the murder of his friend, Mr. Aman. His arrest was effected on the basis of statements given by three eyewitnesses. Raghav was produced before the nearest Executive Magistrate within 24 hours, as the Judicial Magistrate was not available at the headquarters. The concerned Magistrate remanded him to police custody for 15 days and directed that further investigation be conducted into the matter.

Evaluate the legitimacy of such remand order with the help of legal provisions under Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita, 2023.

2. Explain the provisions relating to arrest under the Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita, 2023. What safeguards have been incorporated to protect the rights of the arrested person?

Explain with reference to relevant sections.

3. Evaluate the provisions relating to the process to compel the appearance of a person under the Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita, 2023. What are the different methods prescribed for compelling attendance, and under what circumstances can each method be invoked? Illustrate your answer referring to the relevant sections.
4. Ms. Tara was known to habitually commit theft and also to sell stolen goods in Lucknow. Mr. Rajan, a police inspector, received information from a confidential source about the location where the stolen items were being kept. As the premises were within his jurisdiction, he, accompanied by two constables, proceeded to search the place. They broke open the door while Ms. Tara was inside. They carried out the search, seized all the goods they suspected to be stolen, and arrested Ms. Tara.

Explain the legality of the procedure followed in the above mentioned case.

5. Explain the provisions relating to the grant of bail in non-bailable offences under the Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita, 2023. Under what circumstances can bail be granted in such cases, and what factors does the Court consider while exercising its discretion?
6. Define compoundable and non-compoundable offences under the Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita, 2023, giving suitable examples of each. Explain the powers of the court in dealing with compoundable and non-compoundable offences as per the provisions of the BNSS, 2023.
7. Critically analyse the doctrine of double jeopardy as enshrined under Article 20(2) of the Constitution of India and its statutory reflection in the Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita, 2023. How does this principle safeguard the rights of the accused, and what are the limitations and judicial interpretations surrounding its application in India?

PART - B (4 x 5 = 20 Marks)

Answer any FOUR of the following questions.

1. "For every distinct offence of which any person is accused, there shall be a separate charge and every such charge shall be tried separately." Explain the given statement and also analyse whether any exceptions to it.
 2. What are the objectives, procedure, and limitations of plea bargaining in India? Explain its advantages and disadvantages.
 3. What are the circumstances in which a search warrant may be issued, and what safeguards and procedures must be followed while conducting a search, with or without a warrant?
 4. What is a Zero FIR? Discuss its significance, purpose, and the procedure for its registration. How does the concept of Zero FIR help in protecting the rights of victims?
 5. What is anticipatory bail? Under what circumstances can it be granted?
 6. What is "cognizance" under the Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita (BNSS), 2023, and what are the conditions under which a Magistrate may take cognizance of an offence?
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Name :

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Register No.:

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TAMIL NADU NATIONAL LAW UNIVERSITY, TIRUCHIRAPPALLI
III Year B.A. LL.B. (Hons.) and B.Com. LL.B. (Hons.) Degree Programmes
Repeat (Even-Semester) Examinations, July-2025

ENVIRONMENTAL LAW

Time: 3 Hours

Maximum Marks: 70

PART - A (5 x 10 = 50 Marks)

Answer any FIVE of the following questions.

1. Analyse the Constitutional provisions in India that ensures environmental Protection, preservation and conservation through Government, Judiciary and General Public in India.
2. State whether the existing legislations in India are efficient in preventing and controlling water pollution, especially water pollution due to industrial effluent discharge in India. Refer to relevant judicial decisions.
3. Analyse the role of international organisations in ensuring sustainable development and conservation of biodiversity at the global and regional levels.
4. Analyse through the landmark decisions the role of international environmental law principles in ensuring environmental justice in decisions of transboundary environmental damage caused by countries.
5. Analyse the authorities under the Wild Life Protection Act, 1972 and their role in curtailing activities like animal wild life trade, hunting, poaching and breeding of wild animals in India?
6. Define Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) and state the process and the need for Environmental Impact Assessment in India.
7. The High Court Jurisdiction at Madras issued the following guidelines in relation to prevention of cruelty to animals.
 The captured dogs shall be brought to the dog kennels /dog pounds managed by the Animal Welfare Organizations (AWOs). On reaching the dog pounds all the dogs shall be examined by the veterinarians and healthy and sick dogs should be

segregated. Sick dogs should be given proper treatment in the hospitals run by Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (SPCA)/ other institutions and only after they are treated, they should be sterilized and vaccinated. The dogs will be sterilized/vaccinated under the supervision of the veterinarians of the hospital run by the Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (SPCA), Animal Welfare Organization or other dog shelters. After necessary period of follow up, the dogs shall be released at the same place or locality from where they were captured and the date, time and place of their release shall be recorded. The representative of Animal Welfare Organizations (AWOs) shall accompany the dog squad at the time of release also.

How ever recently despite of the guidelines there has been an increase in the number of deaths and grievous injuries caused by street dogs. The death of 4-year-old boy and his 70-year-old grandmother caused a major uproar in Tamil Nadu. Hence the local panchayats where ever the death incident had occurred have severely hunted the street dogs and the videos were telecasted in the news channel and social media. In this regard AWO approaches you for legal advice to file a suit under Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1960 before the High Court of Madras.

PART - B (4 x 5 = 20 Marks)

Answer any FOUR of the following questions.

1. Write a note on power and function of Central Pollution Control Board. Refer the AIR (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981.
 2. Explain whether Anthropocentric or Eco centric approach will benefit the modern society to ensure sustainable development.
 3. Write a note on the *Tuna Dolphin case*.
 4. Write a note on the Forest conservation in India.
 5. Explain the relevance between Protection of Traditional Knowledge and biodiversity conservation in India with special reference to the *Arogya Bacha case* in India.
 6. State the role of National Green Tribunal in ensuring environmental protection in India.
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Name :

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Register No.:

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

ADVANCED COURSE ON COPYRIGHT LAW

Time: 3 Hours

Maximum Marks: 70

PART - A (5 x 10 = 50 Marks)

Answer any FIVE of the following questions.

1. Analyse the significance of Berne Convention and WCT Convention in developing a uniform international legal frame work for Protection of Copyright.
2. Define idea and expression and analyse the need for segregating idea from expression to determine copyrightability of works with special reference to literary and cinematographic works.
3. Analyse the role of the compulsory licensing under Copyright law and its necessity to protect the interest of the creator and the general public.
4. Write a note on NFT and its copyrightability and also state with reasons whether creation of copyrightable works by Artificial intelligence are copyrightable, if so, can we consider AI as an author or coauthor?
5. Define infringement of Copyright and state whether satire, memes and Parody can be considered as Copyright infringement or Fair use?
6. *"Moral rights are essential and unique to creators in order to create more creative works and protect their works from exploitation in the name of Remix, modern art and recreation"* – Analyse whether the statement is true or false with reasons.
7. Luv and Kush are school students studying XII standard at VVK school in Delhi. On 5th July 2020 Luv and Kush joined RME academy for preparing AIEE exams. As the exam standards were very high, they started preparing notes and both secured ALL INDIA 1st Rank. Their friends and relatives started asking for their preparatory notes. They found that there was more demand in the market for these notes.

So, they wanted to start this as a business. They found that there were 20 popular and premier training institutions all over India. They applied to all the 20 institutions online and purchased their course packs. On 19th December 2022 Luv and Kush with the help of their friend Janu who owned a printing press created a consolidated training material from all the 20 course packs. 10 of the premier institutions course packs were in 2 volumes and each volume was around 1000 pages and was priced at 5000 rupees. Other 10 institutions course packs were in 3 volumes each volume around 800 pages and were priced at 7000 rupees. Luv and Kush summarized the entire course pack for AIEE in to pages to 1000 pages and priced their course pack at 3000 rupees. Hence there was huge demand in the market for their course pack. The 20 premier institutions together sued Luv and Kush for Copyright infringement and filed a suit in the Delhi High court. Luv and Kush now approach you for legal advise.

PART - B (4 x 5 = 20 Marks)

Answer any FOUR of the following questions.

1. Write a note on the authors rights Guaranteed in England before and after Statue of Anne.
 2. Analyse the Right to communication to public and its relevance to Copyright in India.
 3. Write the significance of intrinsic and extrinsic tests in determining Copyright infringement.
 4. Explain whether an artistic work can be protected under Copyright Act 1957 and Designs Act 2001 simultaneously.
 5. Define performer and explain the moral rights available to a performer in India.
 6. Write a note on the significance of the Copyright societies in Protecting the rights of the owner and author in India.
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Name :

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Register No.:

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

INTERPRETATION OF STATUTES

Time: 3 Hours

Maximum Marks: 70

PART - A (5 x 10 = 50 Marks)

Answer any FIVE of the following questions.

1. Based on rules and principles of statutory interpretation, analyse if women in live-in-relationships can seek relief under the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005. The relevant parts of the Act are reproduced below.

THE PROTECTION OF WOMEN FROM DOMESTIC VIOLENCE ACT, 2005

ACT NO. 43 OF 2005

[13th September, 2005.]

An Act to provide for more effective protection of the rights of women guaranteed under the Constitution who are victims of violence of any kind occurring within the family and formatters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

BE it enacted by Parliament in the Fifty-sixth Year of the Republic of India as follows:—

CHAPTER I

PRELIMINARY

1. Short title, extent and commencement.—(1) This Act may be called the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005.

(2) It extends to the whole of India ^{1***}.

(3) It shall come into force on such date² as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, appoint.

2. Definitions.—In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires,—

(a) “aggrieved person” means any woman who is, or has been, in a domestic relationship with the respondent and who alleges to have been subjected to any act of domestic violence by the respondent;

(f) “domestic relationship” means a relationship between two persons who live or have, at any point of time, lived together in a shared household, when they are related by consanguinity, marriage, or through a relationship in the nature of marriage, adoption or are family members living together as a joint family;

(q) “respondent” means any adult male person who is, or has been, in a domestic relationship with the aggrieved person and against whom the aggrieved person has sought any relief under this Act;

Provided that an aggrieved wife or female living in a relationship in the nature of a marriage may also file a complaint against a relative of the husband or the male partner;

(r) “service provider” means an entity registered under sub-section (1) of section 10;

(s) “shared household” means a household where the person aggrieved lives or at any stage has lived in a domestic relationship either singly or along with the respondent and includes such a household whether owned or tenanted either jointly by the aggrieved person and the respondent, or owned or tenanted by either of them in respect of which either the aggrieved person or the respondent or both jointly or singly have any right, title, interest or equity and includes such a household which may belong to the joint family of which the respondent is a member, irrespective of whether the respondent or the aggrieved person has any right, title or interest in the shared household;

2. Analyse how the doctrine of *stare decisis* is applied in interpreting statutes.
3. Compare and contrast the literal and golden rules of interpretation with supporting judicial decisions.
4. Differentiate between proviso, explanation, and illustration and explain their role in statutory interpretation.
5. Ms. Grace was appointed as an Assistant Trained Teacher in 1970 and attained the age of superannuation in February 2010. At the time, the last pay drawn by her was Rs.9,200. However, in August 2011, when the pension book was handed over to her, she realized that the last pay drawn by her was reduced to Rs.7,410 by the Municipal Corporation. Consequently, an amount of Rs. 1,40,030 was ordered to be recovered from her retirement benefits. The reduction was made by taking into consideration the revised qualification requirements of the law as on March 2010. **Determine if Ms. Grace is subject to the revised pay using principles of statutory interpretation.**
6. Evaluate the extent of usage of parliamentary materials in statutory interpretation.
7. Section 139 of the Income Tax Act, 1961, mandates filing returns by a specified due date. The due date for salaried taxpayers is 31st July of the assessment year. A salaried taxpayer files it 3 days late due to illness. **Based on this scenario, examine the judicial approach to determining whether a provision is mandatory or directory in India. The relevant extract of the provision is produced below.**

“Return of income.

139. (1) Every person,—

(a) being a company or a firm; or

(b) being a person other than a company or a firm, if his total income or the total income of any other person in respect of which he is assessable under this Act during the previous year exceeded the maximum amount which is not chargeable to income-tax,

shall, on or before the due date, furnish a return of his income or the income of such other person during the previous year, in the prescribed form and verified in the prescribed manner and setting forth such other particulars as may be prescribed:

...”

PART - B (4 x 5 = 20 Marks)

Answer any FOUR of the following questions.

1. Explain the reasons behind the principle “Statutes must be read as a whole”.
2. Briefly explain the rule of *ejusdem generis* with examples.
3. Summarize the rules of interpretation of penal statutes in India.
4. Explain the doctrine of implied repeal.
5. Analyse the significance of the long title and preamble in interpreting statutes.
6. Explain the applicability of the General Clauses Act, 1897 in statutory interpretation.

Name :

Register No.:

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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
Repeat (Even-Semester) Examinations, July-2025

BANKING LAW

Time: 3 Hours

Maximum Marks: 70

PART - A (5 x 10 = 50 Marks)

Answer any FIVE of the following questions.

1. Explain the Salient features of the Recovery of Debts Due to Banks and Financial Institutions Act, 1993.
2. Critically comment on the Bank Nationalisation phase in India.
3. Analyse the role and significance of Cooperative Banks in India.
4. Evaluate the Legal position of the relationship between a Banker and a Customer.
5. Who is a Wilful Defaulter? Critically examine the steps taken by the Reserve Bank of India to curb Wilful Defaulters.
6. What is an Endorsement? Compare and contrast Restrictive Endorsement from Endorsement Sans Recourse.
7. Explain the Role of the Reserve Bank of India in strengthening Digital Banking in India.

PART- B (4 x 5 =20 marks)

Answer any FOUR of the following questions

1. Mr.Riyas gave Ms.Dharuniga a Negotiable Instrument which provided, *I O U, Meera Jasmine*, the sum of Twenty Thousand for value received. Explain the nature of the above instrument and its validity with relevant provisions of law and judicial decisions.
2. Write a short note on NABARD.
3. Analyse the significance of Crossing of Cheques.
4. Explain the permissible Banking functions under the Banking Regulation Act, 1949

5. What is purpose of Securitisation as set out under the Securitisation and Reconstruction of Financial Assets and Enforcement of Security Interest Act, 2002.
 6. Explain Cash Reserve Ratio and Statutory Liquid Ratio.
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Name :

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Register No.:

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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
Repeat (Even-Semester) Examinations, July-2025

LAW ON SECURITIES

Time: 3 Hours

Maximum Marks: 70

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.
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PART - A (5 x 10 = 50 Marks)

Answer any FIVE of the following questions.

1. What is the purpose of an '*Administrative Warning Letter (AWL)*' issued by the Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI)? List down any two examples of recent cases where SEBI has issued such AWL. Is there any legal provision(s) available under the SEBI law that governs the issuance of AWL?
2. Define '*collective investment schemes (CIS)*'. Whether '*multi-level marketing schemes*' are covered under the regulatory framework contained in the *SEBI (CIS) Regulations, 1999*?
3. "*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 listing at least two provisions each from the *SEBI Act, 1992* for legislative, executive and judicial powers of SEBI. Explain in detail about the quasi-judicial functions of SEBI with the help of relevant precedents and examples.

4. Analyse in detail whether the term '*cryptocurrencies*' will fit into the definition of '*securities*' in India by interpreting the phrase '*other marketable securities of a like nature*' enshrined under the *Securities Contract Regulation Act (SCRA), 1956*.
5. Mr. ABC was a young assessment intern in the real estate team of *TNLS & Partners*, a boutique law firm based in Trichy. The *Mergers and Acquisition (M&A)* partners of TNLS represented *Metropolitan Corporation (MC)* in its potential tender offer for the common stock of *Ashirvad Company Limited (ACL)*. The possibility of the tender offer was confidential and non-public, until the offer was formally made by MC. Even though ABC was not directly involved in the transaction between TNLS and its client MC, he learned about the possible tender by overhearing a discussion at a late night dinner party with other young associates and interns of the firm, who were involved in the MC-ACL transaction. During the time when the potential tender offer was still secretive and sensitive, ABC used the information he received through his assessment internship to purchase certain stocks in ACL. After the information of the tender became public, ACL stocks skyrocketed and ABC sold his shares, making a significant profit. In light of this factual matrix, critically analyse whether an intern like ABC can be charged as an '*insider*' for violation of Insider Trading laws in India by applying the '*Misappropriation Theory*' of Insider Trading.
6. What is the procedure for granting '*ex-parte ad interim orders*' under the *SEBI Act, 1992*? On what grounds the *Securities Appellate Tribunal (SAT)* has set aside ex-parte interim injunctions issued by SEBI till now?
7. What is a *credit rating agency (CRA)*? Critically comment on the following statement about the working of CRA system in India, whether it is 'correct' or 'incorrect'. Substantiate your answer with detailed and cogent reasons by quoting relevant legal provisions and precedents:

"The *SEBI CRA Regulations, 1999* envisages for an '*Investor Pays*' model of CRAs in India."

Part – B (4 x 5 = 20 Marks)

Write critical legal comments on any "FOUR" of the following questions

1. Corporatisation and Demutualisation of Stock Exchanges in India.
2. '*Tipper-Tippee Theory*' of Insider Trading.
3. Whether '*intention*' and '*impact*' are *sine qua non* factors in self-trading proceedings initiated under the *SEBI (Prohibition of Fraudulent and Unfair Trade Practices relating to Securities Market) Regulations, 2003*?

4. When can SEBI exercise its penal powers under the *SEBI Act, 1992*?
 5. Define '*intermediaries*'. Explain about any two types of intermediaries and their role in secondary market transactions.
 6. "*Disgorgement without Restitution does not serve any purpose.*"
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Name :

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Register No.:

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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
Repeat (Even-Semester) Examinations, July-2025

CLINICAL - II (DRAFTING, PLEADING AND CONVEYANCE)

Time: 2 Hours

Maximum Marks: 30

PART - A (6 x 5 = 30 Marks)

Answer any SIX of the following questions.

1. Mr. Raghu proposes to purchase 10 cents of agricultural land from Mr. Vineeth. Before finalizing the transaction, he approaches you for compliance of legal requirements and implications of the sale.
As a legal advisor, list out and explain the essential components that must be included in this sale deed.

2. You are part of a legal drafting team tasked with an assignment to prepare a set of standard agreements for a government department that deals with both legal professionals and the general public. During the drafting process, differences arose within the team regarding the complexity and language used in the agreements.
As a team member:
 - a. Critically examine the characteristics of a good legal agreement that ensure clarity, precision, and legal enforceability.
 - b. Evaluate the impact of plain language in legal drafting, intended for public understanding and compliance.

3. Mrs. Selvi an intern in your firm is preparing for her first civil suit involving a property dispute. She approaches you for guidance on how to begin drafting the plaint for the case since, she is unfamiliar with the structure and legal requirements of pleadings. As a senior legal counsel define pleadings in the context of civil suit. Referring to the provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908.

- a. Explain the components that must be included in the plaint, with reference to relevant provisions of the CPC.
4. Mr. Mervin claims ownership over a residential property based on a sale deed allegedly executed in his favor by Mr. Gughan. However, the deed was never registered under the Registration Act, 1908. Mr. Gughan, on the other hand, denies the validity of the transaction, arguing that the unregistered document has no legal effect in transferring ownership of immovable property. This dispute brings legal issues concerning the enforceability of unregistered documents. In this context how does the Act distinguish between compulsory and optional registration of documents, and what are the legal consequences of failing to register a document?
5. Mr. Arjun files a civil suit against Mr. Bala in a District Court for recovery of ₹5,00,000, as the unpaid balance for goods supplied under a written contract. In response, Mr. Bala contends that he had already paid ₹2,00,000 in advance and also claims that Mr. Arjun owes him ₹1,50,000 for damages caused by defective goods delivered under the same contract. Mr. Bala wishes to reduce his liability and also assert his own claim in the same proceeding without filing a separate suit. In this context how can Mr. Bala benefit from the legal provisions of Set-Off or Counter-Claim under the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, to defend against Mr. Arjun's suit and raise his own claim?
6. Mr. Ganesh propose to purchase a new house and seeks your legal advice regarding the payment of stamp duty applicable to the transaction. He is particularly concerned about the legal consequences of insufficiently stamped documents, the evidentiary value of such documents in court and the procedure for impounding documents that are not duly stamped. With reference to the Indian Stamp Act, 1899. Advise Mr. Ganesh on the implications of non-payment or under-payment of stamp duty, and the legal process involved in impounding such documents.
7. Mr. Gokul is arrested for allegedly causing grievous hurt to Mr. Sunder, and an FIR has been registered against him under the relevant provisions of the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023. Following his arrest, Mr. Gokul's brother approaches you, a legal practitioner, seeking assistance in obtaining bail for Mr. Gokul. Explain the

essential components that must be included in this bail application, and enumerate the conditions that the court may impose while granting bail in this case.

8. Mr. Rivan lent a sum of ₹6,00,000 to Mr. Ganeshlal in the year 2020. Despite making several efforts to recover the money, Mr. Rivan has not received any repayment. In the year 2025, he now wishes to initiate legal proceedings by filing a money suit against Mr. Ganeshlal for recovery of the said amount.

As a legal practitioner, advise Mr. Rivan on the maintainability of the suit under the provisions of the Limitation Act, 1963. Specifically, analyze the period of limitation for filing a suit for recovery of money, the effect of delay with exceptions, if any.

Name :

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Register No.:

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

GENDER JUSTICE AND FEMINISM

Time: 3 Hours

Maximum Marks: 70

PART - A (5 x 10 = 50 Marks)

Answer any FIVE of the following questions.

1. Compare the theories on Black Feminism and Dalit Feminism in the context of US and India respectively.
2. Critically examine the application of CEDAW in Indian context citing relevant legislations and policy framework.
3. Critically evaluate the object and utility of Study of Gender Justice in Law Schools.
4. Briefly examine the four waves of Feminism.
5. Critically examine the need of POSH Act in India.
6. Trace out the historical events that led to the introduction of the Criminal Law Amendment Act, 2013. Critically analyse whether the new criminal laws address the concerns of gender-based violence.
7. Critically examine the discussions around homosexuality citing the observations made by the Supreme Court.

PART - B (4 x 5 = 20 Marks)

Answer any FOUR of the following questions.

Write short notes on the following applying feminist lens and citing relevant case study

1. Radical Feminism
2. Female Infanticide

3. Rights of Surrogate Mother

4. Honour Killing

5. Adultery

6. Sex worker

Name :

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Register No.:

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

ELECTION LAW

Time: 3 Hours

Maximum Marks: 70

PART - A (5 x 10 = 50 Marks)

Answer any FIVE of the following questions.

- 1. Analyse the role of the Election Commission of India in ensuring free and fair elections. Provide the challenges faced and measures taken by the Commission.**
- 2. Mr. Karan, an MP from the ruling party in the State of Vindhya, owns a chain of guest houses and runs a business supplying election logistics such as tents and chairs to State Election Commissions. It is alleged that he profits from government contracts during elections. Mr. Karan claims his services are with state institutions, not the Union. Advise Mr. Karan on whether he could be disqualified under the doctrine of Office of Profit. Support with provisions and judicial decisions.**
- 3. A new law passed by the Indian Parliament replaces the Chief Justice of India with a Cabinet Minister (appointed by the PM) in the committee for selecting the Chief Election Commissioner. The law overrides the precedent in *Anoop Baranwal v. Union of India*.¹ Critically examine the constitutional validity of such legislation. Evaluate its implications on the doctrine of Separation of Powers.**

¹ 2023 INSC 190.

4. **Explain the role and legal basis of election notifications issued by the President and Governors. How does this ensure fairness and uniformity in conducting elections across Union and States?**
5. **Critically examine the evolution of the constitutional and statutory framework for elections in India. How has this framework impacted the democratic process?**
6. The newly formed democratic nation of Tralaleo wishes to adopt a bicameral legislature and a quasi-federal structure like India. The nation seeks advice on establishing a central electoral body with autonomy.

Explain the feasibility of importing the model of the Election Commission of India. Advise on provisions related to composition, powers, and independence to be included in the Tralalelo Constitution.

7. Mr. Jivay (23yo), a cinema actor by profession is a high-budget star and has a passionate horde inspiring him and the heroics he displays in his movies. Moved and encouraged largely by the receipt of rousing love and affection of the youth audience, he believes to connect with them in a more responsible and perennial manner. He believes political introduction will foster his intentions efficiently. The upcoming General Election is only 92 days away approximately and the Election may be notified within 60 days. He wishes to contest for the Lok Sabha Elections through a Party of his own. He also desperately wishes to have a symbol of 'Whistle' as he checked from ECI website that it is a free symbol [available] as his recent pop song is based on 'Whistle'. Some of his notable fans and business partners also volunteer to contest in the upcoming General Elections under his Party, if formed. As a part-time lawyer and a full-time political analyst, he approaches you to get an extensive idea of fulfilling his wishes and to operationalise the same. It is okay of you to mention Provision numbers of relevant Rules, Acts, Orders, etc. of whatever regulation available to cater to his query. At any cost, competing in the election through a party is non-negotiable. **Advise him suitably with all provisions available in the Indian law, so his wishes come true.**

PART - B (4 x 5 = 20 Marks)

Answer any FOUR of the following questions.

1. Explain all the changes made to the Elections in two parts. Till the fourth General Election and from the fifth General Election onwards. What all changed and remains to be the same till the last General Election in 2024?
2. What is the Model Code of Conduct during elections, and why is it important? Illustrate with examples of its enforcement and violations?
3. State your opinion on the concept of “Freebies”. Mention their roles in changing the landscape of an election in India. Compare if any, possible similar instances occurring in other countries. Mention any judicial precedents.
4. India introduced pictorial symbols and other mechanisms to enable illiterate voters to cast their votes independently during the first general elections.

Evaluate the legal innovations and rules that enabled electoral inclusion. What operational challenges were faced and how were they overcome?

5. A losing candidate alleges booth capturing and misuse of administrative machinery and files an Election Petition.

Discuss the grounds and procedures for filing an Election Petition under the Representation of the People Act, 1951. How have courts interpreted these issues in past judicial decisions?

6. Due to widespread violence and floods in a region, the Election Commission decides to postpone elections. A political party challenges it as undemocratic.

Examine the extent of the Election Commission's power to reschedule elections and the legal safeguards against arbitrary postponement.

(or)

Write a critical commentary on the *T.N. Seshan*² Case and its contributions to the modern-day elections and electoral practices.

² *T.N.Seshan Chief Election Commissioner of India Etc. v. Union of India & Ors.*, 1995 INSC 398.

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Register No.:

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

INTERNATIONAL COMMERCIAL ARBITRATION

Time: 3 Hours

Maximum Marks: 70

PART - A (5 x 10 = 50 Marks)

Answer any FIVE of the following questions.

1. The time period between the constitution of Arbitral Tribunal and commencement of Arbitration is crucial for interim measures as most of the Interim measures are filed before the Court. Evaluate the alternate remedy available to the parties for interim measures before the Arbitration Tribunal by discussing the situation in India and elsewhere.
2. Evaluate the nature and scope of 'Party autonomy' in International Commercial Arbitration.
3. International Arbitration is governed by law of the place in which it is held (Forum or *locus arbitri*) as opposed to detaching it from the venue in which it is conducted. Critically analyse the above statement referring to relevant legal principles and international conventions.
4. Evaluate the arbitrability of Corporate Governance disputes in International Commercial Arbitration with relevant judicial decisions.
5. "The arbitration clause in a contract is considered to be separate from the main contract of which it forms part and, as such, survives the termination of that contract." Examine the above statement in light of relevant International Conventions and judicial decisions.

6. Evaluate the Duties of Arbitrator in International Commercial arbitration in light of:
- (ii) Duties imposed by Law (5marks)
 - (iii) Ethical duties (5 marks)
7. Explain the procedure for Enforcement of Arbitral awards under the Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID) Convention.

PART - B (4 x 5 = 20 Marks)

Answer any FOUR of the following questions.

1. Write a short note on the significance of Emergency Arbitration in International Commercial Arbitration.
 2. What does the term “*International*” convey in relation to International Commercial Arbitration?
 3. Explain the significance of the *Dow Chemical v. ISOVER Saint Gobain*, ICC Case No.4131, Interim Award Dt.23.09.1982.
 4. Write a short note on the Doctrine of Competence-Competence.
 5. What is a Stabilisation clause? What are the types of Stabilisation clause?
 6. Explain the difference between *Recognition* and *Enforcement* in the context of an Arbitral award.
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Register No.:

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

LAW OF INSURANCE

Time: 3 Hours

Maximum Marks: 70

PART - A (5 x 10 = 50 Marks)

Answer any FIVE of the following questions.

1. Mr. Azim, a 56-year-old male, was going on his usual morning routine of jogging. While on his jog, he suddenly feels dizzy and falls in the pavement. Upon taking to the hospital it is found that he is having chronic renal failure and thereafter he succumbs to his disease. After few days, his son applies for the medi- claim policy which Mr. Azim had taken almost 10 years back and kept on renewal for an amount of 20 lakhs to recover the hospitalization expenses from New India Assurance Co. Ltd. However, this claim was rejected by the insurance company saying his condition of chronic renal failure was pre-diagnosed and known to him and yet he had written "Good in Health" for the question "How's your Health condition? Describe any specific pre-diagnosed or known condition?" in the proposal form which has a basis of contract clause. Decide if the rejection is valid or not.

2. Mr, Parvesh, aged 40 years old, was travelling in his bike on road and suddenly falls down from his bike and is rushed to the Wellness Heart hospital. In the hospital, the Doctor declares him dead and records the following

"...The Patient was sweating, complained of radiating pain to left shoulder and 2 episodes of vomiting. Following this patient was taken to Good Health Nursing Home where ECG taken showed Ant. Wall MI. He was given loading dose of Ant. Platelet and Referred. On his way to the hospital, Patient collapsed. On reaching here, on examination Patient had so sign of life. \HR, O/nil, BP-NR, Pupil B/L fixed."

The report of the Doctor indicated that death had occurred due to an acute myocardial infarction (a heart attack). Mr. Parvesh had taken an accidental benefit policy from SBI General Insurance Co, worth Rs,1 crore. Thus, after his death, his dependants filed for getting the same from SBI General Insurance Co. However, the claim was rejected stating that the death was not due to accident but due to heart

attack. The policy insisted that the death to be covered as an insured peril, it should be as follows:

"...b) Death of Life Assured: In addition to sum assured under Basic Plan, an additional sum equal to the Accident Benefit Sum Assured shall be payable under this policy, if the Life Assured shall sustain any bodily injury resulting solely and directly from the accident caused by outward, violent and visible means and such injury shall within 180 days of its occurrence solely, directly and independently of all other causes result in death of the Life Assured."

Decide what is the proximate cause of the death and decide if its covered by the current insurance policy or not.

3. Mr. Krishnan owned a White Ritz Car, 2012 model which he bought on November 2024 for 3 Lakhs to learn driving and do local shopping within the city. One day, he parked his vehicle near a road to go to nearby bank. When he came back, he saw that his car was hit by a nearby vehicle while trying to park behind his car and damaged the back of the car and the indicator lights were totally damaged. Therefore, he claimed for the reimbursement of the same from the owner of the vehicle which caused the damage for an amount of Rs. 25, 000 to fix the same. The owner agreed to reimburse and paid him Rs.10, 000 in cash and said he will reimburse the rest within 2 days after giving all the details to contact in case of default. Mr. Krishnan took his car to nearby repair shop and got his Ritz car fixed and also applied from reimbursement from his motor vehicle insurance accidental benefits for an amount of Rs. 35, 000. The motor vehicle insurance was taken from Reliance General Insurance Co. and is worth for 3 Lakhs including accidental benefit. Decide whether Mr. Krishnan is eligible to get the claim from Reliance General Insurance Co. Also Opine as to what extend Reliance General Insurance is liable in this case.
4. Explain the significance of Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority (IRDA) of India in regulating Insurance Business.
5. What is meant by Crop Insurance? How is this insurance regulated in India?
6. Explain the importance of determining Insurable interest in Insurance Contracts.
7. Explain the different types of warranties and conditions as per the Marine Insurance Act, 1963.

PART - B (4 x 5 = 20 Marks)

Answer any FOUR of the following questions.

1. Explain the significance of rule of Contra Preferentum in Insurance Contracts.
 2. Briefly analyse the rule of 'no-fault' liability as envisaged under s.140 of the Motor Vehicle Act, 1988. Does Motor Vehicle Insurance cover such liability?
 3. Briefly explain the importance of Health Insurance and its need for regulation in India.
 4. Compare and contrast the concepts of subrogation and contribution as rights of Insurers.
 5. 'Insurance contract is a contract of Indemnity' - Explain.
 6. What is the significance of Sec.45 of Insurance Act, 1938?
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Register No.:

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

MEDIA LAW

Time: 3 Hours

Maximum Marks: 70

PART - A (5 x 10 = 50 Marks)

Answer any FIVE of the following questions.

1. Critically comment on film certification in India in light of judicial precedents.
2. Evaluate the regulatory framework for content on cable television in India.
3. Critically comment on balancing freedom of media and privacy rights of celebrities with the help of judicial precedents.
4. Comment upon the judgment of the Supreme Court of India in *Anuradha Bhasin v. Union of India* AIR ONLINE 2020 SC 17 and its implications upon the freedom of the press.
5. Examine the different tests related to obscenity as developed through various judicial precedents in India.
6. Evaluate the role of Press Council of India in regulating the press.
7. Explain the compliance requirement of social media intermediaries under the IT (Intermediary Guidelines and Digital Media Ethics Code) Rules, 2021.

PART-B (4 x 5 = 20)

Answer ANY FOUR of the following questions.

1. Analyse salient features of the Press and Registration of Periodicals Act, 2023.
2. Explain the powers and functions of Telecom Regulatory Authority of India.
3. Evaluate how court proceedings should be reported in media so that it does not amount to contempt of court.
4. Explain the defenses available in a civil suit of defamation.
5. Explain how advertisements are regulated in India.
6. Explain the salient features of Right to Information Act, 2005 and its relevance to freedom of the press.

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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
Repeat (Even-Semester) Examinations, July-2025

INTERNATIONAL INVESTMENT LAW

Time: 3 Hours

Maximum Marks: 70

PART - A (5 x 10 = 50 Marks)

Answer any FIVE of the following questions.

1. Examine the evolution of the international investment law regime with particular reference to the roles played by institutions such as UNCTAD and ICSID in shaping its development.
2. Critically analyse the interaction between investment treaties, trade agreements, and Intellectual Property Rights (IPR). How do International Investment Agreements (IIAs) advance TRIPS-Plus provisions and threaten TRIPS Flexibility? Support your answer by citing relevant provisions from IIAs signed by the U.S.A. and the E.U. with other jurisdictions.
3. Compare and contrast the approaches reflected in the Model BITs of the United States, the European Union, and India. How do these models reflect differing policy priorities concerning investor protection, regulatory space, and dispute resolution mechanisms?
4. Critically analyse whether delays in judicial proceedings in India may constitute a breach of India's obligations under International Investment Agreements (IIAs). In particular, assess whether international arbitral tribunals have jurisdiction to adjudicate such claims, especially in light of the provisions and limitations set out in India's post-2015 Bilateral Investment Treaties (BITs).

5. M/s. Zelon Musk Corporation (Musk), a technology firm incorporated and operating in Country A, is wholly owned by nationals of Country A. Anticipating adverse regulatory measures following a public dispute between its director and the incoming president-elect of Country A, Musk restructures its corporate ownership by establishing a holding company in Country B. This new holding company subsequently acquires full ownership of Musk in Country A, just prior to the presidential transition.

After the new government assumed office, Musk was adversely affected by regulatory changes. Subsequently, the Country B holding company initiated arbitration proceedings against Country A under their Bilateral Investment Treaty (BIT), citing expropriation and violation of the Fair and Equitable Treatment (FET) standard.

Can the Country B-based holding company qualify as an “Investor” under the relevant BIT? Analyse the jurisdictional implications of pre-litigation corporate restructuring for the purpose of gaining treaty protection and explain whether the International Arbitral Tribunal is likely to accept jurisdiction over the claim. Support your decision with relevant principles of international investment law and decisions of investment arbitral tribunals.

6. A host state intends to terminate all its existing Bilateral Investment Treaties (BITs) due to growing concerns over its ability to regulate in the public interest, particularly in areas such as public health and environmental protection. However, some of the BITs include sunset clauses extending investor protections for a specified period post-termination, while others are silent on such provisions.

The host state seeks your legal opinion on the implications of terminating its existing BITs. Advise on the legal consequences of terminating BITs with and without sunset clauses, and outline the options available to the host state to mitigate continued exposure to investor-state claims. Support your opinion with relevant treaty provisions, state practice, and arbitral jurisprudence.

7. 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 (BIT) between the host state and the investor's home country.

PART - B (4 x 5 = 20 Marks)

Answer any FOUR of the following questions.

1. Define the concept of the 'rule of law' and briefly explain its relevance to economic development, particularly in the context of International Investment Agreements (IIAs).
2. Briefly explain the challenges in enforcing arbitral awards under the Investor-State Dispute Settlement (ISDS) mechanism in India.
3. Critically examine the objectives of Bilateral Investment Treaties (BITs), and analyse their key protection standards.
4. Briefly examine how Investor-State Dispute Settlement (ISDS) mechanisms have addressed issues related to environmental protection and climate change, with reference to relevant judicial decisions.
5. A foreign investor owns and operates a shrimp farm in a conflict-prone region of Country Z. During an internal armed conflict between government forces and a non-state armed group, the investor's farm was destroyed in a military operation conducted by the state. The investor has initiated arbitration proceedings, alleging that Country Z failed to provide Full Protection and Security (FPS) as required under the applicable Bilateral Investment Treaty (BIT). Decide whether the host state's conduct constitutes a breach of its FPS obligation.
6. Briefly outline the major criticisms of the Investor-State Dispute Settlement (ISDS) mechanism. Do you think that the State-to-State Dispute Settlement (SSDS) could offer a viable alternative.

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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
Repeat (Even-Semester) Examinations, July-2025

COMPARATIVE CONSTITUTIONAL LAW**Time: 3 Hours****Maximum Marks: 70****PART - A (5 x 10 = 50 Marks)****Answer any FIVE of the following questions.**

1. *"How does the principle that 'the government of law, not men' ensures justice and fairness in society, as reflected in the idea that no one, including those in power, is above the law?"*
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? *Federalist No. 51-Comment.*
3. *"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?"*
4. To what extent do existing legal frameworks for multilevel governance successfully balance the principles of subsidiarity, proportionality, and democratic legitimacy, while ensuring effective participation of regional and local authorities in both the formulation and implementation of policies?
5. 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?
6. 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?

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?"*

PART - B (4 x 5 = 20 Marks)

Answer any FOUR of the following questions.

1. Critically examine the role of judicial activism in modern democratic governance. To what extent does it serve as a necessary check on legislative and executive power, and at what point does it risk undermining the separation of powers doctrine? Illustrate your answer with relevant case examples.
2. *"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?"*
3. How does the scope of judicial review extend to constitutional amendments, and to what extent can courts examine both the procedural validity and the substantive content of such amendments—particularly in light of doctrines like the "basic structure" principle and the separation of powers between the legislature and judiciary?
4. "How does weak-form judicial review balance judicial assessment of legislation against constitutional norms with the legislature's ability to override or modify court rulings, and what are the implications of this balance for democratic legitimacy and protection of individual rights?"
5. Critically evaluate the scope and extent of fundamental rights in a constitutional democracy, considering their limitations, judicial interpretations, and evolving nature.
6. *"Critically assess the effectiveness of the constitutional provisions, including the Fifth and Sixth Schedules and Article 244(A), in safeguarding tribal autonomy and rights in India. How do these provisions balance tribal self-governance with state and central government authority, and what challenges remain in the implementation?"*