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# TAMILNADU NATIONAL LAW UNIVERSITY



## QUESTION PAPERS

## UG PROGRAMMES

*[Signature]*  
FACULTY-IN-CHARGE OF EXAMINATIONS  
TAMIL NADU NATIONAL LAW UNIVERSITY  
TIRUCHIRAPPALLI - 620 027.

**REPEAT (ODD-SEMESTER) EXAMINATIONS,  
JANUARY-2026**

Name :

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 (Odd -Semester) Examinations, January - 2026**  
**ENGLISH – I/BUSINESS ENGLISH - I**

Time: 3 Hours

Maximum Marks: 70

**PART – A (5 x 10 = 50 Marks)**

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

1. Explain the functions of writing in academic and professional contexts.
2. What is intensive reading? How is it useful in literary studies?
3. Explain the basics of project writing, focusing on the formulation of a research question, identification of the central argument, documentation of sources, and preparation of bibliography.
4. Comment on the role of Creon as a lawgiver in *Antigone*.
5. How does *A Doll's House* portray the theme of individual freedom?
6. Briefly explain the idea of mercy in *The Merchant of Venice*.
7. Discuss the process of communication and explain how barriers affect effective interaction in professional environments.

**PART – B (4 x 5 = 20 Marks)**

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

1. Attempt an Expository essay on Life and Literature any topic of your choice.
2. Explain Pure Vowels, Consonants and Diphthongs with suitable examples.
3. Write a short note on paragraph structure with suitable examples.
4. What is intensive reading? How is it useful in literary studies?
5. Briefly explain the Elizabethan Age. Describe any two important literary or social features of this period with reference to *The Merchant of Venice*.
6. Write a short note on Plato's views on poetry and Aristotle's response to them.

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**TAMIL NADU NATIONAL LAW UNIVERSITY, TIRUCHIRAPPALLI**  
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**Repeat (Odd -Semester) Examinations, January - 2026**  
**SOCIOLOGY – I (A Critical Introduction)**

Time: 3 Hours

Maximum Marks: 70

**PART – A (5 x 10 = 50 Marks)**

**Answer any five questions with appropriate examples. Please note that examples for every answer carry marks. It carries Ten marks:**

1. Analyse in details the *Looking Glass Self Theory* by C.H Cooley.
2. Discuss Emile Durkheim's Solidarity, and Characteristics of Repressive and Restitutive Laws.
3. Explain August Comte's Law of Three stages.
4. Discuss different kinds of Religion – Animism, Totemism and Fetishism.
5. Discuss different stages of Socialization.
6. Evaluate the relations between mode of production and social structures in according to Karl Marx.
7. Discuss Max Weber's Protestant Ethics and Spirit of Capitalism.

**PART – B (4 x 5 = 20 Marks)**

**Answer the any four questions with appropriate examples. Please note that examples for every answer carry marks. It carries five marks:**

1. Explain Hierarchy of Sciences by August Comte, and elaborate why Sociology is the most complex Science.
2. Discuss G.H Mead's theory of Role Playing.
3. Discuss any five generalizations on Suicide by Emile Durkheim.
4. "Society is a web of social relations" – elaborate your understanding on this statement.
5. Explain Alienation as discussed by Karl Marx.
6. Explain the characteristics of Bureaucracy as discussed by Max Weber.

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**TAMIL NADU NATIONAL LAW UNIVERSITY, TIRUCHIRAPPALLI**  
**I Year - B.A. LL.B. (Hons.) Degree Programmes**  
**Repeat (Odd -Semester) Examinations, January - 2026**  
**POLITICAL SCIENCE – I (Political Theory and Organisations)**

Time: 3 Hours

Maximum Marks: 70

**PART – A (5 x 10 = 50 Marks)**

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

1. Compare and Contrast the ideas of Thomas Hobbes, John Locke and J.J. Rousseau on State of Nature, Social Contract and Sovereignty.
2. State Austin's Theory of Sovereignty and arguments advanced against it.
3. "Liberty is an invaluable asset to the individual and has to be defended at all times"- Explain the ways by which Liberty of the people can be defended.
4. Critically examine the basic Principles of Karl Marx.
5. Write about the functions of Judiciary and also explain the factors which influence the independence of Judiciary.
6. What is Unicameralism and explain the arguments advanced in support of it.
7. What is Public Opinion and what are the various agencies of public opinion and how they influence the opinions of the people on vital issues of the State.

**PART – B (4 x 5 = 20 Marks)**

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

1. "Political Science is a historical investigation of what the State has been, an analytical study of what the State is and a politico-ethical discussion of what the state should be"- Gettell. In the light of this statement discuss the nature and scope of Political Science.
2. Explain the Sources of Law and Kinds of Laws.
3. What is Socialism and what are the arguments in favour of and against Socialism.
4. What is Constitutionalism? Explain various types of Constitutions.
5. What is a Federation? Explain important features of a Federal form of Government.
6. What are the aims of Civil Society groups and explain how a strong civil society ensures democracy.

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**TAMIL NADU NATIONAL LAW UNIVERSITY, TIRUCHIRAPPALLI**  
**I Year - B.A. LL.B. (Hons.) Degree Programmes**  
**Repeat (Odd-Semester) Examinations, January - 2026**  
**ECONOMICS – I (Principles of Economics)**

Time: 3 Hours

Maximum Marks: 70

**PART – A (5 x 10 = 50 Marks)**

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

1. Explain the concepts of consumer surplus, Producers surplus and social surplus. Illustrate each concept with the help of suitable graph and illustrate Marshall's method of measuring consumer's surplus using appropriate examples.
2. Explain the need for public policy towards monopoly. Evaluate the various policy measures adopted by the state to regulate monopoly practices, with special reference to price regulation. Illustrate your answer with the help of suitable graph.
3. Critically examine the concept of market failure and suggest measures to correct such failures.
4. Examine the role of outsourcing in a globalized economy. Analyze its advantages and disadvantages with illustrative examples.
5. Explain the significance of the Human Development Index in assessing development outcomes. Highlight its advantages and disadvantages.
6. Examine why oligopolistic market structure tend to encourage cartelization. Discuss the role of the structural features of oligopoly in facilitating cartel behaviour with suitable examples.
7. Why do common property resources tend to be over exploited? Explain with reference to the Tragedy of commons and illustrate using suitable examples.

**PART – B (4 x 5 = 20 Marks)**

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

1. Explain the concepts of inferior goods and Giffen goods. How do they differ from each other? Illustrate with suitable examples.
2. One of the methods of regulating market prices is through taxation, explain the impact of the imposition of taxes on both buyers and sellers, Illustrate with the help of suitable graph.

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**Repeat (Odd -Semester) Examinations, January - 2026**  
**LEGAL METHODS**

Time: 3 Hours

Maximum Marks: 70

**PART – A (5 x 10 = 50 Marks)**

Instructions:

- a. Write all answers 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 precedent and/or illustrations.
- c. The questions may be preferably answered in the *Issues-Research-Analysis-Conclusion (IRAC)* method by quoting relevant legal provisions, precedents and examples.
- d. You are strictly directed to follow the Question Number as given in the Question Paper.
- e. Bare Acts are not allowed; Electronic gadgets are prohibited.

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

1. *Mr. XYZ* is prosecuted for selling a book alleged to be obscene under the relevant provisions of the *Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita (BNS), 2023*. However, *Mr. XYZ* contends that he was unaware of any obscenity in the contents of the book. He further contends that the book was socially and literarily acceptable to contemporary Indian readers. Discuss this case from a law and morality perspective and elucidate how Indian Courts assess obscenity, tracing the evolution from the '*hicklin test*' to the contemporary '*community standards test*'.
2. Draft a synopsis/proposal in about 450 words on any contemporary area of your choice by listing down all the key components of a synopsis/proposal for a legal research project.
3. A medical researcher develops an invention using biological material obtained from a human being and seeks patent protection. In this context, critically examine whether life forms can be patented in India and whether conversion of bodily properties into a commercially patentable biological product amounts to violation of a person's rights guaranteed under the Indian Constitution, Torts, Consumer and Intellectual Property (IP) laws.
4. "When the language of a statute is unclear or capable of having more than one meaning, Courts must decide the case using correct tools of statutory interpretation." In light of this statement, analyse how judges resolve such ambiguities through internal and external aids of interpretation. Illustrate your answer with relevant examples and relevant judicial decisions.

social media leading to hilarious meme fest among netizens. A website named *www.kalasa.org* proclaims that USK has its own constitution, flag, anthem and emblem and it is the first ever sovereign spiritual nation in global history. Recently, even the representatives of USK visited the *United Nations (UN)* and actively participated in the deliberations of the UN. In light of this factual scenario, critically analyse whether USK satisfies the definition of 'State' under International Law.

**PART – B (4 x 5 = 20 Marks)**

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

8. Critically analyse the relationship between '*procedural law*' and '*substantive law*' by quoting relevant examples.
  9. What is the role of Aristotelian Deductive Syllogism in legal writing? Apply the concept to any two realistic legal scenarios from an Indian perspective.
  10. In the hypothetical story "*Parable of Rex*" by Lon L. Fuller, the King Rex repetitively fails to create effective laws for his subjects due to eight (8) critical flaws. Assume that the Indian Parliament is creating a new law on Data Privacy. Choose any two (2) flaws of your choice from the story and advise how lawmakers can avoid such flaws/failures while framing the data privacy legislation.
  11. Whether '*common law*' is truly a form of law according to John Austin? Substantiate your opinion by critiquing the definition of law under the Positivist School of Jurisprudence.
  12. Whether the *Tamil Nadu National Law University (TNNLU), Tiruchirappalli* can be considered as a 'State' under Article 12 of the *Constitution of India, 1950*?
  13. Explain why the doctrine of '*separation of powers*' is considered as an indispensable part of a democratic setup by quoting constitutional provisions and landmark judicial decisions.
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**Repeat (Odd-Semester) Examinations, January - 2026**  
**LAW OF TORTS**

Time: 3 Hours

Maximum Marks: 70

**PART – A (5 x 10 = 50 Marks)**

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

1. Critically comment on *Overseas Tankship v. Morts Dock and Engineering Co. Ltd.*, (Wagon Mound Case) [1961] AC 388.
2. Critically comment on liability of State for tortious wrongs.
3. Write an essay on vicarious liability for wrongs committed by employee.
4. Write an essay on tort of defamation.
5. M/s. XYZ Fertilizers Pvt. Ltd., has an industrial unit at Swigtown, Pundia. Due to leakage of noxious fumes from the unit into nearby vicinity, many people developed severe respiratory illness. The affected parties sued XYZ Fertilizers for compensation. M/s. XYZ Fertilizers have taken the defence that they followed all protocols and there was no negligence on their part.  
 In light of the given facts, determine the liability of M/s. XYZ Fertilizers. Laws of Pundia are *pari materia* with India.
6. Mr. Ramesh purchased a ticket to visit a royal palace, a part of which is open to visitors as a heritage site. However, a portion of the palace is used by the royal family as their residence and therefore off limits for tourism. Mr. Ramesh wandered into the residential complex without due permission and was caught by guards.  
 In light of the given facts, whether Mr. Ramesh has committed any tortious wrong? Explain.
7. Mr. Rakki conducts violin classes for children at his residence every evening. Annoyed by the same, his neighbour Mr. Bikki maliciously started playing loud music in his own house during the violin classes conducted by Mr. Rakki. Mr. Rakki is significantly disturbed by the same.

In light of the given facts, whether Mr. Bikki has committed any tortious wrong?

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**TAMIL NADU NATIONAL LAW UNIVERSITY, TIRUCHIRAPPALLI**  
**I Year - B.Com. LL.B. (Hons.) Degree Programmes**  
**Repeat (Odd -Semester) Examinations, January - 2026**  
**BUSINESS ORGANISATION AND MANAGEMENT**

Time: 3 Hours

Maximum Marks: 70

**PART – A (4 x 15 = 60 Marks)**

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

1. Analyse in detail the role of Human Resource Manager.
2. Explain the benefits of Multinational Corporation.
3. Distinguish between Company and Partnership form of organization.
4. Elucidate the features or characteristics of Business Management.
5. Explain the Sources of Recruitment of Employees.

**PART – B (2 x 5 = 10 Marks)**

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

1. Explain the characteristics of Business System.
  2. Discuss the features of Human Resource Management.
  3. Explain the various types of business sector.
  4. Explain the Taylors Principles of Scientific Management.
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**TAMIL NADU NATIONAL LAW UNIVERSITY, TIRUCHIRAPPALLI**  
**I Year - B.Com. LL.B. (Hons.) Degree Programmes**  
**Repeat (Odd -Semester) Examinations, January – 2026**  
**FINANCIAL ACCOUNTING AND PRACTICAL AUDITING**

Time: 3 Hours

Maximum Marks: 70

**PART – A (4 x 15 = 60 Marks)**

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

1. The following transactions relate to Mr. Athiyamaan , a trader, for the month of June 2025.

You are required to journalise the transactions and post them to the Ledger.

Transactions:

June 1: Mr. Athiyamaan commenced business with cash Rs.2,00,000, Stock Rs.1,00,000, Building – Rs.3,00,000 and Machinery Rs.1,00,000

June 2: Purchased goods from M/s. Ram Traders on credit Rs.60,000.

June 4: Purchased furniture for shop use Rs.35,000.

June 6: Sold goods to M/s. Murugan Stores on credit Rs.50,000.

June 8: Returned goods to M/s. Ram Traders Rs.8,000.

June 10: M/s. Murugan Stores returned goods Rs.6,000.

June 12: Paid M/s. Ram Traders Rs.50,000 in full settlement of their account.

June 15: Received Rs.43,000 from M/s. Murugan Stores in full settlement of their account.

June 18: Purchased a delivery van for business use Rs.1,20,000.

June 30: Provided depreciation on Machinery @10% per annum.

June 30: Provided depreciation on Building @20% per annum.

June 30: Cash withdrew for personal Use Rs.5,000 and Goods for Rs.4,000

2. The following Trial Balance was extracted from the books of Mr. Akbar, a trader, as on 31<sup>st</sup> March 2025:

**Trial Balance as on 31.03.2025**

| Particulars     | Dr. (Rs.) | Cr. (Rs.) |
|-----------------|-----------|-----------|
| Capital         | —         | 2,50,000  |
| Drawings        | 25,000    | —         |
| Purchases       | 4,20,000  | —         |
| Sales           | —         | 6,80,000  |
| Returns Inwards | 18,000    | —         |

| Receipts         | Amount (Rs.)    | Payments                    | Amount (Rs.)    |
|------------------|-----------------|-----------------------------|-----------------|
| To Entrance Fees | 30,000          | By Printing & Stationery    | 7,000           |
| To Donation      | 45,000          | By Purchase of Furniture    | 40,000          |
|                  |                 | By Electricity Charges      | 10,000          |
|                  |                 | By Balance C/d Cash in hand | 8,000           |
|                  |                 | By Balance C/d Cash at bank | 67,000          |
| <b>Total</b>     | <b>2,35,000</b> | <b>Total</b>                | <b>2,35,000</b> |

**Additional Information:**

1. Subscriptions collected during 2024–25 for the year 2023–24 Rs.8,000
2. Subscriptions outstanding for the year 2024–25 Rs.12,000
3. Subscriptions received during 2023–24: Rs.6,000 for the year 2024–25,
4. Subscriptions received during 2024–25: Rs.5,000 for the year 2025–26,
5. Salaries outstanding as on 31.03.2025 amounted to Rs.4,000.
6. Rent paid in advance as on 31.03.2025 amounted to Rs.3,000.
7. Assets as on 01.04.2024:
  - a) Furniture Rs.1,00,000.
  - b) Library Books Rs.60,000.
8. Depreciate furniture at 10% per annum and library books at 5% per annum.
9. Entrance fees are to be capitalised.

Required Prepare the Income and Expenditure Account for the year ended 31.03.2025 and Prepare the Balance Sheet as on 31.03.2025.

4. 'A', 'B' and 'C' were partners in a firm sharing profits and losses in the ratio 3: 2: 1. The firm was dissolved on 31st March 2025. On that date, the Balance Sheet of the firm stood as follows:

**Balance Sheet as on 31.03.2025**

| Liabilities        | Amount (Rs.)    | Assets    | Amount (Rs.)    |
|--------------------|-----------------|-----------|-----------------|
| Creditors          | 60,000          | Cash      | 15,000          |
| Loan from B's Wife | 30,000          | Debtors   | 75,000          |
| General Reserve    | 30,000          | Stock     | 60,000          |
| A's Capital        | 90,000          | Furniture | 45,000          |
| B's Capital        | 70,000          | Machinery | 1,05,000        |
| C's Capital        | 50,000          |           |                 |
|                    | <b>3,30,000</b> |           | <b>3,30,000</b> |

| <b>Ledger Balances</b> | <b>Amount (Rs.)</b> |
|------------------------|---------------------|
| Purchase Returns       | 5,000               |
| Sales Returns          | 8,000               |
| Loan from Bank         | 50,000              |
| Discount Allowed       | 3,000               |
| Discount Received      | 4,000               |
| Outstanding Rent       | 2,000               |

2. State the essential qualifications and qualities required to be appointed as an auditor under the Companies Act or relevant auditing standards.
  3. Define the Single Entry System of Book-keeping. Distinguish it from the Double Entry System and briefly explain its types.
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**TAMIL NADU NATIONAL LAW UNIVERSITY, TIRUCHIRAPPALLI**  
**II Year - B.A. LL.B. (Hons.) Degree Programmes**  
**Repeat (Odd -Semester) Examinations, January - 2026**  
**ECONOMICS – II (Indian Economy)**

Time: 3 Hours

Maximum Marks: 70

**PART – A (5 x 10 = 50 Marks)**

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

1. Examine the status of food security in India. Evaluate the major bottlenecks in achieving food security and suggest strategies to improve it.
2. Describe the circular flow of income in a Four-Sector economy highlighting the role of each sector.
3. "For a country like India, Human Development Index provides a more meaningful assessment of development than income-based measures alone." Critically examine this statement.
4. "Inflation is a complex economic phenomenon with distinct characteristics, multiple causes and wide-ranging effects." Critically examine.
5. Explain the concept of the trade Cycle. Describe its various phases in detail and illustrate the cyclical fluctuations in economic activity with the help of a suitable graph.
6. Explain the role and functions of the reserve bank of India. Analyze how the RBI contributes to monetary stability and economic development in India.
7. Analyse Adam Smith's Absolute Advantage Theory of International trade. Explain its assumptions and illustrate the theory with suitable examples.

**PART – B (4 x 5 = 20 Marks)**

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

1. Analyze the structural and institutional problems of Indian agriculture that hinder technological advancement.
2. Critically evaluate the structural factors responsible for underdevelopment in India.
3. Critically evaluate the relevance of the wholesale price Index as a measure of Inflation in India.
4. Explain the concept of taxation. Classify the various types of tax and briefly explain each.

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**TAMIL NADU NATIONAL LAW UNIVERSITY, TIRUCHIRAPPALLI**  
**II Year - B.A. LL.B. (Hons.) Degree Programmes**  
**Repeat (Odd -Semester) Examinations, January - 2026**  
**POLITICAL SCIENCE – III (International Relations)**

Time: 3 Hours

Maximum Marks: 70

**PART – A (5 x 10 = 50 Marks)**

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

1. Discuss the relevance/use and growth of international relations as an autonomous discipline within the social sciences.
2. Enumerate the characteristics of Balance of Power and also explain the Techniques of Balance of Power.
3. What are the basic assumptions of Realism in international relations and write about the criticism levelled against Realist Theory of international relations.
4. What is NIEO and what are the efforts of U.N.O. towards the achievement of NIEO.
5. What is Foreign Policy and what are the important determinants of Foreign Policy of a State.
6. Enumerate the Objectives of the U.N.O. and explain in brief how the organization is structured.
7. What is an International Law and explain the reasons why the countries tend to obey International Law.

**PART – B (4 x 5 = 20 Marks)**

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

1. Analyse the need of Disarmament and the Obstacles in the way of Disarmament.
2. What is National Power and what are the limitations on the power of a Nation.
3. What is Neo-Colonialism? Explain important Mechanisms of Neo-Colonialism.
4. "World System Theory argues that the global economic system is inherently unfair"- Critically analyze the statement.
5. Write about the features of Old and New Diplomacy.
6. What is Detente? What are the causes and implications of Detente.

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**II Year - B.A. LL.B. (Hons.) and B.Com. LL.B. (Hons.) Degree Programmes**  
**Repeat (Odd -Semester) Examinations, January - 2026**  
**LAW OF CONTRACTS - II**

Time: 3 Hours

Maximum Marks: 70

**PART – A (5 x 10 = 50 Marks)**

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

1. Difference between sale and agreement to sell, citing relevant judicial decisions.
2. Write a brief note on Dissolution of Partnership Firms.
3. Explain the relationship between the principal and third parties under the contract of agency with relevant judicial decisions.
4. Explain contract of guarantee. Trace out the rights of the surety against co-sureties, with relevant judicial decisions.
5. Explain the features of pledge. State the circumstances in which a non-owner can make a valid pledge with relevant judicial decisions.
6. State the rights of bailee with relevant judicial decisions.
7. What are the various modes of revocation of surety? Explain with relevant judicial decisions.

**PART – B (4 x 5 = 20 Marks)**

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

1. Essentials of Contract of Sale.
  2. Doctrine of Holding Out.
  3. Difference between Agent and Servant.
  4. Write a note on various kinds of lien.
  5. Rights of outgoing partner.
  6. Liability of Insurer.
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**FAMILY LAW - II**

Time: 3 Hours

Maximum Marks: 70

**PART – A (5 x 10 = 50 Marks)**

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

1. Explain the concept of a *Joint Hindu Family*. Evaluate its essential features and the legal incidents attached to joint family property under Hindu law.
2. Define *coparcenary* under Hindu law. Trace its evolution with special reference to the Hindu Succession (Amendment) Act, 2005, and explain the present position of daughters as coparceners.
3. Who is a *Karta* of a Joint Hindu Family? Examine the powers, duties and liabilities of the Karta with the help of judicial decisions.
4. Analyse the power of the Karta to alienate joint family property. What are the circumstances under which such alienation is valid and binding on the coparceners?
5. Explain the concept of *Hiba* under Muslim law. What are the essential elements for a valid Hiba?
6. Define *Wakf* and explain its essential requirements. Explain the kinds of Wakf recognised under Muslim law and the role of the Mutawalli.
7. Explain the Mitakshara system of Joint Hindu Family. Examine the principles governing ownership, survivorship, and inheritance under the Mitakshara school.

**PART – B (4 x 5 = 20 Marks)**

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

1. Explain the essential conditions of *Marz-ul-Maut* under Muslim law.
2. Explain the object and scope of the Hindu Gains of Learning Act, 1930.
3. Enumerate and briefly explain the grounds of disqualification from inheritance to Hindu joint family property.
4. Define *Stridhana*. Classify its sources and explain the rights of a woman over her Stridhana.

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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 (Odd-Semester) Examinations, January - 2026**  
**CONSTITUTIONAL LAW - I**

Time: 3 Hours

Maximum Marks: 70

**PART – A (5 x 10 = 50 Marks)**

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

1. What is regarded as the “Golden Triangle” in India, and how did its establishment in the *Maneka Gandhi*<sup>1</sup> case create an indivisible link between Articles 14, 19, and 21?
2. Due to a heightened development of cyber-warfare and synchronised drone attacks on critical infrastructure by a fringe organisation, the President of the country proclaims a National Emergency under Article 352 on the grounds of “Armed Rebellion” and “External Aggression.” Subsequently, the President issues a Presidential Order under Article 359(1), suspending the right of any person to move any court for the enforcement of fundamental rights enshrined in Part III. The Parliament swiftly passes the “Strategic Defense and Internment Act (‘SDI Act’), 2025.” The SDI Act allows for the detention of any person under suspicion of aiding the digital enemy without trial for 24 months. Mx. Zafdev, a prominent human rights activist and vocal critic of the government's foreign policies, is detained under SDI Act and is not provided with the grounds of arrest, and the family is denied access to contact or meet.

**Justify the *locus standi* of a law student to approach the Judiciary in this matter, in support of Mx. Zafdev. What are the subsequent steps to prepare for this case? If the case is held maintainable by the Court, what are the arguments you expect the Solicitor General to place, and what would be your counterarguments relying on established judicial precedents and interpretation of the Constitution? All laws are *in pari materia* with the laws and the Constitution of India.**

3. Evaluate the tectonic shift of the amending power of the Parliament from the *In Re Berubari Union*<sup>2</sup> case to how the Basic Structure Doctrine was formulated as a measure to resist a government's intent to modify the Constitution of India to suit their governance and policies. Even in 2025, the Governments of States and the Union are keen on amending certain provisos of the Constitution. What constitutional arguments support the State's power to amend these provisos? Explain in detail.

<sup>1</sup> *Maneka Gandhi v. Union of India and Anr.*, 1978 INSC 16.

<sup>2</sup> *In Re: The Berubari Union and Exchange of Enclaves: Reference Under Article 143(1) of the Constitution of India*, 1960 INSC 49.

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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 (Odd -Semester) Examinations, January - 2026**  
**LAW OF CRIMES – I (Indian Penal Code)**

Time: 3 Hours

Maximum Marks: 70

PART – A (5 x 10 = 50 Marks)

Answer any FIVE of the following questions:

1. Evaluate the conceptual and practical importance of *actus reus* in determining criminal liability in India. Examine the circumstances under which Indian criminal law departs from the requirement of guilty intention, and assess whether such departures undermine the normative foundations of criminal justice
2. Critically analyze the provisions of the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023 dealing with offences against women. Compare these provisions with the earlier Indian Penal Code framework and assess whether the new law adequately responds to contemporary challenges relating to crimes against women.
3. Joint liability represents a departure from the classical notion of individual criminal responsibility. Examine the theoretical foundations of joint liability under the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023, and critically evaluate how its various doctrines justify the attribution of criminal culpability in cases of collective criminal action.
4. Define the concept of abetment as per Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023 and discuss its essential elements. Provide examples to explain how abetment is established and differentiate it from direct participation in a crime.
5. Explain the defence of infancy under the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023. Analyse the legal presumption relating to the capacity of children to commit offences and critically examine the rationale and limitations of this defence.
6. Organised crime poses a serious threat to public order, economic stability, and the rule of law. Examine the concept of organised crime under the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023. Analyze the essential elements, scope, and objectives of the relevant provisions, and critically evaluate the challenges involved in attributing criminal liability to individuals operating within organised criminal networks.
7. Critically analyze the scope and limitations of the right of private defence under the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023. Examine how the statutory framework and judicial interpretation seek to balance the individual's right to self-preservation against the legal prohibition on disproportionate or excessive use of force.

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**TAMIL NADU NATIONAL LAW UNIVERSITY, TIRUCHIRAPPALLI**  
**II Year - B.Com. LL.B. (Hons.) Degree Programmes**  
**Repeat (Odd -Semester) Examinations, January - 2026**  
**LEGAL HISTORY**

Time: 3 Hours

Maximum Marks: 70

**PART – A (5 x 10 = 50 Marks)**

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

1. Critically evaluate the nature of Orientalists' contribution to Indian Historiography.
2. Examine the origin and growth of legal history writing in modern India under the colonialist and nationalist historians.
3. 'The battles of Plassey and Buxar that paved the way for the establishment of the English East India Company rule in the Indian subcontinent.' Comment on the statement.
4. Examine the various causes that led to the passing of Charter Acts in the British Parliament related to British India.
5. Analyse the nature of social reform activities initiated by the Bengal reformers in the first half of the nineteenth century.
6. State and explain the programmes and policies of the Indian National Congress before the leadership of M.K. Gandhi.
7. 'British colonialism was chiefly responsible for communalism in modern India.' Comment on the statement with valid facts.

**PART – B (4 x 5 = 20 Marks)**

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

1. Who was Frederic William Maitland and what was his contribution to Legal History?
2. Give a brief account of the importance of sources in history.
3. Examine the nature of legal reforms introduced by Lord Cornwallis in Bengal.
4. Discuss the merits and demerits of judicial administration in India under the Company rule.
5. Analyze the important provisions of the Charter Act of 1833.
6. State and explain the important programmes of the Home Rule Movement.

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**TAMIL NADU NATIONAL LAW UNIVERSITY, TIRUCHIRAPPALLI**  
**II Year - B.Com. LL.B. (Hons.) Degree Programmes**  
**Repeat (Odd-Semester) Examinations, January - 2026**  
**FINANCIAL SERVICES AND MARKETS**

Time: 3 Hours

Maximum Marks: 70

**PART – A (4 x 15 = 60 Marks)**

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

1. Discuss in detail the classification of Financial Markets in India.
2. Explain the structure of offer document.
3. Elucidate the reasons for preferring securitized financial instrument.
4. Explain the features of Stock invest.
5. Dicuss about the features of Mutual Fund.

**PART – B (2 x 5 = 10 Marks)**

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

1. Discuss about the participants of secondary market.
  2. Elucidate the characteristics of Book Building.
  3. Explain the different types of Underwriting.
  4. Explain the characteristics of Factoring.
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**TAMIL NADU NATIONAL LAW UNIVERSITY, TIRUCHIRAPPALLI**  
**III Year - B.A. LL.B. (Hons.) Degree Programmes**  
**Repeat (Odd -Semester) Examinations, January - 2026**  
**HISTORY – III (Legal History of India)**

Time: 3 Hours

Maximum Marks: 70

**PART – A (5 x 10 = 50 Marks)**

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

1. Critically evaluate the contribution of K.P. Jayaswal to Indian Legal Historiography.
2. Analyse the nature of conflicts between the Supreme Court of Bengal and the East India Company.
3. Critically examine the importance of judicial reforms introduced by Warren Hastings.
4. 'Early colonial administrators encountered many problems in administering personal laws in British India.' Comments on the statement.
5. Evaluate the nature of legal reforms introduced by the Law Commissions in colonial India.
6. Examine the various stages in the development of the legal profession in colonial India.
7. Explain the causes and consequences of constitutional reforms introduced by the British in the late nineteenth century.

**PART – A (4 x 5 = 20 Marks)**

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

1. Examine the significance of early Charters granted by the British Crown to the East India Company.
2. Write a note on the nature of the functioning of Mayor's Court.
3. Give a brief account of the legal provisions of the Charter Acts.
4. Analyse the problems associated with the origin and growth of legal education in colonial India.
5. Analyse the salient features of the Indian Councils Act, 1892.
6. State and explain the important provisions of the Government of India Act, 1919.

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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 (Odd-Semester) Examinations, January - 2026**  
**CORPORATE LAWS - I**

Time: 3 Hours

Maximum Marks: 70

**PART – A (5 x 10 = 50 Marks)**

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

1. Critically comment on *In Re Kondoli Tea Co. Ltd.*, (1886) ILR 13 CAL 43.
2. Critically comment on *Union of India v. R Gandhi, President, Madras Bar Association*, (2010) 11 SCC 1.
3. Critically comment on liability of promoters for pre-incorporation contracts. Cite relevant judicial decisions and the extent to which such bodies have compensated the victims of industrial land/water pollution.
4. Write an essay on law applicable to rights issue of shares.
5. Write an essay on transfer and transmission of shares. What is the relevance of dematerialisation in case of transfer of shares?
6. M/s. XYZ Cements Pvt. Ltd., has an industrial unit at Trichy. Due to leakage of poisonous chemicals stored in the machinery within the unit and due to spread of the said substance to the nearby vicinity, many persons including companies situated in the vicinity suffered losses. Later, some individuals died in the hospital due associated illness. The affected parties intend to sue the XYZ Cements for appropriate remedy.  
  
In light of the above facts, you are required to frame issues and to determine the liability of M/s. XYZ cements Pvt. Ltd.,
7. The State Bank of India has lent a sum of 1 crore to M/s. ABC India Pvt. Ltd., The loan has been structured as a secured loan and charge is created on the assets of company. You are required to advice the bank regarding the procedure for perfection of the charge created.

**PART – B (4 x 5 = 20 Marks)**

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

1. Write a note on *corporate criminal liability*.
2. Write a note on red herring prospectus.

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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 (Odd -Semester) Examinations, January - 2026**  
**LABOUR LAW - I**

Time: 3 Hours

Maximum Marks: 70

**PART – A (5 x 10 = 50 Marks)**

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

1. Define an industry and trace out the evolution of the term “industry” through judicial precedents.
2. What is a Trade Union? Elaborate on the prerequisites and process of Registration of Trade Unions in India.
3. Define and differentiate layoff and retrenchment. Elucidate the process of Layoff and the Retrenchment under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, with relevant provisions and judicial decisions.
4. Explain the discretionary power of the 'Appropriate Government' under Section 10 (1) to refer an industrial dispute. Explain the various types of dispute resolution and adjudication mechanisms available under the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.
5. Analyse the Constitutional framework for the protection of labour welfare in India, highlighting key provisions and judicial decisions.
6. Define Collective Bargaining and discuss the significance of Recognition of Trade Unions in Collective Bargaining. Explain the different methods of Recognition of Trade Unions.
7. What are the conditions imposed by the Government of Tamil Nadu for the 24-hour opening of the Shops and Other Establishments in Tamil Nadu? Discuss the provisions related to Working Conditions, Safety and Health of workers under the Tamil Nadu Shops and Other Establishments Act 1947.

**PART – B (4 x 5 = 20 Marks)**

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

1. Write a short note on the process of changing the name and Amalgamation of Trade Unions in India.
2. Describe the process of Closure and Transfer of Undertaking under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.

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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 (Odd -Semester) Examinations, January - 2026**  
**PUBLIC INTERNATIONAL LAW**

Time: 3 Hours

Maximum Marks: 70

**PART – A (5 x 10 = 50 Marks)**

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

1. Define Treaty. Evaluate the legal requirements relating to the capacity of parties, consent and intention to create legal obligations referring to the relevant provisions of the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties, 1969.
2. Ms. Elena, a diplomat from State 'Y' posted in India, is accused of smuggling expensive artworks out of the State without paying customs duty. Indian authorities discovered the contraband in her residence and seek to investigate and prosecute her under Indian law. Examine whether Ms. Elena can claim diplomatic immunity. Assess the extent and limits of diplomatic immunity under the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations, 1961, and consider whether immunity applies in cases involving commercial or criminal acts outside official functions.
3. (a) State 'X' and State 'Y' enter into a bilateral treaty to allow the transfer of individuals for forced labour under certain economic projects. During negotiations, several human rights groups protest that the treaty violates fundamental norms of international law. Later, State 'Z' challenges the treaty's validity at the International Court of Justice, claiming that it contravenes *jus cogens* norms such as the prohibition of forced labour and slavery.  
In light of the above facts, examine whether the treaty between State 'X' and State 'Y' is legally valid under international law. Critically examine the legal elements of *jus cogens* and the relevant provisions of the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties, 1969, that govern the invalidity of treaties conflicting with peremptory norms.  
(b) Critically examine the impact of Statelessness in international law.
4. (a) Mr. Karim, a political activist from State 'Z', enters into India seeking asylum, claiming that he faces persecution and imprisonment in his home State for opposing the government. While Mr. Karim is in India, he is accused of inciting protests and participating in violent demonstrations in a border state. Indian authorities initiate proceedings against him for public disorder.

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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 (Odd -Semester) Examinations, January - 2026**  
**LAW OF EVIDENCE**

Time: 3 Hours

Maximum Marks: 70

**PART – A (5 x 10 = 50 Marks)**

**Instructions:**

- Read all the questions carefully and address all the issues raised;
- Wherever required, cite relevant case laws, statutes, and authoritative sources to substantiate the answers;
- For each response, clearly indicate the appropriate question number before the answer;
- Write the answer in a clear, coherent, and cogent way;

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

1. 'A' gave dying declaration to the duty doctor. Evaluate in detail the essential features, legal requirements, evidentiary value, and judicial safeguards associated with dying declarations.
2. Elucidate on the shall and may presumptions under the Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam, 2023 in terms of rebuttability, evidentiary value, and fairness in criminal and civil trials.
3. Mr. Xavier confesses the Magistrate voluntarily and retracts it later. Discuss whether the confession is admissible under the Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam, 2023.
4. Pakala Narayanaswamy v. Emperor AIR 1939 PC 47 - Comment.
5. Is it mandatory to conduct cross examination under the Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam?
6. Analyse under what circumstances documentary evidence will prevail over the oral evidence under the law of evidence.
7. Critically examine the challenges in proving criminal conspiracy, especially in cases involving organized crime and support your answer with relevant judicial precedents as per the Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam and Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023.

**PART – B (4 x 5 = 20 Marks)**

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

1. *"The doctrine of res gestae constitutes an exception to the rule against hearsay by admitting facts so connected with the fact in issue as to form part of the same*

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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 (Odd-Semester) Examinations, January - 2026**  
**LAW OF DIRECT TAXATION**

Time: 3 Hours

Maximum Marks: 70

**PART – A (5 x 10 = 50 Marks)**

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

1. Critically examine the constitutional perspective of taxing statutes with relevant judicial decisions.
2. Elucidate the General deductions allowed under Section 37 of the Income Tax Act, 1961.
3. Elucidate with the help of decided case laws, if the following incomes can be considered as "Salary" under Section 17 of the Income Tax Act, 1961:
  - a. Income derived by the Director of a Company;
  - b. Income earned by the Chief Minister of the State;
  - c. Income earned by the Advocate General;
  - d. Income earned by a waiter in the restaurant from the customers;
  - e. Income earned by a teacher for correcting the answer scripts of the Students.
4. Mr. Suresh, an NRI came to India for a visit. His passport was impounded and put in prison for an offence for six months. His stay in India was 200 days including the period spent in prison. The tax department assessed his Global income as he is a resident. Decide.
5. Analyze the provisions of
  - (a) Inter-Source adjustment of losses
  - (b) Carry forward and set off of capital losses.
6. Critically analyse under what circumstances the commissioner can refuse to grant registration of a charitable trust and to cancel the registration of a charitable trust already granted.
7. Analyse the taxability/Allowability of the following:
  - a) Faeza Murshidha, a Third year law student and a minor, won a prize in a moot court competition.

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**TAMIL NADU NATIONAL LAW UNIVERSITY, TIRUCHIRAPPALLI**  
**III Year - B.Com. LL.B. (Hons.) Degree Programmes**  
**Repeat (Odd -Semester) Examinations, January - 2026**  
**CORPORATE ACCOUNTING**

Time: 3 Hours

Maximum Marks: 70

**PART – A (4 x 15 = 60 Marks)**

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

1. M/s. ABC Ltd., issued 10,000 equity shares of Rs.10 each at a premium of Rs.2 per share, payable as follows:

On Application – Rs.3 per share.

On Allotment – Rs.4 per share (including premium of Rs.2).

On First - Rs.2.

and Final Call – Rs.3 per share.

The company received applications for 15,000 shares. The Board decided to deal with the excess applications as follows:

1. Applications for 3,000 shares were rejected and the application money was refunded.
2. Applicants for 12,000 shares were allotted shares on a pro-rata basis.
3. Excess application money was adjusted towards allotment money.

Allotment money was duly received except from Mr. X, who was allotted 200 shares, and he failed to pay the allotment money.

The First and Final Call was made and duly received except from Mr. Y, who was holding 300 shares, and failed to pay the call money.

The shares held by Mr. X and Mr. Y were forfeited.

Later, 400 (200 from X) of the forfeited shares were reissued at Rs.9 per share, fully paid-up.

You are required to pass the necessary journal entries in the books of M/s. ABC Ltd and, prepare important ledger accounts.

3. M/s. H Ltd., acquired 75% of the equity share capital of M/s. S Ltd. on 1st July 2024. The Balance Sheets of both the companies as on 31st March 2025 are given below:

**Balance Sheets as at 31st March 2025**

(Rs. in lakhs)

**Liabilities**

| Particulars                       | H Ltd.,   | S Ltd.,   |
|-----------------------------------|-----------|-----------|
| Equity Share Capital (Rs.10 each) | 20        | 12        |
| General Reserve                   | 6         | 4         |
| Profit and Loss Account           | 3         | 2         |
| 10% Debentures                    | 3         | 6         |
| Trade Payables                    | 5         | 4         |
| <b>Total</b>                      | <b>37</b> | <b>28</b> |

**Assets**

| Particulars          | H Ltd.,   | S Ltd.,   |
|----------------------|-----------|-----------|
| Land and Building    | 12        | 12        |
| Plant and Machinery  | 8         | 9         |
| Inventory            | 4         | 3         |
| Trade Receivables    | 3         | 2         |
| Cash and Bank        | 2         | 2         |
| Investment in S Ltd. | 8         | —         |
| <b>Total</b>         | <b>37</b> | <b>28</b> |

**Additional Information:**

1. Date of acquisition: 1st July 2024.
  2. On the date of acquisition, the reserves and surplus of M/s. S Ltd., stood at:
    - o General Reserve – Rs.3.00 lakhs
    - o Profit and Loss Account – Rs.1.50 lakhs
  3. The following revaluation of assets and liabilities of M/s. S Ltd., was agreed upon on the date of acquisition:
    - o Land and Building was undervalued by Rs.1.00 lakh.
    - o Plant and Machinery was overvalued by Rs.0.50 lakh.
  4. Included in the Trade Receivables of H Ltd. is an amount of Rs.0.80 lakh due from M/s. S Ltd.,
  5. Included in the Trade Payables of S Ltd. is an amount of Rs.0.80 lakh due to M/s. H Ltd.,
  6. Profits of M/s. S Ltd., are deemed to have accrued evenly throughout the year.
- Required to Prepare the Consolidated Balance Sheet of M/s. H Ltd., and its Subsidiary M/s. S Ltd., as at 31st March 2025, showing all necessary workings.

1. Purchase Consideration and Mode of Discharge by M/s. C Ltd.,:

- To M/s. A Ltd., – Rs.18.00 lakhs
- To M/s. B Ltd., – Rs.11.00 lakhs

The above purchase consideration shall be discharged as follows:

(a) To M/s. A Ltd.,: 1,20,000 Equity Shares of M/s. C Ltd. of Rs.10 each, fully paid, and the balance in cash.

(b) To M/s. B Ltd.,: 80,000 Equity Shares of M/s. C Ltd., of Rs.10 each, fully paid, and the balance in cash.

2. Liquidation Expenses:

Liquidation expenses of M/s. A Ltd., (Rs.0.60 lakh) are to be borne by M/s. C Ltd.,

Liquidation expenses of M/s. B Ltd., (Rs.0.40 lakh) are to be borne by M/s. B Ltd., itself.

Required:

1. Calculate the Purchase Consideration payable to M/s. A Ltd., and M/s. B Ltd.,
2. Prepare the Realisation Account of M/s. A Ltd., and M/s. B Ltd.,
3. Prepare the Balance Sheets of M/s. C Ltd.,

5. The Balance Sheet of M/s. XYZ Ltd., as on 31st March 2025 is given below:

Balance Sheet as at 31st March 2025

(Rs. in lakhs)

| Liabilities                       | Amount      |
|-----------------------------------|-------------|
| Equity Share Capital (Rs.10 each) | 20          |
| 10% Preference Share Capital      | 6           |
| General Reserve                   | 5           |
| Profit and Loss Account           | 3           |
| 12% Debentures                    | 8           |
| Trade Payables                    | 4           |
| Provision for Taxation            | 2.5         |
| <b>Total</b>                      | <b>48.5</b> |

| Assets               | Amount      |
|----------------------|-------------|
| Land and Building    | 18          |
| Plant and Machinery  | 14          |
| Investments          | 4           |
| Inventory            | 5           |
| Trade Receivables    | 4           |
| Cash and Bank        | 3           |
| Preliminary Expenses | 0.5         |
| <b>Total</b>         | <b>48.5</b> |

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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 (Odd -Semester) Examinations, January - 2026**  
**LAW RELATING TO INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS**

Time: 3 Hours

Maximum Marks: 70

**PART – A (5 x 10 = 50 Marks)**

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

1. *“Intellectual Property (IP) is a generic term that probably came into regular use during the twentieth century. This generic label is used to refer to a group of legal regimes, each of which, to different degrees, confers rights of ownership in a particular subject matter... One striking feature of the intellectual property is that despite its early historical links to the idea of monopoly and privilege, the scope of its subject matter continues to expand. The twentieth century has seen new or existing subject matter added to present intellectual property systems and new systems created to protect existing or new subject matter. The strongly expansionary nature of intellectual property systems shows no sign of changing.”* In this context, critically comment on the concept of intellectual property, its origin, and development. Do you agree with the statement that intellectual property rights are universally recognised and not a universal right? Why?
2. Wellness & Goodness' [W&G] is a pioneering company manufacturing Ayurveda and Siddha formulations in India. It has developed a new herbal powder for weight loss and to control obesity. The herbal powder is a new combination of known herbs found in the Western Ghats region of Tamilnadu along with some secret ingredients. The company planned to market the herbal powder under the name of 'Slim N Trim' globally. The herbal powder is contained in a box with artwork, slogans, and instructions for use on the outside. A guide on various diet plans for 'weight loss' using 'Slim N Trim' is planned to be provided free of cost along with the purchase of the herbal powder. Advise them on the Intellectual Property Rights that may subsist concurrently in a packet of the company's new powder, which they plan to market along with the guide.
3. Mr. Dharmendra Sehwaq, a pitch curator, consults you regarding his latest invention, a new "cricket pitch" named "Sixers" where bowlers will not be able to bowl "bouncers". The background of the invention refers to bouncers as a fast, short-pitched delivery that bounces well short of the batsmen and rises sharply and dangerously off the pitch, often passing the batsmen at shoulder or head height and states that they are likely to cause physical injury to the player. Advise Mr. Sehwaq as to the patentability of his new cricket pitch.

3. Briefly explain the statutory requirements for the registration of a design in India. Critically analyse the legal position regarding the protection of unregistered designs through the remedy of passing off, with reference relevant judicial decisions.
  4. Analyse the requirements under the Indian Biodiversity Act, 2002, for obtaining necessary clearances from biodiversity authorities in the context of patent applications involving biological resources.
  5. State briefly the different types of compulsory licenses recognised under the Indian Patents Act, 1970.
  6. Critically analyse the scope of passing-off protection for Geographical Indications in India in the light of relevant judicial decisions.
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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 (Odd -Semester) Examinations, January - 2026**  
**CLINICAL – I (Alternate Dispute Resolution)**

Time: 3 Hours

Maximum Marks: 70

**PART – A (5 x 10 = 50 Marks)**

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

1. Mr. Ismail and Mr. Irfan are brothers and they jointly inherit an agricultural land. Ismail wants to sell his share due to financial distress, while Mr. Irfan wants to retain the land for cultivation and family legacy. Their parents tried to negotiate the issue but it only resulted in emotional conflict and both of them could not come to any solution.
  - (a) As a mediator, how would you structure the mediation process to address both emotional interests and legal rights? **(5 marks)**
  - (b) What are the solutions available to the parties under the Mediation Act, 2023? **(5marks)**
  
2. In Madha Nagar, a semi-urban locality, the residents object to a group of migrant workers for using the neighbourhood public playground in the evenings. The residents allege noise, littering and disturbance to children. The workers claim they are being unfairly restricted from accessing a public space. The dispute escalates, resulting in complaints to the local police and the municipal office. Considering the community nature of the dispute, the District Legal Services Authority refers the matter for community mediation under the Mediation Act, 2023.
  - (a) Examine whether the above dispute is suitable for community mediation under the Mediation Act, 2023. Assess the objectives and scope of community mediation. **(5 marks)**
  - (b) Explain the role and functions of community mediators in resolving this dispute and analyse the legal status and enforceability of a settlement reached through community mediation. **(5 marks)**
  
3. Mr. Manavalan and Mr. Munir are partners running a newly established futsal court named "*Trichy Turfers*" in Thirumandapam. After six months of its establishment, the court gains popularity, but conflicts arise over pricing and time-slot allocation. Mr. Manavalan wants to increase the booking charges during peak evening hours to maximise profits. Mr. Munir disagrees, stating that higher prices may discourage students and the local residents to come often.

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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 (Odd -Semester) Examinations, January - 2026**  
**COMPARATIVE CONSTITUTIONAL LAW**

Time: 3 Hours

Maximum Marks: 70

PART – A (5 x 10 = 50 Marks)

Answer any FIVE of the following questions:

1. Critically analyze the concept of autochthony in constitutional law. How has the principle of autochthony shaped constitutional development in post-colonial nations, particularly in South Asia? Examine with relevant examples from India, Pakistan, and Sri Lanka.
2. "Comparative constitutional law serves not merely as an academic exercise but as a practical tool for constitutional design and judicial reasoning." Analyse this statement by examining the functions and aims of comparative constitutional law. What are the methodological challenges in drawing lessons from one polity to another?
3. Examine the federal structures of India, the United States, Canada, and Australia from a comparative perspective. Analyze how the imperial structure influenced the development of federalism in the SAARC nations and the American example in Canada and Australia. What lessons can be drawn from these comparative experiences?
4. Evaluate the concept of 'weak-form judicial review' and contrast it with traditional 'strong-form judicial review.' How has the rise of weak-form judicial review impacted the relationship between legislature and judiciary in different constitutional systems? Support your answer with examples from at least two jurisdictions.
5. "The judicial engagement with comparative constitutional law perspective has both enriched and complicated constitutional adjudication." Critically evaluate this statement with reference to judicial activism, independence of judiciary, and the power of judicial review of constitutional amendments in different constitutional systems.
6. Analyze the constitutional guarantees and institutional safeguards for the protection of minority rights in a comparative framework. How do different constitutional systems balance minority rights with majoritarian democracy? Explain with specific reference to South and Southeast Asian contexts.
7. Examine the nature and scope of emergency powers under different constitutional systems. How have courts in South Asia responded to the exercise of emergency powers by civil and military governments? Assess the impact of emergency regimes on the future of democracy in the region.

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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 (Odd -Semester) Examinations, January - 2026**  
**LAND LAWS OF TAMIL NADU**

Time: 3 Hours

Maximum Marks: 70

**PART – A (5 x 10 = 50 Marks)**

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

1. Describe the procedure to be followed in the preparation and publication of draft statement and final statement by the authorised officer under the Tamil Nadu Land Reforms (Fixation of Ceiling on Land) Act, 1961.
2. Describe the relief given to the cultivating tenants with respect to the arrears of rent and indebtedness under various legislations passed subsequent to the Tamil Nadu Cultivating Tenants Protection Act, 1955.
3. What do you mean by “fair rent”? Evaluate the circumstances under which “alternation of revision of fair rent” is allowed under the Tamil Nadu Cultivating Tenants (Payment of Fair Rent) Act, 1956?
4. *“One of the aspects of the land reforms was the adequate payment of compensation. On this account, many of the land legislations were challenged, and the courts favoured payment of adequate compensation”* – Elucidate the statement in light of the number of amendments made in the Indian Constitution. Also, refer to the relevant judicial decisions in this regard.
5. Give an account of Zamindari system that existed during the British period and explain the steps taken in the direction of its abolition and conversion into Ryotwari system.
6. Critically examine the various stages involved in the acquisition of land for public purposes under the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation, and Resettlement Act, 2013.
7. Decide in detail the consequences of the non-payment of rent under the Tamil Nadu Regulation of Rights and Responsibilities of Landlords and Tenants Act, 2017. Refer to the relevant provisions under Indian Contract Act, 1872, and the Transfer of Property Act, 1882, and also relevant judicial decisions in this regard. Also, critically evaluate whether the landlord and tenant disputes under the Tamil Nadu Regulation of Rights and Responsibilities of Landlords and Tenants Act, 2017 are arbitrable.

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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 (Odd -Semester) Examinations, January - 2026**  
**MEDIA LAW**

Time: 3 Hours

Maximum Marks: 70

**PART – A (5 x 10 = 50 Marks)**

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

1. Explain the defenses available to media personnel in a civil defamation suit with the help of relevant judicial decisions.
2. Explain the tests of obscenity with the help of landmark judicial precedents.
3. Critically comment on the role of Prasar Bharati as a public broadcaster in India.
4. Critically comment on *Ministry of Information & Broadcasting v. Cricket Association of Bengal*, 1995 SCC (2) 161.
5. Explain the role of TRAI in regulation of the broadcasting sector.
6. Explain the due diligence requirement on part of Social Media Intermediaries and Significant Social Media Intermediaries under the IT (Intermediary Guidelines and Digital Media Ethics Code) Rules, 2021.
7. Critically comment on film certification process in India and its implication on freedom of speech and expression. Support your answer with relevant judicial decisions.

**PART – B (4 x 5 = 20 Marks)**

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

1. Write a note on content regulation in broadcasting sector.
2. Comment on regulation of dark pattern advertisements in India.
3. Write a short note on media trial.
4. Critically comment on right to dissent as an integral facet of freedom of the press.
5. Explain the salient features of Cable Television Networks (Regulation) Act, 1995.
6. Write a note on the role of Press Registrar General of India.

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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 (Odd -Semester) Examinations, January - 2026**  
**LAW OF INSURANCE**

Time: 3 Hours

Maximum Marks: 70

**PART – A (5 x 10 = 50 Marks)**

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

1. A life policy was taken by a father in the name of his minor son. The contract of insurance provided that the insured is entitled to the benefits of the policy only on the adoption of the policy by the minor after attaining majority. State the nature and validity of this contract in the light of the decision in *Chandulal Harjivandas v. Cit, AIR 1967 SC 816*.
2. A motor vehicle was insured as per the requirements of law. But the vehicle was driven by a person having no licence and suffers injury in an accident. Is the Insurer liable to pay compensation? Refer to the relevant provisions and judicial decisions.
3. The insured was suffering from Atrial Septal Defect and for curing this defect she spent money on the treatment. Medical Report and all documents proved her disease and even then, the Insurer refused to pay the claim under the Mediclaim Policy on the ground that she has not disclosed about her disease at the time of purchase of the Policy. The Insured, on the other hand, contended that the Insurer had never sent to her its terms and conditions of the Mediclaim policy. Decide.
4. The ship named 'Matasya' started its journey from Kochi port. It was insured with Hull and cargo Insurance from Oceanic Zodiac Insurance Co. Ltd. While on the journey, the cargo was gnawed by the rats on the ship. Therefore, the insured sought to claim the cargo insurance for the loss caused due to act of rats. However, it was rejected by the Insurance Co. saying it was not any '*.... perils consequent on, or incidental to, the navigation of the sea i.e., perils of the seas...*'. Decide.
5. Define the term 'fire' as used in insurance contracts and examine its different legal connotations with reference to fire insurance.
6. "In a contract of insurance, existence of insurable interest is a fundamental requirement...Otherwise, the contract would amount to a wager and would be opposed to public policy". Explain the significance of this statement.

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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 (Odd -Semester) Examinations, January - 2026**  
**CYBER LAW**

Time: 3 Hours

Maximum Marks: 70

PART – A (5 x 10 = 50 Marks)

**Instructions:**

- Read all the questions carefully and address all the issues raised;
- Wherever required, cite relevant case laws, statutes, and authoritative sources to substantiate the answers;
- For each response, clearly indicate the appropriate question number before the answer;
- Write the answer in a clear, coherent, and cogent way;

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

1. E-Commerce has fundamentally altered the manner in which commercial transactions are conducted, raising complex legal, economic, and consumer protection issues. In the light of this statement, explain the concept and scope of E-Commerce, discuss the various models of E-Commerce, and critically examine the legal and regulatory framework governing E-Commerce in India, with special reference to electronic contracts and various models.
2. Mr. A intentionally deletes his phone call records to conceal evidence of his involvement in abetting another person's suicide. Such deletion amounts to destruction of digital evidence, attracting criminal liability for abetment of suicide for tampering with electronic evidence under the Information Technology Act. Upon investigation, he denied the legal admissibility of the digital evidence. Decide.
3. Criticise the role played the Digital Personal Data Protection Act, 2023 in the Protection of data in India.
4. State the significance of Anuradha Bhasin case with reference to the fundamental right to freedom of internet.
5. Examine the objectives, scope, and key features of the Information Technology Act at the time of its introduction, and analyse how subsequent developments in technology led to the Information Technology (Amendment) Act, 2008.
6. What are the types of cyber crimes caused against women? Analyse the impact of the cyber crimes on women. State with relevant judicial decisions.

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**TAMIL NADU NATIONAL LAW UNIVERSITY, TIRUCHIRAPPALLI**  
**V year - B.A. LL.B. (Hons.) and B.Com. LL.B. (Hons.) Degree Programmes**  
**Repeat (Odd-Semester) Examinations, January - 2026**  
**CLINICAL – III (Professional Ethics and Professional Accounting System)**

Time: 3 Hours

Maximum Marks: 70

**PART – A (5 x 10 = 50 Marks)**

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

1. Explain the concept of the Seven Lamps of Advocacy as propounded by Edward Abbott Parry. Evaluate each lamp and its relevance in the legal profession.
2. Describe the composition of the Bar Council of India and examine its powers and functions under the Advocates Act, 1961.
3. Analyse the conditions and restrictions on the right to practice law in India. Examine the circumstances under which non-lawyers may be permitted to appear before a court.
4. What is contempt of court? Analyse the scope of contempt jurisdiction with reference to lawyers, judges, State authorities.
5. A group of lawyers in a High Court announces an indefinite strike to protest against a government policy they disagree with. During the strike, several urgent cases, including bail applications and matters concerning public safety, are delayed. A litigant approaches the court claiming that the strike violates their right to access justice. In this background, discuss whether lawyers have a legal or constitutional right to strike. Examine the consequences of such strikes on the administration of justice and the ethical duties of advocates.
6. What are the responsibilities of an advocate towards a client, and why are they important?
7. The following transactions relate to M/s. Justice & amp; Co., Advocates, for the month of April 2025. Prepare a Column Cash Book.
  1. April 1: Commenced law practice with cash Rs.50,000.
  2. April 2: Deposited cash into bank Rs.20,000.
  3. April 4: Received consultation fees from clients Rs.12,000.
  4. April 6: Paid office rent Rs.8,000.
  5. April 8: Purchased office furniture for cash Rs.15,000.
  6. April 10: Withdrew cash from bank for office use Rs.10,000.

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**TAMIL NADU NATIONAL LAW UNIVERSITY, TIRUCHIRAPPALLI**  
**V year - B.A. LL.B. (Hons.) and B.Com. LL.B. (Hons.) Degree Programmes**  
**Repeat (Odd -Semester) Examinations, January - 2026**  
**LEGISLATIVE DRAFTING**

Time: 3 Hours

Maximum Marks: 70

**PART – A (5 x 10 = 50 Marks)**

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

1. The Constitution of India provides some directives to the State to undertake a legislative measure to achieve those directives in the Government of the State. Against the backdrop of this statement enumerate the Directives shaping the policy of the States mentioned in Articles 40 to 50 of the Constitution of India.
2. An Act could come into being only after pursuing 3 stages. Enumerate and explain the 3 stages involved in the context of bring into existence an Act.
3. Most scholars credit Hammurabi's Code as the origin of written laws and a formal legal system. Point out the significance of this Code and illustrate the same with any of the two legislations you have studied.
4. What is the role of a legislative Drafter in the context of drafting a legislation?
5. The basic principle of 'pursuit of clarity' should be borne in mind by a legislative drafter. In the light of this statement state in what manner the meaning of 'clarity' has been expounded in the study of Legislative Drafting.
6. Explain the 'Pre-operative Part' in a legislation and further explain the components contained in this Part.
7. Section 17 of The Indian Contract Act, 1872 runs as follows: "***Fraud***" defined: '***Fraud***' means and includes any of the following acts committed by a party to a contract or with his connivance or by his agent, with intent to deceive another party thereto or his agent, or to induce him to enter into a contract. Bring out the intention of the legislative drafter in using the phrase 'means and includes' in this Section in the light of the General Clauses Act, 1897.

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**TAMIL NADU NATIONAL LAW UNIVERSITY, TIRUCHIRAPPALLI**  
**V year - B.A. LL.B. (Hons.) and B.Com. LL.B. (Hons.) Degree Programmes**  
**Repeat (Odd -Semester) Examinations, January - 2026**  
**COMPETITION LAW**

Time: 3 Hours

Maximum Marks: 70

**PART – A (5 x 10 = 50 Marks)**

Instructions:

- a. Write all answers 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 precedent and/or illustrations.
- c. The questions may be preferably answered in the *Issues-Research-Analysis-Conclusion (IRAC)* method by quoting relevant legal provisions, precedents and examples.
- d. You are strictly directed to follow the Question Number as given in the Question Paper.
- e. Bare Acts are not allowed; Electronic gadgets are prohibited.

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

1. Describe in detail the jurisdiction of the *Competition Commission of India (CCI)* to inquire and pass orders in respect of acts and agreement taking place outside India, which are likely to have an appreciable adverse effect on competition in relevant market within India.
2. “*The task of any fair market regulator is not to prejudge winners, but to make sure that private restraints do not narrow the potential sources of innovation or bar entry to markets by innovators. Strong enforcement of Antitrust Law promotes the legitimate exercise of Intellectual Property Rights (IPRs). Strong IPR regime and vigorous enforcement of Competition Law are actually two sides of the same coin in as much they promote the common objectives of innovation and consumer welfare.*” In light of this statement, explain in detail how to resolve an irreconcilable conflict between the provisions of the Competition Law and Intellectual Property (IP) Laws?
3. Examine the definition of ‘consumer’ under the *Consumer Protection Act, 2019* and the *Competition Act, 2002* by bringing out the various similarities and differences. Whether protection of consumers interest is one of the goals of competition law?
4. “*The Competition Commission of India (CCI) is like a Mini-State within the Indian State, as the Indian Parliament has clothed the fair market regulator with wide ranging powers and functions so as to protect the interest of consumers and other market participants and to regulate all kinds of incidental/ancillary issues affecting free trade in the market.*” Critically comment on this statement by mentioning at least three provisions each from the Competition Act, 2002 as examples for legislative, administrative and judicial powers exercised by the CCI.

4. In the evolving landscape of competition law enforcement around the world, compare and contrast between '*ex-ante regulations vs. ex-post liability*' approaches under the *Competition Act, 2002*. What approach was proposed in the framework of the *Digital Competition Bill, 2024*?
  5. Elucidate in detail any two kinds of vertical anti-competitive agreements mentioned under Section 3 of the *Competition Act, 2002*.
  6. Define '*gun-jumping*'. When does a combination '*come into effect*' under the merger control framework in India?
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**TAMIL NADU NATIONAL LAW UNIVERSITY, TIRUCHIRAPPALLI**  
**V year - B.A. LL.B. (Hons.) and B.Com. LL.B. (Hons.) Degree Programmes**  
**Repeat (Odd -Semester) Examinations, January - 2026**  
**OFFENCES RELATING TO CHILDREN**

Time: 3 Hours

Maximum Marks: 70

**PART – A (5 x 10 = 50 Marks)**

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

1. Explain the rights of children as incorporated in the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child, 1990.
2. Critically comment on *Just Rights for Children Alliance v. S. Harish*, 2024 INSC 716.
3. Explain the role, powers and functions of Juvenile Justice Boards.
4. Critically comment on the anticipatory bail for children in conflict with law with the help of judicial precedents.
5. Explain the role of child care institutions in rehabilitation and social reintegration of children in need of care and protection and children in conflict with law.
6. Critically comment on transfer system of adolescents to be tried as an adult when alleged to be involved in heinous crimes.
7. Critically examine the law relating to corporal punishment in India with the help of relevant judicial decisions.

**PART – B (4 x 5 = 20 Marks)**

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

1. Explain the child friendly procedure as envisioned under the POCSO Act, 2012.
2. Write a note on criminalization of child labour in India.
3. Write a note on non-penetrative sexual assault under the POCSO Act, 2012.
4. Explain the legal provisions related to drug consumption and drug trafficking by children.
5. Explain the role of National Commission for Protection of Child Rights.
6. How is childhood legally constructed in Indian law, and how do age-based classifications shape children's rights and responsibilities.

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**TAMIL NADU NATIONAL LAW UNIVERSITY, TIRUCHIRAPPALLI**  
**V Year - B.A. LL.B. (Hons.) and B.Com. LL.B. (Hons.) Degree Programmes**  
**Repeat (Odd -Semester) Examinations, January - 2026**  
**FORENSIC SCIENCE AND LAW**

Time: 3 Hours

Maximum Marks: 70

**PART – A (5 x 10 = 50 Marks)**

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

1. Enumerate and explain the various principles of forensic science and analyse their relevance in the administration of criminal justice in India.
2. Scientific interrogation techniques raise complex constitutional and evidentiary issues. Critically examine their legality in India with reference to Articles 20(3) and 21 of the Indian Constitution and relevant judicial decisions.
3. Explain the statutory and procedural duties of the First Responding Officer and the Investigating Officer at the scene of occurrence. Explain the significance of these duties with reference to the admissibility and appreciation of physical evidence by the Courts.
4. List and evaluate the various forensic methods employed for identification of the deceased, determination of the time since death and ascertainment of the cause of death during a criminal investigation.
5. Trace the evolution of judicial standards governing the admissibility of expert testimony in criminal trials in the United States and critically examine the Indian legal framework governing admissibility of expert evidence.
6. Examine the significance of crime scene photography and sketching. Describe the step-by-step process involved in preparing a crime scene sketch.
7. Evaluate the significance of forensic serology in crime scene investigation. Identify the various biological materials examined under forensic serology and explain the procedures adopted for their proper collection and preservation.

**PART – B (4 x 5 = 20 Marks)**

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

1. Distinguish between primary and secondary evidence under the Indian law of evidence.
2. Briefly explain the nature and types of track marks and examine the extent to which Indian courts rely on track mark evidence.