



TAMILNADU NATIONAL LAW UNIVERSITY

QUESTION PAPERS

UG PROGRAMMES

**MID SEMESTER (ODD-SEMESTER)
EXAMINATIONS, SEPTEMBER-2025**

7/10/25
FACULTY-IN-CHARGE OF EXAMINATIONS
TAMIL NADU NATIONAL LAW UNIVERSITY
TIRUCHIRAPPALLI - 620 027.

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
Mid Semester (Odd -Semester) Examinations, September - 2025
ENGLISH – I/BUSINESS ENGLISH - I

Time: 2 Hours

Maximum Marks: 30

PART – A (6 x 5 = 30 Marks)

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

1. In *Of Studies*, Bacon states: "Reading maketh a full man; conference a ready man; and writing an exact man." He also says: "Crafty men condemn studies, simple men admire them, and wise men use them." Explain how these statements highlight the importance of reading, discussion, and writing in academic work. How can understanding these ideas help students approach their studies more effectively?
2. In *A Doll's House*, Nora's relationship with her children raises important questions about a mother's natural responsibilities. Argue whether Nora's decision to leave her family is justified or not, considering her duties as a mother and her quest for personal freedom.
3. What is meant by 'central argument' in a research or argumentative essay? Explain its importance and mention the essential elements required in constructing a strong central argument.
4. Differentiate between argumentative writing and narrative writing.
5. What are the eight essential elements that one must understand before writing an argumentative essay? Explain how knowing these elements helps in organizing and presenting a well-structured argument.
6. What is the CRAAP test and how is it used to evaluate/judge/determine sources in research writing? Explain its components and importance.
7. Plato described art and literature as being "twice removed from reality." How did Aristotle defend this view? Explain how this debate helps in developing a critical understanding of the nature and purpose of art and literature.
8. Explain the term Domestic Tragedy and try to bring out its key elements with reference to any literary text that you have studied.

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Mid Semester (Odd -Semester) Examinations, September - 2025
SOCIOLOGY – I (A Critical Introduction)

Time: 2 Hours

Maximum Marks: 30

PART – A (6 x 5 = 30 Marks)**Answer any SIX of the following questions in not exceeding 400 words each:**

1. What is Solidarity, and explain any five characteristics.
2. According to August Comte, Sociology is most complex science. Do you agree? Justify your response.
3. Evaluate the theological stage & metaphysical stages of human progress.
4. Explain Altruistic suicide in the contemporary world.
5. What is Sacred and Profane, according to Emile Durkheim?
6. Discuss any four generalizations on Suicide by Emile Durkheim.
7. Discuss Animism.
8. "Society is a web of social relations" – Elaborate your understanding on this statement.

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TAMIL NADU NATIONAL LAW UNIVERSITY, TIRUCHIRAPPALLI
I Year - B.A. LL.B. (Hons.) Degree Programmes
Mid Semester (Odd -Semester) Examinations, September - 2025
POLITICAL SCIENCE – I (Political Theory and Organisations)

Time: 2 Hours

Maximum Marks: 30

PART – A (6 x 5 = 30 Marks)

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

1. Write about the Nature and Scope of Political Science.
2. “A thorough study and close analysis of various definitions of the term State reveal the fact that the modern State is constituted of four essential elements”- mention those elements and explain how they are so essential to the State.
3. “The State is a growth, an evolution, the result of a gradual process running throughout all the known history of man and receding into remote and unknown past – Explain the statement.
4. Define Sovereignty and explain various Types of Sovereignty.
5. Critically analyse the Pluralistic Theory of Sovereignty.
6. Explain various Kinds and Sources of Laws.
7. “Liberty is an invaluable asset to the individual and has to be defended at all times” – Explain the ways by which liberty can be defended.
8. Write about the importance of Rights in the life of the individual and explain important Political Right.

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TAMIL NADU NATIONAL LAW UNIVERSITY, TIRUCHIRAPPALLI
I Year - B.Com. LL.B. (Hons.) Degree Programmes
Mid Semester (Odd -Semester) Examinations, September - 2025
BUSINESS ORGANISATION AND MANAGEMENT

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

PART – A (6 x 5 = 30 Marks)

Answer any SIX of the following questions:

1. Explain the functions of business.
 2. Discuss the various objectives of business.
 3. What do you mean by Partnership? Bring out the features of partnership.
 4. Discuss the legal formalities in formation of a joint stock company.
 5. Explain the various kinds of companies.
 6. Discuss the essential features of an ideal form of ownership in business organization.
 7. Discuss the challenges for Indian business in new millennium.
 8. Explain the benefits of Multinational Corporations in Indian context.
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TAMIL NADU NATIONAL LAW UNIVERSITY, TIRUCHIRAPPALLI
I Year - B.A. LL.B. (Hons.) Degree Programmes
Mid Semester (Odd-Semester) Examinations, September - 2025
ECONOMICS – I (Principles of Economics)

Time: 2 Hours

Maximum Marks: 30

PART – A (6 x 5 = 30 Marks)

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

1. Explain the concepts of Inferior goods and Giffen goods. How do their demand patterns differ. Illustrate them with the help of suitable examples.
2. Examine the determinants of supply for a product. How do these factors influence shifts in supply curve and how the concept of extension and contraction in supply be illustrated with the help of a schedule and a graph.
3. Analyse the features of perfect and imperfect markets. How do price determination, competition and efficiency differ across these market structures, Illustrate with the help of suitable examples.
4. Discuss how government intervention in the form of price ceilings and price floors affect the market equilibrium. Illustrate your answer with the help of suitable graphs and provide suitable examples.
5. From the following data Schedule: Calculate; Total Cost, Total Revenue, Marginal Cost, Marginal Revenue, Average Cost, Average Revenue and Profit of the firm.

Units Produced	Fixed Cost	Variable Cost	Price
1	250	150	800
2	250	170	800
3	250	250	800
4	250	320	800
5	250	380	800
6	250	410	800
7	250	490	800
8	250	580	800
9	250	675	800

6. Your friend plans to start a business of producing cloth bag, with a cost of rupees 75 per bag. In a monopolistically competitive market, the equilibrium price is rupees 130 per bag, assuming a daily production of 300 bags. Explain to your friend with the help of a graph, how much profit can be generated per day, and also calculate the monthly and annual revenue assuming every day is a working day. Also highlighting the key features of monopolistic competition.
 7. Why public policy intervention is necessary in monopoly markets, discuss the economic inefficiencies created by monopolies and evaluate how government regulation can protect consumer welfare and promote fair competition, Illustrate with the help of suitable examples.
 8. Keeping in view the features of an oligopoly market, explain how the collusion model of cartels operate. Illustrate your answer with the help of a graph and provide suitable examples.
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TAMIL NADU NATIONAL LAW UNIVERSITY, TIRUCHIRAPPALLI
I Year - B.Com. LL.B. (Hons.) Degree Programmes
Mid Semester (Odd -Semester) Examinations, September - 2025
FINANCIAL ACCOUNTING AND PRACTICAL AUDITING

Time: 2 Hours

Maximum Marks: 30

PART – A (2 x 12 = 24 Marks)

Answer any TWO of the following questions:

1. Prepare the journal entries for the following transactions.

1. Commenced business with cash Rs.1,00,000/-; Furniture Rs.1,00,000/-; Stock Rs.50,000
2. Open a Bank account with Rs.50,000/-
3. Purchased goods for cash Rs.25,000/-
4. Purchased goods on credit from Mr. X Rs.40,000/-
5. Returned goods to Mr. X Rs.5,000/-
6. Sold goods for cash Rs.30,000/-
7. Sold goods on credit to Mr. Y Rs.20,000/-
8. Mr. Y returned goods Rs.2,000/-
9. Received cash from Mr. Y Rs. 17,500/- and closed his account
10. Paid cash Rs.19,500/- to Mr. X and closed his account.
11. Paid wages in cash Rs.5,000/-
12. Paid rent Rs.10,000/-
13. Purchased furniture for office Rs.12,000/-
14. Purchased machinery on credit from Mr. Z Rs.50,000/-
15. Paid salary Rs.18,000/-
16. Salary outstanding Rs.2,000/-
17. Paid insurance premium Rs.6,000/-
18. Charged depreciation on furniture Rs.1,200/-
19. Received commission Rs.4,000/-
20. Received bank loan Rs.70,000/-
21. Paid interest on bank loan Rs.7,000/-
22. Goods withdrawn by proprietor for personal use Rs.5,000/- and cash Rs. 5,000/-

2. The following are the journal entries recorded in the books of a trader:

1. Cash A/cDr Rs.1,00,000/-
 To Capital A/c Rs.1,00,000/-
2. Purchases A/cDr Rs.25,000/-
 To Cash A/c Rs.25,000/-

3. Mr. X A/cDr Rs.40,000/-
To Sales A/c Rs.40,000/-
4. Wages A/cDr Rs.5,000/-
To Cash A/c Rs.5,000/-
5. Bank A/cDr Rs.70,000/-
To Loan A/c Rs.70,000/-
6. Drawings A/cDr Rs.8,000/-
To Cash A/c Rs.8,000/-
7. Salary A/c Dr.10,000/-
To Outstanding Salary A/c Cr. 10,000/-
8. Depreciation A/c..... Dr. 5,000/-
To Machinery A/c Cr. 5,000/-
9. Cash A/c Dr. Rs.10,000/-
To Mr. A A/c..... Rs.10,000/-
(Cheque Received)
10. Advertisement A/c..... Dr.20,000/-
To Purchase A/c..... Cr.20,000/-

Required:

- a) Interpret each transaction and explain what it represents in business terms.
- b) Analyse the effect of these transactions on assets, liabilities, capital, expenses, and income.

3. Prepare the Ledger accounts for the following journal entries.

Date	Particulars	Debit (Rs.)	Credit (Rs.)
1	Cash A/c	1,50,000	
	Furniture A/c	20,000	
	To Capital A/c		1,70,000
2	Purchases A/c	45,000	
	To Mr. X A/c		45,000
3	Mr. X A/c	4,500	
	To Purchase Returns A/c		4,500
4	Mr. Y A/c	28,500	
	To Sales A/c		28,500
5	Sales Returns A/c	2,850	
	To Mr. Y A/c		2,850
6	Cash A/c	26,000	
	To Mr. Y A/c		25,650
	To Discount A/c		350

Date	Particulars	Debit (Rs.)	Credit (Rs.)
7	Mr. X A/c	40,500	
	Discount A/c	3,500	
	To Cash A/c		44,000
8	Wages A/c	8,000	
	To Cash A/c		6,000
	To Outstanding Wages A/c		2,000
9	Depreciation A/c	2,000	
	To Furniture A/c		2,000
10	Drawings A/c	10,000	
	To Purchases A/c		4,000
	To Cash A/c		6,000

PART – B (1 x 6 = 6 Marks)

Answer any ONE of the following questions:

4. Trial Balance of Mr. Suresh as on 31st March, 2025,

Particulars	Debit (Rs.)	Credit (Rs.)
Opening Stock	60,000	
Purchases	4,00,000	
Purchase Returns		20,000
Carriage Inwards	15,000	
Wages	40,000	
Import Duty	10,000	
Power & Fuel	12,000	
Factory Rent	18,000	
Sales		6,50,000
Sales Returns	25,000	
Freight Outward	5,000	
Closing Stock		80,000

Prepare the Trading Accounting for the year ended 31.03.2025.

5. “Accountancy is the language of business. — Comment.”

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Mid Semester (Odd-Semester) Examinations, September - 2025
LEGAL METHODS

Time: 2 Hours

Maximum Marks: 30

PART – A (6 x 5 = 30 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 SIX of the following questions:

1. In the aftermath of the devastating 2018 Kerala floods, reports emerged that some retailers/sellers increased the price of certain essential commodities such as rice, water, and medicines by 200 – 300% affecting a large number of distressed Keralite consumers. In light of this factual scenario, from a law and economics perspective, analyse whether there is a need for ‘anti-price gouging laws’ in India. What legal principles should guide such regulations to prevent price gouging, while ensuring market efficiency?
2. The *United States of Kalasa (USK)* is a self-proclaimed island nation founded by fugitive Indian godman Bithyananda. He absconded from India in 2019 after he was accused of committing many heinous offences by the Indian law enforcement authorities against his own disciples. Though no one is exactly aware of USK’s inhabitants or its topography, videos and pictures about the fictional country and its administrative setup often pop up in 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.
3. List down the essential components of a synopsis/proposal for a research project. Prepare a brief legal research synopsis on any topic of your choice with suitable research questions and hypothesis.

4. In January 2023, a group of five researchers from the prestigious *Indian Institute of Geology (IIG)*, *Tiruchy* embarked on a field study in the Upper Himalayas region to collect rare geological samples. During their expedition, an unexpected avalanche trapped them inside an isolated cave at an altitude of 16,000 feet above sea level. Rescue operations were promptly launched by the Indian Army, but due to harsh and hostile weather, the researchers remained trapped for more than three weeks with no food supply. As days passed, survival became impossible due to the inhospitable conditions.

On the 20th day, after long heated discussions and drawing of lots, the group decided that its oldest member, *Mr. ABC*, should be sacrificed and cannibalised so that the others could survive by consuming his body parts. After much deliberations, the decision was carried out swiftly. Eventually, on the 26th day, the survivors were rescued by the Army. Upon returning to the main land, the four survivors were arrested and charged under Section 302 of the *Indian Penal Code (IPC)*, 1860 which reads as follows:

“Section 302: Punishment for Murder – Whoever commits murder shall be punished with death, or imprisonment for life, and shall also be liable to fine.”

The matter has now reached the *Indian Supreme Court (SC)*, where judges are divided in their legal approaches due to the uniqueness of facts: some taking a strict positivist view of the IPC, while others invoking a more humane moralistic approach. Assume yourself as a SC judge and write a reasoned judgment in this *“Himalayan Researchers Case”* from an Indian legal context by choosing any one of the legal reasoning’s discussed in the *“Speluncean Explorers Case.”*

5. In the hypothetical story *“Parable of Rex”* by Lon L. Fuller, the King Rex repetitively fails to create an effective and functioning laws for his subjects due to eight (8) critical flaws identified by Fuller. Assume that the Indian Parliament is creating a new law on *Artificial Intelligence (AI)*. Choose any two (2) flaws of your choice from the story and advise what steps should lawmakers take to avoid such failures faced by Rex while drafting laws on AI.
6. Is ‘common law’ really a ‘law’ according to John Austin? Substantiate your opinion by critiquing the definition of law under Positivist School of Jurisprudence.
7. *“A man is entitled to exercise any lawful trade or calling, as and where he wills. The law has always regarded jealously, any interference with trade, even at the risk of interference with freedom of contract, as it is public policy to oppose all restraints upon liberty of individual action which are injurious to the interests of the State. This is the reason why freedom of trade and profession is considered as a fundamental right in India.”* Critically comment on this statement by analysing the need for judicial exceptions to the doctrine of *“restraint of trade”* codified under Section 27 of the *Indian Contract Act, 1872*.
8. Examine in detail the facts of the hypothetical case of traffic regulation violation involving *Alice* and *Bruce* in *Anthony D. Amato’s* Article *“On the Connection Between Law and Justice”*.

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I Year - B.A. LL.B. (Hons.) and B.Com. LL.B. (Hons.) Degree Programmes
Mid Semester (Odd -Semester) Examinations, September - 2025
LAW OF TORTS

Time: 2 Hours

Maximum Marks: 30

PART – A (6 x 5 = 30 Marks)

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

1. Mr. Ron published a false statement on his social media page accusing his neighbour Mr. Hairis of embezzlement causing Mr. Hairis social humiliation. Due to this publication, Mr. Ron and Mr. Hairis got into an altercation and Mr. Ron hit a punch at Mr. Hairis causing injury to his left eye.

In light of the given facts, analyse with reasons whether the actions of Mr. Ron amounts to tort, crime or both.

2. Mr. Fardington, a resort owner had created several artificial ponds on his property for boating and leisure. After an unprecedented cloudburst and rainstorm, the banks of the ponds overflowed and the rushing water destroyed nearby houses and farmland. The affected villagers sued Mr. Fardington for damages.

In light of the given facts, explain whether Mr. Fardington can rely upon any of the general defences for tortious wrongs.

3. A police officer while on patrol duty encountered a car parked on the road side. The said car lost balance as brakes were not secured and started moving slowly on the sloppy road. No one was on the driver seat. Seeing the car moving, the police official rushed to open the door and tried to apply the break. Else, there was a possibility of the said car to get damaged and hurting other bystanders. In the process of opening the door and stopping the car, the police official got his legs injured. The police official has filed a case claiming compensation from the car owner for the loss. The car owner argued that the police official rushed to the car on his own and handled the car door.

Decide if the car owner can rely on any of the general defenses in this instance.

4. Trace the evolution of Law of Torts from its common law origin to its contemporary position in light of modern legislations and judicial precedents.
5. Explain and distinguish the concepts of Damage and Damages.
6. Write a case comment on *Bhim Singh v. State of Jammu and Kashmir*, AIR 1986 SC 494.

7. Write a short note on capacity to sue and be sued of corporations.
 8. Write a short note on rights of an unborn child to claim remedies for tortious harm.
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TAMIL NADU NATIONAL LAW UNIVERSITY, TIRUCHIRAPPALLI
II Year - B.A. LL.B. (Hons.) Degree Programmes
Mid Semester (Odd -Semester) Examinations, September - 2025
ECONOMICS – II (Indian Economy)

Time: 2 Hours

Maximum Marks: 30

PART – A (6 x 5 = 30 Marks)

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

1. Critically examine the evolution Indian Economy from pre 1526 to post Independence period era. Analyze how the structural features of the colonial era led to the drain of wealth and emergence of mass poverty in India.
2. Examine the evolution of agricultural reforms in India post-Independence and how these reforms transformed the Indian economy. What are the major challenges that continue to hinder agricultural development?
3. Critically examine the challenges of food security in India. Assess the role of state led initiatives such as PDS, TPDS and the National food security Act, 2013 in addressing hunger and malnutrition. Also evaluate why poverty and malnutrition continue to haunt India despite of these intervention.
4. National Income is a key indicator of a country's economic performance which can be measured using three different methods. Explain these approaches with suitable examples and analyze how each method measures the same national income from different perspectives.
5. Explain the circular flow of income. in a four-sector economy, how do different participants interact to circulate money?
6. Examine the limitations of estimating GDP as a measure of economic performance. What are the main issues that affect the accuracy and reliability of GDP and why it is important to consider these limitations in policy making?
7. From the following data calculate:
 - a. GDP at Factor Cost (GDP_{FC}).
 - b. Indirect Taxes.

GDP at Market Price (GDP_{MP})	20000
Net Indirect Taxes	2000
Subsidies	1500

8. Examine the distinctive features of economic growth and economic development with suitable examples and explain how this distinction helps in understanding the broader socio-economic progress and policy priorities of a nation.
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TAMIL NADU NATIONAL LAW UNIVERSITY, TIRUCHIRAPPALLI
II Year - B.Com. LL.B. (Hons.) Degree Programmes
Mid Semester (Odd-Semester) Examinations, September - 2025
LEGAL HISTORY

Time: 2 Hours

Maximum Marks: 30

PART – A (6 x 5 = 30 Marks)

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

1. “The modern writing of Indian history,” argues Romila Thapar, “began with colonial perceptions of the Indian past that were to be seminal to its subsequent interpretations.” Contextualise the argument by analysing James Mill’s perception of the Indian past.
2. The colonialist and nationalist are the two major schools that dominated Indian historiography till 1947. Even though nationalist historians adopted the same method used by colonial historians, the former contradicted the latter in terms of their aims and purpose. Analyse the purpose and nature of the nationalist school of history writing in India.
3. Among others, Henry Maine and William Maitland from England played a significant role in promoting legal history as an academic discipline. Do you agree with the statement? Substantiate your answer by referring to the contribution of William Maitland to legal history.
4. History is different from mythology. While mythology deals with gods, humans have been the central concern of history. Another factor that distinguishes history from mythology is the use of sources or facts in history. Examine the various sources available for writing the Indian legal history.
5. The mid-twentieth century witnessed a paradigm shift in legal historiography. It was brought out by the Wisconsin School. Critically evaluate the statement by referring to the contribution of Willard Hurst.
6. “In 1765 Clive wrote to his employers, the Court of Directors of the East India Company, informing them of the Mughal’s grant of the De(i)wani of Bengal and claiming that the company ‘now became the Sovereigns of a rich and potent kingdom’ and that they were not only the ‘collectors but the proprietors of the nawab’s revenues.’” Evaluate the various causes that led to the establishment of the Company Rule in the Indian Subcontinent.

7. It was the early charters granted by the Crown to the Company that facilitated the legal authority to govern the native populations in the Indian Subcontinent. To what extent do you agree with the statement? Substantiate your answer by referring to the Charters 1661 and 1726.
 8. According to Ranajit Guha, the British colonial rule in India in the late eighteenth and nineteenth century witnessed peasants and tribal revolts. Discuss the causes and nature of peasant and tribal revolts in the Indian subcontinent.
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TAMIL NADU NATIONAL LAW UNIVERSITY, TIRUCHIRAPPALLI
II Year - B.A. LL.B. (Hons.) Degree Programmes
Mid Semester (Odd -Semester) Examinations, September - 2025
POLITICAL SCIENCE – III (International Relations)

Time: 2 Hours

Maximum Marks: 30

PART – A (6 x 5 = 30 Marks)

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

1. Define Power and explain important limitations on the power of a State.
2. Give an account of the important Characteristics of Balance of Power and explain various devices for maintaining Balance of Power.
3. Write about the conditions that are necessary for the success of Collective Security system and explain two important cases in which Collective Security system was proved to be a failure under the League of Nations.
4. Write about the need of Disarmament and important obstacles in the way of Disarmament.
5. What is Colonialism? Explain the Motives and Methods of Colonialism.
6. What is Neo-Colonialism and explain important Mechanisms of Neo-Colonialism.
7. Write about the basic assumptions of Liberal theory in International Relations and remedies suggested by Idealists to solve international problems.
8. Write about important ideas relating to Realist theory and criticisms levelled against the theory.

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TAMIL NADU NATIONAL LAW UNIVERSITY, TIRUCHIRAPPALLI
II Year - B.Com. LL.B. (Hons.) Degree Programmes
Mid Semester (Odd -Semester) Examinations, September - 2025
FINANCIAL SERVICES AND MARKETS

Time: 2 Hours

Maximum Marks: 30

PART – A (6 x 5 = 30 Marks)

Answer any SIX of the following questions:

1. Explain the objectives of Financial Services.
 2. Discuss in detail the Regulatory Frame Work of Financial Services in India.
 3. What do you mean by Capital Market? Bring out the classification of capital market.
 4. Explain the steps in Dematerialization.
 5. Explain the various options available for investment.
 6. Discuss the role of SEBI in primary market.
 7. Explain the procedure for buying shares through IPO issue process.
 8. Discuss the procedure for online trading in stock exchange.
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II Year - B.A. LL.B. (Hons.) and B.Com. LL.B. (Hons.) Degree Programmes
Mid Semester (Odd-Semester) Examinations, September - 2025
LAW OF CONTRACTS - II

Time: 2 Hours**Maximum Marks: 30****PART – A (6 x 5 = 30 Marks)****Answer any SIX of the following questions in not exceeding 400 words each:**

1. Mr. Dhaya signed a surety for his friend Ms. Jello who obtained a loan from the BBIB bank which is a nationalized bank. As his friend Ms. Jello did not repay the loan the bank filed a suit for recovery against Mr. Dhaya. Mr. Dhaya objected on the basis that the bank had not exhausted its remedies against his friend Ms. Jello. Decide with the application of appropriate provisions under the Indian Contract Act with relevant judicial decisions.
2. Mr. Bimbo promises Mr. Limbo to indemnify him against the consequence of any proceedings which Ms. Timbo may take against Mr. Limbo to recover a sum of Rs. 10,00,000/- due from Mr. Limbo to Ms. Timbo. What is the nature of the contract? Explain with the application of appropriate provisions under the Indian Contract Act with relevant judicial decisions.
3. A white tiger was entrusted by Mr. Andro to the Railway for carriage. The cage broke by the jolts killed a bullock belonging to Ms. Canvo and was almost immediately crushed by the engine. Discuss the liability of Railway administration to Mr. Andro and Ms. Canvo with the application of appropriate provisions under the Indian Contract Act with relevant case laws.
4. Ms. Laila the manager of a carrier discovers that a consignment of tomatoes owned by Mr. Pachayappa has deteriorated badly before the destination is reached. Ms. Laila therefore sells the consignment for about a third of the market price. Mr. Pachayappa sues Ms. Laila for damages. Decide with the application of appropriate provisions under the Indian Contract Act with relevant judicial decisions.
5. Ms. Sally took her old jewels to a Goldsmith named Mr. Rally for being converted into new jewels. Every evening Ms. Sally used to receive the half-made jewels, put the same into a box and lock the same. She allowed the locked box remain in the premises of Mr. Rally but kept the key in Ms. Sally's possession. One night the jewels were stolen. Decide whether Mr. Rally is liable to give compensation to Ms. Sally with the application of appropriate provisions under the Indian Contract Act with relevant judicial decisions.

6. Mr. Ramu, Mr. Somu, and Mr. Momu have agreed to become liable for Rs. 10,00,000/-, Rs. 20,00,000/- and Rs. 40,00,000/-. What is the sum for which each of the three sureties are liable to pay. Decide with the application of appropriate provisions under the Indian Contract Act with relevant judicial decisions.
7. Mr. Amit, an undergraduate student, borrows Rs. 50,000 from Ms. Priya for his tuition fees. To secure this loan, Mr. Amit gives Ms. Priya his laptop as security and both sign an agreement stating that the laptop is pledged for the due repayment of the loan. After six months, Mr. Amit fails to repay the amount despite several reminders. Ms. Priya, wishing to recover her money, decides to sell the pledged laptop without giving Mr. Amit a formal written notice. Mr. Amit approaches the court, arguing that Ms. Priya's sale of the pledged item is illegal.
8. Write a short on the following:
- a. Doctrine of Substitution
 - b. Pledge by non-owners
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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
Mid Semester (Odd -Semester) Examinations, September - 2025
FAMILY LAW - II

Time: 2 Hours

Maximum Marks: 30

PART – A (6 x 5 = 30 Marks)

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

1. Explain how properties are classified under Hindu Law.
2. The inheritance rights of a person under Hindu Law are not absolute and is subject to certain grounds of disqualification. Explain.
3. Explain the essential features of a Mitakshara coparcenary. Examine whether a Hindu male and his son born of a non-Hindu wife can together form a coparcenary.
4. Analyse how the notion of joint family differs under the Mitakshara and Dayabhaga schools of Hindu law.
5. A Hindu male (X) dies intestate in 2024, leaving behind his mother (M), widow (W), two sons (S1 & S2), one married daughter (D1), the widow (W1) and two children (one son (SS) and one daughter (SD)) of a predeceased son (S3), and one son (DS) of a predeceased daughter (D2). He has left behind a self-acquired house worth ₹60,000, his agricultural land worth ₹30,000, and bank deposits worth ₹15,000. Identify the Class I heirs entitled to succeed to the intestate's (X's) property and determine the exact monetary share of each heir by relying upon relevant provisions under the Hindu Succession Act, 1956.

Based on the below mentioned facts answer question number 6 & 7:

Facts

A Hindu female (Y) dies intestate in 2006. At the time of her death, she owned:

- a. A self-acquired flat in Chennai worth ₹40,000,***
- b. Jewellery inherited from her mother worth ₹20,000, and***
- c. Agricultural land gifted to her by her husband worth ₹20,000.***

She is survived by her son (S1) and daughter (D1), her mother (M), the children of her predeceased son (S2) (one son (SS) and one daughter (SD)), her father (F), and her mother-in-law (ML).

6. Based on the above facts, identify the legal heirs entitled to succeed to Y's property under the Hindu Succession Act, 1956. Determine the order of succession and the manner in which her estate will be distributed among them. Calculate the final shares of surviving members.
 7. Based on the above facts, assume that the deceased Hindu female Y was governed by the Marumakkattayam school. Identify the legal heirs entitled to succeed to her property under the Hindu Succession Act, 1956, and determine their respective shares.
 8. A Hindu male, Guru governed by the Mitakshara Dravidian School is an undivided member of a Joint Hindu Family consisting of himself, his father, mother, one brother and one sister. He marries a Hindu female, Gayu and has two sons, Ramu & Somu and one daughter, Yara from this marriage. Ramu asks for partition during the lifetime of Guru and takes his share in the Joint family property. Subsequently, Guru dies of a heart attack as an undivided member. The Joint Family property after deducting Ramu's share is equal to 1. Identify Guru's share in the Joint Family Property and calculate the shares of all the surviving members as coparceners of the Joint Hindu Family and as legal heirs of Guru.
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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
Mid Semester (Odd -Semester) Examinations, September - 2025
CONSTITUTIONAL LAW - I

Time: 2 Hours

Maximum Marks: 30

PART – A (6 x 5 = 30 Marks)

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

1. Explain the concepts and analyse the relationship: Constitution, Constitutional Law, and Constitutionalism.
2. Critically examine the definition of 'State' under Article 12 of the Indian Constitution. Explain the implications of this expansive definition on the enforcement of Fundamental Rights, with reference to landmark judicial decisions and contemporary issues.
3. Critically examine the significance of the Preamble to the Indian Constitution while interpreting the Constitutional provisions with the help of judicial decisions.
4. Whether a Constitutional Amendment is Law? and Explain the relevance of "Doctrine of Basic Structure" to the same with the help of judicial pronouncements.
5. (a) Critically analyse the constitutional provisions and procedures for the creation of a new state in India.
 (b) "Revisiting the existing constitutional provisions on citizenship is need of the hour". Do you agree with the statement? Justify to the extent which are required to amended and how?
6. Critically analyse the Doctrine of Severability. How does this doctrine help in maintaining the balance between legislative intent and constitutional validity?
7. Critically analyse the significance of the Supreme Court's decision in *E P Royappa v. State of Madras* (1973). Evaluate the impact of this judgment on the functioning of public bodies and evaluate its relevance in contemporary times.
8. What do mean by the Right to Equality? Explain the nature and scope of the Right to Equality with the tests laid down by the judiciary.

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TAMIL NADU NATIONAL LAW UNIVERSITY, TIRUCHIRAPPALLI
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Mid Semester (Odd -Semester) Examinations, September - 2025
LAW OF CRIMES – I (Indian Penal Code)

Time: 2 Hours

Maximum Marks: 30

PART – A (6 x 5 = 30 Marks)

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

1. During a neighborhood dispute, four men Arun, Bala, Chandan, and Deepak decide to confront their rival, Mahesh. Arun carries a stick, Bala carries a knife, while Chandan and Deepak go unarmed. Their common intention is only to threaten Mahesh and destroy some of his property. When they reach Mahesh's house, Arun smashes the front door with the stick. Bala, however, goes further than agreed and stabs Mahesh in the arm, causing serious injuries. Chandan joins Arun in breaking windows, while Deepak merely stands guard to prevent neighbors from intervening. Later, police arrest all four and charge them with house trespass, mischief, and voluntarily causing grievous hurt.

Critically examine the liability of Arun, Bala, Chandan, and Deepak under the principle that where several persons are engaged or concerned in the commission of a criminal act, they may be guilty of different offences by means of that act. In your answer, examine how courts determine the extent of liability when one member exceeds the group's original plan.

2. Mr. Rahul, a young artist, performs a controversial street act in which he burns copies of his own artwork while shouting political slogans. Some passersby find the act offensive and file a complaint, claiming it disturbs public morality. The police arrest Mr. Rahul under laws prohibiting "acts offensive to decency and public order." Mr. Rahul argues that his performance was an exercise of artistic freedom and that no actual harm was caused to others' rights or safety. Meanwhile, in the same city, another individual, Mr. Karan, sets off loud fireworks in a crowded marketplace at midnight as part of a private celebration. The fireworks frighten children, disturb residents, and cause panic, leading to minor injuries as people rush to leave the market. Mr. Karan insists he had no intention to harm anyone and was simply celebrating.

Critically examine whether Mr. Rahul and Mr. Karan's actions can be criminalized under the Harm Principle. In your answer, analyse whether "public morality" and "public order" can be valid grounds for restricting liberty.

3. Mr. Arjun, a university student, attends a political protest. During the event, he throws a stone intending only to break a window of a government building as an act of protest. However, the stone ricochets and injures a police officer. At the same protest, Ms. Meera,

another participant, loudly encourages the crowd to “teach the police a lesson,” after which several protestors begin attacking officers. Meanwhile, Mr. Vikram, a bystander, records the violence on his phone but does not intervene, even though he had prior knowledge that the protest leaders were planning to use force against the authorities. The prosecution charges Mr. Arjun with voluntarily causing grievous hurt, Ms. Meera with abetment, and Mr. Vikram with conspiracy.

Critically analyze the mens rea requirement for the liability of Mr. Arjun, Ms. Meera, and Mr. Vikram. In your answer, consider the distinction between intention, knowledge, recklessness, and negligence in criminal law.

4. Abetment under criminal law extends liability beyond the principal offender to those who instigate, conspire, or intentionally aid the commission of an offence. However, the scope of abetment raises complex issues whether mere words can amount to instigation, whether silence or failure to act can constitute aiding, and whether liability should extend even when the principal offence is not completed. Critically analyze the concept of abetment with reference to statutory provisions, judicial interpretations, and comparative perspectives.
5. The doctrine of intervening acts (*novus actus interveniens*) serves to break the chain of causation in criminal liability, limiting an accused’s responsibility where a new, independent event contributes to the final harm. However, the boundary between a foreseeable consequence and an intervening act remains highly contested. Critically analyze the adequacy of this doctrine in modern criminal law, with reference to issues such as medical negligence, victim’s own conduct, and third-party actions. In your answer, discuss whether the doctrine provides certainty or creates ambiguity in attributing liability, using illustrations from leading cases.
6. Mr. Ramesh, a 35-year-old man with a history of schizophrenia, is accused of killing his neighbour during a heated argument. Medical records show that he has been undergoing treatment for several years and has frequent hallucinations. On the day of the incident, witnesses state that Mr. Ramesh appeared calm before the fight but suddenly attacked the neighbor with a knife after claiming the neighbor was a “demon trying to kill him.” After his arrest, psychiatrists confirm that he suffers from a serious mental disorder. However, the prosecution argues that at the time of the act, Mr. Ramesh was fully aware of what he was doing and that his mental illness should not exempt him from liability. Critically examine whether Mr. Ramesh can claim the defense of insanity under criminal law. In your answer, discuss the requirements of the M’Naghten Rules and their application in Indian law.
7. Mr. Rohan, a software engineer, plans to rob a high-security bank. First, he purchases sophisticated hacking tools and studies the bank’s security system for weeks (preparation). One night, he successfully breaches the bank’s firewall and transfers a large sum of money into a dummy account created in another person’s name. However, before he can withdraw the funds, the bank’s fraud-detection system freezes the account, and the police arrest him. Mr. Rohan argues that his acts were merely preparatory since he had not

withdrawn or enjoyed the money, and therefore the crime of theft/robbery had not been completed.

Critically analyze whether Mr. Rohan's actions constitute mere preparation or have crossed into attempt under criminal law. In your answer, consider the applicability of judicial tests in determining liability.

8. Critically examine whether the defence of "Mistake of Fact" under the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita strikes an appropriate balance between protecting bona fide actions and ensuring accountability for criminal conduct.
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TAMIL NADU NATIONAL LAW UNIVERSITY, TIRUCHIRAPPALLI
III Year - B.A. LL.B. (Hons.) Degree Programmes
Mid Semester (Odd -Semester) Examinations, September - 2025
HISTORY – III (Legal History of India)

Time: 2 Hours

Maximum Marks: 30

PART – A (6 x 5 = 30 Marks)

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

1. There is no single definition but a variety of definitions of what constitute legal history offered by different schools of legal history writing. Analyse the major differences that exist between the Doctrinal and Wisconsin Schools.
2. Legal History as an academic discipline emerged in the Nineteenth century. Among others, Henry Maine and William Maitland played a significant role in promoting the study of legal history. Do you agree with the statement? Substantiate your answer by examining the contributions of any one of them.
3. One can identify the beginning of legal history writing in India with the works of colonial historians and scholar officials of the Company in the nineteenth century. Explain the purpose and nature of Indian legal history writing under colonial scholarship.
4. It was the early charters granted by the Crown to the Company that facilitated the legal authority to govern the native populations in the Indian Subcontinent. To what extent do you agree with the statement? Give reasons.
5. “The relative autonomy of the village assembly, caste tribunal and the sreni (or guild) that had long developed before the advent of British rule was seriously undermined by the very structure of the court system as it was imagined by Warren Hastings.” Evaluate the new developments that occurred at the organizational level of the Indian Judiciary by the time of Hastings.
6. According to Duncan Derrett, the ancient Indian shastras tell us little or nothing about the customs of the ‘mlecchas,’ forest or hill tribes or other untouchables living on the fringe of Hindu society.’ Contextualise the statement by examining the practical difficulties of the early colonial administrators at the use of texts in the colonial judiciary.
7. D.A. Washbrook argues that the authority of Hindu Law was greatly expanded to other territories of the Indian Subcontinent during the British Period. Do you agree with the statement? Give reasons.

8. According to Danna Agmon, it was not simply the colonial state and the British Crown who shaped the knowledge on Indian law but also the Christian Missionaries in India. What are your thoughts on this statement?
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TAMIL NADU NATIONAL LAW UNIVERSITY, TIRUCHIRAPPALLI
III Year - B.Com. LL.B. (Hons.) Degree Programmes
Mid Semester (Odd -Semester) Examinations, September - 2025
CORPORATE ACCOUNTING

Time: 2 Hours

Maximum Marks: 30

PART – A (2 x 12 = 24 Marks)

Answer any TWO of the following questions:

1. M/s. XYZ Ltd., invited applications for 50,000 equity shares of Rs.10 each at a premium of Rs.2 per share, payable as follows:

On Application: Rs.3/-

On Allotment: Rs.5/- (including premium of Rs.2/-)

On First & Final Call: Rs.4/-

The company received applications for 75,000 shares. Applications for 15,000 shares were rejected and their application money was refunded. The remaining applicants were allotted shares on a pro rata basis. Excess application money was adjusted towards allotment.

Mr. A, who was allotted 1,000 shares, failed to pay the allotment and first & final call money.

Mr. B, who was applied for 750 shares, failed to pay only the first & final call.

The directors forfeited both A's and B's shares after the due date.

Later, 500 shares forfeited from Mr. A and 500 shares forfeited from Mr. B were reissued at Rs.9/- per share as fully paid

You are required to Pass necessary Journal Entries for the above transactions.

2. The Balance Sheet of M/s. Y Ltd., as on 31.03.2025 is as follows:

Liabilities

Share Capital:

15,000 Equity Shares of Rs.10 each, fully paid — Rs.1,50,000

5,000, 9% Redeemable Preference Shares of Rs.100 each, fully paid — Rs.5,00,000

Reserves & Surplus

Securities Premium Reserve — Rs.40,000

Profit & Loss Account — Rs.5,00,000

Current Liabilities

Trade Payables — Rs.20,000

Total Liabilities & Shareholders' Funds = Rs.12,10,000

Assets**Non-Current Assets**

Fixed Assets (Tangible) — Rs.5,00,000

Non-Current Investments — Rs.50,000

Current Assets

Inventory — Rs.1,40,000

Trade Receivables — Rs.10,000

Cash & Bank — Rs.5,00,000

Short-term Loans & Advances — Rs.10,000

Total Assets = Rs.12,10,000

The company decided to redeem the 5,000, 9% Redeemable Preference Shares at a premium of 10%. For this purpose the company carried out the following:

1. Issued 8,000 Equity Shares of Rs.10 each at a premium of Rs.5 per share, fully subscribed and paid.
2. Sold the investments of Rs.50,000 at par and applied the proceeds towards redemption.

You are required to Pass the necessary journal entries and Prepare the Balance Sheet of M/s. Y Ltd., after redemption.

3. The Balance Sheet of M/s. Z Private Ltd., as on 31.03.2025 shows the following:

Liabilities	Rs.	Assets	Rs.
Share Capital:		Fixed Assets (Tangible)	22,00,000
2,00,000 Equity Shares of Rs.10 each, fully paid	20,00,000	Non-Current Investments	2,50,000
Reserves & Surplus:		Current Assets:	
Securities Premium Reserve	1,00,000	Inventory	5,00,000
General Reserve	2,50,000	Trade Receivables	4,00,000
10% Debentures	10,00,000	Cash & Bank	4,00,000
Current Liabilities :			
(Trade Payables)	4,00,000		
	37,50,000		37,50,000

The company issued 11% 20,000 Debenture of Rs.100/- each at a premium of Rs.20/- per debenture, fully subscribed and paid. On 1st April 2025, the company decided to redeem all 10% debentures at a premium of 5%. For this purpose:

You are required to:

- a) Pass the necessary journal entries in the books of M/s. Z Private Ltd., for issue and redemption of debentures
- b) Prepare the Balance Sheet of M/s. Z Private Ltd., after redemption.

PART – B (1 x 6 = 6 Marks)

Answer any ONE of the following questions:

4. M/s. Sun Ltd., entered into the following transactions during the year 2025 for the acquisition of assets and services, making payment by issue of shares and debentures for consideration other than cash:
- a) Purchased land worth Rs.8,00,000/- from Mr. A and issued equity shares of Rs.10 each at par.
 - b) Acquired machinery worth Rs.5,00,000/- from B Ltd. and issued 12% debentures of Rs.100 each at par.
 - c) Purchased furniture worth Rs.2,00,000/- from Mr. C and issued equity shares of Rs.10 each at a premium of Rs.2 per share.
 - d) Took over the business of D & Co. for Rs.6,00,000/-, payable by issuing 12% debentures of Rs.100/- each at a discount of 10%.
 - e) Purchased goodwill worth Rs.4,00,000 from Mr. E and issued equity shares of Rs.10/- each at a premium of 25%.
 - f) Paid legal charges of Rs.50,000/- for incorporation to Mr. F by issuing equity shares of Rs.10/- each at par.

Pass the necessary journal entries in the books of M/s. Sun Ltd.,

5. The profits of PQR & Co. for the last 4 years are given below:

For 2021 – Rs.1,20,000; 2022 – 1,50,000; 2023 – 1,10,000; 2024 -1,60,000.

The following adjustments are to be made before calculating goodwill:

- i. In 2021, a loss of stock by fire amounting to Rs.20,000 was debited to Profit & Loss A/c.
- ii. Profits of 2022 include a non-recurring income of Rs.30,000 from the sale of machinery.
- iii. In 2023, an insurance claim of Rs.15,000 was wrongly credited to Profit & Loss A/c.
- iv. A fair remuneration of Rs.24,000 per year to the proprietor was not charged in any year.
- v. The manager of the organization, whose salary was Rs.30,000 per annum, will be removed

Goodwill is to be valued at 3 years' purchase of the adjusted average profit of the last 4 years.

You are required to calculate the value of goodwill.

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TAMIL NADU NATIONAL LAW UNIVERSITY, TIRUCHIRAPPALLI
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Mid Semester (Odd-Semester) Examinations, September - 2025
CORPORATE LAWS - I

Time: 2 Hours

Maximum Marks: 30

PART – A (6 x 5 = 30 Marks)

Instructions to the candidates:

1. Rely on the questions as they are. No clarifications may be sought.
2. Corporate Laws Manual, Bare Acts, Rules, full text of the judgments only are allowed in the examination Hall. Class notes, text book, reference book, commentary on the Act(s) are not allowed.

Answer any SIX of the following questions within 400 words each:

1. Briefly describe the structure of Corporate Laws. What is the significance of the phrase “Corporate Laws”?
2. Explain the significance and scope of company contract.
3. Write a short note on corporation sole.
4. Write a short note on capacity of bodies corporate.
5. Critically comment on *the Commissioners of Inland Revenue v. John Sansom*, 1921 2 KB 492.
6. State the full pleadings in the case of *Royal British Bank v. Turquand*, 119 ER 886 and which stakeholder(s) is/are protected by *this judgment*?
7. Ms. “M”, and Ms. “N” intend to register a company. For the purposes of the company, they require a parcel of a land situated in the central business district of Trichy and both are willing to execute an appropriate transaction through which the land can be vested with the company they intend to register. But they are concerned about the cost involved when the high value land is transferred as a sale. You are required to advice Ms. “M” and Ms. “N” as regards the cost involved and how to minimise the transactional cost.
8. Mr. “M” converted his sole business into a company. As consideration for the business transferred Mr. “M” received shares and debentures. A total of 100 shares of the company were issued to the manager of the business as a nominee of Mr. “M”. For few years the

business earned profits and subsequently the company suffered losses. As a consequence, the company was liquidated and payments were made to Mr. "M" for the debentures he held in his name. Some of the suppliers of the company did not receive the dues. Those creditors have approached the court arguing that they should get the payment to the exclusion of Mr. "M".

(a) You are required to frame the issue(s) **(2 marks)** and

(b) Decide the matter **(3 marks)**.

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TAMIL NADU NATIONAL LAW UNIVERSITY, TIRUCHIRAPPALLI
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Mid Semester (Odd -Semester) Examinations, September - 2025
LABOUR LAW - I

Time: 2 Hours**Maximum Marks: 30****PART – A (1 x 10 = 0 Marks)****Answer any ONE of the following questions:**

1. M/s. Pinnacle Engineering Corp., a company with a workforce of 15,000 employees, is facing a complex series of disputes in its industrial relations. The conflict was initiated with the formation of the "Pinnacle Employees' Collective" (PEC). This new union was founded by 400 employees, all of whom subscribed their names to the union's rules and submitted their application for registration to the Registrar of Trade Unions. The union had successfully recruited a total of 600 members at the time of the application. However, before the Registrar could act on the application, 150 of the original 400 founding employees gave written notice to the Registrar stating their withdrawal from the application and ceasing their membership.

The existing union, the Pinnacle Workers' Progressive Union (PWPU), immediately lodged a formal objection. The President of PWPU, Ms. Anjali Singh, argued that the name Pinnacle Employees' Collective was confusingly similar to its own. Furthermore, Ms. Singh pointed to a specific clause in the GDWF constitution that stated, "The General Body may, by a simple majority, levy an extraordinary fee on any member for the purpose of a political fund, and if not paid, can be removed from the Union." In light of these objections, the Registrar has put the GDWF registration process on hold.

Simultaneously, in a move to consolidate its influence, the PWPU leadership proposed an amalgamation with the All-India Engineering Union (AIEU). At the time of the proposal, PWPU had a total membership of 7,000, while AIEU had 5,000. Separate general meetings were held to vote on the amalgamation. At the PWPU meeting, 5,000 members were present, and 4,000 of them voted in favour. At the AIEU meeting, attended by 2,500 members, 1,375 voted in favour. After the results, the executive committees of both unions proceeded to submit a joint application for the registration of their new combined entity, the United Pinnacle Workers' Federation (UPWF).

Shortly after its formation, the UPWF called for a strike in protest of Pinnacle Engineering Corporation's new restructuring and layoffs policy. While the strike was largely peaceful, a small group of members at the main gate engaged in vandalism and intimidation of non-striking employees. Four of these members were arrested by the local police for offences of criminal mischief and public nuisance. The strike continued for

several days, resulting in a substantial loss of production for Pinnacle. The company's management subsequently filed a civil suit against the UPWF and its office bearers, claiming damages of INR 90 million for business losses and alleging that the strike was called in a manner that did not comply with all procedural requirements.

In a move that drew further scrutiny, the UPWF's executive committee decided to use a portion of the union's general funds to pay for the legal defence of the four members who had been arrested. A small but vocal group of former AIEU members raised a strong objection to it. The UPWF leadership, in response, stated that they were fully authorised to support their members in any capacity.

Based on the Above Facts, answer the following questions:

- i. Is the registration application of PEC valid as per the provisions of the Trade Unions Act, 1926?
 - ii. Is the Registrar justified in putting the registration of the PEC on hold due to the objection regarding the union's constitution?
 - iii. Is the amalgamation of PWPU and AIEU legally valid?
 - iv. Is the UPWF's decision to use its general funds to pay for the legal defence of the arrested members a permissible expenditure under the Trade Unions Act?
2. Examine the term Industry using relevant provisions of the Industrial Disputes Act and judicial decisions.

PART – B (4 x 5 = 20 Marks)

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

3. Evaluate the significance and various methods of recognition of a Trade Union with relevant provisions and judicial decisions.
4. M/s. Zenith Technologies, a registered Trade Union representing the employees of M/s. Orion Systems Inc., called a strike to protest against the company's new policy on working hours. During the strike, the union's office-bearers advised the members to peacefully picket outside the factory gate. However, a small group of striking workers, without the knowledge or instruction of the union's executive, actively prevented non-striking employees from entering the premises. This action caused significant financial loss to Orion Systems due to a halt in production.

In response, M/s. Orion Systems Inc. has initiated two legal actions:

1. A civil suit against M/s. Zenith Technologies and its office-bearers, claiming damages for business losses, alleging that the union's actions constituted an unlawful interference with the company's trade.
2. A police complaint for criminal conspiracy under Section 120B of the Indian Penal Code against the union's office-bearers, arguing that the agreement to go on strike was a part of a larger plan to cause unlawful loss to the company.

With reference to the provisions of the Trade Unions Act and relevant case laws, Examine whether M/s. Zenith Technologies and its office-bearers are liable in the civil suit and the criminal complaint.

5. Define workman under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, and discuss the primary test applied by courts to determine the status of a person as a Workman under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.
 6. Analyse the constitutional framework for the protection of labour welfare in India, highlighting key provisions and judicial decisions.
 7. Explain the concept of collective bargaining. Briefly outline the steps involved in the process of collective bargaining and discuss the binding nature of a collective bargaining agreement.
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Mid Semester (Odd-Semester) Examinations, September - 2025
PUBLIC INTERNATIONAL LAW

Time: 2 Hours**Maximum Marks: 30****PART – A (6 x 5 = 30 Marks)****Answer any SIX of the following questions in not exceeding 400 words each:**

1. To the extent of recognition of human rights and fundamental freedoms at all levels the International Court of Justice has referred both customary principles and treaty provisions of International Law. Do you agree? Evaluate this statement referring to the Advisory opinion of the *International Court of Justice in Obligations of States in respect of Climate Change*, July 2025.
2. Trace and evaluate whether custom in international law create uncertainty or inconsistency in the administration of justice. Substantiate your answer referring to the elements of custom and leading judicial decisions.
3. *Jus Cogens* is a condition precedent in the treaty making process of international law. Critically examine referring to the legal elements of *jus cogens* and provisions of the Vienna Convention on Law of Treaties, 1969.
4. Critically examine *pacta tertiis nec nocent nec prosunt*.
5. The Court has evaluated Articles of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, 1966 and Section 51 and Order XXI of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 and declared that arrest of a person for the non-payment of debt is not unconstitutional. The contribution of the Supreme Court of India leads to the hardness in understanding the interrelationship international law and municipal law.
Critically evaluate the impact of *Jolly George Varghese v. Bank of Cochin*, AIR 1980 SC 470.
6. *Liechtenstein v. Guatemala*, (1955) ICJ Rep. 4, the International Court of Justice has observed that nationality must reflect a real social attachment, such as domicile, family ties and economic interests beyond the formal process of acquiring citizenship in a nation state. The bond of nationality between State and an individual alone conferred the State the right to put forward an international claim on behalf of any nationals.
Critically evaluate this statement referring to status of individual in international law and the role of state in claiming reparation to the individuals.

7. A Spanish ship registered in Bilbao was requisitioned while on high seas by a decree of the Republican government of Spain. On her arrival in London, her owners issued a *right in rem* for possession and she was arrested by the Admiralty Marshal. The Republican government then issued a writ claiming possession of the *Aratzazu Mendi*. The Nationalist government sought to set aside the writ and arrest warrant on the ground that the action impinged on foreign sovereignty.

Critically examine referring to the kinds of state recognition and the legal effects of non-recognition in international law with relevant judicial precedents.

8. Critically analyse whether the theories of succession adequately address the complexities of modern international law, particularly in relation to treaty obligations and membership in international organizations.
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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
Mid Semester (Odd -Semester) Examinations, September - 2025
LAW OF EVIDENCE

Time: 2 Hours

Maximum Marks: 30

PART – A (6 x 5 = 30 Marks)

Instructions:

Read all the questions carefully and address all the issues raised. Wherever necessary, cite relevant case laws, statutes, and other related authorities to substantiate the answers.

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

1. Mr. Rin is accused of committing dacoity around 10 p.m. on the 1st of February 2025 in Kerala. During trial, he pleads alibi, stating that he was travelling on a train to Pune at the same time. He produces a railway ticket and a co-passenger is produced as a witness. The prosecution, however, produces CCTV footage and circumstantial evidence showing Mr. Rin wandering near the crime scene earlier in the evening and evidence that he absconded during the first week of February after the alleged dacoity.

Discuss the admissibility and evidentiary value of the plea of alibi, and the conduct of the accused under the Indian Evidence Act, 1872.

2. Why the Indian Evidence Act (IEA), 1872 and Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam (BSA), 2023 are considered a keystone of the Indian legal system? Analyse and trace the historical background and explain the circumstances that led to the enactment both the IEA and BSA?
3. In the case of *State of H.P v. Prem Chand*, on 10-2-1992 and on 11-2-1992, the accused Mr. Prem Chand came to the house of Ms. Dhobi Devi and murdered her after removing the jewellery from the house and left the house during the intervening nights. Mr. Pawan Kumar, the injured witness was living in the house of Ms. Dhobi Devi and this fact has been admitted by the accused. The accused is the paternal uncle of Mr. Pawan Kumar and he made no mistake to identify the accused on both the occasions i.e. 10-2-1992 and 11-2-1992. The ornaments, which were removed by the accused from the house of Ms. Dhobi Devi after commission of the crime, were got recovered by him after making the disclosure statement from his house. Is it necessary to conduct the Test Identification Parade (TIP) in the said case? If so, elucidate with relevant judicial decisions and legal provisions.

4. A group of three habitual offenders, Mr. Lin, Mr. Rit, and Mr. Pin pre-planned to set fire to a rival's warehouse. On the night of the incident, 2 of them entered the premises with kerosene cans, while Mr. Pin waited in a car. As the fire started, a watchman shouted to bystanders, "*the man in the car (Mr. Pin) is part of their plan!*" The warehouse was completely destroyed. During trial, Mr. Pin claimed he was not involved and that the watchman's statement was hearsay and inadmissible. The prosecution alleged criminal conspiracy and admitted the statement of the watchman. Justify.
 5. During a property dispute, Mr. Shin admitted in a private email to his cousin that the land in question actually belonged to his brother. Later in court, Mr. Shin denied making such an admission. Decide the admissibility value of the admission statement made through the e-mail and substantiate the 'Admissions' under the BSA.
 6. "*A confession must either admit in terms the offence, or at any rate substantially all the facts which constitute the offence. An admission of a gravely incriminating fact, even a conclusively incriminating fact is not of itself a confession*"- comment.
 7. Can dying declaration be the sole basis to convict an accused? Critically comment with judicial decisions.
 8. Criticise why the meaning and scope of 'shall presume' under the Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam, 2023 is different from 'may presume'. What burden does it place on the accused once the presumption is raised by law? Illustrate with suitable examples.
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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
Mid Semester (Odd -Semester) Examinations, September - 2025
LAW OF DIRECT TAXATION

Time: 2 Hours

Maximum Marks: 30

PART – A (6 x 5 = 30 Marks)

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

1. No tax shall be levied without the Authority of Law – Critically analyze the statement with the relevant judicial decisions.
2. How the residential status of an Individual is ascertained? And discuss tax incidence of an individual.
3. To fulfil its responsibilities and functions, the State is left with no option but to generate financial resources through taxation. Since tax, by its very nature, is a compulsory charge without *quid pro quo*, it imposes a sacrifice on taxpayers. Therefore, although the government has the power to tax anything and there is no limit to this power, it is necessary for tax authorities to follow certain principles before devising a tax system, as a tax system has far-reaching effects on the economy. Evaluate whether the Income Tax Act, 1961, adheres to the fundamental principles of taxation.
4. 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) Pension received by a widow of a deceased employee;
 - e) Salary received by a High Court Judge.
5. The term Transfer under sec 2(47) Income Tax Act 1961 is wider in scope than that of the one mentioned in the Transfer of Property Act, 1882.
6. Critically evaluate the general deductions available under Sec 37(1) of the Income Tax Act, 1961.
7. The primary object of M/s. Chola Airlines Ltd., to spray pesticides for agricultural lands. The Company has claimed the income as agricultural income and exempt from tax, and Ms. Kundavai a share holder of Chola Airlines Limited also claimed her dividends

received from the company as agricultural income. Decide the taxability of income and your answer should cover both for the company as well as the shareholder.

8. Write short notes on:

a) Deductions from House property.

b) *CIT v. Smt. Mangayarkarasi Mills (P) Limited* (2011)11 SCC 656.

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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
Mid Semester (Odd -Semester) Examinations, September - 2025
LAW RELATING TO INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS

Time: 2 Hours

Maximum Marks: 30

PART – A (6 x 5 = 30 Marks)

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

1. Critically examine the object and rationale for prescribing different standards of creativity in granting legal protection under various forms of Intellectual Property Rights.
2. State briefly the objectives and principles of the TRIPS Agreement, 1994. Why is it called the Paris and Berne-Plus Agreement?
3. M/s. TechTrek is a start-up company engaged in the design and manufacture of innovative consumer electronics in India. The company has recently developed a **smart backpack** that integrates a lightweight solar charging panel, which is kept confidential and not available in the public domain. It also features hidden anti-theft zippers and a built-in GPS tracker for urban commuters and travellers. The backpack is to be launched globally under the brand name **“Go-Trek” in December 2025**. Its packaging features a distinctive logo, artistic patterns, promotional slogans, and detailed user instructions. M/s. TechTrek also plans to include a complimentary illustrated booklet on ‘Safe and Smart Travel Tips’ along with every purchase of its product. The company seeks your legal advice on the **different forms of Intellectual Property Rights (IPRs)** that may subsist concurrently in a smart backpack and its accompanying booklet.
4. An inventor approaches you for legal advice on patenting his invention titled “Sugar-Free Bread.” The details of the invention are as follows:

A process for the preparation of Sugar-free bread comprising the steps of:

- i. mixing of ingredients Wheat flour (100 gm), Compressed Yeast (4–6 gm), Salt (1–1.5 gm), Fat (2–4 gm), Liquid sorbitol (28–32 gm), Dry gluten powder (2–4 gm), Ascorbic acid (0.005–0.015 gm), Fungal α -amylase (0.001–0.003 gm), Glycerol monostearate (0.1–0.25 gm), Sodium stearyl-2-lactylate (0.1–0.25 gm), Calcium propionate (0.2–0.5 gm), Glacial acetic acid (0.05–0.15 gm) and Water (38–42 gm) to a well-developed dough stage;
- ii. fermenting the dough for a period of 60 to 90 min.;
- iii. remixing the dough for 2 min., dividing and rounding;
- iv. relaxing the dough for 15 to 30 min.;

- v. moulding the dough using a mechanical device;
- vi. proofing the dough for 30 to 45 min.;
- vii. baking the proofed dough in an oven at a temperature ranging from 220°C to 230°C for a period of 25 to 30 min.;
- viii. cooling for 2–3 hrs and packing.

The process is characterised by using Liquid sorbitol as a sugar substitute, Dry gluten powder, Ascorbic acid, Fungal α -amylase as an enzyme, and Glycerol monostearate and Sodium stearoyl-2-lactylate as emulsifiers. Examine the patent eligibility of the above invention under the Indian Patents Act, 1970. Provide suitable legal advice to the inventor.

5. How does Section 3(d) of the Indian Patents Act, 1970, distinguish between 'evergreening' and 'incremental innovation'? What constitutes proof of 'efficacy' for securing patent protection under Indian law?
6. An inventor modifies an existing vacuum cleaner by adding an additional rotating brush that produces a synergistic effect, enhancing dust collection on rough and uneven surfaces. Examine whether this modification qualifies as an 'inventive step' under Indian patent law. Additionally, in what ways does the assessment of inventive step differ from that of novelty in patent jurisprudence?
7. A start-up in India develops a nutritional supplement protein powder with improved shelf life and higher protein content, but chooses not to patent it to avoid disclosure. Later, a rival independently develops a similar product. The start-up claims misappropriation of trade secrets. Analyse the strengths and weaknesses of the start-up's claim under Indian law, considering the legal protection of trade secrets in the light of judicial decisions.
8. Examine the criteria for issuance of different compulsory licenses under the Indian Patent Act, 1970, and critically analyse why, following the *NATCO v. Bayer* case, there has been a trend of continued rejection of compulsory license applications in 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
Mid Semester (Odd-Semester) Examinations, September - 2025
HUMAN RIGHTS LAW

Time: 2 Hours

Maximum Marks: 30

PART – A (6 x 5 = 30 Marks)

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

1. "Human rights are rooted in the inherent dignity of every individual." Evaluate the role of Natural Law in the development of human rights.
 2. What are non-derogable rights? Explain the non-derogable rights under ICCPR with the relevant provisions and case laws.
 3. What is cultural relativism? Examine why the debate between Cultural Relativism and Universalism is significant for developing countries.
 4. Explain the concept and salient attributes of good governance. How do good governance practices contribute to safeguarding and advancing human rights?
 5. What are the different mechanisms adopted by the United Nations to enforce and implement principles of Human Rights?
 6. How do vulnerability and marginalization affect access to and enjoyment of human rights? Briefly explain with relevant examples.
 7. Evaluate the methods of enforcement, monitoring, and complaint resolution under both ICCPR and ICESCR with relevant provisions.
 8. Explain the interrelationship between *Jus Cogens*, Rule of Law, and state sovereignty in the context of human rights protection.
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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
Mid Semester (Odd-Semester) Examinations, September - 2025
COMPARATIVE CONSTITUTIONAL LAW

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

PART – A (6 x 5 = 30 Marks)

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

1. Trace the evolution of rule of law from ancient civilizations to modern constitutional democracies.
 2. Analyze whether Lockean concepts of limited government and individual rights remain relevant in modern welfare states and administrative governments.
 3. Define constitutional supremacy and distinguish it from parliamentary sovereignty and legal supremacy.
 4. Compare presidential, parliamentary, and semi-presidential systems, evaluating their impact on governance, accountability, and stability.
 5. Assess abstract review (review of laws in the absence of concrete cases) versus concrete review (review arising from actual disputes).
 6. Define transformative constitutionalism and distinguish it from traditional liberal constitutionalism and formal equality approaches.
 7. Evaluate the four pillars of transitional justice: truth-seeking, accountability, reparations, and institutional reform.
 8. Examine the principle of dual sovereignty and the concept of divided governmental authority.
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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
Mid Semester (Odd -Semester) Examinations, September - 2025
HEALTH CARE LAWS

Time: 2 Hours**Maximum Marks: 30****PART – A (6 x 5 = 30 Marks)****Answer any SIX of the following questions in not exceeding 400 words each:**

1. Ms. Durga and Mr. Vijay got married in the year 2021. They had started their new married life in the lovely city of Mumbai as both were working as scientists' in Indian Institute of Science in Mumbai. They both dreamed about having children since they got married. However, after multiple failures to conceive and 2 failed attempts of In-vitro fertilizations, Ms. Durga finally conceived in June, 2025. Being high risk pregnancy with triplets, she was advised to take complete bed rest. Henceforth, she immediately resigned from her job and stayed home. Mr. Vijay made sure that she was never under any stress. Thereafter in August, Ms. Durga had minor bleeding and stomach cramps. Upon arriving at the hospital, her Gynecologist – Obstetrician (GYN-OB) Dr. Sundar suggested that Cervical cerclage (CC) procedure (suturing the cervix during pregnancy to prevent premature birth due to incompetent/weakened cervix) be performed which will give more time for the fetus to stay safe inside the mother's body. Ms. Durga was anxious and frightened however, consented to the procedure. Right after the surgery, she insisted that she be discharged as soon as possible as she wants to go back home and be safe and hospital environment is making her get panic attacks. Thereafter, Ms. Durga was not willing to go to hospital for her regular post –treatment visits or regular checkups. Hence, after multiple calls from Hospital, Mr. Vijay insisted that Ms. Durga should go and meet her GYN-OB to check upon the fetus health as she was having vomiting, fever and chills. Dr. Sundar, upon checking Ms. Durga found that she had a silent miscarriage earlier and her body has started having infections due to dead fetuses which if unattended would be dangerous to Ms. Durga's health. Upon hearing the same, Ms. Durga threw a huge tantrum and had severe meltdown and said she will not agree for any procedures. She kept on saying that her fetuses are alive and every other symptom is just indicating a healthy pregnancy and she is just having common cold and fever and didn't even allow Mr. Vijay to come near her. Therefore, Dr. Sundar decided to immediately sedate Ms. Durga and perform D & C (Dilation and Curettage) procedure to remove the dead fetuses on Ms. Durga and put her on Antibiotics as the infection is already spreading across her body. Upon waking up, Durga is furious to know about the treatment performed on her and decides to sue her husband Vijay and Dr. Sundar for not getting consent from her. As her lawyer, explain to Ms. Durga whether her course of action will be successful or not.

2. Ms. Joanna, aged 9 years was suffering from delusions and claimed that her twin sister keeps talking to her. One day, Ms. Joanna is found injured with rectal bleeding in her bed. On admitting her to hospital, she claimed that her twin sister couldn't tolerate spicy food and it led to the bleeding. All the pathology tests came back negative indicating that there are no health issues. Even her ultrasounds, MRI scans and CT scans came back clean. However, while in hospital there was another episode of Ms. Joanna trying to visit a doctor to diagnose about her eye problem which her twin sister is suffering. All these indicated to her attending Physician – Dr. Chandra as some psychological issue as physically Joanna seems fine. Therefore, she refers Ms. Joanna's case to Dr. Venkat Raman, the senior psychologist and also prescribes antibiotics for stopping the bleeding. However, after 2 -3 days, Joanna is again admitted back to hospital with bleeding where in Dr. Chandra repeats all the previous tests. However, after a colonoscopy (an examination of the inside of large intestine, which includes colon, rectum and anus using a flexible tube with a lighted camera on the end that's inserted into body to send images), she is diagnosed with Juvenile Polyposis Syndrome (JPS) - a genetic condition that causes recurring growths, called polyps, to form on the lining of the gastrointestinal tract which has led to rectal bleedings. Immediately, she is admitted for JPS removal surgery. Meanwhile, Ms. Joanna parents are furious that Dr. Chandra was not efficient in determining the disease as colonoscopy is a basic test done during any gastrointestinal issues and decide to sue her under Consumer Protection Act, 2019 claiming for damages of 5 lakhs for 'deficiency in service' and 2 lakhs for mental distress. On the other hand, Dr. Chandra claims that they couldn't identify the JPS earlier in colonoscopy as Ms. Joanna had two different DNA's present in the body which they discovered later. This was because of the fact that she was conceived through In-vitro fertilization which uses multiple embryos. When Ms. Joanna's mother was impregnated with 2 embryos, both the embryos were infused together leading to single embryo with 2 different DNA's. This condition is called as Chimerism (chimera, in genetics, is an organism or tissue that contains at least two different sets of DNA, most often originating from the fusion of as many different zygotes/fertilized eggs). Since Chimerism is a rare phenomenon and mostly not noticeable unless discovered accidentally or through DNA testing, Dr. Chandra claims there was "no foreseeability" of the same and there is no deficiency in service and she has rendered every service in best interest of patient. Decide.
3. Dr. Lena is working as a Pulmonologist in Scared Heart's Hospital, Tiruchirappalli for 15 years. One day, she was presented with a patient – Mr. Shoubin, aged 45 years, who was admitted with severe respiratory issues. He is diagnosed with Lung Cancer stage 2 and is under treatment with a combination of medications and radiation therapy. Dr. Lena suggests that if the mass of cancer doesn't reduce, they will proceed with a surgery and radiation. Mr. Shoubin has already incurred almost 5 lakhs as expenses and struggling financially to get more money and requests Dr. Lena to keep him in medication till he can afford the radiation or surgery. Meanwhile, Dr. Lena comes to know that one Dr. Guru Prasad, a reputed senior doctor and independent researcher is conducting a clinical Trial in stage 2 lung cancer patients to find the effects of one particular Drug. Thus, she asks Mr. Shoubin as to his willingness to join the Clinical Trial (CT).

Mr. Shoubin agrees immediately and enrolls into the same without asking anything. However, after few days of taking the medication under CT, Mr. Shoubin starts having tingling sensation in his finger tips and loss of senses in his fingertips. He therefore, consults Dr. Lena who in turn informs about the same to Dr. Guru Prasad, who claims that this is a side effect unpredicted in the Clinical Trial and immediately stops treatment to Mr. Shoubin as participant. However, over next few weeks, Mr. Shoubin losses full functionality of his right hand. Dr. Lena, upon hearing the same reports the incident to the Ethic Committee of the CT. What do you think the course of remedy in this case would be?

4. Mrs. Sushma Roy, aged 59 years has been suffering from intermittent pain in the left chest along with her left arm for past 2 weeks. She thought this was because she has been recently doing lot of cleaning at home as local temple festival was nearing. But after 1 week, the pain increased and was unbearable and it was accompanied with occasional loose stools. Hence, she decided to consult a physician. In the hospital, doctor diagnosed and prescribed for few tests like colonoscopy, Ultrasound of lower abdomen, blood tests and ECG. After looking into the test results, her doctor gives prognosis that Mrs. Sushma Roy has Fatty Liver Grade -3 which is result of high cholesterol and overweight and prescribes medications. Mrs. Sushma Roy's son took this prescription to the nearby shop and sought for the medicines. The shop was bit crowded and he was getting the medicine in a hurry. Hence, he didn't look unto the medicines which were given to him in a brown coloured pack with directions to intake after or before meal. Mrs. Sushma Roy started her medication from the same day. After the medications, she found that she was having sudden fever with darkened urine. These side effects were quite unexpected. She waited for another two days to see if the symptoms might subdue, however, it didn't and the fever continued. Therefore, Mrs. Sushma Roy again went to check with her doctor along with all her medications. While going through the medications, doctor found that instead of the medicine – 'Rifagut' she has been taking the 'Rifampin'. 'Rifagut' is an effective medicine used to treat bacterial infections of the intestine. It is used for the treatment of traveller's diarrhoea, irritable bowel syndrome with diarrhoea caused due to certain specific strains of bacteria. Whereas, 'Rifampin' is an antibiotic that fights bacteria and prevents it from spreading in your body & is used to treat or prevent tuberculosis (TB). Doctor was relieved that Mrs. Sushma Roy came within 3 days of symptoms which has lesser effects otherwise, the situation would have been complicated and life threatening considering her fatty liver situation. Thus, Ms. Sushma Roy decided to pursue a 'gross negligence' case under sec.106 of BNS, 2023 against the Pharmacy. Do you think the petition is sustainable?
5. Supreme court in *V. Kishan Rao v. Nikhil Super Speciality Hospital & Anr*, (2010) 5 SCC 513 observes that – “.... The learned author noted that opinion was gaining ground in England that Bolam test should be restricted to those cases where an adverse result follows a course of treatment which has been intentional and has been shown to benefit other patients previously. This should not be extended to certain types of medical accident merely on the basis of how common they are. It is felt "to do this would set us on the slippery slope of excusing carelessness when it happens often enough" (See Michael Jones on Medical Negligence paragraph 3-039 at page 246) ...”. Do you agree with statement of the court?

6. Explain the significant contribution of World Health Organization (WHO) in the development and fostering of Right to health as a human right.
 7. Pan American Health Organization (PAHO) which conducted an extensive study on the Right to health says that: “.... *the phrase ‘right to health’ may be incomplete and conceptually misleading. We suggest that a more correct phraseology would be a right to health protection, including two components, a right to health care and right to healthy conditions....*” In respect to this statement, explain how Indian law approaches the right to health care.
 8. What constitutes the 4 pillars of medical ethics. Brief upon the each with its significance in medico-legal cases.
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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
Mid Semester (Odd -Semester) Examinations, September - 2025
LAND LAWS OF TAMIL NADU

Time: 2 Hours

Maximum Marks: 30

PART – A (6 x 5 = 30 Marks)

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

1. Critically examine the transformation of the right to property from a fundamental right to constitutional / legal right in India. Discuss how the 1st, 4th, 25th 42nd and 44th Constitutional Amendments impacted its scope and status.
2. Define “*Rent Court*” and “*Rent Tribunal*” and explain the powers of “*Rent Court*” and “*Rent Tribunal*” constituted under the Tamil Nadu Cultivating Tenants (Payment of Fair Rent) Act, 1956.
3. Explain the concept of *property* in law. How does *ownership of land* differ from *possession of land*? How are the two related yet distinct in jurisprudence? Illustrate with suitable examples.
4. Mr. A has been cultivating a land owned by Mr. B for more than five years and regularly paying the rent to Mr. B. Now, Mr. B wants to evict Mr. A claiming he wants the land for his personal use. Mr. A argues that under the Tamil Nadu Cultivating Tenants Protection Act, 1955, he cannot be evicted arbitrarily. In these circumstances:

Decide the following:

- (a) Defines a cultivating tenant under the Tamil Nadu Cultivating Tenants Protection Act, 1955.
 - (b) Can Mr. B evict Mr. A from the land for personal use? Explain with provisions, cite the relevant judicial decisions supporting your answer.
5. Relate the three epochs of social evolution – *savagery*, *barbarism* and *civilization* – to the historical development of the land tenurial system in Tamil Nadu. How did land relations evolve alongside social progress?
 6. Write a short note on:
 - (a) *Melwaram* and *Kudiwaram*.
 - (b) *Ryotwari* and *Zamindary* system.

7. What do you mean by "*fair rent*"? Discuss the circumstances under which "*alternation of revision of fair rent*" is allowed under the Tamil Nadu Cultivating Tenants (Payment of Fair Rent) Act, 1956?
 8. Briefly discuss the terms "*mattuvaramdhar*" and "*kaiaeruvaramdhar*" under the Tiruchirappalli Kaiaeruvaram and Mattuvaram Act, 1958.
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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
Mid Semester (Odd -Semester) Examinations, September - 2025
MEDIA LAW

Time: 2 Hours

Maximum Marks: 30

PART – A (6 x 5 = 30 Marks)

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

1. Ms. Ramona is a well-known international singer with a huge fan following. She recently underwent a divorce which garnered a lot of media attention. Following the divorce, Ms. Ramona befriended a famous actor and the two decided to take a vacation together. Mr. Papio, a paparazzi well known for clicking celebrity pictures spotted the couple on vacation while they were relaxing on the beachfront of a resort and clicked their photos from a distance. He then sold the photos to a tabloid magazine 'Rockabelle' which published the same. The photos went viral on social media as well and it became a point of discussion with accusations of infidelity during marriage against Ms. Ramona. Ms. Ramona wants to take legal action against Mr. Papio and Rockabelle.
 In light of the given facts, analyze whether Ms. Ramona can successfully sue Mr. Papio and Rockabelle with the help of relevant legal principles and judicial decisions.
2. What is obscenity? Explain with the help of judicial precedents.
3. Does media trial amount to contempt of court? Explain with the help of judicial precedents.
4. Explain the defense of qualified privilege to defamation with the help of judicial precedents.
5. Critically comment on *Anuradha Bhasin v. Union of India*, AIR 2020 SC 1308.
6. What significance does right to circulate have upon the freedom of press? Explain with the help of case laws.
7. Explain the role of Press Council of India in regulating the press.
8. Right to dissent is a crucial facet of freedom of speech and expression. Explain.

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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
Mid Semester (Odd -Semester) Examinations, September - 2025
SPORTS LAW (Policy and Governance)

Time: 2 Hours

Maximum Marks: 30

PART – A (6 x 5 = 30 Marks)

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

1. In the context of the 2001 European Conference, criticise whether the bifurcation of economic and non-economic models is a viable and long-term governance model or fictitious to shield the Sporting Federations from public scrutiny and Judicial Review. Choose one side and argue in light of the other judicial and academic remarks.
2. “The team and players are puppets of the Federation.” Using the principles enumerated through *Powell*¹, analyse the tripartite relationship among the player, the franchise (or in larger contexts, the team), and the governing Federation. Is a player’s contract primarily bound by the Franchise, or are implicitly bound by the Federation’s overarching rules, making any challenge through domestic Courts futile in favour of arbitration?
3. What is Thatcherism in sports? Where is the line between protected cultural/religious expression and impermissible propagation that compromises sporting neutrality? Further, explain the feasibility of the Judiciary involving into regulating the sport rather the Federation.
4. Briefly explain why Ajay Jadeja’s decision³ was overturned in the aftermath of the BCCI Judgment⁴ with all judicial emphasis and tests applied. Design a test that captures the BCCI’s monopoly over national representation without making any private decisions/choices/entities subject to a Constitutional review.
5. “A Standard Player Contract as a unilateral contract where one party performs while the other merely exists.” Deconstruct this assertion. Is it accurate to classify a player-franchise agreement as “unilateral”? Argue how the introduction of Collective Bargaining Agreements transformed the contractual dynamic from a command-based structure to a more balanced, bilateral negotiation framework.

¹ *Powell v. National Football League*, 930 F.2d 1293 (8th Cir. 1989).

² *Sprewell v. Golden State Warriors*, 266 F.3d 979 (9th Cir. 2001).

³ *Ajay Jadeja v Union of India*, 95 (2002) D.L.T. 14.

⁴ *M/s. Zee Tele Films Ltd. And Anr. v. Board of Control for Cricket in India and Ors.*, 2005 INSC 59.

6. The Intellectual Property is described as an “exploitative” right that consolidates private interests over public use. How does this inherent tension manifest in sports, where team logos and slogans often become powerful symbols of public and community identity?
7. During a professional boxing match organised by a private Federation, one boxer suffers a severe, career-ending brain injury. While he had consented to the fight, an investigation reveals that the Federation allowed the match to proceed despite knowing that the opponent had a history of violating safety rules in previous bouts. The injured boxer sues the Federation for negligence. **Is consent valid defense in this scenario? How do the courts distinguish between necessary rule modifications and fundamental game alterations that destroy the sport’s essential character? Address this situation with Judicial precedents.**
8. Below is the profile of Aryan, a sports celebrity, followed by a contract clause by Trichy Super Kings after they picked him in the auction as per all rules of the Federation. Aryan must accept the contract at all costs but can have a room to negotiate. As lawyer of Aryan, highlight and modify the problematic verse/clause/line/paragraph/words etc., and suggest modifications in a common interest. High rigidity might entail violation of the Federation Rules. **Approach meticulously and carefully. Aryan cannot lose faith with TSK either.**

Profile: Aryan ‘Airborne’ Singh is a T20 cricket sensation, renowned for his explosive batting and fearless fielding. A significant part of his stardom and multi-million-dollar endorsement portfolio (with brands like Red Bull and GoPro) is built on his off-field persona as an extreme sports enthusiast. His social media is a highlight reel of skydiving, BASE jumping, and motocross, which has made him an icon for young, adventure-seeking fans.⁵

Clause 11.2: Prohibition on Hazardous Activities and Associated Endorsements

“The Player covenants to always maintain peak physical condition during the Term of this Agreement. The Player is expressly prohibited from engaging, participating in, or attempting any activity that the Club, in its sole and absolute discretion, deems hazardous or to carry a significant risk of physical injury. Such activities include, but are not limited to, aviation sports (skydiving, paragliding), motorsports, rock climbing, and any combat sports. Furthermore, the Player shall not enter or maintain any endorsement or commercial affiliation with entities primarily associated with such hazardous activities, to protect the Club’s public image and brand identity. A breach of this Clause shall be considered a material breach of contract, grounds for immediate termination, and may trigger the forfeiture of guaranteed compensation.”

⁵ The scenario was created using ChatGPT 5.

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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
Mid Semester (Odd -Semester) Examinations, September - 2025
LAW ON SECURITIES

Time: 2 Hours

Maximum Marks: 30

PART – A (6 x 5 = 30 Marks)

Instructions:

- a. Please 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 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 SIX of the following questions:

1. What do you understand by the terms '*Primary Market*' and '*Secondary Market*'? Which of the following statement(s) is/are "TRUE" regarding the differences between these two markets?
 - a. Existing securities are traded in the Primary Market, while new issues are distributed to the investors in the Secondary Market.
 - b. New issues are distributed to the investors in the Primary Market, while existing securities are traded in the Secondary Market.
 - c. Stocks are traded for the first time in the Secondary Market, while already traded stocks are subject to further trading in the Primary Market.
2. Define '*securities*'. Analyse whether '*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*.
3. What is an '*Administrative Warning Letter (AWL)*'? Whether the *Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI)* has the statutory authority to issue regulatory communications in the form of AWLs or whether such letters are *ultra vires* the Indian securities laws?
4. "As the *SEBI Act, 1992* is predominantly civil in nature, the legislative intention was not to grant *SEBI* the power to arrest and detain an individual for violations of the Act or the regulations passed thereunder." Do you agree with this line of reasoning? Elaborate with the help of precedents.

5. Whether SEBI is empowered under the *SEBI Act, 1992* to exercise jurisdiction over securities transactions executed outside of India, if those transactions have an adverse impact on the Indian securities market or Indian investors?
6. Ms. X, a senior associate in *NLSC & Partners*, a boutique law firm based in Madurai is accused of insider trading. NLSC represented *Grand Trichy Corporation (GTC) Ltd.* in its potential tender offer for the common stock of *Ashirvad Kovai Limited (AKL)*. The possibility of the tender offer was material and unpublished, until the offer was formally made by the authorised representatives of GTC.

Even though Ms. X was not directly involved in advising the transaction between NLSC and its client GTC, she learned about the possible tender by overhearing an informal chat during late evening office party with other colleagues of the firm who were advising GTC.

Thus, during the time when the potential tender offer was still confidential and non-public, Ms. X used the information she received through her law firm sources to purchase certain stocks in AKL. Subsequently, after the information of the tender offer became public, AKL stocks skyrocketed and Ms. X sold her shares, making a significant profit of over two crore rupees. Analyse whether Ms. X can be held liable under '*classical theory*' of insider trading.

7. "*SEBI is an example of 'imperium in imperio', as the Indian Parliament has clothed the securities market regulator with wide powers and functions so as to protect the interest of investors and to regulate all kinds of issues arising in the stock market.*" Do you agree with this statement that SEBI functions like a '*Mini State*' while regulating capital markets in India? Mention at least two provisions from the *SEBI Act, 1992* each for legislative, executive and judicial powers of SEBI to substantiate your opinion.
8. List down the reasons generally adduced by judicial bodies including SEBI for granting ex-parte ad interim orders. Under what grounds the *Securities Appellate Tribunal (SAT)* has set aside such ex-parte interim injunctions issued by SEBI till now?

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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
Mid Semester (Odd -Semester) Examinations, September - 2025
LAW OF INSURANCE

Time: 2 Hours**Maximum Marks: 30****PART – A (6 x 5 = 30 Marks)****Answer any SIX of the following questions in not exceeding 400 words each:****Answers to any of the first 3 questions must conform to IRAD / IRAS formula.**

1. Mr. Kumar took up a policy with an insurer against fire and burglary of his personal effects. Mr. Kumar was residing on the I Floor of the building from 01.06 2010 and on that day itself the policy was taken. On 20.10.2020 burglary took place in his premises of his personal effects and hence he made a claim of the value of his loss from the insurer. The insurer rejected his claim on the ground that Mr. Kumar did not disclose about a burglary took place on the Ground Floor of the building on 20.10.2002. Has the insured committed any default at the time when the policy was taken and is the repudiation by the insurer valid?
2. M/s. Gopal & Co., had a small timber business. He had all the shares except one. Mr. Gopal also advanced loan to the company. He has also taken a fire policy in his own name. A fire took place in which most of the timber was destroyed. Mr. Gopal preferred a claim for the value of the loss of timber. The claim was rejected by the insurer in the ground that he had no insurable interest in the timber of the company. Is the repudiation by the insurer is justifiable?
3. Mr. Vinod, a truck owner insured the vehicle against accidents and the insurer has also issued a policy. The truck met with an accident and hence Mr. Vinod preferred a claim on the insurer. Since the insurer did not meet his claim, he filed a claim before the State Consumer Redressal Commission. The Commission allowed his claim and further directed the insurer to pay an additional amount of the same amount towards loss of earning sustained by him. Against this order of direction to pay an additional amount towards loss of earning the insurer preferred an appeal before the National Consumer Redressal Commission. Did the insurer succeed?
4. Insurance is a social device in and by which the unfortunate few are protected by many who are fortunate. Explain this statement this statement and bring out the significance of Insurance.

5. Insurance, as a business proposition, caters to provide against Static risks and not against Dynamic risks. Justify this statement.
 6. It is said that an element of wager is in a way associated with insurance contract. Against the backdrop of this statement distinguish an insurance contract from a wagering agreement.
 7. Every contract of insurance is a contract of Utmost good faith (ubberimae fidei). Bring out the importance of the applicability of this Doctrine to a contract of insurance.
 8.” Every rule of insurance law is adopted in order to carry out the fundamental rule of Indemnity, except life insurance, and if ever any proposition is brought forward, the effect of which is opposed to this fundamental rule, it will be found to be wrong.....”. [BRETT L.J. in *Castellain v Preston*]. Expound the importance 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
Mid Semester (Odd -Semester) Examinations, September - 2025
CYBER LAW

Time: 2 Hours

Maximum Marks: 30

PART – A (6 x 5 = 30 Marks)

Instructions:

Read all the questions carefully and address all the issues raised. Wherever necessary, cite relevant case laws, statutes, and other related authorities to substantiate the answers.

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

1. Mr. Rivan, residing in Patna, runs an online business. He hosted defamatory content against Mr. Sachin, who lives in Bengaluru, on his website. The server of the website is located in Singapore, while the company managing the domain is based in Mumbai. Mr. Sachin filed a complaint in Bengaluru under the IT Act, 2000. Mr. Rivan contested, arguing that Bengaluru courts have no jurisdiction since the content was uploaded in Delhi and the server is outside India. Decide.
2. Ms. Nishi discovered that her morphed intimate images were being circulated and sold on the dark web without her consent. The police registered a case under the relevant provisions of the IT Act, 2000 and the BNS, 2023. Ms. Nishi contended that her right to privacy was violated and the state failed to protect her. Justify which fundamental rights stand violated as per the Indian Constitution.
3. Whether the Lawrence Lessig's Multi Modal Approach can combat transboundary cyber tort? Comment.
4. Ms. Anu booked a holiday package through an online travel portal. She paid the full amount but, on reaching the destination, discovered that the promised hotel booking had not been made. She incurred additional expenses arranging her own accommodation. The travel company denied liability, citing its terms and conditions that excluded responsibility for third-party service failures. As a counsel, advice Ms. Anu on her consumer rights.
5. *"The Covid-19 pandemic has given a new life to the work-from-home initiative, taking the corporate world into an untapped phase. Without a doubt, most of the users reading this have had to digitally sign some official documents over the past couple of years because of the lack of face-to-face interaction and standard distance constraints. To maintain the*

authenticity and integrity of such documents holding critical information, the Digital Signature and cryptography were passed as global standards...” elucidate on the significant role played by the digital signature under the IT Act, 2000.

6. Ms. Modha received an email appearing to be from her bank, asking her to update her account details through a provided link. Trusting the mail, she entered her login credentials, after which ₹2 lakhs were fraudulently withdrawn from her account. Investigation revealed it was a phishing attack. The bank refused liability, arguing that Ms. Modha negligently shared her credentials. Ms. Modha claimed that the bank failed in its duty to provide secure online banking. Defend Ms. Modha’s case and secure justice.
 7. Analyse the current status of taxing e-commerce transactions in India with reference to the Income Tax and GST provisions.
 8. A recruitment portal stored Ms Anjana’s personal data, but her name and educational qualifications were wrongly entered in its records. Despite repeated requests, the portal failed to correct the inaccuracies, causing her to miss job opportunities. Ms. Anjana filed a complaint under the DPDP Act, 2023. The portal defended itself by saying users are responsible for ensuring the accuracy of the data they upload. Whether the ‘Right to Correction and Erasure’ protection is available to Ms Anjana under the DPDP Act, 2023? Was the recruitment portal justified in refusing Anjali’s request?
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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
Mid Semester (Odd -Semester) Examinations, September - 2025
CLINICAL – III (Professional Ethics and Professional Accounting System)

Time: 2 Hours**Maximum Marks: 30****PART – A (6 x 5 = 30 Marks)****Answer any SIX of the following questions in not exceeding 400 words each:**

1. Critically evaluate the continuing relevance of the seven lamps of advocacy in the 21st century considering the globalization, technological advancements and the evolving nature of legal practice in India.
2. *“Legal education is not merely about imparting legal knowledge or knowledge of laws, but also about inculcating ethical values and professional responsibility”*. In the light of the above statement, Explain the role of ethics and legal ethics in the context of legal education. How can law schools effectively integrate ethical training into their curriculum to shape responsible legal professional?
3. A group of advocates in the state of Tamil Nadu call for a strike demanding better court infrastructure and appointment of more judges in the courts. For more than a week, they desist from court proceedings, leaving litigants without representation and thereby caused the matter to adjourn for several times in many cases. In this situation, Mr. A's bail application was delayed due to this indefinite strike and he files a petition before the High Court claiming that his fundamental right to access to justice was denied which is violative of Art. 21 of the Constitution of India. The Bar Association argued that, like other citizens, they also have the right to strike as a part of their freedom of speech and expression (association) under Art. 19 (1) (a) & (c) of the Constitution of India.
4. What are the International Bar Association (IBA) Rules on Professional Conduct? Analyse their objectives and significance in promoting global ethical standards in the global legal profession.
5. Mr. Athavan an advocate enrolled with the State Bar Council (SBC), accepts full time salaried position as a legal manager of a private company. However, he continues to appear before courts on behalf of private clients without disclosing his employment status to the SBC. Subsequently a dispute arises when an opposite party challenges his appearance, arguing that he has no right to practice law while being a full-time employee of the company. Mr. Athavan contends that his role as a legal manager involves legal work and therefore, he remains within his professional capacity as an advocate.

In this situation, frame the appropriate issues, analyse the relevant provisions under the Advocates Act, 1961 as well as BCI Rules in this regard and support your answer with the relevant judicial decisions.

6. Briefly evaluate the historical development of legal profession in India.
 7. Analyze the role of Bar council in regulating legal education and conducting AIBE exam for *professional competence* – Examine this statement with reference to BCI rules.
 8. Analyze why advertising of legal prohibition is prohibited only in India? Also state whether advertising in digital platforms, giving personal interview on TVs or social media platform is also considered as advertising 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
Mid Semester (Odd -Semester) Examinations, September - 2025
LEGISLATIVE DRAFTING

Time: 2 Hours

Maximum Marks: 30

PART – A (6 x 5 = 30 Marks)

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

1. Legislative Drafting involves three main processes. Enumerate and explain the processes in the context of drafting a legislation.
2. The origin of written law dates back to Hammurabi's Code, 1752 BC and the inscriptions on the stone pillar covering 282 laws remain to be the rationale for the present-day legislations. Explain this statement and against its backdrop explain about three of the legislations of your choice.
3. In this present day every country favours legislations to be enacted on a given subject. In support of this statement bring out the advantages and disadvantages of a legislation.
4. A drafter of a legislation is to possess certain pre-requisites prior to drafting a legislation. State and explain the pre-requisites prescribed for a drafter.
5. One of the basic techniques of legislative drafting requires follow-up of certain Norms by the drafter. Enumerate the Norms stipulated and explain about each one of them.
6. 'Pursuit of clarity,' as a technique of Legislative Drafting emphasises certain basic notions to be borne in mind by a drafter. State the notions to be entertained by a drafter.
7. 'Adherence to make simple and meaningful legislation' is a duty cast on the drafter and for this purpose certain rules are conventionally followed. State and explain the conventional rules.
8. Write Short Notes on:
 - i. SARAL principles of drafting.
 - ii. COODE's approach to form a legislative sentence.

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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
Mid Semester (Odd-Semester) Examinations, September - 2025
COMPETITION LAW

Time: 2 Hours

Maximum Marks: 30

PART – A (6 x 5 = 30 Marks)

Instructions:

- a. Please 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 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 SIX of the following questions:

1. In relation to the doctrine of 'separation of powers', what is the primary function of the *Competition Commission of India (CCI)*? Whether an inquiry and investigation undertaken by the CCI pursuant to Section 26(1) of the *Competition Act, 2002* is adversarial or inquisitorial in nature?
2. Why do competitors generally tend to open their stores next to one another? Answer this question with the help of "*Hotelling's Law*" by quoting at least one relevant example each from India and abroad.
3. "*Agreements which may otherwise be lawful and enforceable under the general law – such as the Indian Contract Act, 1872 – may still be anti-competitive and fall foul of Section 3 of the Competition Act, 2002. Similarly, a practice or conduct which may be considered as an abuse under Section 4 of the Competition Act may otherwise, but for the said provision be legitimate under the general law.*" (emphasis added). In light of these observations made by the Delhi High Court in *Telefonaktiebolaget LM Ericsson (PUBL) vs. CCI and Another* [W.P. (C) 464/2014 & CM Nos. 911/2014 & 915/2014], explain in detail how to resolve overlapping jurisdiction issues between CCI and other sectoral regulators.
4. "*The Consumer Law deals with vertical relationship between a manufacturer/producer/wholesaler/retailer et.al and an end consumer, whereas the Competition Law deals with both horizontal and vertical relationship between manufacturers, producers et.al and all kinds of consumers.*" Do you agree with this

statement? Critically analyse the same by comparing and contrasting the relevant provisions of the *Consumer Protection Act, 2019* and the *Competition Act, 2002*.

5. Whether *Public Works Department (PWD)* can be considered as an 'enterprise' under Indian Competition Law? In addition to the Indian cases, substantiate your answer by explaining how the term 'undertaking' has been interpreted by the foreign competition authorities.
 6. A mutual arrangement has been reached among some members of the *Kannada Cinematic Association (KCA)*, a registered Trade Union, to not to cooperate with any television channels within the State of Karnataka which telecasts dubbed movies from other languages. However, this arrangement to control the telecast of dubbed movies is not in writing and is never intended to be enforced by legal proceedings. Examine whether the above arrangement can be considered as an 'agreement' by comparing the relevant provisions from the *Competition Act, 2002* and the *Indian Contract Act, 1872*.
 7. "A man is entitled to exercise any lawful trade or calling, as and where he wills. The law has always regarded jealously, any interference with trade, even at the risk of interference with freedom of contract, as it is public policy to oppose all restraints up on liberty of individual action which are injurious to the interests of the State. This is the reason why freedom of trade and commerce is considered as a fundamental right in India." Critically comment on this statement by analysing the validity of restrictive employment covenants in India which purports to safeguard the trade secrets and other undisclosed confidential information of an employer.
 8. *M/s. Paaata FootGear Pvt. Ltd., (Vendor)*, manufacturer of luxury footwear's in India, entered into a *Memorandum of Understanding (MoU)* with *Beepa Cleat Shoe Traders (Dealer)*, for sale and distribution of its footwear goods. The MoU includes, among other clauses, the following commitments on the part of the Dealer:

"The Dealer shall not deal with products, articles or goods by whatsoever name called, manufactured by any person other than that of the Vendor."

Analyse whether the above MoU clause amounts to anti-competitive vertical restraints by quoting relevant provisions and precedents from the *Competition Act, 2002*.
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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
Mid Semester (Odd -Semester) Examinations, September - 2025
OFFENCES RELATING TO CHILDREN

Time: 2 Hours

Maximum Marks: 30

PART – A (6 x 5 = 30 Marks)

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

1. Trace the development of rights based approach towards children.
2. Critically analyze the legal construction of childhood.
3. Write a case comment on *Attorney General of India v. Satish & Anr. Special Leave Petition (Crl.)* No. 925 of 2021.
4. Critically analyze the dangers of sharenting in light of offences committed against children in the cyber space.
5. Explain the legal framework related to Child Labour in India.
6. Critically comment on whether use of corporal punishment on children amounts to child abuse in light legal provisions and judicial precedents.
7. Explain the ingredients of the offence of sexual harassment under the POCSO Act, 2012.
8. Explain the salient features of the Commissions for Protection of Child Rights Act, 2005.

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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
Mid Semester (Odd-Semester) Examinations, September - 2025
INSOLVENCY & BANKRUPTCY LAW

Time: 2 Hours**Maximum Marks: 30****PART – A (6 x 5 = 30 Marks)****Answer any SIX of the following questions in not exceeding 400 words each:**

1. The pre-Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code framework in India was often criticized for creating an asymmetry by disproportionately favouring debtors over creditors. Analyse the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016, and evaluate how far it has been able to address this imbalance.
2. Critically review the contributions of the J.J. Irani Committee (2004) towards shaping the evolution of India's corporate insolvency framework.
3. M/s. Kingpin Ports Pvt. Ltd., has defaulted on repayment obligations to its debenture-holders. Out of a total of 1,200 debenture-holders, 80 of them who are dissatisfied with the inaction of the debenture trustee, propose to file a joint application under Section 7 of the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016 before the appropriate National Company Law Tribunal. As their legal advisor, explain whether such an application would be admitted under the Code with the aid of relevant legal provisions.
4. A company incorporated in India has been admitted into a Corporate Insolvency Resolution Process (CIRP) under the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016. During this period, the following actions are initiated by third parties:
 - i. An operational creditor seeks to continue arbitration proceedings against the Company.
 - ii. A secured creditor of the company initiates recovery proceedings under the SARFAESI Act, 2002 against the company.
 - iii. The electricity supplier issues a notice of disconnection to the company for non-payment of arrears that arose before the Company got admitted into CIRP.
 - iv. A financial creditor files a suit against a personal guarantor of the company.

Analyse the legal viability of each of the above actions with the help of relevant provisions of Law.

5. Critically examine the position of the Interim Resolution Professional (hereinafter referred as IRP) in the Corporate Insolvency Resolution Process under the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016 with particular reference to the legal framework that provides the IRP with certain functions powers and duties.
 6. Enumerate and explain the legal and regulatory framework under the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016 that governs the composition of the Committee of Creditors, addressing its differentiated structures for multiple financial creditors, classes of creditors, consortium or syndicated lending, and the absence of financial creditors.
 7. Mr. Devaraj, a supplier of electrically operated chairs, has been supplying goods to M/s. Simon Luxury Watches Pvt. Ltd., for use in their showrooms so that customers can be comfortably seated. Despite repeated reminders, M/s. Simon Luxury Watches Pvt. Ltd., has failed to pay Mr. Devaraj for a consignment worth ₹1.2 Crores, which became due four months ago. Frustrated, Mr. Devaraj approaches you, an advocate, seeking advice. As his counsel, explain the legal procedure for initiating an insolvency process under the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016 against M/s. Simon Luxury Watches Pvt. Ltd., including the eligibility requirements, the steps and documents involved, and the timelines to be adhered.
 8. Argue on the assertion that the distinction between Financial and Operational Creditors, validated in *M/s. Swiss Ribbons Pvt. Ltd., & Anr. v. Union of India* (2019), is a foundational necessity for an effective insolvency resolution process and is indispensable for achieving the core objectives of the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code of India such as value maximization and timely resolution.
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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
Mid Semester (Odd -Semester) Examinations, September - 2025
ELECTION LAW

Time: 2 Hours

Maximum Marks: 30

PART – A (6 x 5 = 30 Marks)

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

1. It is well-known through Judicial Precedents that several powers and responsibilities pertaining to an election comes under the control of the Election Commission of India, from the date of its Notification. However, there may be certain events and actions, that the ECI would not be in control of, during this period that MAY cause electoral influence[s]. **Explain in detail and compare in light of the plenary powers awarded to the ECI under Part XV.**
2. “From *Basu*¹ to *Bachchan*²”. Has the test for determining an ‘office of profit’ remained consistent, or has it become increasingly formalistic? Argue the core purpose of Judiciary to mediate conflict between the duties of a legislator and any office under the executive.
3. Evaluate how administrative, executive, and quasi-judicial authority integrating within the Election Commission of India’s powers align with the Separation of Powers. Is there any judicial remedy to challenge the roles of ECI before it undertakes to be a fourth pillar?
4. The expansive powers of the ECI are well-stated in *Gill*.³ However, *Jose*⁴ carefully deviates with an emphasis on “...reservoir of power”. Is this distinction practically enforceable? Where does “... plenary powers” raise questions of supplementing or supplanting the law?
5. Juxtapose the character of ‘First-Past-The-Post’, with the replaceability of ‘Proportional Representation’ on Lok Sabha Elections as the latter is known to disallow votes’ wastage.

¹ *Guru Gobinda Basu v. Sankari Prasad Ghosal and Ors.*, 1963 INSC 165.

² *Jaya Bachchan v. Union of India and Ors.*, 2006 INSC 302.

³ *Mohinder Singh Gill & Anr. v. The Chief Election Commissioner, New Delhi and Ors.*, 1977 INSC 227. ¶F, p. 298 – “Article 324 ... is a plenary provision vesting the whole responsibility for national and State elections [on the ECI] ... the necessary powers to discharge that function.”

⁴ *A. C. Jose v. Sivan Pillai & Ors.*, 1984 INSC 52, ¶B, p. 84 – “Two limitations ... Firstly, when Parliament ... has made valid law ... the Commission shall act in conformity with, not in violation ... where such law is silent Art. 324 is a reservoir of power to act for the avowed purpose of, not divorced from pushing forward a free and fair election with expedition. Secondly, the Commission shall be responsible to the rule of law, ... as conformance ... can reasonably and realistically be required ... for elections.”

6. In the Dissent of *Hollahan*⁵, the role of the speaker is fraught with potential bias. In light of the *ratio* of the majority ruling, contextually answer with reasons whether the power of disqualification be vested in a body like the ECI or a special tribunal, without violating the Separation of Powers?
7. Assuming to be the Chief Justice of India, overturn the unanimous *Megharaj*⁶. What bench strength do you require at a minimum and what are all the grounds to consider to successfully overturn it? Would there be any other case law(s) that would revive in lieu of this overturning? What would be the Constitutional impact? Creatively steer with your opinions backed by due process of law.
8. List at least six grounds of “defect of a substantial character”⁷. Does the bar under A. 329(b)⁸ create any breeding ground(s) for arbitrariness on the finality of the decisions taken by the Returning Officer and enlengthen the nomination experience for a qualified candidate?

[OR]

Mx. ‘Krishna’, a candidate for the Lok Sabha election, leaves a column in their Form 26 Affidavit blank, which pertained to their spouse’s foreign assets. During scrutiny, the Returning Officer highlights, where. Krishna claims it was an ‘inadvertent’ error and offers to provide and declare the details immediately. The RO, citing a judgment that states any blank fields in Form 26 is a defect of substantial character and rejects the nomination. Krishna argues that the defect is curable and not substantial. Advise.

⁵ *Kihoto Hollohan s. Zachillhu & Ors.*, 1991 INSC 287. Hon’ble Justices L.M. Sharma and J.S. Verma wrote the dissenting opinion in the 3:2 Judgment. Their dissent argued that the Speaker of the House could not be an impartial and independent adjudicator for disqualification cases, as their position is dependent on the majority party’s support.

⁶ *Megharaj Kothari v. Delimitation Commission & Ors.*, 1966 INSC 171.

⁷ §36(4), The Representation of the People Act, 1951. – “The returning officer shall not reject any nomination paper on the ground of any ... defect which is not of a substantial character”

⁸ Article 329(b), The Constitution of India – “no election to either House of Parliament or to the House or either House of the Legislature of a State shall be called in question except by an election petition presented to such authority and in such manner as may be provided for by or under any law made by the appropriate Legislature.”

Name :

Register No.:

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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
Mid Semester (Odd-Semester) Examinations, September - 2025
INTERNATIONAL COMMERCIAL ARBITRATION

Time: 2 Hours

Maximum Marks: 30

PART – A (6 x 5 = 30 Marks)

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

1. Critically examine the nature and scope of the definition of the term “Commercial” in the UNCITRAL Model Law.
2. Explain what constitutes “*International commercial arbitration*” for the purposes of Part II of the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996.
3. A dispute has arisen between **M/s. Chellappa Pvt. Ltd.**, an Indian company, and **M/s. Louis Dreyfus Group**, a French company, concerning delayed shipments under a distributorship agreement that did not originally contain an arbitration clause. The Indian company was responsible for the delay, and the French company has claimed compensation of **€300,000** for the loss suffered. Subsequently, both Companies have mutually agreed to submit the dispute for resolution through arbitration under the auspices of the **International Chamber of Commerce (ICC)**. Accordingly, the parties now wish to enter into a **submission agreement** to refer the dispute to arbitration. You are required to draft a model submission agreement and explain the legal significance of such an agreement.
4. Whether a Contract by Group Company is binding on its affiliates? Enumerate the tests laid down in this regard to determine if non-signatories to a contract are bound to the arbitration by merely being in a legal or commercial connection.
5. Explain the advantages and disadvantages of Sole Option clauses in International Commercial arbitration. Support your answer with relevant judicial decisions.
6. Explain the Arbitrability of Securities Transaction in International Commercial Arbitration with special reference to India.
7. Evaluate the shift from Confidentiality to Transparency in resolving disputes by Arbitration relating to Investor State Disputes. Support your answer with relevant judicial decisions and Rules.
8. What is the *Dutco Dilemma*?. Explain how certain notable Institutional Arbitration Rules have addressed the challenges created by the Dutco Dilemma.