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TAMILNADU NATIONAL LAW UNIVERSITY



QUESTION PAPERS

UG PROGRAMMES

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

**END SEMESTER (ODD-SEMESTER)
EXAMINATIONS, NOVEMBER-2025**

Name :

Register No.:

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TAMIL NADU NATIONAL LAW UNIVERSITY, TIRUCHIRAPPALLI
I Year - B.A. LL.B. (Hons.) and B.Com. LL.B. (Hons.) Degree Programmes
End Semester (Odd -Semester) Examinations, November - 2025
ENGLISH – I/BUSINESS ENGLISH - I

Time: 2 ½ Hours

Maximum Marks: 40

PART – A (1 x 10 = 10 Marks)

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

1. Discuss the conflict between individual conscience and the state law in *Antigone*. How does Sophocles present Antigone as a figure of moral resistance and duty?

OR

Examine *The Merchant of Venice* in relation to the development of trade and commerce, exploration, free voyage, and 16th-century sentiments. How do these elements influence the characters and the themes of the play?

PART – B (6 x 5 = 30 Marks)

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

2. Read the following passage written in phonetic transcription and rewrite it in normal English:

'litrətʃər ɪz ə mɪrər əv laɪf ænd ə weɪ əv 'ʌndərstændɪŋ hju:mən ɪks'piəriəns. ɪt həlps ʌs tu si ðə 'kɒmpleksɪti əv sou'saɪəti ænd ðə 'di:pɪst 'i:mouʃənz əv ðə hju:mən maɪnd. θru: 'sto:rɪz, 'pouəmz ænd pleɪz, wɪ lɜ:n ə'baʊt 'ʌðər kʌltʃəz, i'mouʃənz ænd beɪ'vi:ɪəz. ɪt m'spaɪəz ʌs tu θɪŋk kri'tɪkəli ænd tu kwɛstʃən wɒt ɪz raɪt ɔ: wɒt ɪz rɒŋ. 'litrətʃər ɔ:lsəʊ pɜ:'sɜ:vz ðə 'hɪstəri ænd 'vælju:z əv 'sɔ:səɪti. baɪ 'ri:dɪŋ wɜ:kz fraʊm 'dɪfrənt eɪdʒɪz, wɪ ʌndər'stænd haʊ 'pi:pəl tʃeɪndʒd ðeɪr weɪ əv 'θɪŋkɪŋ. fɔ: ɪg'zæmpəl, ðə pleɪz əv 'ʃeɪkspɪər ʃoʊ ðə 'sɔ:ʃəl ænd 'mɒrəl 'vælju:z əv ðə sɪks'ti:nθ 'sɛnfəri. θru: 'litrətʃər, stju:dənts lɜ:n haʊ tu ɛk'spres ðeɪr θɔ:ts mɔ:r klɪərli ænd dɪ'veləp ðeɪr 'kri:etɪv 'æbɪlɪti. ɪt teɪfɪz 'sɪmpəθi, 'ʌndərstændɪŋ, ænd rɪ'spekt fɔ: 'ʌðəz. ɪlitrətʃər ɪz nɒt dʒʌst ə 'sʌbdʒɪkt, bʌt ə weɪ əv laɪf, wɪtʃ gaɪdz ʌs tu bɪ'kʌm mɔ:r 'θɔ:tfʊl, 'ɪnsaɪtfʊl, ænd 'hju:mən. ɪn ðɪs weɪ, ɪt 'rɛmɛɪnz wʌn əv ðə moʊst ɪm'pɔ:tənt fɔ:mz əv hju:mən ɪk'spresən ænd 'lɜ:nɪŋ.

3. Discuss the theme of religious hostility between Jews and Christians in *The Merchant of Venice* with special reference to the relationship between Shylock and Antonio.
4. What are the major barriers to communication? How do they affect the process of understanding and message transmission in both general and technical contexts?
5. How does Sophocles' *Antigone* reflect Aristotle's principles of tragedy, particularly hamartia, catharsis, and anagnorisis?
6. Explain the stages of pre-reading, while-reading, and post-reading. How can these strategies enhance comprehension and critical analysis of a text?
7. *Creative Task*: Imagine you are the convener of your class literary club and are going to enact *Antigone* in a 20-minute performance. Draft a sample script outline showing how you would adapt the major scenes and dialogues.
8. Annotate the following passage/dialogue:

Yes--to smell pork, to eat of the habitation which your prophet the Nazarite conjured the devil into. I will buy with you, sell with you, talk with you, walk with you, and so following, but I will not eat with you, drink with you, nor pray with you. What news on the

Rialto? Who is he comes here?

9. Comment on the role of Teiresias in *Antigone*. How does his prophecy contribute to the moment of anagnorisis in Creon's character?
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I Year - B.A. LL.B. (Hons.) and B.Com. LL.B. (Hons.) Degree Programmes
End Semester (Odd -Semester) Examinations, November - 2025
SOCIOLOGY – I (A Critical Introduction)

Time: 2 ½ Hours

Maximum Marks: 40

PART – A (1 x 10 = 10 Marks)**Answer any ONE of the following questions in not exceeding 800 words each:**

1. Discuss Protestant Ethics and Spirit of Capitalism as summarized by Max Weber.
2. Discuss the relations between mode of production and social structures in human history according to Karl Marx.

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

3. Discuss the Bombay school of Sociology and its methodological approaches.
 4. What is Solidarity? Explain Durkheim's difference of Solidarity in societies in terms of Law and Religion.
 5. Explain Egoistic suicide in detail.
 6. What are the different stages of Socialization? Discuss in detail.
 7. What is Positivism? Explain the transition from Metaphysical stage to Positive stage in law of human progress.
 8. Explain Totemism and Fetishism.
 9. Explain the C.H Cooley's Looking Glass Self Theory.
 10. Discuss G.H Mead's theory of Role Playing.
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TAMIL NADU NATIONAL LAW UNIVERSITY, TIRUCHIRAPPALLI
I Year - B.A. LL.B. (Hons.) Degree Programmes
End Semester (Odd -Semester) Examinations, November - 2025
POLITICAL SCIENCE – I (Political Theory and Organisations)

Time: 2 ½ Hours

Maximum Marks: 40

PART – A (1 x 10 = 10 Marks)

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

1. “Explain the basic tenets of Karl Marx and evaluate the ideas of Karl Marx.
2. “Judiciary in a State should be made independent. If the Judiciary is not free, it will not be able to give decisions against the government and protect the fundamental rights, and the constitution”- Analyse various factors which could help in protecting the independence of Judiciary.

PART – B (6 x 5 = 30 Marks)

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

3. “Anarchism regards political authority in any of its forms as unnecessary and undesirable (Cocker)”- Critically analyze the arguments of the anarchists relating to the establishment of a classless and stateless society.
4. Write about the important features of an ideal Constitution and also explain different types of Constitutions.
5. Bring out the differences between State and Government.
6. Write about the various types of Executives which are functioning in a large number of countries of the world and explain important functions of the Executive.
7. “It is almost a dogma of Political Science that the Legislature ought to consist of two Chambers”- Give the arguments in support of the statement.
8. What is a Parliamentary form of government? Explain various features of Parliamentary form of government.
9. What is a Federation and bring out the differences between the Unitary and Federal forms of governments.
10. Explain the importance of Public Opinion in a democracy and conditions that are very essential for the formation of a refined public opinion in any state.

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TAMIL NADU NATIONAL LAW UNIVERSITY, TIRUCHIRAPPALLI
I Year - B.A. LL.B. (Hons.) Degree Programmes
End Semester (Odd -Semester) Examinations, November - 2025
ECONOMICS – I (Principles of Economics)

Time: 2 ½ Hours

Maximum Marks: 40

PART – A (1 x 10 = 10 Marks)

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

1. “Oligopoly markets are always at a risk of cartelization, Explain in detail the features of Oligopoly market and why government has to keep a vigilant eye on such markets. Two oligopoly firms, M/s. Aren and M/s. Aashu are producing semi-conductors and have negotiated to sell their products in market at Rupees 200 each unit. They have further negotiated to sell 500 units in the market. Keeping this scenario in mind, if one among them breaks the negotiation and tries to produce 550 units which impacts the market price by 20 rupees, what will be its impact on the production, market prices and revenues of the firms and how NASH Equilibrium will be attained. Explain in detail with the help of Payoff Matrix.
2. Explain the determination of foreign exchange rate. Explain the different types of Exchange rate systems with suitable examples and Illustrate with the help of suitable graph how equilibrium is established in foreign exchange market.

PART – B (6 x 5 = 30 Marks)

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

3. Mr. Raju’s income is constant from 2017 to 2025, Calculate his Nominal income and Real income from following data and explain the Real effect of price on his income.

YEAR	Income	Price of Onions per Kg
2017	600	42
2018	600	49
2019	600	55
2020	600	60
2021	600	78
2022	600	93
2023	600	108
2024	600	119
2025	600	127
Base Year = 2017		

4. Explain with the help of graph how corrective taxes are imposed by the government and what are the social benefits due to corrective taxes.
 5. Differentiate between an Open Economy and Closed Economy, explain their components and illustrate how equilibrium is determined in an Open economy.
 6. Why is it important for a state to calculate Nominal GDP and Real GDP and what are three important methods to measure GDP of a nation? Explain with the help of examples.
 7. Explain how asymmetric information leads to market failure. Explain different types of asymmetric information and illustrate with the help of real-world examples in context of developing country like India.
 8. Explain the need for public policy towards monopoly. Examine various policy measures adopted by the state to regulate monopoly practices, with special reference to price regulation and illustrate with the help of a suitable graph.
 9. Explain the concept of Efficient wage Theory. Evaluate how higher wages can lead to increased productivity. Illustrate with the help of real-world examples.
 10. Differentiate between Public goods, Private goods, Common goods and Club goods based on the concept of rivalry and excludability. Illustrate your answer with suitable examples and provide a diagram for their classification.
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I year - B.A. LL.B. (Hons.) and B.Com. LL.B. (Hons.) Degree Programmes
End Semester (Odd-Semester) Examinations, November - 2025
LEGAL METHODS

Time: 2 ½ Hours

Maximum Marks: 40

PART – A (1 x 10 = 10 Marks)

Instructions:

- a. Write all answers legibly 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 ONE of the following questions:

1. *Mr. XYZ* first visited *Dr. Strange* from *Dubakoor Hospital* in 2023, after learning he had leukemia, a type of cancer. To cure leukemia, *Dr. Strange* recommended that *Mr. ABC*'s spleen be removed by performing a splenectomy operation. Relying upon *Dr. Strange*'s advice, *Mr. XYZ* signed a written consent form authorizing the splenectomy. Thereafter, *Dr. Strange* removed *Mr. XYZ*'s spleen in 2024. *Mr. XYZ* returned to the *Dubakoor Hospital* several times in 2024 as well as in 2025 for follow up treatment and regular checkup. During each of these visits, *Dr. Strange* withdrew additional samples of blood, skin, bone marrow etc. Unknown to *Mr. XYZ*, *Dr. Strange* was involved in a number of cutting edge research activities. Specifically, research was being conducted on *Mr. XYZ* and *Dr. Strange* was planning to benefit financially by exploiting the cells and body fluids of his patient.

Eventually, *Dr. Strange* successfully cured *Mr. XYZ* from leukemia. In 2025, *Dr. Strange* established a cell line from *Mr. XYZ*'s cells. He later got a patent for the same which can be used to treat patients suffering from leukemia. *Mr. XYZ* now wants to challenge his doctor's appropriation of his cell line, as conversion of his bodily properties into a commercially patentable biological product amounts to violation of his rights guaranteed under the Indian Constitution, Torts, Consumer and Intellectual Property (IP) laws.

Mr. XYZ contends that his spleen and other body tissues which was removed from his body should be protected as a property in order to protect his privacy and dignity. On the other hand, *Dr. Strange* contends that *Mr. XYZ* could not own his own tissues and cells, once when they are severed. He also contends that his research activities cannot be

questioned by *Mr. XYZ*, as he had already obtained written consent from his patient. Using principles of legal reasoning, advise the parties regarding the appropriate court of law to approach as well as the legal remedies which are available.

2. While conducting legal research on a judgment concerning the interpretation of a statutory provision, you discover that the wording of the provision is ambiguous and capable of having more than one meaning. Explain how you would approach resolving this ambiguity using both '*internal and external aids*' to interpretation. Illustrate your answer with suitable examples and case references to demonstrate how these tools assist in determining the true legislative intent behind a statute.

PART – B (6 x 5 = 30 Marks)

Answer any SIX of the following questions:

3. Explain with examples the importance of '*stare decisis doctrine*' in a common law country like India by distinguishing the terms '*obiter dictum*' and '*ratio decidendi*'.
4. *Ms. 'X'* was charged under Section 294 of the *Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita (BNS), 2023* which corresponds to Section 292 of the erstwhile *Indian Penal Code (IPC), 1860* for selling a book which was perceived to be obscene in nature. The relevant statutory provision reads as follows:

"Section 294 BNS – Sale, etc., of obscene books, etc.

Whoever sells, lets to hire, distributes, publicly exhibits or in any manner puts into circulation, or for purposes of sale, hire, distribution, public exhibition or circulation, makes, produces or has in his possession any obscene book, pamphlet, paper, drawing, painting, representation or figure or any other obscene object whatsoever in whatever manner;

Shall be punished on first conviction with imprisonment of either description for a term, which may extend to two years, and with fine which may extend to five thousand rupees, and, in the event of a second or subsequent conviction, with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to five years, and also with fine which may extend to ten thousand rupees."

Ms. 'X' objects to the charge on the ground that she did not have the requisite knowledge that the book contained obscene material. In any event, she claims that many readers/buyers of the book did not consider it to be obscene. Decide the case from a law and morality perspective by analyzing the obscenity tests applied in India ranging from the '*hicklin test*' to the contemporary '*community standards test*'.

5. Are '*customs*' really a '*law*' according to John Austin? Substantiate your answer by critiquing the definition of law under the Positivist School of Jurisprudence.
6. "*If Judges were at liberty to decide what the law is according to their notions, then the greatest confusion and uncertainty would necessarily be caused. Hence, Judges should remember that while they can obviously 'make' law, it is only the Legislature that can 'create' it.*" In light of the above statement, assume yourself in the position of the Judge

and write a reasoned judgement for either 'Alice' or for the 'Traffic Inspector' in the hypothetical case of traffic regulation violation quoted in *Anthony D. Amato's* seminal article "*On the Connection Between Law and Justice*".

7. 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 appropriate research questions and research methodology.
8. Explain how the *Directive Principles of State Policy (DPSPs)* influence the formulation of law and public policy in India, with special reference to the controversial *National Education Policy (NEP), 2020*. List down some of the merits and demerits of *NEP 2020*. In your opinion, whether *NEP 2020* truly reflects the State's duty to realize the constitutional goals of education, equality and social justice.
9. Compare and contrast the definition of 'State' under Constitutional Law and International Law. Whether the *Tamil Nadu National Law University (TNNLU), Tiruchirappalli* can be considered as a State under Indian Constitutional Law? Decide.
10. Analyse how the doctrines of '*separation of powers*' and '*judicial review*' collectively explain the institutional structure of law and government in India. Briefly discuss how constitutional provisions and landmark judicial decisions have interpreted and distinguished these doctrines to maintain accountability and the independence of each organ of the State.

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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
End Semester (Odd-Semester) Examinations, November - 2025
LAW OF TORTS

Time: 2 ½ Hours

Maximum Marks: 40

PART – A (1 x 10 = 10 Marks)

Answer any ONE of the following questions. Full text judgments are attached to this question paper.

1. Write a case comment on *State of Rajasthan v. Vidyavati* 1962 SCC Online SC 144.
2. Referring to *M.C. Mehta v. Union of India*, 1987 (1) SCC 395, analyze the transformation of the concept of liability for hazardous activities in India.

PART – B (6 x 5 = 30 Marks)

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

3. Mr. Ramesh is employed as a delivery driver by M/s. Slowmove Couriers Pvt. Ltd. His duty is to deliver parcels across the city using the company's van. One afternoon, while making deliveries, Mr. Ramesh negligently uses his mobile phone while driving and hits Mr. Mohish, a pedestrian, causing serious injuries. Mr. Mohish sues M/s. Slowmove Couriers for the negligence of Mr. Ramesh. In light of the given facts, determine the liability of M/s. Slowmove Couriers.
4. Distinguish between general and specific defenses available for a tortfeasor.
5. Ms. Anna, a school teacher, was mistakenly taken into police custody during a protest near her residence. Although she kept explaining that she was not involved, the police detained her at the station for the entire night. Ms. Anna suffered no physical harm or financial loss but claims that her legal right to personal liberty was violated. Advice Ms. Anna whether she can successfully sue the State.
6. Write a short note on trespass to land.
7. Distinguish joint liability and several liability. When joint and several liabilities maybe imposed?
8. A leading printed weekly, published an article under the headline: "Whistleblower Reveals Corruption Trail." The report alleged that Ms. "A", Mr. "B" and Mx. "C" have accepted bribes in exchange for undue favours. The article was based on an anonymous

tip received by the weekly's political correspondent. Before publishing, the editor made no attempt to verify the authenticity of the documents attached to the tip. It later turned out that the documents were forged, and all 3 alleged offenders were cleared of all charges by the competent court. 3 of them have collectively filed a suit for defamation against the weekly, its editor, and the political correspondent, claiming that the publication has gravely injured their reputation and varied career positions they were holding at the relevant time. The defendants contended that the story was published in public interest, and that they merely reported what was alleged by a whistleblower, without intending to defame any person.

Evaluate whether the weekly and its staff are liable for defamation.

9. Write brief note on liability for contributory negligence.
 10. Write a short note on injunctions as a remedy against tortious acts.
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TAMIL NADU NATIONAL LAW UNIVERSITY, TIRUCHIRAPPALLI
I Year - B.Com. LL.B. (Hons.) Degree Programme
End Semester (Odd -Semester) Examinations, November - 2025
BUSINESS ORGANISATION AND MANAGEMENT

Time: 2 ½ Hours

Maximum Marks: 40

PART – A (3 x 10 = 30 Marks)

Answer any THREE of the following questions:

1. "The list of fourteen principles of management given by Henry Fayol is widely accepted." Discuss in detail.
2. Analyse in detail the recent trends in business world.
3. Explain the various approaches to the study of management.
4. Elucidate the functions of Human Resource Management.

PART – B (2 x 5 = 10 Marks)

Answer any TWO of the following questions:

5. Explain the functions of management.
 6. Explain the changing concepts of business.
 7. Explain the different methods of training in human resource management
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TAMIL NADU NATIONAL LAW UNIVERSITY, TIRUCHIRAPPALLI
I Year - B.Com. LL.B. (Hons.) Degree Programmes
End Semester (Odd -Semester) Examinations, November - 2025
FINANCIAL ACCOUNTING AND PRACTICAL AUDITING

Time: 2 ½ Hours

Maximum Marks: 40

PART – A (2 x 15 = 30 Marks)

Answer any TWO of the following questions:

1. From the following Trial Balance of *M/s. Chozhan & Co.*, prepare:

Trading and Profit & Loss Account for the year ended 31st March 2024, and Balance Sheet as on that date.

Particulars	Debit (Rs.)	Credit (Rs.)
Capital		1,80,000
Drawings	12,000	
Purchases	1,50,000	
Sales		2,40,000
Returns Inwards	4,500	
Returns Outwards		3,500
Wages	18,000	
Salaries	22,000	
Rent & Taxes	9,100	
Insurance	2,400	
Office Expenses	3,800	
Bad Debts	1,200	
Provision for Doubtful Debts		2,000
Provision for Discount on Debtors		1,000
Furniture	90,000	
Machinery	80,000	
Sundry Debtors	70,000	
Sundry Creditors		30,000
10% Loan from Bank		40,000
Interest Paid on Loan	2,000	
Cash in Hand	6,500	
Opening Stock	25,000	
Total	4,96,500	4,96,500

Adjustments:

- a) Closing Stock on 31.03.2024 was Rs. 35,000
- b) Outstanding Wages Rs. 1,500 and Salaries Rs. 750
- c) Prepaid Insurance Rs. 400
- d) Depreciate: Furniture @ 10%, Machinery @ 12%
- e) provide additional bad debts Rs. 800
- f) Maintain Provision for Doubtful Debts @ 5% on Sundry Debtors
- g) Maintain Provision for Discount on Debtors @ 2% after adjusting provision for doubtful debts
- h) Unpaid Trade Expenses of Rs. 1,500 and the accrued interest Rs. 2,000 have not been recorded in the books.

2. The following is the Receipts and Payments Account of Green Sports Club for the year ended 31st March 2024:

Receipts	Rs.	Payments	Rs.
To Balance b/d	4,500	By Salaries	18,000
To Subscriptions	42,000	By Rent and Rates	6,000
To Entrance Fees	3,000	By Stationery Purchased	3,600
To Donations	12,000	By Sports Equipment Purchased	10,000
To Sale of Old Newspapers	900	By Electricity Charges	1,800
To Interest on Investments Received	2,500	By Tournament Expenses	4,000
		By Paid to Creditors	1,000
		By Postage	750
		By Balance c/d	19,750
Total	64,900	Total	64,900

Additional Information:

1. Opening Balances as on 01-04-2023:

- a. Furniture: Rs. 12,000/-
- b. Sports Equipment: Rs. 20,000/-
- c. Opening Stock of Stationery: Rs. 400/-
- d. Investments: Rs. 25,000/-
- e. Creditors: Rs. 1,000/-

2. Closing Stock of Stationery on 31-03-2024: Rs. 600

3. Subscriptions Outstanding:

- On 01-04-2023: Rs. 1,200/-
On 31-03-2024: Rs. 1,800/-

4. Subscriptions Received in Advance

- On 31-03-2023: Rs. 500/-
On 31-03-2024: Rs. 800/-

5. Salaries Outstanding on 31-03-2024: Rs. 2,000/-
6. Electricity Charges Outstanding: Rs. 400/-
7. Interest on Investments Accrued but Not Received: Rs. 300/-
8. Depreciation:
 For Furniture @ 10% p.a.
 For Sports Equipment @ 10% p.a.

9. 40% Entrance Fees should be capitalized

Prepare: Income and Expenditure Account for the year ended 31-03-2024 and the Balance Sheet as on 31-03-2024.

3. A, B and C are partners sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 3:2:1. Their Balance Sheet as on 31st March 2024 is given below:

Balance Sheet as on 31-03-2024

Liabilities	Rs.	Assets	Rs.
A's Capital	40,000	Land & Building	60,000
B's Capital	30,000	Plant & Machinery	30,000
C's Capital	20,000	Furniture	12,000
Loan from A	8,000	Stock	18,000
Loan from B's Wife	10,000	Debtors	20,000
Creditors	25,000	Cash in Hand	5,000
Bills Payable	12,000		
	1,45,000		1,45,000

The firm is dissolved on the above date. The following transactions took place:

1. Land & Building realized Rs. 75,000/-
2. Plant & Machinery was sold for Rs. 25,000/-
3. Furniture realized Rs. 9,000/-
4. Stock was taken over by C at a value of Rs. 15,000/-
5. Debtors realized Rs. 20,000/-
6. Creditors were paid Rs. 24,000/- in full settlement
7. Dissolution expenses amounted to Rs. 1,500
8. Loan from B's Wife is to be taken over by Mr. B

Pass the Journal Entries for dissolution and Prepare Realisation Account, Partners' Capital Accounts and Cash Account

PART – B (2 x 5 = 10 Marks)

Answer any TWO of the following questions:

4. Explain the provisions of Section 44AA of the Income Tax Act, 1961 and Rule 6F of the Income Tax Rules relating to the maintenance of books of accounts by specified professionals.
5. From the following information of Mr. Varman, who keeps his books under Single Entry System, ascertain the Profit or Loss for the year ending 31st March 2024.

Particulars	1-04-2023 (Rs.)	31-03-2024 (Rs.)
Cash in Hand	5,200	7,800
Bank Balance	12,000	18,500
Debtors	20,000	24,000
Creditors	15,000	10,000
Stock	18,500	21,000
Furniture	12,000	15,000

Additional Information:

1. Mr. Varman withdrew Rs. 14,000 from the business during the year for personal use.
2. He introduced additional capital of Rs. 8,000 during the year.
3. Charge depreciation for Furniture at 12%

Required to Calculate the Net Profit or Net Loss for the year.

6. “An auditor is a watchdog, not a bloodhound” – Comment.
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Name :

Register No.:

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TAMIL NADU NATIONAL LAW UNIVERSITY, TIRUCHIRAPPALLI
II Year - B.A. LL.B. (Hons.) Degree Programme
End Semester (Odd-Semester) Examinations, November - 2025
ECONOMICS – II (Indian Economy)

Time: 2 ½ Hours

Maximum Marks: 40

PART – A (1 x 10 = 10 Marks)

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

1. India's development trajectory since independence has been marked by a paradox of rapid growth in selected sectors alongside underdevelopment in other. Critically examine the sector wise causes of India's underdevelopment despite its emergence as one of the world's fastest growing economy.
2. The Consumer Price Index (CPI) is often regarded as one of the most important indicators of nations economy. Enumerate why CPI is necessary as a measure of Inflation and Policy planning and Calculate CPI and Rate of Inflation of a nation which is producing Rice, Wheat and Corn. The Consumers Basket Consists of 10 Kg of Rice, 4 Kg of Corn, and 8 Kg of Wheat.

Year	Price of Rice	Price of Corn	Price of Wheat
2020	38	22	41
2021	45	28	45
2022	48	35	53
2023	52	42	66
2024	55	49	76

Note: Base year is 2020

PART – B (6 x 5 = 30 Marks)

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

3. Briefly Illustrate with the help of diagram the stages of Trade cycle and explain the features and problems associated with each stage. Also discuss which stage of trade cycle India is experiencing, support your answer with recent economic trends.
4. Explain the concepts of Headline Inflation and Core Inflation, illustrate how they differ in terms of measurement and economic significance and what are the major reasons for volatility in core Inflation.

5. World Bank and International Monetary Fund (IMF) are often viewed as pillars of global economic Infrastructure, yet their role remains widely debated, explain whether these institutions have been a boon or a bane for developing nations.
 6. Explain the Credit Control Measures of Reserve Bank of India (RBI) and illustrate how these instruments are used to regulate money supply, control inflation and ensure financial stability in the economy.
 7. Explain the classification of Government Receipts and Expenditures, and illustrate how this classification helps in understanding the fiscal health of a nation, provide suitable examples.
 8. The framework of World Trade Organization (WTO) Agreements was established to create a rule based global trading system, discuss some important WTO agreements and how they have shaped India's trade direction.
 9. Tariff and Non-Tariff barriers are often used as tools of Trade protection, evaluate in detail Tariff and Non-Tariff barriers that influence international trade and illustrate the recent tug-of-war with respect to tariffs and its impact on Indian economy.
 10. Illustrate how Fiscal Policy functions as a tool to control Inflation, and evaluate its effectiveness in context of contemporary India.
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Name :

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TAMIL NADU NATIONAL LAW UNIVERSITY, TIRUCHIRAPPALLI
II Year - B.A. LL.B. (Hons.) Degree Programme
End Semester (Odd -Semester) Examinations, November - 2025
POLITICAL SCIENCE – III (International Relations)

Time: 2 ½ Hours

Maximum Marks: 40

PART – A (1 x 10 = 10 Marks)

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

1. “World System Theory argues that the global economic system is inherently unfair”- Critically analyse the statement, substantiate with examples.
2. With the end of the Cold War, the world witnessed a fundamental shift in the structure and patterns of international relations. Analyse the important structural changes that have taken place in the international system during the post-Cold War years.

PART – B (6 x 5 = 30 Marks)

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

3. North-South politics is a struggle of the poorer group of states for a more egalitarian world economic order by a radical redistribution of the world’s resources” – Analyse the statement.
4. Explain the views as expressed by the Orthodox scholars and the Revisionists with regard to the reasons for the outbreak of Cold War immediately after the Second World War.
5. What is Detente? What are the causes and implications of Detente?
6. What is Foreign Policy? Explain various determinants of the foreign policy of a State.
7. Write about the important Features of Traditional Diplomacy and explain the factors which influenced the transformation of Diplomacy from Traditional Diplomacy to Modern Diplomacy since the beginning of twentieth century.
8. David Singer considered a Level of Analysis to be an ‘orientation’ with which analysts approach a problem, in which they can always look ‘upon the components’- Evaluate the important components of Levels of Analyses with a couple of examples.
9. Explain the sources of International Law and evaluate the reasons why countries tend to obey international laws.
10. Enumerate the purposes of the United Nations Organization and explain the organization and functions of the Security Council.

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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
End Semester (Odd -Semester) Examinations, November - 2025
LAW OF CONTRACTS - II

Time: 2 ½ Hours

Maximum Marks: 40

PART – A (1 x 10 = 10 Marks)

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

1. a) Distinguish between a condition and a warranty with reference to sale of goods.
b) When is a breach of condition treated as a breach of warranty? What conditions and warranties are implied in a contract of sale?
2. a) Write a brief note on the classification of partners under the Partnership Act, 1932.
b) Write a brief note on the Rights of unpaid seller under the Sale of Goods Act, 1932.

PART – B (6 x 5 = 30 Marks)

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

3. Ms. Dona the wife of Mr. Faizan, purchased one bag of raw rice from Ms. Amrutha's shop on credit. Mr. Faizan left the house for official work without giving his wife necessary money for house expenses by an oversight. He returned after a month and refused to settle the bills with Ms. Amrutha. Is Ms. Armutha entitled to any remedy? Decide.
4. Ms. Tappu hires a carriage of Mr. Pappu. The carriage is unsafe. Mr. Pappu is not aware of it. Ms. Tappu is injured while using the carriage. Is Ms. Pappu liable to Mr. Tappu? Will it make any difference if the bailment is gratuitous? Decide.
5. Transfer of title under the Sale of Goods Act, 1932.
6. Ms. Melina directs Ms. Subhiksha to sell her estate. Ms. Subhiksha on look over the estate before selling it, finds a mine on the estate unknown to Ms. Melina. Ms. Subhiksha, informs Ms. Melina that, she wishes to buy the estate for herself, but conceals the discovery of the mine. Ms. Melina allows Ms. Subhiksha to buy in ignorance of the existence of the mine. Decide.
7. Mr. Abraham finds a gold ring and makes reasonable efforts to discover the true owner, but could not find the true owner. Later Mr. Abraham sells it to Ms. Jhansi, who buys it without the knowledge that Mr. Abraham was merely a finder. Can the true owner recover the ring from Ms. Jhansi? Decide.

8. Difference between Partnership firm and LLP.
 9. Explain the rule "*delegatus non potest delegare*" and state the exceptions to the rule.
 10. M/s. Alma & Co. is a firm, it has not been registered. Mr. Chittu having been indebted to the firm in a sum of Rs. 10,00,000/- defaults him for the recovery of the said sum and immediately thereafter gets itself registered. Would M/s. Alma & Co. succeed? Would your answer differ if Mr. Chittu being a creditor files a suit against unregistered Alma & Co. for the recovery of loan?
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Name :

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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
End Semester (Odd-Semester) Examinations, November - 2025
FAMILY LAW - II

Time: 2 ½ Hours

Maximum Marks: 40

PART – A (1 x 10 = 10 Marks)

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

1. Mr. Nabi, a Sunni Muslim, bequeaths one-half of his property by way of *Wasiyat* to his daughter, Ms. Begum. Mr. Nabi is survived by three heirs — his wife, one son, and one daughter. After Mr. Nabi's death, his wife and son refuse to consent to the above-mentioned bequest. Explain, with reasons, whether the bequest in favour of Ms. Begum is valid under Muslim law. In your answer, explain the essential conditions for a valid *Wasiyat* with specific reference to:

- The extent of property that may be bequeathed;
- The requirement of consent of heirs; and
- The distinction between a bequest in favour of an heir and a stranger.

2. A Hindu woman, Ms. Radha, dies intestate leaving behind self-acquired property. She is survived by her husband's mother and her own mother. According to Section 15(1) of the Hindu Succession Act, 1956, the property devolves upon the heirs of the husband, thereby excluding Radha's own mother. Radha's mother challenges the provision as violative of Articles 14 and 15 of the Constitution of India, contending that:

"Under Section 8 of the Hindu Succession Act, a female succeeds equally and along with a male Hindu without discrimination between the sexes, but her own succession is riddled with discrimination only on the ground of sex."

Evaluate whether the differential devolution scheme for female intestate succession under Section 15(1) of the Hindu Succession Act, 1956, amounts to gender-based discrimination and examine the constitutional validity of the provision with relevant judicial decisions.

PART – B (6 x 5 = 30 Marks)

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

3. Mr. Bhargav, the *Karta* of a Hindu joint family, sells a portion of the ancestral land to raise money for repairs to the family house, which was in a **dilapidated condition and on the verge of collapse**, without obtaining the consent of the other coparceners. His younger brother challenges the sale as invalid. **Is the alienation valid? Under what circumstances can a Karta alienate joint family property without the consent of other coparceners? Decide.**

4. Mr. Christopher, an Indian Christian, dies intestate. At the time of his death, he is survived by:
- his widow
 - two sons
 - one daughter
 - his mother
 - one full brother

Calculate the shares of the surviving heirs under the Indian Succession Act, 1925, by referring to relevant provisions under the same.

5. What are the essential legal requirements for a valid Will under the Indian Succession Act, 1925? Explain how a Will may be revoked under the Act and what are the legal requirements regarding attestation of a Will?
6. Mr. Arvind, an undivided member of a Mitakshara joint family, died intestate in 2024 leaving behind the following relatives:
- Two sons
 - One married daughter
 - His father
 - One brother

Calculate the final shares of the surviving heirs by referring to relevant provisions under the Hindu Succession Act, 1956.

7. Ms. Zafee, a Sunni Muslim dies intestate leaving behind her husband, her uterine brother and uterine sister. Calculate their respective shares.
8. The idea of *Wakf* under Muslim law reflects a unique intersection between faith and property. Explain the essential conditions for the creation of a valid *Wakf* under Muslim law.
9. Critically analyse whether a partner in a live-in relationship can claim inheritance under existing personal laws by referring to relevant judicial decisions.
10. Ms. Mary, a Christian woman, dies intestate leaving behind her father, mother, her full sister and a half-brother. By referring to relevant provisions under the Indian Succession Act, 1925,
- Analyse how Ms. Mary's property will devolve under the provisions of the Indian Succession Act, 1925.
 - Will the devolution of property differ if Mary's father had predeceased Ms. Mary?

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

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

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

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

Name :

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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
End Semester (Odd-Semester) Examinations, November - 2025
CONSTITUTIONAL LAW - I

Time: 2 ½ Hours

Maximum Marks: 40

PART – A (1 x 10 = 10 Marks)

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

1. A social media company, “M/s. HeadNote” operating in India, is served with a blocking order by the Government under Section 69A of the Information Technology Act, 2000. The order directs M/s. HeadNote to permanently block 150 accounts that have been highly critical of the government’s new industrial policy, citing “public order” and “the sovereignty and integrity of India” as grounds. M/s. HeadNote complies. Simultaneously, the State of ‘X’ passes a legislation requiring all online news portals and social media commentators within its territory to obtain a state-issued license before they can publish any content related to political or “socially sensitive” topics. The legislation’s stated object is to “combat fake news and maintain communal harmony.” Both the blocking order and the state law are challenged. The affected account holders claim their Freedom of Speech is violated. The news portals claim their Right to Practise any Profession or Trade is being stifled by an unreasonable “pre-censorship” regime. **Evaluate the validity of the blocking order by applying the “proportionality test” through Judicial Tests. Examine whether the state’s legislation constitutes a reasonable restriction for the pre-censorship on the grounds of “National Interest”.**
2. What is regarded as the “Golden Triangle” in India, and how did its establishment in the *Maneka Gandhi*¹ case create an indivisible link between Articles 14, 19, and 21 of the Constitution of India, 1950.

PART – B (6 x 5 = 30 Marks)

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

3. Highlight the tussle between Parliament and Judiciary with respect to Art. 13 by citing relevant Constitutional Amendments and the judicial pronouncements. Do you think that Art. 141² is also subjected to ‘Doctrine of basic structure’. **Express your views.**

¹ *Maneka Gandhi v. Union of India and Anr.*, 1978 INSC 16.

² INDIA CONST. Art. 141 – **Law declared by Supreme Court to be binding on all courts** – The law declared by the Supreme Court shall be binding on all courts within the territory of India.

4. How far the introduction of the reservation for the 'Economically Weaker Section' changed the traditional notion of "Socially and educationally backwardness"? **Justify the views in the light of *Janhit Abhiyan v. Union of India***³
5. How far have the Judicial guidelines pertaining to Preventive Detention transformed and contributed to the prevailing jurisprudence to offer Protection against arrest and detention?
6. What are the three specific and distinct protections that Article 20 provides to a person accused of an offense? What is the specific limitation Article 20(1) places on the State regarding *ex post facto* laws, both in terms of conviction and penalty?
7. Define 'Essential Religious Practices' test. Further, distinguish between the *individual* "test of faith" protected by Article 25 and the group right to manage religious affairs under Article 26 of the Constitution of India, 1950.
8. Why did Dr. B.R. Ambedkar describe Article 32 as the "Heart and Soul of the Constitution," according to the report's analysis? Analyse the primary function of the writ jurisdiction under Article 32 of the Constitution of India, 1950.
9. Explain the State's use of Directive Principles of State Policy as the "public interest" justification for imposing "reasonable restrictions" on a Fundamental Right under Article 19 of the Constitution of India, 1950.
10. What are the fundamental duties of a citizen as propounded by the Indian Constitution? How is it enforceable in a Court of Law either against a citizen or State?

³ *Janhit Abhiyan v. Union of India*, 2022 INSC 1175.

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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
End Semester (Odd -Semester) Examinations, November - 2025
LAW OF CRIMES – I (Indian Penal Code)

Time: 2 ½ Hours

Maximum Marks: 40

PART – A (1 x 10 = 10 Marks)

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

1. The Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023 introduces a distinct legislative recognition of *organised crime* and *petty organised crime*, marking a significant departure from the Indian Penal Code, 1860. Critically analyse whether this classification effectively strengthens India's criminal justice response to evolving forms of collective criminality or merely expands the scope of State control through over-criminalisation.
2. Mr. Ran and Mr. Ajan were close business partners until a financial dispute turned bitter. One evening, during a heated argument at their office, Mr. Ran lost his temper and struck Mr. Ajan's head with an iron rod. Mr. Ajan collapsed, bleeding heavily, but was rescued by colleagues and hospitalized. The medical report confirmed a severe head injury, but not life-threatening due to immediate treatment.

Critically examine Mr. Ran's culpability by differentiating between *attempt to murder*, *voluntarily causing grievous hurt*, and *culpable homicide not amounting to murder*.

PART – B (6 x 5 = 30 Marks)

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

3. Mr. Meshi, a farmer, lives on the outskirts of a village. Late one evening, three men armed with sticks entered his property, allegedly to steal his cattle. With anxiety, Mr. Meshi fired a licensed gun in their direction, instantly killing one and injuring another. The police investigation later revealed that the men were unarmed labourers who had lost their way and entered his field mistakenly while searching for a missing calf.

Critically examine the scope and limitations of the right of private defence under the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023 in light of the above facts.

4. The defence of accident under criminal law serves as a shield only for acts done without criminal intention, negligence, or knowledge, yet its practical application often blurs the line between genuine accident and culpable carelessness. Justify the statement with legal provisions under BNS,2023.
5. Ms. Nita, a 25-year-old medical intern, agreed to participate in an experimental high-altitude training programme organized by a private adventure company. The activity

involved climbing artificial cliffs with oxygen masks. Before the session, all participants signed a consent form for potential risks, including injury or death. During the climb, due to inadequate safety measures and negligence by the company's staff, Nita fell and suffered multiple fractures and a permanent spinal injury. Consequently, the company's manager, Mr. Aajiv, was charged under the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023.

Critically examine whether Mr. Aajiv can validly claim the defence under Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023.

6. Ms. Neha, a 24-year-old software engineer, noticed that her former classmate, Mr. Ajun, had been persistently following her to work and messaging her from multiple social media accounts. Despite repeated warnings and blocking his numbers, Mr. Ajun continued to send messages. During trial, Mr. Ajun claimed that his actions were **not intended to cause fear or distress**, but to **reconcile** and **seek forgiveness** after a misunderstanding.

Evaluate whether Mr. Ajun's actions amount to any crime? Decide.

7. On a busy Chennai street, Mr. Majho was riding his motorcycle when he noticed an elderly woman, Ms. Lami, walking with her handbag. As he passed by, he swiftly grabbed the bag from her shoulder and sped away. The sudden jerk caused Ms. Lami to lose balance and fall, suffering a minor head injury.

Analyse whether Mr. Majho's act amounts to an offence under the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023. Decide.

8. Mr. Raghav, a 35-year-old schoolteacher, had an ongoing land dispute with his neighbour, Mr. Mahesh. Over the years, their quarrels had become frequent and bitter. One evening, during a heated argument near the boundary wall, Mr. Mahesh hurled abusive language and threatened to evict Mr. Raghav's family by force. In a fit of anger, Mr. Raghav picked up a heavy wooden stick lying nearby and struck Mr. Mahesh twice on the shoulder and once on the head. Mr. Mahesh collapsed immediately and was rushed to the hospital but succumbed to head injuries the next day. Critically examine whether Mr. Raghav's culpability under BNS,2023.
9. Critically analyze the evolution of the concept of "modesty" under Indian criminal law, its judicial interpretation, and the criticisms it faces in light of gender justice and constitutional values. Examine whether the continued use of the term "modesty" aligns with contemporary understandings of dignity, consent, and sexual autonomy.
10. During a crowded college festival, Mr. Rehan, a student volunteer, was tasked with controlling the audience near the stage area. When a group of students, including Ms. Kathrina, tried to move past the barricade, Mr. Rehan used his hand to push Ms. Kathrina back by her shoulder, telling her to "stay behind the line." Ms. Kathrina felt insulted and immediately filed a police complaint. The police registered an FIR under Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023.

Critically examine whether Rehan's act constitutes any offence under the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023.

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TAMIL NADU NATIONAL LAW UNIVERSITY, TIRUCHIRAPPALLI
II Year - B.Com. LL.B. (Hons.) Degree Programme
End Semester (Odd -Semester) Examinations, November - 2025
LEGAL HISTORY

Time: 2 ½ Hours

Maximum Marks: 40

PART – A (1 x 10 = 10 Marks)

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

1. “A paradigm shift in the understanding of historical change in India was introduced by Marxist interpretations that began as historical debates from the 1950s onwards.” Contextualise the statement by examining the contributions of Marxist historians to the writing of Indian history.
2. It was the Utilitarians, such as Mr. Jeremy Bentham, Mr. James Mill, Mr. J.S. Mill and T.B. Macaulay who strongly advocated for the codification of Indian laws and hoped that it would have an impact on legal change in their home country. Critically analyse the causes and the nature of codification in British India.

PART – B (6 x 5 = 30 Marks)

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

3. Dr. Janaki Nair points out that ‘a feminist interpretation of history forms a critical first step in the movement towards feminist social transformation.’ Explain the relationship between feminist history writing and the Women’s Movement in the Indian context.
4. “Historians of the colonial world have convincingly argued that many modern ideas and institutions of law, education, medicine, science, criminal justice, and so forth were tested first in the colonies and subsequently implemented in the metropolises.” Do you agree with the statement? Give reasons.
5. The Charter Acts were merely products of external forces rather than the internal. Contextualise the statement by analysing the causes of the Charter Act, 1833.
6. “In India,” argues Charles H. Heimsath, “social reform did not ordinarily mean a reorganization of the structure of society at large, as it did in the West, for the benefit of underprivileged social and economic classes. Instead it meant the infusion into the existing social structure of new ways of life and thought: the society would be preserved, while its members would be transformed.” Contextualise the statement by analysing the ideologies and programmes of the Self-Respect Movement.

7. "Ramabai crossed two Lakshman rekhas" points out Uma Chakravarti, "first, she mounted a scathing critique of Brahmanical patriarchy at a time when even contemporary male reformers were shying away from confronting its structure; second, as a high-caste Hindu widow herself, she 'chose' to become a Christian, 'betraying' her 'religion' and thereby her 'nation' in the eyes of nineteenth century Hindu society." Do you agree with Uma Chakravarti? Substantiate your answer with valid facts.
 8. "Of all the national movements in colonial countries, argues Bipan Chandra, "the Indian national movement was the most deeply and firmly rooted in an understanding of the nature and character of colonial economic domination and exploitation." Analyze the nature of the nationalist campaign against colonial economic exploitation.
 9. "The emergence of Gandhi in Indian politics as a nation-builder and the emergence of the working class as a potential political force in India nearly coincided in the 1920s. Although Gandhi was predominantly concerned with national politics and the freedom movement, he had also developed systematic ideas about labour problems and industrialisation." Critically evaluate the relationship between the Indian National Congress and the working classes of India.
 10. 'The origin and growth of communalism in modern India is an integral part of the history of colonialism and nationalism.' Comments on the statement with valid facts.
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TAMIL NADU NATIONAL LAW UNIVERSITY, TIRUCHIRAPPALLI
II Year - B.Com. LL.B. (Hons.) Degree Programme
End Semester (Odd -Semester) Examinations, November - 2025
FINANCIAL SERVICES AND MARKETS

Time: 2 ½ Hours

Maximum Marks: 40

PART – A (3 x 10 = 30 Marks)

Answer any THREE of the following questions:

1. Explain in detail the different stages of Venture Capital Financing.
2. Explain the steps involved in the Securitisation process.
3. Investors have an option of choosing from a wide variety of schemes and products in mutual fund, depending upon their requirements. Discuss in detail.
4. Merchant bankers cater to the needs of business enterprises by carrying out various merchant banking functions. Elucidate.

PART – B (2 x 5 = 10 Marks)

Answer any TWO of the following questions:

5. Explain the features of Credit Rating.
 6. Explain the functions of Underwriting.
 7. Distinguish between Factoring and Forfaiting.
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TAMIL NADU NATIONAL LAW UNIVERSITY, TIRUCHIRAPPALLI
III Year - B.A. LL.B. (Hons.) Degree Programme
End Semester (Odd -Semester) Examinations, November - 2025
HISTORY – III (Legal History of India)

Time: 2 ½ Hours

Maximum Marks: 40

PART – A (1 x 10 = 10 Marks)

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

1. Indian Legal Historiography witnessed significant developments after India's Independence. Scholars from both within and outside of India, who have represented different academic fields, contributed to these developments. Contextualise the statement by analysing the works of any two scholars who have contributed to Indian legal history.
2. T.B. Macaulay, an influential colonial official and the Chairman of the first Law Commission, claims that the introduction of the idea of 'Rule of Law' in the Indian subcontinent was one of England's greatest gifts to the people of India. Do you agree with the statement? Substantiate your answer with valid facts.

PART – B (6 x 5 = 30 Marks)

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

3. In the mid-eighteenth century, when the Company Raj was gradually established in the Indian subcontinent, the British Parliament also began to think about the establishment of its control over the Company administration in India. With this idea, the parliament passed its first act on Company India called the Regulating Act, 1773. State and evaluate the provisions that shaped law and government in India.
4. It was the Charter Acts that determined the social, political, economic and legal changes in India in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth century. Critically evaluate the nature of legal changes introduced by the Charter Acts.
5. The Privy Council emerged as a supreme appellate authority in the colonial Indian judiciary after the Charter of 1726. Apart from settling down some crucial disputes, the Council also contributed to the shaping of modern Indian Laws. Critically evaluate the statement by referring to relevant facts.
6. The colonial courts shaped and reshaped Indian identities such as caste and religion. Contextualise the statement by referring to the nineteenth century case *Abraham v. Abraham* (1863).

7. "At first, the prestige of the legal profession was very low. From this low state and disrepute the profession developed into the most highly respected and influential one in Indian society." Contextualise the statement by analysing the historical development of the legal profession in colonial India.
 8. It was the European capitalist interest, more than any other, which directed the British India Government to reform and codify Indian laws. Contextualise the statement by tracing the causes of the Indian Contract Act, 1872.
 9. The labour laws in India came into being even before the emergence of labour unions. Therefore it was the colonial state in India that played a major role in the introduction with limited objectives. Discuss the major purposes and nature of labour laws in colonial India.
 10. Mr. Dietmar Rothermund, who studied the Indian constitutional reforms under British rule, claims that there was a close connection between constitutional reforms introduced by colonial rule and nationalist agitation carried out by the Indian National Congress. Do you agree with Mr. Rothermund? Give reasons.
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Name :

Register No.:

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TAMIL NADU NATIONAL LAW UNIVERSITY, TIRUCHIRAPPALLI
III year - B.A. LL.B. (Hons.) and B.Com. LL.B. (Hons.) Degree Programmes
End Semester (Odd-Semester) Examinations, November - 2025
CORPORATE LAWS - I

Time: 2 ½ Hours

Maximum Marks: 40

PART – A (1 x 10 = 10 Marks)

Instructions to the candidates:

1. Candidates are allowed to carry the following materials only to the examination hall:
 Bare Acts/Corporate Laws Manual or photocopy of the select pages of Bare Acts/Corporate Laws Manual.
 Copy of the full text judgments of the any courts or tribunals.
2. Text or reference books, class notes, guides, question and answer books etc or the photocopy of the any or all of these materials are prohibited in the examination hall.

Answer any ONE of the following questions within 800 words each:

1. Write an essay on procedure applicable for conversion of an existing sole proprietorship or partnership business into a company. What is the effect of such conversion on the existing business arrangements including contracts?
2. Write an essay on the sources of restrictions on transfer of shares of private company. What are the justifications for the restrictions by relying on relevant cases?

PART – B (6 x 5 = 30 Marks)

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

3. Write a short note on meaning of unissued share capital. Distinguish it from 1. Unsubscribed share capital and 2. Unpaid share capital.
4. Write a note on the use, if any, of *non est factum* in interpreting subscription clause.
5. Critically comment on *MC Mehta v. Union of India*, AIR 1987 SC 1086.
6. Ms. Kamsa intends to promote a company with a capital of about 50-60 lakhs. Her investment advisor is of the opinion that this capital requirement can be modified and she may require about 40-50 lakhs only. She is keen to avail the legal protection of limited liability under law but not quite sure about the kind of support from other likeminded entrepreneurs. However, she is keen to go ahead with the new venture. She is also not sure of regulatory environment as her business idea requires absolute

confidentiality till the venture/products reaches the market. She approaches you for opinion on a suitable form of business organisation. Advice her on the legal aspects as may be relevant to the facts above and the suitable form of modern factor of production. State reasons for your advice.

7. Write a brief note on the types of rights of shareholders. When those rights are binding on the company?

Read the facts below and answer questions 8, 9 and 10 that follows:

M/s. SLN Ltd. (SLNL) was incorporated under the Companies Act, 2013. The company was dealing in supply of industrial acids. The required infrastructure to store the acids were in place. Also, the necessary permissions under the law of the land were obtained by the company. On 11.10.2025, M/s. SLNL has notified Ms Adira regarding information related to subscribing of shares of M/s. SLNL by Adira. Majority of the securities issued by M/s. SLNL were held by 2 brothers who are well known in the business circles. However, they both agreed for a good faith partition of family property and securities issued by M/s. SLNL was agreed to be in the name of one of the 2 brothers. However, this information was not included in the information sent to Ms Adira. Later Ms Adira agreed to take 10000000 shares of INR 1 each. She has paid the entire sum of INR 10000000 towards the investment in M/s. SLNL. The company was in the process of statutory compliances. SLNL is expected to finalise the issue of shares on 25.11.2025. Sudden turn of events resulted in the final family arrangement. The company wants to abandon the proposed issue of shares and instead intends to raise the said capital from existing members mandatorily. Ms. Adira was informed of the developments. Ms. Adira seeks your opinion on legal status of the transaction and the remedies, if any, she has against the company.

8. Advice Ms. Adira on the legal status of the transaction between her and company and whether the company is bound by the transaction?
9. Advice M/s. SLNL regarding the raising of finance from existing members mandatorily and any cost involved in the above circumstances.

Additional Facts:

Accordingly M/s. SLNL received the said capital but unfortunately suffered losses for 2 consecutive financial years. Across the world, people also became conscious of the ill effects of industrial acids and resisted consumer goods involving industrial acids. Already loss making business of M/s. SLNL came to a standstill and the company could not revive its fortune.

Under the above circumstances, Ms Adira, who is yet to get any remedy from M/s. SLNL feels that M/s. SLNL cheated her and due to her present financial condition she is unable to meet the day to day expenses. She wants to file criminal complaint in an appropriate forum against the SLNL and all persons key managerial personnel associated with SLNL.

10. Ms. Adira seeks your advice on the remedies available for her through filing of the complaint.

Name :

Register No.:

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TAMIL NADU NATIONAL LAW UNIVERSITY, TIRUCHIRAPPALLI
III Year - B.A. LL.B. (Hons.) and B.Com. LL.B. (Hons.) Degree Programmes
End Semester (Odd -Semester) Examinations, November - 2025
LABOUR LAW - I

Time: 2 ½ Hours

Maximum Marks: 40

PART – A (1 x 10 = 0 Marks)

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

1. The Metro Power Corporation (MPC) is a government-owned undertaking engaged in electricity generation and distribution across three districts in Tamil Nadu. It employs over 3,500 workmen in its production, transmission, and maintenance units. The company has been facing issues with raw material procurement and a liquidity crisis since mid-2025. In September 2025, workers began raising concerns about delayed wage payments and the removal of long-standing canteen subsidies. The Metro Power Workers' Union (MPWU) gave a strike notice on 12th October 2025, proposing to strike work from 20th October 2025.

Before the strike date, conciliation proceedings were initiated by the Labour Department. The Union went ahead with the strike, alleging that management had failed to pay wages for two months. The strike continued for 15 days, during which production came to a halt. The management then issued a lay-off notice stating that, due to a shortage of raw materials, power unavailability, and the strike situation, 300 workmen were being temporarily laid off with effect from 5th November 2025. Workers alleged that the lay-off was mala fide, intended to break the strike and reduce union strength.

After a month of continued production loss, the company declared that it was left with "no viable option" but to retrench 200 workers. Termination letters were issued on 10th December 2025, granting one month's notice pay but no retrenchment compensation.

The Union challenged the lay-off and retrenchment as illegal and unjustified, claiming that the management failed to comply with statutory requirements and victimised striking employees. The MPC management argued that the strike was illegal and the lay-off was necessary to prevent financial collapse.

Based on the above facts, answer the following questions:

- i. Decide on the validity of the Strike under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947. **(2 Marks)**
- ii. Analyse the validity of the lay off and retrenchment of 200 workers as per the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947. **(5 Marks)**
- iii. Does the employer's justification (financial loss and strike) provide a valid defence for layoff and retrenchment? **(3 Marks)**

2. M/s. Pinnacle Engineering Corporation (PEC) is a major producer of specialized power transmission equipment and has been declared a Public Utility Service by the relevant government for the purpose of maintaining electricity supply reliability. The company employs 15,000 workers.

In October 2025, due to a severe, but temporary, financial constraint caused by the sudden non-receipt of imported raw materials and the PEC management initiated a mass reduction in workforce.

The company issued a notice on October 1st 2025, laying off 500 permanent workmen for a period of 45 days, citing a temporary shortage of raw materials. The company paid these workers compensation equivalent to 50% of their basic wages and DA for the first 30 days.

On November 15th (the day the lay-off period ended), the management issued a second notice to the *same 500 workers*, stating that their positions would be permanently terminated with immediate effect due to a fundamental business restructuring and technological upgrade. Furthermore, the company specifically selected these 500 workers based on their poor performance appraisal reports from the previous year. The company argued that the retrenchment was simply a non-recall from lay-off and thus not a new retrenchment action requiring separate permission.

In response to the retrenchment, the M/s. United Pinnacle Workers' Federation (UPWF) decided to launch a protest strike. At the time of the retrenchment, a conciliation proceeding related to an unrelated wage bonus issue was already pending before the Conciliation Officer, which had been initiated by a request submitted on October 15th. The UPWF President, Ms. Anjali Singh, issued a notice to the management on November 16th, stating the strike would commence on November 20th. No separate notice was given to the government. The strike commenced on November 20th, and simultaneously, the management of the PEC called for a lockout on November 21st; and both the strike and lockout were called off after 10 days. The strike severely hampered production, causing a business loss of INR 90 million.

Following the strike, the PEC management issued show-cause notices to 25 union office-bearers (including Ms. Singh), demanding disciplinary action, including dismissal, arguing that they participated in and instigated an illegal strike. The company failed to follow the required procedures for protecting the workmen.

Based on the above facts, answer the following questions-

- i. Were the strike and the Lockout called by the UPWF and the management of PEC a legal or illegal strike/lockout under the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947? Detail the specific grounds for illegality, if any, with reference to the relevant provisions of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947. **(5 Marks)**
- ii. Were the initial lay-off and the subsequent retrenchment of 500 employees legally valid? Analyse the situation with relevant provisions of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947. **(5 Marks)**

PART – B (6 x 5 = 30 Marks)

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

3. Define the concept of an industrial dispute and an individual dispute, and the requirements for converting an “individual dispute” into a collective industrial dispute with relevant provisions and judicial decisions.
4. Examine the discretionary power of the ‘Appropriate Government’ to refer an industrial dispute under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947. Evaluate the nature of references made to Industrial Tribunals and Labours Courts under Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.
5. Mr. Rohan worked continuously at an establishment from March 1, 2022. He took 10 days of paid sick leave and 5 days of paid casual leave. He accrued his first 12 days of holidays (Earned Leave) on December 31, 2023. During his service in 2024, his working period was interrupted by:
 1. A severe viral infection, requiring 50 days of authorised sick leave.
 2. A company-wide lock-out lasting 25 days.
 3. A period of involuntary unemployment lasting 15 days.
 4. A personal pre-approved holiday of 10 days.

On February 15, 2025, Mr. Rohan was discharged by his employer while on his sanctioned 10-day sick leave from February 10, 2025, following a minor accident.

Based on the above facts, answer the following questions-

1. Is Mr. Rohan’s service considered “continuous” under the Tamil Nadu Shops and Other Establishments Act?
2. Calculate Mr. Rohan’s total accumulated paid holidays (Earned Leave) and his remaining entitlement to sick leave and casual leave as on his date of discharge, based on the maximum accumulation limit.
6. Define Standing Orders and the Model Standing order. Explain the binding nature of Standing Orders and the Model Standing Orders and analyse the powers of the Certifying Officer under the Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946.
7. “Section 33 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, imposes restrictions on the employer’s prerogative during the pendency of a proceeding”. Analyse the limitations and the procedure requirements under provisions of the Act, specifically regarding the employer’s right to discharge or punish a workman.
8. What is the significance of the Registration of the Trade Unions? Differentiate between the General Fund and the Political Funds of a Registered Trade Union under the provisions of the Act.

9. Analyse the significance of disciplinary proceedings and elaborate on the complete scheme for the payment of subsistence allowance under the Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946.
 10. Explain the settlement methods available under the Industrial Disputes Act. Elucidate the circumstances and the procedure under which Arbitration is invoked under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947?
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TAMIL NADU NATIONAL LAW UNIVERSITY, TIRUCHIRAPPALLI
III Year - B.A. LL.B. (Hons.) and B.Com. LL.B. (Hons.) Degree Programmes
End Semester (Odd-Semester) Examinations, November - 2025
PUBLIC INTERNATIONAL LAW

Time: 2 ½ Hours

Maximum Marks: 40

PART – A (1 x 10 = 10 Marks)

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

1. “The United Nations Security Council is conferred with the primary responsibility to maintain international peace and security”. Do you agree? Evaluate whether the UNSC's response to contemporary security threats, such as terrorism, civil wars, and the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, also addresses the challenges in collective security and suggest suitable reforms to uphold its mandate. Refer to the relevant provisions of the Charter for the collective security and power of the Security Council to veto it.

2. (a) The coastal State of Marito has established a contiguous zone extending up to 24 nautical miles from its baselines, in accordance with Article 33 of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS), 1982. Recently, the foreign vessel MV Seagull, flying the flag of Oceanica, was intercepted 22 nautical miles from Marito's coast while allegedly smuggling antiquities taken from Marito's coastal archaeological sites. The vessel's captain protested, claiming that Marito had no jurisdiction to seize the ship beyond its territorial sea. Marito argues that its actions were justified as part of its right to prevent and punish infringement of its customs and cultural property laws within the contiguous zone. Oceanica, on the other hand, has initiated a diplomatic protest, claiming a violation of freedom of navigation under UNCLOS.

Critically analyze the legality of Marito's actions under the UNCLOS 1982 framework. Evaluate the coastal state rights and enforcement powers in the contiguous zone and evaluate whether the seizure of the vessel is justified. **(5 Marks)**

(b) Define Treaty. Explain the procedure for Treaty Reservation in international law referring to the relevant provisions of the Vienna Convention on Law of Treaties, 1969. **(5 Marks)**

PART – B (6 x 5 = 30 Marks)

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

3. Define State in international law. Do Belligerents and insurgents qualify the international legal personality and analyse the procedure for recognition of Belligerents and insurgents in international law.

4. "Refugees are not fugitive offenders. They are often the first victims of conflicts." In the light of the above statement, examine thoroughly the tension between national security concerns and the international obligation of non-refoulement. Has the post-9/11 security paradigm weakened refugee protection standards worldwide? Assess the role and effectiveness of the United Nations High Commission on Refugee in harmonising the national security and humanitarian aids.
5. Explain the importance of territory for State in International Law referring to
(a) *Singapore v. Malaysia*, ICGJ 9 (ICJ 2008). (2.5 Marks)
(b) *Certain Expenses of the United Nations*, [1962] ICJ Rep. 151. (2.5 Marks)
6. "The sky is no longer the limit; it is the next battlefield." Evaluate in depth the legal and ethical challenges posed by private and commercial space mining activities. Does the current framework under the Outer Space Treaty adequately balance state sovereignty, commercial interests, and the principle of "Common Heritage of Mankind"?
7. "The Security Council shall at all times be kept fully informed of activities undertaken or in contemplation under regional arrangements or by regional agencies for the maintenance of international peace and security". Do you agree? Critically evaluate the role and effectiveness of the regional arrangements and the decisions taken to resolve regional conflict in ASEAN and EU.
8. Comment upon the implication of *Costarica v. Nicaragua*, [2015] ICJ Rep 665.
9. The Ambassador of State A, stationed in State B, was involved in a serious car accident in the capital city, resulting in the death of a local citizen. The ambassador was allegedly driving under the influence of alcohol. When State B's police attempted to arrest and charge the ambassador, the embassy officials intervened, claiming diplomatic immunity under the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations, 1961. The victim's family has filed a petition in State B's court, arguing that immunity should not protect diplomats from grave offences committed on foreign soil. Meanwhile, State A refuses to waive the ambassador's immunity but offers to conduct its own investigation.
- In the light of above facts, analyze the scope and limits of diplomatic immunity under international law. Explain referring to relevant provisions of the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations, 1961 and international practice.
10. (a) National governments are encouraged provide monetary compensation to the investors. Evaluate this statement referring to the *Barcelona Traction Case*, [1970] ICJ Rep. 3. (3 Marks)
(b) Assess the competence and the effectiveness of the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID) on investor settlement process in international law. (2 Marks)

Name :

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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
End Semester (Odd-Semester) Examinations, November - 2025
LAW OF EVIDENCE

Time: 2 ½ Hours

Maximum Marks: 40

PART – A (1 x 10 = 10 Marks)

Instructions:

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

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

1. In a criminal trial for house theft, Ms. Mithunal, a 70-year-old neighbour of the complainant, is called as a prosecution witness. Before her examination, the defence counsel questions her competency, arguing that due to her age and weak eyesight, she may not be capable of giving reliable testimony. After brief questioning, the court finds Ms. Mithunal mentally sound and competent under the *Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam, 2023*, and allows her to testify.

During her chief examination, the prosecutor asks Ms. Mithunal what she witnessed on the night of 5th August 2024. Ms. Mithunal states that around midnight, she saw the accused, Mr. Raj, entering her neighbour's house through the window. She identifies Mr. Raj, claiming she had seen him earlier in the locality.

During cross-examination, the defence highlights that it was dark, there were no streetlights, and Ms. Mithunal was observing from her balcony about 30 meters away. Ms. Mithunal also admits her visibility was poor, but insists she recognized Mr. Raj with his voice.

In re-examination, the prosecutor asks her to clarify how she was certain of Mr. Raj's identity. Ms. Mithunal explains that she had known Mr. Raj for years and was familiar with his voice and clarified that she heard him speaking to the co-accused during the robbery.

In light of the given hypothetical situation, analyse the competency of the witness and what is the scope and purpose of chief-examination, cross-examination, and re-examination under the *Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam, 2023*, particularly whether the procedures and questions were properly asked to ensure fair trial, testing of credibility, and clarification of witness testimony in the given case?

2. Mr. Arjun is charged with the murder of his wife, Ms. Lini, after she was found dead with fatal stab injuries inside their home. Mr. Arjun claims that he acted in private defence, stating that Ms. Lini attacked him first with a knife during a violent quarrel, and he only used necessary force to protect himself. There were no eyewitnesses in the said case.

The prosecution relies on digital evidence, including CCTV footage from a neighbouring house showing Mr. Arjun entering the home shortly before the incident and call records indicating prior domestic disputes. The prosecution argues that the injuries inflicted on the victim were excessive and disproportionate, thereby negating the right of private defence.

The defence introduces an expert forensic opinion suggesting that the angle and depth of the wounds could be consistent with a struggle and defensive reaction. However, the prosecution's medical expert disputes this interpretation, asserting that the nature of the wounds suggests a deliberate and forceful attack.

Critically examine how the burden of proof operates when an accused claims the right of private defence in the given case and how the court should assess the reliability, relevance, and probative value of the other given evidence to determine whether Arjun's act was defensive or excessive.

PART – B (6 x 5 = 30 Marks)

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

3. Mr. Shaazim is accused of murdering his business partner. During interrogation, he refuses to reveal any information, leading the police to conduct a Narco-analysis test with the Magistrate's permission. The test was taken without the consent of the accused. During the test, the accused allegedly discloses the location of the murder weapon, which the police later recover. At trial, the prosecution relies on both his statement and the recovered knife. The defence argues that the Narco-analysis statement violates Article 20(3) and is inadmissible under the BSA, 2023, while the prosecution contends that the recovery is admissible under Section 23 (2) BSA. Validate the admissibility of the narco-analysis under the law of evidence.
4. Critically evaluate through which provision the BSA establishes a presumption of legitimacy and examine the conditions under which this presumption applies. How does the law balance the protection of family stability with the possibility of rebutting the presumption?
5. Mr. Chan is on trial for assaulting a shopkeeper during a robbery. The prosecution seeks to introduce evidence from witnesses stating that Mr. Chan has a violent and aggressive nature, arguing it shows he was likely to commit the offence. The defence counsel objects, claiming that evidence of past behaviour or character is irrelevant and prejudicial. Additionally, the defence wants to introduce testimony that Mr Chan is generally a law-abiding and helpful person, to counter the prosecution's claim. In this given case, when can character evidence be introduced by the prosecution or defence, and how does it affect the admissibility of the same?

6. Under the BSA, 2023, certain judgments of courts are treated as 'relevant' facts in later proceedings, while others are excluded as irrelevant. Explain the legal principles governing the relevancy of prior judgments. Illustrate with suitable examples.
7. Mr. Kabir is facing trial for the alleged murder of his business partner. During the investigation, it is discovered that, on the night of the incident, Mr. Kabir returned home visibly agitated and had a long private conversation with his wife, Ms. Aisha. The prosecution now seeks to call Ms. Aisha as a witness, claiming that her testimony is necessary to reveal Mr. Kabir's state of mind and possible confession. Ms. Aisha refuses to testify, asserting **spousal privilege** and stating that the conversation was confidential and took place solely in her role as Mr. Kabir's wife.

In addition, before his arrest, Mr. Kabir consulted his lawyer, Advocate Thomas, and disclosed certain details about the conflict with his partner. The prosecution also attempts to compel Advocate Thomas to testify about what Mr. Kabir told him during this consultation, arguing that such information is essential to prove motive and planning. The defence objects, arguing that both communications of Mr. Kabir are protected under the law of evidence and therefore cannot be disclosed in court.

Construct a reasoned argument for the law of privileged communication under the Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam, 2023, particularly in cases involving threats to life.

8. Explain *res gestae*. Illustrate with suitable examples.
9. A written agreement is executed between Mr. Patel and Mr. Singh for the transfer of a commercial warehouse at a stated consideration of ₹18,00,000. The document is signed and acknowledged by both parties. Later, a dispute arises regarding payment, and Mr. Singh files a suit alleging that the actual agreed price was ₹12,00,000, and that the written document does not reflect the real terms due to an informal understanding reached before signing. In the proceedings, Mr. Singh attempts to prove the alleged earlier understanding through oral testimony and asks the court to rely on the oral evidence instead of the written contract.

Mr. Patel objects, invoking the best evidence rule of the Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam, 2023, arguing that the written agreement is the best evidence of its terms and that oral evidence cannot be admitted to contradict or vary the contents of a document. Examine if Mr. Singh can introduce oral evidence to challenge or modify the written terms of the agreement? Give reasons based on the principles underlying the best evidence rule.

10. Criticise the legal issues involved in the decision *Palvinder Kaur v. State of Punjab*, 1952 AIR 354 with respect to the admissibility and evidentiary value of mixed confessions, and discuss how the Court interpreted the principle that a confession must be accepted or rejected in its entirety.

Name :

Register No.:

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TAMIL NADU NATIONAL LAW UNIVERSITY, TIRUCHIRAPPALLI
III Year - B.A. LL.B. (Hons.) and B.Com. LL.B. (Hons.) Degree Programmes
End Semester (Odd -Semester) Examinations, November - 2025
LAW OF DIRECT TAXATION

Time: 2 ½ Hours

Maximum Marks: 40

PART – A (1 x 10 = 10 Marks)

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

1. Discuss the taxability of a minor under following circumstances:

- (a) Ms. Mirudula, a first year law student and a minor, won a prize in a moot court competition.
- (b) Mr. Mitun a minor has received a fixed deposit from his grandfather through a will. Mr. Mitun earned an interest.
- (c) The parents of Mr. Mahesh, a minor, divorced and Mr. Mahesh lives with his mother now and earned an income from other sources.
- (d) Ms. Madhumitha, a minor, earned an income from capital gains. Neither of her parents is earning any income.
- (e) The parents of Ms. Nilavanthini, a minor, divorced and none of them wants to bring up Ms. Nilavanthini. Her grandfather brought her up and she earned an income from other sources.

2. Critically analyse the following situation and discuss the taxability/ allowability.

- (a) The High Court of Madras have appointed Mr. Killi as special public prosecutor in a sensational trial before Chennai City Civil and Sessions Court and directed the State to pay the fees, Mr. Killi claimed it as income from salary.
- (b) Mr. A is the auditor of X Company Ltd and audit fees payable to him is 2 lakhs. Mr. A suffered heart attack and was admitted to Apollo Hospitals and the X Company paid Rs 2 lakhs in cash to Mrs. A for her husband's treatment, being the audit fees payable to Mr. A. The AO disallowed the claim of this payment.
- (c) Orchid Nursery grows nursery plants and sells and earned income. They claim it as agricultural income. The AO wants to tax them as business income.
- (d) Mr. Robert is a resident ordinarily resident. He has agricultural lands in Canada and in Punjab. He claimed both the incomes from agriculture and exempt from tax.
- (e) Zion School of Law conducted a Trial Advocacy Competition and TNNLU student won the first prize of Rs.50000. the prize money was paid in cash as the finals was held on a Sunday. The AO disallowed the cash payment.

PART – B (6 x 5 = 30 Marks)

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

3. Critically analyse the powers of Commissioner of Income Tax (Appeals) with regard to his appellate functions, adjudicatory functions and quasi judicial functions.
 4. Critically evaluate the substantial question of law in light of Section 260 A of the Income Tax Act, 1961 with relevant judicial decisions.
 5. For a charitable trust, discuss the taxability of the following;
 - (a) Business income.
 - (b) Corpus donation.
 - (c) Anonymous donation.
 6. Critically analyze under what circumstances can the Commissioner cancel the registration of a trust?
 7. Analyse the provisions of
 - (a) Inter-Source adjustment of losses
 - (b) Carry forward and set off of capital losses.
 8. Analyse the provisions of Treaty vs Domestic Laws.
 9. Write short notes:
 - (a) Cash credit
 - (b) International transaction.
 10. Answer in brief:
 - (a) Powers of transfer pricing officer
 - (b) Income escaping assessment.
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Name :

Register No.:

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TAMIL NADU NATIONAL LAW UNIVERSITY, TIRUCHIRAPPALLI
III Year - B.Com. LL.B. (Hons.) Degree Programme
End Semester (Odd -Semester) Examinations, November - 2025
CORPORATE ACCOUNTING

Time: 2 ½ Hours

Maximum Marks: 40

PART – A (2 x 15 = 30 Marks)

Answer any TWO of the following questions:

1. The following is the Trial Balance of M/s. White Limited as on 31st March, 2025:

Particulars	Debit Rs.	Credit Rs.
Equity Share Capital (Rs.10 each, fully paid)	—	6,00,000
10% Preference Share Capital (Rs.100 each, fully paid)	—	2,00,000
Securities Premium	—	100,000
General Reserve	—	1,20,000
Profit & Loss Account (Opening balance)	—	80,000
Land and Building	6,00,000	—
Plant and Machinery	4,00,000	—
Furniture and Fixtures	1,00,000	—
Closing Stock (as on 31.03.2025)	2,50,000	—
Purchases	6,00,000	—
Sales	—	10,00,000
Administrative Expenses	80,000	—
Selling & Distribution Expenses	70,000	—
Investment in Shares of X Ltd	1,00,000	—
Interim Dividend Paid	—	60,000
Interest on Debentures	50,000	—
10% Debentures	—	1,00,000
Mortgage Loan	—	2,00,000
Debenture Redemption Reserve	—	10,000
Sundry Debtors	2,00,000	—
Sundry Creditors	—	1,20,000
Cash at Bank	1,00,000	—
Advance Income Tax	50,000	—
Interest from Investment	—	10,000
Total	26,00,000	26,00,000

Adjustments:

1. Provide depreciation on Plant and Machinery @10% and Furniture @5%.
2. Create a provision for taxation @30% on current year's profit.
3. Provide final dividend @10% on equity shares.
4. Transfer Rs.50,000 to General Reserve.
5. Dividends have not been declared for preference shareholders for the past two years; the Board of Directors has now decided to declare the dividend for one year.

You are required to prepare:

1. Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended 31st March, 2025, and
 2. Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 2025, as per the Schedule III (Division I) of the Companies Act, 2013.
2. The following are the Balance Sheets of M/s. Alpha Ltd. (Holding Company) and M/s. Beta Ltd. (Subsidiary Company) as on 31st March, 2025:

Balance Sheets as on 31.03.2025

Liabilities	Alpha Ltd. (Rs.)	Beta Ltd. (Rs.)
Equity Share Capital (Rs.10 each)	8,00,000	4,00,000
10% Preference Share Capital	2,00,000	1,00,000
General Reserve	1,60,000	60,000
Profit & Loss Account	2,40,000	80,000
12% Debentures	1,20,000	40,000
Creditors	1,00,000	60,000
Bills Payable	80,000	40,000
Total	17,00,000	7,80,000

Assets	Alpha Ltd. (Rs.)	Beta Ltd. (Rs.)
Land and Building	5,00,000	3,00,000
Plant and Machinery	4,00,000	2,00,000
Furniture	60,000	40,000
Investments in shares of Beta Ltd	3,00,000	—
Stock	1,60,000	1,00,000
Debtors	1,20,000	1,20,000
Bills Receivable	80,000	20,000
Cash and Bank	80,000	—
Total	17,00,000	7,80,000

Additional Information:

1. M/s. Alpha Ltd. acquired 80% of the equity shares of M/s. Beta Ltd. on 1st October, 2024.
2. The balance in General Reserve and Profit & Loss Account of M/s. Beta Ltd. on 1st April, 2024 were Rs.40,000 and Rs.20,000 respectively.
3. M/s. Alpha Ltd.'s Debtors include Rs.20,000 due from M/s. Beta Ltd.
4. Bills Receivable of M/s. Alpha Ltd. include a bill accepted by Beta Ltd. for Rs.10,000.

5. Land and Building of M/s. Beta Ltd. increased by Rs.40,000.
6. Plant and Machinery of M/s. Beta Ltd. decreased by Rs.20,000.

You are required to:

Prepare the Consolidated Balance Sheet of M/s. Alpha Ltd. and its subsidiary M/s. Beta Ltd. as on 31st March, 2025, in accordance with Accounting Standard 21.

3. M/s. Gold Ltd. and M/s. Silver Ltd. decided to amalgamate and form a new company M/s. Platinum Ltd. to take over their business.

Their Balance Sheets as on 31st March, 2024 are given below:

Balance Sheets as at 31.03.2024

Liabilities	Gold Ltd.	Silver Ltd.	Assets	Gold Ltd.	Silver Ltd.
Equity Share Capital (Rs.10 each)	2,00,000	1,50,000	Land and Building	1,20,000	80,000
Preference Shares at Rs.10 each	1,00,000		Patent	15,000	10,000
10% Debentures at Rs.10 each		75,000	Goodwill	35,000	35,000
General Reserve	60,000	40,000	Plant and Machinery	1,00,000	1,10,000
Profit & Loss A/c	20,000	10,000	Stock	50,000	40,000
Creditors	40,000	30,000	Debtors	60,000	10,000
Loan	30,000	20,000	Cash at Bank	70,000	40,000
Total	4,50,000	3,25,000	Total	4,50,000	3,25,000

Additional Information:

1. M/s. Platinum Ltd. will take over all assets and liabilities of M/s. Gold Ltd. and M/s. Silver Ltd. except the following:
 - a. M/s. Gold Ltd., Creditors of Rs.10,000 will be settled by M/s. Gold Ltd., at 90% of book value.
 - b. M/s. Silver Ltd., Loan of Rs.20,000 will be settled by M/s. Silver Ltd., at 110% of book value.
 - c. Debentures were redeemed at par.
2. M/s. Gold Ltd. sells Plant and Machinery in the open market for Rs.80,000 before transfer.
3. Realisation Expenses:
 - a. M/s. Gold Ltd. bears Rs.4,000 realization expenses.
 - b. M/s. Platinum Ltd paid Rs.3,000 realization expenses for M/s. Silver Ltd.
4. The purchasing company agrees to issue Equity Shares of Rs.3,00,000 to M/s. Gold Ltd. and Rs.1,50,000 to M/s. Silver Ltd., and also pay Rs.1,00,000 and Rs.75,000 in cash to them respectively. The Equity Shares of M/s. Platinum Ltd. are to be issued at Rs.10 each, at a premium of Rs.5 per share.
5. The M/s. Platinum Ltd, issued Equity shares for Rs.2,00,000 to the General Public at par.

You are required to:

1. Pass Journal Entries in the books of M/s. Gold Ltd., M/s. Silver Ltd., and M/s. Platinum Ltd.
2. Prepare the Balance Sheet of Platinum Ltd. after amalgamation.

PART - B (2 x 5 = 10 Marks)

Answer any ONE of the following questions:

4. List and explain the Schedules 1 to 16 prescribed under the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 for the preparation of Final Accounts of a Banking Company.
5. The following is the Balance Sheet of M/s. Kaveri Industries Ltd. as on 31st March, 2024:

Liabilities	Rs.	Assets	Rs.
Equity Share Capital	18,00,000	Land & Building	10,00,000
General Reserve	3,50,000	Plant & Machinery	6,00,000
Profit & Loss A/c	1,20,000	Furniture	1,20,000
10% Debentures	4,00,000	Stock	4,50,000
Creditors	3,30,000	Debtors	2,80,000
		Cash at Bank	5,50,000
Total	30,00,000	Total	30,00,000

Additional Information:

1. Profit for the last five years were:
Rs.4,80,000; Rs.5,20,000; Rs.6,40,000; Rs.6,00,000; Rs.7,20,000.
2. Profit of 2021-22 includes abnormal gain of Rs.60,000
3. Profit of 2023-24 is after charging abnormal loss of Rs.80,000
4. Normal Rate of Return is 12%.

You are required to Calculate Goodwill under Capitalization of Super Profit Method

6. The Balance Sheet of M/s. Stat Ltd. as on 31st March 2024 is given below:

Liabilities	Rs.	Assets	Rs.
Equity Shares of Rs.10 each	4,00,000	Land & Building	4,20,000
General Reserve	1,50,000	Plant & Machinery	1,80,000
Profit & Loss A/c	80,000	Stock	1,00,000
9% Debentures	1,00,000	Sundry Debtors	1,10,000
Creditors	90,000	Cash at Bank	10,000
	8,20,000		8,20,000

Additional Information:

1. Land & Building is revalued at Rs.4,60,000.
2. Plant & Machinery is revalued at Rs.2,00,000.
3. Goodwill is to be valued at 3 years' purchase of average profit.
4. Profits for the last 5 years are:
Rs.60,000, Rs.70,000, Rs.90,000, Rs.80,000, Rs.1,00,000.
5. Normal rate of return is 10%.

You are required to Calculate the Value per Equity Share and Net Asset Method.

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TAMIL NADU NATIONAL LAW UNIVERSITY, TIRUCHIRAPPALLI
IV Year - B.A. LL.B. (Hons.) and B.Com. LL.B. (Hons.) Degree Programmes
End Semester (Odd -Semester) Examinations, November - 2025
LAW RELATING TO INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS

Time: 2 ½ Hours

Maximum Marks: 40

PART – A (1 x 10 = 10 Marks)

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

1. Critically examine the rationale for recognising only human beings as creators or authors under the framework of Intellectual Property Rights with reference to relevant international treaties and theoretical foundations of IPRs. Justify how the human-centric approach is embedded within the structure of Intellectual Property Law.
2. A course instructor at a university shared various course-related learning materials (course pack), including the entire prescribed textbook, with students through the University's Learning Management System (LMS) for educational purposes. The course pack consisted of scanned pages from several textbooks, all of which were protected by copyright. Subsequently, one of the students uploaded the entire course material, including the copyrighted textbook, onto a public website, making it available for free download. The material was downloaded over a lakh times by users worldwide within a short period. Aggrieved by this act, 'Dollar & Pounds', an international publishing company owning the copyright in the uploaded textbook and other books included in the course materials, seeks your legal opinion on filing a copyright infringement suit against the University, the course instructor, and the student. Advice

PART – B (6 x 5 = 30 Marks)

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

3. A foreign company, M/s. Zen Pharma Inc., holds a valid patent in India for a lifesaving anti-cancer drug. An Indian firm, M/s. LifeCare Biotech, begins manufacturing and marketing a cheaper generic version of the same drug, citing urgent public health needs and patients' right to affordable access. M/s. Zen Pharma sued M/s. LifeCare Biotech for patent infringement, along with an application for an ad-interim injunction to restrain M/s. LifeCare Biotech from manufacturing, selling, or exporting the generic version of the patented drug. Whether the **ad-interim injunction** should be granted?. Decide.
4. Critically examine whether the provisions of the Indian Copyright Act, 1957 adequately protect performers' rights. In the context of the music industry, analyse whether Indian copyright law maintains a fair balance of rights between music composers, producers, and performers.

5. Define 'Traditional Knowledge'? Analyse the possible standards for treating Traditional Knowledge as part of Intellectual Property. Do you agree with the statement that the Traditional Knowledge, however defined, resides firmly in the public domain? Why?
 6. Mr. Rohan has obtained a patent in India for a movable table comprising a flat square wooden surface supported by four solid rods of equal length, each connected at the corners of the table and fitted with a caster wheel at the other end. Subsequently, Mr. Pitamaghan manufactures and sells a table with a circular wooden surface, supported by three wooden legs connected to a wheel assembly, in the Indian market. Mr. Rohan alleges that Mr. Pitamaghan's table infringes his patented invention. Decide.
 7. Imagine you are a 'Trade Mark Examiner' employed by the Indian Trade Marks Registry. You have received the following applications to register trademarks. Examine the applications and set out the grounds for any objections you may have to the registration of the proposed marks.
 - a. **TM Application 1:** The combination of colours RED and WHITE for a telecommunications company.
 - b. **TM Application 2:** The word mark 'SUPERSTAR' proposed to be registered by a movie production company for use as a film title and in relation to entertainment services
 8. Ms. Padmavati' and Ms. 'Jodha' are two leading Indian boutique apparel brands specializing in contemporary ethnic fusion fashion. Ms. 'Padmavati' alleges that Ms. 'Jodha' has been copying its garment designs and technical know-how for applying those designs onto fabrics, with the assistance of former employees who previously worked for Ms. 'Padmavati' and are now employed by Ms. 'Jodha'. Ms. 'Padmavati' claims to be the first owner of the copyright in the artistic works embodied in its garment designs and further alleges misappropriation of trade secrets by its ex-employees. However, the designs in question were not registered under the Designs Act, 2000, though thousands of garments have been sold under those designs due to their commercial popularity. Ms. 'Padmavati' seeks to restrain Ms. 'Jodha' from reproducing, printing, publishing, selling, or offering any garments incorporating its designs. Decide
 9. Define Geographical Indications (GIs). Distinguish between 'Appellations of Origin' and 'Geographical Indications', highlighting their key differences with suitable examples.
 10. Who is a 'farmer' under the Protection of Plant Varieties and Farmers' Rights Act, 2001? Explain the rights conferred upon farmers under the Act, with reference to relevant statutory provisions and judicial decisions.
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TAMIL NADU NATIONAL LAW UNIVERSITY, TIRUCHIRAPPALLI
IV Year - B.A. LL.B. (Hons.) and B.Com. LL.B. (Hons.) Degree Programmes
End Semester (Odd -Semester) Examinations, November - 2025
CLINICAL – I (Alternate Dispute Resolution)

Time: 2 ½ Hours

Maximum Marks: 40

PART – A (1 x 10 = 10 Marks)

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

1. Discuss the Four-Fold Test for determining arbitrability as laid down by the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India in *Vidya Drolia v. Durga Trading Corporation* [(2021) 2 SCC 1]. Critically analyse the rationale and implications of these tests on the scope of matters that can be referred to arbitration in India.
2. The scope of judicial intervention under Section 34 of the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996 is limited. Enumerate the grounds available for setting aside an arbitral award under Section 34 and critically examine how the Courts in India have interpreted the term '*public policy*'.

PART – B (6 x 5 = 30 Marks)

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

3. Write a short note on the principle of *Kompetenz-Kompetenz* in Arbitration.
4. Examine the advantages and disadvantages of ad-hoc arbitration.
5. Explain the significance of an arbitration agreement.
6. Evaluate why Section 31 of the Arbitration and Conciliation Act 1996 emphasises that the Arbitral Tribunal should pass a reasoned arbitration award.
7. Write a short note on Fast-track Arbitration as envisaged under the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996.
8. Compare and contrast the process of Conciliation from Arbitration.
9. Examine the advantages and disadvantages of *Soft approach* in Negotiation.
10. Enumerate the categories of disputes excluded under Schedule I of the Mediation Act, 2023 and explain the rationale behind excluding such matters from the scope of mediation.

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TAMIL NADU NATIONAL LAW UNIVERSITY, TIRUCHIRAPPALLI
IV Year - B.A. LL.B. (Hons.) and B.Com. LL.B. (Hons.) Degree Programmes
End Semester (Odd -Semester) Examinations, November - 2025
HUMAN RIGHTS LAW

Time: 2 ½ Hours

Maximum Marks: 40

PART – A (1 x 10 = 10 Marks)

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

1. Examine the compliance of the NHRC with the Paris Principles and propose reforms to enhance its effectiveness and independence in accordance with international human rights norms.
2. Compare and contrast the regional mechanisms for human rights protection across the world. Evaluate how the Doctrine of Margin of Appreciation influences the implementation of human rights principles within these systems.

PART – B (6 x 5 = 30 Marks)

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

3. Examine the interrelationship between climate change and human rights. How does environmental degradation threaten the enjoyment of fundamental human rights? Illustrate with examples from India and abroad.
4. Trace and analyse how the media serves as a tool for the protection of human rights in India and critically assess its dual role in moulding public discourse and ensuring transparency within institutions.
5. Examine how rapid technological advancements have reshaped the landscape of human rights protection and violation. Analyse with suitable examples.
6. “Public Interest Litigations and Judicial Activism have been the primary engine for the expansion and protection of human rights in India.” Critically analyse this statement with specific reference to the incorporation of International Human Rights Law into the Indian legal system.
7. Examine the interlinkages between poverty, caste, and human rights in India. How do structural inequalities perpetuate marginalisation and exclusion?
8. Critically analyse the phenomenon of institutional marginalisation in India and assess the role of state institutions in enabling or reinforcing human rights abuses, citing relevant judicial decisions.

9. Why do States enter and comply with Human Rights Treaties? Explain with suitable examples.
 10. Distinguish between the three generations of human rights and evaluate how each entails different forms of State responsibility and the relevance of this distinction in the modern context, citing appropriate examples.
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TAMIL NADU NATIONAL LAW UNIVERSITY, TIRUCHIRAPPALLI
IV year - B.A. LL.B. (Hons.) and B.Com. LL.B. (Hons.) Degree Programmes
End Semester (Odd -Semester) Examinations, November - 2025
COMPARATIVE CONSTITUTIONAL LAW

Time: 2 ½ Hours

Maximum Marks: 40

PART – A (1 x 10 = 10 Marks)

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

1. Federalism has emerged as a constitutional design choice in several multi-cultural and multi-ethnic societies. Compare and contrast the federal structures of India, the United States, Canada, and Australia with particular reference to:
 - a) The distribution of powers between the centre and states/provinces;
 - b) Mechanisms for conflict resolution between different levels of government;
 - c) The role of the judiciary in federal disputes.

Evaluate whether federalism has been successful in managing diversity and preventing conflict in these jurisdictions.

2. Constitutional rights adjudication has become central to the revival of comparative constitutional law in recent decades. Analyse the role of the judiciary in protecting constitutional human rights across different jurisdictions with special focus on:
 - a) Right to free expression and its limitations;
 - b) Freedom of religion in multi-religious societies;
 - c) Positive social welfare rights and their justiciability.

In your answer, evaluate whether courts are appropriate institutions for enforcing socio-economic rights in the context of law and development. Draw upon examples from at least three different constitutional systems.

PART – B (6 x 5 = 30 Marks)

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

3. Distinguish between "strong-form" and "weak-form" judicial review. Which model, in your opinion, strikes a better balance between judicial power and democratic governance?
4. Explain the principle of subsidiarity in federal systems and evaluate its application in multi-level governance structures.

5. "Emergency powers represent a necessary evil in constitutional democracies." Analyze this statement with reference to the role of courts during emergency regimes.
 6. Explain the relationship between constitutional drafting, gender considerations, and external influence in constitution-making processes. Provide suitable examples.
 7. "Judicial activism represents a transgression of constitutional boundaries rather than their enforcement." Critically analyse this statement with reference to the Indian experience.
 8. "Constitutional amendments must themselves be subject to judicial review to protect the basic structure of the constitution." Examine this proposition from a comparative constitutional law perspective.
 9. Evaluate the significance of transformative constitutionalism. Distinguish it from the traditional concept of constitutionalism.
 10. Write a critical note on martial law and enforcement of accountability of Military officers acting during Martial law.
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TAMIL NADU NATIONAL LAW UNIVERSITY, TIRUCHIRAPPALLI
IV Year - B.A. LL.B. (Hons.) and B.Com. LL.B. (Hons.) Degree Programmes
End Semester (Odd -Semester) Examinations, November- 2025
HEALTH CARE LAWS

Time: 2 ½ Hours

Maximum Marks: 40

PART – A (1 x 10 = 10 Marks)

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

- Ms. Wendy is a 17-year-old minor who had consensual sex with her boyfriend and got pregnant. Upon knowing the same, her mother insisted that she undergoes a medical termination of pregnancy as the fetus was just 18 weeks for now. Ms. Wendy's GYN-OB refused the same as Ms. Wendy was not willing to terminate. However, upon proper counselling from Therapist, Ms. Wendy decided that it's better that she terminates the pregnancy and proceeds with her life. However, her GYN-OB again refuses to terminate the pregnancy as the fetus is now 26 weeks' long and the termination is henceforth restricted under the Medical Termination of Pregnancy Act, 1971 (as amended latest) in 2021. Therefore, Ms. Wendy's mother moves a petition in the High Court seeking termination of the pregnancy. Meanwhile, Ms. Wendy also turns 18 years while the case is still pending. As her lawyer, advise her on the current legal scenario with respect to right to medical termination of pregnancy and how to proceed with the same.
- Dr. Karthik is famous ENT –surgeon at Swathiya Arogya Hospital, Tiruchirappalli. He was scheduled to perform Adenotonsillectomy (the removal of the adenoids in the nasopharynx and tonsils -at the back of the throat) for one Mr. Parthiban, who is 16 years old and has been qualified for the Semi-final rounds of a recent local Music Talent show. Therefore, Dr. Karthik was very careful with his surgery and asked two of his interns to prepare well. On the day of the surgery, one of the interns forgot to insert the Grommets (ear tubes to flush out any extra fluid buildup in the middle ear which was a standard procedure in these surgeries when infections have spread to ears). However, due to non- insertion of the Grommets, Mr. Parthiban suffered a permanent damage to his hearing and therefore sues Dr. Karthik for medical negligence. As his lawyer, explain the current legal position and legal remedy in this regard.

PART – B (6 x 5 = 30 Marks)

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

- Dr. Meera Sharma runs a registered ultrasound clinic named *LifeCare Diagnostics* in Jaipur. She holds a valid medical qualification and has registered her clinic under the Pre- Conception and Pre- Natal Diagnostics Techniques Act 1994 (PCPNDT Act 1994). In

June 2025, a pregnant woman, Mrs. Neha Verma (aged 30), visits the clinic for an ultrasound in her 16th week of pregnancy. She is accompanied by her husband, Mr. Rajesh Verma, who insists that the doctor inform him about the sex of the fetus, saying as they already have two daughters and this time they just want to be sure. Dr. Meera initially refuses but later tells the husband privately that the fetus is male. The husband, in gratitude, offers her ₹5,000 in cash, which she accepts and enter as consultation fees. Discuss the validity of Dr. Meera's act as per the PCPNDT Act, 1994.

4. M/s. MedPlus Pharmaceuticals Pvt. Ltd., a drug manufacturing company in Hyderabad, produces a popular antibiotic capsule named "CureFast-250". The drug is supplied to various hospitals and pharmacies across Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh. In August 2025, a district hospital reports several cases where patients who consumed *CureFast-250* developed severe allergic reactions and rashes. Suspecting the quality of the medicine, the Chief Medical Officer (CMO) informs the Drug Inspector, Mr. Arvind, of the district under the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940. Mr. Aravind upon examination finds that the antibiotic capsules seem to be having brown and black fungus like spots. Describe what is the course of action Mr. Aravind has to take in this case.
5. Mr. Arjun and Mr. Rohit are live-in couples since 2020. Due to acute abdomen pain, Mr. Arjun visits the nearby Holy Saint Hospital. Dr. George, diagnosed Mr. Arjun with acute liver cancer and recommended an immediate transplant. Mr. Rohit was found as a suitable match. Therefore, an application for approving the transplantation was moved to the Authorization Committee. Decide if the application will be allowed or not.
6. Do you think that The National Health Policy of 2017 envisaged the Universal Health Coverage in a successful manner?
7. Explain the current laws relating to the End of Life care in India.
8. "Though Surrogacy (Regulation) Act, 2021 was brought in to provide a way to fulfill the long desire of having a biological child for 'infertile' couples, it still doesn't fulfill its objectives" - Comment on the statement after critically analyzing the existing laws in this regard.
9. Do you think that the current patent regime adequately protects the right to access to medicines and drugs in India?
10.
 - a) Informed consent. **(2.5 Marks)**
 - b) Authorities under the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940. **(2.5 Marks)**

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TAMIL NADU NATIONAL LAW UNIVERSITY, TIRUCHIRAPPALLI
IV Year - B.A. LL.B. (Hons.) and B.Com. LL.B. (Hons.) Degree Programmes
End Semester (Odd -Semester) Examinations, November - 2025
LAND LAWS OF TAMIL NADU

Time: 2 ½ Hours

Maximum Marks: 40

PART – A (1 x 10 = 10 Marks)

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

1. Describe the step-by-step procedure prescribed under the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 for land acquisition for public purpose. How do the provisions ensure fairness, transparency and participation of affected families?
2. Explain the main provisions of the Tamil Nadu Regulation of Rights and Responsibilities of Landlords and Tenants Act, 2017. How does the Act seek to ensure a fair balance between the interests of landlord and tenants while promoting transparency and accountability in tenancy agreements.

PART – B (6 x 5 = 30 Marks)

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

3. What are the rights and obligations of cultivating tenants and landlords after fair rent has been fixed under the Tamil Nadu Cultivating Tenants (Payment of Fair Rent) Act, 1956? Can a landlord demand or recover rent higher than the fair rent under the Act? Give reasons.
4. Mr. Kannan, the owner of a residential building in Chennai, rented his property to Mr. Krishnan for 11 months under a registered tenancy agreement. After expiry, Mr. Krishnan continued to occupy the premises without renewing the agreement or paying rent for three consecutive months. When Mr. Kannan asked him to vacate, Mr. Krishnan refused, claiming he could stay until he found another house. Discuss Mr. Krishnan stand is valid? and whether the landlord can lawfully evict the tenant? Explain legal procedure to be followed for the recovery of the possession under the *Tamil Nadu Regulation of Rights and Responsibilities of Landlords and Tenants Act, 2017*. Refer to the relevant provisions and the decided case laws, if any.
5. An undivided Hindu family consists of A, his wife B, and their four sons C, D, E and F. E and F are minors. C and D are married and have children: C has a son W and a daughter X; D has two sons Y and Z. The family jointly owns **55 standard acres** of land in total.

Each coparcener (A, C, D, E, F) has a notional 1/5 share, i.e., **10 standard acres** each. In addition, A's wife B holds **20 standard acres** of *stridhana* land in her own name; C's wife has **15 standard acres** as *stridhana*, and D's wife has **10 standard acres** as *stridhana*, all owned as on the relevant date under the Tamil Nadu Land Reforms (Fixation of Ceiling on Land) Act, 1961.

Determine:

- a) the *surplus land*, if any, held by the family in accordance with the provisions of the Tamil Nadu Land Reforms (Fixation of Ceiling on Land) Act, 1961.
 - b) whether inclusion of a wife's *stridhana* land within her family's ceiling would alter the surplus position, explaining with reasons.
6. Explain the provision of Section 27 of the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 relating to factors to be considered in determining the total compensation to acquire land. How does this section ensure that compensation reflects not only the market value of the land but also the losses suffered by affected persons due to acquisition? Evaluate its significance in ensuring fairness and justice in the land acquisition process.
7. A, the owner of a parcel of agricultural land, leaves for abroad after leasing his land to B for five years. During A's absence, B allows his cousin C to cultivate the land on his behalf. C continues to remain in actual possession of the land even after the lease period expires. When A returns, he demands that C vacate the land immediately. C refuses, claiming that he has been in continuous and exclusive possession for more than five years and that he should be treated as the owner.
- a) Distinguish between *ownership* and *possession* with reference to relevant legal principles.
 - b) Analyse whether C's possession can ever ripen into ownership under the law of limitation or adverse possession.
 - c) Explain the remedies available to A to recover possession of the land.
8. Explain the reason for abolishing the right to property as fundamental rights.
9. Write a short note on:
- a) Ryotwari System. **(2.5 Marks)**
 - b) Zamindari System. **(2.5 Marks)**
10. Critically analyse the circumstances under which the landlord can evict the tenant under the Tamil Nadu Cultivating Tenant Protection Act, 1955.

Name :

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TAMIL NADU NATIONAL LAW UNIVERSITY, TIRUCHIRAPPALLI
IV Year - B.A. LL.B. (Hons.) and B.Com. LL.B. (Hons.) Degree Programmes
End Semester (Odd -Semester) Examinations, November - 2025
MEDIA LAW

Time: 2 ½ Hours

Maximum Marks: 40

PART – A (1 x 10 = 10 Marks)

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

1. Critically comment on the IT (Intermediary Guidelines and Digital Media Ethics Code) Rules, 2021 and its impact on Social Media Intermediaries and OTT Platforms.
2. How are advertisements currently regulated in India? In light of the surge of influencer marketing on social media, critically examine the adequacy of the current laws in regulating the same.

PART – B (6 x 5 = 30 Marks)

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

3. A film titled "*The Silent Revolution*" receives a 'U/A' certificate from the Central Board of Film Certification (CBFC), the film certification board in the State of Pindia. Before its release, the State Government of Nandipur issues an order prohibiting its exhibition, citing possible law-and-order issues and public protests.
Determine if the actions of the State Government of prohibiting a CBFC certified film is permissible in light of legal provisions and landmark judicial precedents.
Laws of Pindia are pari materia with India.
4. Mr. Mikkesh, a popular social media influencer posts' on his Pintagram page that Mr. Shondesh, a local restaurant uses "rotten ingredients" and "cheats customers with fake reviews". The post goes viral and the restaurant sales drop sharply. Mr. Mikkesh claims that the statements were based on consumer comments posted online and thus, constitute fair comment. Mr. Shondesh sues Mr. Mikkesh for defamation seeking compensation.

In light of the given facts, determine whether Mr. Shondesh will succeed in his claim. Decide.
5. The Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) issues a regulation fixing maximum retail prices for pay channels and capping discounts on channel bouquets. Broadcasters challenge this, arguing that TRAI has no authority to regulate content-related or pricing aspects of broadcasting.

Explain, with reference to the TRAI Act, 1997 and relevant judicial decisions, what aspects of the broadcasting sector fall within TRAI's regulatory domain.

6. Explain the mechanism for regulation of content in the broadcasting sector in India.
 7. Critically comment on cross-media ownership and its impact on media pluralism.
 8. Critically comment on *Sahara India Real Estate Corp Ltd. & Ors. v. SEBI* (2012) 8 SCALE 541, 2012.
 9. Explain the salient features of Press and Registration of Periodicals Act, 2023.
 10. Critically analyze the legal position on media sting operations in India.
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Name :

Register No.:

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TAMIL NADU NATIONAL LAW UNIVERSITY, TIRUCHIRAPPALLI
IV Year - B.A. LL.B. (Hons.) and B.Com. LL.B. (Hons.) Degree Programmes
End Semester (Odd -Semester) Examinations, November - 2025
SPORTS LAW (Policy and Governance)

Time: 2 ½ Hours

Maximum Marks: 40

PART – A (1 x 10 = 10 Marks)

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

1. How have jurisdictions across the world treated Betting and Gambling in sports, either at independent or at organised levels? Explain how India deals with such games established through its judicial tests. Examine the constitutional challenge to the prohibition of online real-money gaming in India. How has the Indian judiciary, through landmark cases like *RMDC*¹, *K. Satyanarayana*², and *Dr. K.R. Lakshmanan*³, interpreted the right to trade under Article 19(1)(g) of the Indian Constitution in the context of activities deemed “games of skill” versus “games of chance”?
2. The “Trichy Volts” becomes the new IPL franchise and has just secured 21-year-old batting prodigy Mr. Joeraj Blestika in the auction for a staggering ₹18 Crores. Mr. Joeraj is known for his explosive domestic T20 statistics and a massive social media following, thanks to his bold personality and striking presence.

Volts requires you to draft a 3-year contract as per the Federation’s Rule,⁴ but they have concerns:

- a. Mr. Joeraj has a minor history of back issues.
- b. He has several large, pre-existing personal endorsement deals (the brands that the Volts' owner, Ms. Keshboo, is not in favour of associating any of his players with).
- c. Mr. Joeraj is quite outspoken in press conferences on various social issues, due to the tough childhood and politics he navigated, which has enabled him to reach this point. This stance, which the conservative Ms. Keshboo dislikes, might conflict with the brand placement of Volts as a pan-Indian team in the IPL.

¹ *R.M.D Chamarbaugwalla and Another v. Union of India and Anr.* 1957 INSC 35.

² *State of Andhra Pradesh v. K. Satyanarayana and Others.*, 1967 INSC 269.

³ *Dr. K.R Lakshmanan v. State of T.N and Anr.*, 1996 INSC 57.

⁴ For the Question’s benefit, do not write any specific Federation’s Rule on retainership and other such specific contractual demands. Assume Trichy Voltas enforces contractual terms solely in privy with Joeraj without any specific intervention from the Federation other than appeal and reputation clauses and other such rules that are standard to assume.

As the Franchise's Counsel, draft the following five critical clauses for Mr. Joeraj's Standard Player Contract:

- a. Player Covenants: Physical Condition
- b. Player Covenants: Conduct and Morality
- c. Intellectual Property and Image Rights
- d. Compensation and Benefits (beyond the auction price)
- e. Termination

The clauses must protect the franchise's significant financial investment while remaining legally enforceable. Use all the discussions from the classroom exercises to make this contract.

PART – B (6 x 5 = 30 Marks)

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

3. What is the relevance and impact of the Lodha Committee Report in India and the Indian Sporting market?
4. "In the absence of a statutory 'image right' in many common law jurisdictions, athletes must rely on the tort of passing off to protect their commercial persona. This protection is often inadequate." **Critically analyse this statement. Examine the legal framework for protecting "Personality Rights" versus "Celebrity Rights", focusing on how courts have applied the principles of goodwill, misrepresentation, and damage through established principles and decisions.**
5. How does "Ambush Marketing" intersect Intellectual Property and Competition Law? Is it merely a subset of clever marketing, or does it constitute a legal wrong? **Discuss the strategies used by non-sponsors and ways event-organisers resort to prevent it.**
6. What are the various tiers of assumptions of risk in the context of sports liability? **How have these assumptions reflected in holding a stakeholder guilty or creating a fighting mechanism against a federation for enforcing a rule in sport?**
7. "Sports law across the world aims to ensure fair competition, but human rights law demands non-discrimination." **Highlight the inherent tension in the context of gender classification in sports. Evaluate the legality and ethical implications of using physiological parameters, such as testosterone thresholds (per the IOC Guidelines), to determine an athlete's eligibility for the female category, referencing the *Caster Semenya* case⁵. Mention other judicial decisions for the question they raised.**
8. "The World Anti-Doping Code (WADC) operates on a principle of strict liability, where an athlete is responsible for any prohibited substance found in their sample, regardless of intent." **Discuss this statement. Explain the primary Anti-Doping Rule Violations**

⁵ *Semenya v. Switzerland* – ECHR, 10934/21.

(ADRVs) under Article 2 of the Code and explain the legal and ethical justifications for placing the burden of proof on the athlete.

9. Explain the structure and significance of the Court of Arbitration for Sport as the “Supreme Court for the world of sports”. Discuss its jurisdiction, the legal principle of exhausting internal remedies before approaching it, and its *de novo* standard of review. Why is this international arbitral system preferred over national courts for resolving high-stakes sporting disputes, particularly in complex matters like doping sanctions?

 10. “No sport can be owned as there is no property in sporting spectacle.” In case of live broadcasting of a sports event, **what rights are available to the broadcaster, and what are the limitations on its rights? To what extent, news reporting and sport reporting use excerpts of a lively broadcast of a sports event? What deference are available to the news reporters? Explain referring to the relevant decisions.**
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TAMIL NADU NATIONAL LAW UNIVERSITY, TIRUCHIRAPPALLI
IV year - B.A. LL.B. (Hons.) and B.Com. LL.B. (Hons.) Degree Programmes
End Semester (Odd -Semester) Examinations, November - 2025
LAW ON SECURITIES

Time: 2 ½ Hours

Maximum Marks: 40

PART – A (1 x 10 = 10 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 precedents and/or illustrations.
- c. The questions may be preferably answered in the *Issues-Research-Analysis-Conclusion (IRAC)* method by quoting relevant legal provisions, regulations, precedents and examples.
- d. You are strictly directed to follow the Question Number as given in the Question Paper.
- e. Bare Acts are not allowed; Electronic gadgets are prohibited.

Answer any ONE of the following questions:

1. The *Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI)* had conducted a probe into the trading activities of *Dinesh Patel (DP)*, an individual trader and *Nus India Investment, a Foreign Institutional Investor (FII)* for the period between January 2016 and March 2017. *Anand Patel (AP)* was the Portfolio Manager of the FII and was also closely related to DP and *Pankaj Patel (PP)*.

The *Adjudicating Officer (AO)* of SEBI noted that AP provided information to DP and PP regarding the forthcoming trading activity of the FII. Taking advantage of the same, DP used the information from his cousin AP illegally to front run for those stocks that were to be ordered by the FII and later sold the very same stocks to FII for unjust profits. The AO also found out that trades were executed using a telephone number registered in the name of PP at the common residential address of DP and PP.

Thus, the AO concluded that DP had placed and executed orders before the orders of the FII and consequently squared off his position when the orders were placed for trading. It was estimated that DP earned a total profit of Rs. 1.5 crores/- by way of front running over a period of one year. Eventually, SEBI found all three of them guilty of violating the relevant provisions of the *SEBI (Prohibition of Fraudulent and Unfair Trade Practices Relating to Securities Market) Regulations, 2003* and imposed a monetary penalty on them.

However, the *Securities Appellate Tribunal (SAT)* has set aside the SEBI order on the ground that the current regulations has prohibited front running only when it is carried out by intermediaries. Now SEBI has moved the Supreme Court challenging the SAT order.

As per the SEBI Regulations and judicial precedents, decide whether SEBI has a right to take any action against non-intermediaries for front running activities? Further, highlight the recent regulatory changes brought to the definition of front running in India.

2. The concept of '*unpublished price sensitive information (UPSI)*' has undergone significant changes with the passing of the latest amendments to the *SEBI (Prohibition of Insider Trading) Regulations, 2015*. Critically comment on this statement and explain with detailed reasons whether the following information can be treated as UPSI?

2.1 *A proposal from OLA Electric introducing bike rental services for students in Tiruchirappalli region.*

2.2 *The Resignation of the Chief Growth Officer (CGO) of Wipro Limited and speculative social media posts about the same in some professional networking platforms like LinkedIn.*

PART – B (6 x 5 = 30 Marks)

Answer any SIX of the following questions:

3. List down the essential elements of '*self-trades*' in accordance with the *SEBI (Prohibition of Fraudulent and Unfair Trade Practices relating to Securities Market) Regulations, 2003*. Whether '*intention*' and '*impact*' are *sine qua non* factors in self-trading cases under PFUTP proceedings? Elaborate with the help of judicial decisions.

4. *Mr. ABC* was a young assessment intern in the antitrust team of *TNLS & Partners*, a boutique law firm based in Ahmedabad. The *Mergers and Acquisition (M&A)* partners of *TNLS* represented *Metropolitan Corporation (MC)* in its potential tender offer for the common stock of *Ashirvad Company Limited (ACL)*. The possibility of the tender offer was confidential and non-public, until the offer was formally made by *MC*.

Even though *ABC* was not directly involved in the transaction between *TNLS* and its client *MC*, he learned about the possible tender by overhearing a discussion at a late night dinner party with other young associates and interns of the firm, who were involved in the *MC-ACL* transaction.

Thus, during the time when the potential tender offer was still secretive and sensitive, *ABC* used the information he received through his assessment internship to purchase certain stocks in *ACL*. After the information of the tender became public, *ACL* stocks skyrocketed and *ABC* sold his shares, making a significant profit. In light of this factual matrix, analyse whether an intern like *ABC* can be charged as an '*insider*' for violation of insider trading laws in India by applying the '*misappropriation theory*' of insider trading.

5. Distinguish the terms '*pre decisional hearing*' and '*post decisional hearing*' in the context of SEBI's power to impose ex-parte ad interim orders.

6. Choose the most suitable answer from the given options for the following question and substantiate your choice(s) with detailed and cogent reasons:

The Indian securities market consists of the following category (ies) of participant (s).

- (a) *Investors*
- (b) *Investees*
- (c) *Persons Associated with the Securities Market*
- (d) *Fiduciaries*
- (e) *All of the above.*

7. In relation to the doctrine of 'separation of powers', what is the primary function of SEBI? Whether SEBI proceedings are adversarial in nature or inquisitorial or a combination of both?

8. Critically comment on the following statement about the working of *Credit Rating Agencies (CRA)* system in India, whether it is 'correct' or 'incorrect' or 'partially correct'. Substantiate your answer with cogent reasons by quoting relevant legal provisions and precedents:

As per the 1999 SEBI CRA Regulations, once an agreement to provide rating services is entered into between a Client Company and its chosen CRA, the same cannot be terminated later by the Client during the lifetime of issued debt securities.

9. Is there a perceived incompatibility between arbitration law and securities market disputes in India? Whether any claims arising out of securities market transactions can be satisfactorily resolved under the *Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996*?

10. "SEBI Collective Investment Schemes (CIS) Regulations, 1999 has been established with intent of protecting the interest of gullible investors from unscrupulous investees and to overall regulate all unregulated transactions relating to the securities market." In light of this statement, comment on why CIS are hard to regulate 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
End Semester (Odd-Semester) Examinations, November - 2025
LAW OF INSURANCE

Time: 2 ½ Hours

Maximum Marks: 40

PART – A (1 x 10 = 10 Marks)

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

1. The concept of Assignment, though generally applied to matters relating to immovable property, has been made applicable to a Life Policy by virtue of Section 38 of the Insurance Act, 1938, which has also provided an exclusive method for effecting an assignment of a Life Policy, Elucidate and distinguish between Assignment and Nomination.
2. In marine parlance, a voyage is defined as the place from which it is to commence the terminus a 'queo' and the place where it is to end the terminus at a 'queom' as specified in the policy. In this context explain the rule 'once a deviation always a deviation' and point out the exceptions, if any.

PART – B (6 x 5 = 30 Marks)

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

3. Mr. Prem took a life policy for himself. After a lapse of three years from the date of the policy the insurer rejected a claim on the policy on the ground that Mr. Prem misrepresented about his health status at the time when the policy was taken. State on whom the onus proof lies to establish suppression of fact?
4. A quantity of currency notes and jewellery were concealed in a fire place. Over and above that charcoal were spread over them to misguide burglars. The person who concealed returned home after some time and fire was lighted forgetting what she had concealed in the fire place, By the time she remembered about the property being placed under the fire, currency notes were burnt and jewellery partly damaged. As an insurance policy covering the loss was taken the owner of the currency notes and the jewellery claimed the value of the loss from the insurer. The insurer refused the claim on the ground that the fire was in the grate where it ought to be and had not gone beyond its bounds. Can the insurer be held liable? Decide.
5. Ms. Keerthi's motor cycle was stolen and he made a claim for the loss from the insurance company. The insurance company repudiated the claim stating that the contract of insurance had become automatically terminated once the vehicle had been stolen. Is the insurer's stand justified? Decide.

6. The maxim 'Where there is smoke there is fire' is not applicable in Fire Insurance. State the reasons for the inapplicability of this maxim by bringing to light the meaning of the term 'Fire' in Fire Insurance.
 7. 'Perils of the Seas' refer only to fortuitous accidents or causalities of the seas and does not include the ordinary accident of winds or waves. Highlight the significance of this statement.
 8. Chapter X of The Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 incorporates the principle of 'liability without fault' in certain cases. Bring out the salient features of this principle as outlined in Section 140 of the Act.
 9. In modern times taking up a Health Insurance Policy is considered as a valuable investment for one's well-being as a financial security. Against the back drop of this statement bring out the types of Health Insurance available in India and the benefits that ensue out of them.
 10. Insurance Ombudsman aims to provide policy holders with an efficient, unbiased and cost-effective solution to their grievances outside the conventional Court system. How far and to what extent and the manner in which the aim of the establishment of Ombudsman is achieved? Decide.
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TAMIL NADU NATIONAL LAW UNIVERSITY, TIRUCHIRAPPALLI
IV Year - B.A. LL.B. (Hons.) and B.Com. LL.B. (Hons.) Degree Programmes
End Semester (Odd -Semester) Examinations, November - 2025
CYBER LAW

Time: 2 ½ Hours

Maximum Marks: 40

PART – A (1 x 10 = 10 Marks)

Instructions:

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

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

1. On a popular social media platform 'Snaploop', several school children and young women find that their photographs, originally taken from their personal profiles, have been converted into sexually explicit deepfake images and circulated in private group chats and public pages. The images are accompanied by abusive comments and threats, amounting to cyberbullying, online harassment, and humiliation. The victims and their guardians file multiple complaints through Snaploop's reporting system, tagging the posts as deepfake sexual abuse. However, the platform fails to remove the content for over a week, claiming its automated moderation system and the posts under the 'automated review' category.

Subsequent inquiry reveals that the said intermediary qualifies as a Significant Social Media Intermediary (SSMI) under the IT (Intermediary Guidelines and Digital Media Ethics Code) Rules, 2021. The intermediary has not appointed a Resident Grievance Officer, does not offer 24×7 complaint redressal, and fails to utilise proactive AI-based detection of inappropriate content as required under the Rules.

Apply the provisions of the Information Technology Act, 2000 and the IT (Intermediary Guidelines and Digital Media Ethics Code) Rules, 2021, to determine the liability of a SSMI when it fails to remove deepfake sexual images used for cyberbullying despite receiving user complaints. In your analysis, consider due diligence requirements and the safe harbour protection under the IT Act, 2000.

2. M/s. Vistara Nexus Pvt. Ltd., is a start-up offering AI-driven learning assistance tools. It has developed a unique AI-generated virtual tutor avatar named 'Nexi', used prominently across its website, application interface, and promotional campaigns. The company has been operating under the domain *vistaranexus.ai* for three years and has acquired a significant user base. Although the trademark application for NEXI is pending registration, M/s. Vistara Nexus claims extensive prior use and strong market recognition.

Six months later, a stranger launches a similar ed-tech platform under the domain *vistaralexix.ai*. The new platform displays a virtual AI avatar (created by their AI platform) that strikingly resembles the features, voice modulation pattern, and interactive style of 'Nexi'. Users report confusion, believing the two platforms are affiliated. A few of them also subscribed to the second platform, assuming it to be an update or sister-site of Vistara Nexus.

M/s. Vistara Nexus issues a cease-and-desist notice, which is ignored. The company then files a civil suit. Identify the related Intellectual Property (IP) infringements in the said scenario and substantiate the claims of M/s. Vistara Nexus by producing digital evidence.

PART – B (6 x 5 = 30 Marks)

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

3. Mr. Aarav, a university student, engages in private video conversations with an individual he met on a social media platform. During the interaction, he is persuaded to share intimate visuals. Soon thereafter, the other person demands money and threatens to publicly release the visuals if Mr. Aarav refuses. When Mr. Aarav approaches the local police station to lodge a complaint, the officers dismiss the matter, suggesting that such cases are not serious because 'men usually do not get victimised in this manner'. Subsequently, digitally manipulated versions of the visuals are circulated to Mr. Aarav's acquaintances, causing severe psychological distress and reputational harm. Identify the offence and critically examine the legal and procedural framework for filing cybercrime complaints in India.
4. What was decided in *Shreya Singhal v. Union of India*, AIR 2015 SC 1523 and how did the judgment help protect important and far-reaching questions related primarily to the fundamental right of free speech and expression guaranteed by Article 19(1)(a) of the Constitution of India, 1950.
5. M/s. ConnectNet, one of the largest Internet Service Providers in India, enters into exclusive agreements with two major music and video streaming platforms: M/s. TuneBox and M/s. StreamPlus. Under this agreement:
- Data used for M/s. TuneBox and M/s. StreamPlus is not deducted from users' data limits (zero-rating benefit).
 - Competing platforms (such as M/s. IndieSound and M/s. EduStream) are not offered the same benefit and are instead categorized under 'general data usage'.

- c. Users begin noticing that M/s. IndieSound and M/s. EduStream buffer more frequently, and load slower during peak hours, despite having the same overall internet plan.

A coalition of these smaller platforms files a complaint with the Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI), alleging that M/s. ConnectNet's conduct violates Net Neutrality and creates an unfair competitive advantage. Critically evaluate the net neutrality regulations which promotes digital equality more effectively than allowing market-driven differential pricing by Internet Service Providers (ISPs).

6. Critically analyze and identify the major field where Artificial Intelligence (AI) is used in contemporary practice in India and compare it with the structured framework of the EU AI Act. What measures can India adopt to enhance human-centric, transparent, and accountable AI governance?
7. In 2021, reports revealed that Pegasus spyware had allegedly been used to surveil journalists, political figures, activists, and government officials in India. The Government initially neither confirmed nor denied the use of the software, citing national security concerns. Considering the provisions of the Right to Privacy as a fundamental right and the legal framework under the IT Act, 2000 critically analyze whether such surveillance, if conducted without judicial authorization, would be constitutionally valid. Examine the balance between national security interests and individual privacy rights, and evaluate whether the current statutory safeguards are adequate to prevent misuse.
8. What is Online Dispute Resolution (ODR) in e-commerce platforms? Explain its meaning, features, and how it differs from traditional offline dispute resolution.
9. Ms. Aisha, a school teacher, installed the 'FitLife' health tracking app on her phone to monitor her daily steps and sleep cycle. While signing up, she consented to share her basic personal details. However, without seeking fresh consent, the app collected and stored her heart rate data, menstrual cycle records, and GPS location, and later shared this data with a third-party advertising company, which began sending her targeted health and pregnancy-related ads. When Aisha complained, the company justified that the data sharing was covered under its general privacy policy and claimed that Aisha had given 'deemed consent' by continuing to use the app.

Apply the provisions of the DPDP Act to determine whether FitLife's collection of Aisha's health data without fresh consent is lawful.

10. Explain the scope of offences covered under the Budapest Convention on Cybercrime. In your answer, evaluate how the Convention standardizes substantive and procedural law relating to cybercrimes, and evaluate its relevance in the present era of transnational digital offences.

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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
End Semester (Odd -Semester) Examinations, November - 2025
CLINICAL – III (Professional Ethics and Professional Accounting System)

Time: 2 ½ Hours

Maximum Marks: 40

PART – A (1 x 10 = 10 Marks)

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

1. Explain the provisions of the Contempt of Courts Act, 1971 in India. Distinguish between “civil contempt” and “criminal contempt”, and explain the defences and limitations available to a person charged with contempt of court.
2. Explain the duties and responsibilities of advocates towards the court as laid down under Chapter II, Part VI of the Bar Council of India Rules. Evaluate how these duties help in maintaining the dignity and integrity of the legal profession.

PART – B (6 x 5 = 30 Marks)

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

3. Define the term “professional misconduct” as used under the Advocates Act, 1961. Examine the types of misconduct and the punishments that can be imposed on an advocate found guilty of such misconduct under the Act.
4. Explain the powers and functions of the State Bar Council as provided under the Advocates Act, 1961. How do these powers contribute to the regulation and discipline of the legal profession in India?
5. Explain the procedure for the admission and enrolment of the Advocates under the Advocates Act, 1961.
6. Briefly analyse the interrelationship between the Law, Ethics and Morality.
7. Write a short note on “Bar and Bench Relationship”.
8. Analyse the following two cases:
 - (a) *Bar Council of India v. A.K. Balaji and Others* AIR 2018 SC 1382
 - (b) *Ashwini Kumar Upadhyay v. Union of India*, AIR 2018 SC4633.

9. Explain the provisions of Section 44AA of the Income Tax Act, 1961 and Rule 6F regarding the maintenance of books of accounts by specified professionals. List the essential books and documents that a legal professional is required to maintain.
10. Prepare the Cash Book of Mr. Aarav a Lawyer for the month of April 2025 from the following information and find the closing balance:
- April 1: Cash in hand Rs.15,000
 - April 3: Received fees from a client Rs.8,000
 - April 4: Registration fees for membership in a club Rs.5,000
 - April 5: Paid Rs.2,000 for Subscriptions
 - April 5: Paid office rent Rs.3,500
 - April 7: Subscription for Law Journals Rs.3,000
 - April 10: Purchased stationery for Rs.1,200
 - April 11: Cash Deposited into Bank Rs.10,000
 - April 12: Paid electricity bill Rs.800
 - April 13: Cash Received from a client Rs.15,000
 - April 15: Received fees from another client Rs.12,000
 - April 17: Cash Received for Legal advice Rs.10,000
 - April 18: Paid salary to staff Rs.6,000
 - April 25: Paid travelling expenses Rs.1,500
 - April 29: Cash withdrew from Bank Rs.5,000
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TAMIL NADU NATIONAL LAW UNIVERSITY, TIRUCHIRAPPALLI
V year - B.A. LL.B. (Hons.) and B.Com. LL.B. (Hons.) Degree Programmes
End Semester (Odd -Semester) Examinations, November - 2025
LEGISLATIVE DRAFTING

Time: 2 ½ Hours

Maximum Marks: 40

PART – A (1 x 10 = 10 Marks)

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

1. The Indian 'Directives' enshrined in the Constitution of India are not like Irish Directives for casual and general guidance only, but the very bedrock on which social and economic legislations are made for achieving the objectives of the Welfare State are to be based. Elucidate.
2. "Law is not the independent trait of legislature, single or multiple, but the organic product of national life; it is the spontaneous and unconscious expression of the juristic instincts of the people (Savigny & Iheare) and Law is a means to an end".

PART – B (6 x 5 = 30 Marks)

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

3. A drafter is required to adopt a good statutory style encompassing consistence, coherence and clarity. Explain.
4. It is said that the Long Title in a legislation is a pointer to the subject-matter of the legislation and gives an immediate clue as to what the Statute is all about. Elucidate this statement and give two examples to show how a Long Title is drafted.
5. It is a well settled rule of drafting that the words or phrases used in the Act are interpreted to give the same meaning throughout the study of the provisions of the Act. Against the back drop of this statement bring out the significance of the Interpretation Clause in a Bill that may be drawn by a drafter.
6. Identify the Operative Part in the following Article contained in the Constitution of India and further explain that part and its purpose.

Article 156: Term of office of Governor:

1. *The Governor shall hold office during the pleasure of the President.*
2. *The Governor may, by writing under his hand addressed to the President, resign his office.*
3. *Subject to the foregoing provisions of this Article, a Governor shall hold office for a term of five years from the date on which he enters upon his office.*

Provided that a Governor shall, notwithstanding the expiration of the term, continue to hold until his successor enters upon his office.

7. Point out the manner in which the terms “shall” and ‘May’ are to be understood as per The General Clauses Act, 1897.
 8. All legislations without a Legislature are subjected to scrutiny by the Committee on Subordinate Legislation as per Chapter XXVI of the Rules relating to Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha. Bring out the rules generally followed to perform the task of scrutiny and the functions of the Speaker in this regard.
 9. As a drafter of a Bill the established Doctrine of Colourable Legislation should be borne in mind as what is prohibited directly should not be done indirectly. Justify.
 10. Write Short noted on:
 - a] Numbering conventions to differentiate units of the text.
 - b] Private Bill and Public Bill.
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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
End Semester (Odd -Semester) Examinations, November - 2025
COMPETITION LAW

Time: 2 ½ Hours

Maximum Marks: 40

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.

PART – A (1 x 10 = 10 Marks)

Answer any ONE of the following questions:

1. *M/s. Avza Laboratories India Ltd. (Avza)* filed an information before the *Competition Commission of India (CCI)* against its closest competitor *M/s. Panjali Pharma Ltd. (Panjali)* and its founder *Mr. Bobdev*. *M/s. Avza* alleges that *Panjali* is violating Competition, Constitution and Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) laws by airing erroneous and disparaging advertisements about *Avza* and its products in social media. *Bobdev* while promoting his new brand of drink repeatedly remarked that while profits from *Avza* are only diverted towards the welfare of a particular community, profits from *Panjali* will be spent towards the benefit of another dominant community.

In the relevant market for non-alcoholic sweet drinks in India, *M/s. Avza* contends that *Bobdev*'s controversial remarks about the rival firm's drink has foreclosed competition by spreading hate speech and misinformation about the health, safety and corporate governance standards of *Avza* and thereby misleading consumers. Hence, *M/s. Avza* seeks a permanent injunction restraining *Panjali* and its associates from infringing and disparaging its trademark, damages up to 5 crore rupees, as well as an apology and retraction. However, *Panjali* raises a preliminary objection to *CCI*'s jurisdiction by contending that commercial disparagement is not a competition issue in India. It further contends that the remedies sought for by *Avza* are out of the scope of *CCI*'s powers. Decide.

2. The *Competition Commission of India (CCI)* has received complaints from numerous passengers that the *Indian Railway Catering and Tourism Corporation (IRCTC) Ltd.*, has been abusing its dominant position in the railway industry. The complaints *inter alia* allege the following unfair and discriminatory practices followed by the *IRCTC*:

- a. "In connection with the online passenger reservation system, the premium pricing of tatkal tickets creates artificial scarcity and indirectly facilitates illicit practices by travel agents.
- b. Usage of dark patterns in *IRCTC Website/App* to deceptively influence travel booking causes a loss of trust for the customers in the online environment and a degradation of online experience.

Explain in detail the procedure to be followed and the various factors that will be considered by the CCI to ascertain whether IRCTC has abused its dominance in the railway industry. What orders can the CCI pass on completion of the inquiry?

PART – B (6 x 5 = 30 Marks)

Answer any SIX of the following questions:

3. Since the advent of the COVID – 19 pandemic, the unethical practice of ‘moonlighting’ is plaguing the *Information Technology (IT)* sector, whereby employee’s misuse the ‘work from home option’. Under the guise of exercising this option, some full time employees work part time in other horizontal or vertical organisations without obtaining prior permission from their employer. Hence, draft a comprehensive ‘non – compete policy’ addressing the above problems by complying with the provisions of the *Competition Act, 2002* and the *Indian Contract Act, 1872*.
4. Is there a perceived incompatibility between arbitration law and competition disputes in India? Whether any antitrust claims arising out of commercial agreements can be satisfactorily settled under the *Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996*?
5. “The *Competition Commission of India (CCI)* is like a Mini-State within the Indian State, as the Indian Parliament has clothed the fair market regulator with wide ranging powers and functions so as to protect the interest of consumers and other market participants and to regulate all kinds of incidental/ancillary issues affecting free trade in the market.” Critically comment on this statement by mentioning at least two provisions each *Competition Act, 2002* as examples for legislative, executive and judicial powers exercised by the CCI.
6. 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.
7. Critically comment on the following statement, whether it is ‘correct’ or ‘incorrect’ or ‘partially correct’. Substantiate your answer with cogent reasons by analysing the interplay between Competition Law and Trade Secrets.

“Section 3(5) of the Competition Act, 2002 provides that the provisions related to anti-competitive agreements are not applicable to agreements executed by a person to restrain any infringement of or to impose reasonable conditions for protecting the person’s IPRs protected under Indian IP laws.”

8. “The Competition Commission of India (CCI) is empowered to exercise jurisdiction over commercial transactions executed outside of India, if those transactions have an adverse impact on the Indian market or Indian stakeholders.” Write critical legal comments on this statement by comparing the legal position under the *Competition Act, 2002* and the *Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices (MRTP) Act, 1969*.
 9. In the evolving landscape of competition law enforcement around the world, compare and contrast between ‘*ex-ante regulations vs. ex-post liability*’ approaches under the *Competition Act, 2002*. What approach was proposed in the framework of the *Digital Competition Bill, 2024*?
 10. The *Wheat Producers Association of Punjab (WPAB)* have mutually formed an unregistered organisation to control the production, sale and supply of wheat within the State of Punjab. Explain whether the activities of WPAB can be considered as a ‘*cartel*’ under the *Competition Act, 2002*. What factors shall the *Competition Commission of India (CCI)* take into consideration while deciding this case?
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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
End Semester (Odd -Semester) Examinations, November - 2025
OFFENCES RELATING TO CHILDREN

Time: 2 ½ Hours

Maximum Marks: 40

PART – A (1 x 10 = 10 Marks)

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

1. Critically comment on the bail jurisprudence related to children in conflict with law.
2. Trace the history of juvenile justice in India with the help of landmark decisions of the Supreme Court of India and legislative developments.

PART – B (6 x 5 = 30 Marks)

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

3. Miss. Ramona is a 16 years old girl who is in a romantic relationship with Mr. Anjun, a 17 years old boy. Both of them end up having consensual sexual relationship. Miss. Ramona's parents find out about their relationship and are against it. They lodge an FIR against Mr. Anjun for raping their daughter. Mr. Anjun faces a proceeding before the Juvenile Justice Board for the offence of penetrative sexual assault under the POCSO Act, 2012 and offence of rape under the BNS, 2023.

In light of the given facts, critically comment on the position of law regarding consensual adolescent relationship in light of the provisions of POCSO Act, 2012, the judicial precedents and its impact on adolescents like Miss. Ramona and Mr. Anjun.

4. Mr. Advait is a 17 years old accused of committing murder of Mr. Jatin, his fellow classmate. Mr. Advait and Mr. Jatin had past history of altercations and physical violence with each other. On the day of the fated incident, Mr. Advait again got into an altercation with Mr. Jatin where Mr. Jatin said insulting statements about Mr. Advait's parents. Mr. Advait got agitated and pushed Jatin off from the top floor of the school and Mr. Jatin died.

In light of the given facts, decide as a member of the Juvenile Justice Board conducting preliminary assessment, whether Mr. Advait should be tried as an adult highlighting the factors you would take into consideration in light of the provisions of the JJ Act, 2015 and the NCPDR guidelines on preliminary assessments.

5. Critically comment on child trafficking in India with the help of provisions of law and landmark decisions of the Supreme Court of India.

6. Explain the process of rehabilitation and social reintegration under the JJ Act, 2025.
 7. Explain the law relating to child sexual abuse material in India.
 8. Explain the theories of juvenile offending.
 9. Explain the role of Child Welfare Committee in protection of children in need of care and protection.
 10. Explain the procedure before the Special Court under the POCSO Act, 2012 highlighting its child friendly features.
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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
End Semester (Odd -Semester) Examinations, November - 2025
INSOLVENCY & BANKRUPTCY LAW

Time: 2 ½ Hours

Maximum Marks: 40

PART – A (1 x 10 = 10 Marks)

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

1. On 16 May 2025, during the Corporate Insolvency Resolution Process of M/s. Cinderella Steels Pvt. Ltd., a resolution plan was submitted by M/s. Drizella Pvt. Ltd., a wholly owned subsidiary of M/s. Tremaine Holdings Ltd. The Resolution Professional observed that the Managing Director of Tremaine Holdings Ltd. had earlier been a promoter of another company whose loan account was classified as a Non-Performing Asset (NPA) on 10 March 2023. The Managing Director cleared all outstanding dues with interest on 15 May 2025.

The Resolution Professional rejects the plan, citing ineligibility of the applicant owing to the control and ownership structure of M/s. Tremaine Holdings Ltd. and the timing of repayment by its Managing Director. M/s. Drizella Pvt. Ltd. contends that the repayment removes any disqualification and that its separate corporate identity shields it from any bar arising from M/s. Tremaine Holdings Ltd. or its Managing Director.

Evaluate whether M/s. Drizella Pvt. Ltd. is eligible to submit a resolution plan under the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016 with the help of relevant statutory provisions and judicial decisions.

2. After the failure of its Corporate Insolvency Resolution Process, M/s. Cinderella Steels Pvt. Ltd., enters liquidation. The liquidator takes charge of assets valued at ₹10 crore, including several consignments of finished steel goods stored in a customs-bonded government warehouse. When the liquidator seeks their release, the customs department refuses, stating that the goods cannot be cleared until unpaid customs duties are satisfied.

Once all claims are verified and finalised, the liquidator records the following:

- i. A sum of ₹2 crores owed to various suppliers who had provided the raw materials used in steel production, all supplied without any security.
- ii. ₹3 crores claimed by the Income Tax Department for arrears accumulated over the last two financial years, with a request that these dues be treated on priority because the underlying statute creates a first charge over the company's assets.

- iii. A lender, whose total outstanding dues were ₹60 lakh but who enforced its security independently and recovered only ₹10 lakh, now files a shortfall claim for the remaining ₹50 lakh.
- iv. ₹1 crore relating to expenses incurred during the Corporate Insolvency Resolution Process and the liquidation process, including the liquidator's fee.
- v. ₹1 crore claimed by several employees for unpaid amounts relating to the twelve months before liquidation.
- vi. Claims totalling ₹4 crore by three banks that had extended long-term credit facilities and had chosen not to enforce their security interest, instead participating in the liquidation process.
- vii. A claim of ₹3 crore filed by a group of workmen for dues relating to the twenty-four months preceding liquidation.
- viii. The Customs Department files a claim of ₹1.5 crore for unpaid customs duties connected to the imported goods currently held in its bonded warehouse.

With the Customs Department refusing to release the goods until its demand is settled, and the income tax authorities insisting on statutory priority, the distribution of the liquidation proceeds becomes disputed among stakeholders.

Assuming the role of the liquidator, delineate and rank the claims in accordance with the statutory priority framework under the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016, while resolving the competing claims and disputes by applying the relevant statutory provisions and judicial decisions.

PART – B (6 x 5 = 30 Marks)

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

3. After liquidation is initiated for M/s. Tiana's Palace Restaurants Pvt. Ltd., the liquidator begins identifying which assets can be brought into the liquidation estate. During inspection of the restaurant premises and business records, the following items are discovered:
- i. A commercial tandoor oven, purchased by the company but currently kept in a neighbouring restaurant that had borrowed them temporarily during a festival rush.
 - ii. A delivery scooter registered in the company's name, presently detained by the Municipal Traffic Department for unpaid challans.
 - iii. A registered trademark owned by the company for the brand name "Tiana's Signature Masala," which has a significant commercial value in the local food market.
 - iv. A recipe manual, created by Tiana's Mother and transferred to the company through a written assignment at the time of incorporation.
 - v. An imported coffee machine supplied by a vendor on a trial basis, with ownership to pass only if the company chose to purchase it, which it never did.

Examine, with appropriate explanations, whether each of the above items can be included in the liquidation estate in accordance with the Indian legal framework governing corporate liquidation.

4. During the liquidation of M/s. Rapunzel Adventures Pvt. Ltd., the liquidator identifies a set of rapidly depreciating assets and decides to proceed with a private sale, citing

concerns of value erosion. The matter is placed before the Stakeholders' Consultation Committee (*hereinafter referred as SCC*), which conveys to the liquidator its preference for a public auction, noting that a wider process may yield greater participation from potential buyers. Despite this, the liquidator continues with the private sale process.

Analyse whether the liquidator's decision aligns with liquidator's duties and powers under the relevant provisions of Indian insolvency regulatory framework.

5. M/s. Pocahontas Textiles Pvt. Ltd. has defaulted on multiple payments. Two different entities consider initiating the Corporate Insolvency Resolution Process:
- i. John Smith Bank, which had extended a loan facility to M/s. Pocahontas Textiles and now holds the loan agreement and bank account statements reflecting continuous non-payment.
 - ii. M/s. Kocoum Chemicals Ltd., a supplier of raw materials, whose dues remain unpaid as shown in invoices and delivery challans accompanying recent supply batches.

Differentiate and evaluate the distinct application processes that each of these creditors must follow in order to initiate Corporate Insolvency Resolution Process under the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016.

6. During the Corporate Insolvency Resolution Process of M/s. Moana Maritime Exports Pvt. Ltd. (*hereinafter referred as the CD*), the Committee of Creditors (*hereinafter referred to as CoC*) is constituted with the following admitted voting shares:
- i. Maui National Bank: 58%
 - ii. Tala Industrial Finance Limited: 27%
 - iii. HeiHei Asset Reconstruction Limited: 15%

Maui National Bank is considering a sequence of strategic decisions and seeks legal advice on how to secure the necessary approvals within the CoC. It plans the following:

- a) Maui National Bank intends first to pursue a withdrawal of the Corporate Insolvency Resolution Process on the basis of a settlement proposal received from the promoters of the CD.
- b) If withdrawal does not obtain sufficient support, Maui National Bank plans to propose the raising of interim finance from an external lender to maintain operations of the CD during Corporate Insolvency Resolution Process.
- c) If both options fail, Maui National Bank plans to seek the removal of the forensic auditor already appointed by the Resolution Professional, alleging incompetence.

Advise Maui National Bank on the voting thresholds applicable to each of these proposals and specify what combinations of creditor votes it must secure in order to achieve each of its intended outcomes under the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016.

7. M/s. Raya Enterprises Ltd. filed an application before the NCLT on 12th February, 2025 seeking initiation of the Corporate Insolvency Resolution Process after certain payment defaults under Section 10 of the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016. The NCLT

passed a delayed order on 28th February 2025, recording reasons for the delay, and rejected the application. M/s. Raya Enterprises Ltd. received the order on 2nd April 2025, but after internal deliberations, the company concludes that it will not be able to file an appeal before 10th May 2025. Based on these facts, advise what M/s. Raya Enterprises Ltd., must do to file a valid appeal in accordance with the timelines and requirements prescribed by the relevant Indian Laws.

8. M/s. Belle Professional Agency Pvt. Ltd., an insolvency professional agency (*hereinafter mentioned as the agency*) registered with the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Board of India (*hereinafter referred as the Board*) has received a notice from the Board stating that several insolvency professionals enrolled with it have not followed the code of conduct or submitted required records. At the same time, another insolvency professional registered with the agency, Ms. Potts, has received an individual show-cause notice from the Board following an inspection that found possible non-compliance of relevant regulations and laws in a resolution process. Based on the above facts, enumerate the role and powers of the Board in dealing with both the agency and the individual insolvency professionals.
9. M/s. Mulan Industries LLP (*hereinafter referred to as the Corporate Debtor*), an MSME, has initiated a Pre-Packaged Insolvency Resolution Process. In accordance with the process, the corporate debtor submitted its Base Resolution Plan (*hereinafter referred to as the BRP*) to the Resolution Professional. The Resolution Professional placed the BRP before the Committee of Creditors (*hereinafter referred to as the CoC*). Upon review, the CoC noted that the BRP impairs the claims of operational creditors and therefore directed the Resolution Professional to invite prospective resolution applicants. Following this invitation, M/s. Griffin Capital Partners Ltd. submitted an eligible resolution plan for consideration.

Based on the above facts, explain the further procedural steps the Resolution Professional and the CoC must follow to evaluate, compare and select one of these plans for approval.

10. M/s. Snow White Pvt. Ltd., has the following assets recorded in its financial statements for the previous financial year:
- i. Plant and machinery – ₹42 lakhs
 - ii. Office equipment – ₹6 lakhs
 - iii. Inventory – ₹18 lakhs
 - iv. Vehicles – ₹12 lakhs
 - v. Cash and receivables – ₹8 lakhs

The company has recently committed certain payment defaults, and the management is considering whether it can initiate a fast-track corporate insolvency resolution process, believing that a quicker mechanism may be appropriate in the circumstances. Based on these facts, advise on the eligibility of M/s. Snow White Pvt. Ltd. to initiate a Fast-Track Corporate Insolvency Resolution Process and the overall time period prescribed for completion of such a process under the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016.

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
End Semester (Odd -Semester) Examinations, November - 2025
ELECTION LAW

Time: 2 ½ Hours

Maximum Marks: 40

PART – A (1 x 10 = 10 Marks)

Answer any ONE Question not exceeding 800 words. Ensure all relevant provisions of available Acts, Rules, Orders and Judicial decisions are enumerated well theoretically, wherever necessary.

1. Trace the judicial and legislative history around Section 123(3) of the Representation of the People Act, 1951. Explain the significant shift in the interpretation of the words 'religion' and 'religious' as held in *Prabhoo*¹ to the seven-Judge bench ruling in *Abhiram Singh*². Evaluate the legal reasoning used by the Supreme Court in the former case to hold that an appeal to 'Hindutva' is not *per se* an appeal on the ground of religion.
2. Ms. Ash Manhattan has lost a recent Assembly election by a narrow margin of 2,100 votes to Mr. Japanditya. The election result was officially declared by the Returning Officer **38 days ago**. Ms. Manhattan's legal and data analysis team has compiled a preliminary report alleging massive electoral roll fraud. Their key findings are:
 - a. Analysis of the electoral rolls revealed over 15,000 'Demographically Similar Entries' (DSEs) and 'Photo-Similar Entries' (PSEs). The report includes specific instances where:
 - i. The same voter photograph is attached to multiple names.
 - ii. Thousands of voters are registered to "non-existent" or "invalid" addresses, such as "House No. 0," "Near Bus Stand," or to single commercial buildings.
 - b. The team has evidence suggesting that the mandatory deduplication software was not run by the Electoral Registration Officer (ERO) during the last Special Summary Revision (SSR) of the rolls, contrary to ECI Directives.
 - c. The Petitioner has affidavits from polling agents in 50 booths stating that their challenges to specific voters (whom they identified as "duplicates" from the list) were summarily dismissed by the Presiding Officers without following the due procedure under the Conduct of Elections Rules, 1961.

Can an Election Petition be legally filed? If so, how? Draft one. What specific "material facts" and "full particulars"³ must be pleaded to establish a case? Focus ONLY on a suitable Cause Title, suitable provisions under the Election Laws/Constitution and the Contents of the Petition.⁴

PS: You need not explain the moral turpitudes of Mr. Japanditya on his win.

¹ *Dr. Ramesh Yeshwant Prabhoo v. Prabhakar Kashinath Kunte And Others*, 1995 INSC 868

² *Abhiram Singh v. C.D Commachen (Dead) By Legal Representatives And Others*, 2017 INSC 3.

³ As mandated by Sections 83, 100(1)(d)(iii) and 100(1)(d)(iv) of ROPA, 1951.

⁴ This question was generated with the help of ChatGPT 5.

PART – B (6 x 5 = 30 Marks)

Answer any SIX Questions not exceeding 400 words each. Each Question carries 5 marks. Extra pointers may be considered for inter-relating two or more instances in current affairs and embedding the concepts into your answers lucidly.

3. The idea enumerated in the *Anoop Baranwal* case⁵ was triumphed by a Legislation⁶. Fairly criticise (including ones put forth in the Parliament) on the Panel recommended in the *Anoop Baranwal* case. Briefly compare the Constitutional protections regarding removal from office for the Chief Election Commissioner versus how the 2023 Act⁷ has interpreted the same? Write in reference to S.16 of the Act.⁸
4. Republic of India's farthest challenge in introducing a democratic electoral process to the people was crippled by illiteracy in the early 1950s. Somehow, certain policies were found effective to successfully overcome this challenge. **How did India tackle this situation and what were the Rules, provisions and judicial decisions laid out to stabilise this policy till the fourth General Elections? What were the operational challenges?**
5. Analyse the Supreme Court's 2013 judgment in *S. Subramaniam Balaji* case⁹ on "freebies" promised in election manifestos. Can such promises be classified as a "corrupt practice" under S. 123 of the Representation of the People Act, 1951? What direction(s) did the Court give to the ECI? What is the current contention on this, open at the Judiciary?
6. Explain the "double standard of opacity"¹⁰ that the Supreme Court found problematic in the Electoral Bonds Scheme, particularly concerning the amendments made to the Representation of the People Act, 1951, and the Companies Act, 2013.
7. Distinguish between an "electoral offence" and a "corrupt practice". What is the fundamental difference in their legal object and the forum for their trial? What are the distinct legal consequences of being found guilty between both? Can the same act (e.g., bribery) constitute both, and if so, what are the separate legal proceedings that would follow?
8. "To ensure free and fair elections, the Election Commission has to act in an impartial manner, and it should be free from external influences." **Comment on this statement for or against with established judicial decisions.**

⁵ *Anoop Baranwal v. Union of India*, 2023 INSC 190.

⁶ The Chief Election Commissioner And Other Election Commissioners (Appointment, Conditions of Service And Term of Office) Act, 2023.

⁷ The Chief Election Commissioner And Other Election Commissioners (Appointment, Conditions of Service And Term of Office) Act, 2023.

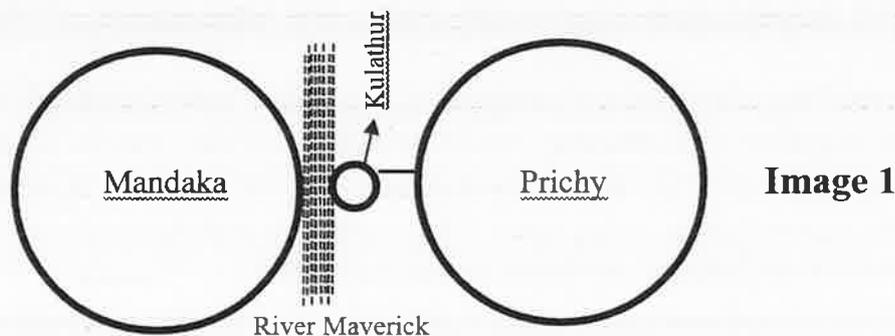
⁸ Id.

⁹ *S. Subramaniam Balaji v. State Of Tamil Nadu And Others*, 2013 INSC 444.

¹⁰ Used by Senior Counsel 'Prashant Bhushan' in the *Association of Democratic Reforms and Anr. v. Union of India and Ors.*, 2024 INSC 226 read with *State Bank of India v. Association For Democratic Reforms*, 2024 INSC 195.

9. Mr. Jivay (24y-275d old), a cinema actor by profession is a high-budget star and has a passionate horde inspiring him and the heroics he displays in his movies. Moved and encouraged largely by the receipt of rousing love and affection of the youth audience, he started a political party. He believed political introduction will foster his intentions efficiently. The upcoming State Election is only 92 days away approximately and the Election maybe notified within 60 days. He wishes to contest through his party. He also desperately wishes to have a symbol of 'Whistle' as he checked from ECI website that it is a free symbol [available] as his recent pop song is based on 'Whistle'. Some of his notable fans and business partners also volunteer to contest in the upcoming General Elections under his Party, if formed. He further wishes to be recognised as a political party to avoid instability issues, if any such arises. As a part-time lawyer and a full-time political analyst, he approaches you to get an extensive idea of fulfilling his wishes and to operationalise the same. It is okay of you to mention relevant Provisions, Rules, Acts, Orders, etc. At any cost, competing in the election through a party is non-negotiable. **Advise Mr. Jivay suitably with all provisions available in the Indian law.**

10. In the state of Milta of the country Adini, Kulathur is a village that comprises a cluster of 16 different 'mouzas'¹¹ where about 7500 people live. Of the 7500, 6234 people possess valid voter ID and their names are officially enrolled into the electoral roll. Kulathur is a mini-island, whose geographical fate was created by the flow of river Maverick, over thousands of years. Kulathur belonged to a Constituency called Ransrigam, which is part of the district called 'Prichy'. The river Maverick flowed through the left side of Kulathur, that provides source of water, agriculture and large livelihood to the people of Kulathur. A map for the understanding of the village's geographical location is given below on 'Image 1'.



Over time, due to changes in geography and the course of river Maverick changing its natural path of flow, the new path of Maverick now flows between Kulathur and Prichy as against its flowing path earlier between Kulathur and Mandaka, another district neighboring Prichy. The new course of river and the geographical map is given below on 'Image 2'

¹¹ In Bangladesh, Pakistan and parts of India a 'mouza' or 'mauza' is a type of administrative district, corresponding to a specific land area within which there may be one or more settlements. Before the 20th century, the term referred to a revenue collection unit is a pargana or revenue district.

With the new course of the flow of river Maverick, it became difficult for the State Administration to conduct its administration for Kulathur and its people while it was still

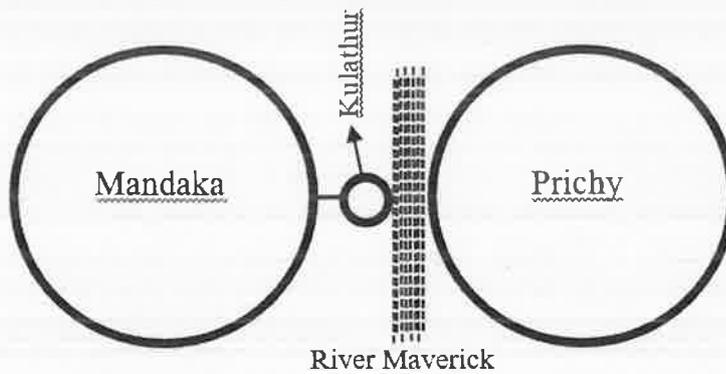


Image 2

part of Prichy. Eventually, by way of a Bill passed in the State Assembly with a full majority, the Legislature officially changed Kulathur under the Mandaka district. With Kulathur now coming under Mandaka district, administration was easier and less expense incurred on the state treasury.

However, regarding elections, Kulathur remained part of Prichy constituency. This resulted in all the formal procedure of elections being under the control of the returning offices in Prichy. With the river's new flowing path, and absence of any direct route to Kulathur from Prichy, it created logistical difficulty for the voters, contesting individuals from Kulathur as well as the election officers in Prichy. Thus, the people of Kulathur requested the Election Commission of Adini (ECA) to change Kulathur under Mandaka's constituency and electoral territory.

The ECA rejected their request and stated, the readjustment of the constituency's boundaries is not in its capacity to perform but the Delimitation Commission could determine alone. Challenging this rejection, the people moved the High Court of Milta to consider Kulathur's constituency under Mandaka district, and to co-ordinate with the State's reorganization of district boundaries. The HC ordered to change Kulathur to Mandaka's constituency, citing ease of administration and electoral matters. Aggrieved by this, the ECA Appealed to the Supreme Court of Adini.

State your opinion on the validity of the Election Commission of Adini decision to appeal in light of analysing the Delimitation's Commission's power, consultation exercise, extent of functions in terms of the Order by the High Court of Milta. Evaluate referring to the relevant provisions and Judicial Decisions.

P.S.: The Constitution, Laws, and Judicial precedents of the Republic of Adini are *in pari materia* to the Republic of India.