

TAMILNADU NATIONAL LAW UNIVERSITY



QUESTION PAPERS



Handwritten signature

REPEAT (ODD & EVEN-SEMESTER)
EXAMINATIONS,
MARCH-2021

ENG-1-21

Name :

Register No.:

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

TAMIL NADU NATIONAL LAW UNIVERSITY, TIRUCHIRAPPALLI
B.A. LL.B. (Hons.) and B.Com. LL.B. (Hons.) Degree Programme
Repeat Examinations (Odd & Even –Semester), March 2021

ENGLISH –I / BUSINESS ENGLISH -I

Time: 3 Hours 45 Minutes

Maximum Marks: 70

PART – A (5 x 12 = 60 marks)

Answer the following questions (400 to 450 words)

1. Write an expository essay on Globalization and English language.
2. Discuss the law as it is represented in *To Kill a Mockingbird* with special reference to the condition of the character Tom Robinson.
3. Discuss the traces of Renaissance Humanism and Legal aspects in the play *The Merchant of Venice*
4. Comment on the identity of Joseph. K, in the novel *The Trial*, in relation to the features of Modernism and the aspects of *Kafkaesque*.
5. Discuss on the natural process of developing spoken skills through the linguistic exposure and its use.

PART – B (2 x 5 = 10 marks)

Answer the following questions (150 to 200 words)

6. Attempt an argumentative essay on the topic “The Covid pandemic revealed the urgent need for larger national and international cooperation”.
7. Imagine you are the editor of a national daily newspaper. Write a persuasive editorial to convince the reader about the need and importance of taking Covid Vaccine.

Name :

Register No.:

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

TAMIL NADU NATIONAL LAW UNIVERSITY, TIRUCHIRAPPALLI
B.A. LL.B. (Hons.) and B.Com. LL.B. (Hons.) Degree Programme
Repeat Examinations (Odd & Even –Semester), March 2021

POLITICAL SCIENCE / POLITICAL SCIENCE – I (Political Theory and Organizations)

Time: 3 Hours 45 Minutes

Maximum Marks: 70

PART – A (5 x 12 = 60 marks)

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

1. “The State is a growth, an evolution, the result of a gradual process, running throughout all the known history of man and receding into the remote and unknown past”- Explain the Statement and also explain the major change that has taken place in the State system especially from the beginning of Twentieth century.
2. “Liberty is possible only in an ordered State, a State where the Legal and Political aspects of Sovereignty coincide or nearly coincide”- Critically analyze the statement in the light of the conditions that exist in contemporary India.
3. Distinguish between Classical Liberalism and Positive Liberalism and also make an assessment of how States in the modern world which are following two opposite ideologies, Democratic and Totalitarian, could rise to the level of Super Powers competing with each other in various fields and Progressing.
4. Critically analyze the idea that Parliamentary form of Government that exists in India is not helpful for the realization of its goals and India needs to bring about a change in its Political System from Parliamentary System to Presidential System.
5. Analyze the Role of Civil Society Groups in the contemporary Indian Society in ensuring Good Governance and Democracy in India.

PART – B (2 X 5 = 10 marks)

Answer the following questions. Each Answer should not be less than 200 Words.

6. Which Theory of Sovereignty – Traditional or Modern – you understand is more appreciable and will help in the promotion of the State in realizing its objectives. Give reasons.
7. “Rights and Obligations are two sides of the same coin”- Explain the Statement.

Name :

Register No.:

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

TAMIL NADU NATIONAL LAW UNIVERSITY, TIRUCHIRAPPALLI
B.A. LL.B. (Hons.) and B.Com. LL.B. (Hons.) Degree Programme
Repeat Examinations (Odd & Even –Semester), March 2021
SOCIOLOGY / SOCIOLOGY – I (A CRITICAL INTRODUCTION)

Time: 3 Hours 45 Minutes

Maximum Marks: 70

PART – A (5 x 12 = 60 marks)

Answer the following questions:

1. How does an Individual confirm to the Norms of the society through process of Socialization? Analyse with relevant examples from your life experience.
2. Why Sociology is the most complex science in the Hierarchy of Sciences? Illustrate.
3. Explain Marxian Mode of Production and Social Structures in human history with appropriate examples.
4. Analyse the evolution of Sociology as an Academic Discipline in India. What discourses dominated the field of enquiry in twentieth century.
5. Discuss the Social Process of Cooperation in various social situations.

PART – B (2 x 5 = 10 marks)

Answer the following questions:

6. The Parsi community are an example of Acculturation experience. Explain Sociologically.
7. Which type of Suicide could be prevalent in situations like COVID-19? Explain

Name :

Register No.:

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

TAMIL NADU NATIONAL LAW UNIVERSITY, TIRUCHIRAPPALLI
B.A. LL.B. (Hons.) Degree Programme
Repeat Examinations (Odd & Even –Semester), March 2021
ECONOMICS –I

Time: 3Hours 45 Minutes

Maximum Marks: 70

PART – A (5 x 12 = 60 marks)

Answer the following questions:

1. Find the consumer and producer surplus for the case below:

$$p_1(x) = 200 - 0.02x^2 \text{ and } p_2(x) = 100 + x$$

2. Draw a figure showing how the government can reduce a monopolist's profits by imposing a per-unit tax. Will the monopolist bear the entire burden of the tax? Why?

3. For the market demand schedule in the table below:

- a. Find the price elasticity of demand for a movement from point B to point D, from point D to point B, and at the point midway between point B and point D.

- b. Do the same for points D and G.

Point	A	B	C	D	F	G	H
$P_x(\text{Rs.})$	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Q_x	0	20,000	40,000	60,000	80,000	1,00,000	1,20,000

4. The following is some information regarding country A's economy:

Total Population	:	600
Employed	:	270
Unemployed	:	70
Not in the Labour Force	:	110
Under Age 16	:	150

- Given the data in the table above, what is the labor force participation rate? (%)
- Given the data in the table above, what is the unemployment rate? (%)
- Given the data in the table above, what is the employment rate? (%)

- State the conditions for Pareto optimum in terms of social and private benefits and costs.
 - Explain why we cannot reach Pareto optimum with an external economy of production or consumption, with an external diseconomy of production or consumption, or with technical externality.
 - Explain why, when there are public goods, we cannot reach Pareto optimum even if we have perfect competition throughout the economy.

PART – B (2 x 5 = 10 marks)

Answer the following questions:

- What is 'natural' about the natural rate of unemployment? Why might this differ across countries?
- Explain the meaning of "National Product at Market Prices" and "National Product at Factor Costs". Illustrate the relationship between the two types of valuations.

BOM-21

Name :

Register No.:

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

TAMIL NADU NATIONAL LAW UNIVERSITY, TIRUCHIRAPPALLI
B.Com. LL.B. (Hons.) Degree Programme
Repeat Examinations (Odd & Even –Semester), March 2021
BUSINESS ORGANISATION AND MANAGEMENT

Time: 3 Hours 45 Minutes

Maximum Marks: 70

PART – A (5 x 12 = 60 marks)

Answer the following questions:

- Real Alliance Ltd., is a well-known cement company in India. It is able to earn adequate revenues to cover costs. Its capital base, number of employees and production turnover has increased manifold over the years. The rate of profitability of the business is also creditable. The employees of the company are happy and satisfied with their remuneration, working conditions, promotion policy etc. As a part of its moral obligation, the company has taken many initiatives for providing employment to specially abled persons and promoting literacy in the villages adopted by it. In the context of the above:
 - Identify and explain the various types of objectives of management being fulfilled by Real Alliance Ltd., by quoting lines from the paragraph.
 - List any two values that Real Alliance Ltd., wants to communicate to the society.
- Anju and Manju are good friends. Considering the fact that the activities involved in managing an enterprise are common to all organizations, after completing their masters in business management, both of them take up a job at managerial level in different organizations as per their individual areas of interest. Anju takes up a marketing job in a retail company and strives to increase sales whereas Manju joins a NGO and works diligently to realize its objective related to providing employment to specially abled persons. Both of them have to perform a series of continuous, composite, but separate functions. On some days, Anju may spend more time in planning a future display layout and on another day, she may spend time in sorting out an employee's problem. Both Anju and Manju make conscious efforts to build a feeling of team spirit and

coordination among diverse individuals with different needs who work under them. The effect of their management is noticeable in their respective departments as the targets are met according to plans, employees are happy and satisfied, and there is orderliness in its functioning rather than chaos.

In the context of the above, identify the various features of management highlighted in the above paragraph by quoting lines from it.

3. Bhatkaav Enterprises is facing huge losses. The owner of the company is a MBA graduate. Even then many things in the organization are happening which are indicative of lack of proper management in the company. First of all there is no specific sharing of work and any time any employee is asked to do anything. This has led to wastage of efforts. Further due to negligence in proper work sharing there has been no specialization development in the nature of the jobs done by the employees. There are no clear and fair agreements between the workers and the management. This has led to a lot of frustration in the workers. Management has quite often been found to be guilty of not fulfilling promises made by it. There are also no strict rules and regulations binding on the conduct of the workers.

The departmental heads who are the middle level managers in the company and hold key positions always favour their relatives. They quite often don't turn up for job on time. They are always looking for special relaxations from the top management. This has led to a feeling of resentment among the employees who are also demanding special favours and threatening to strike work in the coming days.

Identify the three principles of Fayol violated in the above case.

4. Met Lapp Networks and Technologies Ltd., is a leader in technology innovation in the United States, creating products and solutions for connecting the world. It has a large research and development team which invented the first smart watch, named as W-7. The watch besides showing the time, also monitors a few health parameters like heartbeat, blood pressure etc. While in search of markets abroad, the company found that in India, the reform process was underway with the aim of accelerating the pace of economic growth. The company decided to take advantage of simplified export procedure and removal of quantitative as well as tariff restrictions in India. It set up its office in Jamnagar with a view to capture the Indian market. In a short span of time, the company emerged as a market leader. Success of the company attracted many other players to the market. Competition resulted in reduction in prices, thereby benefiting the customers.

a) In the above paragraph, two major concepts related to government policy have been discussed. Identify and explain these concepts.

b) Also, explain briefly any three impact of these concepts on Indian business and industry.

5. Company A requires new employees. For this the company has started making efforts. The financial condition of the company is not very good but the requirement of employees at key positions is clear. Company B doesn't want too much complication in the process of selection and placement. It wants to keep the process simple. The targets of production are already very demanding for the top management. They want a way where their least efforts are required to form the required taskforce to be involved in special projects. Company C is struggling with lack of balance in the composition of its workforce. There are certain departments in which there's a surplus of employees whereas there are certain departments in which there is shortage of the required number of employees.

a) How can Company A solve its problem?

b) Which type of recruitment will be good for Company B?

c) What do you think could be the solution for Company C?

PART – A (2 x 5 = 10 marks)

Answer the following questions

6. Kabir opens a retail mart in a local market. As he knows it will be impossible for him to handle all work alone, he appoints Jasraj to perform tasks on his behalf thereby reducing his workload. This decision provided Kabir with more time to concentrate on important matters. Besides, he recruited eight other persons as support staff. Over the years his business earns a good name for itself. So he opens another outlet in the city. Considering Jasraj's competence, he gives independent charge for running the new outlet to him, thereby empowering him by giving him autonomy in functioning of the outlet. In the context of the above case:

a) Identify the two concepts which reflect the transition in the role of Jasraj in the above paragraph.

b) What are the factors that Karan must keep while giving independent charge of the new outlet to Jasraj?

Name :

Register No.:

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

7. Mr. Sudhir is working as a purchase manager in a power sector company. All his subordinates hold him in high regard for his exceptional managerial skills. On the one hand, as a manager, he is a tough task master and expects strict compliance with the organizational rules and procedures from his subordinates. On the other hand, he makes conscious efforts to develop rapport with his subordinates by interacting freely with them during the lunch breaks in the cafeteria. Many a times these chit chats help him to get an insight into the views and opinions of his team members about the policies of the organization. In the context of the case:

- Identify and explain the two types of organizations that have been discussed.
- State any three differences between the types of organizations as identified in part (a) of the question.

TAMIL NADU NATIONAL LAW UNIVERSITY, TIRUCHIRAPPALLI
B.Com. LL.B. (Hons.) Degree Programme
Repeat Examinations (Odd & Even –Semester), March 2021

FINANCIAL ACCOUNTING AND PRACTICAL AUDITING

Time: 3 Hours 45 Minutes

Maximum Marks: 60

PART – A (5 x 12 = 60 marks)

Answer the following questions:

- The following are the balances extracted from the ledger of Mr. Joe as on 31st March, 2019

Particulars	Debit Rs.	Credit Rs.
Capital		20,000
Drawings	3,500	
Buildings	10,000	
Machinery	2,500	
Furniture & fittings	600	
Opening stock	12,500	
Motor Cycle	400	
Purchases	75,000	
Sales		1,25,000
Reserve for discount on debtors		200
Loan @ 9%	4,400	
Salaries	7,500	
Wages	2,750	
Rent	1,250	
Travelling expenses	135	
Postage	90	
Rates and taxes	2,500	
Carriage inward	5,000	
Sales return	15,000	
Duty paid on purchases	10,000	
Sundry debtors		7,500
Sundry creditors		400
Reserve for doubtful debts	750	
Carriage outwards	375	
Interest paid	900	
General charges	300	
Bad debts	250	
Cash on hand	2,400	
Cash in the bank		
	1,58,100	1,58,100

The following adjustments are necessary:

- Stock as on 31.03.2019, Rs. 14,000
- Provide the following outstanding: Salary Rs.400; Rent 250 Wages Rs.600; and interest outstanding
- Provide further bad debts Rs.500; Maintain the reserve for doubtful debts at 5% and reserve for discount on debtors at 2.5%
- Provide depreciation for building 2.5%; Machinery 10%; Furniture 6%; Motor Cycle 15%.

Prepare Trading and Profit and Loss Account for the year ended 31st March, 2019.

2. Mr. X purchased 4 Machines of Rs.14,000 each on hire purchase price for all the 4 cars was Rs.60,000 to be paid as Rs.15,000 down payment and three equal instalments of Rs.15,000 each at the end of each year. Interest is charged in the 5% Per annum. The buyer depreciates cars at 10% per annum on the straight line method. Give the Entries in the books of both the parties.

3. The following is the Receipts and Payments Account of the Star Club in respect of the year ending 31st March, 2020

Receipts	Rs.	Payments	Rs.
To Balance b/d	2,050	By Salaries	4,160
To Subscription For 18-19 Rs.80		By Rates and Taxes	1,200
To Subscription For 19-20 Rs.4,220		By Stationery	800
To Subscription For 20-21 Rs.160	4,460	By Telephone	200
To Profit on Sports Meet	2,850	By Investments in Govt. Securities	2,500
To Interest on Investment	2,000	By Sundry Expenses	1,850
To Sundry Receipts	250	By balance c/d	900
	11,610		11,610

The following additional facts are ascertained:

- Stock of Stationery on 1st April, 2019 Rs.100 and on 31st March,2020 Rs.180
- Rates and Taxes were prepaid to the extent of Rs.400
- Telephone charges outstanding amounts to Rs.75
- In 2018-19 subscription received in advance amounting to Rs.200 for current year and Rs.180 were due on 31st March, 2020 for 2020-21.
- On March 31st, 2019, the Building stood in the books at Rs.20,000 and it is required to write off depreciation at 5%. Investments at 31st March,2019 were Rs.40,000.

You are required to prepare Income and Expenditure account for the year ended 31st Mach, 2020 and a Balance sheet as at that date.

4. X, Y and Z are in partnership sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 4:3:2 respectively. Their Balance sheet as on 31.12.2020 stood as follows:

Liabilities	Rs.	Assets	Rs.
Creditors	7,000	Cash	1,000
General Reserve	18,000	Debtors	20,000
Profit and Loss a/c	27,000	Stock	24,000
Capital		Buildings	20,000
X = 8,000			
Y = 4,000			
Z = 1,000	13,000		
	65,000		65,000

The firm was dissolved on the date 'X' agreed to take over the stock at an agreed value of Rs.20,000 and Y take over debtors at Rs.14,000

The building was sold at auction for Rs.18,000 and the Dissolution expenses was Rs.1,500

Pass necessary journal entries and prepare necessary ledger accounts.

5. "Auditor is a watchdog, not bloodhound" – Comment.

Name :

Register No.:

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

TAMIL NADU NATIONAL LAW UNIVERSITY, TIRUCHIRAPPALLI
B.A. LL.B. (Hons.) and B.Com. LL.B. (Hons.) Degree Programme
Repeat Examinations (Odd & Even –Semester), March 2021

LEGAL METHODS

Time: 3Hours and 45 Minutes

Maximum Marks: 70

PART – A (5 x 12 = 60 marks)

Answer the following questions:

1. "Santhara" is a Jain practice in which a follower completely abstains from food and water in order to await death. Following Santhara is said to purify the practitioners of their sins and lead to salvation. A person is allowed to take up Santhara only in case of old age or if he or she is suffering from an incurable illness.

The democratically elected government of the State of Westeros, concerned that the practice of Santhara was leading to several citizens committing suicide, passed a law banning Santhara.

Teertha is a Jain monk, who has withdrawn from public life and has started Santhara. He has not voted in any election in Westeros, nor does he take the benefit of public facilities such as schools or hospitals. Do you think Teertha has an obligation to break his fast due to the law? Explain using theories of Natural Law and Positive Law. Please note: The country of Westeros is in all relevant aspects similar to India.

2. State of Nadia is a sovereign state and she has the world's longest written Constitution. The Constitution of Nadia declares her to be a secular state and provides freedom of religion and equality as fundamental rights. The state, however, has enacted a new legislation for providing citizenship to members of neighboring countries on the basis of religion. Citizens of Nadia are protesting against the new legislation saying that the new law is against the Constitution. Now as a student of Law you want to do research regarding the validity of the new legislation.

In the light of the given facts, develop a research framework presenting legal issues, research methodology applicable, and sources required for the same.

Note: The country of Nadia is in all relevant aspects similar to India.

3. The Offences against the Person Act 1861 makes it an offence for any person to carry out an abortion. The Abortion Act 1967 provided that it would be an absolute defense for a medically registered practitioner (i.e. a doctor) to carry out abortions provided certain conditions were satisfied.

Within the Act, the nurses were also allowed to carry out the abortion. As per the given law in force, the abortions which are offensive were still carried out with the help of registered nurses within the closed veil.

In the light of the given facts, explain the relevant rule of interpretation to fill the gap of the law.

Note – Object of the Abortion Act, 1967 was to amend and clarify the law relating to termination of pregnancy by registered medical practitioners.

4. Five people were stranded on a boat in the middle of nowhere, with no food or water for 10 days. Desperate, they decided to sacrifice and eat the oldest person, an 85 year old man, who had fallen sick from drinking sea water. A mere day after the four people had eaten their passenger they were rescued and are now on trial for murder. The law regarding murder is as follows:

S.499: Whoever shall wilfully take the life of another, is said to commit murder and shall be punishable with life imprisonment.

When the four people are brought before you, you see that there is no precedent that fits the facts of this case. As the judge, would you acquit or convict the accused? Answer in the context of

- A) The distinction between natural law and positive law.
B) Your role as a judge, with a focus on whether the role as judge would change if this case was being tried in a common law country and a civil law country.

5. Precedents bring flexibility to law. Judges in giving their decisions are influenced by social, economic and many other values of their age. They mould and shape the law according to the changed conditions and thus bring flexibility to law. In the light of this statement comment on the significance of Judicial Precedents, ratio of the case and *obiter-dicta* with leading case law references.

PART – B (2 x 5 = 10 marks)

Answer the following questions:

6. How did Foster, J. approach the situation of the speluncean explorers? Can it be applied to current judicial scenario in India?
7. Critically examine the role of a judge in Common Law system and Civil Law system.

Name :

Register No.:

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

TAMIL NADU NATIONAL LAW UNIVERSITY, TIRUCHIRAPPALLI
B.A. LL.B. (Hons.) and B.Com. LL.B. (Hons.) Degree Programme
Repeat Examinations (Odd & Even –Semester), March 2021

LAW OF TORTS

Time: 3 Hours 45 Minutes

Maximum Marks: 70

PART – A (5 x 12 = 60 marks)

Answer the following questions:

- Reasoned answer for all the four statements in the questions must be given.
- Each Statement carries 3 marks.

1. Ranjani arranged to undergo surgery. Romeo, her surgeon, did not inform Ranjani that he was HIV-positive because he genuinely believed his sero status to be a private matter that posed no risk to Ranjani. Romeo carefully avoided cutting himself during surgery, and the surgery was successful. Six months after the surgery, however, Ranjani learned of Romeo's HIV status. She became fretful and took an HIV test which, fortunately, proved to be negative. Nevertheless, the anxiety she suffered was extremely severe, and led to significant weight loss and other physical illness. Ranjani has contacted an attorney to determine whether she has a legal basis on which to pursue Romeo. The attorney is considering filing a battery claim on Ranajani's behalf against Romeo.

Which of the following statements is most likely correct?

- (A) Because Ranjani was in need of, and consented to, the surgery, a battery claim will fail.
- (B) Because Romeo did not expose Ranjani to the HIV virus, a battery claim will fail.
- (C) Because Romeo has rights to privacy and self-determination, and because he still possesses a license to practice medicine, his decision not to inform Ranjani of his status would not be deemed unlawful. Thus, a battery claim will fail.
- (D) Because Ranajni's consent was not fully informed, the surgery constituted an offensive touching for which Romeo might be held liable in battery.
2. Editor Jessup printed a story in a daily newspaper, the *National Times*, that described state minister Lal as corrupt. The story relied on an extensive, tape-recorded interview with a grandfather figure of organized crime, Baboon, who recalled his illegal contributions to Lal's election campaign in the last year. Everything in the story that described Lal's corruption was conveyed in quotations

attributed to Baboon. Investigation has now revealed that Baboon suffers from senile dementia and in the interview had confused Lal with another politician, long dead, whom he had bribed in decades past. His reminiscences about Lal were false. Lal brings an action against Jessup and the *National Times*.

Which of the following additional facts, if substantiated, would most strengthen Lal's claim?

- (A) During the interview, Baboon frequently referred to Lal by the wrong name and apparently had trouble finishing his sentences.
 - (B) While admitting that he is a public figure, Lal has asserted his "right to privacy" when reporters were investigating rumors of his marital infidelity.
 - (C) Jessup is a close friend of Lal's archrival in the state legislature, and actively desires the downfall of Lal's career.
 - (D) The *National Times* employs fact-checkers and prints a "Corrections" notice in each day's edition.
3. Martha and Watson, law professors, were attending a rural academic retreat. Watson was staying in a cabin close to the meeting facility. Watson invited some colleagues to his cabin the night before he was to present an innovative paper he had published. He was especially excited about the presentation because AJ Associates, a top law firm, would be in attendance to size him up for a job. The job would mean a substantial pay increase for Watson and it was all but certain he would get it. By 11 p.m., everyone had gone back to their own cabins, except Martha. Martha and Watson wound up getting into a heated argument. She walked out the door and slammed it behind her. Watson was agitated, but wanted to get a good night's sleep so he retired. The next morning, as Watson was getting ready to leave his cabin, he saw that the door lock was jammed. Martha's slamming of the door had caused the door to stick. Watson began to panic. He went to the phone to call for help but found that the line was dead. Locked in his room, Watson was notable to give his presentation, and he lost his job opportunity.

If Watson brings an action against Martha for false imprisonment, his claim will likely –

- (A) succeed, because Martha slammed the door, causing Watson to be confined overnight.
 - (B) succeed, because Martha was negligent and failed to exercise reasonable care when closing the door.
 - (C) fail, because Martha did not intend to confine Watson.
 - (D) fail, because Watson's failure to check if the door was jammed vitiates his claim.
4. Daxton was developing a piece of land, a task that required a significant amount of earth and rock removal. For that purpose, Daxton engaged Bang Co, a company

that specialized in construction-related blasting. One blast sent debris flying through the air. Some of it struck a nearby house owned by Campbell, shaking the house sufficiently to knock some valuable pottery off shelves, breaking it. Campbell was aware of the blasting operations but took no steps to protect his pottery. Campbell brings an action against Daxton. Assume Bang Co is an independent contractor.

Which of the following statements is most correct?

- (A) Daxton is not liable.
 - (B) Daxton will be liable only if Bang Co acted recklessly.
 - (C) Daxton will be liable as long as Bang Co's conduct was negligent or worse.
 - (D) Daxton is liable.
5. Same facts as above. After one of Bang Co's blasts, Daxton filled a huge dump truck with the debris. As the truck drove away on a public street, the weight of the truck and its load damaged some water pipes buried below the road, causing a flood in Campbell's house. Campbell brings an action against Daxton.

Which of the following statements is correct?

- (A) Daxton will only be liable to Campbell if it was negligent to drive such a heavy load on that street.
- (B) Daxton will be strictly liable to Campbell because blasting, including the hauling work related to it, is an abnormally dangerous activity.
- (C) Daxton will be strictly liable to Campbell because hauling a huge and heavy load of debris on a public road is an abnormally dangerous activity.
- (D) Daxton will not be liable if there was no prohibition of trucks over a certain weight on that road.

PART – B (2 x 5 = 10 marks)

Answer the following questions:

6. *Some Military employees to the Government found firewood lying by the side of the river. They took it and used it for campfire and fuel, under the impression that it belong to the Government. Ramachandran, the real owner of the wood, brought an action against the Government.*

Advice Ramachandran.

7. *A passenger bus, which belongs to the defendant company, had been parked after the day's work. The conductor of the bus, in the absence of the driver, and without his consent started driving the bus in the neighboring streets. While driving he injured the plaintiff Sunil.*

Advice Sunil.

Name :

Register No.:

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

TAMIL NADU NATIONAL LAW UNIVERSITY, TIRUCHIRAPPALLI
B.Com. LL.B. (Hons.) Degree Programme
Repeat Examinations (Odd & Even –Semester), March 2021
BUSINESS ECONOMICS AND STATISTICS

Time: 3 Hours 45 Minutes

Maximum Marks: 70

PART – A (5 x 12 = 60 marks)

Answer the following questions:

1. Find the cross-price elasticity of demand between tea (X) and coffee (Y) and between tea (X) and lemons (Z) and offer your comments

Table.1 Commodity	Before		After	
	Price (Rs/cup)	Quantity (units/month)	Price (Rs/cup)	Quantity (units/month)
Coffee (Y)	40	50	60	30
Tea (X)	20	40	20	50

Table.2 Commodity	Before		After	
	Price (Rs/cup)	Quantity (units/month)	Price (Rs/cup)	Quantity (units/month)
Lemon (Z)	10	20	20	15
Tea (X)	20	40	20	35

2. a. On the same set of axes, plot the TFC, TVC, and TC schedules in the Table 3.
 b. Explain the reason for the shape of the curves.

Q	TFC (in Rs.)	TVC (in Rs.)	TC (in Rs.)
0	120	0	120
1	120	60	180
2	120	80	200
3	120	90	210
4	120	105	225
5	120	140	260
6	120	210	330

3. From the following frequency table calculate Mean, Median and Mode

Monthly Rent (Rs.)	20-40	40-60	60-80	80-100	100-120	120-140	140-160	160-180	180-200
No. of families paying the rent	6	9	11	14	20	15	10	8	7

4. During the 10 weeks of a session, the marks scored by two candidates, X and Y, taking the computer programme course are given below:

X	58	59	60	54	65	66	52	75	69	62
Y	87	89	78	71	73	84	65	66	56	46

(a) Who is the better scorer: X or Y?

(b) Who is more consistent? Find with help of standard deviation

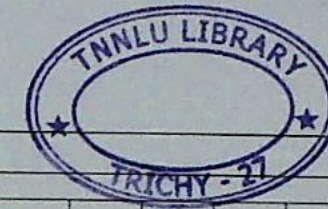
5. From the following data relate to the prices and supplies of a commodity during a period of eight years:

Price (Rs./kg)	10	12	18	16	15	19	18	17
Supply (100 kg)	30	35	45	44	42	48	47	46

PART - B (2 x 5 = 10 marks)

Answer the following questions:

- Give some examples of fixed and variable factors in the short run.
 - What is the relationship between the quantity of fixed inputs used and the short-run level of output?
7. "Average and measures of dispersion are useful in understanding a frequency distribution", Elucidate the statement giving illustrations.



ENG-2-21

Name :

Register No.:

TAMIL NADU NATIONAL LAW UNIVERSITY, TIRUCHIRAPPALLI
B.A. LL.B. (Hons.) and B.Com. LL.B. (Hons.) Degree Programme
Repeat Examinations (Odd & Even -Semester), March 2021

ENGLISH -II / BUSINESS ENGLISH -II

Time: 3 Hours 45 Minutes

Maximum Marks: 70

PART - A (5 x 12 = 60 marks)

Answer the following questions (400 to 450 words)

- Critically examine the relevance of the classical play Antigone in this contemporary socio-legal discourse with special reference to the conflict between natural law and the state law and also on the concept of death penalty represented in the play.
- Attempt an argumentative note by considering Henrik Ibsen's A Doll's House as a feminist play.
- Explain the significance of the word-for-word approach and the sense-for-sense approach in the act of translation.
- Attempt a critical appreciation on Francis Bacon's essay "Of Judicature".
- "Art is twice removed from reality". Explain this statement with special reference to Plato's theory of "Mimesis".

PART - B (2 x 5 = 10 marks)

Answer the following questions (150 to 200 words)

- Comment on the sense of Family in the play A Doll's House.
- Discuss the cultural and the psychological barriers in the process of communication.

Name :

Register No.:

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

TAMIL NADU NATIONAL LAW UNIVERSITY, TIRUCHIRAPPALLI
B.A. LL.B. (Hons.) Degree Programme
Repeat Examinations (Odd & Even –Semester), March 2021
SOCIOLOGY – II (Research Methods in Social Sciences)

Time: 3 Hours 45 Minutes

Maximum Marks: 70

PART – A (5 x 12 = 60 marks)

Answer the following questions:

1. Discuss Probability and Non-Probability Sampling techniques with practical Examples.
2. Explain Cohort Studies. What kinds of Cohort studies are possible with the students at TNNLU? Draft an outline for two Cohort studies.
3. Suppose you are a Research Scholar and you have been given a task of studying a Primitive Tribe in Arunachal Pradesh, What Research design and methodology would you choose to study. Give a minimum of two possibilities.
4. What is Syllogism? How many types of Syllogism were developed by various scholars and discuss the evolution of Boolean Logic.
5. How do you understand the Positive Science? Is sociology a Positive science? Justify your response

PART – A (2 x 5 = 10 marks)

Answer the following questions:

6. Illustrate the difference between a Bar diagram and a histogram with an example.
 7. Discuss Ordinal and Nominal variable with examples.
-

Name :

--

Register No.:

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

TAMIL NADU NATIONAL LAW UNIVERSITY, TIRUCHIRAPPALLI
B.A. LL.B. (Hons.) Degree Programme
Repeat Examinations (Odd & Even –Semester), March 2021
POLITICAL SCIENCE – II (Political Obligation)

Time: 3Hours 45 Minutes

Maximum Marks: 70

PART – A (5 x 12 = 60 marks)

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

1. "Will, not force, is the basis of State"-Analyze this statement with suitable illustrations.
2. "Subjects should obey the government so long as the probable mischiefs of obedience are less than the probable mischiefs of resistance...taking the whole body together it is their duty to obey, just so long as it is in their interest and no longer"- Do you agree with the statement? Why?
3. High visibility governmental lawlessness contributes to weak sense of legalism among the people in India according to Prof. Upendra Baxi. Explain the various forms of governmental lawlessness with relevant examples.
4. Evaluate the ideas of Prof. Haragopal on the Crisis of the Indian State and estimate its impact on the dilution of Political Obligation among Indians.
5. "The liberal democratic theory can accommodate both the right and the duty to dissent but the grounds of each is distinct. For whereas the right to dissent or resistance arises out of the specific relationships between those who govern and those who are governed, the moral obligation to dissent or resist arises out of the nature of the acts or practices of those who govern"- Analyse the above with suitable examples from the present.

PART – B (2 x 5 = 10 marks)

Answer the following questions. Each answer should be at least of 200 Words.

6. Why do men obey the State? Why should they obey Authority? When and under what circumstances should they register their disobedience? – State your arguments.
7. Marxian Theory of Political Obligation sanctions the case of Political non-obligation in the pre-revolutionary stage, total political obligation in the revolutionary stage and its eventual conversion into social obligation in the post revolutionary stage of social development – Critically examine the statement.

Name :

Register No.:

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

TAMIL NADU NATIONAL LAW UNIVERSITY, TIRUCHIRAPPALLI
B.A. LL.B. (Hons.) Degree Programme
Repeat Examinations (Odd & Even –Semester), March 2021

HISTORY – I (INDIAN HISTORY)

Time: 3Hours 45 Minutes

Maximum Marks: 70

PART – A (5 x 12 = 60 marks)

Answer the following questions:

1. *History is scientific, humanistic, rationalistic and self-revelatory.* Critically examine this statement citing relevant incidents and examples from the past.
2. History is to discover the secrets of the historical past. Analyse this statement and answer by providing examples from ancient Indian history.
3. The *Dharmashastras* highlighted the ideal society as imagined by their brahman authors but did not correspond to real life? Discuss.
4. “*Reforms and economic measures introduced by some of the rulers of the Delhi Sultanate failed due to the irresponsibility and awful implementations by the officials*”. Illustrate with examples.
5. To what extent did the sources of Islamic law and their application benefit the state during the medieval period?

PART – B (2 x 5 = 10 marks)

Answer the following questions:

6. Critically analyze the economic policies pursued by the colonial government in India. Comment the impact of these policies after 1947.
7. East India Company wished Indians to be given modern education. Evaluate this statement with suitable examples.

Name :

Register No.:

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

TAMIL NADU NATIONAL LAW UNIVERSITY, TIRUCHIRAPPALLI
B.Com. LL.B. (Hons.) Degree Programme
Repeat Examinations (Odd & Even –Semester), March 2021
BUSINESS ECONOMICS

Time: 3 Hours 45 Minutes

Maximum Marks: 70

PART – A (5 x 12 = 60 marks)

Answer the following questions:

1. Prove the following results, assuming straight-line demand and supply curves,
 - (a) For a given supply curve and a given equilibrium point, the more inelastic the demand curve, the greater the burden of a per-unit tax on the consumer.
 - (b) For a given demand curve and a given equilibrium point, the more elastic the supply curve, the greater the burden of a per-unit tax on the consumer.
2. Describe a change in the tax code that might increase private saving. If this policy were implemented, how would it affect the market for loanable funds?
3. Does a monopolistic competitor produce too much or too little output compared to the most efficient level? What practical considerations make it difficult for policymakers to solve this problem?
4. Define net exports and net capital outflow. Explain how and why they are related.
5. Explain how higher saving leads to a higher standard of living. What might deter a policymaker from trying to raise the rate of saving?

PART – B (2 x 5 = 10 marks)

Answer the following questions:

- Can the private market provide the public good on its own? Explain.
- What is capital flight? When a country experiences capital flight, what is the effect on its interest rate and exchange rate?

RTBDM-21

Name :

Register No.:

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

TAMIL NADU NATIONAL LAW UNIVERSITY, TIRUCHIRAPPALLI
B.Com. LL.B. (Hons.) Degree Programme
Repeat Examinations (Odd & Even –Semester), March 2021
RESEARCH TOOLS FOR BUSINESS DECISION MAKING

Time: 3 Hours 45 Minutes

Maximum Marks: 70

PART – A (5 x 12 = 60 marks)

Answer the following questions:

- Consider the following frequency distribution of marks scored by 86 students in a competitive Examination

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

Determine Quartile co-efficient of Dispersion.

- The following data relates to the price and quantities of six commodities in the year 2000 and 2001. Construct the following indices (a) Laspyre's index (b) Paasche's index (c) Fisher's Ideal index (d) Bowley's Index .

Goods	2010		2011	
	Price Rs.	Quantity	Price Rs.	Quantity
A	5	14	3	18
B	8	18	6	25
C	3	25	1	40
D	15	36	12	48
E	9	14	7	18
F	7	13	5	19

- Calculate the Karl Pearson's Coefficient of correlation between X and Y from the following data . Assume 69 and 112 as the mean value for X and Y respectively.

X	75	89	99	60	59	79	68	61
Y	125	137	156	112	107	136	123	106

4. The following data gives the daily income and expenditure on food of 9 families

Income Rs.	1	5	3	2	1	1	7	3
Expenditure Rs.	6	1	0	0	1	2	1	5

Obtain regression equation X on Y and Y on X

5. To study the performance of four salesmen during the festivals – Deepavali, Ramzan and Christmas the number of units of refrigerators sold are given below

Festival	Salesmen				Festival Total
	A	B	C	D	
Deepavali	50	48	52	46	196
Ramzan	32	31	34	39	136
Christmas	39	36	33	32	140
Salesmen's Total	121	115	119	117	472

Use Two way analysis of variance and answer the following

- Do the salesmen significantly differ in performance?
- Is there significant difference in the sales between the festivals? [Given that the significant value of F at 5 % level of significance for (3,6) degree of freedom is 4.76 and for (2,6) degree of freedom is 5.14 (Table Value)]

PART – B (2 x 5 = 10 marks)

Answer the following questions:

6. 1000 families were selected at random in a city to test the belief that high income families usually send their children to public schools and the low income families often send their children to Government schools. The following results were obtained.

Income	School		Total
	Private	Government	
Low	370	430	800
High	130	70	200
Total	500	500	1000

Test whether income and type of schooling are independent. (Given that the significant value at 5 % level of significance for 1 degree of freedom is 3.84)

7. "Sampling is a necessity under certain conditions" Illustrate this by a suitable example. What are the well known methods of sampling?

Name :

Register No.:

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

TAMIL NADU NATIONAL LAW UNIVERSITY, TIRUCHIRAPPALLI
B.Com. LL.B. (Hons.) Degree Programme
Repeat Examinations (Odd & Even –Semester), March 2021

MARKETING MENAGEMENT

Time: 3 Hours 45 Minutes

Maximum Marks: 70

PART – A (5 x 12 = 60 marks)

Answer the following questions:

- What brands and products do you feel successfully "speak to you" and effectively target your age group? Why? Which ones do not? What could they do better?
- What are the pros and cons to BMW's selective target marketing? What has the firm done well over the years and where could it improve?
- Mr. A wanted to enter into organic product market. As a market advisor, how would you advice him to segment the market?
- How the marketer should have adjusted their strategies and tactics during Covid-19 lockdown? Explain with examples.
- What price policies are followed in the following and why: Petrol and diesel and furniture?

PART – B (2 x 5 = 10 marks)

Answer the following questions:

- There is a conflict that middlemen increases the cost of marketing vs Middlemen add value to the product. How would you reconcile?
- Analyse the evolution of social cause marketing in India.

Name :

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Register No.:

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

TAMIL NADU NATIONAL LAW UNIVERSITY, TIRUCHIRAPPALLI
B.A. LL.B. (Hons.) & B.Com. LL.B. (Hons.) Degree Programme
Repeat Examinations (Odd & Even –Semester), March 2021

LAW OF CONTRACTS -I

Time: 3Hours 45 Minutes

Maximum Marks: 70

PART – A (5 x 12 = 60 marks)

Answer the following questions:

1. Mr. Ramanandhan was employed as Software Engineer by M/s. Lonovala (P) Ltd., and an employment contract dated 01.02.2017 was signed as a consequence, wherein Mr. Ramanandhan had signed inter alia that he agrees to enter into employment for a bond period of 10 years. On 09.08.2020, Mr. Ramanandhan approached the HR of the Company and expressed his interest to resign from his office as he was planning to get married to a bride in Dubai. M/s. Lonovala disagreed to such a request stating that it is in violation of terms of the employment agreement. Whereas, Mr. Ramanandhan contended that he is safeguarded by Section 16 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872. Discuss the remedies if any that is available to Mr. Ramanandhan with relevant provisions of law and judicial decisions.
2. Mr. Arivu entered into a loan agreement with M/s. India Bank (P) Ltd., wherein he received Rs.18,00,000/- as loan for purchase of a Hyundai Elantra. The period of paying loan was from 01.01.2020 to 01.06.2021 in equal installments. Mr. Arivu paid the installments from 01.01.2020 to 01.07.2020. Subsequently, he could not pay the dues because he lost his job in the COVID 19 pandemic. The Bank had standard clauses in the agreement which levied exorbitant sum as interest. Mr. Arivu challenged it in the Court for which the Bank contended that it is a standard clause and that Mr. Arivu has signed the Agreement knowing all the consequences and with a sound mind. Discuss the remedies available to Mr. Arivu with relevant provisions of Indian Contract Act, 1872 and case laws.
3. BVM Film Productions Company is a Company engaged in the business of media and entertainment inter alia of procurement, development, distribution and broadcast/rebroadcast of entertainment, television programs software programmes, including cinematograph feature films and other specific rights contained therein, serials, talent hunt, reality shows through satellite, terrestrial or cable channels or through Direct to Home (DTH). Mr. Ragaraghavan had entered into a Film Assignment Agreement dated 12.02.2014 wherein he assigned in favour of BVM

Name :

Register No.:

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

TAMIL NADU NATIONAL LAW UNIVERSITY, TIRUCHIRAPPALLI
B.A. LL.B. (Hons.) and B.Com. LL.B. (Hons.) Degree Programme
Repeat Examinations (Odd & Even –Semester), March 2021

FAMILY LAW -I

Time: 3Hours 45 Minutes

Maximum Marks: 70

PART – A (5 x 12 = 60 marks)

Answer the following questions.

1. Mr. A and Mrs. B were married on January 1, 2018 under the provisions of the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955. Very soon, their marital life turned bitter and they decided to mutually end or dissolve their marital ties according to the provisions of the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955. The Court also proceeded to grant them a mutual divorce. Later on, Mr. A learnt that Mrs. B's financial position has substantially increased and Mr. A wanted to claim maintenance from Mrs. B. Advise Mr. A as Mrs. B denies any relationship with Mr. A after the mutual dissolution of marriage.
2. The Islamic law hangs under the legitimacy afforded to it under Section 2 of Muslim Personal Law (Shariat) Application Act, 1937 which is once again backed up by Article 25 of the Constitution of India that allows one to freely profess, practise and propagate one's religion.

The underlying object:

Personal laws of Islam shouldn't be disturbed by the State. Interestingly after the 1937 Act, came the following legislations viz.,

- a) Dissolution of Muslim Marriages Act, 1939
- b) Muslim Women (Protection of Rights on Divorce) Act, 1986
- c) Muslim Women (Protection of Rights on Marriage) Act, 2019

Note, all these are relating to marriage and divorce enacted by the same State that has said personal laws will be applicable to Muslims. To illustrate, note the 2019 Act which has said that, the man who pronounces triple talk will be penalised by virtue of Section 4 read with Section 7 of the Act. State could have said, that triple talaq is merely invalid, instead of criminalizing and making Muslim men vulnerable to arrest.

In the light of the above proposition, how do you critically evaluate the actions of the State, in imposing its ideas on Muslim men and women or 'intruding'

Film Productions, the exclusive and unrestricted rights as producer/ owner/ copy right holder/ negative rights holder of the feature film "ENJAAMI". The said Film was at the stage of production during the execution of the Agreement. Mr. Ragaraghvan was required to release the Film by June 2018. Thereafter BVM was entitled to telecast the Film 100 days from the date of theatrical release. In view of the exclusive assignment of rights under the Agreement for the feature film, the initial consideration of Rs.2,00,00,000/- was paid on 22.02.2014 to Mr. Ragaraghvan and the balance consideration was payable to the Respondent directly in terms of the Agreement on the completion of audio release and prior to theatrical release. BVM having paid a significant consideration awaited the release of the Film within the scheduled period. However Mr. Ragaraghvan failed to release the Film on or before the expected date of theatrical release as per the Agreement. Hence, BVM demanded back Rs.2,00,00,000/- along with interest at 24% and referred the matter to arbitration by virtue of arbitration clause in the Film distribution agreement. Mr. Ragaraghvan contended that arbitration restricts his right to litigation. Whether Mr. Ragaraghvan can succeed in his plea? Evaluate.

4. M/s. Indira Shipping Company entered into an Agreement with M/s. Bhatani Shipping Company to import Apricots from Bhutan. The Agreement did not provide the time limit within which Apricots are transited to India. M/s. Bhatani Shipping Company while transiting the Apricots due to unforeseen weather conditions, all the Apricots were spoilt and M/s. Indira Shipping Company refused to accept the Apricots. Ms. Bhatani Shipping took a stand that there is no time specified in performance of the Contract and hence M/s. Indira Shipping must buy the Apricots at any cost. Can M/s. Bhatani Shipping succeed?
5. M/s. Shanthanu Contractors was given a contract by M/s. Rainbow Real Estate and Constructions to construct a house within 5 months and an agreement to that effect was entered into by the parties. However during the construction, the employees of M/s. Rainbow constantly and deliberately disturbed the work of M/s. Shanthanu Contractors to delay the work and thereby creating losses to M/s. Shanthanu Contractors under the Agreement. Discuss the remedies available to M/s. Shanthanu Contractors with relevant provisions of Indian Contract Act, 1872 and relevant case laws.

PART – A (2 x 5 = 10 marks)

Answer the following questions:

6. Examine the relevance and validity of an offer that is directed towards indefinite users with relevant provisions of Indian Contract Act, 1872 and case laws.
7. Examine the postal rule of communication of offer, acceptance and revocation.

into the personal laws of Islam (with special reference to the issue marriage and divorce) by enacting laws and pronouncing judgments?

3. Mr. X was an orthodox Hindu by birth employed in XYZ Bank. He entered into a relationship with his colleague, Mrs. Y who was a devout Christian. Both of them decided to get married under the provisions of the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872. Mr. X consented to be baptized so as to be considered as a Christian and he also undertook the formality. Subsequently, the marriage was also solemnized under the Christian Marriage Act, 1872. But right after the marriage, Mr. X did not show any sign of being a Christian, began his old lifestyle of following the Hindu traditions. When confronted, he told plainly that 'I took baptism only to marry Mrs. Y'

- a) Analyse the validity of the marriage. (4 Marks)
- b) Analyse the need and importance of baptism vis-à-vis conversion to Christianity. (4 Marks)
- c) What remedy does Mrs. Y have? (4 Marks)

4. Mr. Y, a Hindu was an authorized tour guide at the famed tourist spot, Taj Mahal. There he encountered Mrs. X, a citizen of Germany following the Christian religion and both of them after a brief relationship decided to get married. Since the persons involved are an Indian and a foreigner they were confused on the legal issues involved. Finally they decided and got married by undergoing some formalities. Advise them on the appropriate legislation that they can consult to get their marriage duly registered also detailing the procedures involved.

5. Mr. X and Mrs. Y got married according to the Islamic rites and traditions. On account of the frequent misunderstanding between them they decided to part ways to that effect they got their marriage dissolved under the provisions of the Dissolution of the Muslim Marriage Act, 1939. Due to the financial constraints, Mrs. Y approached the court under Section 125, Cr.P.C., 1973 for maintenance. Mr. X clearly objected to the demand noting that there had been an agreement by which Mrs. Y relinquished dower and all future maintenance. In this situation,

- a) Analyze the validity of the petition by Mrs. Y as to whether it is maintainable. If yes, on what grounds? In no, why?
- b) Analyze the relationship between the Criminal Procedure Code, 1973 and the Muslim Women (Protection of Rights on Divorce) Act, 1986.

PART – A (2 x 5 = 10 marks)

Answer the following questions.

- 6. Mrs. Y is a divorced women, who is unable to maintain herself even after the *iddat* period and she has not remarried. Given the fact that her former husband Mr. X has passed away with no relatives left behind, advise the options available before Mrs. Y to seek maintenance.
- 7. The institution of family is threatened by the issues of same-sex marriage, decriminalization of adultery. Justify/ criticise this stand with adequate reasoning.

Name :

Register No.:

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

TAMIL NADU NATIONAL LAW UNIVERSITY, TIRUCHIRAPPALLI
B.A. LL.B. (Hons.) Degree Programme
Repeat Examinations (Odd & Even –Semester), March 2021

ECONOMICS –II

Time: 3 Hours 45 Minutes

Maximum Marks: 70

PART – A (5 x 12 = 60 marks)

Answer the following questions:

1. Distinguish between various concepts of Consumer Price Index (CPI) in India. Which of them is used for compensating the employees for inflation and why?
2. Why is the value of Indian rupee depreciating in recent times? Discuss its implications on Current Account Deficit (CAD) and Fiscal Deficit (FD). Are the measures taken by the Government and the RBI sufficient? If not, what should be done?
3. Comment on the present poverty line and poverty ratio debate in India.
4. Industrial development and agricultural development are the two sides of the same coin. What policy prescriptions would you advocate in the context of the Indian economy?
5. Critically discuss India's Food Security Act, 2013 and point out its incongruity with the WTO norms as recently proclaimed at Bali Summit.

PART – B (2 x 5 = 10 marks)

Answer the following questions:

6. Do you think that the agricultural income in India should be taxed? Give reasons for your answer.
 7. Disinvestment policy of the Government has failed to deliver desired results. Do you agree? Give reasons.
-

Name :

--

POL-3-21

Register No.:

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

TAMIL NADU NATIONAL LAW UNIVERSITY, TIRUCHIRAPPALLI
B.A. LL.B. (Hons.) and B.Com. LL.B. (Hons.) Degree Programme
Repeat Examinations (Odd & Even –Semester), March 2021

POLITICAL SCIENCE – III (International Relations)

Time: 3 Hours 45 Minutes

Maximum Marks: 70

PART – A (5 x 12 = 60 marks)

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

1. David Singer considers a Level of Analysis to be an ‘orientation’ with which analysts approach a problem, in which they can always look ‘upon the components’ – Discuss the important components of Levels of Analysis with a couple of cases as examples.
2. “World System Theory argues that the global economic system is inherently unfair” – Critically analyze the statement and substantiate it with examples.
3. “It is the principle that, in the relations of States everyone is his brother’s keeper; ...It is the proposition that aggressive and unlawful use of force by any nation will be met by the combined force of all other nations”-Inis. L. Claude. Explain the statement with a couple of examples.
4. With the end of the Cold War, the world witnessed a fundamental shift in the structure and patterns of international relations. Analyze the structural changes that have taken place in the international system during the post Cold War years.
5. In July 2016, the Permanent Court of Arbitration issued its ruling on a claim brought against China by the Philippines under UN Convention of the Law of the Sea ruling in favour of the Philippines on almost every count of the South China Sea dispute. China refuses to accept the Court’s authority. In the light of this incident specify the options left to the international community and to the United Nations Organization to make the States to strictly adhere to the international laws and protect international peace.

PART – B (2 x 5 = 10 marks)

Answer the following questions. Each Answer should not be less than 200 Words.

6. International relations cover all intercourse among States, and all movements of people, goods, and ideas across the national frontiers” – Discuss.
7. At present U.S.A. is considered far more powerful than India. Write a note on how India could enhance its power and could more or less match the power of U.S.A.

Name :

HIS2-21

Register No.:

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

TAMIL NADU NATIONAL LAW UNIVERSITY, TIRUCHIRAPPALLI
B.A. LL.B. (Hons.) and B.Com. LL.B. (Hons.) Degree Programme
Repeat Examinations (Odd & Even –Semester), March 2021

HISTORY – II / LEGAL HISTORY

Time: 3Hours 45 Minutes

Maximum Marks: 70

PART – A (5 x 12 = 60 marks)

Answer the following questions:

1. “The origins of law are closely related to the beginnings of organized human society”. Analyse this statement with the support of the early laws.
2. The judicial administration in the settlements of the East India Company before 1726 was not of high order in all the three Presidencies. Justify this statement with suitable illustrations.
3. Do you agree with the statement that Code Cornwallis was an honest attempt to establish the rule of law in India? Critically analyze the statement and provide evidence to support your position.
4. Either the abolition of the Supreme Courts and the *Sadar* Courts by the Indian High Courts Act, 1861 improved the judiciary in India or it lead to the deterioration of the traditional legal system in British India. Comment.
5. The Governor-General was a very powerful authority and played a pivotal position under the Government of India Act, 1935. Justify.

PART – B (2 x 5 = 10 marks)

Answer the following questions:

6. How far did the Legal Practitioners Act, 1879 consolidate and amend the law relating to legal practitioners?
7. The Indian Constitution is not a borrowed Constitution. Analyse this statement with the relevant provisions.

Name :

FS&M-21

Register No.:

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

TAMIL NADU NATIONAL LAW UNIVERSITY, TIRUCHIRAPPALLI
B.Com. LL.B. (Hons.) Degree Programme
Repeat Examinations (Odd & Even –Semester), March 2021
FINANCIAL SERVICES AND MARKETS

Time: 3Hours 45 Minutes

Maximum Marks: 70

PART – A (5 x 12 = 60 marks)

Answer the following questions:

1. Raju Dairy Ltd., is one of the leading manufacturers and marketers of dairy-based branded foods in India. In the initial years, its operations were restricted only to collection and distribution of milk. But, over the years it has gained a reasonable market share by offering a diverse range of dairy based products including fresh milk, flavoured yogurt, ice creams, butter milk, cheese, ghee, milk powders etc. In order to raise capital to finance its expansion plans, Raju Dairy Ltd., has decided to approach capital market through a mix of Offer for sale of Rs. 4 crore shares and a public issue of Rs. 2 crore shares.
In context of the above case:
 - (a) Name and explain the segment of capital market being approached by the company.
 - (b) Identify the two methods of floatation used by the company to raise the required capital. Give one difference between them.
2. Mr. Harsh works as a manager in a software company. He opened a Demat account with a broking house in order to trade in securities with the money he received as his first performance bonus. Since then he has been very active in stock trading under the guidance of a stock broker. However, when he was hospitalised for a few days this year, his wife received several calls from his stock broker for permission to transact on Mr. Harsh's behalf. Though she told him to wait till her husband had recovered, the stock broker went ahead and executed the transactions. When Mr. Harsh got home from hospital, he discovered that the unauthorised transactions had led to a loss for him. Mr. Harsh complained to the broking house, but they claimed he had authorised the transactions. Keeping in view, the guidelines issued by the National Stock Exchange that he had read in the national newspaper Mr. Harsh demanded proof and threatened to file a complaint. Since, the broking house had no evidence that the deals

had been authorised they made good the loss that Mr. Harsh had incurred due to the transactions.

In the context of the above case:

- (a) What is a Demat account?
 - (b) Who is acting as the depository participant for Mr. Harsh?
 - (c) Name the document that is legally enforceable and helps to settle the claims between the investor and the broker.
3. The Bombay Stock Exchange (BSE) is Asia's first stock exchange and the world's 11th largest stock exchange. It became the first stock exchange to be recognized by the Indian Government under the Securities Contracts Regulation Act. Its automated, screen-based trading platform called BSE On-Line Trading (BOLT) had a capacity of 8 million orders per day. The BSE has also introduced a centralized exchange-based internet trading system, BSEWEBx.co.in to enable investors anywhere in the world to trade on the BSE platform.

In context of the above case:

- (a) Name the organisation that regulates the working of stock exchanges in India.
 - (b) State any three functions performed by stock exchanges.
 - (c) Give any two advantages of screen-based trading.
4. Mr. Ragunath Ahuja is one of the Promoter-Director of Vishwas Ltd., The company is engaged in the real estate sector, which has recently witnessed a steady fall in its revenue and the value of its assets due to a downward trend persisting in the market in specific and the economy in general. The periodical financial results of the company were to be declared in a fortnight time. Ragunath Ahuja, being an insider, had access to unpublished price sensitive information related to it. Consequently, he sells a major portion of his holdings in an anticipation of a fall in the market price of the shares of the Company subsequent to the announcement of periodical financial results of the company. Moreover, he doesn't inform The Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) about the dealings. On conducting a probe, Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) finds Ragunath Ahuja guilty of insider trading. As per law, company directors, officials or any individual with a stake of 10% or more in the company are considered to be insiders and they are required to report their insider transactions within two business days of the date the transaction occurred. In context of the above case:
- (a) State the purpose of setting up SEBI.
 - (b) Identify the type of function performed by SEBI by quoting lines from the paragraph.

5. "Credit rating focus lies in communicating to the investors the relative ranking of the default loss probability for a given fixed income investment in comparison with other rated instruments." Elucidate.

PART – B (5 x 2 = 10 marks)

Answer the following questions:

6. Explain the present scenario of Merchant banking in India.
 7. Elaborate the new trends in Financial service sector.
-

Name :

LOC2-21

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Register No.:

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

TAMIL NADU NATIONAL LAW UNIVERSITY, TIRUCHIRAPPALLI
B.A. LL.B. (Hons.) & B.Com. LL.B. (Hons.) Degree Programme
Repeat Examinations (Odd & Even –Semester), March 2021

LAW OF CONTRACTS -II

Time: 3 Hours 45 Minutes

Maximum Marks: 70

PART – A (5 x 12 = 60 marks)

Answer the following questions:

1. (i) Dr. Raghuvanan, a well off medical officer, had a servant named Mrs. Iniyana in his household who was extremely poor and could not manage the expenses of her children. Mrs. Iniyana approached Dr.Raghuvanan to lend her Rs.1,00,000/- to take care of her children's education expenses. Dr. Raghuvanan graciously agreed to offer the same. Mrs. Iniyana used this money to pay the educational loan dues that was already taken by her. The facts being so, Mrs.Iniyana without the knowledge of Dr.Raghuvanan had also pledged his vehicle RC book to a private dealer to get additional money to the sum of Rs.3,00,000/- for her expenses which Dr.Raghuvanan came to know at a later stage. Explain the remedies available to Dr.Raghuvanan with relevant provisions of Indian Contract Act, 1872 and judicial decisions. **(6 Marks)**
- (ii) Mr. Chandran lent a sum of Rs.1,00,000/- to Mr.Suryan which belongs to Mr.Aryana. Mr.Aryana do not know that Mr.Chandran is lending his money to Mr.Suryan. This being so, Mr.Suryan paid 24% interest on the borrowed sum to Mr. Aryana stating that Mr.Chandran lent his money. Mr.Aryana received such interests from Mr.Suryan. Later Mr.Chandran claimed the interest from Mr.Aryana for which Mr.Aryana refused. Discuss the validity of act of Mr.Aryana with relevant provisions of Indian Contract Act 1872 and decided case laws. **(6 Marks)**
2. Ms. Raghavitha found a dog on the Chennai Bangalore highway with a dog collar. She was sympathetic towards the dog and took that dog to her home. She spent around Rs.5,000/- towards giving advertisements to find the owner of the dog. In addition, she spent around Rs.3,000/- towards food expenses of that dog and Rs.2,000/- towards medical expenses of the dog. She took care of the dog for about 1 month. A month later Mr. Ramu approached Ms. Raghavitha and thanked

her for all the help she did and that he came to know about his lost dog from one of the advertisements. Ms. Raghavitha claimed the above expenses from Ms. Raghavitha. Mr. Ramu however refused to pay the said expenses saying that there is no proper evidence for the same. Evaluate the remedies available to Ms. Raghavitha with relevant provisions of Indian Contract Act, 1872 and relevant judicial decisions.

3. At any point of time if a person acts on the basis of belief that another person is authorized to act on other's behalf and enters into transactions based on that belief, that another person is liable for all disputes that arise by such acts/transactions. Explain the principle behind this statement under common law and Indian Law with relevant provisions of law and case laws and exceptions if any.
4. Explain the principle of "*Nemodat quod non habet*" along with the exceptions to the rule with relevant provisions of Indian Contract Act 1872 and relevant judicial decisions.
5. (i) Mr. Justin, the captain of Lolita Ship signed bills of lading even before the goods were received on Board. Analyse the validity of the Bills of lading signed by Justin with relevant provisions of Law and relevant case laws. (6 Marks)
- (ii) A, as surety for B, makes a bond jointly with B to C, to secure a loan from C to B. Afterwards, C obtains from B a further security for the same debt. Subsequently, C gives up the further security. Examine the liability of A. (6 Marks)

PART – B (2 x 5 = 10 marks)

Answer the following questions:

6. "*Limited Liability partnerships are the best type of entities in modern times*". Examine the above statement with relevant provisions of law and legal reasoning.
7. The principle of *Caveat emptor* has no relevance in today's world. Examine the above statement with relevant provisions of law and legal reasoning.

FAML2-21

Name :

Register No.:

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

TAMIL NADU NATIONAL LAW UNIVERSITY, TIRUCHIRAPPALLI
B.A. LL.B. (Hons.) and B.Com. LL.B. (Hons.) Degree Programme
Repeat Examinations (Odd & Even –Semester), March 2021

FAMILY LAW -II

Time: 3 Hours 45 Minutes

Maximum Marks: 70

PART – A (5 x 12 = 60 marks)

Answer the following questions with relevant legal provisions and judicial pronouncements.

1. Mr. and Mrs. Aadhavan have a son, Mithran (aged 13). Aadhavan is the Karta of the Mitakshara Hindu Joint Family. He earns Rs.70,000/per month and has a bank deposit of Rs. 7 Lakhs. Aadhavan plans to get Mithran married. The estimate of the marriage is approximately Rs. 5 Lakhs. For the same purpose he sold one of the Joint Family Property (worth Rs. 6 Lakhs) for Rs. 3 Lakhs.
 - a. Comment on Mr. Aadhavan's right to alienation with special reference to the alienation for Legal Necessity (6 Marks)
 - b. Does the act of selling house for the purpose of marriage fall under "Legal Necessity"? (6 Marks)
2. A Shia Male M dies leaving behind Uterine Sister, Mother's Mother, Consanguine Brother and Father's Mother.
 - a. Calculate the shares of all the heirs after M's death. Comment on the justifications given by Shia Law in this regard. (7 Marks)
 - b. What will be the change in the shares of the heirs (if any), when there is Full Brother and a Full sister exist when M dies. (5 Marks)
3. A is an Indian Christian who died intestate leaving behind Mother M, Full Brothers B1 and B2 and Full Sisters S1 and S2 (Situation X).
 - a. Calculate the shares of the heirs upon the death of A. (4 Marks)
 - b. Calculate the Shares when S1 is a Full Sister and S2 is a Sister of Half Blood. (4 Marks)
 - c. In Situation X, what happens to the shares of the heirs when there is a Widow W existing at the time of the death of A? (4 Marks)

4. A Sunni Muslim man Q dies leaving behind his Widow W, Full Sisters FS1 and FS2, Mother M and Father F.

- a. Calculate the share of all the heirs after the death of Q. (6 Marks)
b. Calculate the share after the death of Q – when the Full sisters are absent and a Daughter D is present. (6 Marks)

5. Mitakshara Hindu Joint Family consist of a father F, his wife W, his son S1, Son's Wife SW and Son's daughter SD. F passed away, leaving behind other members of the family. There are lot of ambiguities that arises for the purpose of taxation of the joint family property for which F was the Karta before death. Provide legal advice for the below mentioned questions from F's family.

- a) After the death of F, comment on the status of the position – Karta in the HJF (3 Marks)
b) Comment on the coparcenary that exist in the Hindu Joint Family after F's death. Does the Joint family still exist? Provide the rationale behind the same. (4 Marks)
c) Critically comment on the concept of Presumption of Jointness in the given case. State relevant case laws. (5 Marks)

PART – B (2 x 5 = 10 Marks)

Answer the following questions:

6. Critically comment on the inheritance rights of a person in Live in relationship India with the help of judicial pronouncements.
7. Analyze the justifications for the limitations/restrictions for Testamentary Succession/Wasiyat in Mohammedan Law.

Name :

CONL1-21

Register No.:

TAMIL NADU NATIONAL LAW UNIVERSITY, TIRUCHIRAPPALLI
B.A. LL.B. (Hons.) and B.Com. LL.B. (Hons.) Degree Programme
Repeat Examinations (Odd & Even –Semester), March 2021

CONSTITUTIONAL LAW –I

Time: 3 Hours 45 Minutes

Maximum Marks: 70

PART – A (5 x 12 = 60 marks)

Answer the following questions:

1. The features of the Constitution of India have often been criticised as 'borrowed' and an ode to Western powers. With special reference to India's constitutional history and the events leading up to the drafting of the Constitution, explain whether you agree or disagree with the statement and why.
2. Chronologically trace the evolution of the meaning of "other authorities" in Article 12 through appropriate case law. For each judgment chosen, identify and critically evaluate the method of interpretation chosen by the Court. Why do you think each of these interpretative methods was chosen?
3. Ms. Sanrima is a known activist in the country of Indiana (Pari Materia to India). She vociferously opposes the laws of the Government on the Citizenship Amendment Act, 2021 which excluded Muslims from fast tracked citizenship, and of the Farm Laws 2021 which takes away State regulation for farmers. Ms. Sanrima is looking to travel abroad for a conference where she can present her views.

However, when she applied for renewal of her passport, it was impounded vide order dated 1.8.2021 under the Passports Act, 1958 without a hearing or reasons. The order impounding the passport stated that under S. 5(a) and (b) of the Act, reasons were not disclosed to her for 'national security' concerns stemming from her 'active efforts to undermine the government of Indiana'. Sanrima challenges the order and the Act. Decide Sanrima's case by identifying which fundamental rights are involved and how they will be interpreted by the Court in light of existing case law.

4. Critically analysing the tests used by Courts in India, please judge the constitutionality of the following cases with respect to the Right to Equality under Article 14 of the Constitution:
- A law requiring women air hostesses to retire on their 3rd pregnancy or reaching the age of 45.
 - A law creating Special Courts and allowing the Government to notify any case "causing public disorder" to be tried before them. The procedure followed by the Special Courts is less advantageous to the defendant in comparison to ordinary criminal courts.
5. How does Part I of the Constitution illustrate India's unique form of federalism? Drawing from the historical reasons for the choice of federalism, critically discuss with due reference to the following:
- The use of the words "Union of States" in Article 1.
 - The power of the Parliament under Article 3.

PART – B (2 x 5 = 10 marks)

Answer the following questions:

- Critically analyse the relationship between
 - Constitution, Constitutional Law and Constitutional Interpretation. (5 Marks)
 - Article 10 and 11 of the Constitution, the Citizenship Act, 1955, and the Citizenship Amendment Act, 2019. (5 Marks)

Name :

Register No.:

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

TAMIL NADU NATIONAL LAW UNIVERSITY, TIRUCHIRAPPALLI
B.A. LL.B. (Hons.) & B.Com. LL.B. (Hons.) Degree Programme
Repeat Examinations (Odd & Even –Semester), March 2021

LAW OF CRIMES-I (INDIAN PENAL CODE)

Time: 3Hours 45 Minutes

Maximum Marks: 70

Instructions:

- Read the instructions carefully.
- Support your answers with relevant provisions and cases.

PART – A (5 x 12 = 60 marks)

Answer the following questions:

- Riam and Siam are brothers. They were not on good terms for the past few years due to a dispute over family property. On the fateful night of the crime, Riam in a state of intoxication came to Siam's house and started shouting that Siam was trying to deprive him of his share in the property and that he would not let it happen. Siam asked Riam to leave his house which enraged Riam. He picked up a knife from the dining table and stabbed Siam on the abdomen multiple times resulting in his immediate death. After killing his brother, Riam fled the scene and was later caught by the police as the prime accused. At the trial before the Sessions Court, enough evidence was produced by the prosecution proving that Riam killed Siam. It was also found that Riam was self-intoxicated. Medical Reports of the victim disclosed that the wounds were deep and it damaged the intestine and thereby caused the death. The Sessions Court convicted Riam of murder and imposed the death penalty. An appeal now lies before the high court against the conviction and the sentence imposed.

You are the judge deciding the case. Decide the case pertaining to the following aspects:

- Whether the offence committed is murder or culpable homicide not amounting to murder? Give reasoned decision. (4 Marks)
- Whether the state of intoxication of Riam can operate as a defence to the alleged offence? Give reasoned decision with the help of precedents. (4 Marks)
- Whether the death penalty imposed by the court is justified? Why/ Why Not? (4 Marks)

2. Mr. Gullu went to a busy market to buy vegetables when suddenly a man (later identified as Miku) came riding a bike and snatched a gold chain off Mr. Gullu's neck and fled away. Mr. Gullu lodged an FIR in a nearby police station. Within a couple of days of the incident, Mr. Gullu saw Miku wearing the stolen gold chain which enraged him. He started hammering Miku with punches and kicks to retrieve back the chain. Miku fell unconscious and was taken to hospital by the bystanders. He was in the hospital for two days and thereafter was declared dead. The medical report disclosed that the injury on its own was not sufficient to kill any person and in most cases would have been a minor injury requiring rest at home for about a week. However, due to an enlarged liver, the blow given by Mr. Gullu killed Miku.

In light of the above facts, decide:

- a) Whether Mr. Gullu can take the defence of private defence of property? Explain citing reasons and precedents. (6 Marks)
- b) What offence has Mr. Gullu committed and what punishment should he get? Give reasons for your answer and cite precedents. (6 Marks)
3. Mr. Gordo travelled from Bangkok to Mumbai by flight and had a briefcase as his luggage. At the Mumbai airport, he was arrested by the customs officials for smuggling prohibited drugs. During interrogation, Mr. Gordo confessed that he indeed was trying to smuggle heroin into India illegally. On further scrutiny of the confiscated contents in the briefcase, it was revealed that there were no drugs in it and it was a harmless vegetable matter. Mr. Gordo was not aware of the same and was operating under the belief that he was smuggling heroin.

In light of the facts, can Mr. Gordo be held liable for an attempt to smuggle prohibited drugs? Explain with the help of legal provisions and landmark cases.

4. Critically examine the decriminalization of various provisions of the Indian Penal Code, 1860 in recent years in light of the constitutional limits on the operation of criminal law and the various principles of criminalization.
5. Critically comment on the provisions of the Indian Penal Code, 1860 (IPC) for the protection of women against sexual offences in light of the recent amendments in the criminal law and landmark cases. Do you think the law requires further amendment? Support your answer with reasons and suggestions.

PART – B (2 x 5 = 10 marks)

Answer the following questions:

6. Ayebiga is the owner of a watch and gave it for repair to Mr. Bali. After the watch was repaired, Mr. Bali informed Ayebiga to collect the watch from him. After 2 weeks, she went to the repair shop and informed Mr. Bali that she did not have the money to pay the repair charges and therefore she would pay later. Mr. Bali told her that he would only return the watch after his repair charges were paid and till then he would retain the watch as security. Thereafter, when Mr. Bali got busy with other customers, Ayebiga stealthily took the watch from his drawers and left the shop.

In light of the given facts, did Ayebiga commit any crime under the Indian Penal Code, 1860?

7. Zuzu stays in Bhutan and from there he made false representations through letters, telephone conversations, emails, etc. to the complainant Zulf staying in Delhi and thereby made Zulf part with his money at Delhi by cheating him. Zuzu never visited Delhi and cheated from Thimphu, Bhutan.

In light of provisions of the Indian Penal Code, 1860 and relevant case laws, can Zuzu be made liable in India?

Name :

SOC3-21

Register No.:

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

TAMIL NADU NATIONAL LAW UNIVERSITY, TIRUCHIRAPPALLI
B.A. LL.B. (Hons.) Degree Programme
Repeat Examinations (Odd & Even –Semester), March 2021
SOCIOLOGY – III (Law and Society/ Sociology of Law)

Time: 3Hours 45 Minutes

Maximum Marks: 70

PART – A (5 x 12 = 60 marks)

Answer the following questions:

1. In what way is Law Substantive Rationality in today's world? Provide contemporary examples.
2. How has the emergence of Human Sciences defined normality in our present day society? Can we say that the Modern Prison system has become a part of 'Discipline' as monitored by State?
3. Is ideology a product of class and how is it created as a discourse?
4. How do you think our society has moved from Repressive laws to Restitutive laws based on Durkheim's analysis? Discuss on the basis of contemporary issues in our society.
5. Discuss the emergence of Individualism in the back drop of the Dreyfus Affair.

PART – B (2 x 5 = 10 marks)

Answer the following questions:

6. Do you agree with the idea that Law as a field of knowledge is the creation of the dominant class? Why? Or why not?
7. How will you explain the difference between Rationality and the process of Rationalization?

Name :

CMA-21

Register No.:

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

TAMIL NADU NATIONAL LAW UNIVERSITY, TIRUCHIRAPPALLI
B.Com. LL.B. (Hons.) Degree Programme
Repeat Examinations (Odd & Even –Semester), March 2021
COST AND MANAGEMENT ACCOUNTING

Time: 3 Hours 45 Minutes

Maximum Marks: 70

PART – A (5 x 12 = 60 marks)

Answer the following questions

1. Prepare a statement of cost giving the following information

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

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

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

- 2010 July 1 Opening stock 2000unit @ Rs.10 each
 5 Received 1,000 units @ Rs. 11 each
 6 Issued 500 units
 10 Received 5,000 units @ Rs.12 each
 12 Received back 50 unit out of the issue made on 6th July.
 14 Issued 600 units
 18 Returned to supplier 100 units out of goods received on 5th
 19 Received back 100 units out of the issue made on 14th July
 20 Issued 150 units
 25 Received 500 units @ Rs.14 each
 28 Issued 300 units.

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

3. Following are given balance sheets as on 31st Dec 1998 and 1999 of Calcutta Steel Co. Ltd. You are required to prepare a common- size Balance Sheet and interpret the results.

Balance Sheets

Liabilities	1998 Rs.	1999 Rs.	Assets	1998 Rs.	1999 Rs.
Equity share capital	3,20,000	4,80,000	Fixed Assets		
Capital Reserve	80,000	1,28,000	Land & Buildings	2,64,000	6,52,800
Revenue reserve	1,77,000	1,67,200	Furniture	7,200	14,400
6% Debentures	1,60,000	2,60,000	Plant & Machinery	44,800	59,200
Current Liabilities			Investments	2,16,000	1,36,000
Sundry creditors	2,04,000	93,000	Current Assets		
Bills payable	5,600	8,000	Stock in trade	1,28,000	1,04,000
			Book Debts	1,67,200	1,52,000
			Bills Receivable	25,600	10,400
			Cash at Bank	94,400	8,000
	9,47,200	11,36,800		9,47,200	11,36,800

4. From the following balance sheets, prepare a sources and application statement (Fund Flow Statement)

Liabilities	1992 Rs.	1993 Rs.	Assets	1992 Rs.	1993 Rs.
Share capital	2,00,000	2,10,000	Fixed assets	3,50,000	4,75,000
Retained earnings	1,60,000	3,00,000	Inventory	1,00,000	95,000
Premium on shares	-	5,000	Bills Receivable	43,000	50,000
Accumulated Depreciation	80,000	1,00,000	Prepaid Expenses	4,000	5,000
Debentures	60,000	-	Cash	15,800	10,200
Bills Payable	37,800	40,200	Commission on shares	25,000	20,000
	5,37,800	6,55,200		5,37,800	6,55,200

Additional Information

1. Depreciation for the year Rs.20,000/-
2. Income tax paid Rs.40,000/-
3. Interim dividend paid during the year was Rs.20,000/-

5. The following is the Balance Sheet of Raj Ltd., as on 31st March 2000.

Liabilities	Rs.	Assets	Rs.
Equity share capital	1,00,000	Fixed Assets	3,60,000
7% Preference share capital	20,000	Less. Depreciation	1,00,000
Reserves and surplus	80,000	Current assets:	
6% Mortgage Debentures	1,40,000	Cash	10,000
Current Liabilities:		Investments	30,000
Creditors	12,000	(Govt Securities @ 10%)	
Bills payable	20,000	Sundry Debtors	40,000
Outstanding expenses	2,000	Stock	60,000
Taxation Provision	26,000		
	4,00,000		4,00,000

Other information:

1. Net sales 6,00,000
2. Cost of goods sold 5,16,000
3. Net Income before tax 40,000
4. Net Income after tax 20,000

Calculate appropriate ratios from the given information.

PART – B (2 x 5 = 10 marks)

Answer the following questions

6. You are given the following data for the year 1978 of X company

	Rs.	Percentage
Variable costs	6,00,000	60%
Fixed costs	3,00,000	30%
Net profit	1,00,000	10%
	10,00,000	100%

Find out (i) The P/V Ratio (ii) The B.E.P (iii) The Margin of Safety Ratio

7. From the following particulars, prepare a production budget of Arun Sales Corporation for the year ended June 30, 1987.

Product	Sales (Units) (as per sales budget)	Estimated stock (units)	
		1 st July, 1986	30 th June, 1987
A	1,50,000	14,000	15,000
B	1,00,000	5,000	4,500
C	70,000	8,000	8,000

CONL2-21

Name:

Register No.:

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

TAMIL NADU NATIONAL LAW UNIVERSITY, TIRUCHIRAPPALLI
B.A. LL.B. (Hons.) and B.Com. LL.B. (Hons.) Degree Programme
Repeat Examinations (Odd & Even –Semester), March 2021

CONSTITUTIONAL LAW –II

Time: 3 Hours 45 Minutes

Maximum Marks: 70

PART – A (5 x 12 = 60 marks)

Answer the following questions:

1. What is common with respect to the Judicial Review of the Ordinance Making Power, the Removal of the Governor, the Power of Pardon and a Proclamation of Emergency? What do you think are the implications for Separation of Powers under the Indian Constitution. Critically evaluate, and specifically frame the answer in the context of Article 74(2).
2. In the context of the Freedom of Trade, Commerce and Intercourse, how is the case of *Automobile Transport (Rajasthan) Ltd. v. State of Rajasthan*, AIR 1962 SC 1406 different from *Atiabari Tea Estate v. State of Assam*, AIR 1961 SC 232? Has there been any development since then? While bringing out the relationship between the judgments, specifically breakdown the interpretation given to the articles in Part XIII of the Constitution.
3. In your opinion and based on a detailed reading of the Fourth Judges' Case, what changes to the National Judicial Appointments Commission Act 2014 and the 99th Amendment would you suggest that would save it from being unconstitutional? Please structure your answer to first briefly address the principles laid down by the Court in the First Three Judges' Cases and why the NJAC and the 99th Amendment were unconstitutional, and then in detail, suggest amendments to the Acts that would have saved them from unconstitutionality.
4. What role does Federalism play in how we interpret Schedule VIII and Part XI of the Constitution? In this context, how was the conflict between Entry 66, List 1 on the one hand, and erstwhile Entry 11, List II resolved? While answering, please refer to every test or principle used in construing the lists in Schedule VII.

5. Is the Freedom of Speech in Parliament an absolute protection? In this context, what is the interpretation given to the words in 105(2) of the Constitution? Please identify and analyse critical case law while also addressing what the relationship between the Court and the Legislature is when it comes to parliamentary privileges.

PART – B (10 marks)

Answer the following questions:

6. Identify the concept implicated, the related article and solve the problem.
- a. The State of Bihar makes a law regulating the land belonging to charitable trusts. 70 percent of Trust A's land lies in Bihar. The remaining 30 percent lies in West Bengal. The Trust is registered in Bihar. Can Bihar regulate Trust A's land in West Bengal? (5 Marks)
- b. An MLA called for a floor test against his own political party and the government of which she is a part. Can she be disqualified? (5 Marks)

Name :

Register No.:

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

TAMIL NADU NATIONAL LAW UNIVERSITY, TIRUCHIRAPPALLI
B.A. LL.B. (Hons.) and B.Com. LL.B. (Hons.) Degree Programme
Repeat Examinations (Odd & Even Semester), March 2021

PROPERTY LAW

Time: 3 Hours 45 Minutes

Maximum Marks: 70

PART – A (5 x 12 = 60 marks)

Answer the following Questions:

1. On Suhasini's 25th birthday, her grandfather executed a gift deed transferring a two-storied house in the name of Suhasini and her future husband. The gift deed further provided that upon the death of both Suhasini and her husband, the ownership of the house will go to their eldest son or daughter when they attain 18 years of age, and upon their death to the second son or daughter as the case may be. Analyse whether such a transfer is valid in the eyes of law, citing relevant section(s) from the Transfer of Property Act, 1882.
2. Following a family partition in 2015, Akash, the older brother got property 'X' while Ashish, the younger brother got property 'Y'. Thereafter Akash represented himself to be the owner of both 'X' and 'Y' and sold both the properties to Abbas in 2018. Meanwhile Ashish passed away in 2020 and Akash inherited property 'Y', which he proceeded to sell to Amir. Amir purchased 'Y' in good faith for Rs 98,000/-. Examine who is the rightful owner of property 'Y' and how the doctrine of feeding the grant by estoppel plays out in the above scenario.
3. Zubeida took a loan from Michael, and mortgaged her bungalow in favour of Michael as security. When Zubeida failed to repay the loan within the stipulated time, Michael filed a suit for foreclosure of the mortgage. However, the plaint got returned by the court for defect in jurisdiction. Before Michael could file it again before a competent court, Zubeida sold the bungalow to Jayaraman, but failed to inform him about the existing mortgage. Comment on the validity of the sale.
4. Whitefield Paper Mills executed a commercial lease of their factory premises in favour of Cornerstone Carriers, on condition that the premises will revert back to the Lessor if the Lessee fails to make timely payment of all applicable rent, charge, tax etc. for a consecutive period of six months. After being unable to realise

Cornerstone's pending payments since May 2020, Whitefield decided to sell the premises to Damodaran & Sons. Determine how the lease is affected by the sale, if at all.

5. Tirupati Co-operative Housing Society is a housing co-operative run by a group of Tamil Nadu State Government employees. Section 6(3) of the bye-laws of the Society provides that no flat in the Society can be sold to anyone who is not a Tamil Nadu State Government employee. In the last AGM conducted on 14th March 2021, some of the Society members pointed out that such a condition is likely to be prohibited under Section 10 of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882 and suggested an amendment of the bye-law. Decide the matter with help of appropriate case laws.

PART – B (2 x 5 = 10 marks)

Answer the following Questions:

6. 'A' sells a vacant plot of land to 'B' on condition that 'B' must build a small temple on it within 5 years. 'B' decides to donate the land to a church instead. 'A' sues for cancellation of sale. Can 'A' succeed?
7. 'P' marries 'Q' on the condition that if 'P' dies before 'Q', 'Q' gets all of 'P's' property, but if 'Q' dies before 'P', all of 'P's' property goes to 'R'. 'P' and 'Q' die together in a car accident. Can 'R' claim the property now?

Name :

JURP-21

Register No.:

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

TAMIL NADU NATIONAL LAW UNIVERSITY, TIRUCHIRAPPALLI
B.A. LL.B. (Hons.) & B.Com. LL.B. (Hons.) Degree Programme
Repeat Examinations (Odd & Even-Semester), March 2021

JURISPRUDENCE

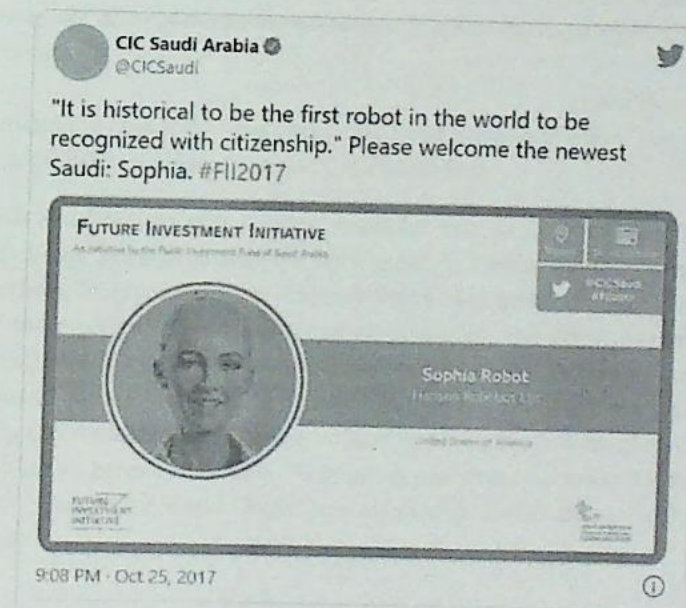
Time: 3Hours 45 Minutes

Maximum Marks: 70

PART – A (5 x 12 = 60 marks)

Answer the following questions:

1. "The Constitution is what the court says it is." In light of the above statement critically examine the impact of Legal Realism in the decisions of the Indian Supreme Court.
2. The tweet found below is a confirmation of the grant of Citizenship to Sophia (A Robot) by the Saudi Arabian Government. Draw a critique over the grant of citizenship using the lens of Hohfeldian Analysis of legal rights.



3. Argue the below-mentioned issues by putting yourself in the shoes of Roscoe Pound and his theory of social engineering.
 - a. Industrial Development V. Environmental Protection (6 marks)
 - b. Usage of Citizen's personal Data for National Development V. Privacy of Citizen's Data (6 marks)
4. Identify various current Indian laws and classify them using Hart's system of Primary and Secondary rules and explain with justifications as to how these rules complement and supplement each other to make a coherent legal system.
5. Do Farmers have the right to water for irrigation? Answer by drawing a critical analysis in the context of property rights over water.

PART - B (2 x 5 =10 marks)

Answer the following questions:

6. In the context of Fuller's 'Internal Morality of Law', are all laws promulgated under procedures established by the Indian Constitution valid? Argue.
7. According to Kelson's pure theory of law, what will be the Grundnorm in the current Indian political set up? Justify your answer.

Name:

Register No.:

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

TAMIL NADU NATIONAL LAW UNIVERSITY, TIRUCHIRAPPALLI
B.A. LL.B. (Hons.) and B.Com. LL.B. (Hons.) Degree Programme
Repeat Examinations (Odd & Even –Semester), March 2021
ADMINISTRATIVE LAW

Time: 3Hours 45 Minutes

Maximum Marks: 70

PART – A (5 x 12 = 60 marks)

Answer the following questions:

1. In the case of *R v. Home Secretary ex p Pierson, (1998) AC 539*, 'Parliament does not legislate in a vacuum. Parliament legislates for a European liberal democracy founded on the principles and traditions of the common law. And the courts may approach legislation on this initial assumption'

-Lord Steyn

'A power conferred by Parliament in general terms is not to be taken to authorise the doing of acts by the done of the powered adversely affect the legal rights of the citizen or the basic principles'

-Lord Browne-Wilkinson

Having the quotations made by Lord Steyn and Lord Browne in mind, interpret the concepts of administrative discretion and judicial review.

2. "India signals readiness to play a more muscular role in Indian Ocean Region (IOR). But we need deeper pockets to play the hard game". Delivering the keynote address at the IOR conclave, Defence Minister Rajnath Singh said that India had a role to play in the peaceful and prosperous co-existence of all countries, and that it was ready to supply weapons to regional partners. He further elaborated that New Delhi was ready to supply different types of missile systems, helicopters, warships, patrol vessels, guns, tanks and radars. This is clearly a sign that India is willing to play a more muscular role in the IOR in light of China's aggressive tactics. To create a peace and harmony based solution for the tug-of-war between India and China, how efficiently should the global Administrative Law play a role?

3. The judge Mr. Sam Goozee of UK Court in the case of Government of India v. Nirav Deepak Modi, criticized the comments provided by our Indian Judge Markandey Katju on the comparison of ruling Government to Hitler and the destruction of the independence of Indian Judiciary. Having said that, comment on the role of Parliamentary supremacy and the independence of the judiciary along with administrative action.
4. The Lokpal and Lokayuktha's Act, 2013 v. The Right to Information Act, 2005- Compare.
5. Fatih, an employee of a gun carriage factory in Bhubaneshwar was dismissed from his employment on the ground of delinquency. Ms. Uthra, wife of Fatih made a representation petition for the payment of gratuity and other retirement benefits. The factory denied her petition. The same order was upheld by the Central Administrative Tribunal. Ms. Uthra has duly approached the Supreme Court for the benefits.

In light of the facts, advise Ms. Uthra on the remedies available and elucidate on the Jurisdiction and powers of the Administrative Tribunals in India.

PART – A (2 x 5 = 10 marks)

Answer the following questions:

6. In the famous English decision in Abbott vs. Sullivan reported in (1952) 1 K.B.189at 195 it is stated that “the Principles of Natural Justice are easy to proclaim, but their precise extent is far less easy to define”.

In light of the quote, answer the following: The Principle and essential elements of Natural Justice with judicial pronouncements.

7. The Government authorized the President to ban oil in inter-state-commerce when it was produced more than the quota fixed by each state. Whereas, the Government had already laid a welfare policy i.e., “to encourage national industrial recovery” and “to foster fair competition”. Is the delegation valid and also estimate the legality of sub-delegation and their controls?

Name :

HIS3-21

Register No.:

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

TAMIL NADU NATIONAL LAW UNIVERSITY, TIRUCHIRAPPALLI
B.A. LL.B. (Hons.) Degree Programme
Repeat Examinations (Odd & Even –Semester), March 2021
HISTORY – III (Legal History of Tamil Nadu)

Time: 3Hours 45 Minutes

Maximum Marks: 70

PART – A (5 x 12 = 60 marks)

Answer the following questions

1. “K.M. Pannikar was not the kind of nationalist historian who praised all aspects of India's past always.” Do you agree with this view? Critically examine this statement with suitable illustration.
2. *Mandram* and *Pothu Ill* were not organised on a scientific basis but they were courts of justice with officials whose decisions were without fear or favour during the *Sangam* Age. Elucidate your answer by comparing with the present judicial system.
3. You practice justice; you maintain peace by the sole power of your virtue. Assess this statement with the use of foreign accounts.
4. South Indian temples were much more than a place of common worship during the middle ages. Critically analyse the statement as attested by epigraphic evidence.
5. Different types of evidence and punishments during the Sangam Age were much better than the present century. Comment.

PART – B (2 x 5 = 10 marks)

Answer the following questions

6. *Nagarathar* contributed to the temples during the Chola period from the interest of the money deposited by the temple authorities. Examine this statement with relevant examples.
7. Write a critical note on Law and Justice under the Vijayanagar rulers as per the account of Nicolodi Conti.

Name :

CAC-21

Register No.:

TAMIL NADU NATIONAL LAW UNIVERSITY, TIRUCHIRAPPALLI
B.Com. LL.B. (Hons.) Degree Programme
Repeat Examinations (Odd & Even –Semester), March 2021

CORPORATE ACCOUNTING

Time: 3 Hours 45 Minutes

Maximum Marks: 70

PART – A (5 x 12 = 60 marks)

Answer the following questions:

1. Prepare (with imaginary figures) Revenue Accounts of Fire and Marine Departments of a General Insurance Company.
2. The Madurai Cements Ltd., issued for public subscription 2,00,000, Equity Shares of Rs.10 each at a premium of Rs.2 per share, payable as under: On application Rs.2 per share; On allotment, Rs.5 per share (including premium); On first call Rs.2 per share; and on final call, Rs.3 per share. Applications were received for 2,50,000 Shares,. The shares were allotted pro rata to the applications for 2,30,000 shares, the remaining applications being rejected. Money over-paid on application was utilized towards sums due on allotment. Mr. A, to whom 15,000 shares were allotted, failed to pay the final call. These were subsequently forfeited after the second call was made. All the forfeited shares were sold to Rohit as fully paid up at Rs.8 per share. Pass necessary journal entries for the above transactions.
3. The following balances have been extracted from the books of ACE Limited as on 31.3.2014

Debit	Rs.	Credit	Rs.
Freehold Land	2,00,000	Income from Investment (net)	4,000
Buildings	1,75,000	Provision for bad and doubtful debts	2,000
Furniture	25,000	Creditors	30,000
Debtors	1,50,000	Provision for Depreciation on 1.4.2013:	
Stock (31.3.2014)	60,000	Building	15,000
Cash at Bank	5,000	Furniture	6,000
Cash in Hand	1,000	Equity share Capital	3,72,500
Cost of goods sold	3,10,000	9% Cumulative preferences shares	
Salaries and wages	20,000	of Rs.100 each	1,00,000
Miscellaneous Expenses	8,000	Securities Premium Reserve	10,000
Investments in shares	1,80,000	Bank Overdraft	1,52,500
Interest	3,000	Sales	4,50,000
Bad debts	1,000	Surplus Account on 1.4.2013	3,500
Repairs and maintenance	1,500		
Advance Payment of Income tax	6,000		
	11,45,500		11,45,500

Following particulars may be taken into account:

- (i) Provision for Taxation is to be made at 50%
 - (ii) Depreciation is to be charged on written down value on building @2% and on furniture at 10% p.a
- Prepare Statement of Profit and Loss and Balance Sheet.

4. The Earth Ltd and Moon Ltd declared the amalgamate the start new company Heaven Ltd. on the basis of balance sheet on 31.3.2018

Liabilities	Earth	Moon	Assets	Earth	Moon
Equity Share capital @ Rs.100 each	2,00,000	1,00,000	Freehold Property	1,50,000	75,000
Debentures	1,00,000	65,000	Goodwill	50,000	25,000
Creditors	30,000	10,000	Plant & Machinery	83,000	40,000
Reserve fund	50,000	15,000	Stocks	35,000	20,000
Profit and Loss A/c	20,000	10,000	Bills Receivable	4,500	1,250
			Debtors	27,500	13,000
			Bank	50,000	25,750
	4,00,000	2,00,000		4,00,000	2,00,000

- i) Heaven Ltd., agreed to take over assets of Earth and Moon companies except Bank and Goodwill at 10% less than the book value and pay Rs.75, 000 for Goodwill to Earth Ltd and Rs.35, 000 for Moon Ltd.,
- ii) The Heaven Ltd., takeover the debentures of Earth & Moon Ltd.,
- iii) The Earth Ltd., will receive 1,500 equity shares of Heaven Ltd., at the rate of Rs.100 each at a premium of Rs.10 and the Moon Ltd., will receive 750 equity shares of Rs.100 each at premium of Rs.10 and balance of the purchase consideration settled by cash.
- iv) The liquidation expenses of Earth and Moon companies is Rs.3, 000 and 1,500 respectively.

Show the journal entries in the books of Earth, Moon and Heaven Ltd and prepare a balance sheet of the new company.

5. The summarized balance sheet of X Ltd., and Y Ltd., on 31st December 2019.

Liabilities	X Ltd.,	Y Ltd.,	Assets	X Ltd.,	Y Ltd.,
Share Capital @ Rs. 100 each	2,50,000	1,00,000	Machinery	1,20,000	54,700
General Reserve	1,20,000	60,000	Building	75,000	90,000
Profit & Loss A/c	28,600	18,000	Investments in Y Ltd. shares	1,70,000	-
Bank Over Draft	50,000	-	Stocks	70,000	18,000
Creditors	-	4,500	Debtors	22,000	20,000
Bills Payable including Rs.1,500 to X Ltd	23,550	4,200	Bills Receivable including Rs.1,500 from Y Ltd.	7,900	-
			Bank Balance	7,250	4,000
	4,72,150	1,86,700		4,72,150	1,86,700

X Ltd purchased 800 equity shares of Y Ltd on 1st April, 2019. Prepare a consolidated Balance sheet as on 31st December 2019 after considering the following adjustments;

- i) Rs.50,000 transferred from Current year Profit and Loss Account into General Reserve,
- ii) Sundry Creditors of X Ltd include Rs.5,000 due to Y Ltd.

PART – B (2 x 5 = 10 marks)

Answer the following questions:

- 6. How will you redeem the redeemable preference shares without affecting pre-redemption capital of the company?
- 7. Would you consider the Net Asset Value method of valuing shares superior to other methods? If so, why?

Name :

CORL1-21

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Register No.:

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

TAMIL NADU NATIONAL LAW UNIVERSITY, TIRUCHIRAPPALLI
B.A. LL.B. (Hons.) & B.Com. LL.B. (Hons.) Degree Programme
Repeat Examinations (Odd & Even –Semester), March 2021

CORPORATE LAWS - I

Time: 3 Hours 45 Minutes

Maximum Marks: 70

PART – A (5 x 12 = 60 marks)

Answer the following questions:

1. Ramesh and Suresh are jointly running a business as an unregistered Partnership for the past 5 years. Since it is a small scale business, Ramesh and Suresh perform most of its endeavours along with other contract based third party outsourcing of few works as and when necessary. Raju, father of Ramesh advises Ramesh and Suresh to register their business entity as a company to avoid future risks. Ramesh and Suresh are now in a dilemma as to whether they should continue in their current form or should incorporate a company and function under it. They approach you for advice on the following matter.
 - a) Advantages/Disadvantages of an Incorporated Company over an Unregistered Partnership
 - b) What are the legal intricacies in converting the partnership into an incorporated company?
 - c) What kind of company should they incorporate?
2. Mr. Ramsay, an advocate was asked by Mariam & Co. to prepare the Memorandum and Articles of Association for the company. The Company is yet to be incorporated. Mr. Ramsay not only prepared the Memorandum and Articles of Association but further involved himself in the incorporation process and incurred personal expenses for registration of the company. He requires payment of fees and expenses incurred.

Based on the above paragraph, answer the following:

- a) What is the legal position of Promoters in a company?
- b) Whom should Mr. Ramsay recover his fees and expenses from?
- c) Is Mr. Ramsay eligible to become the Promoter of the Company? Justify your answer

3. Ms. Anbirkiniyaal is a trader from Navalukuttapattu. She involves in buying and selling of vegetables in and around her village. She has earned lots of profits due to her hard work. Now, she plans to expand her trade by exporting vegetables. She realizes that she needs to get legal advice before she does so. She enquires her friend who is an advocate who tells her to first start drafting a Memorandum of Articles. Ms. Anbirkiniyaal has no clue as to the drafting of an MOA.

Explain the components of an MOA to her and also why each component is essential for running her business.

4. Mr. Chaitanya and Mr. Maran are directors of a Private Company that runs Aviation Assistance services. Both of them dream to start an Aviation Service. They recognize that they will need huge external funding. They approach you for advice on the following matter.
- What are the possible ways to bring in more investment into their company?
 - Should they convert their company into a Public Company? If yes, why? If No, Why?
 - If they want to convert their company into a Public Company what is the procedure?

5. How does the Doctrines of Ultra Vires, Constructive Notice and Indoor Management effectively interact with each other to result in more efficient corporate governance? Evaluate.

PART – A (2 x 5 = 10 marks)

Answer the following questions:

- Are the members of an unlimited company not directly liable to the creditors of the company? Explain with reasons.
- Historically trace the evolution of the following terms:
 - Limited Liability.
 - Incorporations.

Name :

LABL1-21

Register No.:

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

TAMIL NADU NATIONAL LAW UNIVERSITY, TIRUCHIRAPPALLI
B.A. LL.B. (Hons.) and B.Com. LL.B. (Hons.) Degree Programme
Repeat Examinations (Odd & Even –Semester), March 2021

LABOUR LAW -I

Time: 3Hours 45 Minutes

Maximum Marks: 70

PART – A (5 x 12 = 60 marks)

Answer the following questions:

- Municipal Corporation of Tiruchirappalli employs a large number of female workers on muster roll in construction projects and maintenance of roads including the work of digging trenches. Many of the female workers on the muster roll have been working since 2010, in spite of being recruited against the work of perennial nature. Further, the nature of duties and responsibilities performed and undertaken by the muster roll employees are the same as those by the regular female employees in the Corporation. However, with regard to social security schemes and benefits under the Maternity Benefit Act, 1961 the female workers on the muster roll are deprived of any such benefits in comparison to the regular female workers. Further, most of these casual workers are neither a part of an association or a trade union unlike the Association/union the regular female workers are enrolled into - the Nari Shakti Union (recognised). As a result, their grievances are usually discarded and unheard.

In light of the issue stated-above, discuss with the help of relevant laws and theories if the cause of such female workers can be raised as an "industrial dispute"? If yes, who can raise the same?

- X is a driver of the Public Bus service of state XYZ. He was required to drive the public bus daily from 6.30 am to 8.00 pm, ferrying passengers from A city to B city and vice versa. The travelling time in one direction was approximately 5 hours between the cities. The nature of the duty performed by the driver, therefore, required him to be with the bus for 11 to 15 hours, and for which he was paid a salary of 12,000 INR per month.

On one of his return journeys and arrival back to his home, X died in an accident, on a collision with a Bus from the opposite direction, while he was driving his own vehicle home.

While the compensation for the said accident resulting in death was claimed by the Legal heirs of X, they were denied by the employer citing that the said accident happened outside his work hour and is not an employment-related injury. Decide

3. A Strike may be absolutely in conformity with Sections 22 and 23 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947; however, the conduct of the striking workmen may be still highly reprehensible, disorderly, and violent. In such circumstances, discuss how the Supreme Court has laid down a further classification of strikes in terms of their reasonableness other than the given classification of legal and illegal strikes under the legislation.

4. Filmex studio (a private studio) worked in providing facilities such as sound recording, cameras, setting and lighting and for this purpose the studio employed several workmen. In a letter dated January 10th, 2021, the registered *workers union* (comprising of both the casual and regular workmen) made various demands on behalf of 19 non-regular workers alleging they were underpaid and wrongfully terminated by the employer when the question of wages was raised. The Studio has, therefore, engaged in unfair labour practice towards the said employees.

All the said allegations made by the union were denied by the Studio by stating that the employees were working in a casual capacity and hence, are not entitled to the benefits as the regular workers.

With no due consideration to the Union's demands, the Union vide its letter addressed to the various bodies and associations of cine artists, technicians and workers required them to issue a direction directing their members not to report for shooting work at the studio of Filmex Studio (a pen-down strike). In pursuance of this letter of the Union, respective bodies or associations issued further directions to their respective members, as a result of which the business of the studio came to a standstill. On the following day, the employer (studio) dismissed all the workers in the said strike for having illegitimately breached the contract of employment and also induced breach of contract by various other artists. Further, for preventing any further harm, the studio pleaded for an injunction before the High Court of X.

Decide the question of Law as per the Trade Union Act, 1926 and case laws pertaining to the issues given.

5. Explain whether the following are 'workmen' under the Industrial Disputes Act:
- Mr. Y, a Tailor working on a piece-rate basis in a Tailoring establishment. (4 Marks)
 - Ms. Z, a Clerk appointed by the Municipal Council on a contractual basis on a fixed consolidated pay. (4 Marks)
 - Mr. A, a Legal Assistant appointed at the Bureau of Police Research and Development. (4 Marks)

PART – B (2 x 5 = 10 marks)

- In the light of the *Bangalore Water supply judgment* (1978) discuss the position of Solicitor firms under Section 2 (j) of the Act.
- Distinguish between the Conciliation Officer and the Board of Conciliation under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.

Name :

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

PIL-21

Register No.:

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

TAMIL NADU NATIONAL LAW UNIVERSITY, TIRUCHIRAPPALLI
B.A. LL.B. (Hons.) and B.Com. LL.B. (Hons.) Degree Programme

Repeat Examinations (Odd & Even –Semester), March 2021

PUBLIC INTERNATIONAL LAW

Time: 3Hours 45 Minutes

Maximum Marks: 70

PART – A (5 x 12 = 60 marks)

Answer the following questions:

1. "... that the 20th century movement toward obliging States to observe human rights and fundamental freedom by international covenants is coloured by the natural law approach, and that the Draft Declaration on the Rights and Duties of States of 1949 outlined by the International Law Commission was also founded on the philosophy of "natural law" - J. Starke

Neo Naturalist Scholars are right in reasserting the supremacy of Natural Law over the Positive Law. Even before man made laws for himself, The Eternal being gave humans, certain codes of conduct that were to be followed in their interaction with each other. That is also evidenced by the conscience that provides us a sense of right or wrong. So, even when positive law allows a conduct, the conscience will not permit the same. Hence, the realm of International Law has its foundation on Natural laws and not on the Man-made/Positive laws. Should there be a conflict between the two i.e., Natural Laws and Positive Laws, the Natural Laws should prevail.

Test this hypothesis. Justify / Criticise the statement by using examples from International Law providing adequate reasons.

2. "Lawmakers are very often utterly impotent. Lawmakers often cannot make decisions, and the judges step in and decide, in lieu of lawmakers."

-Antonio Cassese, then President of ICTY

Article 38 of the Statute of ICJ clearly lays down the fact that judicial decisions can be a source of International Law. When the black letter of law fails to deliver, adjudicators (judges/arbitrators/presiding members of Tribunals) step in to

call for compliance. Nevertheless, justice is a distant reality due to lack of teeth in judicial decisions/ arbitral awards which lets the erring State go scot free.

Analyze the situation from the perspective of the South China Sea Arbitration case (The Republic of Philippines v. The People's Republic of China)

3. Based on reading the UN Charter and the World Health Organization's Constitution, the People's Republic of China has failed in its duty to let the member States know the gravity of the COVID-19 problem, consequently leading to the shutting down of the world. On the grounds of State responsibility what are the legal options available to the member States to make China accountable?
4. The opening lines enshrined in the preamble of the United Nations Charter makes its objectives explicitly clear. They include *inter alia* the maintenance of global peace, global justice and global equality. Fanciful and determined it may seem, the ground reality indicates otherwise. It is an undeniable fact that the inception of UN has recognized the equality, sovereignty and autonomy of individual States. But the question of equal access to justice remains, thanks to the presence of the five permanent members of the Security Council that have stalled justice in crucial international humanitarian crises. Their absolute right of veto goes against the aims and principles of UN. More than justice, the P5 members scramble for establishing their hegemony within the organization (and the world *in toto*). The rivalry and the partisan attitude of the countries have trampled upon human rights. The recent instances include the veto used by United States against the UN resolution against its ally Israel, Russia's veto for Syria, and the like. It is no exaggeration to mention that global justice lies at the mercy of the mighty P5. Interestingly, the several international adjudicatory bodies that function under the aegis of UN have also lost their independence and autonomy to the dominance of western powers. The developing and under developed States are sceptical in approaching these institutions and global justice *per se* is endangered by the activities of UN. In this backdrop,

A) Analyze the need for veto power.

(6 Marks)

B) Analyze the ways through which the Security Council can be revamped, with special reference to veto power.

(6 Marks)

5. Customary international law and treaties do have a considerable impact on a nation's legal system. But its adoption and implementation lie in the hands of the concerned State. Among all, a crucial Convention that India neglected is the Convention relating to the Status of Refugees signed at Geneva on 28 July 1951 and its 1967 protocol. As of now, the domestic legislation referred by the government authorities with regard to this aspect *inter alia* is the Foreigners Act, 1946, the Citizenship Act, 1955, The Passport (Entry of India) Act, 1967, The

Foreigners Order, 1948, The Registration of Foreigners Act, 1939. Interestingly, no legislation contains any provision for people seeking entry into the country either as a refugee or an asylum seeker. Section 2 (b) of the Citizenship Act, 1955 brands the persons entering the Indian territory without travel documents as "Illegal migrants" and all other legislations are imposing restrictions on the refugees. In sharp contrast, Article 14 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, 1948 prescribes that there is a basic right for the refugees to seek asylum in any country.

In this background, determine India's present attitude and responsibility towards the Rohingyas in the light of its international commitments.

PART - B (2 x 5 = 10 marks)

Answer the following questions:

6. A Wing Commander of Country X's Air Force accidentally entered the neighboring Country Y from whom Country X is facing various hostilities. Analyze the situation and as a legal advisor enlighten Country X on how Country Y should respond in this matter from the perspective of International Humanitarian Law.
7. Given the various developments in Outer Space, the existing Outer Space Treaty has become redundant. Critically evaluate this statement.

Name :

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

LOE-21

Register No.:

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

TAMIL NADU NATIONAL LAW UNIVERSITY, TIRUCHIRAPPALLI
B.A. LL.B. (Hons.) & B.Com. LL.B. (Hons.) Degree Programme
Repeat Examinations (Odd & Even –Semester), March 2021

LAW OF EVIDENCE

Time: 3 Hours 45 Minutes

Maximum Marks: 70

PART – A (5 x 12 = 60 marks)

Answer the following questions:

1. a) In a criminal trial against Mr. Raja, it was proved that Mr. Raja absconded after receiving a letter warning him that an enquiry is being made against him. Can this letter be taken as evidence to prove Mr. Raja's motive for the commission of the offence? Can his act of absconding furnish motive on the part of Mr. Raja? Explain with cogent reasons. Refer the relevant provision/s and cite the decided cases in this regard. (6 Marks)
- b) "The business of the court is to try the case and not the man; and every bad man may have a righteous case". Critically comment on the statement with reference to civil and criminal proceedings. Refer the relevant provisions and case laws in the regard. (6 Marks)
2. 'A' was prosecuted for murder of 'B', by cutting her throat. Just before her death, 'B' was taken to the police station where the police mentioned several names to 'B', including the name of 'A', to know the person who inflicted injuries on her. Being unable to talk, when the name of 'A' was mentioned, 'B' nodded her head up and down indicating that 'A' had inflicted injuries on her. At the trial of 'A', the prosecution sought to prove the signs and gesture made by 'B' to prove the guilt of 'A'. Decide whether the signs and gestures are relevant? Explain with cogent reasons, refer relevant provisions and judicial decisions.
3. A, the accused was charged with the murder of his wife X (deceased). On the day of incident, A returned home in a drunken condition and started abusing the deceased and her mother who had come on a visit to her daughter's house. Thereafter, A poured kerosene on the deceased and set her on fire. Deceased's Mother and a

neighbour tried to extinguish the fire and received burn injuries in the process. They were taken to the Medical College and Hospital. The deceased made a dying declaration before Police Sub Inspector and she succumbed to her injuries at 6.25 A.M. on 29th March, 2020. Deceased woman's mother also made a dying declaration before the Police Sub Inspector, on the basis of which FIR was lodged. Special Judicial Magistrate (SJM) also recorded dying declaration of deceased person's mother at 9.30 A.M. on 29th March, 2020. The said Magistrate also recorded the statement of the neighbour. Deceased woman's mother died on 1st April, 2020 at 2.20 A.M. with 77% burn injuries. During the trial, the accused pleaded that the deceased committed suicide by pouring kerosene on herself when the accused failed to meet her demand to pay her Rs.200/- for domestic expenses. The trial Court held the case of the prosecution proved mainly by relying on dying declarations of deceased person's mother and SJM.

- (i) Decide the validity of the dying declaration made by deceased person's mother for the cause of the death of her daughter and also discuss the relevant provisions in this regard. Refer the relevant case laws as well.
4. Ravi was charged with murder under Section 302 of I.P.C. At the trial, Ravi brought evidence that on the alleged date of occurrence, he was at a different place which is far away from the scene of occurrence.
- (i) Decide whether this evidence is admissible? Would it make any difference if Ravi was not in a place far from the place of murder?
- (ii) Also, examine the facts that are necessary to explain or introduce relevant facts under the Indian Evidence Act, 1872.
5. (a) Mr. A was prosecuted for murdering Mr. B. In this case, Mr. A's wife knows certain facts about the murder. Whether the police can compel Mr. A's wife to disclose the information? And also suppose, if Mr. A's wife appears before the court to render her evidence, would it be admissible? Discuss in detail, with decided case laws, as to when her evidence is admissible and also refer the relevant provision/s in this regard. (6 Marks)
- (b) Mr. X in order to prove his nativity brings a Photostat of the certificate issued by the Revenue Officer. Can it be relied upon? Decide in detail, refer the relevant provisions of the law and case laws. (6 Marks)

PART – B (2 x 5 = 10 marks)

Answer the following questions:

6. 'A' intentionally and falsely leads 'B' to believe that certain lands belongs to 'A', and thereby induces 'B' to buy land and pay for it. But, actually, 'A' had no title to the property in question but later the land becomes the property of 'A'. Now A wants to set aside the sale to 'B' on the ground that at the time of sale to 'B', he had no title to the land. Decide, whether 'A' can do so? Explain with cogent reasons. Refer the relevant provision/s and cite the decided cases in this regard.
7. 'A' a client says to 'B', an attorney "*I have committed a murder and I wish you to defend me*". Is the statement made by 'A' admissible in evidence against 'A' in his trial for murder? Explain with reasons. Would it make any difference if 'A' made a statement that "*he had committed a murder and hidden the knife by which he killed the person in a particular place*" to the police officials in their custody? Explain with cogent reasons. Refer the relevant provision/s and cite the decided cases in this regard.

Name :

IOS-21

Register No.:

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

TAMIL NADU NATIONAL LAW UNIVERSITY, TIRUCHIRAPPALLI
B.A. LL.B. (Hons.) and B.Com. LL.B. (Hons.) Degree Programme
Repeat Examinations (Odd & Even –Semester), March 2021

INTERPRETATION OF STATUTES

Time: 3 Hours 45 Minutes

Maximum Marks: 70

PART – A (5 x 12 = 60 marks)

Answer the following questions:

1. Expressions like (a) 'construction' and 'interpretation'; and (b) 'legislative intent', 'motive' and 'purpose' are used interchangeably. However, conceptually these expressions can be differentiated from one another. Do you agree? Comment with the supporting explanations.
2. A truck owned by 'C' was parked on the highways as it was not in working condition. Later, 'C' was charged with an offence under the Road Traffic Act of 2015 for using an uninsured vehicle on the road as this Act created an offence (which is using uninsured vehicles on road). In his defence, 'C' argued that indeed he was not 'using' the truck on the road, as clearly, it was not drivable.

Given the facts, as a judge deciding this case, what factors do you pay attention to in choosing the correct rule of interpretation? And, briefly describe the general process involved in selecting the appropriate rule of construction while stating the reason/s as to why you chose a rule over its alternatives to be applied in this case.

3. The words used in a statute or other forms of law could have a specific or general meaning assigned to them by the Legislature. However, in a given case, a judge shall determine the appropriate sense in which the words are to be construed. Do you agree? Give reasons. Also, as a judge, what parameters would you use in determining 'true sense' in which any words in the law need to be interpreted? Besides, briefly explain the differences between the 'plain', 'ordinary', 'grammatical', and 'popular' sense of the words.

4. The Prevention of Sexual Harassment Act, 2018 is recent of the three enactments that the State of ZZZ has enacted for the effective prevention of sexual harassment of women at the working place. While hearing a petition filed under the Act, the High Court of ZZZ takes cognizance of certain ambiguities in the latest law.

Given the factual scenario,

- Do you feel that the Court can consult the *statutes in pari materia* in deciding this petition filed before it? What do you think is the extent of permissible reference?
 - What should be done if there is any inconsistency between such statutes?
 - Whether a reference to former statutes (even if repealed) is permitted? Advice.
5. Whether the presumption: "the Legislature did not intend absurd result" is capable of avoiding undesirable consequences? What are the various types of undesirable consequences that this presumption can avoid? Besides, explain any two such consequences with the help of illustrations.

PART – B (2 x 5 = 10 marks)

Answer the following questions:

- Do you agree that the 'literal rule' of construction can be viewed as a mere formalism and fallacy? Explain with reasons.
- In country 'P', the game of killing birds in seasons specified by the 'KL Act' was authorised. The Act allowed the game up to midnight on the last day of the season. However, the Act made it an offence to possess carcass of birds at the first moment of the following day. Mr. 'X', who successfully played the game until the last permissible minute of the season had in his possession many carcasses of birds that could not be cast aside by him. The neighbour informs the local Police that Mr. 'X' is to be charged for violation of the Act and the Police had obliged.
As a judge,
 - How would you decide this case?
 - Do you find this KL Act to be anomalous?
 - Whether strained construction can be used in this matter? Explain with reasons.

Name :

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

HRM-21

Register No.:

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

TAMIL NADU NATIONAL LAW UNIVERSITY, TIRUCHIRAPPALLI
B.Com. LL.B. (Hons.) Degree Programme
Repeat Examinations (Odd & Even - Semester), March 2021
HUMAN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

Time: 3 Hours 45 Minutes

Maximum Marks: 70

PART – A (5 x 12 = 60 marks)

Answer the following questions:

- "Smaller Organizations do not need job analysis for their jobs because most of their employees are involved in a myriad of activities, too far-reaching for a standard job analysis". Give your view point.
- Suppose Human Resource planners estimate that because of several technological innovations your company will need 25 per cent fewer employees in three years, what actions would you take today as a Human Resource Manager?
- "Job rotation, Job enlargement and Job enrichment are simply attempts by managers to avoid individuals at work". Comment.
- What are your views on having some form of temporary or leased employees instead of having permanent ones?
- Presume that you are going to design a training programme for newly hired first-line sales managers. Results from the needs assessment indicate that they will need training on company policies and procedures, handling customer complaints, and motivating sales personnel. What learning principles will you build into the programme? What training methods would you choose? Explain your choices.

PART – B (2 x 5 = 10 marks)

Answer the following questions:

- Do you think that appraisals will convert employees into better employees? Justify your answer.
- Is money the prime trigger for employee performance?

Name :

FM&PA-21

Register No.:

TAMIL NADU NATIONAL LAW UNIVERSITY, TIRUCHIRAPPALLI
B.Com. LL.B. (Hons.) Degree Programme
Repeat Examinations (Odd & Even –Semester), March 2021
FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT AND PRACTICAL AUDITING

Time: 3 Hours 45 Minutes

Maximum Marks: 70

PART – A (5 x 12 = 60 marks)

Answer the following questions:

1. A firm whose cost of capital is 10% is considering two mutually exclusive projects X and Y, the details of which are;

Particulars	Project X	Project Y
Investment	Rs.70,000	Rs.70,000
Cash Inflow		
I year	10,000	50,000
II Year	20,000	40,000
III Year	30,000	20,000
IV Year	45,000	10,000
V year	60,000	10,000

Compute the Net Present Value, Internal Rate of Return and Pay Back Period and give your suggestions

2. While preparing a project report on behalf of a client you have collected the following facts. Estimate the net working capital required for that project. Add 10% to your computed figure to allow contingencies.

Amount per Unit (Rs.)

Estimated cost per unit of production is:

Raw material	80
Direct labour	30
Overheads (exclusive of depreciation)	60
Total cost	170

Additional Information:

Selling price	Rs.200 per unit
Level of activity	1, 04,000 units of production p.a
Raw material in stock	average 4 weeks

Work in Progress (assume 50% completion stage in respect of conversion costs)

average 2 weeks

Finished goods in stock average 4 weeks

Credit allowed by suppliers average 4 weeks

Credit allowed to debtors average 8 weeks

Lag in payment of wages average 1.5 weeks

Cash at bank is expected to be Rs.25,000

You may assume that production is carried on evenly throughout the year (52 weeks) and wages and overheads accrue similarly. All sales are on credit basis only.

3. Calculate operating leverage and financial leverage under situation A, B and C and financial plans 1,2 and 3 respectively from the following information relating to the operation and capital structure of X,Y,Z Co. Also find out the combinations of operating and financial leverage which give the highest value and the least value.

How are these calculations useful to the financial manager of a company?

Particulars:	
Installed capacity	1,200 units
Actual Production and sales	800 units
Selling price per unit	Rs.15
Variable cost per unit	Rs.10
Fixed Cost:	
Situation A	Rs.1,000
Situation B	Rs.2,000
Situation C	Rs.3,000

Capital Structure:

Components of capital	Financial Plan		
	1	2	3
Equity	5,000	7,500	2,500
Debt	5,000	2,500	7,500
Cost of debt (for all plans)	12%	12%	12%

4. The following information is available in respect of the rate of return on investments (r), the capitalization rate (k_e) and earnings per share (E) of Hypothetical Ltd.

r = (i) 12% (ii) 11% (iii) 8%

k_e = 11%

E = Rs.20

Additional Information :

Options	D/P ratio (1-b)	Retention ratio (b)
A	10	90
B	20	80
C	30	70

Determine the value of shares of Hypothetical Ltd. under relevant theory

5. As an Auditor of a manufacturing company, how will you value and verify the stock in trade? Explain with suitable examples.

PART – B (2 x 5 = 10 marks)

Answer the following questions:

6. "The wealth maximization objective provides an operationally appropriate decision-criterion"- Comment.
7. Is the MM thesis realistic with respect to capital structure and the value of a firm? Explain.

Name :

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

CORL2-21

Register No.:

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

TAMIL NADU NATIONAL LAW UNIVERSITY, TIRUCHIRAPPALLI
B.A. LL.B. (Hons.) & B.Com. LL.B. (Hons.) Degree Programme
Repeat Examinations (Odd & Even –Semester), March 2021

CORPORATE LAWS -II

Time: 3Hours 45 Minutes

Maximum Marks: 70

PART – A (5 x 12 = 60 marks)

Answer the following questions:

1. Mr. Gokulan is the Managing Director of Swayam Co. Ltd., a listed company having its registered office in Chennai. In December, 2020 an allegation of the Managing Director's immediate family members and Madras Co. Ltd. which got a 1,000 crore contract from Swayam Co. Ltd., came to the notice of the public. The matter was personally enquired by the Chairman of the Board of Directors and nothing improper was found. In March, 2021 another complaint from an anonymous employee was received alleging non-adherence to code of conduct, conflict of interest while dealing "with certain customers." The allegations were refuted by the Board of Directors of Swayam Co. Ltd., as "being malicious and baseless" but when the controversy started getting blown out of proportion the company stated in a regulatory filing that its Board had decided to institute an independent enquiry in the matter and pending such enquiry and Mr. Gokulan had been asked to go on leave. The enquiry revealed that Mr. Gokulan did not make proper disclosure about his family links with the corporate customers to the Board. It also transpired that Mr. Gokulan did not follow "conflict of interest and due disclosure requirements" while awarding contracts to Madras Co. Ltd. with which his close family members had business interests. In the background of the aforesaid case, answer the following questions :
 - (a) State the characteristics of an effective Board of Directors.(6 marks)
 - (b) Evaluate the principles for Corporate Governance in order to improve the practices followed by Swayam Co. Ltd., to prevent such situations from recurring. (6 marks)
2. "Directors are described sometimes as agents, sometimes as trustees and sometimes as managing partners. But each of these expressions is used not as exhaustive of their powers and responsibilities but as indicating useful points of

view from which they may for the moment and for the particular purpose to be considered". Critically analyse this statement with the help of illustrations.

3. a. Discuss the mechanism of Private Placement *vis a vis* public Issue. Give examples. (6 marks)
- b. Which categories of companies are required to have Audit Committee of Board (ACB) as per the Companies Act, 2013 and as per the SEBI (LODR) Regulations, 2015? Give examples. (6 marks)
4. Certain provisions of Securities and Exchange Board of India ("SEBI") (Substantial Acquisition of Shares and Takeovers) Regulations, 2011 (the "Takeover Code") do not serve the desired purpose. Do you agree? Why? Why not?
5. M/s. Cobra Ltd., borrowed Rs.2,00,000/- from Mr. Priyank who owns a Textiles. The Company failed to pay its dues. Hence Mr. Priyank initiated a suit against the Company for recovery of money on 12th April, 2017 and the decision is still pending before the Court.
- On 23rd July, 2019, M/s. Cobra Ltd., amalgamated with M/s. Raypal Ltd., without the knowledge of Mr. Priyank and Mr. Priyank came to know about the same through newspaper after a week. He is now clueless as to how to get his dues.
- Advise Mr. Priyank on the given facts and circumstance and in addition explain the effect of amalgamation on pending legal proceedings.

PART – B (2 x 5 = 10 marks)

Answer the following questions:

6. Preference shareholders get a fixed dividend every year whereas equity shareholders do not. Analyse the statement in the backdrop of Companies Act, 2013.
7. Critically analyse the provisions of Insider Trading Regulations in India. Enumerate and explain the different ways to increase efficiency of the current mechanism in this regard.

Name :

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

CRPC-21

Register No.:

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

TAMIL NADU NATIONAL LAW UNIVERSITY, TIRUCHIRAPPALLI
B.A. LL.B. (Hons.) & B.Com. LL.B. (Hons.) Degree Programme
Repeat Examinations (Odd & Even –Semester), March 2021
LAW OF CRIMES-II (Criminal Procedure Code)

Time: 3 Hours 45 Minutes

Maximum Marks: 70

PART – A (5 x 12 = 60 marks)

Answer the following questions:

1. In the year 2020, Vardhan committed the offence of Robbery in two different place, one in Tanjavor and one in Tiruvallur. One of such offence he has committed on 5.2.2020 and another on 4.5.2020. Manu one of his friend was also involved with him in such offences. After committing the crime, both of them were absconded for several months and finally arrested by Chennai police on 11.2.2021 Both Vardhan and Manu was charged separately and tried at one trial for two Robbery committed by them .Discuss the legality of the trial.
2. Balu, aged 35 years, committed murder of his own uncle for a property dispute after committing the crime, he went to the nearest police station and stated about the crime. He also admitted that he has murdered his uncle. Police recorded all his statement and converted that into a FIR. At the time trial, the prosecution raised the issue regarding the validity of the FIR and confessional statement recorded by the police in police station. Decide the validity of above issue in the case.
3. Raju aged 42 years, resident of Manupuram village murdered his wife by giving a head injury with a stone. The investigation in this said case has been over with in stipulated time period and report submitted to the court. Session Judge of Trichy after taking cognizance directed the Public Prosecutor to read and explain the charge to the accused Raju. The public prosecutor did accordingly. Discuss the validity of such direction by Session Judge of Trichy.
4. Mr. Balraj, an Officer in Charge of Police officer during the course of an investigation of a kidnapping case of a child of 10 years, recorded statement from four witnesses who were acquainted with some facts and circumstances of the case. After recording

the statements, Mr. Balraj asked (without compulsion) all the witnesses to signed in the paper .He submitted all the documents in police report .At the time of trial, it has been found that he has taken signature of all the witnesses. Can these statements be used as an evident before the court?

5. Gopal aged 20 years, arrested for offence of voluntarily causing hurt by dangerous weapons or means, officer and detained in police lockup for two days. On third day, Police officer took him to nearest Magistrate for the bail formalities as the investigation not finished. Decide the validity of such procedure done by the police officer with legal provision.

PART – B (2 x 5 = 10 marks)

Answer the following questions:

6. *"It's extremely damaging to a fair trial to have people reaching judgment about the case in the newspapers and on the radio before the facts are heard in a case"*. Comment.
7. *"We live in a society of victimization, where people are much more comfortable being victimized than actually standing up for themselves"*. Comment.

Name :

Register No.:

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

TAMIL NADU NATIONAL LAW UNIVERSITY, TIRUCHIRAPPALLI
B.A. LL.B. (Hons.) and B.Com. LL.B. (Hons.) Degree Programme
Repeat Examinations (Odd & Even –Semester), March 2021

CIVIL PROCEDURE CODE

Time: 3Hours 45 Minutes

Maximum Marks: 70

PART – A (5 x 12 = 60 marks)

Answer the following questions:

1. a) Mr. Ravi filed a suit against Ms. Ragavi for Rs.15,00,000/- in the Principal District Munsif (PDM) Court. But the PDM court returned the plaint filed by Ravi for want of jurisdiction and file before the proper court. In this situation, examine the provisions relating to returning of plaint and rejection of plaint and also state the consequences of them. (6 Marks)
- b) A sues B and obtains a decree against him. A applies for the execution of his decree against B, but dies during the pendency of the execution proceeding. State whether the execution petitions will continue or abets? (6 Marks)
2. a) Mr. A borrowed a sum of Rs. 99,000/- on a promissory note from Mr. B. The promissory note was executed on 01.03.2020. Mr. B died on 01.04.2020 leaving behind his son Mr. C aged about 15 years. Now, Mr. C wants to file a suit against Mr. A. Decide whether he can recover the amount from Mr. A. Give reasons, while citing the relevant provisions of the C.P.C. (6 Marks)
- b) Would it make any difference if Mr. A already holds a decree against Mr. B for Rs. 90,000/-? Decide, by stating the relevant provisions relating to that and also furnish the relevant conditions regarding to that. (6 Marks)
3. Raju keeps his horses and wagons standing for an unreasonable time in the National Highway thereby causing disturbances to the public. Due to which Ravi who was on his way to attend the interview not able to reach the place of interview on time and lost his job.
- (i) State what relief can be sought by Ravi against Raju under C.P.C? (4 marks)

- (ii) Examine the relevant provisions and the persons entitled to file the suit. (4 Marks)
- (iii) Would it make any difference if the suit is independent of its nature? Give cogent reasons. (4 marks)

4. Ponnusamy filed a suit on a promissory suit against Saravana Govindan. The court passed the order for attaching the properties of Saravana Govindan for the debt due. Before the execution of the attachment order Saravana Govindan sold the properties to Saraswathi.

- (i) Decide whether the order of the court for attaching the properties can be executed by Ponnusamy? If yes, also determine the rights available to Saraswathi. (6 Marks)
- (ii) Also, briefly examine the various modes of execution of a decree under C.P.C. (6 Marks)

5. Mr. A and Ms. B married under the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872. After the marriage, within a period of One year, Mr. A and Ms. B decided to put rest, permanently, to their relationship as Husband and Wife. Hence they decided to file a mutual divorce under Section 10 A of the Divorce Act, 1869 as amended from time to time. During the pendency of the trial, the court is being informed that the petition filed within one year from the date of the marriage is not maintainable as per the provisions of the Divorce Act, 1869. But, the parties contended that the provisions of the Divorce Act is violative of Article 14, 19 and 21 of the Indian Constitution in view of Sections 13-B, 28 and 32-B of Hindu Marriage Act, 1955, Special Marriage Act, 1954 and Parsi Marriage and Divorce Act, 1936 respectively, but it has not been declared so.

- (i) Decide would it mandatory for the party to approach the High Court for declaring the provisions unconstitutional? Advise by quoting the relevant provisions under C.P.C. (3 Marks)
- (ii) State the procedures to be followed by the court during the reference to the High Court? (4 Marks)
- (iii) Also distinguish between Revision and Review under C.P.C. (5 Marks)

PART – B (2 x 5 = 10 marks)

Answer the following questions:

Note: Frame appropriate issues, give cogent reasons with relevant provisions involved and also cite the relevant case laws.

6. A, B and C resides in Tamil Nadu, Bangalore and Mumbai respectively. A, B, and C are together at Calcutta, B and C make a joint promissory note payable on demand and deliver it to A. A wants to file a suit against B and C. Advise.
7. M/s ABC a partnership firm filed a suit against Kannan to recover Rs. 50,000/-. The suit was dismissed by the court on the ground that the suit was not maintainable since the partnership firm was no registered as required by the Indian Partnership Act, 1932. Thereafter, the firm was registered and a subsequent suit was filed on the same cause of action. Whether the suit is maintainable. Decide.

Name :

LABL2-21

Register No.:

TAMIL NADU NATIONAL LAW UNIVERSITY, TIRUCHIRAPPALLI
B.A. LL.B. (Hons.) and B.Com. LL.B. (Hons.) Degree Programme
Repeat Examinations (Odd & Even –Semester), March 2021

LABOUR LAW -II

Time: 3 Hours 45 Minutes

Maximum Marks: 70

PART – A (5 x 12 = 60 marks)

Answer the following questions:

1. Article 25 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights recognizes *the right of everyone to a standard of living adequate for the health and wellbeing of himself and of his family, including medical care and necessary social services, and the right to security in the event of unemployment, sickness, disability, widowhood, old age or other lack of livelihood in circumstances beyond his control.*

In reference to the same, critically present your views on the Constitutional foundation and Judiciary's approach towards social security in India from time prior to independence till present. While answering, take into consideration the leading judicial pronouncements, and any present instance that you found is a favourable or derogatory practice of this principle.

2. *Welfare statutes must, of necessity, receive a broad interpretation. Where legislation is designed to give relief against certain kinds of mischief, the Court is not to make inroads by making etymological excursions.*

Critically examine the significance of the statement with reference to the applicability of Maternity Benefit legislation in India and the Judicial approach towards its implementation.

3. Lemam Metal Arts has been a manufacturing industry in Tiruchirappalli since 2001, comprising twenty five employees. They deal in manufacturing, supplying and export of Metal wall arts and decorations. Mr. Edward Simpsons was employed by the industry as a travelling salesman. His fixed hours of work were from 9.00 am to 4.30

pm on a day. In one such sale consignment, he had to deliver the consignment to a customer's residential address at Madurai. Due to a strike by a textile industry on the way, the consignment was delivered to the customer at 5.30 pm.

On his return to home, after the final delivery for the day, Edward was travelling towards his friend's home for a dinner invitation. While at a crossing, his automobile crashed into an abutment of a bridge resulting in severe injuries and eventually leading to his death.

Explain whether Edward's representatives are entitled to any benefits under the Employees State Insurance Act.

4. Whether the following is a manufacturing process under the Factories Act:
- a. Production of Salt in an open area enclosed with a boundary wall. (3 Marks)
 - b. A Laundry service place for law students owned by a Law University. (3 Marks)
 - c. Power conversion and distribution of electricity. (3 Marks)
 - d. Exhibition of Films or news broadcasting. (3 Marks)

5. Pursuant to an unresolved industrial dispute between the ABC Company and its workers' Union concerning the enhancement of wages, a dispute was referred by the Government of X state, which later was brought before the industrial Tribunal. The tribunal made its award holding that the present earning capacity of the company is not in favourable condition to enhance the wages to the limit provided by the Minimum Wages Act. Hence, it precluded the company from allowing the award of higher rates of wages and higher dearness allowance to its workers. As a result, the Minimum wage limit as enforced by the Act is not feasible, and as further argued by the Company, the said Act is restricting their Freedom to engage in trade or profession under the Constitution.

In light of the decision given in support of the Company, decide whether you agree with the ruling of the Tribunal or are in disagreement with the same. Consider that you are approaching the matter on behalf of the Workers' Union, and are required to decide the next plan of action with reference to the current ruling. What advice would you possibly discuss with your client? Discuss.

PART – B (2 x 5 = 10 marks)

Answer the following questions:

6. *The Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972 is no longer within the realm of charity but a statutory right provided in favour of the employee.*

With reference to the said statement, discuss the tests to be fulfilled by the employer before deciding cases of *Moral turpitude* against an employee and the resultant deprivation from the receipt of Gratuity amount.

7. *While enacting the Employees' State Insurance Act, the intention of the legislature could not have been to create another remedy and a forum for claiming compensation for an injury received by the employee by accident arising out of and in the course of his employment which is also provided similarly under the Employees' Compensation Act. Comment, taking in reference the leading cases in the context.*
-

Name :

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

IPL-21

Register No.:

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

TAMIL NADU NATIONAL LAW UNIVERSITY, TIRUCHIRAPPALLI
B.A. LL.B. (Hons.) and B.Com. LL.B. (Hons.) Degree Programme
Repeat Examinations (Odd & Even –Semester), March 2021

INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY LAW

Time: 3 Hours 45 Minutes

Maximum Marks: 70

PART – A (5 x 12 = 60 marks)

Answer the following questions:

1. Critically analyze the Lockean justification of intellectual property rights and examine the requirement of different standards of creativity for affording legal protection to different categories of intellectual property?
2. Imagine you are a 'Patent Examiner' employed by the Indian Patent Office. You have received the following applications for patents. Examine the applications and set out the grounds along with relevant case citations for any objections you may have to the patentability of the claimed invention.
 - a. A patent application on **low glyceimic sweets** which include low glyceimic Gulab Jamoon, Mysore Pak, Rasagolla, etc. The claimed new process and products of 'low glyceimic sweets' can be consumed by any person, especially by the diabetic patient or a person showing the symptoms of diabetics. (3 Marks)
 - b. A patent application on **eSIM** i.e., an embedded SIM with up to 6G support which is rewritable and enables users to change telecom operators without a need for a physical SIM Card. (3 Marks)
 - c. A patent application on a **new method to detect the COVID-19 in human beings**. It is claimed that this method will provide results in 30 seconds with 96% accuracy. (3 Marks)
 - d. A patent application on a **combination of a pen and a torch** named 'Flash' wherein the torch comes on and focuses on the paper when the nib of the pen touches the paper. The claimed invention is an automated process without separate switch systems and enables the user to write in low light conditions. (3 Marks)

3. A university library planned to do the following activities, they are
- To create a digital copy of the donated books which are received as a single copy for wider circulation and access within the University community. (3 Marks)
 - To scan and upload a textbook as prescribed in the syllabus on its website which is publicly accessible over the internet. (3 Marks)
 - To setup a library photocopier to provide copies of resource materials available in the library including textbooks and reference books to students, research scholars, and faculty members on payment of printing cost. (3 Marks)
 - To create an institute repository on student projects, dissertations, thesis, and other research works. (3 Marks)

In this context, the university librarian seeks your advice as to potential copyright issues arising out of the above-said acts involving various stakeholders. Advice.


4. 'FZ' Electronics (hereinafter FZ) has registered two of its designs for laptops under the Indian Designs Act, 2000. Both of which are valid and subsisting. The stunning aesthetics of registered designs created a strong brand language and perception in the market for 'FZ Electronics' and ultimately it becomes one of the industry leaders. Having witnessed the success of above said designs in the market, 'Unicorn' Electronics, a competitor, introduced similarly designed laptops in the market and applied for its registration under the Designs Act, 2000. Aggrieved by the act of the Unicorn, FZ filed a suit for infringement of designs against it before the District Court of Tiruchirappalli and successfully obtained an 'ad-interim injunction' from the Madurai Bench of Madras High Court. During the pendency of the said infringement suit, Unicorn had successfully obtained registration for its disputed designs based on originality. Now it claims non-infringement as it had become a registered proprietor under the Designs Act, 2000. Decide.
5. 'Ranjan' worked in a research laboratory of AYUSH Pharma, a reputed private Indian pharmaceutical company, on a contractual basis. During his tenure of employment, he had access to secrets related to the manufacturing of a drug that reverses diabetes. He was also aware of other employees within the company who know about different drugs and their secret formulations. After his contractual period got expired, he started his research laboratory and was unsuccessful in the business. Knowing the immense commercial value of the drugs of his former employer, he had paid current and former employees of AYUSH Pharma to obtain confidential information and thereafter sold it to a foreign pharma company for a huge sum. It is to be noted that his employment contract with his former employer got expired and there was no specific clause in it to protect the confidential information. Aggrieved by the act of Ranjan, AYUSH Pharma seeks your legal opinion. Advice.

PART – B (2 x 5 = 10 marks)

Answer the following questions:

6. Whether homonymous geographical indications are registrable in India? Critically analyze why the Geographical Indications of Goods (Registration and Protection) Act, 1999 extends only to 'goods' and not to 'services' in the light of decided cases?
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 along with relevant case citations you may have to the registration of the proposed marks under Trademark Act, 1999.

a. TM Application 1: The smell of 'Rose Fragrance' for two-wheeler vehicle tyres by Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company (2.5 Marks)

b. TM Application 2: The logo  by an Iron and steel manufacturing industry. (2.5 Marks)

Name :

LDT-21

Register No.:

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

TAMIL NADU NATIONAL LAW UNIVERSITY, TIRUCHIRAPPALLI
B.A. LL.B. (Hons.) and B.Com. LL.B. (Hons.) Degree Programme
Repeat Examinations (Odd & Even –Semester), March 2021

LAW OF DIRECT TAXATION

Time: 3Hours 45 Minutes

Maximum Marks: 70

PART – A (5 x 12 = 60 marks)

Answer the following questions:

1. Tiscon Ltd.'s employee Mr. Joy was appointed on 10-03-2017 for a monthly salary of INR 25,000/-. His dearness allowance is @ 15% of basic pay and bonus equivalent to one and a half month's basic pay. Other benefits that he enjoys/claims are as follows:
- (i) Reimbursement of his dependant daughter's medical treatment bill of INR 40,000/-
 - (ii) House keeper's monthly salary of INR 2,000/- is reimbursed by the Company.
 - (iii) His telephone allowance @ INR 1,000/- per month.
 - (iv) He received a gift voucher of INR 4,700/- on account of his marriage anniversary.
 - (v) Medical insurance premium paid by the Company – INR 12,000/-.
 - (vi) Motor car and maintenance charges of the same amounting to INR 36,600/- fully paid by employer. (The motor car is owned and driven by Mr. Joy. The engine cubic capacity is less than 1.60 litres and the car is used for both official and personal use)
 - (vii) Free lunch amounting to INR 2,200/- was given by the employer during office hours.
 - (viii) He is also provided free housing facility which has been taken on rent by the Company at a monthly rent of INR 15,000/-.

Compute the salary chargeable to tax of Mr. Joy for the assessment year 2018-19.

2. A house property is owned jointly by Mr. Joe and his sister. The other details regarding the property are as follows:
- (i) Municipal value of the property INR 1,60,000/-
 - (ii) Fair rent INR 1,50,000 /-
 - (iii) Standard rent INR 1,70,000 /-
 - (iv) Monthly rent received INR 15,000 /-

The loan for its construction was also taken jointly and the bank charges an interest of INR 25,000/-, out of which INR 21,000/- has been paid. Interest on the unpaid interest is INR 450/-. To repay this loan, Mr. Joe and his sister have taken a fresh loan and the interest charged on the same is INR 5,000/-. Municipal tax of INR 5,100/- has also been paid.

Compute the income chargeable in the hands of Joe for the Assessment Year 2020-21.

3. Examine with reasons the allowability of the following expenses under the Income tax Act 1961 while computing income from business or profession for the A.Y. 2020-21
- Provision made on the basis of actuarial valuation for payment of gratuity INR 5, 00,000/-. However, no payment on account of gratuity was made before due date of filing return.
 - Purchase of oil seeds for INR 50,000/- in cash from a farmer on a banking day
 - Tax on non-monetary perquisite provided to an employee INR 20,000/-
 - Payment of INR 50,000/- by using credit card for fire insurance
 - Payment made in cash INR 30,000/- to a transporter for the carriage of goods.
4. A sole proprietorship firm Luthra & Co., owns five machines, used for business in April, 2019. The depreciation on these machines is charged @ 15%. The written down value of these machines as on 10th April, 2020 was INR 8, 00,000/-. Three of the old machines were sold on 15th June, 2020 for INR 11, 00,000/- and a second plant was bought for INR 80, 00,000/- on 28th November, 2020.
- Calculate the claim of depreciation for A.Y. 2021-22
 - Compute the capital gains tax for A.Y. 2021-22
 - If Luthra & Co had sold the 3 machines in June, 2020 for INR 21, 00,000/-, will there be any difference in the above workings? Explain.
5. The income of Mr. Jacob's family is as follows:
- Mr. Jacob's income from business INR 3, 00,000/-
 - Mrs. Jacob's income from salary INR 1, 50,000/-
 - Interest income of Mr. Jacob's minor son INR 10,000/-
 - Income of another minor son of Mr. Jacob from singing INR 15,000/-
 - Income from investment of minor daughter of Mr. Jacob, INR 22,000/-

Compute the total Income of Mr. Jacob, Mrs. Jacob and the Minor daughter for the Assessment year 2020-21.

PART – B (2 x 5 = 10 marks)

6. Compute the gross total income of Mr. Zen for the Assessment Year 2018-19 from the following information:
- Income from business (before depreciation) INR 1,40,000/-
 - Current year depreciation INR 20,000/-
 - Income from House property INR 1,15,000/-
 - Short term capital gains from sale of shares INR 50,000/-
 - Long term capital loss from sale of property (brought forward from Assessment Year 2017-18) INR 70,000/-
 - Income from tea business INR 1,10,000/-
 - Brought forward loss (Losses that incurred 6 years ago) INR 30,000/-
7. Mr. A, the Karta of the HUF which transacts from Germany, was born in Chennai. He comes back to India during the P.Y. 2019-20 almost after 15 years. He reaches India on 05/04/2019 and leaves for Germany on 05/12/2019. Determine the residential status of Mr. A for the assessment year 2020-21.

Name :

CYBL-21

Register No.:

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

TAMIL NADU NATIONAL LAW UNIVERSITY, TIRUCHIRAPPALLI
B.A. LL.B. (Hons.) and B.Com. LL.B. (Hons.) Degree Programme
Repeat Examinations (Odd & Even –Semester), March 2021

CYBER LAW

Time: 3 Hours 45 Minutes

Maximum Marks: 70

PART – A (5 x 12 = 60 marks)

Answer the following questions

1. Ranjith and Janu are childhood friends and their families also became friends. Ranjith's Father was an IT professional and he had recently returned from the U.S. He purchased, a HP Laptop and "Speco Clean" Anti-virus software manufactured by PR Texas Co. Ltd., from the U.S for his son. Ranjith opened the seal of the CD cover in India and installed the "Speco Clean" software in India. At the time of installation Ranjith opened the CD cover and read the following terms and conditions which were printed on the First page of the small booklet that was inside the CD cover. The following were the terms and conditions.

Terms and conditions:

Condition No.1

"Speco Clean" software programme is a registered copyrighted work in U.S and in India. The CD is protected with Technological protection measure and making unauthorised copy of the CD is strictly prohibited and the wrong doers shall be prosecuted.

Condition no.2

"Speco Clean" software is intended for private use only and not for commercial purpose.

Condition no.3

"Speco Clean" software users will be under the surveillance of the PR Texas Co. Ltd.,

Condition no.4

By opening the seal of the CD cover the users are bound by the terms and conditions.

Condition no. 5

“Speco Clean” software must be connected to the central server for frequent updates and immediately after installation all the authorised users of Speco Clean will be verified and updates shall be installed only after verification.

Warning:

Unauthorised sharing of the authorised copy of the software is strictly prohibited. If unauthorised sharing of “Speco Clean” software is identified, the unauthorised users will be immediately notified through an automated flash message and continuous usage despite the warning intimation will attract penalty. Further the unauthorised user shall be subjected to digital surveillance through the central server until the unauthorised software is uninstalled.

The next morning Janu came to visit Ranjith and was impressed by the “Speco Clean” software functions. So, Janu requested Ranjith to share the CD. Since the CD was intended for private and single use, Ranjith was not able to share the software. So Ranjith’s father who was an IT professional and an ethical hacker, cracked the codes of “Speco Clean” software and installed “Speco Clean” in Janu’s laptop. After two weeks of the installation PR Texas sent an email to Janu stating that Janu will be under the Digital surveillance of PR Texas Co. Ltd., until further notice or until the unauthorised copy of the software is removed by Janu. The moment Janu found out that she has been under digital surveillance for the past two weeks, she filed a suit in the Madras High Court against PR Texas Co., for “Violation of Right to Privacy”. In the light of the above facts answer the following questions.

State the relevant legal provisions, legal principles and case laws wherever necessary.

- a) Can a valid contract be formed between parties by opening a sealed CD cover? Is the contract binding on Janu or Ranjith?
 - b) Can any private company adopt digital surveillance as Technological Protection measure to prevent unauthorised usage of software?
 - c) Elucidate whether PR Texas Co. Ltd., has violated the privacy rights of Janu?
2. *“Despite several safeguard tools and notice and take down regimes, infringed videos find their way. The remedy here is not to target intermediaries but to ensure that infringing material is removed in an orderly and reasonable manner. A further balancing act is required which is that of freedom of speech and privatized censorship. If an intermediary is tasked with the responsibility of identifying infringing content from non-infringing one, it could have a chilling effect on free speech; an unspecified or incomplete list may do that” — Critically analyse the*

rationality of the statement and comment on the intermediaries liability and the effective implementation of the safe harbour principle in India.

3. Face book data policy on Information collected about transactions

“Information about transactions made on our Products. If you use our Products for purchases or other financial transactions (such as when you make a purchase in a game or make a donation), we collect information about the purchase or transaction. This includes payment information, such as your credit or debit card number and other card information, other account and authentication information, and billing, delivery and contact details.”

- a) Analyse , whether the above condition is binding on every individual subscriber of Facebook , or is binding only on the individuals who have authorised Facebook to collect information about transactions made on the products of Face book ?
 - b) Analyse whether the above-mentioned data fall under the “sensitive data/sensitive information” in India?
 - c) State whether Face Book can be held liable in case of data leakage or data disclosure of information collected from its subscribers in India?
4. “Apps and websites cannot replace the communities that have always connected and supported us, but they can help diverse and dispersed groups coordinate care in unprecedented ways” - Comment on the ethics of cyber communication and its impact on the individual and their behavioural environment.
5. “What's in a name? That which we call a rose by any other name would smell as sweet;” – Shakespeare.
Does this famous quote of Shakespeare hold good in the context of cyber space? Do natural and legal persons care for protecting their Name, Trade name and Domain Name in the cyber space?

PART – B (2 x 5 = 10 marks)

Answer the following questions

6. What is a digital signature? How is it created? Explain the significance of digital signature and give any 2 examples of how digital signature has become integral part of our life without our knowledge.

7. What is the legal status of Bit coins in India? Can common people buy Bit coins in India?

Name :

CFL-21

Register No.:

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

TAMIL NADU NATIONAL LAW UNIVERSITY, TIRUCHIRAPPALLI
B.A. LL.B. (Hons.) and B.Com. LL.B. (Hons.) Degree Programme
Repeat Examinations (Odd & Even –Semester), March 2021

CORPORATE FINANCE LAW

Time: 3 Hours 45 Minutes

Maximum Marks: 70

PART – A (5 x 12 = 60 marks)

Answer the following questions:

1. AGP India Ltd., offered securities to the public during the month of March 2019. Until January 2019, DDC Ltd., a public unlisted company registered in India held 10% stake in AGP. In view of the said 10% stake DDC qualified as one of the persons acting in concert in relation to AGP. In February 2019, DDC sold 7% stake in AGP to DCD Pvt. Ltd. The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Substantial Acquisition of Shares and Takeover) Regulations are complied with. As on the date of the public offer, the shares sold in February 2019 were held in the name of DDC Ltd. At the time of filing offer document AGP did not specify DDC Ltd., as a Person Acting in Concert (PAC) or as a promoter. SEBI has issued show cause notice against AGP for the alleged violation of ICDR Regulations, 2018. You are required to prepare a reply statement to SEBI on behalf of AGP.
2. R-ZAC Ltd., raised 100 crores of capital from qualified institutional buyers. In total 3 applications were received as per the details below:
HKQ venture capital fund – securities worth 60 crores
Trans India alternative investment fund – securities worth 30 crores
Life Insurance Corporation of India - securities worth 10 crores
You are required to advice R-ZAC regarding the allotment of securities to the above mentioned applicants and the quantum of securities to be allotted to each of them.
3. MNL India Ltd., proposes to raise 200 crores of capital. In the general meeting of the company a member owning 7 lakh partly paid shares demanded that the MNL shall offer for sale about 5 lakh shares out of the said 7 lakh shares. These 7 lakh shares were allotted to the said member on 06.05.2020. MNL requires the drafting

of the offer document to be filed with the SEBI on 25.03.2021. Can MNL propose offer for sale of the shares held by the said member? Kindly advise MNL.

4. Mr. Fazulla Khan and his 2 children (Ms Nazma Khan and Mr Faizulla Khan) along with other family members incorporated 2 companies, viz. Khan Manufacturers Ltd., and Khan Dairy Ltd. On 11.09.2018, Khan Dairy Ltd., raised a sum of 100 crores through public offer. Mr. Fazulla, Ms. Nazma and Mr. Faizulla have 20%, 15% and 15% shares respectively in Khan Manufacturers Ltd. Mr. Fazulla, Ms. Nazma and Mr. Faizulla have subscribed for 10%, 20% and 20% shares respectively in Khan Dairy Ltd.'s public offer. Both these companies are listed in NSE Ltd. Now, they are rearranging the business and Mr. Fazulla wants to transfer the shares held by him to his children. They seek your advice to plan and execute the transfer of shares in Khan Dairy Ltd. Kindly advise them regarding the applicable ICDR Regulations to the intended transfer.

5. NM Ltd., seeks listing of its specified securities worth 1000 crores without making a public offer on BSE or NSE. NM has finalised the draft information document (DID) in terms of SEBI ICDR Regulations, 2018. It seeks your advice on the fees to be paid for the purpose of filing the DID. Kindly state the fees, if any, payable by NM Ltd., to the SEBI, BSE, NSE or any of them.

PART – B (2 x 5 = 10 marks)

Answer the following questions:

1. Write a case comment on *Walford and Another v Miles and Another*, [1992] 2 AC 128.
2. Write a brief note on changes, if any, in the FDI Rules and Regulations due to Covid19 pandemic in India.

Name :

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

MEL-21

Register No.:

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

TAMIL NADU NATIONAL LAW UNIVERSITY, TIRUCHIRAPPALLI
B.A. LL.B. (Hons.) and B.Com. LL.B. (Hons.) Degree Programme
Repeat Examinations (Odd & Even Semester), March 2021

MEDIA LAW

Time: 3 Hours 45 Minutes

Maximum Marks: 70

PART – A (5 x 12 = 60 marks)

Answer the following Questions:

1. An oft-quoted sentence from Justice P.N. Bhagwati's judgment in *S.P. Gupta v Union of India* (AIR 1982 SC 149) which played an instrumental role behind the passing of Right to Information Act, 2005, states "No democratic government can survive without accountability and the basic postulate of accountability is that the people should have information about the functioning of the government." But at the same time, India still continues to use the Official Secrets Act, 1923, when it comes to protecting government secrets and matters of national security. Critically examine whether the two legislations are complementary or contradictory with each other and how.
2. India has a lot of laws and agencies regulating print media and broadcasting media, but none regulating social media as such. In this context, debate whether a comprehensive social media regulatory legislation is the need of the day or whether government interference in a citizen's virtual social space is going to violate their fundamental right to freedom of speech and expression.
3. Time and again, the Supreme Court of India has emphasised on the need for censorship in cinema and upheld the constitutional validity of The Cinematograph Act, 1952. However, a lot of films that did not get certified for public exhibition by the Central Board of Film Certification (CBFC) are now available in online streaming platforms like Netflix or Amazon Prime, and statistics reveal the demand of such otherwise "banned" content to be quite high amongst viewers. Is this an indication that censorship is an outdated concept in modern world? Discuss with appropriate examples.
4. In their Independence Day Special Issue, a popular magazine decided to publish a photo of a scantily-clad female celebrity representing Mother India. A barrage of complaints started pouring in shortly after, citing Section 292 of Indian Penal Code,

1860 and Section 4 of the Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act, 1986 amongst others. Comment on the rationality of these allegations with reference to the various tests on obscenity as formulated through decided case laws.

5. When Ratna and Joseph decided to go for a pre-marital blood test screening, it was revealed that Ratna was suffering from thalassemia, a blood disorder that has 25-50% chance of being passed to her child in future. Ratna specifically requested the hospital authorities not to share this fact with Joseph, stating that she will be unable to bear the combined trauma of the diagnosis along with a cancelled marriage. However, the hospital still went ahead and disclosed Ratna's medical report to Joseph as per the hospital protocols on couple counselling. Can Ratna sue the hospital for violating her fundamental right to privacy? If yes why and if not why not?

PART – B (2 x 5 = 10 marks)

Answer the following Questions:

6. Tiruchirappalli Times, a local newspaper, recently published an explosive article that disclosed the various wrong doings of an influential politician and promptly received a legal notice for defamation from the said politician's office. Briefly analyse any two suitable defence on behalf of the newspaper (not more than 8-10 lines).
7. What is the principal test used by Indian Courts to decide matters of criminal contempt? Illustrate your answer through any recent Supreme Court case of your choice (not more than 8-10 lines).

Name :

LIO-21

Register No.:

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

TAMIL NADU NATIONAL LAW UNIVERSITY, TIRUCHIRAPPALLI
B.A. LL.B. (Hons.) and B.Com. LL.B. (Hons.) Degree Programme
Repeat Examinations (Odd & Even –Semester), March 2021

LAW OF INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATIONS

Time: 3 Hours 45 Minutes

Maximum Marks: 70

PART – A (5 x 12 = 60 marks)

Answer the following questions:

1. A contingent of peace keepers employed in the service of the United Nations were responsible for spreading Cholera in the already earth quake devastated State of Haiti. The whole argument of fixing liability upon UN did not yield sufficient results. In this context, critically evaluate the responsibility of International Organizations with special reference to the responsibility of United Nations and trace its development besides highlighting the status of the *Haiti Cholera* case.
2. The International Criminal Court (ICC) is called as the 'African Criminal Court' due to its history of handling of offenders predominantly from the African Continent. Having lost its relevance in the contemporary world, as evidenced by countries withdrawing from the Rome Statute, evaluate the necessity of ICC and comment on the need (if there is any) to shift to ad-hoc tribunals to ensure that the perpetrators of crimes are brought to justice.
3. WTO – Dispute Settlement Body is an efficient redressal mechanism with adequate teeth which is visibly absent in the other international institutions. Analyse the veracity of this statement by citing relevant legal provisions/ documents and cases.
4. Ever since the outbreak of COVID 19, the World Health Organization (WHO) has become a controversial institution and countries have explicitly expressed their displeasure on its functioning. In this context, evaluate the functioning of WHO with special reference to the COVID crisis.
5. Discuss the legitimacy of having regional organizations in light of the provisions of the UN Charter.
 - a) Does it aid or hamper the functioning of UN? (4 Marks)

b) Will it not result in creating an autonomous rival regional organizations that eventually will question the authority of UN? If yes, how. If no, in what way?
(4 Marks)

c) What stratification do we find within the Regional organizations? Is there a power imbalance between them, wherein one has the dominating influence on the other?
(4 Marks)

PART – B (2 x 5 = 10 marks)

Answer the following questions:

6. Examine the role of UN with special reference to India and Pakistan conflict.
7. "The United Nations as an organization has failed and is moving towards the obsolete League of Nations" – Critically evaluate.

Name :

LINDT-21

Register No.:

TAMIL NADU NATIONAL LAW UNIVERSITY, TIRUCHIRAPPALLI
B.A. LL.B. (Hons.) and B.Com. LL.B. (Hons.) Degree Programme
Repeat Examinations (Odd & Even –Semester), March 2021

LAW OF INDIRECT TAXATION

Time: 3 Hours 45 Minutes

Maximum Marks: 70

PART – A (5 x 12 = 60 marks)

Answer the following questions:

1. A computer mechanic in Delhi charges repairing cost from five different persons A, B, C, D and E with certain discounts. The repairing costs and the corresponding discounts are as given below :

Name of the person	A	B	C	D	E
Repairing cost (in Rs.)	8500	12000	6000	10000	15600
Discount %	30	40	20	25	40

If the rate of GST is 18%, find the total money (including GST) received by the mechanic.

2. State whether the following are supply of goods/services under GST law with reasons (3 marks each)
 - (i) Mr. Anantha Padmanabhan, resides in India, availed architectural services from his son who lives in Germany (free of cost) for designing his residential building and factory layout.
 - (ii) Mr. Silas leased his 20 acre land to Mr. Hardy as two wheeler parking lot
 - (iii) Mr. Rao permitted the use of registered patent for an annual fee
 - (iv) Ms. Draupadi transferred her tenancy right to Ms. Deshpande by executing and registering a document.

3. (i) Explain safeguard duty levied under Customs Act, 1962. (6 marks)
(ii) Write a note on social welfare surcharge under Customs Act, 1962. (6 marks)

4. Distinguish composite supply from that of mixed supply. Explain the concept in the context of CGST Act, 2017 and discuss the liability on composite and mixed supplies.

5. Following Intra State Supply made by following persons:

- Transaction 1 – Taxable Supply of Rs. 200000/- made by Mr. A to Mr. B
- Transaction 2– Taxable Supply of Rs. 320000 (after 20 % value addition) made by Mr. B to Mr. C

Calculate total tax paid by various person to respective government and the amount of Input tax credit availed under respective transaction.

PART – B (2 x 5 = 10 marks)

6. Write a short note on Anti-dumping duty.
7. What is Custom Duty? Explain the process by which Customs duty is calculated with relevant Provisions of Law, Rules and Regulations.

ITL-21

Name :

Register No.:

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

TAMIL NADU NATIONAL LAW UNIVERSITY, TIRUCHIRAPPALLI
B.A. LL.B. (Hons.) and B.Com. LL.B. (Hons.) Degree Programme
Repeat Examinations (Odd & Even –Semester), March 2021

INTERNATIONAL TRADE LAW

Time: 3 Hours 45 Minutes

Maximum Marks: 70

PART – A (5 x 12 = 60 marks)

Answer the following questions:

1. “States should cooperate to promote a supportive and open international economic system that would lead to economic growth and sustainable development in all countries, to better address the problems of environmental degradation. Trade policy measures for environmental purposes should not constitute a means of arbitrary or unjustifiable discrimination or a disguised restriction on international trade. Unilateral actions to deal with environmental challenges outside the jurisdiction of the importing country should be avoided. Environmental measures addressing trans boundary or global environmental problems should, as far as possible, be based on an international consensus.

- Principle 12 of United Nations Convention of Environment and Development, 1992

Analyse this statement:

- a) Whether the United Nations Convention of Environment and Development (UNCED) is used as a source by the member countries of the World Trade Organisation (WTO) in the adjudication process of the WTO-DSU. Justify with reasons referring the judicial decisions. (6 Marks)
- b) What all restrictions are available in the General Agreement on Tariff and Trade (GATT) for questioning the validity of the unilateral measures of the national government of the WTO members? (6 Marks)
2. “In *Reliance Industries Ltd., v. Designated Authority*, 2001 (127) ELT 99 the Tribunal has ordered that the landed value and non-injurious price are the sole criteria to fix the margin of antidumping duty in India”. Do you agree? Evaluate this statement referring the legal provisions in quantifying the antidumping and allied measures in India.

3. The Directorate General of Trade Remedies (DGTR) has notified that 25 per cent safeguard duty on solar panels cells imported from China and Malaysia has had both domestic manufacturers of cells and solar energy companies. The United States of America has brought a complaint before the WTO arguing that the Domestic Content Requirement (DCR) imposed under India's national solar programme is unfavourably discriminating against imported solar cells and modules which were otherwise identical on the basis of the national origin, it is in violation of its national treatment obligation. Government of India contended that the measure was justified under the general exceptions with its international law obligations relating to ecologically sustainability and climate change.

From the above passages, answer the following questions:

- a. Whether the Government of India is authorized to confer any subsidy to the domestic manufactures of solar cells and modules? Justify your answer with relevant provisions of the General Agreement on Tariff and Trade. (4 Marks)
- b. Whether the Government of India is authorized to initiate any trade measures as security exceptions? Justify your answer with relevant provisions of the General Agreement on Tariff and Trade. (4 Marks)
- c. Specify the interface between trade restrictions through energy security and climate change? (4 Marks)
4. "Heckscher and Ohlin have established that any countries economic development solely based on the abundance of factors including land, labour, capital and entrepreneurship". Critically examine referring the theories of international trade law and its relevance in the era of Liberalisation, Privatisation and Globalisation (LPG).
5. "Limitation is the condition precedent to resolve the conflict between contracting parties to the Dispute Settlement Understanding of the World Trade Organisation (WTO-DSU)". Do you agree? Examine this statement by referring various provisions of the Agreement on Dispute Settlement of the World Trade Organisation.

PART-B (2 X 5 = 10 Marks)

Answer following in not exceeding 200 words each.

6. United States of America has banned imports of yellow fin tuna from Mexico on the ground that Mexico boats were permitted to employ harvesting methods that kill dolphins. Examine the validity of the United States of America's decision by

referring the relevant provisions of the General Agreement on Tariff and Trade (GATT), 1947.

7. National Treatment is the condition precedent in the Bilateral Investment Treaties (BITs) under the World Trade Organisation. Do you agree? Analyse this statement by referring various principles of international law.
-

Name :

Register No.:

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

TAMIL NADU NATIONAL LAW UNIVERSITY, TIRUCHIRAPPALLI
B.A. LL.B. (Hons.) and B.Com. LL.B. (Hons.) Degree Programme
Repeat Examinations (Odd & Even –Semester), March 2021

INTERNATIONAL COMMERCIAL ARBITRATION

Time: 3 Hours 45 Minutes

Maximum Marks: 70

-
- a) Facts not being arbitrary could be developed based on the problem given below.
 b) Answer with relevant statutory provisions and case laws wherever necessary.
-

PART – A (5 x 12 = 60 marks)

Answer the following questions:

1. M/s Butler Co. Ltd, an English company, entered into a contract with M/s Palama Co. Ltd in Sri Lanka for the purchase from M/s Palama Co. Ltd of quantities of processed coconuts for retail in the United Kingdom. The contract was governed by English Law and provided that M/s Butler Co. Ltd should have the right to refer any dispute arising in relation to the contract to arbitration in London. Disputes developed between M/s Butler Co. Ltd and M/s Palama Co. Ltd as to the quality of the coconuts supplied and in August 2020, M/s Butler Co. Ltd commenced arbitral proceedings in London claiming damages from M/s Palama Co. Ltd for breach of the contract. M/s Palama Co. Ltd's response has been to commence legal proceedings in Sri Lankan Courts for a declaration that the arbitration clause is not binding on M/s Palama Co. Ltd and for a declaration of non-liability to M/s Butler Co. Ltd.

Advice M/s Butler Co. Ltd.

2. *"It is a myth to suggest that arbitration is a private process which does not need the intervention of the court in any form"* - **Critically Examine.**
3. **Draft an Arbitration agreement with the below facts.**

M/s BPA Ltd incorporated in Hyderabad, India alleged that it had entered in to contract with M/s LP Oil Inc. incorporated in Austria for the sale by M/s. LP Oil Inc. to M/s. BPA Ltd of 20,000 barrels of crude oil. The alleged contract was evidenced in an exchange of emails in which M/s BPA offered to buy goods and

M/s LP Oil Inc. accepted subject to the opening of a suitable letter of credit. The exchange of the emails contained that the parties agreed to resolve the dispute if any arising later shall be resolved by arbitration.

4. Considering the below facts draft an Arbitration petition.

'JUBELINE' is a cosmetic company from Milan, Italy the buyer entered into a contract with 'GLOWIE' an herbal beauty product company in India the seller, to supply with the herbal raw materials required to produce herbal cosmetics. Due to unexpected developments in the market, the buyer loses interest in the herbal cosmetics. Aggrieved by this the seller wants to initiate an Arbitration. As per the arbitration clause in the contract, the parties have agreed for an institutional arbitration. They have opted the London Court of International Arbitration (LCIA)

5. Considering the below facts draft an Application for the appointment of a sole arbitrator under the Arbitration and Conciliation Act,1996

Mr. Beta is a resident of Delhi. He had approached M/s. Zemba Finance Limited, a multinational financial institution, having its branch in Delhi seeking a housing loan. Mr. Beta was sanctioned with a housing loan of Rs. 40 lakhs for construction of first floor on the residential house property. The applicants entered a loan contract with an arbitration clause incorporated in the contract. The loan amount was not released even after 2 months of receiving the loan sanctioned letter. Aggrieved by this the applicants initiated an arbitration proceeding. The parties fail to arrive at an agreement with the sole arbitrator.

PART – B (2 x 5 = 10 marks)

Answer the following questions:

6. "A Company which goes to arbitration in India can be completely confident, not only that any hearings will be held in private, but that all the aspects of the arbitral proceedings will remain confidential" – Critically comment.
7. Critically examine the grounds for resisting recognition and enforcement of an arbitral award under the New York Convention 1958.

Name :

Register No.:

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

**TAMIL NADU NATIONAL LAW UNIVERSITY, TIRUCHIRAPPALLI
B.A. LL.B. (Hons.) and B.Com. LL.B. (Hons.) Degree Programme
Repeat Examinations (Odd & Even –Semester), March 2021**

ADVANCE COURSE ON PATENT LAW

Time: 3 Hours 45 Minutes

Maximum Marks: 70

PART – A (5 x 12 = 60 marks)

Answer the following questions:

1. a) Mr. A obtained a process patent for cough syrup. It was already being manufactured and marketed by Mr. B using the same process for the last fifteen years. Mr. A files a suit for injunction against Mr. B. Would Mr. A succeed in his suit? Decide with referring to the relevant provisions under the Patent Act, 1970 and relevant judicial decisions. (8 Marks)
- b) Do you agree that in a suit for infringement of a process patent, it is the duty of the defendant to prove that the process used by him to obtain the product is different from the patented process? Justify your answer referring to relevant provisions of law and also cite the relevant case laws. (4 Marks)
2. "Access to treatment for diseases in developing countries is problematic either because the medicines are unaffordable, have become ineffective due to resistance, or are not sufficiently adapted to specific local conditions and constraints" – Examine this statement with special reference to access to drugs under the international and Indian Patent regime.
3. a) The average price to retailer shall be on the dosage basis i.e. per tablet, per capsule or injection in volume as listed in first schedule and the ceiling price or retail price of a pack shall be reached by multiplying the same with the number or quantity in the pack as the case may be - Explain this statement. (6 Marks)

- b) Mr. Kannan discovered a new gas that already exists in the air and approaching you for legal advice to enable him to apply for patent under the Patent Act, 1970. Advise him. Refer to relevant provisions and cite the relevant case laws. **(6 Marks)**
4. a) Mr. X is developing a machine which is new, novel and non-obvious to any person and is liable to be protected under the Patents Act, 1970. Since it is being developed; Mr. X has filed a provisional patent application on 1st July 2008 to claim the priority. But unfortunately, Mr. X is unable to complete the work (machine) and he is unable to file the completed patent application by 30th June 2009. Now he is approaching you to represent on behalf of him. Elucidate the list of legal remedies would you suggest. **(6 Marks)**
- b) Do you agree that the FRAND licensing practices for Standard-Essential Patents (SEPs) is at a relatively nascent stage in India – Give your opinion by referring the provisions under the Patent Act, 1970. **(6 Marks)**
5. Mr. Jenny is an Australian, filed a suit in Chennai seeking permanent injunction against Mr. Kunarthanan a resident of Indian national from making, selling, using, exercising and distributing the patented article belongs to him and also he sought a mandatory injunction to hand over him all the goods, advertising materials and other related items and for the accounts of the profits. Mr. Kunarthanan in his defence contended that Mr. Jenny allegedly failed to commercially exploit his patents in India. Further, Mr. Kunarthanan alleged that the invention which Mr. Jenny claims is not an invention as defined in the Patents Act, 1970. Further, he contended that the suit is filed because of malice and business jealousy.

Frame appropriate issues, referring to relevant provisions and also cite the relevant judicial decisions.

PART – B (2 x 5 = 10 marks)

Answer the following questions:

6. A foreign applicant files his application for patent without sufficient description of the invention so that the invention is not stolen in India. The controller of patent accepts his contentions and grant patent to his invention. Discuss the validity of the contention and the validity of the granting of the patent. Frame appropriate issues, give cogent reasons with relevant provisions involved and also cite the relevant case laws.

7. *"The protection and enforcement of intellectual property rights should contribute to the promotion of technological innovation and to the transfer and dissemination of technology, to the mutual advantage of producers and users of technological knowledge and in a manner conducive to social and economic welfare, and to a balance of rights and obligations."* – Explain this statement in the light of Green technology.
-



Name :

CPV-21

Register No.:

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

TAMIL NADU NATIONAL LAW UNIVERSITY, TIRUCHIRAPPALLI
B.A. LL.B. (Hons.) & B.Com. LL.B. (Hons.) Degree Programme
Repeat Examinations (Odd & Even –Semester), March 2021

CRIMINOLOGY, PENOLOGY AND VICTIMOLOGY

Time: 3Hours 45 Minutes

Maximum Marks: 70

PART – A (5 x 12 = 60 marks)

Answer the following questions:

1. (i) "Social groups create deviance by making rules whose infraction constitutes deviance, and by applying those rules to particular people and labeling them as outsiders, society creates criminals."

(ii) "If, in a society, no one commits any crime anymore, then the society would need to create a new set of unacceptable actions to ban, so as to unite the individuals to a common purpose."

Are the above two statements Contrary or Complimentary? Critically analyse both statements and present your opinion.

2. You are appointed as the Chairman of Law Commission of India that is constituted to Draft a new penal code. What will you consider as essential ingredients to define "Crime"? Enumerate and explain each of the ingredients with theoretical justifications.

3. "Society will not be anomic if its members use only legitimate means of development. But everyone is pressurized to succeed. People who don't have legitimate means are under most strain to use illegitimate opportunities."

In the light of the above statement, delineate the relationship between economy and crime with the help of criminological philosophies.

4. Juveniles committing intentional heinous crime and Juveniles committing emotional crime are treated similarly under the Juvenile Justice Act of 2000.

Has the quality of the Act, as reflected in the above statement, caused an Achilles heel in the Indian Criminal Justice system? Critically comment.

5. "On laying open the skull I found on the occipital part, exactly on the spot where a spine is found in the normal skull, a distinct depression which I named median occipital fossa, because of its situation precisely in the middle of the occiput as in inferior animals, especially rodents . . . At the sight of that skull, I seemed to see all of a sudden, lighted up as a vast plain under a flaming sky, the problem of the nature of the criminal – an atavistic being who reproduces in his person the ferocious instincts of primitive humanity and the inferior animals."

The above quote is from Enrico Ferri's work, narrating the experience of Cesare Lombroso.

Is it valid and meaningful to study Criminology strictly with the use of scientific measurements? Argue.

PART – B (2 x 5 = 10 marks)

Answer the following questions:

6. Trace the historical evolution and importance of Victimology.
7. Probation of Offenders Act, 1958 effectively facilitates reformation and rehabilitation of offenders. Comment.
-