



# TAMILNADU NATIONAL LAW UNIVERSITY

## QUESTION PAPERS

## UG PROGRAMMES

MID SEMESTER (EVEN-SEMESTER),  
MARCH-2025



Name :

Register No.:

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**TAMIL NADU NATIONAL LAW UNIVERSITY, TIRUCHIRAPPALLI**  
**I Year B.A. LL.B. (Hons.) and B.Com. LL.B. (Hons.) Degree Programmes**  
**Mid Semester (Even -Semester) Examinations, March - 2025**  
**ENGLISH – II/BUSINESS ENGLISH - II**

Time: 2 Hours

Maximum Marks: 30

**PART – A (6 x 5 = 30 Marks)**

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

1. Examine the relationship between Professor Higgins and Eliza Doolittle in George Bernard Shaw's play *Pygmalion*. How do their characters highlight themes of English language, power, and gender?
2. Critically examine the concepts of Affective Fallacy and Intentional Fallacy as proposed by W.K. Wimsatt and M.C. Beardsley. How do these fallacies influence the interpretation of literary texts, and to what extent are they still relevant in understanding the meaning of a text?
3. Critically examine Charles Hockett's characteristic features of human language and evaluate their significance in shaping the understanding of linguistic studies.
4. How does *Defamiliarization* function in literature to challenge habitual perception?
5. Examine the role of the Ghost in *Hamlet*. How does Shakespeare use the Ghost to develop Hamlet's character, drive the plot forward, and influence the theme of revenge?"
6. How does Leela Benare's character in *Silence! The Court is in Session* reveal the nature of law, morality, and the oppression of women in a patriarchal society?"
7. What is Modernism? How does Modernist literature emphasize individual perception and subjectivity?
8. Explain the processes of word formation/vocabulary development in the English language with reference to compounding, blending, clipping, conversion, and neologism.



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**TAMIL NADU NATIONAL LAW UNIVERSITY, TIRUCHIRAPPALLI**  
**I Year B.A. LL.B. (Hons.) Degree Programme**  
**Mid Semester (Even -Semester) Examinations, March - 2025**  
**Sociology- II (Indian Society)**

Time: 2 Hours

Maximum Marks: 30

**PART – A (6 x 5 = 30 Marks)**

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

1. Define the process of secularization and its effects in our contemporary societies.
  2. Define Myth according to Malinowski and explain any mythology that you find in community.
  3. Define Rituals and its characteristics.
  4. What are sects and denominations?
  5. Discuss the Non-Reductionist and Proto Sociology theories in understanding Society.
  6. Define Marxian concept of Class and explain the five variables that determine class.
  7. Explain the difference between magic and religion.
  8. Discuss the Normative theories.
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**TAMIL NADU NATIONAL LAW UNIVERSITY, TIRUCHIRAPPALLI**  
**I Year B.A. LL.B. (Hons.) Degree Programme**  
**Mid Semester (Even -Semester) Examinations, March - 2025**  
**HISTORY - I (History of Indian Sub-Continent)**

Time: 2 Hours

Maximum Marks: 30

**PART – A (6 x 5 = 30 Marks)**

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

1. "A mix of facts and fiction does not make history. The immutable criteria to judge the worth of any research work in history are: strict adherence to truth and honest presentation of facts. Giving ideological thrust to the events of the past, revivalist exercises and manufacturing 'fact' to give credence to some dubious theories, had been the professional norms of several colonial scholars of yesteryears..." In the light of the above statement analyse the aims and methods of colonial history writing in India.
2. "Nationalist historical writing" argues Romila Thapar, a Marxist historian, "took up the theme, among other things, of the importance of religion in Indian society." Do you agree with the statement? Give reasons.
3. "A paradigm shift in the understanding of historical change in India was introduced by Marxist interpretations that began as historical debates from the 1950 onwards." In the light of the given statement analyse the contributions of D.D. Kosambi to Indian History.
4. "The Study of ancient Indian history" argues R.S. Sharma, "is important for several reasons. It tells us how, when, and where people developed the earliest cultures in India, how they began undertaking agriculture and stock raising which made life secure and settled." Discuss the major developments associated with the Indian prehistoric period.
5. There are over 50 attempts to decipher the Harappan script by the scholars. All failed to create any decisive conclusions on the script which has led to controversial debates among the scholars on the nature of society, polity and economy of the Harappan people. Analyse the different interpretations among scholars related to the nature of political institutions in Harappa and also state which one looks most feasible to you.
6. "The use of Vedic literature as a source of history is linked to a number of questions about the people to whom these texts belonged. Who were the Indo-Aryans? Where did they come from? What was the relationship between the Vedic and Harappan cultures?" Examine the major theories related to the original homeland of Aryans.



7. The Scholars who have studied the second urbanisation in the Indian subcontinent suggested at least two theories and these are often controversial to each other. According to one theory technology especially Iron played an important role in the growth of urban centers. The second theory emphasised the role of a congenial social structure that facilitated urbanisation. Which one of the theories seems feasible according to your understanding?
8. "Numerous religious sects arose in the mid-Gangetic Plains in sixth-fifth centuries BC, and we hear of as many as sixty-two of them. Many of these sects were based on regional customs and rituals practised by different peoples living in north-east India. Of these sects, Jainism and Buddhism were the most important, and they emerged as the most potent religious reform movements." Do you agree with the statement? Give reasons.
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**I Year B.A. LL.B. (Hons.) Programme**  
**Mid Semester (Even -Semester) Examinations, March - 2025**  
**POLITICAL SCIENCE – II (Political Obligations)**

Time: 2 Hours

Maximum Marks: 30

**PART – A (6 x 5 = 30 Marks)**

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

1. Define Political Obligation and evaluate the ideas relating to the evolution of the concept of Political Obligation.
2. The case of contingent political obligation has been well studied by the English liberal thinkers of the early and later modern periods who have justified the case of 'rebellion' as a "cruel necessity" in certain exceptional situations – Explain their views.
3. Critically analyze Marxian Theory of Political Obligation.
4. Elucidate the difference between Anarchism Proper and Philosophical Anarchism and explain the two different forms of Philosophical Anarchism on Political Obligation.
5. Analyse T.H. Green's ideas on how the State and the Government can help in achieving the full moral development of the individual and how the State act in the removal of hindrances to individual's self-realization.
6. Explain T.H. Green's ideas on the right of the individual to resist the State.
7. What are the reasons Vedanta offers in justification of man's obedience to institutions and when man is free to disobey institutions?
8. As it is depicted in Vedanta when and under what circumstances resorting to violence is justified in resisting the authority of the institutions by an individual.



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**I Year B.A. LL.B. (Hons.) and B.Com. LL.B. (Hons.) Degree Programmes**  
**Mid Semester (Even -Semester) Examinations, March - 2025**  
**LAW OF CONTRACTS - I**

Time: 2 Hours

Maximum Marks: 30

**PART – A (6 x 5 = 30 Marks)**

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

**Answers to Question Nos 1 to 4 not to exceed 200 words**

**Answers to Question Nos. 5 to 8 not to exceed 400 words.**

**Answers to Question Nos. 1 to 4 should be on the basis IRAD/IRAS formulae.**

1. Ms. Mala invites Ms. Kala for a dinner. Ms. Kala accepts the invitation. Ms. Mala made elaborate arrangements, but Ms. Kala did not turn up. Ms. Mala sues for the loss she had suffered. Will she succeed?
2. Mr. Guru agrees to sell his horse to Mr. Karan at a price to be fixed by Mr. Ram. Is this contract valid?
3. Mr. Gopal applied for shares in a Company. The Company in turn posted a letter of allotment. This letter of allotment posted by the Company did not reach Mr. Gopal. However, the Company sent a 'call letter' to Mr. Gopal demanding the payment towards the value of his share. This 'call letter' reached Gopal, but Mr. Gopal refused to pay the amount stating that he has not received the letter of allotment. Advise the Company regarding recovery of the value of his share.
4. A sane man, is delirious from fever to the extent that he cannot understand the terms of the contract or form a rational judgment as to its effects on his interests. State if he could enter into a valid contract and if so when?
5. All 'Offers' are statements while all 'Statements' are not. Elucidate.
6. Though a minor is not liable in Law of Contract, lawyers using their ingenuity attempted to fasten liability on the minor by taking recourse to the Doctrine of Estoppel and Doctrine of Restitution. Against the backdrop of this statement state and explain if lawyers succeeded or not.
7. Doctrine of Stranger to Contract is applicable both in English Law and Indian Law. Explain this statement and point out the exceptions to this Doctrine in Indian Law.
8. Write short notes on:
  - A. Counter Offer
  - B. Standard Form of Contracts.



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**Mid Semester (Even -Semester) Examinations, March - 2025**  
**FAMILY LAW - I**

Time: 2 Hours

Maximum Marks: 30

**PART – A (6 x 5 = 30 Marks)**

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

1. What are the main features of the *Mitakshara* school of Hindu law? What distinguishes *Mitakshara* school from the *Dayabhaga* school?
2. Explain the important sources of Muslim law.
3. "Right to Privacy, guaranteed under Article 21 of the Constitution of India, also connotes a right to be left alone. Privacy safeguards individual autonomy and recognises the ability of the individual to control vital aspects of his or her life." In light of this statement, critically analyse the constitutional validity of Section 9 of the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955.
4. Ms. Sneha and Mr. Rajeev got married under the **Special Marriage Act, 1954**. After marriage, Ms. Sneha noticed that Mr. Rajeev consistently avoided physical intimacy. Over time, she became concerned and encouraged him to seek medical help. After several consultations with doctors, it was confirmed that Mr. Rajeev was **medically impotent** and incapable of consummating the marriage. Ms. Sneha, feeling emotionally distressed and deceived, confronted Mr. Rajeev, but he admitted that he had been aware of his condition before the marriage but **chose to hide it** from her. What is the status of this marriage under the Special Marriage Act, 1954? Will the status be any different if their marriage was consummated under the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955?
5. Ms. Samira, a 30-year-old woman from a conservative family, has been married to Mr. Sameer for five years. Initially hopeful about her marriage, she soon realizes that her husband is emotionally distant and controlling. Despite her attempts to make the marriage work, Ms. Samira feels trapped and mentally exhausted. After much deliberation, she decides to seek *Khula*—a form of divorce initiated by the wife in Islam. However, when she brings up *Khula*, Mr. Sameer demands that she return all the gifts and dowry items she received during the marriage. Feeling helpless, Ms. Samira approaches a Muslim personal law board, where she is informed "*Khula is dependent on both husband and wife agreeing to end marriage after a woman initiates the proposal. The husband reserves the right to accept or reject her demand for Khula*".

In light of the above situation, critically analyse the essential elements of *Khula*. Can a muslim wife invoke *Khula* without the consent of her husband?



6. Mr. Sathya, a Roman Catholic Christian married Ms. Madhu, a Hindu, in a temple only by exchange of 'Thali' and in the absence of any representative from their respective families. Subsequently, the marriage was registered under Section 8 of the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955. Soon thereafter, Ms. Madhu filed a petition before the Family Court for a decree of nullity of the marriage entered into between the parties on the ground of misrepresentation by Mr. Sathya that he was a Hindu by religion, although it was found out after the marriage that he was a Christian. Will Ms. Madhu succeed? Decide with relevant provisions and judicial decisions.
  7. Ms. Ayesha and Mr. Imran, a Muslim couple, had been married for ten years and had two children. Their marriage had faced difficulties, mainly due to financial struggles and family disputes. One day, during an argument, Imran got angry and, in a fit of rage, shouted "Talaq, talaq, talaq!" over phone, believing that he had effectively divorced Ms. Ayesha. Discuss the consequences of Imran's action under Muslim Women (Protection of Rights on Marriage) Act, 2019.
  8. Explain the legal status of void and voidable marriages under any one personal law.
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**Mid Semester (Even -Semester) Examinations, March - 2025**  
**ADMINISTRATIVE LAW**

Time: 2 Hours

Maximum Marks: 30

**PART – A (6 x 5 = 30 Marks)**

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

1. The research arm of London- The Economist Intelligence Unit (EIU) publishes the Democracy Index. The EIU classifies countries into four categories based on their scores: "full democracies," "flawed democracies," "hybrid regimes," and "authoritarian regimes". India has been labelled a "flawed democracy" since at least 2012. It identified two critical areas for reform: the criminalisation of politics and the decline in fundamental rights. It further linked the criminalisation of politics to the issue of "circulation of black money during and after elections" and the "culture of violence in society" which, it warned, "sets a bad precedent for the youth" destroying good governance. Critically examine through the lens of Administrative Law on how rule of law and democracy are to be upheld in our country.
2. *"The State shall take steps to separate the judiciary from the executive in the public services of the State"* - Comment.
3. A merciless stampede happened in the Mumbai railway station as a large crowd rushed to catch a particular train which was heading to a religious event. Victims have started to push and there were huge cries for help. 200 people were reported dead and 100 were left severely injured. Having the hypothetical situation in mind, identify the administrative authorities responsible for the stampede and elucidate the liability of the State.
4. Quasi-judicial body and *Conseil d'Etat*- compare and elucidate with necessary examples.
5. The Environmental Safety Act, 2025 empowers the Central Authority of Pollution Control (CAPC) to make regulations for industries to reduce pollution levels. Using this delegated power, CAPC issues the Prohibition of Industrial Emissions Regulation, 2026, which imposes strict restrictions on carbon emissions and mandates that all industries should comply with the regulation by the end of July 2026. The HealthTech Co., a company operating for over 10 years, challenges the regulation before the High Court on the ground that CAPC failed to conduct public consultations before issuing the regulation, violating the mandatory procedure under the Act. Analyze the legal principles governing judicial control over delegated legislation and decide the validity of the regulation. (Note: Focus on 3 Judicial Controls).



6. Criticise on *In re. Delhi Laws Act 1912* (1951) 2 SCR 747 and *A. K. Kraipak v. Union of India*, AIR 1970 SC 150.
  7. To preserve law and order during internal disturbances in a state, the Executive Magistrate (EM) invokes Section 144 of the CrPC/Section 163 of the BNSS. A guideline was passed by the Secretary of the EM to restrict the public's access to health emergency services to specific private hospitals and clinics, in addition to invoking the aforementioned provision. Numerous victims sought help from an NGO to file a Public Interest Litigation (PIL) against the State. Provide professional advice on the validity of both conditional legislation and sub-delegation.
  8. Explain the interplay between constitutional and administrative law with relevant judicial decisions.
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**Mid Semester (Even -Semester) Examinations, March - 2025**  
**BUSINESS ECONOMICS**

Time: 2 Hours

Maximum Marks: 30

**PART – A (6 x 5 = 30 Marks)**

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

1. Critically examine the evolution of economic thought by analyzing the four major definitions of economics given on Wealth, Welfare, Scarcity and Growth & Development. Provide suitable examples to highlight their relevance.
2. Critically evaluate Microeconomics and Macroeconomics as two distinct but interrelated disciplines of economics? How do their fundamental principles and analytical approaches differ? Explain with the help of suitable examples.
3. With the help of Graph and Schedule explain Law of Demand and Law of Supply, focusing upon their fundamental assumptions. Do these laws operate in real world market scenarios, provide suitable examples.
4. From the give schedule Calculate Price elasticity of demand:
  - a. When price of commodity X falls from Rs. 55 to Rs. 38 per/kg, and its quantity demanded increases from 285 to 322.
  - b. When the price of X has increased from Rs. 20 per Kg to Rs. 68 per/kg, the quantity demanded decreases from 380 kg to 120 kg.

Combination	Price of X	Quantity of X
A	68	120
B	55	285
C	47	300
D	38	322
E	20	380
F	15	500
G	10	800



5. From the Following Schedule: Calculate:

Total Cost, Average Total Cost, Average Variable Cost, Average Fixed Cost, Marginal Cost, Total Revenue, Marginal Revenue and Profit. Give a graphical illustration of Marginal Cost curve and explain when the firm can achieve Economies of Scale.

Units Produced	Fixed Cost	Variable Cost	Price
0	120	0	0
20	120	300	700
35	120	370	700
45	120	390	700
60	120	430	700
70	120	460	700
90	120	570	700

6. Examine the conditions and various types of price discrimination and illustrate graphically using consumer surplus approach, how a monopolist can implement price discrimination strategies, provide suitable examples.
7. In a monopolistically competitive market, firms face multiple challenges. As a manager of such firm, how will you minimize potential losses and establish a competitive advantage for the firm. Illustrate with the help of suitable examples.
8. In a Monopoly market, how would you justify the need for government to regulate the prices. Discuss its impact on consumer welfare and market efficiency and highlight the economic rationale behind such intervention.



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**I Year B.Com. LL.B. (Hons.) Degree Programme**  
**Mid Semester (Even -Semester) Examinations, March - 2025**  
**MARKETING MANAGEMENT**

Time: 2 Hours

Maximum Marks: 30

**PART – A (6 x 5 = 30 Marks)**

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

1. “Delivering value is marketing” – Comment.
2. Classify and explain different types of markets with suitable examples.
3. Explain any three important marketing concepts with suitable examples.
4. Analyze the 4 Ps of any one of your favourite marketers.
5. Examine the modern 7 Ps (additional) of any intangible product.
6. Describe the factors influencing consumer behavior with suitable examples.
7. How do the theories of Marshall, Sigmund Freud, and Maslow influence consumer behavior?
8. What are the bases for the Market Segmentation and How will you use the bases for segmenting the following markets.
  - a) Cosmetics
  - b) YouTube channels

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**II Year B.A. LL.B. (Hons.) Degree Programme**  
**Mid Semester (Even -Semester) Examinations, March - 2025**  
**History - II (History of Colonialism, Nationalism and**  
**Communalism in India)**

Time: 2 Hours

Maximum Marks: 30

**PART – A (6 x 5 = 30 Marks)**

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

1. "A mix of facts and fiction does not make history. The immutable criteria to judge the worth of any research work in history are; strict adherence to truth and honest presentation of facts. Giving ideological thrust to the events of the past, revivalist exercises and manufacturing 'fact' to give credence to some dubious theories, had been the professional norms of several colonial scholars of yesteryears..." In the light of given statement, analyse the important consequences of the colonial history writing in India.
2. K.M. Panikkar, a nationalist historian, points out that the arrival of Vasco da Gama in the Indian subcontinent in 1498 was a 200 year old dream and 75 years of effort. What are the factors that lead to fulfil the Portuguese dream in the late fifteenth century?
3. "The purpose of the Permanent Settlement System was to create a new class of landlords as the social buttress of British rule." Do you agree with the statement? Substantiate your answer by referring to the key features of the system.
4. "In the 18<sup>th</sup> century, the south Indian political history has a very interesting disposition. The Mughal administration had become nominal and the real regional administration was being run with the help of foreign powers." Do you agree with the statement? Substantiate your answer by referring to the political situation in south India.
5. According to Bipan Chandra, colonial rule in India could be classified into three phases and each phase had been played its role in constructing the colonial structure in the Indian subcontinent. In light of the above statement, evaluate the contributions of the early colonial administrators who had represented the first phase of colonial rule.
6. The English East India Company managed to establish its early settlements on the Coromandel Coast and Madras emerged as a major colonial city. Discuss the various factors that facilitated the East India Company to establish Madras as a factory to promote its trade in South India.



7. "It is generally recognised that during the time of the East India Company the Princely States enjoyed greater freedom than in more recent years." Justify the statement by referring to the relationship between the Hyderabad State and the Company.
  8. V.D. Savarkar was the first Indian Nationalist who offered a new perspective on the 1857 revolt. He proclaimed that it was the First Indian War of Independence. Analyse the circumstances that led to this new interpretation of the revolt.
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**Mid Semester (Even -Semester) Examinations, March - 2025**  
**Sociology- III (Sociology of Law)**

Time: 2 Hours

Maximum Marks: 30

**PART – A (6 x 5 = 30 Marks)**

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

**Discuss the following concepts according to Michel Foucault's *Discipline and Punish*.**

1. Classical Period and emergence of Human Sciences.
2. Discipline.
3. Discourse, Exercise and Norms.

**Discuss the following concepts according to Max Weber's *theory of Rationality*.**

4. Substantive Rationality.
5. Calculation and Rationalization as a process.
6. Theoretical rationality.

**Discuss the following concepts according to Karl Marx *theory of Ideology*.**

7. Contradictions of Ideology.
8. Three basic functions of Ideology.

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**II Year B.Com. LL.B. (Hons.) Degree Programme**  
**Mid Semester (Even -Semester) Examinations, March - 2025**  
**POLITICAL SCIENCE (Political Theory and Organizations)**

Time: 2 Hours

Maximum Marks: 30

**PART – A (6 x 5 = 30 Marks)**

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

1. Explain each of the four important constituent elements that the modern state constituted of.
2. "The state is a growth, an evolution, the result of a gradual process running throughout all the known history of man and receding into remote and unknown past."- Analyze the statement.
3. Define Sovereignty and explain various Kinds of Sovereignty.
4. Critically analyze the Pluralistic Theory of Sovereignty.
5. Define Law and evaluate various Types of Laws.
6. "*Liberty is an invaluable asset to the individual and has to be defended at all times*"- Explain the ways by which Liberty of the people in a state can be defended.
7. Write in brief the development of Socialism and also explain different Features of Socialism.
8. Critically analyze the basic tenets of Marxism.



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**Mid Semester (Even -Semester) Examinations, March - 2025**  
**JURISPRUDENCE**

Time: 2 Hours

Maximum Marks: 30

**PART – A (6 x 5 = 30 Marks)**

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

1. In the fictional city of Symphony, there is a debate over how to distribute limited resources for public welfare. The city council has two proposals:

**Proposal 1:** Resources should be allocated based on merit and contribution to society. Those who have excelled in their fields or contributed significantly to the city's development should receive more resources.

**Proposal 2:** Resources should be allocated by a selected person who is well versed in philosophy. The person shall decide on the allocation of resources based on the inherent nature and class of citizens.

Make arguments for and against both of the above proposals using the theories of Justice, in order to help the council to arrive at a decision.

2. Enumerate the core principles of natural law theory and critically assess its relevance in addressing contemporary legal and ethical issues.
3. Compare and contrast Aquinas's and Augustine's theories of law, in terms of the role of divine authority over the man-made legal systems.
4. In the fictional city of Melody, the government introduces an AI-powered surveillance system, called 'Arpeggio'. The AI aids in monitoring public spaces and reduce instances of crime. The system proved to be highly effective in lowering crime rates by 80% and ensuring the safety of citizens. However, it also collects vast amounts of personal data, raising concerns about privacy and individual freedoms. The government argues that the use of Arpeggio aligns with Jeremy Bentham's principle by providing security. However, critics claim that it negatively impacts individual liberties and creates unrest amongst citizens as they are persistently monitored, leading to psychological distress and a loss of autonomy.

Argue whether the implementation of Arpeggio in Melody is justified or not using Bentham's theories on Law and Justice.



5. Austin, in one of his notable works, makes a distinction between different types of law. Evaluate how this distinction helps in explaining the authority of law, its connection to sovereignty, and its relationship with morality.

6. In a legal system, H L A Hart argues that different types of rules play distinct roles in regulating behaviour and ensuring stability. Enumerate these rules and explain the relationship between them.

7. Few explorers landed in the island of Harmony and found that it is inhabited by indigenous people. In a brief battle, the explorers defeat the indigenous people. They find that the indigenous people had been living as a society without any established laws. They plan to make it their colony and establish a system of Law while the indigenous people oppose this move, claiming it infringes on their natural rights.

Using natural law and positive law philosophies, argue the case on behalf of both the explorers and the indigenous people.

8. In India, the legislature passes a new law mandating the relocation of communities living in environmentally sensitive areas, such as forests and coastal zones, to urban centres in order to catalyse national development and environmental protection. While the law has been enacted by Parliament and is being enforced by appropriate authorities, several affected communities argue that it violates their fundamental rights, particularly the right to reside in a place of their choosing.

Critically evaluate the legitimacy of this law with special focus on Kelson's pure theory of Law.

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**Mid Semester (Even -Semester) Examinations, March - 2025**  
**CONSTITUTIONAL LAW - II**

Time: 2 Hours

Maximum Marks: 30

**PART – A (6 x 5 = 30 Marks)**

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

1. How does the judiciary function as a federal umpire in the Indian constitutional framework?
2. What are the constitutional and political implications of the Governor's role in state governance? Can the Governor act without the aid and advice of the Council of Ministers?
3. Compare the application of the separation of powers doctrine in India and the United States. Why is it said that India follows a "flexible" separation of powers?
4. Evaluate the role of judicial review in ensuring the supremacy of the Constitution. How does the principle apply to ordinances issued by the executive? Explain the limitations, if any, with relevant judicial decisions.
5. Critically analyse the executive power of the President. Can there be a judicial review of the executive power of the President? State with suitable examples and judicial decisions.
6. Can parliamentary privileges override fundamental rights and freedoms? Critically examine referring to relevant constitutional provisions and judicial pronouncements.
7. Does the Tenth Schedule of the Constitution of India compromise the principle of parliamentary democracy? Evaluate the severed provisions in Paragraph 7 of the Schedule in light of judicial decisions.
8. How does the special procedure for money bills under Article 110 affect the Rajya Sabha's power?

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**Mid Semester (Even -Semester) Examinations, March - 2025**  
**PROPERTY LAW**

Time: 2 Hours

Maximum Marks: 30

**PART – A (6 x 5 = 30 Marks)**

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

1. Explain the socialist perspective on private property. How do socialists argue that private ownership of resources affects economic and social equality?
2. Ms. Nachi transfers her house no.17, at Traverse Apartments to Ms. Anjali for life and the remainder to the eldest daughter of Ms. Anjali on attaining the age of 25 years. Ms. Anjali has no daughter on the date of transfer. Examine the validity of the transfer with relevant judicial decisions.
3. Mr. Lal transferred his two acres of land to Mr. Mohan by a will. Mr. Mohan sold the two acres of land to Ms. Chitra before the death of Mr. Lal. Decide the validity of sale of two acres of land made by Mr. Mohan to Ms. Chitra, with relevant judicial decisions.
4. A mortgage deed was written by the scribe in the Pattu village on 7/3/2022. On the same day Ms. Vani and Ms. Rani, the attesting witnesses who also belong to Pattu village signed the deed. On 8/3/2022 the executor Mr. Kathir i.e. the mortgagor put his signature on the instrument. Is the attestation valid? Give reasons with relevant judicial decisions.
5. Ms. Christy transfers her properties Hotel Windy, Bablu flats and Dabba Mall to Mr. Darwin and by the same transaction Ms. Christy transfers Mr. Darwin's Villa to Alex. The transfer deed provides that Hotel Windy is transferred in lieu of Mr. Darwin's villa. Darwin intends to retain his villa. Will he lose property Bablu flats and Dabba Mall? Explain with relevant judicial decisions.
6. Write a short note on doctrine of priority under the Transfer of Property Act, 1882 citing relevant judicial decisions.
7. Mr. Afzal who is the owner and is in possession of a vacant land, unknowingly encroaches to some extent, upon the adjoining Mr. Arun's vacant land, while doing his construction work. Mr. Arun sues for demolition of the encroachment. Decide with relevant judicial decisions.



8. An agricultural land is given to Ms. Meera until she marries and on her marriage to Mr. John. Ms. Meera marries after Mr. John's death. What is Mr. John's interest in the property? Is it heritable? Explain with relevant judicial decisions.
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**TAMIL NADU NATIONAL LAW UNIVERSITY, TIRUCHIRAPPALLI**  
**II Year B.Com. LL.B. (Hons.) Degree Programme**  
**Mid Semester (Even -Semester) Examinations, March - 2025**  
**COST AND MANAGEMENT ACCOUNTING**

Time: 2 Hours

Maximum Marks: 30

**PART – A (6 x 5 = 30 Marks)**

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

1. From the following information prepare a cost sheet for the month of Dec 2020.

Stock on hand-1 <sup>st</sup> Dec 2020: Raw materials	25,000
Finished goods	17,300
Stock on hand- 31 <sup>st</sup> Dec.2020: Raw materials	26,200
Finished goods	15,700
Purchase of raw materials	21,900
Carriage on purchased	1,100
Work-in-progress 1.12.2020 at work cost	8,200
Work-in –progress 31.12.2020 at work cost	9,100
Sale of finished goods	72,300
Direct Wages	17,200
Non productive wages	800
Direct Expenses	1,200
Factory overheads	8,300
Administrative overheads	3,200
Selling and distribution overheads	4,200

2. A supplier quotes for material M as follows:

Lot price

200Kg @ Rs. 5 per Kg.

500 Kg @Rs.3.5 per Kg.

800 Kg @ Rs.2.5 per Kg.

He allows a trade discount of 25% and a cash discount of 3% if payment is made within 15 days. One container is required for every 100 Kgs of the materials and the containers are charged at Rs.15/- each but credited at Rs.10/- on return. The buyer decides to buy 800 Kgs. Transport charges amounting to Rs.200/- are charged by the supplier. Calculate the purchase price of 800 Kgs.



3. From the following particulars, Calculate 1. Maximum level 2. Minimum level 3. Re-order level

Normal usage	140 units per day
Minimum usage	100 units per day
Maximum usage	200 units per day
Economic order Quantity	6000 units
Re-order period	25 to 30 days

4. Cost of material is Rs.30 per unit, Total annual needs are 800 units, Annual return on investments is 10%, Rent, Insurance and taxes per unit, per annum Re.1, cost of placing an order is Rs.100. Calculate the Economic Order Quantity.
5. From the following particulars prepare the stores ledger account by adopting FIFO Method. What would be the value of stock at the end of the period?

Dec 1 Opening stock 1200 units @ Rs.2.00 each.  
3 Purchased 1000 units @ Rs.2.10 each.  
5 Issued 1400 units.  
10 Purchased 1800 units @ Rs. 2.10 each.

6. The accounts of a machine manufacturing company disclose the following information for six months ending 31<sup>st</sup> December 2020.

Materials used	1,50,000
Direct Wages	1,20,000
Factory overheads	30,000
Administrative overheads	15,000

Prepare cost sheet for the half year and calculate the price which the company should quote for the manufacture of a machine requiring materials valued at Rs.1,250 and expenditure in productive wages Rs. 750/-, so that the price might yield a profit of 20% on the selling price.

7. Explain the objectives of Cost Accounting.
8. Discuss any five methods of inventory control techniques.



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

Time: 2 Hours

Maximum Marks: 30

**PART – A (6 x 5 = 30 Marks)**

Answer any SIX of the following questions:

1. Discuss the components of Research Design.
2. Write short notes on:
  - i. Random Sampling.
  - ii. Non Random Sampling.
3. Find the mean number of children per family from the following data.

No. of children per family	6	8	5	10	11	7
No. of families	19	12	7	22	17	15

4. Locate Median from the following:

Size of shoes	5	5.5	6	6.5	7	7.5	8
Frequency	10	16	28	15	30	40	34

5. From the following data calculate Mode

Marks	No. of students
0-10	7
10-20	17
20-30	27
30-40	17
40-50	5
50-60	6
60-70	5



6. From the following data compute the value of Harmonic mean.

<b>Class Interval</b>	10-20	20-30	30-40	40-50	50-60
<b>Frequency</b>	6	8	12	9	5

7. Calculate Geometric Mean.

<b>Weekly Wages</b>	13.0	18.5	20.5	22.0	23.0	24.0
<b>No. of workers</b>	8	10	14	6	7	3

8. From the following distribution calculate Harmonic Mean.

<b>Marks</b>	60	50	35	30	20
<b>No. of students</b>	20	30	60	40	30

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

Time: 2 Hours

Maximum Marks: 30

**PART – A (6 x 5 = 30 Marks)**

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**Instructions to students:**

- a. No clarification shall be provided in the exam hall. Answer the question as you understand.
  - b. Justifications must be provided with the legal doctrines, judicial decisions or common law Jurisprudence.
  - c. Problem solving question answer in IRAC method.
  - d. All the answers must be between 400 words. kindly put forth the valid points and refrain from adding unnecessary/ irrelevant information to your answer to increase the word limit.
- 

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

1. Explain how the Indian judiciary has recognized the right to a clean and healthy environment as part of the right to life under Article 21 of the Indian Constitution.
2. Policymakers and Indian courts often need to balance economic development with environmental protection. To what extent they have managed to reconcile anthropocentric and ecocentric approaches in shaping environmental law? Explain how these approaches address intergenerational equity, environmental justice, and the rights of nature in tackling India's ecological challenges.
3. Trace and evaluate the history of the concept of sustainable development and state what are the legal instruments that have emphasised on the significance of sustainable development.
4. Critically evaluate the power of the sovereign state to reconcile the trade and environment conflict by adopting unilateral trade measures.
5. Evaluate the following principles:
  - a) Precautionary Principle and Polluters Pay Principle (3 Marks)
  - b) Duty to refrain from causing transboundary pollution (2 Marks)
6. Evaluate the composition and functions of the State Pollution Control Boards (SPCBs) and the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) under the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 and Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981.



Analyse the challenges they encounter in coordinating efforts at local and national levels in implementing pollution control measures.

**7. Assertion:**

The statutory definitions of water pollution and air pollution under India's Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 and Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 effectively enable regulators to identify both specific pollutants and their sources.

**Reason:**

These Acts include detailed classifications of pollutants, clearly defined threshold limits, and source-specific criteria that facilitate precise monitoring and enforcement.

Critically analyze the relationship between the assertion and the reason by providing examples from the relevant provisions, discuss potential challenges and conclude whether the reason sufficiently supports the assertion.

8. Lankhavi, Handuman, Moldiva, Macsagar are four small island countries that are in the Indiana ocean region. Hindistan is a peninsular country with largest population and has sea trade as its primary source of income. This sea trade has resulted in increased marine pollution especially marine plastic pollution and the 4 island countries are littered with plastic on their seashores. The marine trade activities of Hindistan have also resulted in large dumping of wastes from the shipping vessels in to the sea. Further the land-based activities like sewage discharge, industrial waste disposal, urban stormwater runoff, litter, mining waste, chemical spills, and improper disposal of hazardous materials have polluted the Indiana ocean resulting in the change of the PH level of the water and its salinity causing severe damage to the marine ecosystem. Above all the increased industrial activities has resulted in more emission of greenhouse gases.

Being aggrieved by the pollution, the four countries have approached the International Court of Justice (ICJ) asking Hindistan to reduce the marine pollution and emission of GHG (green house gases) as stated under Part XJI of the UNCLOS. The four countries Hindistan, Lankavi and Handuman are parties to UNCLOS whereas as Moldiva and Macsagar are not parties to UNCLOS.

*United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (the "UNCLOS"), including under Part XJI:*

*(a) to prevent, reduce and control pollution of the marine environment in relation to the deleterious effects that result or are likely to result from climate change, including through ocean warming and sea level rise, and ocean acidification, which are caused by anthropogenic greenhouse gas emissions into the atmosphere.*

*(b) to protect and preserve the marine environment in relation to climate change impacts, including ocean warming and sea level rise, and ocean acidification.*

**Provide the advisory opinion based on the principles of international environment law.**



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**Mid Semester (Even -Semester) Examinations, March - 2025**  
**LAW OF CRIMES – II (BNSS) (Criminal Procedure Code)**

Time: 2 Hours

Maximum Marks: 30

**PART – A (6 x 5 = 30 Marks)**

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

1. Mr. Seenu was charged with a serious crime and tried before an Additional Sessions Judge. After hearing the evidence, the judge found him guilty and sentenced him to death. Before the sentence could be carried out, Mr. Seenu's lawyer argued that the Additional Sessions Judge did not have the final authority to enforce the death penalty. In the light of the above facts, decide whether an Additional Sessions Judge have the power to pass a death sentence?

2. Ms. Anju, a resident of Mumbai, witnesses a robbery in his neighborhood and immediately calls the nearest police station to report the crime. The officer in charge listens to his complaint but refuses to record it, stating that the incident occurred outside his jurisdiction. Ms. Anju, feeling helpless, sends an email to the police station detailing the event. However, he is later informed that his complaint will not be entertained unless he appears in person.

Was the police officer justified in refusing to record Ms. Anju's complaint based on territorial jurisdiction?

3. Mr. Maujan was suspected of committing a minor theft and was being arrested by the police. While trying to escape, he did not attack the officers or use any weapon. However, one of the officers, in an attempt to stop him, used excessive force, which led to Mr. Maujan's death.

Based on the above facts, examine the legality of police's action cause Mr. Maujan's death.

4. Mr. Amus was arrested by the police on suspicion of committing a serious crime. The investigation could not be completed within 24 hours, so the police took him to a Magistrate and requested further detention. The Magistrate initially allowed police custody for 15 days. After 15 days, the police requested an extension, stating that the investigation was still ongoing.

In the light of above facts evaluate whether the police office is having power to detain Mr. Amus beyond 15 days? If so, for how long?



5. Explain the process to compel a person's appearance under the Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita (BNSS)?
6. Critically analyze the balance between the right to bail and the need for judicial discretion in denying bail for maintaining law and order. Should the judiciary adopt a more lenient or stricter approach while granting bail?
7. Critically analyse *Gurbaksh Singh Sibibbia and Others v. State of Punjab*, 1980 (2) SCC 565.
8. Mr. Mohan is accused of stealing goods from a store in Town A. However, he was seen leaving the store in Town A and later selling the stolen goods in Town B. The police were unsure in which Town the offence was committed because Mohan committed different acts in both Towns.

In the light of above facts, decide which court will have jurisdiction over the matter? Analyse referring to the relevant provisions of Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita (BNSS), 2023.

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**Mid Semester (Even -Semester) Examinations, March - 2025**  
**LABOUR LAW - II**

Time: 2 Hours

Maximum Marks: 30

**PART – A (6 x 5 = 30 Marks)**

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

1. Mr. Rajesh has been working as a machine operator at M/s. XYZ Ltd., a manufacturing company that has employed a total of 1500 employees, for the past five years. Mr. Rajesh's monthly wage is INR 26,000/-, which includes a bonus of INR 2,000/- and 500 as travelling allowance which is generally paid by the 5th of every month. However, for the last two months, his salary has been delayed, and he only received payment on the 15<sup>th</sup> of the month. The employer did not provide any justification for the delay.

Additionally, Mr. Rajesh noticed a deduction of INR 8,000/- from his latest salary. When he approached the HR department, he was informed that the amount was deducted due to "poor performance." No prior notice was given, nor was Mr. Rajesh given an opportunity to explain his side. When he protested, his manager dismissed his complaint, stating that the company had the right to make such deductions. Additionally in the same month, a sum of INR 1,000/- was also deducted as a community fine by the employer, INR 2,000/- for the contribution to the insurance scheme created by the employer and INR 3,000/- for the trade union funds as requested by the union without the knowledge of the employees.

**Examine the legality of the deductions and the delay in the payment and suggest the possible remedies and legal actions available to Mr. Rajesh.**

2. What are the different theories of Social Security and Welfare? Which among these are most significant and relevant in modern times? Substantiate your answer with appropriate illustrations.
3. What are the factors considered while fixing the minimum wages? Analyse the methods of fixing minimum wages with relevant provisions.
4. Who is an insured person and what are the benefits available to an insured person under the Employees State Insurance Act, 1948?
5. Write a short note on the following-
  1. Set On and Set Off.
  2. Fatal Accidents Act.



6. "Equal Pay for Equal Work" is a human right under the UDHR and a constitutional mandate in India. Examine the scope, applicability, and legal framework governing this principle, citing relevant constitutional provisions, statutory laws, and landmark judicial pronouncements. Also, analyse its applicability in the public and private sectors, the distinction between temporary and permanent employees.
7. Ms. Priya, a 28-year-old construction worker, has been employed at M/s. ABC Constructions for the past three years. One day, while working on the third floor of an under-construction building, the scaffolding suddenly collapsed due to poor maintenance. As a result, Priya fell and suffered multiple fractures in her right leg. She was rushed to the hospital, where she underwent surgery and was advised a long recovery period.

After several months of treatment, doctors declared that Priya had suffered a permanent partial disability. Due to the severity of her injury, she has lost 60% of the functional capacity in her right leg, restricting her ability to perform heavy construction work. Though she can still undertake light tasks, she is no longer fit for her previous labour-intensive job.

M/s. ABC Constructions further argued that Priya was not engaged in her assigned duty at the time of the accident. According to the company, she had climbed onto the scaffolding during an unauthorized break, without her supervisor's approval. The employer also claimed that Ms. Priya was not wearing a safety harness at the time of the accident, despite being instructed to do so. They argued that the company had provided all necessary safety equipment, and it was Ms. Priya's carelessness that led to the fall. Further, the employer contended that if Ms. Priya had followed safety protocols, the injury could have been avoided. Ms. Priya countered that the scaffolding was in poor condition, and it collapsed due to the employer's failure to properly maintain it. She argued that regardless of whether she was wearing a harness, the employer had a duty to ensure a safe working environment.

**In light of the above facts-**

1. **Decide if M/s. ABC Construction is liable to pay the compensation with relevant provisions and judicial decisions.**
  2. **Assuming M/s. ABC Construction is liable to pay the compensation, calculate the compensation amount Ms. Priya is entitled to under the Employees Compensation Act.**
8. Mr. Amit has been working as a senior technician at M/s. Bright Engineering Pvt. Ltd. for the past four years. His monthly salary is INR 18,000/-, with INR 1,500/- as cost of living allowance and an additional sum of INR 4,000/-. The company has been making substantial profits over the years and employs more than 50 workers. In previous years, the company paid an annual bonus to eligible employees. However, this year, the management announced that no bonus would be paid due to alleged "financial difficulties."



Mr. Amit, along with several other employees, requested an explanation. The management responded that since the bonus is a discretionary payment, the company was not obligated to pay it every year. Additionally, they claimed that employees drawing more than INR 21,000/- per month are not eligible for a statutory bonus under the Payment of Bonus Act, 1965.

1. Based on the above facts determine if Mr. Amit is entitled to a Bonus for that year. What is the procedure to claim this bonus?
  2. Assuming Mr. Amit is entitled to a bonus calculate the maximum and minimum bonus he is entitled to.
-



**FACTORS FOR WORKING OUT LUMP SUM EQUIVALENT OF COMPENSATION  
AMOUNT IN CASE OF PERMANENT DISABLEMENT AND DEATH**

	Completed years of age on the last birthday of the workman immediately preceding the date on which the compensation fell due	Factors
Not more than	16	228.54
	17	227.49
	18	226.38
	19	225.22
	20	224.00
	21	222.71
	22	221.37
	23	219.95
	24	218.47
	25	216.91
	26	215.28
	27	213.57
	28	211.79
	29	209.92
	30	207.98
	31	205.95
	32	203.85
	33	201.66
	34	199.40
	35	197.06
	36	194.64
	37	192.14
	38	189.56
	39	186.90
	40	184.17
	41	181.37
	42	178.49
	43	175.54
	44	172.52
	45	169.44



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**Mid Semester (Even -Semester) Examinations, March - 2025**  
**CIVIL PROCEDURE CODE**

Time: 2 Hours

Maximum Marks: 30

**PART – A (6 x 5 = 30 Marks)**

Answer any SIX of the following questions:

Answers to Question Nos 1 to 3 not to exceed 150 words and Question Nos. 4 to 8 not to exceed 400 words.

Answers to Question Nos. 1 to 3 should be on the basis IRAD/IRAS formulae.

1. Mr. Kamesh files a petition in a High Court under Article 226 of the Constitution of India for reinstatement in service and consequential benefits contending that an order of dismissal passed against him is illegal. The petition is dismissed and Mr. Kamesh approaches you and requests you to institute a civil suit consequent to the dismissal of an earlier petition by the High Court. Advise Kamesh.
2. Mr. Govind sues Mr. Krish for rent. Mr. Krish contends that Mr. Gopi is the landlord and not Mr. Govind. Mr. Govind fails to prove his title and the suit is dismissed. Mr. Govind, then sues Mr. Krish and Mr. Gopi for a declaration of title to the property. Is the second suit filed by Mr. Govind maintainable?
3. Mr. Hiralal residing in Delhi, publishes in Kolkata libellous statement against Mr. Mishra. The newspaper is circulated in Mumbai, Chennai and Rajasthan. Decide the place of suing Mr. Mishra.
4. To obtain a 'Decree' in a Civil Suit, the person resorting to a Court of Law is required to pursue certain steps. Enumerate and explain the steps required to be taken from the time of filing a suit till a Decree is passed by the Court.
5. 'Jurisdiction' means the power or authority of a Court of Law to hear and determine a cause or matter. Elucidate this statement and bring out the general guiding principles relating to jurisdiction.
6. '*All Decrees are orders of Court but all Orders are not*'. Bring out the significance of this statement in the light of the provisions of Section 2 (2) of Civil Procedure Code, 1908.
7. The policy of the law is to confine a Plaintiff to one litigation, thus obviating the possibility of two contrary verdicts by one and the same court in respect of the same



relief. Highlight the importance of this statement in relation to the principle of *Res Sub-Judice* enshrined in Section 10 of the Civil Procedure Code, 1908.

8. Write Short notes on:

- i) Mesne Profits
  - ii) Distinction between *Res Judicata* and *Stare Decisis*.
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**Mid Semester (Even -Semester) Examinations, March - 2025**  
**CORPORATE LAWS - II**

Time: 2 Hours

Maximum Marks: 30

**PART – A (6 x 5 = 30 Marks)**

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

1. In *Imperial Hydropathic Hotel Co. v. Hampson*, (1882), Justice Bowen observed that “directors are described sometimes as agents, sometimes as trustees and sometimes as managing partners. But each of these expressions is used, not an exhaustive of their powers and responsibilities, but as indicating useful points of view from which they may be considered.” Explain the above statement with legal reasoning and relevant judicial decisions.
2. M/s. PSR Ltd., a listed public company, has a total of 12 directors on its board. At the Annual General Meeting (AGM), 3 directors are subject to retirement by rotation who are Directors Abbas, Baskar and Chinnappan. During the AGM, the shareholders reappoint Mr. Abbas. They do not reappoint Mr. Baskar. Instead of appointing a new director in place of Mr. Baskar, the shareholders leave the position vacant. The shareholders elect a new person, Mr. Xavier, to replace Director Chinnappan.
  - (i) What happens to the vacant position of the Mr. Baskar who was not reappointed?
  - (ii) Can the board of directors fill this vacancy, or must it remain vacant until the next AGM?
3. M/s. EVR., Ltd., a company with three directors: Mr. Xian, Mr. Yusuf, and Mr. Priya. Due to financial difficulties, the company has failed to file its financial statements and annual returns for the past three consecutive financial years (2021–2022, 2022–23, and 2023–24). On 23.02.2025, Ms. Priya intended to become a Director in M/s. Tent India Ltd., and the Company did not allow her for Directorship.
  - (i) Explain why Ms. Priya was not allowed for Directorship, presuming she did not violate Section 165 of Companies Act, 2013.
  - (ii) Explain the period from which Ms. Priya is liable under provisions of the Companies Act, 2013.
  - (iii) Analyse the steps to be taken by M/s. EVR Ltd., under Companies Act, 2013.
4. Critically evaluate the relevance of Cumulative voting in Appointment by Proportional Representation.



5. M/s. ABC Ltd., is a company registered under the Companies Act, 2013. Total turnover of the company during 2024-2025 financial year is 240 crores. The Company is proposing to conduct a meeting for appointment of directors. One of the members has sought clarification regarding the minimum number of directors to be appointed and the need for appointing a woman director under the applicable laws. You are required to advise the member.
  6. M/s. Textile Trichy Ltd., is a company registered under the Companies Act, 2013. Total turnover of the company during 2024-2025 financial year is 3000 crores. The Company proposed to appointment Mr "X" as one of the directors. Accordingly, notice was sent. One member has raised an objection on the ground that the company has already appointed the maximum number of the directors permissible under the Companies Act, 2013. Hence, the said member challenges the proposed appointment. You are required to suggest the steps, if any possible, to be taken to ensure the appointment of the proposed director as the company is expecting the turnover to further increase and that the said proposed appointment is considered to be crucial to manage the expected increase in the turnover.
  7. Write an essay on independent directors under the Companies Act, 2013.
  8. Briefly explain the duties of directors with respect to corporate opportunity.
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**TAMIL NADU NATIONAL LAW UNIVERSITY, TIRUCHIRAPPALLI**  
**III Year B.A. LL.B. (Hons.) Degree Programme**  
**Mid Semester (Even -Semester) Examinations, March - 2025**  
**ECONOMICS – III (Law and Economics)**

Time: 2 Hours

Maximum Marks: 30

**PART – A (6 x 5 = 30 Marks)**

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

1. Law and economics emerged as a distinct academic discipline relatively later when compared with other fields of study. Analyze the historical and institutional barriers that delayed its formal development.
2. As a legal scholar, analyze the necessity of integrating economic principles into legal studies. How has economic reasoning enhanced legal arguments and shaped the analytical approach of law students? Illustrate with suitable examples.
3. Professors Gifford and Kudrle (2005) state, *“Although courts, policymakers and lawyers all speak of “Economic Efficiency” or “efficiency” they are not always careful to use those terms in the precise way that economists do”*. Commemorate upon this statement by analyzing the differences in how economic efficiency is understood and applied in legal sciences.
4. How does Pareto Achieve efficiency of production? Explain in detail with help of graph.
5. Ronald Harry Coase states that private parties can negotiate solutions to externalities efficiently regardless of the initial property rights allocation. Explain his theory with the help of a graph and provide suitable examples.
6. In India context, property owners face contemporary challenges that arise from intersection of legal and economic factors and regulatory uncertainty. Analyze how these challenges will lead to market inefficiency and hamper economic development of the country, provide suitable examples.
7. Being an envoy of the Indian government, how will you reduce the dilemma among foreign investors and create double trust to invest in properties within India to earn an inflow of FDI and to create Double trust in contemporary era. Explain with suitable examples.
8. To what extent has India been successful in resolving traditional conflicts over use of physical resources and Intellectual property rights? How has this contributed to the growth of the country? Illustrate your response with suitable examples and case studies.



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**TAMIL NADU NATIONAL LAW UNIVERSITY, TIRUCHIRAPPALLI**  
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**Mid Semester (Even -Semester) Examinations, March - 2025**  
**FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT**

Time: 2 Hours

Maximum Marks: 30

**PART – A (3 x 10 = 30 Marks)**

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

1. M/s. XYZ Ltd., is considering two mutually exclusive projects, **Project A** and **Project B**. The company has a required rate of return of **12% per annum**. The company comes under 50% tax liability and following straight line method for depreciating Assets. The cash flows for both projects are as follows:

Year	Cash Flows (in Rs.)	
	Project A Rs.	Project B Rs.
0 (Initial Investment)	(6,00,000)	(6,00,000)
1	1,80,000	2,40,000
2	2,00,000	2,20,000
3	2,20,000	2,00,000
4	2,40,000	1,80,000
5	2,60,000	1,60,000

- A. Calculate the Net Present Value (NPV) for both projects at a discount rate of 12%.
- B. Calculate the Internal Rate of Return (IRR) for both projects.
- C. Compare the projects based on NPV and IRR and recommend which project should be selected and why?
2. A company seeks your advice on whether to **purchase or hire** a specialized machine. If the company chooses to **purchase the machine**, it will cost ₹10,00,000/-, which will be funded through a **loan** at an **interest rate of 12% per annum** for **5 years** with annual repayments of Rs.2,00,000/- and interest on outstanding amount. Principal and interest will be payable at the end of each year. The machine will also incur an **annual maintenance cost of ₹50,000/-** and have a **salvage value of ₹2,00,000/-** at the end of **5 years**. The company can claim **depreciation** on the machine using the **straight-line method** over its



5-year life. Additionally, both **loan interest and depreciation** are **tax-deductible**, with a **corporate tax rate of 30%**.

Alternatively, if the company decides to **hire the machine**, it will have to pay an **annual rental of ₹3,00,000/-**, which includes maintenance. The rental expense is **fully tax-deductible**, and since the company does not own the machine, there is **no salvage value** at the end of the period. The company's **discount rate is 10% per annum**, and it needs to determine which option is financially better and justify your decisions.

3. Estimate the return under CAPM from the following data and give your comment on the results.

Stock Return	Market Return
5%	4%
2%	3%
-1%	1%
6%	5%
3%	2%
4%	3%
-2%	-1%
7%	6%
1%	2%
3%	3%

**Risk-free rate is 3.5% and Market return is 10%.**

4. A) What are the major types of financial management decisions that business firms make? Describe each. **(5 marks)**
- B) How far do you think that the goal of wealth maximization is a better operative criterion over the earlier profit maximization? **(5 marks)**



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**TAMIL NADU NATIONAL LAW UNIVERSITY, TIRUCHIRAPPALLI**  
**IV Year B.A. LL.B. (Hons.) and B.Com. LL.B. (Hons.) Degree Programmes**  
**Mid Semester (Even -Semester) Examinations, March - 2025**  
**LAW ON SECURITIES**

Time: 2 Hours

Maximum Marks: 30

**PART – A (6 x 5 = 30 Marks)**

**Instructions:**

- a. write legibly. Fill up the answer book with relevant and cogent answers.
- b. All the questions should be answered by quoting at least two relevant judicial precedent and/or illustrations.
- c. The questions may be preferably answered in the *Issues-Research-Analysis-Conclusion (IRAC)* method by quoting relevant legal provisions, precedents and examples.
- d. You are strictly directed to follow the Question Number as given in the Question Paper.
- e. Bare Acts are not allowed; Electronic gadgets are prohibited.

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

1. Mr. ABC was a young assessment intern in the real estate team of *TNLS & Partners*, a boutique law firm based in Trichy. The *Mergers and Acquisition (M&A)* partners of TNLS represented *Metropolitan Corporation (MC)* in its potential tender offer for the common stock of *Ashirvad Company Limited (ACL)*. The possibility of the tender offer was confidential and non-public, until the offer was formally made by MC. Even though ABC was not directly involved in the transaction between TNLS and its client MC, he learned about the possible tender by overhearing a discussion at a late night dinner party with other young associates and interns of the firm, who were involved in the MC-ACL transaction. During the time when the potential tender offer was still secretive and sensitive, ABC used the information he received through his assessment internship to purchase certain stocks in ACL. After the information of the tender became public, ACL stocks skyrocketed and ABC sold his shares, making a significant profit. In light of this factual matrix, critically analyse whether an intern like ABC can be charged as an 'insider' for violation of Insider Trading norms under Indian and US laws?
2. "The Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) is like a Mini-State within the Indian State, as the Parliament has clothed the capital market regulator with extensive powers and functions so as to protect the interest of investors and to regulate all kinds of issues arising in the securities market." Critically comment on this statement by mentioning at least one provision each from the *SEBI Act, 1992* for legislative, executive and judicial



functions of SEBI. Explain in detail about SEBI's quasi legislative powers with the help of precedents and examples.

3. Can 'cryptocurrencies' like *bitcoins (BTC)*, *ethereum (ETH)* etc., be categorised as a type of 'securities' in India? Substantiate your opinion by critiquing the definition of securities under the *Securities Contract Regulation Act (SCRA), 1956*.
  4. Define 'unpublished price sensitive information (upsi)' as per *SEBI (Prohibition of Insider Trading) Regulations, 2015*. Explain with cogent reasons whether the following data's can be considered as UPSI?
    - a. An impending outcome of a protracted litigation which may have a positive impact on the Company.
    - b. Discussions on a proposed joint venture collaboration between Domino's Pizza, Inc., & Pizza Hut and speculative reports about the same in some print medias.
  5. List down the essential elements of 'wash-trades' in accordance with the *SEBI (Prohibition of Fraudulent and Unfair Trade Practices relating to Securities Market) Regulations, 2003*. Is 'intention' a relevant criterion in wash trading cases under PFUTP proceedings?
  6. Choose the most suitable answer from the given options for the following question and substantiate your choice(s) with detailed and cogent reasons:  
The Indian securities market consists of the following category (ies) of participant (s) \_\_\_\_\_.
    - (a) Investors
    - (b) Issuers of Securities
    - (c) Persons Associated with the Securities Market
    - (d) All of the above.
  7. In the context of SEBI adjudicatory proceedings, distinguish the terms 'pre decisional hearing' and 'post decisional hearing'. What is the procedure for granting ex-parte ad interim orders under the SEBI Act, 1992?
  8. Choose the most suitable answer from the given options for the following question and substantiate your choice(s) with detailed and cogent reasons:  
The Authority which used to regulate the dealings in stock markets in India before SEBI was the \_\_\_\_\_.
    - (a) MRTP Commission
    - (b) Ministry of Corporate Affairs
    - (c) Controller of Capital Issues
    - (d) None of the above.
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**IV Year B.A. LL.B. (Hons.) and B.Com. LL.B. (Hons.) Degree Programmes**  
**Mid Semester (Even -Semester) Examinations, March - 2025**  
**MEDIA LAW**

Time: 2 Hours

Maximum Marks: 30

**PART – A (6 x 5 = 30 Marks)**

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

1. The press played an important role in Indian freedom movement against the British in spite of the stringent laws regulating the press. Substantiate on the given statement.
  2. 'Vulgarity and Profanities are not per se obscene.' Critically comment on the given statement in light of the tests applied by judiciary in India to determine whether a content is obscene.
  3. What are defenses available to a media outlet in a defamation suit?
  4. It is within the right of the press to report upon court proceedings. However, the reportage should not interfere with the majesty of the court, ongoing court proceedings or the administration of justice. Critically comment.
  5. Explain the different facets of right to privacy of celebrities with the help of judicial decisions.
  6. How to draw a balance between freedom of speech and expression and state interest in upholding security of the State and public order.
  7. Explain the role of Press Council of India in regulating the press.
  8. Critically comment on the powers of the Press Registrar General of India under the Press and Registration of Periodicals Act, 2023.
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**Mid Semester (Even -Semester) Examinations, March - 2025**  
**BANKING LAW**

Time: 2 Hours

Maximum Marks: 30

**PART – A (6 x 5 = 30 Marks)**

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

1. Explain the significance and effectiveness of '*Naming and Shaming Strategy*' adopted by Banks to curb Wilful Defaulters.
2. Mr. Dhanraj borrowed a sum of Rs.6,00,000/- from Bank of India and deposited his shares worth Rs.4,50,000/- as collateral security. Mr. Dhanraj had repaid his dues to a sum of Rs.87,000/- and then started defaulting from November 2024 onwards. Therefore, as per the terms of the Loan agreement the Bank went ahead to dispose the shares and appropriate the loan amount. Mr. Dhanraj filed a Writ petition claiming that transfer of shares on obtaining a loan from a bank, effects in the Banker's favour in the course of extending security results in the creation of a trust and, therefore, necessitates the registration of trust with the Public Trustee. You are required to comment on the contention of the Writ petitioner in light of the current legal position and established Banking practice.
3. Explain the precautions that are to be taken by Banks when a Partnership Firm is its customer. Support your answer with legal reasoning and relevant case laws.
4. Critically Examine *R. C. Cooper v. Union of India*, AIR 1960 SC 564 in light of Article 19(1)(g) of the Constitution of India, 1950.
5. The question of "*Who is a Banker?*" for the purposes of defining and limiting the scope of the relationship between a Banker and a Customer is often open to charge of *petitio principii*. Explain.
6. Explain the Duties and Obligations of the Bank to the Government in relation to *maintaining the anonymity* of the Donors of the Political party in the Electoral Bond scheme in the backdrop of *Association for Democratic Reforms v. Union of India*, 2024 INSC 113.
7. Write a brief note on evolution of Banking in India.



8. Bank A had extended credit facilities to Ujjwal Industries Ltd., which later went into liquidation. Subsequently, Bank A assigned its Non-Performing Assets (NPA), including the debts owed by Ujjwal Industries to Bank B through a Deed of Assignment dated

October 24, 2024. Bank B sought to substitute Bank A in the liquidation proceedings as the secured creditor. The Official Liquidator and other stakeholders objected questioning the validity of such assignments between banks. You are required to answer whether the inter-bank transfer of debts, particularly NPAs are permissible under the Banking Regulation Act, 1949?

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**Mid Semester (Even -Semester) Examinations, March - 2025**  
**SPORTS LAW (Policy and Governance)**

Time: 2 Hours

Maximum Marks: 30

**PART – A (6 x 5 = 30 Marks)**

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

1. What is 'sport', what is not, and why does it matter? Define factors important to determine an activity as a sports.
2. How has the evolution of sports as an industry impacted its commercialisation? Trace the history of modern sports and factors that shaped modern sports.
3. What are the key clauses involved in framing sports contracts? Also evaluate how do these clauses ensure legal protection for both athletes and franchises in India?
4. Are Sports Governance Bodies State under Article 12?
5. Describe the organisational structure of sports in India, focusing on the role of the State, National Sports Federations, and Sports Authority of India.
6. Explain the Basic Universal Principles of good governance for sports within the Olympic Charter.
7. Internationally, sports bodies claim autonomy from state interference. To what extent is this principle upheld in India? Examine with reference to judicial pronouncements, policy interventions and laws.
8. "What legal frameworks govern the commercialisation of sports, and how do they regulate various aspects such as sponsorship, sports merchandising, and athlete rights?"



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**Mid Semester (Even -Semester) Examinations, March - 2025**  
**LAW AND POLICY IN EMERGING TECHNOLOGY**

Time: 2 Hours

Maximum Marks: 30

**PART – A (6 x 5 = 30 Marks)**

**Note:**

The questions are drafted in a way that combines 2-4 different instances of class-room discussions and may expect a combined approach in the same answer. Write concisely. As this is a specialised subject, I further welcome your esoteric writing, if you intend and desire.

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

1. The Indian Government introduced Project BHASHINI<sup>1</sup> in 2023 with an aim to regulate all AI Voice-based services that transact with digital government initiatives in India. Drupee is a Chennai-based private startup owned by Ms. Navinaya that engages as an intermediary for 'Drupee UPI', a UPI-based service. Drupee UPI already has prior certifications to operate, from RBI, NPCI (National Payments Corporation in India) and respective state governments. Further, Drupee uses AI in its software to navigate with voice and already licenses ChatGPT's Model 4-o for efficient user experience. With Project Bhashini, Drupee is mandated to follow the outline mentioned by Project BHASHINI that complies with India's National Artificial Intelligence Framework (NAIF). Drupee does not comply with NAIF regulations as it was non-mandatory. In 2024, the Digital India department issued a "One Nation One AI" policy mandating all startups in India using AI services must adhere with the policy. This means, Drupee must comply with NAIF protocols to operate in India. The costs to comply will be severe on the company and would concern its profit models as the startup runs on a no-loss-no-profit model since its launch. Answer any one of the questions below.

**A. Assess this situation in the area of policymaking and what should be done in order to not prevent startups like Drupee from being affected by this situation.**

**OR**

**B. Advice Ms. Navinaya on how to face this situation with regulatory strategies or corporate legal advice and help her understand why this situation persists.**

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<sup>1</sup> "BHASHINI aims to transcend language barriers, ensuring that every citizen can effortlessly access digital services in their own language. Using voice as a medium, BHASHINI has the potential to bridge language as well as the digital divide. Launched ... under the National Language Technology Mission, BHASHINI aims to provide technology translation services in 22 scheduled Indian languages." This 'About' is as mentioned in the official website.



2. Make a case-study by linking how AUDRI's Principle 2 reconciles with India's mass surveillance programs under the guise of "national security".
3. Explain critically the global adoption towards a unified technology regulatory framework considering the six laws of Kranzberg.
4. HLA Hart differentiates legal application as duty (primary) and enforcement (secondary). Can global mass surveillance programs empowered under FISA 702 be justified under Hart's enforcement framework as essential for international order? Contrast with the Invisible hands' theory.
5. With the recent ruling in *Ikanoon Software Development Pvt. Ltd v. Karthick Theodore*<sup>2</sup> link and explain the possibility of the right to be forgotten coexisting with public-data-mandates like the Right to Information Act, 2005. You can refer to foreign countries judicial decisions and India's IT provisions, if any, to support your claim.
6. Suggest amends to the Social Contract Theory (propounded by Hobbes) that incorporates AUDRI's digital rights, algorithmic accountability and overall administrative clarity that prepares the legal framework to face the emerging technologies that are invented in this century.
7. Compare and contrast the "Necessity" and "Proportionality" principles as outlined in the *Puttaswamy* Judgment with their application in the context of emerging technology regulations. Provide examples of how these principles might guide policy decisions in AI governance. Place specific emphasis on the Judges and their Opinions in the *Puttaswamy-I*<sup>3</sup> Judgement to support your statement (Choice of Judge to refer and defend is up to you).
8. In the context of sovereign relevancy and data privacy, how would you evaluate the European Union's GDPR in terms of its effectiveness in protecting against cross-border data transfers? Use *Schrems II*<sup>4</sup>, evaluate the potential implications for other jurisdictions adopting similar regulations.

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<sup>2</sup> SLP(C) No. 15311/2024.

<sup>3</sup> *Justice K.S. Puttaswamy (Retd.) & Anr. vs. Union of India & Ors.*, AIR 2017 SC 4161.

<sup>4</sup> *Data Protection Commissioner v Facebook Ireland Limited and Maximillian Schrems*, CJEU - C-311/18.



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**Mid Semester (Even -Semester) Examinations, March - 2025**  
**INTERPRETATION OF STATUTES**

Time: 2 Hours

Maximum Marks: 30

**PART – A (6 x 5 = 30 Marks)**

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

1. In interpretation of statutes, critically analyse the precedential value of a judgment in India.
2. Explain different types of entry into force clauses and their implications on statutory interpretation.
3. Mr. Tarun, a tech entrepreneur, lives in a gated residential community. He equips his home with *RoboBark*, a robotic dog designed for home security. *RoboBark* is equipped with motion sensors, loud barking sounds, and an automated chase mechanism to deter trespassers. After he brings the robotic dog, multiple residents complain about loud barking sounds at night. One of the residents tripped and injured himself while startled by the robotic movements of the dog. **Explain with reasons if Mr. Tarun has violated § 291 of the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023.** The relevant provisions from the Sanhita are reproduced below:

**§ 2. Definitions.**

In this Sanhita, unless the context otherwise requires, ---

....

(2) "animal" means any living creature, other than a human being;

....

**§ 291. Negligent conduct with respect to animal**

Whoever knowingly or negligently omits to take such measures with any animal in his possession as is sufficient to guard against any probable danger to human life, or any probable danger of grievous hurt from such animal, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to five thousand rupees, or with both.

4. Explain the applicability and scope of the Golden Rule of interpretation with relevant judicial decisions.
5. The Andhra Pradesh government had framed the Andhra Pradesh Educational Rules, 1966, in exercise of the executive powers. Under the Rules, different scales of pay were set for trained and untrained graduates appointed as school assistants. The untrained graduates



received lesser pay than the trained graduates. After several cases being filed by the untrained graduates before the Andhra Pradesh Administrative Tribunal and the Andhra Pradesh High Court, the pay for untrained graduates was also ordered to be on the same scale as the trained graduates. Later, due to heavy financial commitments and serious implications flowing from the various judgments, the Andhra Pradesh Educational Service Untrained Teachers (Regulation of Services and Fixation of Pay) Act, 1991, was enacted. The provisions of the Act sought to deprive the benefits of pay acquired by the untrained graduates by giving retrospective effect to the Act, and further by providing for the recovery of the amount already paid. **Assess the validity of these provisions in this scenario.**

6. Critically examine if Constitutional Amendment Acts falls within the scope of the word "law" under Art. 13 in the Constitution of India, 1950.
7. Enumerate the parts of a statute. Highlight the role of statement of objects and reasons of a Bill in statutory interpretation.
8. In the context of the savings clause reproduced below, analyse the effect of repeal.

THE REPEALING AND AMENDING ACT, 2023

ACT No. 37 OF 2023

[17th December, 2023.]

An Act to repeal certain enactments and to amend an enactment.

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

1. **Short title.** —This Act may be called the Repealing and Amending Act, 2023.

2. **Repeal of certain enactments.** —The enactments specified in the First Schedule and the Second Schedule are hereby repealed.

3. **Amendment of enactment.** —The enactment specified in the Third Schedule is hereby amended to the extent and in the manner specified in the fourth column thereof.

4. **Savings.** —The repeal by this Act of any enactment shall not affect any other enactment in which the repealed enactment has been applied, incorporated or referred to;

and this Act shall not affect the validity, invalidity, effect or consequences of anything already done or suffered, or any right, title, obligation or liability already acquired, accrued or incurred, or any remedy or proceeding in respect thereof, or any release or discharge of or from any debt, penalty, obligation, liability, claim or demand, or any indemnity already granted, or the proof of any past act or thing;

nor shall this Act affect any principle or rule of law, or established jurisdiction, form or course of pleading, practice or procedure, or existing usage, custom, privilege, restriction, exemption, office or appointment, notwithstanding that the same respectively may have been in any manner affirmed or recognised or derived by, in or from any enactment hereby repealed;

nor shall the repeal by this Act of any enactment revive or restore any jurisdiction, office, custom, liability, right, title, privilege, restriction, exemption, usage, practice, procedure or other matter or thing not now existing or in force.



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**Mid Semester (Even -Semester) Examinations, March - 2025**  
**INTERNATIONAL INVESTMENT LAW**

Time: 2 Hours

Maximum Marks: 30

**PART – A (6 x 5 = 30 Marks)**

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

1. Critically assess how International Investment Agreements (IIAs) contribute to the development of "rule of law" in host states. Can a country achieve economic development without strong legal institutions? Support your argument with suitable examples.
2. Compare and contrast the public and private international law critiques of International Investment Law. How do these perspectives influence the regulation of foreign investment? Examine a case where public regulatory measures were challenged by private investors under investment treaties, and analyze the tribunal's approach to balancing investor rights and state sovereignty.
3. Examine the three dimensions of inequality in international investment law. In particular, analyse the asymmetries in International Investment Agreements (IIAs) between developed and developing countries. How do these asymmetries impact the economic sovereignty of developing countries? Support your answer with relevant examples.
4. Critically analyze the interaction between investment treaties, trade agreements, and intellectual property (IP) rights. How do International Investment Agreements (IIAs) advance TRIPS-Plus provisions and threaten TRIPS Flexibility? Support your answer by citing relevant provisions from IIAs signed by the U.S.A. and the E.U. with other countries.
5. Construct a hypothetical investor-state dispute involving the Fair and Equitable Treatment (FET) standard. Outline the key facts, legal issues, and arguments from both the investor and the host state. How might different investment tribunals approach its resolution, considering the absence of a binding doctrine of precedent in investment treaty arbitration? Support your answer with relevant arbitral awards and interpretations.
6. Critically examine the key components of Bilateral Investment Treaties (BITs) and their role in shaping international investment law. Do BITs primarily serve private investors, or do they adequately respect the sovereign rights of host states and preserve their regulatory space to ensure that public policy priorities are not unduly constrained by international legal obligations? Support your answer with relevant examples.



7. M/s. Apollo Tech Inc. (from Country A) and M/s. Bio Rise Inc. (from Country B) invested in M/s. InnoBio Ltd., a biotechnology firm in Country C, by acquiring 25% and 30% of its shares, respectively. Additionally, M/s. Apollo Tech obtained five patents related to genetic research through an assignment from InnoBio. However, due to new environmental regulations in Country C, the forest supplying biological resources to InnoBio was declared a "Reserve Forest Area," forcing the company to halt operations. As a result, both Apollo Tech and Bio Rise suffered financial losses, and the patents lost commercial value due to the lack of access to essential resources. Both Country A and Country B have separate Bilateral Investment Treaties (BITs) with Country C, with differing definitions of "investment".

The BIT between Country A and Country C follows an asset-based definition of the term 'investment'. Whereas the BIT between Country B and Country C follows an enterprise-based definition. Assess whether M/s. Apollo Tech Inc. and M/s. Bio Rise Inc. can claim investment protection under their respective BITs. Considering the differences between asset-based and enterprise-based definitions of investment, analyze which approach is more beneficial to foreign investors and why. Support your answer with legal reasoning.

*(Students may refer to asset-based and enterprise-based definitions from any International Investment Agreements (IIAs); however, they must properly cite the source of their reference in their answers)*

8. M/s. Zenon Corporation (Zenon) a technology firm, is incorporated and operates in Country A. The company is fully owned by nationals of Country A, making it a domestic investor under local laws. However, anticipating regulatory challenges due to political unrest, and seeking to benefit from investor protections available under the BIT between Country A and Country B, Zenon restructures its corporate ownership by creating a holding company in Country B, which then acquires full ownership of Zenon in Country A. Subsequently, after a new government comes to power in Country A, regulatory changes negatively impacted Zenon. The newly structured Country B-based holding company, initiated investment treaty arbitration under the BIT between Country A and Country B, claiming expropriation, violation of Fair and Equitable Treatment (FET) and other treaty protections.

Can the Country B-based holding company qualify as an "Investor" under the relevant BIT? Analyze the jurisdictional implications of corporate restructuring for treaty protection and discuss whether the tribunal is likely to accept jurisdiction over the claim. Support your decision with relevant principles of international investment law, awards and interpretations of investment arbitral tribunals.



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**Mid Semester (Even -Semester) Examinations, March - 2025**  
**INTERNATIONAL HUMANITARIAN LAW**

Time: 2 Hours

Maximum Marks: 30

**PART – A (1 x 10 = 10 Marks)**

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

1. State 'X' is engaged in an armed conflict with a well-organized insurgent group that has taken control of several towns. The conflict has led to heavy casualties on both sides. To weaken the rebels and cut off their supply lines, State X imposes a strict naval blockade, preventing any goods—including food, medical supplies, and humanitarian aid—from reaching the city. State 'X' justifies the blockade by arguing that the rebels are using commercial shipments to smuggle weapons, ammunition, and reinforcements into the city. Military officials insist that starving out the enemy is a legitimate strategy under the doctrine of military necessity, as it forces the rebels to surrender and reduces their ability to launch attacks.

Essential goods such as baby formula, insulin, antibiotics, and drinking water are prevented from reaching the city, leading to a rapid deterioration of living conditions. Within weeks, food shortages result in widespread malnutrition, particularly among children and elderly. Hospitals run out of critical supplies, forcing medical professionals to operate under extreme conditions without anaesthesia or antibiotics. Humanitarian organizations request access to the city to provide emergency relief, but State 'X' refuses, citing security concerns.

Satellite images reveal mass graves being dug on the outskirts of Harvenport as civilian casualties mount due to starvation and lack of medical care. Reports emerge of desperate families attempting to flee, but those caught trying to escape are either turned back by the rebels or intercepted by State X's naval patrols, which enforce the blockade.

Intelligence sources confirm that a high-ranking enemy commander, responsible for orchestrating multiple attacks on State X's military and civilian infrastructure, is hiding inside a historic religious site in a city controlled by the insurgents. The site, a centuries-old cathedral, has been converted into a makeshift operational base by the insurgents. Reports indicate that the enemy is using the cathedral for planning military operations and storing weapons.

However, the cathedral is not solely a military target. It is also sheltering over 200 civilians, including women, children, and elderly individuals who have taken refuge there. Many of them fled from nearby villages to escape the violence. Additionally, a group of humanitarian workers and medical personnel are inside, tending to the wounded.



Despite this, State X's military command considers the elimination of the enemy commander a top priority.

Military officials weigh their options. Some officers suggest waiting for a less destructive opportunity to strike and others propose sending in a special operations unit to neutralize the target with minimal civilian harm. However, the leadership ultimately decides that an airstrike is the most efficient method to eliminate the commander and weaken the insurgents' operational capabilities.

No direct warnings are issued to civilians inside the cathedral because the military fears that tipping off the enemy would allow the commander to escape. The airstrike is launched at dawn, using precision-guided munitions to target the central part of the cathedral where the commander is believed to be hiding. The attack successfully eliminates the commander and several insurgents. However, it also causes significant destruction, killing dozens of civilians and severely injuring many others.

**In light of the above facts evaluate the legality of acts committed by both the parties of the conflict with the principles of International Humanitarian Law. Substantiate your arguments with relevant provisions and illustrations.**

2. "The right of belligerents to adopt means of injuring the enemy is not unlimited". Substantiate the given statement with relevant laws and examples. Also, introspect the development and emergence of new means of warfare from the above statement.

#### **PART – B (4 x 5 = 20 Marks)**

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

3. What is reprisal? Analyse the legitimacy of reprisal in an International Armed Conflict and a Non- International Armed Conflict.
  4. What is an armed conflict? What are the factors sine qua non for the existence of an armed conflict? Explain with suitable examples.
  5. Differentiate between an international armed conflict and a non-international armed conflicts with relevant provisions and illustrations.
  6. What are the methods of warfare? How are the methods of warfare regulated in International Humanitarian Law? Explain with relevant provisions and examples.
  7. Write a short on the following: -
    - i. Protection of Cultural Properties during armed conflicts.
    - ii. Protection of the Environment during armed conflicts.
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**Mid Semester (Even -Semester) Examinations, March - 2025**  
**COMPARATIVE CONSTITUTIONAL LAW**

Time: 2 Hours

Maximum Marks: 30

**PART – A (6 x 5 = 30 Marks)**

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

1. Discuss the principles of rule of law as embedded in a written constitution.
  2. Compare the doctrine of separation of powers applicable under the Constitution of India and the Constitution of USA.
  3. Write an essay on constitutionalism.
  4. Critically evaluate the concept of transformative constitutionalism.
  5. Evaluate the factors that influence the constitutional design.
  6. Give a comparative account of division of powers under constitution of India and that of USA.
  7. Critically evaluate the principles of federalism and point out how it varies from confederation?
  8. United States is 'an indestructible union composed of indestructible States'. Examine this statement and comment on Indian Federalism.
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**TAMIL NADU NATIONAL LAW UNIVERSITY, TIRUCHIRAPPALLI**  
**V Year B.A. LL.B. (Hons.) and B.Com. LL.B. (Hons.) Degree Programmes**  
**Mid Semester (Even -Semester) Examinations, March - 2025**  
**LAW OF INSURANCE**

Time: 2 Hours

Maximum Marks: 30

**PART – A (4 x 5 = 20 Marks)**

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

1. "Contract of Insurance is essentially a contract of indemnity"- Explain the significance of this statement.
2. Explain the significance of "Utmost good faith" in insurance contracts. Do you think there is any change in laws in UK with respect to the same in recent time?
3. *'No unjust enrichment for the injured, by recovery of compensation for the same loss, from more than one source shall be permitted'* - Explain the importance of this principle in context of Insurer's rights.
4. Write the difference between - Risk, Peril & Hazard and explain its importance in Insurance Contracts to determine Proximate Cause.
5. Explain the importance of 'Premium' in Insurance contract.

**PART – A (2 x 5 = 10 Marks)**

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

1. Mr. Rakesh and Ms. Meera are married for 8 years. In the year, 2020, Mr. Rakesh had approached M/s. Axis Max Life Insurance Co., at Tiruchirappalli and effected a joint term life insurance policy with personal accidental benefit in his and Ms. Meera's name, with a coverage of Rs.1.5 Crores. Mr. Rakesh was diligent in paying the premium regularly. However, in March, 2024 they both decided to get separate and filed for mutual divorce and it was approved in February 2025. In February 2025, Mr. Rakesh suddenly passes away due to a motor vehicle accident. Ms. Meera thereby, files a claim petition to recover the insurance benefits under their joint policy with M/s. Axis Max Life Insurance Co., However, M/s. Axis Max Life Insurance Co., denies the claim saying she is divorced and un related to the co-insured. Evaluate whether the claim is valid considering that there are no other exclusions which are applicable in the present insurance contract?
2. Dr. Sudha, aged 30 years, is a newly appointed Honorary OBT/GYN in the Apollo Hospital, Tiruchirappalli. She is required to visit the Hospital as a regular employee and not avail leaves, but has to remain in the Hospital for only limited time period as in her appointment letter. For her work, instead of salary, she received an honorarium of



Rs. 50,000/- per month. Therefore, Dr. Sudha used to travel to work in the hospital van during the nights shifts starting from 9 pm ending till 5 am early morning. She was also called during all the emergency cases and certain specialised cases as it was the nature of her work. On 20.02.2025, while returning back from work, the Hospital van carrying various employees of the Hospital including Dr. Sudha met with an accident due to negligence of the driver. Dr. Sudha unfortunately, succumbed to the injuries. Her father, Mr. Shailesh now made a claim with the Hospital authorities to enforce their Motor Vehicle Insurance stating that Dr. Sudha is one of the 'employees' of the Hospital relying upon the clause-

*"...In consideration of the payment of an additional premium it is hereby understood and agreed that the Insurance Company undertakes to pay compensation on the scale provided below for bodily injury as hereinafter defined sustained by any passenger other than the insured and/or his paid driver attendant or cleaner and/or a person in the employ of the insured coming within the scope of the Workman Compensation Act, 1923 and subsequent amendments of the said Act and engaged in and upon the service of the insured at the time such injury is sustained whilst mounting into dismounting from or travelling in but not driving the motor car and caused by violent accidental external and visible means which independently of any other cause shall within three calendar months of the occurrence of such injury result in:*

*Scale of Compensation*

*a) Death only 100%..."*

When Mr. Shailesh initiated the claim, the Hospital & Bajaj Alliance Insurance Co Ltd, (Insurer) denies the claim saying that being in Honorary member is a '**contract of service**' and comes within the scope of Workman Compensation Act, 1923 as she was 'employed' during the happening of loss and is a regular employee and the accidental benefit as proposed above is only for 'other' passengers. However, on the opposite, Mr. Shailesh claims that she has been employed for 'contract for service' as the employment contract itself is headed as '**Contract for Service**' indicating she is an independent professional and enumerated that she shall be given only honorarium and also her contract upon expiry of 3 years shall be renewable only at the option of mutual consent, she shall devote herself fully for the institution & her contract is not terminable without notice. Therefore, Dr. Sudha is 'other' passenger and thus entitled to the benefit under the policy. As a student studying Insurance laws, you are advised to advise as to the claim made by Mr. Shailesh.

3. M/s. Star Hotels Pvt. Ltd Co., is a famous hotel providing various luxury services to its customers at premium rates. They had taken 3 property insurance against the peril of fire, theft and destruction of property due to any calamity or riot or violence with M/s. Acko General Insurance Co., M/s. Ergo General Insurance Co., and M/s. ICICI Lombard Insurance Co., with maximum coverage of Rs. 15,00,000/-, Rs. 12,00,000/- and Rs.17,00,000/- respectively and had the following rateable proportion clause-

*"If the property hereby insured shall at the breaking out of any fire or at the commencement of any destruction of or damage to the property by any other peril hereby*



*insured against be collectively of greater value than the sum insured thereon, then the Insured shall be considered as being his own insurer for the difference and shall bear a rateable proportion of the loss accordingly. Every item, if more than one, of the policy shall be separately subject to this condition. If at the time of any loss or damage happening to any property hereby insured there be any other subsisting insurance or insurances, whether effected by the Insured or by any other person or persons covering the same property, this Company shall not be liable to pay or contribute more than its rateable proportion of such loss or damage."*

How should the liability of the Insurers be calculated in case of a loss amounting to a total sum of Rs 14, 00,000/- as per independent liability principle.

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**TAMIL NADU NATIONAL LAW UNIVERSITY, TIRUCHIRAPPALLI**  
**V Year B.A. LL.B. (Hons.) and B.Com. LL.B. (Hons.) Degree Programmes**  
**Mid Semester (Even -Semester) Examinations, March - 2025**  
**INSOLVENCY & BANKRUPTCY LAWS**

Time: 2 Hours

Maximum Marks: 30

**PART – A (6 x 5 = 30 Marks)**

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

1. Trace the evolution of insolvency and bankruptcy laws in India, focusing on the challenges in addressing corporate insolvency and bad loans. Elaborate how these challenges influenced the drafting and formulation of the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code of 2016.
2. Examine whether the differences in procedural requirements under the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016 in terms of Notice and the opportunity to dispute claims for financial and operational creditors align with the objectives of the said Code.
3. M/s. ROKO Ltd., a toothbrush manufacturing company, has defaulted on its financial obligations. A financial creditor, who is part of a larger class of security holders and holding debt in the form of securities, intends to initiate a Corporate Insolvency Resolution Process against the company. Considering the requirements under the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016, examine the procedural challenges which the Financial Creditor may face in getting the application admitted. What conditions must be met for the National Company Law Tribunal to accept the said application?
4. In January 2024, a financial creditor files an application before the Adjudicating Authority to initiate the Corporate Insolvency Resolution Process against M/s. Master Blaster Ltd., a defaulting corporate debtor.

The application proposes Mr. Viru as the Interim Resolution Professional. Upon verification, it is discovered that Mr. Viru had been actively involved in representing Master Blaster Ltd. in a high-value contractual dispute before the National Company Law Tribunal until March 2023. Furthermore, records indicate that a disciplinary proceeding was initiated against him under the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Board of India's regulations in November 2023, which remains unresolved.

Examine Mr. Viru's eligibility for appointment as the Interim Resolution Professional under the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016. List the considerations that the Adjudicating Authority should evaluate before making its decision.



5. The Corporate Insolvency Resolution Process for M/s. Turbanotor Ltd., was admitted by the Adjudicating Authority on February 15, 2023 under the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016. The Resolution Professional, appointed soon after, worked on the process but faced multiple delays due to ongoing litigation regarding asset valuation.

By August 14, 2023, the Committee of Creditors, holding 66% voting rights, passed a resolution instructing the Resolution Professional to seek an extension. The application for extension was filed on August 20, 2023. The Adjudicating Authority, upon review, granted an extension on September 5, 2023. However, as of December 10, 2023, the process remains incomplete due to further legal disputes.

Based on the provisions under the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code of 2016, discuss whether M/s. Turbanotor Ltd., can seek any further extension and explain the maximum time limit allowed for completing Corporate Insolvency Resolution Process.

6. Explain the process involved in the announcement of a moratorium under the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016. Highlight the prohibitions imposed during the moratorium period and the exceptions to the moratorium.

7. In March 2024, the Resolution Professional overseeing the insolvency process of M/s. Yuvi Ltd., decides to appoint an auditing professional to investigate certain pre-insolvency transactions. Additionally, the Resolution Professional proposes raising interim finance to maintain business operations. The Committee of Creditors expresses concerns over the costs involved and demands that the Resolution Professional seek their approval before proceeding with both actions.

Explain the Resolution Professional's duties and limitations concerning their decision-making authority and their obligations toward the Committee of Creditors. How should the Resolution Professional balance independence with the need for Committee of Creditors approval in such situations?

8. Enumerate and explain the process involved in inviting Expressions of Interest and the submission of resolution plans under the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016.



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**Mid Semester (Even -Semester) Examinations, March - 2025**  
**CONSUMER PROTECTION LAW**

Time: 2 Hours

Maximum Marks: 30

**PART – A (6 x 5 = 30 Marks)**

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

1. What were the early legislations and regulations in India that dealt with consumer protection before the enactment of the Consumer Protection Act, 1986? Explain.
2. What are the consumer rights recognized under the UN Guidelines on Consumer Protection? Explain.
3. Under what circumstances can a person engaged in commercial activities still be recognized as a consumer under the Consumer Protection Act, 2019? Explain with relevant provisions and judicial decisions.
4. M/s. Zohey Pvt. Ltd., a multinational corporation, purchases two luxury sedans from M/s. Elite Motors Ltd., for personal use by its senior executives and board members. Within a few months, both cars develop engine malfunctions, braking issues, and infotainment system failures. Despite multiple service requests, M/s. Elite Motors Ltd., fails to resolve the defects, leading M/s. Zohey Pvt. Ltd., to file a consumer complaint under the Consumer Protection Act, 2019, seeking a refund or replacement. Decide with relevant legal provisions and judicial decisions.
5. Ms. Meghna Mathur, applied to Mercury College for admission in B.A. course with Sociology as her first preference. She was called for interview and was informed that seats in Sociology have been filled up. She was assured that in case of any vacancy arising due to withdrawal, she will be considered first. Accordingly, Ms. Meghna took admission to Psychology course in the same college. Subsequently, the college provided seats to 6 students in Sociology, superseding the merit list in which Ms. Meghna stood first. Aggrieved by the same, she decided to approach the principal.  
 The principal refused to meet Ms. Meghna and informed that she may withdraw from the college if she wishes to. The College also failed to provide a refund of the fees paid by her. Ms. Meghna approaches the appropriate Consumer Commission and files a complaint under the Consumer Protection Act, 2019 alleging deficiency of services. Decide with relevant legal provisions and judicial decisions.



6. Critically analyse the role of Consumer Protection Councils under the Consumer Protection Act, 2019 in addressing emerging challenges such as e-commerce fraud, misleading advertisements, etc.
7. Mr. Amit visits Shine Electronics, a local electronics store, to purchase a washing machine. He chooses a product whose MRP is INR 45,000. After discount, the store owner agrees to sell it at INR 40,000. Mr. Amit makes the full payment in cash. However, when Amit asks for a bill or cash memo, the store owner refuses, saying:  
*"Sir, we don't give bills for cash payments. Also, if you take the bill, we'll have to charge you 18% GST. If anything goes wrong, don't worry, we'll get it fixed."*  
Mr. Amit insists on getting a proper invoice for warranty and proof of purchase, but the store refuses and hands him a handwritten note instead. Aggrieved by the same, Mr. Amit files a consumer complaint before the Consumer Commission. What does this act of Shine Electronics amount to? Will Mr. Amit succeed? Decide with relevant legal provisions and judicial decisions.
8. A well-known coffee brand, "Brew Bliss," launches an advertisement claiming:  
"The Best Coffee in the World!"  
"Our coffee will make your mornings magical!"  
Rahul, a coffee enthusiast, buys the coffee based on these claims. However, after trying it, he feels it tastes just like any other regular coffee and does not find it exceptionally unique or magical as claimed in the advertisement. Feeling dissatisfied, he files a consumer complaint under the Consumer Protection Act, 2019. Will this amount to misleading advertisement under the Consumer Protection Act, 2019? What are the exceptions to misleading advertisements?
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