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**TAMIL NADU NATIONAL LAW UNIVERSITY, TIRUCHIRAPPALLI**  
**Fourth Year B.A. LL.B. (Hons.) & B.Com. LL.B. (Hons.) Degree Programmes**  
**Mid Semester (Even-Semester) Examinations, February 2024**

**SOCIO ECONOMIC OFFENCES**

Time: 1 ½ Hours

Maximum Marks: 20

**PART - A (4 x 5 = 20 Marks)**

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

1. "Every accused shall be presumed to be innocent till proved guilty". Justify the statement by enumerating relevant provisions under Prevention of Money Laundering Act, 2002.
2. Clearly bring out the distinction between 'traditional offences' and 'Socio Economic Offences' and critically examine the role of *mens rea* in Socio Economic Offence with the help of landmark cases.
3. Mr. Satyam is working as a Data Scientist in Dubai. He purchased one apartment worth 1.5 Crore at Juhu Mumbai in his best friend's name who is physically impaired and unable to manage his livelihood.  
Analyse the criminal liability of Mr. Satyam if any.
4. Jitu, aged 27 years is an engineering graduate of a private engineering college of Malki town. After being unemployed for 6 years, he started working as an agent for a Public Servant where he induced other unemployed graduates to give him 10 Lakhs Rupees and assured them a government job.  
Explain the liability (if any) of Jitu under Prevention of Corruption Act 2018.
5. Mr. Bhaskar is a public spirited young man, working in a Nationalized Bank as a Probation Officer. After joining a new branch at Parwad, he found that senior officers working in the branch are corrupt and taking huge amount of bribe for sanctioning loans. He tried to complain regarding this to the appropriate authority but he refrain himself from doing so as he did not want to disclose his identity.  
Provide legal advice to Mr. Bhaskar in this matter.

6. Sarjoo and Baibhav were childhood friends. Sarjoo joined a local political party after his graduation and was elected as a MLA in state legislature. Baibhav started his career as a Chartered Accountant in a MNC. One day Baibhav received a phone call from Sarjoo that he need his help to untainted his assets which he gained through political corruption during the local body election. As both are childhood friends, Baibhav could not denied and help Sarjoo accordingly.

In the light of above mentioned facts, Explain the liability of Sarjoo and Baibhav under Prevention of Money Laundering Act, 2002.



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**TAMIL NADU NATIONAL LAW UNIVERSITY, TIRUCHIRAPPALLI**

**First Year B.A. LL.B. (Hons.) Degree Programme**

**Mid Semester (Even-Semester) Examinations, February 2024**

**POLITICAL SCIENCE – II (Political Obligations)**

**Time: 1½ Hours**

**Maximum Marks: 20**

**PART - A (4 x 5 = 20 Marks)**

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

1. “Marxian Theory of Political Obligation sanctions the case of Political Non-Obligation in the Pre-Revolutionary stage, Total Political Obligation in the Revolutionary Stage and its eventual conversion into Social Obligation in the Post-Revolutionary stage of social development” – Explain.
  2. “Subjects should disobey the government so long as the probable mischief of obedience are less than the probable mischief of resistance...taking the whole body together it is their duty to obey, just so long as it is in their interest and no longer”.
  3. Elucidate the difference between Anarchism proper and Philosophical Anarchism and explain two different form of Philosophical Anarchism.
  4. Write about the evolution of the concept of Political Obligation.
  5. When Vedanta advocates individual’s disobedience to Institutions?
  6. Explain the Ideas of T.H. Green on individual’s Right to Resist the State.
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**TAMIL NADU NATIONAL LAW UNIVERSITY, TIRUCHIRAPPALLI**  
**First Year B.Com. LL.B. (Hons.) Degree Programmes**  
**Mid Semester (Even-Semester) Examinations, February 2024**  
**RESEARCH TOOLS FOR BUSINESS DECISION MAKING**

Time: 1½ Hours

Maximum Marks: 20

**PART - A (2 x 10 = 20 Marks)**

Answer any TWO of the following questions.

1. From the following data, compute average monthly income earned by 100 workers in a factory.

Monthly Income (Rs.)	0-10	10-20	20-30	30-40	40-50	50-60
No. of .workers	5	10	25	30	20	10

Calculate Arithmetic Mean by using Step Deviation method.

2. Calculate mode for distribution of the marks of 150 students from the data given:

<i>Marks</i>	30-40	40-50	50-60	60-70	70-80	80-90
<i>No. of. students</i>	18	37	45	27	15	6

3. Compute Quartile Deviation and Coefficient of Quartile Deviation from the following data of wages and labourers.

<i>Wages (Rs.)</i>	79	43	40	34	42	41
<i>Labourers</i>	4	7	15	8	7	2



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**TAMIL NADU NATIONAL LAW UNIVERSITY, TIRUCHIRAPPALLI**  
**Second Year B.A. LL.B. (Hons.) & B.A. LL.B. (Hons.) Degree Programme**  
**Mid Semester (Even-Semester) Examinations, February 2024**

## **CONSTITUTIONAL LAW - II**

Time: 1½ Hours

Maximum Marks: 20

### **PART - A (4 x 5 = 20 Marks)**

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

1. Critically evaluate the incorporation of the doctrine of separation of powers under the Indian Constitution. Kindly mention the relevant provisions and judicial decisions in support of your answer.
  2. Compare and contrast the degree of judicial scrutiny of the President's executive powers.
  3. Explain the challenges to judicial review of powers, privileges, and Immunity of Parliament.
  4. Whether Indian federation needs a governor? Critically analyse the position of the governor vis-a-vis Indian federalism.
  5. How does the Tenth Schedule of the Constitution curb floor-crossing by legislators? What are the criticisms of the same?
  6. Alexandrowicz argues that India is a true federation- although, like all other federations, it has distinctive characteristics- and that it is misleading to refer as a quasi-federation. Do you agree with this statement? Give reasons for your answer.
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**TAMIL NADU NATIONAL LAW UNIVERSITY, TIRUCHIRAPPALLI**  
**Third Year B.A. LL.B. (Hons.) & B.A. LL.B. (Hons.) Degree Programme**  
**Mid Semester (Even-Semester) Examinations, February 2024**

**LABOUR LAW - II**

Time: 1½ Hours

Maximum Marks: 20

PART - A (1 x 10 = 10 Marks)

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

1. Mr. Rama aged 30, was working as an Engine technician in the garage of Manor Motors at Kodaikanal. He earns a wage of Rs. 14,500/- which includes dearness allowance, House rent allowance, etc. His primary task is to check the complaints in the engine and service them accordingly and report back to the manager of the store on the task completed. On 02.02.2022 he was allotted a BMW Car with a choked engine complaint. Mr. Rama was asked to check the engine and get it repaired. On the instructions of the manager Rama checked the engine and got the issue sorted. In order to ensure the functioning of the engine and had never got an opportunity to drive a luxury car like a BMW he started the car and went for a test drive. On the way back to the garage he had an accident. To avoid hitting a street dog on the road he applied a sudden brake and collided with a car and a nearby post. The car was damaged, and Mr. Rama sustained severe injuries.

Mr. Rama was immediately taken to the nearby hospital. Doctors found that his left hand was severely injured and had to be amputated. This resulted in 60% loss of his earning capacity. He was discharged on 03.10.2022. He approached his manager to seek compensation. The company, through his manager, denied his claim. The owner of the car got furious upon knowing about the accident and sort for the damages from Manor Motors. The manager suspended Mr. Rama and also levied a fine of Rs. 2000/- as a fine for his act. Aggrieved by the act of the company he filed a claim with the concerned authorities.

Based on the above facts assuming yourselves as the concerned authorities to whom the claims have been made answer the following question-

- i. Decide whether Manor Motors is liable to pay compensation to Mr. Rama with relevant provisions and judicial decisions. **(4 Marks)**



- ii. Assuming Manor Motors is liable, what is the amount of compensation Mr. Rama is entitled to? (Relevant Factor = 208) **(3 Marks)**
- iii. Decide the validity of the fine amount levied on Mr. Rama by Manor Motors with relevant provisions and judicial decisions. **(3 Marks)**

**(OR)**

2. Mr. Bumar works as an electrician. He is hired by Sommu to work in a newly constructed building of Khekar Mekhar Packaging industries to get all the electrical works done from January 2022. He is paid a sum of Rs. 21,000/- for the work done as wages. His wages are paid on the first day of every month. Industry provided him with accommodation and food. He was charged Rs. 2,000/- for the same and the establishment also provided the transport facilities to its employees which for which Rs. 1000/- was deducted from the wages. Mr. Bumar didn't utilize the transport facilities but enjoyed the accommodation and food. In the month of March 2022 in order to complete the assigned tasks he used to work for more than 12 hours a day for the whole month. On 23<sup>rd</sup> March 2022 while he was working on an electrical transformer the transformer burst and luckily, he escaped with no injuries. When Mr. Bumar received the wage for the month of March he found that Rs. 11,000/- was deducted from his wage and again the same was repeated till the Month of July. When enquired about the same to Sommu he was informed that the deduction is for the material damage which he caused during his work.

On 14.04.2023, owners of Khekar Mekhar gave a customary bonus of Rs. 100/- to all the employees. Unsatisfied with the working conditions and the poor pay, Mr. Bumar plans to leave work on 30.01.2024. On 23.01.2024 the industry pays a bonus to all the employees. Mr. Bumar was not paid the same. He approached the owners of the Khekar Mekhar for the bonus and was sent back stating they are not bound to pay the bonus as they were not their employers. Aggrieved by this he approaches an advocate to seek some advice.

Based on the above facts assume yourself as the advocate and answer the following questions with relevant provisions and judicial decisions-

- i. Are the deductions made from the wages of Mr. Bumar Valid as per the laws? **(3 marks)**
- ii. Is Mr. Bumar eligible to claim the bonus under the Act? Is the reasoning given by the employer a valid one? **(4 Marks)**
- iii. How much bonus is Mr. Bumar entitled for? **(3 Marks)**



**PART - B (2 x 5 = 10 Marks)**

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

3. The Appropriate Government undertakes a lot of efforts and procedures in fixation and revision of the minimum wages. Enumerate and explain the various elements taken into consideration and the procedures to be followed before fixing or revising a minimum wage by the Appropriate Government.
  4. “*ESIC Act is one of the peculiar legislations enacted after independence to ensure the social security of the citizens.*” Justify the statement with relevant examples and various benefits available to an insured person under the ESIC Act, 1948.
  5. Write a brief note on the following:-
    - i. Same Work or work of similar nature,
    - ii. Allocable and Available Surplus
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**TAMIL NADU NATIONAL LAW UNIVERSITY, TIRUCHIRAPPALLI**  
**Fifth Year B.A. LL.B. (Hons.) & B.A. LL.B. (Hons.) Degree Programme**  
**Mid Semester (Even-Semester) Examinations, February 2024**

**SPORTS LAW (Policy and Governance)**

Time: 1 ½ Hours

Maximum Marks: 20

**PART - A (4 x 5 = 20 Marks)**

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

1. Are Indian Domestic Sports Governing Bodies amenable to Judicial Review? Critically analyse the role of the state and judiciary in the governance of sports.
2. When a human activity can be called a sports? Will gaming, fantasy sports, and e-sports come under the definition of sports?
3. How does the legal landscape regarding criminal liability in sports navigate the delicate balance between allowing physical contact within the sporting arena and addressing potentially criminal acts? What are the factors courts take into account while determining the criminal liability of an athlete? Evaluate with case laws and suitable examples.
4. What is the duty of care in Sports? How is the Breach of duty of Care decided in Sports? Examine the doctrine of *volenti nonfit injuria* in sport as defence and its limitations in determining civil liability.
5. Explain the morality clause, best performance clause, Player's restriction clause, and Hazardous Activities Clause in Sports contracts. How does a court determine an unconscionable condition in a sports contract? Explain with examples and judicial decisions.
6. How is the autonomy of sports ensured in the governance of sports? What is the role of Sports governing bodies and the state in the governance of sports?



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**TAMIL NADU NATIONAL LAW UNIVERSITY, TIRUCHIRAPPALLI  
IV & V Year B.A. LL.B. (Hons.) & B.A. LL.B. (Hons.) Degree Programme  
Mid Semester (Even-Semester) Examinations, February 2024**

**ADVANCED COURSE ON COPYRIGHT LAW**

Time: 1 ½ Hours

Maximum Marks: 20

**PART - A (4 x 5 = 20 Marks)**

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

1. Elucidate the significance of the *Millar v Taylor & Donaldson v. Beckett* case in redrafting the perimeters of the copyright law?
2. Analyze whether Lyman Patterson's opinion on statute of Anne that it was primarily an attack on the monopoly of the Stationers' Company, the London publishers' guild, in which the figure of the author was used rhetorically as a pretext for breaking this monopoly power and regulating the book trade was true?
3. "Art.2, Art.13 and Art. 6 Bis of the Berne Convention have played a major role in determining the metes and bounds of National Copyright Legislations after 1970" – Evaluate the validity of the statement.
4. State with reasons which test is the most appropriate test to determine originality of a creation. Whether the existing test should be altered or modified to determine the originality of the Artificial Intelligence generated works?
5. State the different approaches of the French Court, U.S Court, U.K Court and the Indian Courts in interpreting "right to integrity."
6. Who is a joint author? What are the test used to determine joint authorship in a work?



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**TAMIL NADU NATIONAL LAW UNIVERSITY, TIRUCHIRAPPALLI**  
**Third Year B.A. LL.B. (Hons.) & B.Com. LL.B. (Hons.) Degree Programmes**  
**Mid Semester (Even-Semester) Examinations, February 2024**

**CIVIL PROCEDURE CODE**

Time: 1½ Hours

Maximum Marks: 20

**PART - A (4 x 5 = 20 Marks)**

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

**Answers to Questions Nos. 1 & 2 should bring out the first principles in not exceeding 150 words. Answers to other questions except Q No. 6 not to exceed 350 words.**

1. Mr. Ram sues Mr. Krish for rent. Mr. Krish contends that Mr. Ram is not his landlord but Mr. Mahesh is. Mr. Ram fails to prove his title and the suit is dismissed. Thereafter Mr. Ram sues Mr. Krish and Mr. Mahesh for a declaration of his title to the property. Is this suit filed by Mr. Ram maintainable? Decide.
2. Mr. Aravind, residing at Delhi, publishes in Kolkata libellous statements in respect of Mr. Aarav. The newspaper is circulated in Mumbai, Madras (Chennai) and Raipur. In which place Aarav may file a suit? Decide.
3. "All Decrees are Orders while all Orders are not". Elucidate this statement in the light of Section 2 (2) of the Civil Procedure Code, 1908.
4. A "Foreign Court" means a Court situate outside India and not established or continued by the authority of the Central Government and "Foreign Judgment" means the judgment of a Foreign Court. Explain this statement and state when a foreign judgment is said to be conclusive?
5. It is but essential for a party to include the whole the claim which a party is entitled to make in respect of the cause of action. Examine this statement in relation to the object of this provision under Order II Rule 2 of the Civil Procedure Code, 1908 and point out exception, if any, available.

6. Write Short Notes on any 2 of the following in not exceeding **150** words. Each question carries 2.5 marks.

- (a) Mesne Profits
- (b) Necessary parties and Proper parties
- (c) Reciprocating Territory's
- (d) Caveat.

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TAMIL NADU NATIONAL LAW UNIVERSITY, THIRUCHIRAPPALLI  
Third Year B.A. LL.B. (Hons.) & B.Com. LL.B. (Hons.) Degree Programmes  
Mid Semester (Even-Semester) Examinations, February 2024

**CIVIL PROCEDURE CODE**

Maximum Marks: 50

Time: 1 1/2 Hours

PART - A (4 x 5 = 20 Marks)

Answer any FOUR of the following questions:

Answers to Questions Nos. 1 & 2 should bring out the first principles in not exceeding 150 words. Answer to other questions except Q. No. 4 not to exceed 350 words.

1. Mr. Ram sues Mr. Krish for rent. Mr. Krish contends that Mr. Ram is not his landlord but Mr. Mohan is. Mr. Ram tries to prove this and the suit is dismissed. He sues Mr. Ram and Mr. Mohan and Mr. Mohan seeks declaration of his title to the property. Can he sue both Mr. Ram and Mr. Mohan?

2. A newspaper, entitled 'The Daily Worker', is published in Madras. It is owned and edited by Mr. X. The newspaper is circulated in Madras (Tamil) and English in which place it may file a suit? Decide.

3. "My Deceit was Order while My Order was law". Elucidate this statement in the light of Section 2 (2) of the Civil Procedure Code, 1908.

4. A Foreign Court means a Court situated outside India and not established or constituted by the authority of the Central Government and 'Foreign Judgment' means the judgment of a Foreign Court. Explain this statement and state when a foreign judgment is said to be conclusive?

5. It is not essential for a party to include the whole of the claim which a party is entitled to make in respect of the cause of action. Examine this statement in relation to the object of this provision under Order II Rule 2 of the Civil Procedure Code, 1908 and point out exceptions if any available.



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**TAMIL NADU NATIONAL LAW UNIVERSITY, TIRUCHIRAPPALLI**

**First Year B.Com. LL.B. (Hons.) Degree Programmes**

**Mid Semester (Even-Semester) Examinations, February 2024**

**MARKETING MANAGEMENT**

**Time: 1½ Hours**

**Maximum Marks: 20**

**PART - A (4 x 5 = 20 Marks)**

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

1. Identify and analyze any five marketing elements of your favorite product.
2. Describe the consumer and holistic concept with suitable examples.
3. Analyze and explain any two products that are marketed under the social marketing concept.
4. Mr. A is a domestic marketer. He wanted to enter the international market and wished to get your advice on managing PESTEL. What would be your advice?
5. C-C-D-V-T-P ‘- Explain.
6. Classify and explain the market under Place and Time.

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**TAMIL NADU NATIONAL LAW UNIVERSITY, TIRUCHIRAPPALLI**  
**Fourth Year B.A. LL.B. (Hons.) & B.Com. LL.B. (Hons.) Degree Programmes**  
**Mid Semester (Even-Semester) Examinations, February 2024**  
**GENDER JUSTICE AND FEMINISM**

Time: 1½ Hours

Maximum Marks: 20

**PART - A (4 x 5 = 20 Marks)**

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

1. Explain the focus of Liberal Feminism.
  2. "One is not born, rather becomes a woman"- Critically comment.
  3. "As a woman I have no country" – Critically comment on the status of refugee women.
  4. Compare Black feminism and Dalit feminism.
  5. Write a note Indian Constitution and Gender Justice.
  6. What is the need of studying Patriarchy as a system?
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**TAMIL NADU NATIONAL LAW UNIVERSITY, TIRUCHIRAPPALLI**  
**Second Year B.A. LL.B. (Hons.) & B.Com. LL.B. (Hons.) Degree Programmes**  
**Mid Semester (Even-Semester) Examinations, February 2024**

**PROPERTY LAW**

Time: 1 ½ Hours

Maximum Marks: 20

**PART - A (4 x 5 = 20 Marks)**

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

1. Define private property in a socialist perspective.
2. Explain Ownership as a jurisprudential concept.
3. Ms. Esha transfers her properties Sagar Villa, Paradise Garden and Minar complex to Mr. Pandu by the same transaction, she transfers Mr. Pandu's house to Mr. Chinni. The transfer deed provides that Sagar Villa is transferred in lieu of Pandu's house. Pandu intends to retain his house. Will Pandu lose Paradise Garden and Minar complex? Decide with relevant illustrations and judicial decisions.
4. Ms. Indira sells her property 'X' to Mr. Jotin who is her friend on the condition that Mr. Jotin should not further sell the property to anyone other than Ms. Indira's family members. Indira further creates a life interest in Mr. Jotin's favour in her property 'Y' which shall ultimately vest in Mr. Jotin's unborn child when the child attains age of 15 years. Evaluate the validity of the transfers.
5. Ms. Ajinta entered into a contract for sale with Mr. Bijnu and Mr. Bijnu paid Rs. 20 lakh to Ms. Ajinta as advance payment. The remaining amount of Rs. 50 lakh was to be paid on the completion of transfer of title. However, before the sale could be executed in favour of Mr. Bijnu, Ms. Ajinta sold the property to Mr. Rintu through a valid sale deed. Mr. Rintu was aware of the existing contract between Ms. Ajinta and Mr. Bijnu. However, on assurance by Ms. Ajinta that the contract with Mr. Bijnu would be rescinded, he paid full consideration and acquired the property. Mr. Bijnu approaches you for legal advice on the procedure to get the property in his name. Advice in light of the TP Act.
6. Mr. Ben represented himself as the owner of property 'X' to Mr. Kookie and sold it to her for a consideration of Rs. 50 lakhs. In reality, the property was the self-acquired property of Ben's father. Mr. Kookie was unaware of the same. When Mr. Ben's father died, Mr. Ben acquired interest in property 'X' and gifted it to Mr. Pinto. Mr. Kookie approaches the court and challenges the gift. Decide.



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**TAMIL NADU NATIONAL LAW UNIVERSITY, TIRUCHIRAPPALLI**  
**First Year B.A. LL.B. (Hons.) Degree Programmes**  
**Mid Semester (Even-Semester) Examinations, February 2024**  
**HISTORY – I (History of Indian Subcontinent)**

Time: 1½ Hours

Maximum Marks: 20

**PART - A (4 x 5 = 20 Marks)**

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

1. The historians who came into being in the early decades of India's Independence felt that the already existing schools of history writing, namely the colonialist and nationalist, were inadequate to deal with contemporary issues in Indian society and introduced a new method of history writing called the Marxist method. Examine the contributions of the Marxist method of history writing to Indian history.
2. "The historiography of Indian Nationalism" argues Ranajit Guha "has for a long time been dominated by elitism – colonialist elitism and bourgeois nationalist elitism. Both originated as the ideological product of British rule in India...". Mention the new method of history writing introduced by Ranajit Guha and analyse its key features.
3. Janaki Nair, a feminist historian of India, points out that the available ancient *sastras* are inadequate to produce new histories, according to her, what is required is "new sastras." Do you agree with Janaki Nair? Substantiate your answer with suitable examples.
4. According to the available sources, there are over 50 attempts to decipher the Harappan script by scholars. All failed to create any decisive conclusions on the script which led to controversial debates among scholars on the nature of society, polity and economy of the Harappan people. Explain the various theories related to the decline of the Harappa Culture and also state which one looks most feasible to you.
5. The 6<sup>th</sup> century BCE occupied a very important place in the history of ancient Indian. The period witnessed social, economic, political and religious developments in the Gangatic Valley. Examine the causes for the emergence of new religious sects in the period.
6. It is argued that the Mauryas established the first empire in the Indian subcontinent and this was due to their capability to consolidate the material culture which began to develop from the 6<sup>th</sup> century BCE. Analyse the various sources for the study of the Mauryan Empire.



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**TAMIL NADU NATIONAL LAW UNIVERSITY, TIRUCHIRAPPALLI**  
**Fifth Year B.A. LL.B. (Hons.) & B.Com. LL.B. (Hons.) Degree Programmes**  
**Mid Semester (Even-Semester) Examinations, February 2024**  
**ADVANCED COURSE ON TRADEMARK LAW**

Time: 1½ Hours

Maximum Marks: 20

**PART - A (4 x 5 = 20 Marks)**

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

1. Justify the rationale for considering trademarks as Intellectual Property Rights.
  2. Critically analyze the distinction between trademarks and brands, considering their roles and characteristics. Evaluate how the Indian Trademark Act of 1999 addresses and distinguishes between trademarks and brands in contemporary trade practice, considering the evolving dynamics of the market and changing consumer expectations.
  3. Critically analyze the historical development of the dilution doctrine in trademark law. Explore its introduction and implementation within the Indian trademark system.
  4. Your client intends to register a trademark, "NEWS 24x7", for a YouTube-based news channel. Evaluate the distinctive character of the proposed trademark and advise on selecting or creating a strong trademark.
  5. How is it determined whether a trademark has acquired secondary meaning? Critically assess the time factor necessary to establish the acquired distinctive character.
  6. Critically examine the rationale behind the functionality doctrine in trademark law and analyze the concepts of utilitarian and aesthetic functionality.
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**TAMIL NADU NATIONAL LAW UNIVERSITY, TIRUCHIRAPPALLI**  
**Fifth Year B.A. LL.B. (Hons.) & B.A. LL.B. (Hons.) Degree Programme**  
**Mid Semester (Even-Semester) Examinations, February 2024**

**INTERNATIONAL REFUGEE LAW**

Time: 1½ Hours

Maximum Marks: 20

**PART - A (4 x 5 = 20 Marks)**

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

1. Ms. XYZ (45), a nurse, is originally from Riverland. She left her country three years ago to seek better employment opportunities abroad and succeeded in finding a job in Batavia.

In the year 2023, the Armed forces from a neighbouring country invaded Riverland and have since been trying to establish a regime controlled by the ethnic group to which Ms. XYZ belongs. One of the consequences of the armed conflict is that the security forces of Riverland, which are controlled by another ethnic group, have begun to randomly arrest and detain members of Ms. XYZ's ethnic group. There are reports that some of those detained were subjected to torture or killed.

Ms. XYZ never faced any security problems while living in Riverland. However, she believes that it is safer for her to seek asylum in Batavia and submits a request for recognition as a refugee to the asylum authorities in which she explains that she is afraid to return. Batavia is Party to the 1951 Convention and the 1967 Protocol, but not to any regional refugee instrument. The asylum authorities of Batavia reject Ms. XYZ's application because she did not qualify for refugee status when she left Riverland and never faced security problems while she lived there.

**As Ms. XYZ's legal counsel, what arguments would you put forward to support an appeal against this decision?**

2. Mr. Lensva (22) is a national of Marsia, a country with a one-party system. Having been an orphan from a young age, Mr. Lensva was admitted into a pedagogical institute, despite the fact that neither he nor anyone in his immediate family was a member of the ruling party. Although he liked going to the institute, life in general was difficult in Marsia because people were dying of hunger due to a famine and different diseases.

Six months prior to their final examinations, the students at the institute were informed of their future teaching posts. Mr. Lensva was assigned to a school in a remote area of the country. He did not want to go there, as he knew that the economic and health conditions



in that part of the country were particularly precarious. Therefore, he decided to leave Marsia so that he could live a normal life somewhere else. Mr. Lensva crossed the border illegally, without any documents, into neighbouring Saturnia, where he applied for asylum. Saturnia is party to the 1951 Convention and 1967 Protocol. It has enacted a national asylum law which contains a refugee definition identical to that set out in Article 1 of the 1951 Convention. UNHCR has an office in Saturnia.

Mr. Lensva said that he did not want to return to Marsia because of the economic conditions in his country, which would make it impossible for him to find a job and earn a living. The Criminal Code of Marsia prescribes mandatory life imprisonment for any person who has left Marsia without official permission. Moreover, the authorities consider such people to be political criminals. Those without connections in influential political circles are regularly sentenced to death for treason, even if they have never been politically active before. These practices have been criticized in numerous human rights reports and condemned repeatedly by the UN Commission on Human Rights.

**Assuming yourself as the Assessing Officer Decide on the application of Mr. Lensva before you.**

3. Ms. Fatima is a national of Meridia. Eight years ago, armed conflict broke out between different ethnic groups in that country. About eighteen months later, Ms. Fatima fled to Arcadia, where she was granted refugee status under the 1951 Convention on the grounds that she had a well-founded fear of persecution for reasons of nationality and imputed political opinion. Since arriving there she has been granted a temporary residence permit which is renewable every year. Recently, when Ms. Fatima went to the office where she normally renewed her permit, she was told that she would have to attend an interview with an officer of the Arcadian Asylum Authority for the purpose of determining whether her refugee status should be considered ceased.

In 2020, the conflict in Meridia ended with a peace agreement, following which elections were held. In recent months, the authorities of Arcadia have been encouraging refugees from Meridia to return home and have been offering a generous “repatriation package” to assist such persons to return and re-establish their lives there. Several refugees have returned, but there have been reports of violent incidents during which some of the returnees were attacked by former members of armed groups involved in the conflict. During the war in Meridia, Ms. Fatima was repeatedly raped by soldiers. She became pregnant and had an abortion. Last year she was issued a passport by the authorities of Meridia which had requested her to return there for a few days to testify as a witness during judicial proceedings against a former general accused of war crimes committed during the conflict in Meridia. She does not want to return to Meridia.

**Would the circumstances justify the cessation of Ms. Fatima’s refugee status? List below the provisions of the 1951 Convention which may be relevant and discuss the issues which need to be considered. If Ms. Fatima were to travel to Meridia to testify in court, could this give rise to cessation of her refugee status?**

4. Analyse the difference between the Social and Individualist definition of refugee with suitable examples.



5. Explain the Principle of Non- Refoulment under the Refugee Convention of 1951. Do the principles of Safe Country of Origin, Safe third world and the first country of Asylum violate the Principle of Non- Refoulment? Elucidate with suitable examples and provisions.
6. Write a short note on the following:-
- i. Internal Flight or Relocation Alternative
  - ii. Single Objective Test
-



Name :

Register No.:

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**TAMIL NADU NATIONAL LAW UNIVERSITY, TIRUCHIRAPPALLI**  
**Fourth Year B.A. LL.B. (Hons.) & B.A. LL.B. (Hons.) Degree Programme**  
**Mid Semester (Even-Semester) Examinations, February 2024**

**LAW ON SECURITIES**

Time: 1½ Hours

Maximum Marks: 20

PART - A (4 x 5 = 20 Marks)

**Instructions:**

- a. Write all answers legibly. Fill up the answer book with relevant and cogent answers.
- b. The problem based questions should be preferably answered in the *Issues-Research-Analysis-Conclusion (IRAC)* method by quoting relevant legal provisions, judicial precedents and examples.
- c. All the questions should be answered by quoting at least two relevant precedents and/or illustrations.
- d. You are strictly directed to follow the Question Number as given in the Question Paper.

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

1. Differentiate '*mens rea*' from '*motive*'. To what extent '*motive*' is a relevant criterion in proceedings before the Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI)?
2. Choose the most suitable answer from the given options for the following question and substantiate your choice(s) with detailed and cogent reasons:

The securities market in India and USA consists of the following category (ies) of participant (s) \_\_\_\_\_.

- (a) Investees
- (b) Investors
- (c) Market Intermediaries
- (d) Stock Exchanges
- (e) All of the above.

3. As the SEBI Act, 1992 is predominantly civil in nature, the legislative intention was not to grant SEBI the power to arrest and detain an individual for violations of the Act or the regulations passed thereunder. Do you agree with this statement? Elaborate.

4. 'Classical Theory' vs. 'Misappropriation Theory' of Insider Trading.

5. With the help of legislative provisions, precedents and illustrations, explain whether there is a lack of a clear 'separation of powers' in the working of SEBI.

6. Explain with cogent reasons whether the following information is an 'Unpublished Price Sensitive Information (UPSI)' by comparing the Insider Trading Regulations of 1992 and 2015:

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

Instructions:

a. Write all answers legibly. Fill up the answer book with relevant and cogent answers.

b. The problem based questions should be answered in the answer-book by the student (KTC) method by quoting relevant legal provisions, judicial precedents and examples.

c. All the questions should be answered by quoting at least two relevant precedents and illustrations.

d. You are strictly directed to follow the Question Number as given in the Question Paper.

Answer any FIVE of the following questions:

1. Differentiate 'non-resident' from 'foreign' investor. To what extent 'investor' is a relevant criterion in proceedings before the Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI)?

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

The securities market in India and USA consists of the following category (ies) of participant (s) \_\_\_\_\_

- (a) Investors
- (b) Investor
- (c) Market Intermediaries
- (d) Stock Exchanges
- (e) All of the above



Name :

Register No.:

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**TAMIL NADU NATIONAL LAW UNIVERSITY, TIRUCHIRAPPALLI**  
**First Year B.A. LL.B. (Hons.) & B.Com. LL.B. (Hons.) Degree Programmes**  
**Mid Semester (Even-Semester) Examinations, February 2024**  
**LAW OF CONTRACTS - I**

Time: 1½ Hours

Maximum Marks: 20

**PART - A (4 x 5 = 20 Marks)**

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

**Answers to question numbers 1 and 2 are not to exceed 150 words and bring out the first principles involved citing appropriate provisions of law.**

**Answers to any other question, not to exceed 350 words.**

1. Mr. Kunalan's nephew absconded from home. He sent his servant Mr. Pralanath in search of the boy. When the servant had left, Mr. Kunalan by issuing hand bills offering to pay Rs. 5000/- to anyone finding the boy. The servant came to know of this offer only when he had already traced the missing child and handed him over to Mr. Kunalan. Mr. Pralanath brought on an action to recover the reward. Decide.
2. Mr. Mothanan makes an offer to Mr. Balavanan by post. Mr. Balavanan posts a letter of acceptance. The letter never reached Mr. Mothanan? Decide.
3. Mr. Guru posted a letter of acceptance in response to Ms. Nila's offer to sell a car. The next day, Guru posted a second letter, cancelling his acceptance. Both letters were delivered to Ms. Nila at the same time. Has any contract been concluded between the parties?
4. Offer is a statement made by one person to another. But all statements will not amount to offer in the eyes of law. Explain the statement.
5. "*Communication remains to be essential feature in the context of formation of a contract*". Elucidate this statement in the light of principles relating to communication through telephone, fax, and email.
6. Minor in law of contract enjoys a personal privilege. However, lawyers using their ingenuity attempted to fasten liability on the minor. Analyse this statement with reference to Doctrine of Estoppel and Doctrine of Restitution.



Name :

Register No.:

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**TAMIL NADU NATIONAL LAW UNIVERSITY, TIRUCHIRAPPALLI**  
**Third Year B.A. LL.B. (Hons.) & B.Com. LL.B. (Hons.) Degree Programmes**  
**Mid Semester (Even-Semester) Examinations, February 2024**  
**LAW OF CRIMES – II (Criminal Procedure Code)**

Time: 1½ Hours

Maximum Marks: 20

**PART - A (4 x 5 = 20 Marks)**

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

1. What is the First Information Report? Whether a police officer who has received any information under Section 154 or comes to know otherwise is under an obligation to register an FIR or he has discretion to conduct preliminary inquiry?

**Explain with the help of landmark judgement regarding the issue.**

2. Mr. Narayana is the Inspector of Police during the course of an investigation of a robbery case, he recorded statements from four witnesses who were acquainted with the facts and circumstances of the case. Each of the witnesses gave their statement without any compulsion, threat or coercion. After recording the statements, Mr. Narayana asked all the witnesses to sign on the paper where he had recorded the statements in writing.

**Analyse the legality of such statements and to what extent such statements can be used as an evidence before the Court with the help of legal provisions and landmark judicial decisions.**

3. Mr. Chintu, aged 24 years is one of the habitual offender of the locality of Patapura village. One day he was beating to Mr. Rampu, a shopkeeper on the same village with a bamboo stick which seems to cause grievous hurt to Mr. Rampu which is punishable which is u/s 325 of IPC and cognizable. Mr. Rajendran, a senior citizen of the locality by witnessing the incident tried to prevent Mr. Chintu from his conduct. But when he was unable to do so, and Mr. Chintu was trying to escape from the spot, Mr. Rajendran arrested him.

**In the light of the above facts, explain the legality of the arrest procedure with the help of legal provisions of Criminal Procedure Code and landmark case laws.**

4. Mr. Manoj lodged an F.I.R against his friend Mr. Raju complaining that Mr. Raju had stolen his Rs. 50,000/- which he kept for his college fee. The officer-in-charge of the police station along with two more Police Sub-Inspectors decides to go immediately to



Mr. Raju's house to conduct the search. After reaching the place, the Police officers broke the door and entered the house and started searching for the stolen 50,000 rupees. At the time of search the Police officers listed many other materials and seized those materials as well.

**In light of the given facts, determine whether the search procedure followed by the police was in accordance with the provisions of the Cr. PC.**

5. A crime has committed against a minor under section 376 A of under Indian Penal Code. Her mother went to the nearby Police Station for lodging FIR. But the Officer-in-charge of the Police Station Mr. Bijendran refused to lodge the FIR and directed mother to bring the victim to the Police Station to record her statement.

**Explain the legality of the procedure followed under the above mentioned facts.**

6. Ms. Malvika and Mr. Rudhran got married as per the Hindu rituals on 21.03.2022. A Few days later, Ms. Malvika discovered that Mr. Rudhran is having an extra marital affair with one of his colleagues, Ms. Padma. On 13.11.2022, Mr. Rakesh married Ms. Padma in a temple and took an apartment on rent for Ms. Padma and both were started staying together in most of the time. After coming to know this from a friend of her husband, Ms. Malvika gave this information to the police officer having the jurisdiction. The officer registered an FIR and immediately arrested Mr. Rudhran for the offence of bigamy punishable under Section 494 of Indian Penal Code.

**Explain the necessary procedure to be followed by the Police Officer after the FIR is registered.**



Name :

Register No.:

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**TAMIL NADU NATIONAL LAW UNIVERSITY, TIRUCHIRAPPALLI**  
**Fourth Year B.A. LL.B. (Hons.) & B.Com. LL.B. (Hons.) Degree Programmes**  
**Mid Semester (Even-Semester) Examinations, February 2024**

**MEDIA LAW**

Time: 1 ½ Hours

Maximum Marks: 20

**PART - A (4 x 5 = 20 Marks)**

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

1. "Vulgar writing is not necessarily obscene. Vulgarly arouses a feeling of disgust and revulsion and also boredom but does not have effect of depriving, debasing and corrupting the morals of any reader ... whereas, obscenity has the tendency to deprave and corrupt those whose minds are open to such immoral influences." Critically comment on this statement in light of requisite tests and conditions established by the precedents in India.
2. Examine the impact of the Anuradha Bhasin case on the freedom of internet usage in India.
3. Mr. Jivan is a content creator and has a channel called the Parody King on a social media platform named N-tube. He posts parody videos where he mimics popular figures. He creates a parody on Jasveer Kisen, a popular N-tube content creator who usually posts lifestyle vlogs featuring his wife and children along with him. In the parody, Mr. Jivan portrays Jasveer as someone who keeps on persuading his children to appear in his videos causing annoyance to the children. Although the portrayal is humorous, the content spurs discussion on social media regarding Jasveer that he forces his children to appear in his videos and that it amounts to child abuse. Jasveer is disturbed by such allegations and he feels that Mr. Jivan's content has created a wrong impression about him. He files a defamation suit against Mr. Jivan.

**In light of the given facts, give legal advice to Mr. Jivan who wants to defend himself in the defamation suit.**

4. Highlight the features of the legislation and past attempts to regulate Cable Televisions Network in India.



5. Exclusive ownership of analog communication systems of the 1900s helped the Government surveil on citizens without hassle. Modern technological development helped mobilize communication devices with citizens and enabled their private communication. How did the Government of India attempt to uphold its control over private communication?

6. Explain Part II of the Telegraph Act, 1885 and examine possible reasons to justify its affirmative.



Name :

Register No.:

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**TAMIL NADU NATIONAL LAW UNIVERSITY, TIRUCHIRAPPALLI**  
**Fourth Year B.A. LL.B. (Hons.) & B.Com. LL.B. (Hons.) Degree Programmes**  
**Mid Semester (Even-Semester) Examinations, February 2024**

**LAW OF INDIRECT TAXATION**

Time: 1½ Hours

Maximum Marks: 20

**PART - A (4 x 5 = 20 Marks)**

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

1. In framing the Constitution, the Constituent Assembly was conscious of making careful divisions of power between the Union and the State governments. Although there were certain areas in which the Union was accorded pre-eminence, when it came to taxation, the framers were keen to vest in the States substantial responsibility. The compartments that were drawn out ensured that the powers of taxation were not mutually exclusive. This division was made by inserting these subjects respectively into Lists I and II of Schedule VII of the Constitution. Critically, the concurrent list, that is List III, did not contain any taxing subject. Therefore, on a reading of Articles 245 and 246 and the entries in Lists I and II of Schedule VII, a clear division of power between the Union and the States could be gleaned out. The 101<sup>st</sup> amendment toppled this arrangement. It removed from List II a slew of subjects over which hitherto the state government had enjoyed absolute power. The amendment also introduced a new provision, Article 246A, which would, as a stand-alone clause, provide a power to tax goods and services. It overrides the general power to legislate vested in Parliament and the State legislatures through Article 246. It also overrides Article 254, which deals with inconsistencies including repugnancy between laws made by Parliament and a state legislature. Does this centralising Drift efface one of the basic features of the Constitution of India?
2. M/s. Upendra Textile Industries, Jodhpur placed a purchase order with an un related party M/s. Omega Engineering Works Ltd., New Jersey and imported fabric dying machine. The price of the machine was settled at US \$ 25,000. The machine was shipped on 10.02.2024. Meanwhile, M/s. Upendra textile Industries negotiated for a reduction in the price. As a result, Omega Engineering Works agreed to reduce the price by \$ 4,250 and sent the revised price of \$ 20,750 on 15.02.2024. The machine arrived India on 18.02.2024. The Commissioner of Customs decided to take the original price of \$ 25,000 as the transaction value of the goods on the ground that the price is reduced only after the goods have been shipped. Do you agree to the stand taken by the Commissioner? Substantiate your answers with appropriate legal interpretation and judicial decisions.



3. M/s. Jay Perfumery Works, Kolkata imported 146 consignments of 'Joss powder' (bark of litsea tree in powdered form which is a raw material for making agarbathis) through Kolkata (Port). The Importer classified these under CTH 3307 "*agarbatti (perfumery product) and other odoriferous preparation*" and calculated 20% as Basic Custom Duty on Import.

But the department contend and asked the importer to classify these goods under CTH 1211, as the imported goods are only raw material used in the process of making perfumed 'agarbatti' sticks and the joss powder is not a fragrant by itself. On these contentions, the department demanded the import duty to be calculated at 30%.

Aggrieved by this, the importer prefers an appeal before the Commissioner Appeals. Get into the shoes of the Commissioner Appeals and decide this case with the help of General Interpretative Rules.

4. Examine whether the following activities would amount to supply under Section 7 of the Central Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017:

a) Mr. Manan is an Electronic Commerce Operator in Delhi. His son who is settled in London is a well-known lawyer. Manan has taken legal consultancy from his son free of cost with regard to his business unit in Delhi.

b) Ms. Benzy, a famous Singer, recorded a song sung by her and sold the audio to a music company. The consideration received from the sale was donated a Charitable Trust – 'Being Human'.

5. 'Turning Point' is a coaching institute that provides coaching services to the school students taking up Board Exams. Along with coaching, they also provide printed study materials, bags, worksheets and conduct periodical tests to the enrolled students. Such supplies are not charged separately but a consolidated amount is charged during admission. In such circumstances, whether such supply shall be considered, a supply goods or a supply of services? If the answer to the aforementioned first question is supply, whether such supply shall be considered as composite supply or Mixed Supply?

6. *The Supreme Court in Union of India v. Mohit Minerals (P) Ltd (2022)* stated that the role of GST Council has to be understood as a constitutional and recommendatory body and their recommendations are not binding on the Union and States.

"..... the Government while exercising its rule-making power under the provisions of the CGST Act and IGST Act is bound by the recommendations of the GST Council. However, that does not mean that all the recommendations of the GST Council made by virtue of the power Article 279A (4) are binding on the legislature's power to enact primary legislations.....".

Whether this judgment will imbalance the basic foundation of "One Nation, One Tax" enumerated under the Goods and Services Tax Regime?



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**Oil seeds and oleaginous fruits, miscellaneous grains, seeds and fruit; industrial or medicinal plants; straw and fodder - Customs**

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**Chapter No. 12**

**Section Notes:**

**SECTION II**

**VEGETABLE PRODUCTS**

**NOTE :**

In this Section, the term "pellets" means products which have been agglomerated either directly by compression or by the addition of a binder in a proportion not exceeding 3 (percent) by weight.

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**Chapter Notes:**

**Chapter No. 12**

**Oil seeds and oleaginous fruits, miscellaneous grains, seeds and fruit; industrial or medicinal plants; straw and fodder**

**NOTES :**

1. Heading 1207 applies, inter alia, to palm nuts and kernels, cotton seeds, castor oil seeds, sesamum seeds, mustard seeds, safflower seeds, poppy seeds and shea nuts (karite nuts). It does not apply to products of heading 0801 or 0802 or to olives (Chapter 7 or Chapter 20).

2. Heading 1208 applies not only to non-defatted flours and meals but also to flours and meals which have been partially defatted or defatted and wholly or partially refatted with their original oils. It does not, however, apply to residues of headings 2304 to 2306.

3. For the purposes of heading 1209, beet seeds, grass and other herbage seeds, seeds of ornamental flowers, vegetable seeds, seeds of forest trees, seeds of fruit trees, seeds of vetches (other than those of the species *Vicia faba*) or of lupines are to be regarded as "seeds of a kind used for sowing".

Heading 1209 does not, however, apply to the following even if for sowing :

(a) leguminous vegetables or sweet corn (Chapter 7);

(b) spices or other products of Chapter 9;

(c) cereals (Chapter 10); or

(d) products of headings 1201 to 1207 or 1211.

4. Heading 1211 applies, inter alia, to the following plants or parts thereof: basil, borage, ginseng, hyssop, liquorice, all species of mint, rosemary, rue, sage and wormwood.

Heading 1211 does not, however, apply to :

(a) medicaments of Chapter 30;

(b) perfumery, cosmetic or toilet preparations of Chapter 33; or

(c) insecticides, fungicides, herbicides, disinfectants or similar products of heading 3808.



5. For the purposes of heading 1212, the term "seaweeds and other algae" does not include:

- (a) dead single-cell micro-organisms of heading 2102;
- (b) cultures of micro-organisms of heading 3002; or
- (c) fertilizers of heading 3101 or 3105.

**Table:**

Tariff Item	Description	Unit	Rate of Duty	Preferential Area Rate
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	5
1211	<b>PLANTS AND PARTS OF PLANTS (INCLUDING SEEDS AND FRUITS) , OF A KIND USED PRIMARILY IN PERFUMERY , IN PHARMACY OR FOR INSECTICIDAL, FUNGICIDAL OR SIMILAR PURPOSE, FRESH OR DRIED, WHETHER OR NOT CUT , CRUSHED OR POWDERED</b>			
	<b>-- Bark, Husk and Rind :</b>			
	--			
12119031	-- Cascara sagrada bark	kg.	30%	-
	--			
12119032	-- Psyllium husk (isobgul husk)	kg.	30%	-
	--			
12119033	-- Gamboge fruit rind	kg.	30%	-
	--			
12119034	-- Ashoka (Saraca asoca.)	kg.	30%	-
	--			
12119035	-- Arjuna (Terminalia arjuna)	kg.	30%	-
	--			
12119039	-- Other	kg.	30%	-
	--			
	<b>-- Roots, Root stalk, Bulb, Corn, Tuber, Stolon and rhizome :</b>			
	--			
12119041	-- Belladonna roots	kg.	30%	-
	--			
12119042	-- Galangal rhizomes and roots	kg.	30%	-
	--			
12119043	-- Ipecac dried rhizome and roots	kg.	30%	-
	--			
12119044	-- Serpentina roots (rowwalfia serpentina and other species of rowwalfias)	kg.	30%	-
	--			
12119045	-- Zedovary roots	kg.	30%	-
	--			
12119046	-- Kuth root	kg.	30%	-
	--			
12119047	-- Sarasaparilla roots	kg.	30%	-
	--			
12119048	-- Sweet flag rhizomes	kg.	30%	-
	--			
12119049	-- Other	kg.	30%	-
	--			
	<b>-- Whole Plant, Aerial Part, Stem, Shoot and Wood :</b>			
	--			
12119051	-- Sandalwood chips and dust	kg.	30%	-
	--			
12119052	-- Vinca rosea herbs	kg.	30%	-
	--			
12119053	-- Mint	kg.	30%	-
	--			

12119054 -- Agarwood	kg. 30% -
--	
12119055 -- Chirata	kg. 30% -
--	
12119056 -- Basil, hyssop, rosemary, sage and savory	kg. 30% -
--	
12119057 -- Ashwagandha (Withania somnifera)	kg. 30% -
--	
12119058 -- Giloy (Tinospora cordifolia)	kg. 30% -
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12119059 -- Other	Kg. 30% -
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12119090 -- Other	Kg. 30%
-	

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**Essential oils and resinoids, perfumery, cosmetic or toilet preparations - Customs**

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**Chapter No. 33**

**Section Notes:**

**SECTION VI**

**PRODUCTS OF THE CHEMICAL OR ALLIED INDUSTRIES**

**NOTES :**

1. (A) Goods (other than radioactive ores) answering to a description in heading 2844 or 2845 are to be classified in those headings and in no other heading of this Schedule.

(B) Subject to paragraph (A) above, goods answering to a description in heading 2843, 2846 or 2852 are to be classified in those headings and in no other heading of this Section.

2. Subject to Note 1 above, goods classifiable in heading 3004, 3005, 3006, 3212, 3303, 3304, 3305, 3306, 3307, 3506, 3707 or 3808 by reason of being put up in measured doses or for retail sale are to be classified in those headings and in no other heading of this Schedule.

3. Goods put up in sets consisting of two or more separate constituents, some or all of which fall in this Section and are intended to be mixed together to obtain a product of Section VI or VII, are to be classified in the heading appropriate to that product, provided that the constituents are:

(a) having regard to the manner in which they are put up, clearly identifiable as being intended to be used together without first being repacked;

(b) presented together; and

(c) identifiable, whether by their nature or by the relative proportions in which they are present, as being complementary one to another.

<sup>1</sup>[4. Where a product answers to a description in one or more of the headings in Section VI by virtue of being described by name or function and also to heading 3827, then it is classifiable in a heading that references the product by name or function and not under heading 3827.]

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**NOTES:-**

1. Inserted vide THE FINANCE ACT, 2021 dated 28-03-2021 w.e.f. 01-01-2022

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**Chapter Notes:**



## Chapter No. 33

### Essential oils and resinoids, perfumery, cosmetic or toilet preparations

#### NOTES :

1. This Chapter does not cover:

(a) natural oleoresins or vegetable extracts of heading 1301 or 1302;

(b) soap or other products of heading 3401; or

(c) gum, wood or sulphate turpentine or other products of heading 3805.

2. The expression "odoriferous substances" in heading 3302 refers only to the substances of heading 3301, to odoriferous constituents isolated from those substances or to synthetic aromatics.

3. Headings 3303 to 3307 apply, inter alia, to products, whether or not mixed (other than aqueous distillates and aqueous solutions of essential oils), suitable for use as goods of these headings and put up in packings of a kind sold by retail for such use.

4. The expression "perfumery, cosmetic or toilet preparations" in heading 3307 applies, inter alia, to the following products: scented sachets; odoriferous preparations which operate by burning; perfumed papers and papers impregnated or coated with cosmetics; contact lens or artificial eye solution; wadding, felt and nonwovens, impregnated, coated or covered with perfume or cosmetics; animal toilet preparations.

#### Table:

Tariff Item	Description	Unit	Rate of Duty	Preferential Area Rate
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	5
<b>3307</b>	<b>PRE-SHAVE, SHAVING OR AFTER-SHAVE PREPARATIONS, PERSONAL DEODORANTS, BATH PREPARATIONS, DEPILATORIES AND OTHER PERFUMERY, COSMETIC OR TOILET PREPARATIONS, NOT ELSEWHERE SPECIFIED OR INCLUDED; PREPARED ROOM DEODORISERS, WHETHER OR NOT PERFUMED OR HAVING DISINFECTANT PROPERTIES</b>			
	<b>330710 - Pre -shave , shaving or after -shave preparations :</b>			
	33071010 - Shaving cream	kg.	20%	-
	-			
	<b>330730 - Perfumed bath salts and other bath preparations :</b>			
	33073010 - Bath oil (thailam)	kg.	20%	-
	-			
	33073090 - Other	kg.	20%	-
	-			
	<b>- Preparations for perfuming or deodorizing rooms , including odoriferous preparations used during religious rites :</b>			
	33074100 - "Agarbatti" and other odoriferous preparations which operate by burning	kg.	20%	-
	-			
	33074900 - Other	kg.	20%	-
	-			
	<b>330790 - Other :</b>			
	33079090 - Other	kg.	20%	-
	-			
	-			



Name :

Register No.:

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**TAMIL NADU NATIONAL LAW UNIVERSITY, TIRUCHIRAPPALLI**  
**Second Year B.A. LL.B. (Hons.) & B.Com. LL.B. (Hons.) Degree Programmes**  
**Mid Semester (Even-Semester) Examinations, February 2024**

**JURISPRUDENCE**

Time: 1 ½ Hours

Maximum Marks: 20

**PART - A (4 x 5 = 20 Marks)**

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

1. Examine Plato's and Aristotle's theories of justice, highlighting their similarities and differences.
2. Critically analyse the following statement. 'Kelson's pure theory of law undermines Justice.'
3. List out the common arguments made by Natural Law Theorists and varied uses of Natural Law.
4. Enumerate the different kinds of law proposed by St. Thomas Aquinas and explain his Architecture of Law.
5. What according to Austin is Positive Law? Explain with the help of his categorisation of Laws.
6. Explain how H.L.A. Hart differs from other classical positivists.



Name :

Register No.:

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**TAMIL NADU NATIONAL LAW UNIVERSITY, TIRUCHIRAPPALLI**  
**First Year B.A. LL.B. (Hons.) & B.Com. LL.B. (Hons.) Degree Programmes**  
**Mid Semester (Even-Semester) Examinations, February 2024**

**FAMILY LAW - I**

Time: 1½ Hours

Maximum Marks: 20

**PART - A (4 x 5 = 20 Marks)**

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

1. Mr. Rajathan, a Christian male fell in love with his colleague Ms. Priyamanaval, a Hindu female. They decided to get married in a temple, where Mr. Rajathan tied thali to Ms. Priyamanaval as per the custom under Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 (HMA). The marriage was registered under Section 8 of the HMA. A few months later, Ms. Priyamanaval filed a petition before the Family Court for nullity of marriage U/S. 12(1) (c) of HMA. She contended that Mr. Rajathan misrepresented himself as a Hindu whereas he was actually a Christian and hence the marriage was *void ab initio*. Mr. Rajathan contended that the words "marriage *may* be solemnised between any two Hindus" under Section 5 of HMA is only directory and not mandatory. Hence, he claimed that this marriage was valid under the Act. Decide whether the marriage is valid under HMA, with relevant provisions and judicial decisions. Will the situation be any different if the marriage was performed under the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872?
2. A 17-year-old Ms. Rekhaia out of her own accord got married to her lover Mr. Gunavardhan, who is 21 years old. Comment on the validity of this marriage under personal laws relying on relevant provisions and judicial decisions.
3. Mr. Sharma filed for restitution of conjugal rights against his wife Ms. Sharma under the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955. He alleged that Mrs. Sharma left the matrimonial house without any reasonable excuse. The same was resisted by Mrs. Sharma on the ground that her husband made it impossible for her to live with him. She alleged mental harassment by her husband. Will Mr. Sharma succeed in getting a decree in his favour? Decide with relevant provision(s) under the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 and judicial decisions.
4. Ms. Junith is married to Mr. Jonathan and the marriage was solemnised under the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872. They are a happy couple. Ms. Junith is very fond



of children and wants to become a mother. However, Mr. Jonathan is totally against this and forces Ms. Junith to take precautions against conceiving. Initially, Ms. Junith is hopeful and believed that her husband will understand and change his decision, but it never happens. Finally, Ms. Junith decides to file for divorce under the Indian Divorce Act, 1869. Under which ground can she file for divorce and if she does, will she succeed? Decide with relevant provisions under the Indian Divorce Act, 1869 and judicial decisions.

5. "The mere exercise of the option of repudiation does not operate as a dissolution of the marriage. The repudiation is required to be confirmed by the court" – Evaluate this Statement made in the context of exercising the option of puberty from the provisions of the Dissolution of Muslim Marriage Act, 1939.
6. What are the essentials of a valid marriage under Muslim Law? How are Muta marriages different from regular marriages?



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**TAMIL NADU NATIONAL LAW UNIVERSITY, TIRUCHIRAPPALLI**  
**Second Year B.A. LL.B. (Hons.) & B.Com. LL.B. (Hons.) Degree Programmes**  
**Mid Semester (Even-Semester) Examinations, February 2024**

**ADMINISTRATIVE LAW**

Time: 1½ Hours

Maximum Marks: 20

**PART - A (4 x 5 = 20 Marks)**

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

1. The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) of India recently issued a new regulation requiring industrial facilities to implement stricter emissions controls to reduce air pollution. M/s. Sanatics Fertilisers Co Ltd., is a fertiliser manufacturing plant, which has been operating for decades without significant environmental compliance issues. However, the new regulation poses substantial financial and operational challenges for the plant. In response, the plant's management decides to challenge the regulation in court. Analyse this case from the perspective of administrative law considering the definitions given by various scholars.
2. In pre-revolutionary France, *Council du Roi* advised the King in legal and administrative matters. After the French Revolution, 1789, Napoleon, who became the first Consul, favoured freedom for the administration and also favoured reforms. Therefore, in 1799 *Conseil d'Etat* was established. Critically examine how these bodies influenced the development of administrative law? What were the criticisms against *Conseil d'Etat*?
3. Eurasia is a country having a constitutional and political structure similar to India. The President, the executive head of the country significantly expanded his powers through various ordinances. The Supreme Court was criticised for excessively interfering into the functions of the legislature. Critically analyse this situation on the basis of the principles learnt.
4. The seven judges in the *Re Delhi Laws Act*, 1912 case made separate judgements. But one who surveys the whole case comes to certain conclusive opinions. Discuss the reasoning and decisions made by the judges in the case of *Re Delhi Laws Act*, 1912.
5. The Department of Education (DOE) of the State of Malgudi received complaints from parents and teachers about disparities in the quality of education provided across different school districts. Upon investigation, the DOE found that some school districts consistently underperform academically, with students scoring significantly lower on standardised tests compared to students in neighbouring districts. Additionally, there are reports of inadequate resources and facilities in these underperforming districts.



The DOE decides to take action to address the disparities in education quality. Explain the classification of administrative actions of DOE. Analyse the significance of rulemaking actions of administrative authorities.

6. Mr. Teja Krishna, a Police Constable, was found late for attending the parade. The Sub Inspector initiated the proceedings and also became a witness. The enquiry report was submitted and Mr. Teja was dismissed. Mr. Teja wants to challenge the order of the Department of Police since the inquiry was biased. Advise Mr. Teja with support of relevant judicial decisions.

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW

Maximum Marks: 20  
Time: 15 Hours  
PART - A (4 x 5 = 20 Marks)

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

1. The Environment Protection Agency (EPA) of India recently issued a new regulation requiring industrial facilities to implement stricter emission controls to reduce air pollution. M. S. Sanyal Enterprises Co. Ltd., is a factory manufacturing paint which has been operating for decades without significant environmental compliance issues. However, the new regulation poses substantial financial and operational challenges for the plant. In response, the plant's management decides to challenge the regulation in court. Analyse this case from the perspective of administrative law considering the definitions given by various scholars.
2. In pre-revolutionary France, Goussier du Roy advised the King in legal and administrative matters. After the French Revolution, 1789, Napoleon, who became the first Consul, favored freedom for the administration and also favored reforms. Therefore, in 1799, Council d'Etat was established. Critically examine how these bodies influenced the development of administrative law. What were the criticisms against Council d'Etat?
3. Eurasia is a country having a constitutional and political structure similar to India. The President, the executive head of the country significantly expanded his powers through various ordinances. The Supreme Court was criticised for excessively interfering into the functions of the legislature. Critically analyse this situation on the basis of the principles learnt.
4. The seven judges in the *Dr. Datta v. Aet. 1912* case made separate judgments. But one who surveys the whole case comes to certain conclusive opinions. Discuss the reasoning and decisions made by the judges in the case of *Dr. Datta v. Aet. 1912*.
5. The Department of Education (DOE) of the state of Maharashtra received complaints from parents and teachers about disparities in the quality of education provided across different school districts. Upon investigation, the DOE found that some school districts consistently underperform academically, with students scoring significantly lower on standardized tests compared to students in neighboring districts. Additionally, there are reports of inadequate resources and facilities in these underperforming districts.



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**TAMIL NADU NATIONAL LAW UNIVERSITY, TIRUCHIRAPPALLI**  
**Third Year B.A. LL.B. (Hons.) & B.Com. LL.B. (Hons.) Degree Programmes**  
**Mid Semester (Even-Semester) Examinations, February 2024**

**ENVIRONMENTAL LAW**

Time: 1½ Hours

Maximum Marks: 20

**PART - A (4 x 5 = 20 Marks)**

**Instructions:**

1. Each question carries 5 marks.
2. Answer any 4 out of the 6 questions provided.
3. Cite the relevant authorities wherever required.

1. The local population in northeastern States faced havoc because of earthquakes, landslides and floods from 2015 to 2020. An NGO named 'Save-Us' and a university-level research centre jointly researched to find out the reasons behind these natural calamities. The research findings show that the establishment of small Hydro Electric (Hydel) projects is the major reason behind the havoc. The respective State Government has approved the establishment of the Hydel projects. The study further revealed that North-East India is rich in biodiversity including wildlife, and the region falls within the high-risk category of Seismic Zone 5.

The research further propounded according to the National Centre for Seismology under the Ministry of Earth Sciences, that seismic zones 1 to 5 are more prone to high-intensity earthquakes and natural calamities. The presence of hydel power stations is the explicit reason for the loss of lives and property from 2015 to 2020.

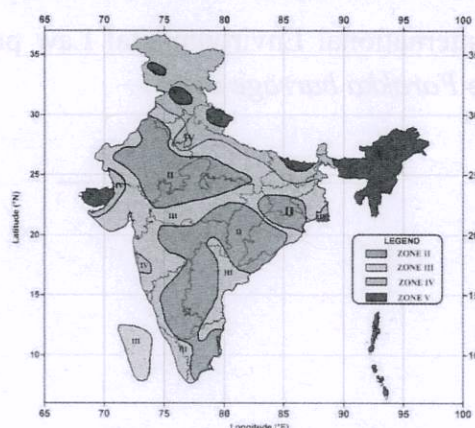


Figure 1: Seismic mapping<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Ministry of Earth Sciences, <https://pib.gov.in/PressReleasePage.aspx?PRID=1740656>



Hence, a Public Interest Litigation (PIL) before the Supreme Court of India was filed against the State Governments for violating the fundamental right to life of the victims, inter-generation equity, and the Lalit Miglani case principle. Refer to the International Environmental Law principles and relevant judicial decisions.

2. Surat, the cleanest city in 2023, in recent times seen solid waste dumped in many places of the city including the riverbed of Tapi. As the wastes are accumulated, water quality is compromised creating water supply issues in the city. The Gujarat Pollution Control Board (GPCB) says the water issues are not directly proportional to solid waste dumping on the riverbed. Tapi, being the only water source for the people in Surat, environmental activists questioned the role of Pollution Control Boards (PCBs) in achieving environmental justice. Critically comment.
3. *'The historian and environmentalist Mr. Ramachandra Guha who aimed at stoking dialogue for an environmentally-sustainable future for the Nilgiris in the State of Tamil Nadu and a few other environmentally fragile areas in India, stated that successive governments in India since economic liberalisation had dismantled environmental regulations and safeguards that environmental movements in the 1970s and 80s had brought about'. Having the statements of Mr. Guha in mind, criticise the development of environmentalism in India.*
4. Create a mind map and explain on the necessary and expedient clause under the Environment Protection Act, 1986 (the Act) along with the required rules and regulations framed under the Act.
5. Ms. Killy filed a public nuisance petition against a private hostel in the city complaining about the light and noise pollution caused by the hostel residents through the usage of artificial beam lights and high-volume amplifiers throughout the night. The petition further claimed that the residents are responsible for the increase in Carbon dioxide because of the artificial lights and disrupting the sleep patterns of nearby people. Decide.
6. Analyse the common International Environmental Law principles in the *Gabčíkovo-Nagymaros* case and the *Farakka barrage* cases.



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**TAMIL NADU NATIONAL LAW UNIVERSITY, TIRUCHIRAPPALLI**  
**Fourth Year B.A. LL.B. (Hons.) & B.Com. LL.B. (Hons.) Degree Programmes**  
**Mid Semester (Even-Semester) Examinations, February 2024**

**BANKING LAW**

Time: 1 ½ Hours

Maximum Marks: 20

**PART - A (4 x 5 = 20 Marks)**

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

1. Critically comment on the era of Nationalisation in India.
2. Explain the functions of a Bank.
3. NABARD.
4. Explain the role of Co-Operative Banks in India.
5. Who is a Banker is open to charge of *petitio principii*. Explain.
6. Company as a Customer to Bank.

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**TAMIL NADU NATIONAL LAW UNIVERSITY, TIRUCHIRAPPALLI**

**Second Year B.Com. LL.B. (Hons.) Degree Programme**

**Mid Semester (Even-Semester) Examinations, February 2024**

**POLITICAL SCIENCE (Political Theory and Organisations)**

**Time: 1 ½ Hours**

**Maximum Marks: 20**

**PART - A (4 x 5 = 20 Marks)**

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

1. "Political Science is an historical investigation of what the State has been, an analytical study of what the State is, and a politico-ethical discussion of what the State should be." In the light of this statement examine the nature of Political Science.
  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"- Explain.
  3. Explain the statement of the theory which was a reaction to the Legal Theory of Sovereignty and which was an attack against those who regarded the state as the highest and supreme power in society.
  4. Define Law and explain various Kinds of Laws.
  5. Define the term Equality and establish its proper relationship with Liberty.
  6. Write about the important Political Rights of an individual in a Democracy.
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**TAMIL NADU NATIONAL LAW UNIVERSITY, TIRUCHIRAPPALLI**  
**Fourth Year B.A. LL.B. (Hons.) & B.Com. LL.B. (Hons.) Degree Programmes**  
**Mid Semester (Even-Semester) Examinations, February 2024**

**INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL LAW**

Time: 1 ½ Hours

Maximum Marks: 20

PART - A (4 x 5 = 20 Marks)

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

1. Examine the sources of International Criminal Law with special reference to Article 21 of the Rome Statute of the ICC.
  2. Evaluate the trigger mechanism of International Criminal Court's jurisdiction in light of principle of legality.
  3. Examine the application of the *Ne Bis In Idem* principle under International Criminal Law.
  4. How does an individual become criminally responsible as a principal perpetrator under the Rome Statute of the ICC? Explain with the help of relevant case laws.
  5. Evaluate the constituent elements of the crime of genocide under the Rome Statute of the ICC with the help of case laws.
  6. Explain the defences available to the accused under the Rome Statute of the ICC.
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**TAMIL NADU NATIONAL LAW UNIVERSITY, TIRUCHIRAPPALLI**  
**First Year B.A. LL.B. (Hons.) & B.Com. LL.B. (Hons.) Degree Programmes**  
**Mid Semester (Even-Semester) Examinations, February 2024**

**ENGLISH – II / BUSINESS ENGLISH - II**

Time: 1 ½ Hours

Maximum Marks: 20

PART - A (4 x 5 = 20 Marks)

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

1. “The formalistic school of criticism aims to comprehend the style of language rather than entertaining its readers.” Comment on this view with the essential features of Formalism.
  2. Elaborate the key assumptions of Structuralism and discuss the major principles of language put forward by Ferdinand De Saussure.
  3. Give a critical note on Roman Jakobson’s theory on Metaphor and Metonymy.
  4. To what extent did the Renaissance and Humanism impact Shakespeare's writing? How did these movements reflect the essential characteristics of the Elizabethan age?
  5. Comment on the climactic court hearing/trial scene and the famous arguments by Portia on Mercy and Justice in legal system in the play *The Merchant of Venice*.
  6. Explain Roland Barthes' Narrative Codes and their role in reading.
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**TAMIL NADU NATIONAL LAW UNIVERSITY, TIRUCHIRAPPALLI**  
**Second Year B.A. LL.B. (Hons.) Degree Programmes**  
**Mid Semester (Even-Semester) Examinations, February 2024**

**HISTORY – II (History of Colonialism, Nationalism and  
Communalism in India)**

Time: 1 ½ Hours

Maximum Marks: 20

PART - A (4 x 5 = 20 Marks)

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

1. It was Portuguese among the other European States discovered the sea route to India which changed the course of not only European history but more importantly the history of India. Analyse the causes and nature of the Portuguese discovery of the sea route to India.
2. Even though the English East India Company reached the Indian subcontinent comparatively late to other European Companies, the English successfully eliminated or marginalised others in their trade competition and colonial enterprises in the subcontinent. What do you think about the English's success over other Europeans and its far-reaching consequences in India?
3. Bipan Chandra, a Nationalist historian, argues that the first stage of colonial rule in the Indian subcontinent hardly witnessed any fundamental reforms or changes. Contextualise this argument by analysing the Permanent Settlement introduced by Cornwallis in Bengal in 1793.
4. "The Anglo-Mysore Wars" argues Pradeep P. Barua, historian of British colonial military history, "were fought over a period of more than a quarter of a century (1767-99). They are undoubtedly one of the most important catalysts in launching the British East India Company (EIC) decisively on the road to the total conquest of the Indian sub-continent." Do you agree with Pradeep Barua? Substantiate your answer with valid facts.
5. Contemporary colonial officials recorded the tribal and peasant revolts in the nineteenth century as "apolitical" and "movements against modernization." This colonial interpretation was not acceptable to the Nationalist and Subaltern historians in the twentieth century. What enabled the Nationalist and Subaltern historians to repudiate the colonial interpretation of tribal and peasant movements?



6. The 1857 Revolt was one major attempt to oppose the English East India Company Rule in the Indian subcontinent by the Indians. Analyse the relevance of various interpretations offered by different schools of historians on the 1857 Revolt.

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TAMIL NADU NATIONAL LAW UNIVERSITY, TIRUCHIRAPPALLI  
Second Year B.A. LL.B. (Hons.) Degree Programme  
Mid Semester (Even-Semester) Examinations, February 2024

HISTORY - II (History of Colonialism, Nationalism and  
Communalism in India)

Maximum Marks: 20

Time: 1 ½ Hours

PART - A (4 x 5 = 20 Marks)

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

1. It was Portuguese among the other European States discovered the sea route to India which changed the course of not only European history but more importantly the history of India. Analyse the causes and nature of the Portuguese discovery of the sea route to India.

2. Even though the English East India Company reached the Indian subcontinent comparatively late to other European Companies, the English successfully eliminated or marginalised others in their trade competition and colonial enterprises in the subcontinent. What do you think about the English's success over other Europeans and its far-reaching consequences in India?

3. Bipin Chandra, a Nationalist historian, argues that the first stage of colonial rule in the Indian subcontinent hardly witnessed any fundamental reforms or changes. Contest this argument by analysing the Permanent Settlement introduced by Cornwallis in Bengal in 1793.

4. "The Anglo-Mysore Wars" argues Pradip Baner, historian of British colonial military history, "were fought over a period of more than a quarter of a century (1767-93). They are undoubtedly one of the most important catalysts in launching the British East India Company (EIC) decisively on the road to the total conquest of the Indian sub-continent." Do you agree with Pradip Baner? Substantiate your answer with valid facts.

5. Contemporary colonial officials recorded the tribal and peasant revolts in the nineteenth century as "apolitical" and "movements against modernization". This colonial interpretation was not acceptable to the Nationalist and Subaltern historians in the twentieth century. What enabled the Nationalist and Subaltern historians to repudiate the colonial interpretation of tribal and peasant movements?



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**TAMIL NADU NATIONAL LAW UNIVERSITY, TIRUCHIRAPPALLI**  
**Third Year B.A. LL.B. (Hons.) Degree Programmes**  
**Mid Semester (Even-Semester) Examinations, February 2024**

**ECONOMICS – III (Law and Economics)**

Time: 1 ½ Hours

Maximum Marks: 20

**PART - A (4 x 5 = 20 Marks)**

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

1. Economic analysis of law is based upon three important aspects, keeping in view the salient features of Economic analysis of law explain them in detail with the help of examples.
2. Vilfredo Pareto gave the theory of optimal allocation of resources, explain how does he attain the efficiency in allocation of factors of production using Edgeworth box diagram.
3. Keeping in view the types of externalities, explain graphically how Ronald Coase theorized that a firm will continue to bargain till the Marginal Cost of Abatement is equal to Marginal benefit from abatement.
4. How do costs associated with safeguarding property entitlements compare to the economic advantages stemming from a secure and stable environment for investment, entrepreneurship and wealth creation?
5. Economics analysis of property laws emphasizes on the efficiency of property transactions and the maximization of economic value, explain your argument with suitable examples.
6. Why do we need property laws in the first place, with the help of Prisoners dilemma and assume that planting and watering costs 5, the crops either farmer could grow are worth 15, stealing costs 3 and P is punishment after property laws are established, explain the game without and with property laws.



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**TAMIL NADU NATIONAL LAW UNIVERSITY, TIRUCHIRAPPALLI**  
**Third Year B.Com. LL.B. (Hons.) Degree Programmes**  
**Mid Semester (Even-Semester) Examinations, February 2024**  
**FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT**

Time: 1 ½ Hours

Maximum Marks: 20

**PART - A (2 x 10 = 20 Marks)**

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

1. M/s. Modern Electronics Co. Ltd., is considering the purchase of a machine. Two machines A and B are available, each costing Rs.50,000/-. In comparing the profitability of these machines a discount rate of 10% is to be used. Earnings after taxation are expected to be as follows:

Year	Machine A Cash Inflow after tax Rs.	Machine B Cash Inflow after tax Rs.
1	15,000/-	5,000/-
2	20,000/-	15,000/-
3	25,000/-	20,000/-
4	15,000/-	30,000/-
5	10,000/-	20,000/-

**Evaluate the Project under Different Capital budgeting Techniques and comment the results.**

2. Is the share price of ONGC dependent on NSE?

NSE	1,248.47	1,249.59	1,316.28	1,316.28	1,312.08	1,308.44	1,311.24	1,312.22	1,312.22	1,312.22
ONGC	257.9	259.5	268.85	277.3	274.7	274.65	276.6	272.95	274.7	272.2



3. (a) One of the largest and most profitable companies in the country is faced with the prospects of having to replace a large stamping machine. Two machines currently being marketed will do the job satisfactorily. The superior stamping machine cost Rs.50,000/- and will require cash running expenses of Rs.20,000 per year. The Pearless Machine costs Rs.75,000/- but running expenses are only expected to be Rs.15,000 per year. Both machines have a 10 year useful life with no salvage value and would be depreciated on straight line method.

If the company pays a 50% tax and has a 10% after tax required rate of return, which machine should it purchase?

(b) From the following test the Hypothesis that the Real Estate market is more consistent than the Gold Market

<b>Real Estate Market</b>	54	62	63	65	68	71	73	78	82	84
<b>Gold Market</b>	43	48	65	57	31	60	37	48	78	59



Present Value and Future Value Tables

Table A-3 Present Value Interest Factors for One Dollar Discounted at  $k$  Percent for  $n$  Periods:  $PVIF_{k,n} = 1 / (1 + k)^n$

Period	1%	2%	3%	4%	5%	6%	7%	8%	9%	10%	11%	12%	13%	14%	15%	16%	20%	24%	25%	30%
1	0.9901	0.9804	0.9709	0.9615	0.9524	0.9434	0.9346	0.9259	0.9174	0.9091	0.9009	0.8929	0.8850	0.8772	0.8696	0.8621	0.8333	0.8065	0.8000	0.7692
2	0.9803	0.9612	0.9426	0.9246	0.9070	0.8900	0.8734	0.8573	0.8417	0.8264	0.8116	0.7972	0.7831	0.7695	0.7561	0.7432	0.6944	0.6504	0.6400	0.5917
3	0.9706	0.9423	0.9151	0.8890	0.8638	0.8396	0.8163	0.7938	0.7722	0.7513	0.7312	0.7118	0.6931	0.6750	0.6575	0.6407	0.5787	0.5245	0.5120	0.4552
4	0.9610	0.9238	0.8885	0.8548	0.8227	0.7921	0.7629	0.7350	0.7084	0.6830	0.6587	0.6355	0.6133	0.5921	0.5718	0.5523	0.4823	0.4230	0.4096	0.3501
5	0.9515	0.9057	0.8626	0.8219	0.7835	0.7473	0.7130	0.6806	0.6499	0.6209	0.5935	0.5674	0.5428	0.5194	0.4972	0.4761	0.4019	0.3411	0.3277	0.2693
6	0.9420	0.8880	0.8375	0.7903	0.7462	0.7050	0.6663	0.6302	0.5963	0.5645	0.5346	0.5066	0.4803	0.4556	0.4323	0.4104	0.3349	0.2751	0.2621	0.2072
7	0.9327	0.8706	0.8131	0.7599	0.7107	0.6651	0.6227	0.5835	0.5470	0.5132	0.4817	0.4523	0.4251	0.3996	0.3759	0.3538	0.2791	0.2218	0.2097	0.1594
8	0.9235	0.8535	0.7894	0.7307	0.6768	0.6274	0.5820	0.5403	0.5019	0.4665	0.4339	0.4039	0.3762	0.3506	0.3269	0.3050	0.2326	0.1789	0.1678	0.1226
9	0.9143	0.8368	0.7664	0.7026	0.6446	0.5919	0.5439	0.5002	0.4604	0.4241	0.3909	0.3606	0.3329	0.3075	0.2843	0.2630	0.1938	0.1443	0.1342	0.0943
10	0.9053	0.8203	0.7441	0.6756	0.6139	0.5584	0.5083	0.4632	0.4224	0.3855	0.3522	0.3220	0.2946	0.2697	0.2472	0.2267	0.1615	0.1164	0.1074	0.0725
11	0.8963	0.8043	0.7224	0.6496	0.5847	0.5268	0.4751	0.4289	0.3875	0.3505	0.3173	0.2875	0.2607	0.2366	0.2149	0.1954	0.1346	0.0938	0.0859	0.0558
12	0.8874	0.7885	0.7014	0.6246	0.5568	0.4970	0.4440	0.3971	0.3555	0.3186	0.2858	0.2567	0.2307	0.2076	0.1869	0.1685	0.1122	0.0757	0.0687	0.0429
13	0.8787	0.7730	0.6810	0.6006	0.5303	0.4688	0.4150	0.3677	0.3262	0.2897	0.2575	0.2292	0.2042	0.1821	0.1625	0.1452	0.0935	0.0610	0.0550	0.0330
14	0.8700	0.7579	0.6611	0.5775	0.5051	0.4423	0.3878	0.3405	0.2992	0.2633	0.2320	0.2046	0.1807	0.1597	0.1413	0.1252	0.0779	0.0492	0.0440	0.0254
15	0.8613	0.7430	0.6419	0.5553	0.4810	0.4173	0.3624	0.3152	0.2745	0.2393	0.2090	0.1827	0.1599	0.1401	0.1229	0.1079	0.0649	0.0397	0.0352	0.0195
16	0.8528	0.7284	0.6232	0.5339	0.4581	0.3936	0.3387	0.2919	0.2519	0.2176	0.1883	0.1631	0.1415	0.1229	0.1069	0.0930	0.0541	0.0320	0.0281	0.0150
17	0.8444	0.7142	0.6050	0.5134	0.4363	0.3714	0.3166	0.2703	0.2311	0.1978	0.1696	0.1456	0.1252	0.1078	0.0929	0.0802	0.0451	0.0258	0.0225	0.0116
18	0.8360	0.7002	0.5874	0.4938	0.4155	0.3503	0.2959	0.2502	0.2120	0.1799	0.1528	0.1300	0.1108	0.0946	0.0808	0.0691	0.0376	0.0208	0.0180	0.0089
19	0.8277	0.6864	0.5703	0.4746	0.3957	0.3305	0.2765	0.2317	0.1945	0.1635	0.1377	0.1161	0.0981	0.0829	0.0703	0.0596	0.0313	0.0168	0.0144	0.0068
20	0.8195	0.6730	0.5537	0.4564	0.3769	0.3118	0.2584	0.2145	0.1784	0.1486	0.1240	0.1037	0.0868	0.0728	0.0611	0.0514	0.0261	0.0135	0.0115	0.0053
21	0.8114	0.6598	0.5375	0.4388	0.3589	0.2942	0.2415	0.1987	0.1637	0.1351	0.1117	0.0926	0.0768	0.0638	0.0531	0.0443	0.0217	0.0109	0.0092	0.0040
22	0.8034	0.6468	0.5219	0.4220	0.3418	0.2775	0.2257	0.1839	0.1502	0.1228	0.1007	0.0826	0.0680	0.0560	0.0462	0.0382	0.0181	0.0088	0.0074	0.0031
23	0.7954	0.6342	0.5067	0.4057	0.3256	0.2618	0.2109	0.1703	0.1378	0.1117	0.0907	0.0738	0.0601	0.0491	0.0402	0.0329	0.0151	0.0071	0.0059	0.0024
24	0.7876	0.6217	0.4919	0.3901	0.3101	0.2470	0.1971	0.1577	0.1264	0.1015	0.0817	0.0659	0.0532	0.0431	0.0349	0.0284	0.0126	0.0057	0.0047	0.0018
25	0.7798	0.6095	0.4776	0.3751	0.2953	0.2330	0.1842	0.1460	0.1160	0.0923	0.0736	0.0588	0.0471	0.0378	0.0304	0.0245	0.0105	0.0046	0.0038	0.0014
30	0.7419	0.5521	0.4120	0.3083	0.2314	0.1741	0.1314	0.0994	0.0754	0.0573	0.0437	0.0334	0.0256	0.0196	0.0151	0.0116	0.0042	0.0016	0.0012	*
35	0.7059	0.5000	0.3554	0.2534	0.1813	0.1301	0.0937	0.0676	0.0490	0.0356	0.0259	0.0189	0.0139	0.0102	0.0075	0.0055	0.0017	0.0005	*	*
36	0.6989	0.4902	0.3450	0.2437	0.1727	0.1227	0.0875	0.0626	0.0449	0.0323	0.0234	0.0169	0.0123	0.0089	0.0065	0.0048	0.0014	*	*	*
40	0.6717	0.4529	0.3066	0.2083	0.1420	0.0972	0.0668	0.0460	0.0318	0.0221	0.0154	0.0107	0.0075	0.0053	0.0037	0.0026	0.0007	*	*	*
50	0.6080	0.3715	0.2281	0.1407	0.0872	0.0543	0.0339	0.0213	0.0134	0.0085	0.0054	0.0035	0.0022	0.0014	0.0009	0.0006	*	*	*	*

Table A-4 Present Value Interest Factors for a One-Dollar Annuity Discounted at  $k$  Percent for  $n$  Periods:  $PVIFA = [1 - 1/(1 + k)^n] / k$

Period	1%	2%	3%	4%	5%	6%	7%	8%	9%	10%	11%	12%	13%	14%	15%	16%	20%	24%	25%	30%
1	0.9901	0.9804	0.9709	0.9615	0.9524	0.9434	0.9346	0.9259	0.9174	0.9091	0.9009	0.8929	0.8850	0.8772	0.8696	0.8621	0.8333	0.8065	0.8000	0.7692
2	1.9704	1.9416	1.9135	1.8861	1.8594	1.8334	1.8080	1.7833	1.7591	1.7355	1.7125	1.6901	1.6681	1.6467	1.6257	1.6052	1.5278	1.4568	1.4400	1.3609
3	2.9410	2.8839	2.8286	2.7751	2.7232	2.6730	2.6243	2.5771	2.5313	2.4869	2.4437	2.4018	2.3612	2.3216	2.2832	2.2459	2.1065	1.9813	1.9520	1.8161
4	3.9020	3.8077	3.7171	3.6299	3.5460	3.4651	3.3872	3.3121	3.2397	3.1699	3.1024	3.0373	2.9745	2.9137	2.8550	2.7982	2.5887	2.4043	2.3616	2.1662
5	4.8534	4.7135	4.5797	4.4518	4.3295	4.2124	4.1002	3.9927	3.8897	3.7908	3.6959	3.6048	3.5172	3.4331	3.3522	3.2743	2.9906	2.7454	2.6893	2.4356
6	5.7955	5.6014	5.4172	5.2421	5.0757	4.9173	4.7665	4.6229	4.4859	4.3553	4.2305	4.1114	3.9975	3.8887	3.7845	3.6847	3.3255	3.0205	2.9514	2.6427
7	6.7282	6.4720	6.2303	6.0021	5.7864	5.5824	5.3893	5.2064	5.0330	4.8684	4.7122	4.5638	4.4226	4.2883	4.1604	4.0386	3.6046	3.2423	3.1611	2.8021
8	7.6517	7.3255	7.0197	6.7327	6.4632	6.2098	5.9713	5.7466	5.5348	5.3349	5.1461	4.9676	4.7988	4.6389	4.4873	4.3436	3.8372	3.4212	3.3289	2.9247
9	8.5660	8.1622	7.7861	7.4353	7.1078	6.8017	6.5152	6.2469	5.9952	5.7590	5.5370	5.3282	5.1317	4.9464	4.7716	4.6065	4.0310	3.5655	3.4631	3.0190
10	9.4713	8.9826	8.5302	8.1109	7.7217	7.3601	7.0236	6.7101	6.4177	6.1446	5.8892	5.6502	5.4262	5.2161	5.0188	4.8332	4.1925	3.6819	3.5705	3.0915
11	10.368	9.7868	9.2526	8.7605	8.3064	7.8869	7.4987	7.1390	6.8052	6.4951	6.2065	5.9377	5.6869	5.4527	5.2337	5.0286	4.3271	3.7757	3.6564	3.1473
12	11.255	10.575	9.9540	9.3851	8.8633	8.3838	7.9427	7.5361	7.1607	6.8137	6.4924	6.1944	5.9176	5.6603	5.4206	5.1971	4.4392	3.8514	3.7251	3.1903
13	12.134	11.348	10.635	9.9856	9.3936	8.8527	8.3577	7.9038	7.4869	7.1034	6.7499	6.4235	6.1218	5.8424	5.5831	5.3423	4.5327	3.9124	3.7801	3.2233
14	13.004	12.106	11.296	10.563	9.8986	9.2950	8.7455	8.2442	7.7862	7.3667	6.9819	6.6282	6.3025	6.0021	5.7245	5.4675	4.6106	3.9616	3.8241	3.2487
15	13.865	12.849	11.938	11.118	10.380	9.7122	9.1079	8.5545	8.0607	7.6061	7.1909	6.8109	6.4624	6.1422	5.8474	5.5755	4.6755	4.0013	3.8593	3.2682
16	14.718	13.578	12.561	11.652	10.838	10.106	9.4466	8.8514	8.3126	7.8237	7.3792	6.9740	6.6039	6.2651	5.9542	5.6685	4.7296	4.0333	3.8874	3.2832
17	15.562	14.292	13.166	12.166	11.274	10.477	9.7632	9.1216	8.5436	8.0216	7.5488	7.1196	6.7291	6.3729	6.0472	5.7487	4.7746	4.0591	3.9099	3.2948
18	16.398	14.992	13.754	12.659	11.690	10.828	10.059	9.3719	8.7556	8.2014	7.7016	7.2497	6.8399	6.4674	6.1280	5.8178	4.8122	4.0799	3.9279	3.3037
19	17.226	15.678	14.324	13.134	12.085	11.158	10.336	9.6036	8.9501	8.3649	7.8393	7.3658	6.9380	6.5504	6.1982	5.8775	4.8435	4.0967	3.9424	3.3105
20	18.046	16.351	14.877	13.590	12.462	11.470	10.594	9.8181	9.1285	8.5136	7.9633	7.4694	7.0248	6.6231	6.2593	5.9288	4.8696	4.1103	3.9539	3.3158
21	18.857	17.011	15.415	14.029	12.821	11.764	10.836	10.017	9.2922	8.6487	8.0751	7.5620	7.1016	6.6870	6.3125	5.9731	4.8913	4.1212	3.9631	3.3198



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**TAMIL NADU NATIONAL LAW UNIVERSITY, TIRUCHIRAPPALLI**  
**Fifth Year B.A. LL.B. (Hons.) & B.Com. LL.B. (Hons.) Degree Programmes**  
**Mid Semester (Even-Semester) Examinations, February 2024**  
**PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW**

Time: 1 ½ Hours

Maximum Marks: 20

**PART - A (4 x 5 = 20 Marks)**

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

1. M/s. Worldstar Plastics Ltd., is a Multinational Corporation operating in several countries, including Silkistan and Chiniya. The corporation entered into a contract with M/s. Durant Distributors in Chiniya, specifying that any disputes arising from the contract will be governed by the laws of Chiniya. However, due to unforeseen circumstances, a dispute arose between M/s. Worldstar Plastics Ltd., and M/s. Durant Distributors. M/s. Durant Distributors initiated legal proceedings before the Courts of Silkistan, claiming that the laws of Chiniya are unfair and against public policy in Silkistan. Discuss how the theories of comity and public policy of private international law might be applied by these countries in resolving this dispute.
2. Mr. Sheroff is a citizen of Maldives, residing in Nagapattinam, Tamil Nadu for work. He got into Amruthavahini, a ferry sailing to Jaffna, Sri Lanka. Santa Maria, another ferry sailing between Jaffna and Nagapattinam collided with Amruthavahini beyond the territorial waters of both the countries. Mr. Sheriff was met with mild injuries to passengers. Mr. Sheroff wants to claim compensation from owners of Santa Maria. Discuss why this scenario exemplifies the concept of 'conflict of laws'?
3. The American Association of International Private Law (ASADIP) in cooperation with the Hague Conference on Private International Law (HCCH) conducted a survey in order to learn the opinion of the Members of ASADIP regarding the future of Private International Law. The study pointed out that use of technologies applied in the field of biomedicine, information and communication are posing challenges to the future of HCCH. Suggest suitable recommendations to overcome the challenges of HCCH.
4. Sultan Samat Mirani, the ruler of Burundi visited India in the guise as Mr. Philip, an ordinary man. Mr. Philip underwent a 30 days Preventive Therapy at the Ayurvedic Healthcare Centre run by Ms. Lalitha in Thiruvanathapuram. Mr. Philip left the healthcare centre without making payment for therapy and his stay. Ms. Lalitha wants to claim the amount and she approached you for legal advice. Provide your advice and



explain successive stages of the judicial process when a private international law matter comes before a Court.

5. Ms. Sarah, was a British subject domiciled in France at the time of her death. She executed a Will which is valid in English law but failed to satisfy the requirements in French Law. In English Law, a question of validity of wills refers to the laws of domicile. In French Law, a question of validity of wills refers to the laws of nationality. Sarah's Son, Mr. Tom approached the Courts in England to execute the Will. Provide your advice for Tom and explain the difficulties in applying related doctrines.
6. M/s. Rahmani Distributors, a Company registered in India entered into a contract with M/s. Dunhill Company, registered in Cuba for the distribution of Cigars in India. M/s. Dunhill Company did not supply Cigars as agreed. M/s. Rahmani Distributors approached Indian Courts to claim compensation from M/s. Dunhill Company. Provide your advice for M/s. Rahmani Distributors (assuming that Cigar sale is not legal in India) and discuss various exclusions of application of foreign laws.



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**TAMIL NADU NATIONAL LAW UNIVERSITY, TIRUCHIRAPPALLI**  
**Fifth Year B.A. LL.B. (Hons.) & B.Com. LL.B. (Hons.) Degree Programmes**  
**Mid Semester (Even-Semester) Examinations, February 2024**

**WESTERN POLITICAL THOUGHT**

Time: 1 ½ Hours

Maximum Marks: 20

**PART - A (4 x 5 = 20 Marks)**

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

1. Write a short note on Aristotle's ideas on 'Citizenship'.
  2. Enumerate and explain the benefits and drawbacks of applying Plato's system of education for the selection of political leaders in the 21st Century.
  3. 'Aquinas's concept on the validity of human law, aligns with Augustine's thoughts on the authority of temporal law.' – Comment.
  4. Assume that you are appointed as the sole authority to redraft the Preamble of the Indian Constitution and you must do so by strictly following St. Augustine's Political Thoughts. Draft a revised Preamble for the Indian Constitution.
  5. Compare and contrast the preferred form(s) of Government(s) and Classification of Constitutions as proposed by Aristotle and St. Thomas Aquinas.
  6. Can Revolutions be prevented? Comment with the aid of Western Political Thinkers' works.
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**TAMIL NADU NATIONAL LAW UNIVERSITY, TIRUCHIRAPPALLI**  
**First Year B.Com. LL.B. (Hons.) Degree Programmes**  
**Mid Semester (Even-Semester) Examinations, February 2024**  
**BUSINESS ECONOMICS**

Time: 1 ½ Hours

Maximum Marks: 20

**PART - A (4 x 5 = 20 Marks)**

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

1. For the data in below table, Using Percentage method Calculate Price elasticity of demand and illustrate the type of elasticity when

- a. Price of Onions falls from Rs 50/- to Rs 30 per/kg, and its quantity demanded increases from 25 kgs to 45 Kgs.
- b. Price of Onions has increased from Rs 20/- per Kg to Rs 60 per kg, the quantity demanded decreases from 52 kgs to 5 kgs.

Combination	Price of Onions	Demand for Onions
A	60	5
B	50	25
C	40	34
D	30	45
E	20	52
F	10	60
G	5	90

2. Your friend has an innovative Idea to start GPS based shoes and has no idea about costs, using below inputs from him, Calculate Total Cost, Average Cost, Average Variable Cost, Average Fixed Cost, Marginal Cost and explain to him graphically.



Advise him the best combination of output where he can produce maximum GPS based shoes at minimum costs.

Output	Total Fixed Cost	Total Variable Cost
0	10	0
1	10	10
2	10	18
3	10	20
4	10	24
5	10	35
6	10	50

- Price control mechanism is a powerful tool vested with the government of the state to control product prices. Explain two prominent price control methods graphically with suitable examples. Why is it important for the market?
- You have been appointed as a manager in a monopolistic competitive firm, what steps will you take to protect your firm from incurring losses and illustrate the step you would undertake to gain profit with suitable examples?
- Oligopoly markets are often under the scanner of government of the state. Why does state need a separate policy for such market structures, explain your argument with the help of examples and Laws within India and abroad.
- Keeping in view the features of Monopolistic Competitive Firm, your friend wants to start a noodles production unit. Since there are many such firms in the market. Explain to your friend that how he can produce each noodle pack on 85 rupees and sell it on 110 rupees. Explain graphically, that how much revenue and profit he could generate by selling 200 packs of noodles as well as per unit profit.




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**TAMIL NADU NATIONAL LAW UNIVERSITY, TIRUCHIRAPPALLI**  
**Fourth Year B.A. LL.B. (Hons.) & B.Com. LL.B. (Hons.) Degree Programme**  
**Mid Semester (Even-Semester) Examinations, February 2024**

**MARITIME LAW**

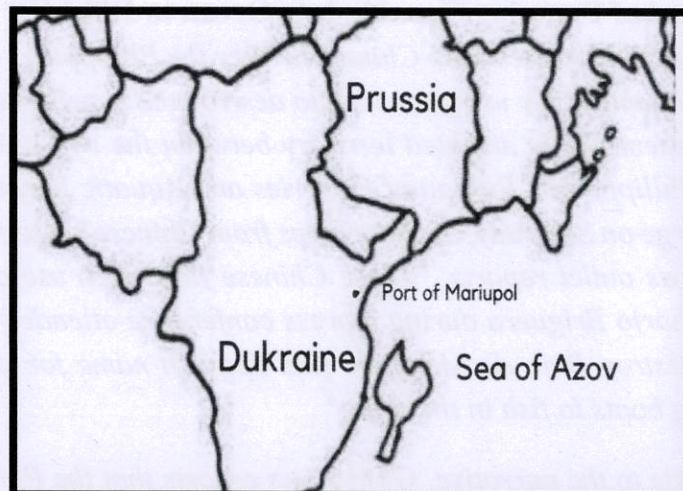
Time: 1 ½ Hours

Maximum Marks: 20

**PART - A (4 x 5 = 20 Marks)**

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

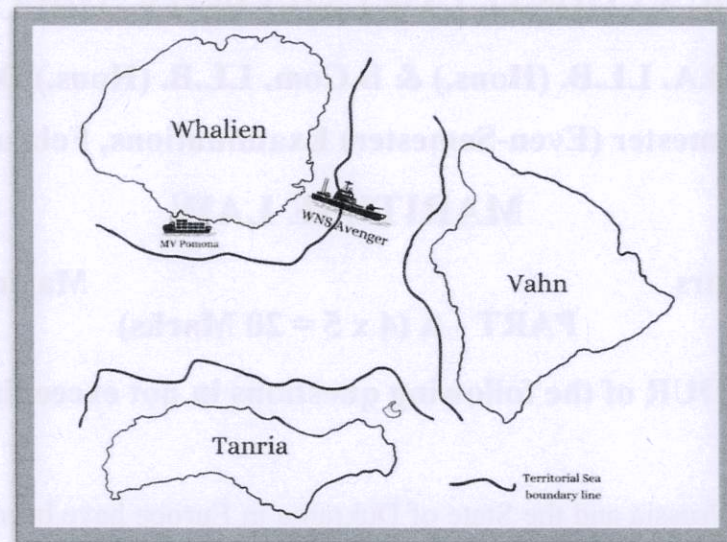
1. The State of Prussia and the State of Dukraine in Europe have been engaged in war like activities for almost a year. In December 2023, Dukraine notified that the territorial waters surrounding the Port of Mariupol in the Sea of Azov was not open to vessels from Prussia. Both States are parties to the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, 1982. **Determine if the decision is within the ambit of the State's powers under the said Convention.**



2. The deep seabed is a fertile ground of mineral resources. Parts of the ocean floor are covered with some of the world's largest deposits of nickel, cobalt, manganese and copper. **Explain how UNCLOS 1982 promotes protection of this Area for the benefit of mankind as a whole.**



3. In the island state of Whalien, environmental protection laws are extremely stringent. *MV Pomona*, a Vahn flagged vessel was in the territorial sea of Whalien unloading cargo and discharged bunker fuel in contrary to the oil pollution regulations of Whalien. Whalien Coastal Authority enabled the Whalien navy vessel in the vicinity *WNS Avenger* to detain the ship as it was trying to escape. **As per UNCLOS 1982, detail the nature of actions that can be taken by *WNS Avenger*.**



4. Read the following recent news excerpt and explain the potential legal actions that can be taken by Philippines in correlation with the award rendered in the South China Sea Arbitration in 2016.

**“China Accused of Pumping Cyanide Into Ocean to Kill Life”**

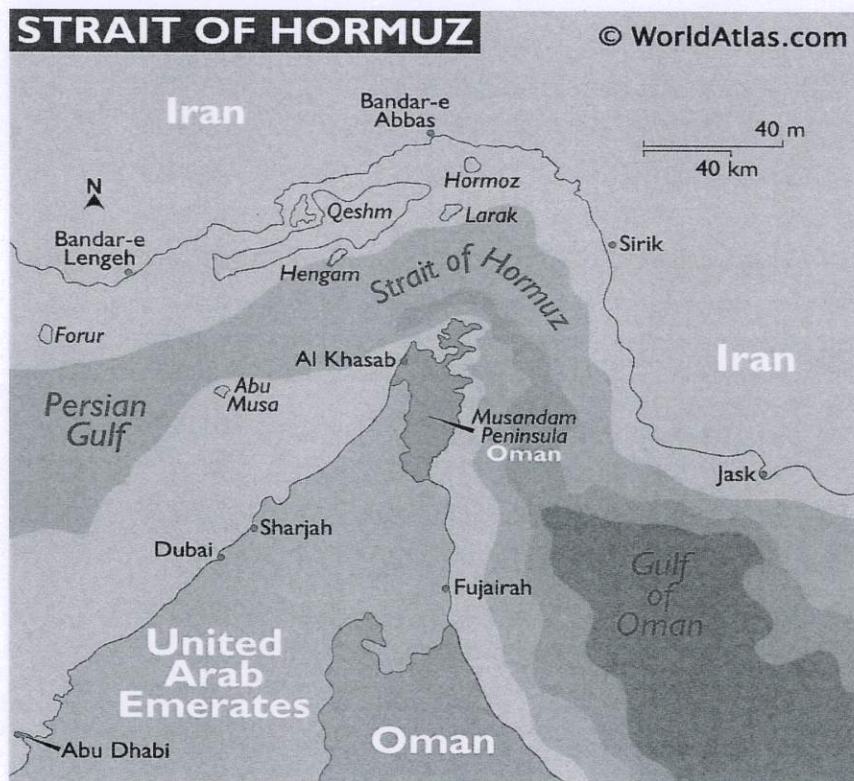
*Things are heating up in the South China Sea after the Philippines claimed that Chinese fishermen are intentionally using cyanide to destroy the Scarborough Shoal, a tropical atoll that represents hotly disputed territory between the two nations, The Philippine Star reports. Philippines's Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources (BFAR), which lobbed the charge on Saturday, said damages from Chinese vessels could go over \$17.8 million, the news outlet reports. "These Chinese fishermen use cyanide," said BFAR spokesman Nazario Briguera during a press conference attended by the Star. "[T]hey intentionally destroy Bajo de Masinloc [the Spanish name for the shoal] to prevent Filipino fishing boats to fish in the area."*

*Adding a wrinkle to the narrative, GMA News reports that the Philippine Coast Guard aren't themselves certain who's responsible for using cyanide in the area. "We don't have any scientific study or any evidence that would suggest that cyanide fishing in Bajo de Masinloc can be attributed to the Chinese or the Vietnamese fishermen," Commodore Jay Tarriela of the Philippine Coast Guard told GMA News.*



Cyanide fishing, which has been used by Filipino fishermen in the past in order to stun or kill fish, is an easy way to get the daily catch — but the method also destroys coral reefs, which are endangered in the Philippines due to the destructive fishing method as well as climate change. "A square meter of reef is destroyed for every live fish caught using cyanide," International MarineLife Alliance (IMA) in Philippines biologist Sam Mamauag said to the World Wildlife Fund. The dispute over the Scarborough Shoal has been ongoing for years — but we hope if there's any cyanide fishing, it's stopped immediately. There's no use in planting a flag in a dead place.

5. *MV Lila*, a Liberian flagged vessel was navigating the high seas in the northern Arabian Sea off Somalia's coast. It was hijacked by armed pirates. An Indian Navy vessel *INS Chennai* patrolling the area rescued the ship and its crew members. **Which State has the jurisdiction to arrest and prosecute the pirates under UNCLOS, 1982? Elucidate.**
  
6. Identify the kind of passage that is possible in the image below and explain the same in light of the duties prescribed in the UNCLOS, 1982.





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**TAMIL NADU NATIONAL LAW UNIVERSITY, TIRUCHIRAPPALLI****Fifth Year B.A. LL.B. (Hons.) & B.Com. LL.B. (Hons.) Degree Programme****Mid Semester (Even-Semester) Examinations, February 2024****INTERNATIONAL AIR & SPACE LAW****Time: 1 ½ Hours****Maximum Marks: 20****PART - A (4 x 5 = 20 Marks)**

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

1. "*Cuius est solum, eius est usque ad coelum et ad inferos*". Explain the maxim with the development of International Air Law.
2. A flight from country 'X' to 'Y' was flying over country 'Z'. Due to some irregularities in the flight engine, the Pilot decided to land the flight in country 'Z'.  
In the light of above facts, Explain the legality of the landing with the principles of International Air Law.
3. The flight RGT 1122 registered under country 'C' was taking passengers from country 'A' to 'B'. There was an accident that occurred due to the negligence of the Pilot and several people were killed and severely injured.  
In the light of above mentioned facts, decide the jurisdiction for the claim of damages as per the Montreal Convention of 1999.
4. Mr. Aaron, a passenger in flight ZDH 2343. Mr. Aaron suffered with a broken arm due to one road accident. During boarding the flight, another passenger lost his balance and fell on him while attempting to get to his seat on the aircraft which aggravated his broken arm and he suffered with anxiety and stress for 3 months. Decide the liability of flight ZDH 2343 referring to the principles of International Air Law.



5. Explain the Concept of “Open Skies” policy under Aviation Law.

6. Rosy and Jacob purchased roundtrip airfare from Washington, D.C., to Cameroon for the purpose of attending the marriage function of their close relative. Their flight, which was scheduled to leave at 4:10 p.m., did not depart until 5:30 p.m. due to weather disruptions. Consequently, they missed their connecting flight and had to remain at the airport overnight outside the terminal building. They eventually arrived in Cameroon but missed the function.

Explain the liability of the carrier’s liability if any under International Air Law.



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**TAMIL NADU NATIONAL LAW UNIVERSITY, TIRUCHIRAPPALLI**

**Second Year B.A. LL.B. (Hons.) Degree Programme**

**Mid Semester (Even-Semester) Examinations, February 2024**

**SOCIOLOGY - III (Sociology of Law)**

**Time: 1 ½ Hours**

**Maximum Marks: 20**

**PART - A (4 x 5 = 20 Marks)**

**Answer any four of the following with appropriate examples.**

1. Discuss Avunculate and Amitate with experiences from your life/society.
  2. Explain Talcott Parson's basic and irreducible functions of Family?
  3. What is Marriage? Discuss the various exogamous rules of Marriage.
  4. What is Kibbutzim? Can Kibbutzim be an effective alternative to family?
  5. Examine Personality Market of C.W Mills.
  6. What are the dysfunctions of Family?
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**TAMIL NADU NATIONAL LAW UNIVERSITY, TIRUCHIRAPPALLI**

**First Year B.A. LL.B. (Hons.) Degree Programme**

**Mid Semester (Even-Semester) Examinations, February 2024**

**SOCIOLOGY - II (Indian Society)**

**Time: 1 ½ Hours**

**Maximum Marks: 20**

**PART - A (4 x 5 = 20 Marks)**

**Answer any Four of the following with appropriate examples.**

1. Explain Mythology.
  2. Explain 'Sects' and also present your observation of some of the prominent sects in our society/in your region.
  3. How Magic is different from Religion?
  4. Evaluate Secularism and Secularization.
  5. What is Totemism? Examine the prominent Totemic practices that are present in your community/society.
  6. What are the two prominent methods of colonial anthropology to identify the term tribe?
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**TAMIL NADU NATIONAL LAW UNIVERSITY, TIRUCHIRAPPALLI**  
**Second Year B.Com. LL.B. (Hons.) Degree Programme**  
**Mid Semester (Even-Semester) Examinations, February 2024**

**COST AND MANAGEMENT ACCOUNTING**

Time: 1 ½ Hours

Maximum Marks: 20

PART - A (2 x 10 = 20 Marks)

Answer any TWO of the following questions.

1. From the following particulars, prepare a cost statement showing the total cost and the profit for the year ended 31<sup>st</sup> December 2010.

Particulars	Rs.
Opening stock of finished goods	6,000
Opening stock of raw materials	40,000
Opening work- in - progress	15,000
Purchase of raw materials	4,75,000
Carriage inwards	12,500
Factory Employee's salary	60,000
Factory rent and taxes	7,250
Other factory expenses	43,000
Sales for the year	8,60,000
Debenture interest	5,000
Goodwill written off	10,000
Wages	1,75,000
Work's Managers salary	30,000
Power Expenses	9,500
General Expenses	32,500
Income Tax	500
Dividend	1,000
Sales tax paid	16,000
Closing stock of finished goods	15,000
Closing stock of raw materials	50,000
Closing work- in - progress	10,000



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

2010 July

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

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

3. Two components A and B are used as follows:

Normal usage	-	300 units per week each
Maximum usage	-	450 units per week each
Minimum usage	-	150 units per week each
Re- order quantity	-	A – 2400 units    B- 3,600 units
Re-order period	-	A- 4 to 6 weeks, B – 2 to 4 weeks.

Calculate for each component:

- (i) Re- order Level
- (ii) Minimum Level
- (iii) Maximum Level
- (iv) Average Level



Name :

Register No.:

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**TAMIL NADU NATIONAL LAW UNIVERSITY, TIRUCHIRAPPALLI**  
**Fourth Year B.A. LL.B. (Hons.) B.Com. LL.B. (Hons.) Degree Programmes**  
**Mid Semester (Even-Semester) Examinations, February 2024**  
**ELECTION LAW**

Time: 1 ½ Hours

Maximum Marks: 20

**PART - A (4 x 5 = 20 Marks)**

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

1. List the various voting methods.
2. Which voting system would complement better for a democratic nation of India's size to represent the demographic land-mass, the various governments at the federal level in protecting their interests across the sectors of economics, law, policymaking and non-impulsive decision making. Explain with reasons why.
3. "Bar to interference by courts in electoral matters. — [Notwithstanding anything in this Constitution—]
  - a) the validity of any law relating to the delimitation of constituencies or the allotment of seats to such constituencies made or purporting to be made under Article 327 or Article 328, shall not be called in question in any court;
  - b) No election to either House of Parliament or the House or either House of the Legislature of a State shall be called in question except by an election petition presented to such authority and in such manner as may be provided for by or under any law made by the appropriate Legislature"<sup>1</sup>.

Mention the provision(s) relevant in ROPA 1951. Explain the power and extent of the aforesaid provision, specifically in light of the Judicial precedents.

4. Explain the quasi-judicial nature of the Election Commission of India and the areas of discussion when it undertakes a role mentioned in Section 146 of the Representation of the People Act, 1951.
5. Explain the process of Nomination and Scrutiny of Nominations in the context of Election in India.

<sup>1</sup>Constitution of India, 1950, art. 329.



6. Define Gerrymandering and how it is related to the process of Delimitation in India. Explain Delimitation and its legal contours in the Indian laws in light of the provisions necessary and the action of Courts in India, with exceptions.

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Register No.:

TAMIL NADU NATIONAL LAW UNIVERSITY, TIRUCHIRAPPALLI  
Fourth Year B.A. LL.B. (Hons.) B.Com. LL.B. (Hons.) Degree Programmes  
Mid Semester (Even Semester) Examinations, February 2024  
ELECTION LAW

Maximum Marks: 20

Time: 1 1/2 Hours

PART - A (4 x 5 = 20 Marks)

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

1. List the various voting methods.

2. Which voting system would complement better for a democratic nation of India's size to represent the demographic land mass, the various governments at the federal level in protecting their interests across the sectors of economic, law, policymaking and non-judicial decision making. Explain with reasons why.

3. Bar to interference by courts in electoral matters. — [Notwithstanding anything in this Constitution—]

a) the validity of any law relating to the delimitation of constituencies or the allotment of seats to such constituencies made or purporting to be made under Article 327 or Article 328, shall not be called in question in any court;

b) No election to either House of Parliament or the House or either House of the Legislature of a State shall be called in question except by an election petition presented to such authority and in such manner as may be provided for by or under any law made by the appropriate Legislature."

Mention the provision(s) relevant in RPA 1951. Explain the power and extent of the electoral provision, specifically in light of the judicial precedents.

4. Explain the quasi-judicial nature of the Election Commission of India and the means of discussion when it undertakes a role mentioned in Section 146 of the Representation of the People Act, 1951.

5. Explain the process of Nominations and scrutiny of Nominations in the context of Election in India.

Continuation of Date: 1950 or 2024



Name :

Register No.:

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**TAMIL NADU NATIONAL LAW UNIVERSITY, TIRUCHIRAPPALLI**  
**Third Year B.A. LL.B. (Hons.) B.Com. LL.B. (Hons.) Degree Programmes**  
**Mid Semester (Even-Semester) Examinations, February 2024**

**CORPORATE LAWS - II**

Time: 1 ½ Hours

Maximum Marks: 20

**PART - A (4 x 5 = 20 Marks)**

**Instructions to the students:**

1. This is an open book examination. Corporate Laws or Company Laws manual or the bare Companies Act, 2013 as well as Rules, regulations made thereunder, full text of the case laws are permitted in the examination hall. All other materials including text books, reference books, articles etc. are not permitted.
2. Do not write anything other than the question number inside the margin.
3. Answer any FOUR of the following questions in not exceeding 400 words each.

1. The Health Care (Navalurkottapattu) Pvt. Ltd. was registered on 24.01.2023 as a Private Limited Company with its registered office at Tiruchirappalli. Articles of Association mentioned names of two individuals to be the directors of the company. Those individuals did not give consent to be the directors. With a number of staffs having been appointed by the company, it continued to do the business. After a few months, the company was required to convene the general meeting etc., and also to sign of statement of accounts etc. You are required to advise the company as to the persons who are required by the law to convene the general meeting and also to sign the statement of accounts.
2. In 2012, Ms. 'X' one of the promoters of a pharmaceutical company was convicted for violating the provisions of the Companies Act, 1956 for a period of 3 years. In 2022, she was appointed as a woman director of a company. Few of the shareholders are agitated about a convicted person to be on the board and you are required to advise the shareholders as regards the validity of the said appointment and recourse, if any, available to the said shareholders.
3. Critically comment on the grounds of the petition by the Government of India in *Union of India v. Satyam Computer Services Ltd. and Others*, 2009 148 Com. Cas. 252.



4. Comment on the decision of the court in *In Re. City Equitable Fire Insurance Co.* [1925] 1 Ch. 407.

5. Does appointment of Directors by Proportional representation render better representation of Minority Shareholder's interest in a Company's Board? Answer with relevant legal provisions and illustrations.

6. Analyse the provisions under Section 149 and 150 of the Companies Act 2013 dealing with Ex-ante prescriptions to regulate the Independence of Independent Directors in India and critically comment on the following statement:

*“Ex Post determination of Independence may provide a more efficient way to determine the genuineness of the Independence of Independent directors.”*

Instructions to the students:

1. This is an open book examination. Corporate Law or Company Law manual or the bare Companies Act 2013 as well as Rules, regulations made thereunder, full text of the case laws are permitted in the examination hall. All other materials including text books, reference books, articles etc. are not permitted.

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

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2. In 2012, Mr. X, one of the promoters of a financial company was convicted for violating the provisions of the Companies Act 1956 for a period of 3 years. In 2022, she was appointed as a woman director of a company. Few of the shareholders are agitated about a convicted person to be on the board and you are required to advise the shareholders as regards the validity of the said appointment and recourse, if any, available to the said shareholders.

3. Critically comment on the grounds of the petition by the Government of India in *Union of India v. Sagar Cement Works Ltd. and Others* 2009 148 Com. L. 222.