



TAMILNADU NATIONAL LAW UNIVERSITY

QUESTION PAPERS



END SEMESTER (ODD-SEMESTER)
EXAMINATIONS,
JANUARY - 2022

Name :

Register No.:

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TAMIL NADU NATIONAL LAW UNIVERSITY, TIRUCHIRAPPALLI

B.A. LL.B. (Hons) / B.Com. LL.B. (Hons) Degree Programme

First Year, First Semester, End Semester (Odd-Semester) Examinations, January -2022

ENGLISH – I/ BUSINESS ENGLISH-I

Time: 2 ½ Hours

Maximum Marks: 30

PART – A (3 x 10= 30 Marks)

Answer the following questions (500 to 600 words)

1. Comment on Harper Lee's narrative style by considering her use of legal jargon, legal language, legal components, and description of the court scene described in the 17-20th chapters in *To Kill a Mockingbird*.
2. Write a letter to the editor of a national newspaper, expressing your concern over the general public's careless attitude in following the COVID-19 protocol in the context of the Omicron surge.
3. Examine William Shakespeare as a sixteenth-century feminist by considering the women characters you are familiar with in his play.

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TAMIL NADU NATIONAL LAW UNIVERSITY, TIRUCHIRAPPALLI
B.A. LL.B. (Hons) and B.Com. LL.B. (Hons) Degree Programme
First Year, First Semester, End Semester (Odd-Semester) Examinations, January 2022

SOCIOLOGY –I (A Critical Introduction)

Time: 2 ½ Hours

Maximum Marks: 30

PART – A (3 x 10= 30 Marks)

Answer the Following Questions in your own words:

1. Critically analyse the various theories of religion and explain how you will differentiate Religion from Magic? Explain with suitable examples.
 2. Define Mores, Folkways & Customs, and analyze differences between the same with appropriate examples from your community.
 3. Explain the social process of cooperation and its types that you observe in your everyday life.
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First Year, First Semester, End Semester (Odd-Semester) Examinations, January 2022

ECONOMICS - I (Principles of Economics)

Time: 2 ½ Hours

Maximum Marks: 30

PART – A (3 x 10= 30 Marks)

Answer the Following Questions:

1. (a) Originally the consumer faces the budget line $p_1x_1 + p_2x_2 = M$. Then the price of good 1 doubles, the price of good 2 becomes 8 times larger, and income becomes 4 times larger. Write down an equation for the new budget line in terms of the original prices and income.
- (b) Suppose that the demand curve is given by $D(p) = 10 - p$. What is the gross benefit from consuming 6 units of the good?
- (c) Suppose that a consumer is consuming 10 units of a discrete good and the price increases from ₹5 per unit to ₹6. However, after the price change the consumer continues to consume 10 units of the discrete good. What is the loss in the consumer's surplus from this price change?
2. (a) An addict's demand function for a drug may be very inelastic, but the market demand function might be quite elastic. How can this be?
- (b) Suppose that the demand curve for a good is given by $D(p) = 100/p$. What price will maximize revenue?
- (c) Suppose that all consumers view red pencils and blue pencils as perfect substitutes. Suppose that the supply curve for red pencils is upward sloping. Let the price of red pencils and blue pencils be p_r and p_b . What would happen if the government put a tax only on red pencils?
- (d) The India imports about half of its petroleum needs. Suppose that the rest of the oil producers are willing to supply as much oil as the India wants at a constant

price of ₹1800 a barrel. What would happen to the price of domestic oil if a tax of ₹200 a barrel was placed on foreign oil?

3. (a) Suppose that the government wants to control the use of the commons, what methods exist for achieving the efficient level of use?
- (b) Raja's Mineral Springs is a single-price monopoly. Table 1 shows the demand schedule for Raja's spring water (columns 1 and 2) and the firm's total cost schedule (columns 2 and 3).

Table 1

Price (₹ per bottle)	Quantity (₹ per hour)	Total cost (₹ per hour)
10	0	1
9	1	2
8	2	4
7	3	7
6	4	12
5	5	18

1. Calculate Raja's total revenue and marginal revenue schedules.
 2. Draw the demand curve and Raja's marginal revenue curve.
 3. Calculate Raja's profit-maximizing output, price, and economic profit.
 4. If Raja's is hit with a conservation tax of ₹14 an hour, what are Raja's new profit-maximizing output, price, and economic profit?
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First Year, First Semester, End Semester (Odd-Semester) Examinations, January -2022

BUSINESS ORGANISATION AND MANAGEMENT

Time: 2 ½ Hours

Maximum Marks: 30

PART – A (3 x 10= 30 Marks)

Answer the Following Questions

1. Anju and Manju are good friends. Considering the fact that the activities involved in managing an enterprise are common to all organizations, after completing their Master's in Business Management, both of them take up a job at managerial level in different organizations as per their individual areas of interest. Anju takes up a marketing job in a retail company and strives to increase sales whereas Manju joins an NGO and works diligently to realize its objective related to providing employment to specially abled persons. Both of them have to perform a series of continuous, composite, but separate functions. On some days, Anju may spend more time in planning a future display layout and on another day, she may spend time in sorting out an employee's problem. Both Anju and Manju make conscious efforts to build a feeling of team spirit and coordination among diverse individuals with different needs who work under them. The effect of their management is noticeable in their respective departments as the targets are met according to plans, employees are happy and satisfied, and there is orderliness in its functioning rather than chaos.

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

2. 'Seven Colours' is a progressive company with a very good HR record. Recently it created a pool of prospective candidates for jobs to be given in various departments. The company is always willing to complete its HR duties properly. Various job positions exist in the company. The company makes it compulsory for the HR department to prepare job descriptions so that necessary information about the jobs could be created. For its decent HR practices the company has won several awards. It knows that the most important asset of an organization is its

image and to protect it the company should always be ready to make extra efforts. Last year when a few groups filed a complaint against the company it made great efforts to fight legally and came out victorious. It has a very good set up to promote the interests of the employees. In order to give them a familiar environment the company promotes various informal organizations and proper celebration of all festivals. It is very responsive towards its workers and always attends to their problems. There is a special cell in the HR department which is very responsive to the complaints made by the employees regardless of the level at which they work. Recently a national newspaper made a very favorable mention of the absence of strikes in the company as the management-labour relations are very good and a lot of importance is given to the demands of the labour unions. A very peaceful environment exists in the organization.

In the above case there are highlighted various duties of the HR department. Identify them and explain in detail

3. MNO Ltd., A renowned computer company follows the vision of "reaching new heights with its people on its side", It not only provides quality products but also provides various facilities to its employees for 5 years of service. It also provides computer skills to youth in remote areas for free.
 - (a) What according to you are the business ethics of the company?
 - (b) Is it fulfilling its social responsibilities towards its interest groups? Which groups is it fulfilling its social responsibilities to?- Explain in detail.

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

First Year, First Semester, End Semester (Odd-Semester) Examinations, January -2022

FINANCIAL ACCOUNTING AND PRACTICAL AUDITING

Time: 2 ½ Hours

Maximum Marks: 30

PART - A (30 Marks)

Answer the Following Questions

1. From the following trial balance of Mr.Orange, prepare Trading and Profit and Loss Account for the year ended 31st December 2021 and a Balance Sheet as on that date.

(12 Marks)

Particulars	Dr. Rs.	Cr. Rs.
Capital	-	60,000
Drawings	7,200	
Stock, 1 st January 2021	20,500	
Purchases	68,000	
Carriage inwards	1,500	1,40,500
Sales	-	-
Sundry debtors	23,500	14,300
Sundry creditors	-	
Cash in hand	500	
Cash at Bank	2,200	
Carriage outwards	1,700	
Salaries	16,000	
Factory rent	4,000	
Bills receivable	5,300	
Bill Payable	-	4,200
Insurance	1,200	
Furniture	10,000	
Machinery	28,000	
Office Rent	2,000	
Manufacturing wages	21,500	
Provision for Doubtful Debts	-	1,000
Manufacturing Expenses	1,500	
General Expenses	5,400	
	2,20,000	2,20,000

The following adjustments are required

- (a) Stock on 31st December 2021 amounted to Rs. 27,000
- (b) Write off Rs.500 as bad debts and maintain the provision for Doubtful debts at 5% on sundry debtors and Discount on Debtors at 2%.
- (c) Unexpired Insurance Rs.300
- (d) Depreciate Machinery by 5% and Furniture by 10%

2. The following particulars relate to Madura Club for the year ended 31st December 2019

(10 Marks)

Receipts	Rs.	Rs.	Payments	Rs.	Rs.
To Balance b/d		600	By Salaries		1,245
To Subscriptions			By Stationery		240
2018	24		By Rates and Taxes		360
2019	1,266		By Telephone		60
2020	48	1,338	By Investments		750
To Profit from Canteen		900	By Advertisements		105
To Miscellaneous		45	By Postage		100
To Sale of old news papers		112	By Sundries		350
To Dividends		485	By Balance C/d		270
		3,480			3,480

You are required to prepare an income and expenditure account and balance sheet after making the following adjustments

- (i) There are 450 members each paying annual subscription of Rs.3. Rs.27 being in arrears for 2018 at the beginning of this year
 - (ii) Cost of Buildings is Rs.6, 000. Depreciate at the rate of 5 per cent.
3. Mr. Moon is a Trader and preparing his accounts under single entry system. He wishes to change his accounts from single entry into double entry system. What would be your guidance to him on changing of systems of accounting? (4 Marks)
4. Critically analyse the Justice Lopes's comment on the duties of an auditor.(4 Marks)

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TAMIL NADU

PALLI

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First Year, First Semester, End Semester (Odd-Semester) Examinations, January 2022

LEGAL METHODS

Time: 2 ½ Hours

Maximum Marks: 30

PART – A (3 x 10 = 30 Marks)

Answer the following questions.

1. Read the following passage and answer the questions at the end:

Gandhara was a democratic secular state in South Asia. XX was a religious extremist group fighting to take control over Gandhara. On 15 August 2021 through the use of violence and force the legitimately elected government was overthrown by the religious extremist group XX. Citizens of Gandhara protested against this coup across the State and it was condemned by the United Nations as well. After acquiring control over the whole territory of Gandhara, XX has repealed the old Constitution. XX has enacted a new Constitution based on religious principles and has formed a new government. The new government has enacted many laws based on religious principles curtailing the freedom of expression and other fundamental rights of individuals. The Government has also taken away women's rights to education, travelling alone and employment. XX argues that these laws are in the interest of protection of women. In the light of the above mentioned facts and circumstances answer the following questions:

1. Are the new government and the laws it has enacted legitimate? Kindly discuss from a Positivist and Natural Law perspective.
2. Do you find the justification for the law's "protecting" women satisfactory? Answer with reference to Legal Method and Feminist Legal Method. (10 marks)

2. Please read the extract of the judgment very carefully and identify the following:

- a. The central issue in the case.
- b. The ratio decidendi and obiter dicta (if any) in this case. Please articulate the ratio decidendi in the form of rules you can deduce from the case for future situations.

- c. The rules of interpretation being employed in the matter at hand.
- d. The use of deductive and analogical reasoning.
- e. Any reference to Legal Realism or Formalism in this extract.

“We are dealing with an express promise to pay 100 *Rupees* in certain events. “100 *Rupees* reward will be paid by the Surti Smoke Ball Company to any person who contracts influenza after having used the ball three times daily for two weeks according to the printed directions supplied with each ball.” The plaintiff Binal, used one of these smoke balls as per the instructions and promptly contracted influenza two weeks later. The question now is if a contract had been formed between the defendants Surti Smoke Ball Company and herself. At its core, under Section 7 of the ABC Contract Act, a contract requires for there to be a promise, an acceptance, and consideration to be considered as complete.

Section 2 defines the components as follows:

- (b) *When the person to whom the proposal is made signifies his assent thereto, the proposal is said to be accepted. A proposal, when accepted, becomes a promise;*
- (c) *The person making the proposal is called the “promisor”, and the person accepting the proposal is called the “promisee”;*
- (d) *When, at the desire of the promisor, the promisee or any other person has done or abstained from doing, or does or abstains from doing, or promises to do or to abstain from doing, something, such act or abstinence or promise is called a consideration for the promise;*

We must first consider whether this was intended to be a promise at all, or whether it was a mere puff which meant nothing. Was it a mere puff? My answer to that question is No, and I base my answer upon this passage: “1000 *Rupees*. is deposited with the Alliance Bank, showing our sincerity in the matter.” The deposit is called in aid by the advertiser as proof of his sincerity in the matter — that is, the sincerity of his promise to pay this 100 *Rupees* in the event which he has specified. I say this for the purpose of giving point to the observation that we are not inferring a promise; there is the promise, as plain as words can make it.

It is said that this advertisement is so vague that you cannot really construe it as a promise — that the vagueness of the language shows that a legal promise was never intended or contemplated. The language is vague and uncertain in some respects, and particularly in this, that the 100 *Rupees* is to be paid to any person who contracts the increasing epidemic after having used the balls three times daily for two weeks. It is said, when are they to be used? According to the language of the advertisement no time is fixed, and, construing the offer most strongly against the person who has

made it, one might infer that any time was meant. I do not think that was meant, and to hold the contrary would be pushing too far the doctrine of taking language most strongly against the person using it. I do not think that business people or reasonable people would understand the words as meaning that if you took a smoke ball and used it three times daily for two weeks you were to be guaranteed against influenza for the rest of your life, and I think it would be pushing the language of the advertisement too far to construe it as meaning that.

I come now to the point which I think requires attention — that is, the consideration. It has been argued that this is nudum pactum — that there is no consideration. We must apply to that argument the usual legal tests. Let us see whether there is no advantage to the defendants. It is quite obvious that in the view of the advertisers a use by the public of their remedy, if they can only get the public to have confidence enough to use it, will react and produce a sale which is directly beneficial to them. Therefore, the advertisers get out of the use an advantage which is enough to constitute a consideration. Further, it appears to me that there is a distinct inconvenience, not to say a detriment, to any person who so uses the smoke ball. I am of the opinion, therefore, that there is ample consideration for the promise.

Finally, there is much conversation on whether carbolic acid, the chemical used in these smoke balls, is a “poison” or not. Several reports suggest that the Pharmaceutical Society has been attempting to have the chemical registered in the poisons register as such. The defendants argue, curiously, that this conversation should have alerted the plaintiff *against* their own product and to know that it was an experimental product at best, not intended to have any contractual meaning. The question is whether this fact is to have any relevance for the decision at hand. I believe that it does not as it has little to do with the elements of a contract. Further, if this were to be a poison, all the more reason for the plaintiff to recover damages and the reward from the defendants.

It appears to me, therefore, that the defendants must perform their promise, and, if they have been so unwary as to expose themselves to a great many actions, so much the worse for them.

3. Answer both questions:

- a. For a case in the High Court of State M, being decided by 5 judges in 2022, the following precedents and information is available.
 - (A) 2010 High Court of State M Judgment of 3 judges on the same issue and similar facts.
 - (B) 1957 Supreme Court Judgment of 3 judges on the same issue and similar facts.

(C) 2009 Supreme Court Judgment of 5 judges on a similar issue but dissimilar facts. Further information:

(i) Judgment C distinguishes itself from Judgment B.

(ii) Judgment A follows Judgment B.

Decide whether they will be binding or persuasive, rank them in order of their precedential value and explain your choices. Please note that you may make reasonable assumptions.

(5 Marks)

b. The following are extracts from the Constitution of India which came into force in 1950. Read the provisions carefully, decipher the relationships between the provisions and very briefly answer the following questions:

i. Deduce the relationship between any two provisions that use the words “notwithstanding” and “subject to”

ii. What are the marginal notes? Do the marginal notes hold any value with respect to interpretation of these provisions?

iii. For either the Union OR the State, break down the formula for Official Language. You may use a flowchart if required.

(5 Marks)

PART XVII
OFFICIAL LANGUAGE

CHAPTER I.—LANGUAGE OF THE UNION

Official language of
the Union.

343. (1) The official language of the Union shall be Hindi in Devanagari script.

The form of numerals to be used for the official purposes of the Union shall be the international form of Indian numerals.

(2) Notwithstanding anything in clause (1), for a period of fifteen years from the commencement of this Constitution, the English language shall continue to be used for all the official purposes of the Union for which it was being used immediately before such commencement:

Provided that the President may, during the said period, by order¹ authorise the use of the Hindi language in addition to the English language and of the Devanagari form of numerals in addition to the international form of Indian numerals for any of the official purposes of the Union.

(3) Notwithstanding anything in this article, Parliament may by law provide for the use, after the said period of fifteen years, of—

(a) the English language, or

(b) the Devanagari form of numerals,

for such purposes as may be specified in the law.

CHAPTER II.—REGIONAL LANGUAGES

Official language or languages of a State.

345. Subject to the provisions of articles 346 and 347, the Legislature of a State may by law adopt any one or more of the languages in use in the State or Hindi as the language or languages to be used for all or any of the official purposes of that State:

Provided that, until the Legislature of the State otherwise provides by law, the English language shall continue to be used for those official purposes within the State for which it was being used immediately before the commencement of this Constitution.

Official language for communication between one State and another or between a State and the Union.

346. The language for the time being authorised for use in the Union for official purposes shall be the official language for communication between one State and another State and between a State and the Union:

Provided that if two or more States agree that the Hindi language should be the official language for communication between such States, that language may be used for such communication.

Special provision relating to language spoken by a section of the population of a State.

347. On a demand being made in that behalf the President may, if he is satisfied that a substantial proportion of the population of a State desire the use of any language spoken by them to be recognised by that State, direct that such language shall also be officially recognised throughout that State or any part thereof for such purpose as he may specify.

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LAW OF TORTS

Time: 2 ½ Hours

Maximum Marks: 30

PART – A (3 x 10 = 30 Marks)

Answer the Following Questions in your own words:

1. Tom and Jerry enter into a partnership to run a cab business called “Breezy Rides” in Ducktown. They bought cars to provide services ranging from economical to luxurious. They hired 10 drivers on their payroll to drive these cabs. The job of the drivers is to pick up the customers from their location and drop them at their desired destination. Aside from this service, Breezy Rides also provided car rental services, where customers could hire cabs themselves for any specific duration. It was meant to be a self-drive service where the driver was not provided by Breezy Rides. All expenses relating to the vehicle such as fuel, hiring a driver if needed, etc., will have to be taken care of by the hirer. The hirer had full control of the hired vehicle during the said hire period. Breezy Rides will only provide a safe and clean car to the hirer and charge a hire amount as per the duration. The car should be returned in the same manner to Breezy Rides.

Bob moved to Ducktown as he got a new job. His own car was set to arrive after 2 days and so he hired one self-drive car from Breezy Rides for 2 days. Since he was not familiar with the city, he wanted to hire a driver but didn't know any. So, he hired a driver from Breezy Rides itself. Bob instructed the driver to not exceed 70 km/hr speed limits at any point in time. Being tired, Bob fell asleep in the car en-route and the driver sped up to 100 km/hr and caused an accident injuring Eve, an innocent passerby.

Eve wants to claim compensation for her personal injuries. In light of the given facts, explain against whom she can claim compensation. Support your answer with appropriate legal principles and case laws.

2. Dawson and his wife Rupi had gone for trekking. Rupi fell down and injured her right leg and therefore Dawson took her to the Daffodil Hospital. Daffodil is a super-specialty hospital which is very expensive. Rupi was examined by Dr. Siam, a young resident doctor at the hospital. He informed Dawson that Rupi's right leg was fractured and requires plaster treatment. Dawson got his wife admitted in the hospital as per Dr. Siam's advice. A morphine injection was administered to Rupi instead of anesthesia and thereafter her injured leg was pulled hard by the doctor and the attendants. Lastly, they put her leg in plaster. This entire procedure without administration of anesthesia caused immense pain and strain on Rupi's body which went into a state of shock from the pain and caused her death within a couple of hours of treatment. Dawson is devastated with the tragic and untimely demise of his wife and wants to sue Dr. Siam and Daffodil Hospital for damages.

In light of the given facts and circumstances, examine the liability of Dr. Siam and Daffodil Hospital in causing the death of Rupi. Also, explain the various heads under which Dawson can claim damages from Dr. Siam and Daffodil Hospital.

3. Zeus News is one of the leading national news channels in Pindia well-known for its fierce journalism. The news channel has played an active role in discovering scams, drug mafias and other illegal activities. Many prominent leaders of political parties have time and again alleged that the news channel is only sensationalizing trivial matters for Television Rating Point (TRP) and there is no truth in the news they telecast. Recently, Zeus News telecast an exclusive story that Mr. Azee, the president of Pindian Nationalist Party has a close nexus with the land mafia. The news got wide coverage and in the elections that followed, Mr. Azee and his party were defeated by a big margin. Post the results of the elections, Zeus News retracted its previous story on Mr. Azee and informed its viewers that it was a case of mistaken identity and that instead of Mr. Azee, it was Mr. Neel Mukish, a Pindian Administrative Officer who was involved with the land mafia. Mr. Azee is not satisfied with mere retraction of statement and therefore he sued Zeus News and its editor-in-chief Ms. Shaileen for defamation.

In light of the given facts and circumstances, provide reasoned arguments for and against Zeus News and Ms. Shaileen's liability for defamation with the help of legal principles and case laws.

Laws of Pindia are parimateria with India.

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ECONOMICS - II (Indian Economy)

Time: 2 ½ Hours

Maximum Marks: 30

PART – A (3 x10= 30 Marks)

Answer the Following Questions:

1. a) Calculate GDP at market prices and national income from the following information.

Particulars	in ₹
Personal consumption expenditure	6,500
Indirect taxes less subsidies	150
State government consumption and investment expenditure	400
Central government consumption and investment expenditure	2,000
Change in business inventories	100
Gross private domestic fixed investment	1,200
Exports	900
Net factor payments to rest of the world	100
Imports	1,200
Depreciation	200

- b) Do you think the Phillips curve is a useful tool for analysing the economy today? Why or why not?
2. a) Suppose that the government increases taxes and government purchases by equal amounts. What happens to the interest rate and investment in response to this balanced-budget change?
- b) Consider an economy described by the following equations:

$$Y = C + I + G,$$

$$Y = 5,000,$$

$$G = 1,000,$$

$$T = 1,000,$$

$$C = 250 + 0.75(Y - T),$$

$$I = 1,000 - 50r.$$

- i. In this economy, compute private saving, public saving, and national saving.
 - ii. Find the equilibrium interest rate.
 - iii. Now suppose that G rises to 1,250. Compute private saving, public saving, and national saving.
 - iv. Find the new equilibrium interest rate.
 3. Use the model of the small open economy to predict what would happen to the trade balance, the real exchange rate, and the nominal exchange rate in response to each of the following events.
 - i. A fall in consumer confidence about the future induces consumers to spend less and save more.
 - ii. The introduction of a stylish line of Toyotas makes some consumers prefer foreign cars over domestic cars.
 - iii. The introduction of automatic teller machines reduces the demand for money.
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Second Year, Third Semester, End Semester (Odd-Semester) Examinations, January -2022

LEGAL HISTORY

Time: 2 ½ Hours

Maximum Marks: 30

PART – A (3 x 10 = 30)

Answer the following Questions:

1. The ideological and political changes in England influenced the policies pursued in British India. The codification of laws in India was one of the important consequences of it. Analyse the forces behind this move.
2. “The introduction and growth of legal education and profession in colonial India were not in a satisfactory manner in many aspects”. Critically evaluate the relevance of this point with evidence.
3. According to Anil Seal, the imperialist historian, constitutional reforms which were introduced in India in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries were merely to serve the interests of the British Crown or Parliament. Do you agree with him? Support your answers with relevant examples and facts.

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**TAMIL NADU NATIONAL LAW UNIVERSITY, TIRUCHIRAPPALLI
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Second Year, Third Semester, End Semester (Odd-Semester) Examinations, January 2022

POLITICAL SCIENCE - III (International Relations)

Time: 2 ½ Hours

Maximum Marks: 30

PART – A (3 x 10= 30 Marks)

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

1. Analyze how the various theoretical perspectives view the international system, the State and the individual as levels of explanation for international events with examples.
2. Do you agree with Stanley Hoffmann's view that international affairs are 'inhospitable' to liberalism? Give your reasons.
3. "Today, International Law covers a wide array of security issues ranging from terrorism to maritime security. Notwithstanding the central role that international law plays in security matters, India has failed to fully appreciate the usage of international law to advance the national security interests". – Analyse these statements by citing suitable examples.

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FINANCIAL SERVICES AND MARKETS

Time: 2 ½ Hours

Maximum Marks: 30

PART – A (3 x 10 = 30 Marks)

Answer the Following Questions

1. Ketan won a cash prize of Rs. 20,000 in the National Level Robotics Competition. On the advice of his father, he visited a nearby bank to open a Fixed Deposit Account in his name with the prize money. His sister, Suhasini, accompanied him to the bank. On reaching the bank, he noticed big banners placed within the premises containing information about the various arrangements through which corporates may raise their capital through the bank. Being a finance graduate, Suhasini explains to Ketan that banks play the role of the financial intermediary by helping in the process of channelizing the savings of the households into the most profitable business ventures.

In the context of the above case:

- (a) Name another financial intermediary that helps in the process of channelizing the savings of the households into the most productive use.
 - (b) Also, outline the functions of another financial intermediary as identified in part (1).
2. Madhav's is one of India's most trusted brands in Indian sweets and snacks segment. The company has manufacturing plants in Kota, Kanpur, New Delhi, and Mumbai. Madhav's has its own retail chain stores and a range of restaurants in these cities. Now, the company plans to extend its business in 12 more cities in India. In order to raise the funds, its directors have decided to float a public issue through prospectus. Besides, it intends to raise money to meet the floatation costs in terms of brokerage, underwriting commission, advertising etc.

In the context of the above case:

- (a) What is the other name used for the funds required to meet floatation costs?

- (b) Describe briefly the short-term instrument popularly used by the companies to raise the funds required to meet floatation costs. Who can issue them?
 - (c) Distinguish between the two types of financial markets that the company intends to approach to meet its financial needs.
3. Ragnath Ahuja is one of the Promoter-Directors of Vishwas Ltd. The company is engaged in the real estate sector, which has recently witnessed a steady fall in its revenue and the value of its assets due to a downward trend persisting in the market in specific and the economy in general. The periodical financial results of the company were to be declared in a fortnight's time. Ragnath Ahuja, being an insider, had access to unpublished price sensitive information related to it. Consequently, he sells a major portion of his holdings in anticipation of a fall in the market price of the shares of the Company subsequent to the announcement of periodical financial results of the company. Moreover, he doesn't inform The Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) about the dealings. On conducting a probe, Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) finds Ragnath Ahuja guilty of insider trading. As per law, company directors, officials or any individual with a stake of 10% or more in the company are considered to be insiders and they are required to report their insider transactions within two business days of the date the transaction occurred.

In the context of the above case:

- (a) State the purpose of setting up SEBI.
 - (b) Identify the type of function performed by SEBI by quoting lines from the paragraph.
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TAMIL NADU NATIONAL LAW UNIVERSITY, TIRUCHIRAPPALLI
B.A. LL.B. (Hons) and B.Com. LL.B. (Hons) Degree Programme
Second Year, Third Semester, End Semester (Odd-Semester) Examinations, January 2022
LAW OF CONTRACTS - II

Time: 2 ½ Hours

Maximum Marks: 30

PART – A (3 x 10 = 30 Marks)

Answer the Following Questions

1. Gangadhar is a real estate agent. Vijaya Kumar approached Gangadhar and authorized him to sell his house and property. Gangadhar published advertisements, used his professional networks and took genuine effort to bring offers. But Vijaya Kumar was not satisfied with the offers made by the parties brought by Gangadhar. Vijaya Kumar revoked the agency without any explanation. Gangadhar decided to sue Vijaya Kumar claiming his expenses. Advise Gangadhar.
2. “The buyer has no remedy against seller for any defect in the goods not covered by some condition or warranty” Critically comment on the statement applying the doctrine of *caveat emptor* and also state the exceptions to the doctrine referring to the relevant judicial decisions.
3. Sreenivas, Dharmadas and Devadas jointly started a partnership firm in 1981. Sreenivas passed away in 1990 leaving his only minor son Madhu. Thereafter Dharmadas and Devadas continued the business taking Madhu as a beneficial partner.
Advice Madhu on the below two situations:
 - A) Madhu is disappointed with the treatment given by the other partners. He decided to file a suit against them for his share of profits of the firm and the sum due to Sreenivas which were not paid by the firm. Madhu would like to continue with the firm even though he is suing the partners.
 - B) Ahmed, a third party filed a suit against the firm for settlement of debts holding Madhu as a partner of the firm.

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B.A. LL.B. (Hons) and B.Com. LL.B. (Hons) Degree Programme

Second Year, Third Semester, End Semester (Odd-Semester) Examinations, January 2022

FAMILY LAW -II

Time: 2 ½ Hours

Maximum Marks: 30

PART – A (3 X 10 =30 Marks)

**Answer all the questions providing the relevant legal provisions and
judicial pronouncements.**

1. Mr. Maaran and Ms. Nila are Hindus following Mitakshara Law and were married in 2006. They had a happy married life which lasted only a short span of time. They do not have any children. In 2007, Mr. Maaran died, and Ms. Nila inherited a property after his death through intestate succession. In 2021, Ms. Nila died intestate leaving behind her father, mother, one full sister, father in-law, mother-in law and brother-in law. The only property that Mrs. Nila has left for intestate succession is the property that she inherited from her husband after his death.

(Note: Father in-law, mother in-law and brother in-law mentioned above are the father, mother, and brother of Mr. Maaran.)

- a) *Calculate the respective shares of Ms. Nila's relatives - father, mother, one full sister, father-in-law, mother-in-law, and brother-in-law, in accordance with law relating to intestate succession. State reasons along with legal provision/s for the shares allotted to each person.* (4 marks)
- b) *What would happen in the same situation, if Mr. Maaran and Ms. Nila had a son who survived them?* (3 marks)
- c) *Critically comment on issues of gender inequality in the laws regarding intestate succession to the property of a Hindu female. (In less than 200 words).*

(3 marks)

2. Ms. Mary is an Indian Christian. Mr. Bino, Mr. Harold and Mr. Abraham are her sons. Mr. Bino and Ms. Silvia were married in 2019. Other sons have not married. In 2020, Ms. Silvia became pregnant and after few days Mr. Bino died in a car accident. A week after that, due to ill health, Mr. Abraham died. After continuous loss that the family faced, Ms. Silvia was blessed with baby Christopher. The family plans to

distribute the property of Mr. Abraham through intestate succession as he left no testament/will. During the process of succession of Mr. Abraham's Property, Ms. Silvia claimed a separate share for her and for her baby who was still in the womb, at the time of Mr. Abraham's death (Baby Christopher was born after the death of Mr. Abraham).

- a) *Calculate the shares for the heirs of Mr. Abraham. What will be the specific share that is to be allotted to Ms. Silvia and baby Christopher? (6 marks)*
- b) *Comment on the change in the shares during intestate succession, if in the same situation, father of Mr. Abraham was alive. (4 marks)*

3. Ms. Maalathi (Hindu) is the sister of Mr. Dhuswant (Hindu), who died intestate in 2021. Ms. Maalathi claims in a suit that she has the right over her brother's share in the Joint Family Property. The suit was opposed by Ms. Yamini (Hindu), who claims that she was in a live-in relationship with Mr. Dhuswant for 10 years and they have two sons born out of their relationship.

Decide on the shares of heirs in the property of Mr. Dhuswant in the various situations mentioned below: (all these situations happened in the year 2021)

- a) *Mr. Dhuswant does not possess any separate property and the only property that is available is the share in Hindu Joint family property. Can Ms. Yamini and the two children claim shares in the joint family property? (4 marks)*
- b) *Mr. Dhuswant has taken his partitioned share from the joint family property before his death. Can the separated property be inherited by Mr. Dhuswant's children? (3 marks)*
- c) *Ms. Yamini was already married to another person and simultaneously was in a live-in relationship with Mr. Dhuswant, without obtaining divorce from her husband. Decide on the validity of their relationship. In this situation, can the children of Mr. Dhuswant and Ms. Yamini claim property from both/any of their parents? (3 marks)*

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TAMIL NADU NATIONAL LAW UNIVERSITY, TIRUCHIRAPPALLI
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Second Year, Third Semester, End Semester (Odd-Semester) Examinations, January 2022
CONSTITUTIONAL LAW –I

Time: 2 ½ Hours

Maximum Marks: 30

PART – A (3 x 10 = 30 Marks)

Answer the following questions.

1. The Delhi High Court is currently hearing a case on the constitutionality of the Exception 2 to Sec. 375 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860 - otherwise known as the marital rape exception. This is the text of the provision:

Exception 2 - Sexual intercourse or sexual acts by a man with his own wife, the wife not being under fifteen years of age, is not rape.

 Using first the judgments and readings studied in class, and then additional cases *only if* required, answer the following questions briefly:
 - a. Recently, the *amicus curiae* in the case argued that it is on the Central Government to explain the rationale behind the provision. There is a presumption of constitutionality when it comes to law made by the State. Why then has the *amicus* argued that the burden is on the State to prove the law's rationale?
 - b. Identify the classification being made in the provision. Is it possible for it to be constitutional under any conception of the reasonable classification test?
 - c. Assuming the answer to the above question is yes - why has the Exception survived constitutional scrutiny so far?
 - d. Is a violation of Article 21 implicated in the case? How?

2. For ANY TWO of the following statements, decide whether they are true or false. It is not necessary that you definitively decide - if you believe that the statement is partially true and partially false, or are otherwise conflicted, you may say so. All decisions must be backed by reasons and appropriate examples.

- a. The current interpretation of the relationship between Article 13, Article 368 and the Basic Structure Doctrine is a perfect example of the presence of Constitutionalism in India.
 - b. The Horizontal Application of Fundamental Rights will unduly restrict the sphere of personal autonomy and choice in the private sphere.
 - c. The prevailing test to judge whether a particular ‘speech’ constitutes Sedition under Section 124A of the IPC or not, is to decide whether the speech is a ‘spark in a powder keg’.
 - d. “Caste” and “Class” are synonymous for the purposes of reservation in India.
3. In 2019, the Government of Indiana revoked the special status of the State of Khamiri. At the same moment, Indiana passed the Newspapers Certification Act, 2019 (2019 Act) which created the Newspaper Certification Board. These are the relevant sections of the Act:

Section 3. Definitions:

....

(m) ‘edition’ means daily editions of a newspaper.

(n) ‘newspapers’ means newspapers as notified under this Act.

Section 5 Certification:

(1) A representative of the Newspaper Certification Board shall be stationed at every newspaper editorial facility.

(2) The Editor in Chief of a newspaper shall submit every edition of the newspaper for editorial certification from the Newspaper Certification Board representative prior to printing.

(3) No newspaper shall publish any edition without certification.

Section 7 Penalties:

(1) Every Editor in Chief in contravention of Section 5 (3) shall be detained with immediate effect. A hearing will be given at a date to be duly notified by the Board within 72 hours of such detention.

“The Register’ and ‘The New Indiana Line’, well respected newspapers, whose readership runs into lakhs of people, are notified under Section 3 (n). They refuse to follow the Act and immediately publish editions criticising both the revocation of special status of Khamiri and the 2019 Act. Their support, some say, fuels a public order situation in Khamiri. As a result, the editors in chief of both newspapers are immediately detained.

The newspapers present a petition in the Supreme Court challenging (a) the 2019 Act and (b) the detention as unconstitutional and violative of primarily Articles 19 and 21 as it confers power on the Newspaper Certification Board to regulate the content of newspapers and detain persons without a prior hearing respectively. The State argues that the Act is merely regulation, formulated in the interests of the general public and does not violate any fundamental rights.

As the law clerk of the judge deciding this case, please create a brief on how this case should be decided, including issues of relief. Please note that there is no need to raise issues of Article 12 under this case.

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TAMIL NADU NATIONAL LAW UNIVERSITY, TIRUCHIRAPPALLI
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Second Year, Third Semester, End Semester (Odd-Semester) Examinations, January -2022
LAW OF CRIMES – I (Indian Penal Code)

Time: 2 ½ Hours

Maximum Marks: 30

PART – A (3 x 10 = 30 Marks)

Answer the following questions in your own words.

1. Aamod was 45 years of age and a married man with two children. Besides his grocery shop at Turon Road's Corner, Chennai, Aamod was an LIC Agent and romantically involved with many women. One of them was Devika from Kerala. In 2019, Devika broke off her relationship with Aamod and got married to Pramod, a businessman. But Aamod continued to harass her. On August 20, 2021, Devika called Aamod to her house on the Pulser road Sector 5. There, the couple explained to him that they wanted to live in peace and requested that Aamod to not harass Devika and her husband, Pramod further. He became frustrated and tightened his grip on Devika's husband's neck, shouting that he loved Devika madly and could not live without her. By seeing this, Devika got angry and took a glass flower vase near the table and hit Aamod's head once, due to which he fell on the floor. The couple thought that he died, so within 15 minutes they arranged to put the body in a trunk and threw it in a river 3 kilometers away from their residence. After 3 days, police found the decomposed body from the river bank.
Discuss the criminal liability of Devika and her husband Pramod with the help of legal principles and judicial decisions.
2. Raja is a 16 year old boy studying in class 10 of Chhabra Matriculation school of Padampur village. One of his friends Bholu told him that there was a fair near their village and insisted that he accompany Bholu. Raja agreed and accordingly both of them planned to go the next morning. In the meantime, Raja remembered that he had no fine clothes to wear for the fair and one of his best clothes was with the tailor for stitching. The tailor's shop was near his home and therefore he decided to collect his clothes from the tailor at night as they had to start early the next day. When Raja went to collect his clothes he found that the shop was latched and no one was there near the shop. He waited for a few minutes and then opened the door of the shop and searched for his clothes.

Finally he found his clothes had been stitched properly. Initially he was in a dilemma whether to pick or not and finally he took his clothes as he was excited to go to the fair.

Discuss the criminal liability of Raja with the help of legal principles and judicial decisions.

3. Mr. Rajhore is the CEO of a reputed electronic goods company Xanaz Pvt. Ltd., Ms. Lola is a 33 year old woman working as Mr. Rajhore's personal secretary for the past 5 years. Mr. Rajhore and Ms. Lola shared a good friendship and Ms. Lola used to accompany him on both professional and leisure trips. On 20th December 2021, Ms. Lola accompanied Mr. Rajhore to one of his business conferences at a hotel in Lonavala. After the conference, Mr. Rajhore, Ms. Lola and some of their friends went to the club in the hotel for enjoying the evening. Mr. Rajhore had too many alcoholic drinks and thereafter was inebriated. Seeing his condition, Ms. Lola helped him get back to his hotel room. Mr. Rajhore asked her to come inside the room and she agreed. After ensuring Mr. Rajhore is feeling fine, she started to leave. Mr. Rajhore got hold of her and got her to his bed. Although she asked Mr. Rajhore to stop but when he didn't, she could not fight back being taken aback by what was happening. The next morning Mr. Rajhore told Ms. Lola to forget what has happened and Ms. Lola was shocked with the turn of events considering their past friendship. However, she did not break down and decided to lodge a complaint against Mr. Rajhore for raping her. After the charge sheet was submitted by the police to the magistrate, the case was committed for trial. Mr. Rajhore's lawyer contended that Ms. Lola was falsely accusing Mr. Rajhore and there was no lack of consent on the night of the incident. They supported their contention on the basis that Ms. Lola and Mr. Rajhore had shared a long friendship in the past and Ms. Lola had gone to the hotel room willingly. Mr. Rajhore's lawyer also contended that Ms. Lola doesn't look traumatized like a rape victim would usually be and therefore she is falsely implicating his client. He also relied upon the medical records which showed no injury marks on both Mr. Rajhore and Ms. Lola. Mr. Rajhore made his statement in the court saying that it was a mistake of judgment due to inebriated condition, however the sexual relation was completely consensual. Ms. Lola strongly refuted the argument that she consented to the sexual relationship.

As the trial court judge, decide whether Mr. Rajhore should be acquitted on the basis of the contentions put forth by him and his defence counsel? How much reliance can be placed on Ms. Lola's statement? Decide the case with the help of legal provisions and case laws.