

A COMPENDIUM OF PREVIOUS YEAR  
QUESTION PAPERS

28.04.2021

Kind attention--

1. The following is a compendium/ compilation of the previous year question papers for the undergraduate honours courses at School of Excellence in Law, The Tamil Nadu Dr. Ambedkar Law University.
2. It has been sourced from the available previous year question papers at the library, School of Excellence in Law, over a period of four to five years.
3. There are thirty-three law subjects in common for all the four departments, i.e., B.A.LL.B.(Hons.), B.Com.LL.B.(Hons.), B.B.A.LL.B.(Hons.) and B.C.A.LL.B.(Hons.) for the syllabus of 2015 – 2020, out of which twenty-five subjects are contained herein.
4. Torts, Law of Contracts (I & II), Legal & Constitutional History, Family Law (I & II), Jurisprudence, Competition law, Clinical Courses and Law cum interdisciplinary subjects are not included.
5. The problems are not included. Only Part A (12 marks), Part B (7 marks), Part C (4 marks) and Part D (2 marks, for some subjects where no problems are asked) are listed.
6. There might be repetition of questions owing to a topic being asked in different parts of the paper. The same is abbreviated as 12M (12 marks), 7M (7 marks), 4M (4 marks) and 2M (2 marks) near the respective questions.
7. The list of questions contained is not exhaustive, though I have tried my best to be as comprehensive as possible.
8. Please excuse the grammatical mistakes and short forms, if any.
9. All the questions are subject to the intermittent changes in law.

I wholeheartedly thank the faculties and students who facilitated the process of compilation.

Regards,

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## **ADMINISTRATIVE LAW**

### **PART A - 12 Marks**

1. “So long as the legislature can repeal the enabled Act, (delegated law-making power) it does not abdicate its legislative function” (Justice Mathew) – Explain.
2. Writ of Mandamus and Writ of Certiorari.
3. What is meant by ‘administrative functions’- no exhaustive definition- Explain.
4. Limits of delegation.
5. Parliamentary control over delegated legislation.
6. Second principle of natural justice- impartial and neutral. (*nemo debet esse judex in propria causa*) & decided cases. (Also called rule against bias.)
7. “Administrative law is the study of pathology of government powers”- Comment.
8. Judicial control over delegated legislation.
9. Administrative discretion and judicial control.
10. Modern concept of rule of law. Indian perspective- Explain.
11. Real test of ‘real likelihood of bias.’
12. “Even if parent Act can’t be challenged, (Acts in the 9th Schedule) rules can be challenged with respect to delegated legislation ultra vires the Constitution” – Elucidate.
13. Separation of powers is provided in our Constitution (7M) - each power is sufficiently differentiated- Explain.
14. Public corporation? Role of Comptroller and Auditor General of India with respect to government control?
15. Sovereign immunity- not available when commercial undertaking infringes life and liberty- Comment.
16. What is right to information? How far is it available in India?
17. Define Administrative law. Difference between Administrative law and Constitutional law.
18. Difference between quasi-judicial and judicial functions.
19. First rule of principle of natural justice. (*Audi alteram partem*)

20. Difference between quasi-judicial and administrative functions. The application of the principle of natural justice vanishes that difference- Explain.
21. Examine 'essential legislative function' and explain how far it is used as a yardstick to determine the permissible limits of delegated legislation.
22. Discuss the grounds on which administrative discretion is subjected to judicial review. Refer to decided cases.
23. Examine the reasons for the growth of public corporations and state the different kinds of control over them.
24. Principle of Natural Justice and its application based on factors. Every administrative authority should follow- Explain.

### **PART B - 7 Marks**

1. Section 123 of Indian Evidence Act.
2. Ombudsman? If maladministration is discovered, the ombudsman can recommend but order a government official to remedy the wrong. What are its problems in India?
3. Judges of tribunal do not operate fully and effectively as constitutional safeguards- Comment.
4. All Writs.
5. Privileges of government. (12M)
6. Administrative tribunals? Differentiate with courts in terms of procedure (Article 227)
7. Writ of certiorari.
8. Parliamentary control of public corporations.
9. *Per incuriam*. (mere error, manifest error)
10. Non-exhaustion of alternative remedy under Article 226.
11. Administrative instruction under administrative discretion.
12. Writ of mandamus.
13. Exceptions to natural justice.
14. Salient features of Lokpal and Lokayukta Act, 2013.
15. *Droit administratif*.
16. Crown privilege under right to information.

17. Reasoned decision as a principle of natural justice.
18. Discretion is not to be exercised under discretion. – Elucidate.
19. Critically examine Dicey's 'Rule of Law' and to what extent it finds a place in the Constitution of India.
20. Discuss the characteristics, merits and demerits of administrative tribunals.

### **PART C - 4 Marks**

1. Modern concept of rule of law.
2. Conditional legislation.
3. Subject matter bias.
4. *Mala fide*.
5. Laches.
6. Ouster clause.
7. Lok Pal.
8. Separation of powers.
9. Donoughmore committee.
10. Doctrine of necessity.
11. Estoppel.
12. *Ridge v. Baldwin*.
13. Tortious Liability of State.
14. Contractual liability of State. (7M)
15. Promissory estoppel. (7M)
16. Henry VIII Clause.
17. Writ of habeas corpus.
18. Quasi legislative functions.
19. *Conseil d'État*
20. Post decisional hearing.
21. Public corporations.
22. Administrative directions.
23. Self-imposed fetters.
24. Doctrine of open mind.

25. Domestic tribunals.
26. Central Vigilance Commission.
27. Effect of violation of principles of natural justice.
28. Fundamental rights and discretion.
29. Institutional decision.
30. American Administrative Procedure Act.
31. Social action litigation.
32. Rule of law.
33. *In Re Delhi laws* case.
34. Public Interest Litigation.
35. Parliamentary control over public corporations.
36. *Locus standi*.
37. Reasons for the growth of delegated legislation.
38. Reasonable suspicion test.
39. *L. Chandra Kumar v. UOI*.
40. Doctrine of Legitimate Expectation.
41. Difference between Constitutional law and Administrative law.
42. Procedural ultra vires.
43. Central Administrative Tribunals.
44. Right to information.

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## **BANKING LAW**

### **PART A -12 Marks**

1. Discuss the civil and criminal liability for dishonour of cheques U/Ss.138 to 142 of the amended Negotiable Instruments Act.
2. History of banking.
3. Nationalization of banks.
4. Powers, functions and duties of RBI.
5. Define “Holder” and “Holder in due course.” What are the main elements which must concur to make a holder in due course?
6. RBI’s control over commercial banks.
7. Banker’s duty of secrecy.
8. Relationship of banker and customer.
9. Special types of customers of bankers.
10. Vicarious liability of bankers.
11. “Banks and financial institutions at present experience considerable difficulties in recovering loans and enforcement of securities charged with them”. Identify the role of Debt Recovery Tribunal, its powers and authority to recover the debts due to such banks and financial institutions.
12. Analyse the conditions that are needed to be fulfilled for obtaining a license and the circumstances leading to cancellation of license of the banks in India.
13. What are the powers, functions and duties of the Debt Recovery Tribunal in India?
14. Crossing of cheque.
15. Analyse the liability of a drawer in case the cheque is dishonoured by the drawee, under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.
16. Identify the circumstances leading to wrongful dishonour of cheque by a banker and the liability of the banker towards his customer in such case of wrongful dishonour.
17. Discuss the provisions relating to presumptions and estoppels regarding negotiable instruments under the Negotiable Instruments Act.
18. Analyse the impact of criminalization under the Negotiable Instruments Act.
19. State the circumstances under which a banker is justified in dishonouring a cheque.

20. What are the circumstances in which a party to negotiable instruments is discharged?
21. Describe the ways by which the RBI controls the volume of credit in other commercial banks.
22. Discuss the pros and cons of bank nationalization in India.
23. Explain the various challenges involved in the nationalization of banks in India.
24. Explain the primary and subsidiary functions, rendered by modern commercial banks in India.
25. Explain the recent trends and importance of privatization of the banking industry in India and whether nationalized banks have failed to achieve the objectives.
26. Analyze the relationship of banker and customer as debtor and creditor with decided cases.
27. Enumerate the conditions to be specified for opening an account and to deal with the special cases of customers by a bank like Minor, Joint Stock Company and Joint Hindu Family.
28. Define “customer” and analyse how “joint stock companies” and “joint Hindu family” are considered as special types of customers of a bank.
29. Comment on the circumstances for exercising either the right to close an account or stop the operation of an account by the bankers.
30. What is the statutory protection to a paying banker?
31. What is material alteration? What are its legal effects?
32. Discuss the various rights and duties of a banker over the customers during the processing of banking instruments.
33. State the provisions of the Banking Regulation Act relating to restrictions on loans and advances by commercial banks.
34. Differentiate bill of exchange and promissory note.
35. Distinguish between a cheque and a promissory note.
36. State the rules for presentment of instruments under the Negotiable Instruments Act.
37. Banks in India have shouldered additional responsibility of fulfilling social obligations. Hence, the bankers observe both the traditional and certain other principles- Discuss.

38. Discuss the procedures and legal issues involved in obtaining a banking license in India.
39. Explain the various good lending principles that are applicable to the banking sector.
40. State the classification of banks in India by analysing the role played under various segments.
41. RDDBFI Act.
42. SARFAESI Act.

### **PART B - 7 Marks**

1. Payment and Settlement Systems Act, 2007.
2. Discuss the modes by which the maker, acceptor or indorser of a Negotiable Instrument is discharged from liability.
3. The role of DRT.
4. Powers, functions and duties of DRT.
5. Define 'special crossing of cheque.' What are the essentials of special crossing? State its significance.
6. State the presumptions as to NI.
7. Types of accounts.
8. NRI accounts.
9. Discuss the concepts of paying banker and collecting banker.
10. Analyse the extent to which the banker has a duty to maintain secrecy of its customer account and the exceptions if any to this rule under banking law.
11. Safety deposit lockers and banker.
12. Money laundering.
13. KYC norms.
14. Composition, powers and functions of tribunal and appellate tribunal under the financial institution act.
15. How does RBI exercise control over the banks on the advancement of loans?
16. Advantages and disadvantages of nationalization of banks.
17. Assess the role of SBI in agricultural finance.
18. Explain the constitution and functions of SBI.

19. State the circumstances under which a banker can exercise his right to general lien and particular lien over the goods given as security.
20. Explain the right to lien and the right to set-off.
21. Explain the statutory rights given to a collecting banker. When does it lose this protection?
22. Elucidate the special features of current account.
23. Write about different types of deposits.
24. Banker as borrower- Comment. (4M)
25. Explain in detail material alteration.
26. A party is said to be discharged from his liabilities when his liability on the instrument comes to an end- Explain.
27. Explain the various lending principles which have been adopted by banks in India.
28. What are the various liabilities of a banker in case of fraud committed by bank employees?
29. Define endorsement and enumerate its kinds and effect with reference to a negotiable instrument.
30. Define 'bill of exchange' and distinguish it from cheque.
31. Explain the term negotiation of an instrument and state the difference between negotiation and assignment.
32. Discuss presentment for acceptance and presentment for payment.
33. Discuss the various types of banking customers in India.
34. Explain the contemporary developments in e-banking in India.
35. State the need for reforms in legal aspects relating to banking in India.

### **PART C - 4 Marks**

1. Public sector banks.
2. National housing bank.
3. Regional rural banks.
4. Functions of commercial banks.
5. ICICI.
6. Narasimhan committee recommendation on reform in banking sector.
7. Cooperative banks.

8. SBI and its subsidiaries.
9. Foreign banks.
10. NPA.
11. Reconstitution of ASS.
12. Negligence of banker and customer protection.
13. Banking ombudsman.
14. IDBI.
15. SIDBI.
16. Repo rate.
17. Promissory notes.
18. Effects of crossing cheque.
19. Inchoate instruments.
20. Holder and Holder in due course.
21. Drawee in case of need.
22. Bill of exchange.
23. Holder for value.
24. Noting and protest.
25. Cheque.
26. Acceptor for honour.
27. Bankers lien.
28. Rule in Clayton's case.
29. NABARD.
30. SARFAESI.
31. Winding of banking companies.
32. Financial institutions.
33. Official liquidator.
34. SBI green card scheme.
35. Licensing of banks by RBI.
36. Amalgamation of banking companies.
37. Money market and its constituents.
38. Financial institutions Act.

39. Phishing policy of RBI.
40. Currency chest.
41. Credit creation by banks.
42. Closing of bank accounts.
43. Right to set off.
44. Collecting bank.
45. Garnishee order.
46. Right of appropriation of banker.
47. Pass book.
48. Paying banker.
49. Special types of customers.
50. Credit reserve ratio.
51. A banker as a bailee.
52. Hypothecation.
53. Types of loans.
54. Bank robberies.
55. Letter of credit.
56. Bank fraud.
57. Explain the various lending principles which have been adopted by the banks in India.
58. Crossing.
59. Material alteration.
60. Discounting bill.
61. Hundis.
62. Notice of dishonour.
63. Quasi NI.
64. Presentment.
65. Ambiguous instruments.
66. Non-negotiable crossing.
67. What is acceptance? What are its kinds?
68. Safety deposit locker.
69. Banker as borrower.

- 70. Special types of crossing.
- 71. Liability for unjustified dishonour.
- 72. Payment in due course.
- 73. Protest for better security.
- 74. Plastic money.
- 75. Credit and debit cards.
- 76. Negotiable instrument.
- 77. Discounting bills.
- 78. Vicarious liability of banker.
- 79. Online payment.

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## **CIVIL PROCEDURE CODE, 1908**

### **PART A- 12 Marks**

1. Exclusion of certain periods in computation of period of limitation.
2. *Res Judicata*- maxims. (7M, 4M)
3. Powers of Appellate Court and additional evidence.
4. Pleadings- its essentials and amending.
5. Different stages of a suit and its institution to determination.
6. Limitation Act, 1963- bars a remedy, not a right.
7. Provisions and safeguards for arrest and detention of a judgment debtor.
8. Orders granting temporary injunction- factors.
9. Revisional jurisdiction, grounds for filing; difference between revision and appeal.
10. Section 89- ADR mechanism.
11. Appeal- “Right to enter a superior court and redress the errors of the courts below”, powers of Appellate Court and Supreme Court- Article 142.
12. Modes of execution available to a decree holder.
13. *Vigilantibus et non dormientibus jura subveniunt*- Limitation Act, 1963.
14. *Res judicata* prohibits an inquiry *in limine*- Explain.
15. Provisions for examination of parties. Whether statements recorded by a court on the examination of parties be withdrawn?
16. *Interest reipublicae ut sit finis litium*- Elucidate.
17. Validity of foreign judgments in Indian courts under the same subject matter.
18. Section 9.
19. Mode of service of summons.
20. Executing court cannot go behind the decree and its exceptions.
21. Difference between *res sub judice* and *res judicata*.
22. “Once limitation starts running, it cannot be stopped by subsequent disability”- Explain.
23. Principles applied in granting interim injunction.
24. Acknowledgement of limitation under the Limitation Act, 1963.
25. Constructive *res judicata*.
26. Interpleader suit (4M) and its scope.

27. Condonation of delay under the Limitation Act, 1963.

**PART B - 7 Marks**

1. Essentials to file a suit by and against the Government and procedures. (12M)
2. Issues and framing of issues.
3. Place of suing. (4M)
4. Grounds for revision.
5. When enforcement of a decree against the legal representative is permissible?
6. Proclamation of sale, modes, grounds for setting it aside by the executing court.
7. Purposes for which a commissioner is appointed; his powers and functions.
8. Could a decree be transferred for execution from one court to another?
9. Mode of acquisition of ownership by prescription.
10. Order XXII, Rule 1.
11. Acquisition of easement by prescription-Limitation Act, 1963.
12. Appearance of parties and consequences of non-appearance.
13. Necessary parties; misjoinder and non-joinder.
14. Transfer of civil suits.
15. Preliminary issue and its examples.
16. Interrogatories.
17. Effect of fraud on computation of period of limitation.
18. Foreign judgment and enforcement.
19. Legal disability under the Limitation Act, 1963.
20. Substituted service of summons. (4M)
21. Caveat- nature and scope.
22. Explain the powers and functions of the Commissioner appointed by the court.
23. Explain the mode of acquisition of ownership by possession.

**PART C - 4 Marks**

1. Foreign judgment found in breach of Indian law.
2. Precept.
3. Review.
4. Temporary injunction.

5. Commission, commissioner.
6. Garnishee order.
7. Cross suit and counter claim.
8. Rejection of plaint.
9. Pauper suit and return of plaint.
10. Representative suit.
11. Admission.
12. Civil prison.
13. Interrogatories.
14. Privilege of exemption from appearance.
15. Premature of discovery.
16. Appeal against consent decree.
17. Suits of civil nature.
18. Abatement of suits.
19. Decree holder.
20. Sufficient cause.
21. Cross decree and cross claim.
22. Suit by an indigent person.
23. Arrest by judgment and attachment by judgment.
24. Inherent powers.
25. Stay of suits.
26. Trial in open court.
27. *Ex parte* decree and inherent powers of the court to set aside the same.
28. Jurisdictional error.
29. Difference between material facts and particulars.
30. Remand.
31. *Mesne* profit.
32. Affidavit.
33. Reference.
34. Effect of fraud and acknowledgement.
35. Concurrent findings of lower courts.

36. Subsistence allowance under CPC.
37. Priority of debts.
38. Exclusion of jurisdiction.
39. Pecuniary jurisdiction.
40. Discovery of documents.
41. Interlocutory order.
42. Second appeal.
43. Receiver.
44. Revision.
45. Attachment before judgment.

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## **COMPANY LAW**

### **PART A – 12 Marks**

1. Difference between a company and a partnership. A company has a majority of qualities from partnership- Explain. (7M)
2. “A Contract with respect to a Company which has not yet come into existence cannot bind the Company”- Explain with legislative provisions.
3. Binding effect MoA and AoA, including alteration.
4. Main objectives rule of construction with respect to Ashbury’s case.
5. *Foss v. Harbottle* rule and exceptions. (7M)
6. Independent corporate personality of a company – A corporate is an artificial being invisible, intangible and existing only in contemplation of law. It neither has a mind nor has a body of its own- acts through living persons.
7. Lifting of corporate veil.
8. Independent corporate personality of a company and association of persons who are in fact different from subscribers.
9. Doctrine of indoor management and its exceptions.
10. How and when a company can reduce its share capital?
11. Directors of a company are both agents and trustees (7M) & rules relating to framing of Prospectus. (7M)
12. Modes of winding up of a company including powers of the official liquidator. Procedure by Court in cases of compulsory and voluntary winding up.
13. “A prospectus of a company should state everything with strict scrupulous accuracy”- Explain with case laws.
14. Promoter? Role of a promoter before incorporation and after incorporation.
15. Directors- duties and powers.
16. Types of debentures; relief for debt holders in case company defaulting in repayment of debt sum; features. (7M)
17. Unique characteristics of registered companies. What are its minor disadvantages? A company should confine its activities within it- Explain.

18. Objective clause: power of company- how far it controls the company, the outsiders & effect of breach of this clause.
19. Alteration of objective clause of MoA and AoA. Can a new objective be added / changed altering the main objective?
20. Ashbury case: facts, principles, evolved & exceptions to this rule.
21. Valid allotment of shares & share certificates with provisions.
22. Kinds of companies (7M) with characteristics.
23. Administration of CLAT, NCLT, special courts.
24. “A promoter occupies a fiduciary position & since he is like a trustee of the company all his dealings should be fair and open”- Comment.
25. The will of the majority shall prevail and bind the minority shareholders- Explain with exceptions.
26. Share capital? Reduction, redemption and alteration of share capital?
27. Presumption – “The person dealing with the company must have not only read the documents, but also have understood them according to their proper meaning.”
28. Floating charge? When does it crystalize? “The ingenuity of equity practices led to the evolution of an unusual, but highly beneficial type of security known as Floating charge”- Elucidate. (7M)
29. Section 77 & 77A (1956 Act).
30. Doctrine of ultra vires- scope and registration.
31. “Incorporation offers certain advantages to the business community as compared with all other kinds of business organization”- Comment.
32. Powers of court for prevention of oppression & mismanagement in a company.
33. Restrictions imposed on the choice of the name for a Ltd. company. How is it changed? How is Ltd. removed?
34. Directors –brain & only brain of a company – company acts only through them – Explain.
35. “Ratification of pre – incorporation contract is not possible since ratification acts retrospectively”- Comment.
36. Winding up through Tribunal. (Now replaced by IB Code)
37. Can a special resolution be passed through a simple majority?

38. “The doctrine of constructive notice seeks to protect the company against the outsider and the doctrine of indoor management operates the outsiders against the company”- Explain.
39. Describe the provisions of voluntary winding up under the Companies Act, 2013.
40. In the case of a company, whatever is not stated in the memorandum of association as objects of the company is prohibited by the doctrine of ultra vires. Discuss with decided cases.

### **PART B - 7 Marks**

1. “The laws don’t permit the company to allot shares according to their own way, even if the company finds it difficult for selling its shares. Explain the latest developments with respect to the legal aspects.
2. Every director of a company shall exercise the powers and discharge the duties honestly in a good faith and in the best interest of the company. (12M)
3. Procedures and requisites of a valid meeting & its effect of non-observance. (12M)
4. Transfer and transmission of shares & the difference between them.
5. Procedure regarding notice for conducting general meetings, importance & ingredients.
6. Protection of minority shareholders within the domain of corporate activity - difficult problem- modern company law and provisions. (12M)
7. Powers of the Central Government to provide for the amalgamations of a company in the public interest.
8. Directors – appointment and powers (when does his office become vacant?) (12M)
9. Role of independent directors.
10. Auditor: powers and functions. (watch dog & not a blood hound) (12M)
11. Corporate social responsibility.
12. When and how are shares forfeited? Legal effect? Under what circumstances is the surrender of shares lawful?
13. Rule in *Royal British Bank v. Turquand & Association* opposed to Doctrine of Constructive Notice.
14. “Shares are a peculiar kind of movable property”- Explain.
15. Promoter: duties & liabilities.

16. Procedure for transfer of shares comprised in share certificates & share commands.
17. Revival and rehabilitation of sick companies. (repealed)
18. Kinds of rights for members of a company. Remedies for them in case of infringement with exceptions. (Who is a member? What are the modes of becoming one?) (12M)
19. Legal qualifications to become a director? Can a company adopt additional qualifications? Legal effect?
20. Difference between MoA & AoA.
21. Different types of meetings of shareholders and its purposes.
22. Salient features and advantages of a private company & modes of conversion of a private company into public company?
23. Classes of shares into which a company's capital can be divided into? Procedure for variation of class rights.
24. Inter-corporate borrowings, lendings & investments.
25. Define prospectus, abridged prospectus, deemed prospectus, red- herring prospectus & requisites for filing a prospectus with registrar of companies.
26. Corporation? Explain with provisions under the Indian Constitution.
27. Requisites for passing a resolution in a company.
28. Charges? Registration of changes & consequences.
29. *Ultra vires* borrowing powers of a company.
30. Section 81 of Companies Act, 2013.
31. Difference between insolvency & winding up.
32. What is a floating charge? How does it differ from a fixed charge? Can a floating charge become a fixed charge?
33. What are the legal constraints on payment of dividend? Discuss in the light of statutory framework prevailing in India.
34. Discuss briefly the rights, duties and liabilities of an auditor.

#### **PART C- 4 Marks**

1. Is a company citizen?
2. SEBI.

3. Officer who is in default.
4. Pre-incorporation contract.
5. Voting rights.
6. Binami holders of share.
7. Exceptions to *Foss v. Harbottle rule*.
8. Company law board.
9. Share and stock.
10. Reduction of membership below statutory minimum.
11. Difference between pre-incorporation contract and provisional contract.
12. Self-prospectus.
13. Charge.
14. Winding up & resolution of a company's voluntary winding up.
15. Registered office clause.
16. Misstatement in lieu of prospectus.
17. Difference between share warrant & share certificate.
18. Preference share certificate.
19. Annual general meeting.
20. Debentures.
21. Doctrine of constructive notice.
22. Special resolution and matters requiring it.
23. Illegal association.
24. Forfeiture of shares.
25. Unlimited companies.
26. Floating charge & fixed charge.
27. Disqualification(s) for Managing Directors.
28. Statutory meeting.
29. Promoter.
30. Declaration of solvency.
31. Call on shares.
32. NCLT.
33. One person company.

34. Special audit.
35. Golden legacy in framing prospectus. (12M, 7M)
36. Defunct companies.
37. Authorized and reserve capital.
38. Allotment of shares.
39. Exceptions to Doctrine of Indoor Management.
40. Acceptance of public deposits by a company.
41. Underwriting commission.
42. Committee of inspection.
43. Bonus shares. (7M)
44. Certificate of incorporation and its effects.
45. Issues of shares at discount.
46. Conversion of loans –capital.
47. *Exlonger* case.
48. Capitalization of profits.
49. Sweat equity shares.
50. Reconstruction and amalgamation of companies.
51. Extraordinary general meeting.
52. Foreign company.
53. *Lakshmanaswami Mudaliar v. LIC of India*.
54. Proxy & voting by proxy.
55. Independent directors.
56. Oppression & prevention of oppression.
57. Registration of charges.
58. Dividend & declared dividend. (7M)
59. *Lee v. Lee's Air Farming Ltd*.
60. Rule of construction; retaining of main objects.
61. Gift of shares.
62. Inter-corporate investment.
63. *Rex v. Kylsant*.
64. Insider trading.

65. One man meeting and class meeting.
66. Accounts and audits.
67. *Salomon v. Salomon & Co. Ltd.*
68. Contributories.
69. Holding and subsidiary company.
70. Issue of shares - premium.
71. Annual returns.
72. Debenture trust deed.
73. Government companies.
74. Women director.
75. Buyback of shares.
76. *Meenakshi Mills Ltd v. Commissioner of Income Tax.*
77. Quorum.
78. Book building.
79. Mutual assistance.
80. Rehabilitation fund.
81. Audit committee.
82. Misfeasance proceedings.
83. Alteration of articles of special resolution.
84. Perpetual succession.
85. Unlimited company.
86. Foreign company
87. Dormant company.
88. Investor education and protection fund.
89. Interim dividend and final dividend.
90. Transfer of shares and transmission of shares.
91. Sweat Equity Shares.
92. Prospectus.
93. Forfeiture of shares.

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## **CONSTITUTIONAL LAW I**

### **PART A - 12 Marks**

1. Salient features of the Indian Constitution; Constitutionalism.
2. Preamble.
3. Doctrine of Judicial Review and the 9th Schedule.
4. Doctrine of Separation of Powers.
5. Latimer House Principles.
6. Federalism.
7. Rule of Law.
8. Citizenship and Indian Citizenship Act 1955, acquisition and termination of citizenship.
9. Article 12- State, in light of LPG.
10. Article 14- Equality and reasonable classification.
11. Article 19.
12. Article 21.
13. Minorities, AA.29 and 30.
14. Discrimination, AA.15 and 16. What is protective discrimination?
15. Writ Jurisdiction, AA.32 and 226.
16. DPSP with the Amendments and manifesto.
17. Right to Education, AA.21A, 45, 51A(k).
18. Uniform Civil Code, A.45.
19. Fundamental Duties, A.51A.
20. Other Authorities, A.12
21. Double jeopardy.
22. Preventive detention and safeguards.
23. Article 20.
24. Public Interest Litigation, Locus standi, Environmental Pollution cases, Control of executive excessiveness.
25. Freedom of Religion.
26. Laws inconsistent with Fundamental rights, pre and post Constitution.

27. Relationship between Fundamental Rights and DPSP.
28. Creamy layer.
29. Self-Incrimination.
30. “The Indian constitution has not accepted the federal principles in absolute rigidity as it desired for a strong union at the Centre.” Critically examine the above statement in the light of observations made in decided cases by the Supreme Court of India.
31. “No person shall be deprived of his life or personal liberty except according to the procedure established by law”. Discuss with reference to decided cases. What do you mean by Secular State? Mention how secular character of the State is maintained under the provisions of the constitution and refer to judicial decisions.

### **PART B – 7 Marks**

1. Kinds of Constitution.
2. Constitutionalism.
3. Quasi-Federalism.
4. Co-operative Federalism.
5. Panchayat Raj System.
6. Freedom to assemble.
7. Right against exploitation.
8. Freedom of Press.
9. Doctrine of Basic Structure.
10. Doctrine of Eclipse.
11. Constitutional conventions.
12. Compensatory jurisprudence.
13. Provisions relating to Weaker Sections.
14. Procedure established by law and due process of law.
15. Role of judiciary in environmental jurisprudence.
16. Article 15(3).
17. “Indian Constitution is a borrowed Constitution”- Analyse.
18. Right to strike, hartal and bandh.

19. It is often said that 'Preamble is a key to open the mind of the Makers of the Constitution'. Elucidate
20. Discuss the inter-relationship between Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles of State Policy with the help of decided cases.
21. Explain the different Constitutional remedies in the enforcement of Fundamental Rights.
22. Explain the doctrine of *Brutum Fulmen* with decided case laws.

### **PART C - 4 Marks**

1. Epistolary jurisdiction.
2. *Habeas Corpus* case.
3. Article 31(d).
4. Right to Vote.
5. Doctrine of severability.
6. Enforcement of Fundamental Duties.
7. Reorganisation of states, formation of new states.
8. Abolition of child labour.
9. Doctrine of waiver.
10. Legitimate expectation.
11. Waiver of Fundamental Rights.
12. Article 14 and Special courts.
13. *International Airport Authority* case.
14. National Anthem case.
15. Advisory Board.
16. Framing of Constitution of India.
17. Cultural Rights.
18. *Droit Administratif*.
19. Community Welfare Charter.
20. Dual Citizenship.
21. Citizens by Domicile.
22. Right to go abroad.

23. Doctrine of Natural Justice.
24. Freedom of Press.
25. Forced Labour.
26. Self-incrimination.
27. Free legal aid.
28. Right to privacy.
29. Abolition of Untouchability.
30. Doctrine of pith and substance.
31. Doctrine of colourable legislation.
32. Doctrine of Harmonious Construction.
33. Doctrine of Incidental and Ancillary powers.
34. Doctrine of laches.
35. Rag-bag legislation.

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## **CONSTITUTIONAL LAW II**

### **PART A - 12 Marks**

1. Pardoning power of the President and the Governor.
2. What are parliamentary privileges? Is it subject to judicial review?
3. When Parliament can enact laws in the State list?
  - a. Centre's control over the State legislature.
  - b. Threefold distribution of State legislative power.
4. The Constitution of India is federal in times of peace and unitary in times of emergency- Comment.
5. Constitutional provisions for the President. Can he withhold a bill passed?
6. NJAC case. (Consultation, collegium & challenges)
7. State legislature enacts a law repugnant to the enactment of the parliament. Discuss its validity and procedure.
8. Difference between the Crown of England and the President of India.
9. Procedure for Amendment of Constitution. Is it absolute? (7M) What are its limitations?
10. Difference between Writ Jurisdiction of Supreme Court and High Court.
11. Proclamation of Emergency- recent times
12. Transfer of a High Court Judge with provisions.
13. Distribution of legislative power between the Centre and the State.
14. Supreme Court and High Court-monetary compensation in Writs.
15. Safeguards provided to civil servants.
16. Powers and functions of Election Commission of India. State the recent reforms in Lok Sabha elections. Is judicial review possible?
17. Difference between Money Bill and Financial Bill. What is the procedure?
18. Anti-defection law.
19. The Constitution of India is Federal- Justify (Prof. K.C. Wheare)
20. Is the Governor to act in accordance with the Chief Minister and the Council of Ministers? Discuss.

21. Legislature cannot delegate a power but can make a law to delegate power-  
Comment.
22. Supreme Court as a law maker.
23. When there's a State emergency, (failure of constitutional mechanism) Presidential rule is imposed. State the guidelines to be followed. Is judicial review permissible?
24. Interaction of the Executive and the Parliament. (Ministerial responsibility to the Parliament.)
25. Emergency Powers of the President. Powers of President under Article 356 & S.R. Bommai case.
26. Powers of the President? Can he act independently?
27. Impeachment procedure of the President.
28. Legislative powers of the President.
29. President cannot act contrary to the council of ministers (Dr. B.R. Ambedkar) -  
Comment.
30. Ordinance making powers of President and Governor. Is it subject to judicial review?  
(7M)
31. Constitutional powers of the President? Can he withhold a legislative bill?
32. Independence of Judiciary.
33. Appointment, duties and responsibilities of the Prime Minister and Council of Ministers.
34. The Powers of Governor are equal to the powers of the President, except military, diplomatic and emergency powers- Discuss.
35. Three lists (Section 246) and residuary power.
36. Writ jurisdiction of the Supreme Court.
37. Composition and sessions of Parliament under the Constitution of India.
38. Collective responsibilities of Council of Ministers of Lok Sabha.
39. "The Constitution of India makes provisions in order to mitigate the rigidity that arises in the division of administrative powers between the Centre and the State"-  
Analyse.
40. Discuss the scope and ambit of special leave jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of India under the Indian Constitution.

41. In the light of judicial interpretations substantiate the stipulation that the trade, commerce and intercourse throughout India shall be free.

### **PART B - 7 MARKS**

1. “Taxes not to be imposed except by authority of law.” (12M)
2. Impeachment of Governor, High Court Judge and Supreme Court Judge. (4M)
3. Original and appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court.
4. Powers, Functions and Responsibilities of Governor. Is judicial review of the same allowed?
5. Judicial Accountability.
6. Financial relations between the Centre and the State. (12M)
7. Freedom of Trade, Commerce and Intercourse- regulation is permissible, but not restriction. (12M)
8. Different jurisdictions of the Supreme Court.
9. Amendment of Basic Structure is not possible- Comment
10. Election commission of India & Judicial Review.
11. Recommendations of Sarkaria Commission on Centre and State relations
12. Distribution of Revenue between Union and State.
13. Administrative relations between Union and State.
14. *Rex non potest peccare.*
15. Advisory jurisdiction of the Supreme Court.
16. Dual capacity of the Governor.
17. Tortious liability of a State.
18. Cooperative federalism & administrative relations between the Union and State
19. Supreme court, guardian of civil and minority rights. (Including social revolution)
20. “There’s no collective responsibility without the Prime Minister.” – Comment.
21. Scheme for sharing tax revenues between Centre and State.
22. Functions of Comptroller and Auditor General of India.
23. Functions of Election Commission of India.
24. Suspension of Fundamental Rights during emergency.
25. Special Leave Petition and exceptions.

26. The ordinance making power of the President in coexistence with the legislative powers of the parliament- Discuss.
27. Discuss the removal process of a Supreme Court Judge under the Indian Constitution.
28. “Without the privileges conferred upon the legislature, the members of Parliament could not discharge their functions effectively”- Analyse.

### **PART C - 4 Marks**

1. Doctrine of Pleasure.
2. Doctrine of Territorial Nexus.
3. Doctrine of Harmonious Construction.
4. Doctrine of Pith and Substance & Principle of incidental and ancillary powers.
5. Doctrine of Occupied Field.
6. Doctrine of Colourable Legislation.
7. Doctrine of Repugnancy.
8. Doctrine of Immunity and Instrumentality.
9. Doctrine of Legitimate Expectation.
10. Writ jurisdiction of High Court and Supreme Court.
11. Legislative council.
12. Appointment of President.
13. Internal disturbance.
14. Federal state.
15. Judicial review.
16. Special status of Jammu and Kashmir.
17. Collective responsibility.
18. Borrowing power.
19. Finance commission.
20. Criminalization in politics and electoral laws.
21. State emergency.
22. State's liability for torts.
23. Comptroller and Auditor General of India.
24. Contractual liabilities of a State.

25. All kinds of Writs.
26. Advisory jurisdiction of the Supreme Court.
27. Full faith and credit clause.
28. RTI Act and political parties.
29. Privy purse case.
30. All India Service.
31. National Development Council.
32. Residuary Powers.
33. Inter-state council.
34. Curative petition.
35. Election Commission and functions.
36. Money bill.
37. Administrative tribunals.
38. Prospective overruling
39. Doctrine of Basic Structure.
40. Public Interest Litigation.
41. Judicial restraint.
42. Grants-in-Aid.
43. Appropriation bill.
44. Planning commission.
45. Dissolution of parliament.
46. Speaker's powers under anti-defection law.
47. UPSC and functions.
48. Ancillary jurisdiction.
49. Territorial constituencies.
50. Attorney General of India.
51. Powers of speaker of Lok Sabha.
52. Local Self Government.
53. Difference between tax and fee.
54. Presiding officer of Rajya Sabha.
55. Constitutional review committee.

- 56. Vice-president of India.
- 57. Ordinary bill.
- 58. Contempt of court.
- 59. Prorogation.
- 60. Sarkaria commission.
- 61. Court of Record.
- 62. *Maru Ram v. UOI.*
- 63. National Judicial Commission.
- 64. Finality clause and judicial review.
- 65. Financial emergency.

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## **CRIMINOLOGY & PENOLOGY**

### **PART A - 12 Marks**

1. “Though Persons are not born as Criminals, yet born with Defects of the mind or body, they are potentially criminals”- Examine the statement.
2. Evaluate the origin and development of Juvenile Justice in India.
3. Examine the role and functions of the National Police Commission in India.
4. With the Advancement of Criminal Science, it was realized that no one is born as a Criminal but it is the circumstances that make him so– Explain.
5. Individualization of the Offender should be the ultimate object of punishment, while treatment methods are the means to obtain this end- Elucidate.
6. Describe the problems involved in the detection, investigation and trial of white-collar crimes.
7. Explain the different types of alternatives to imprisonment.
8. Discuss the major contribution of positive school of Criminology.
9. Trace the history and development of Parole.
10. Discuss the contributions made by Lombroso to Criminology.
11. Fine and Short-Term Imprisonment have deterrent effect- Discuss.
12. “Criminal behaviour is acquired and not inherited”- Explain the concept behind this theory.
13. Critically examine the interrelationship between Criminal Law, Criminology and Penology.
14. Examine the multiple modes of committing Organized Crimes.
15. “Criminality is a branch of Criminal Science, which deals with crime causation, analysis and prevention of crimes.” – Critically examine this statement.
16. Reformation of Criminals through Clinical approach has been accepted as cardinal principle of Modern Penology- Explain.
17. Describe some Computer related White Collar Crimes, prevailing in the Cyber Space.
18. The latest developments in Information Technology and Electronic Media have given rise to a new variety of Computer related Crimes- Explain.
19. Discuss the judicial trend on probation and differentiate it with suspended sentence.

20. “It is not the humanity within the criminal, but the criminality within the human being that needs to be crushed; the wrong doer must be given a chance to improve.”- Explain.
21. Explain the Indian Policing System and examine custodial death and its implication under Judicial Responses.

### **PART B - 7 Marks**

1. Power tends to corrupt and absolute power tends to corrupt absolutely – Elucidate.
2. Examine the role of prison labour and prison administration in the light of reformatory theory of punishment.
3. Analyse the importance of probation and parole in the administration of Criminal Justice.
1. State the origin, development and object of probation.
2. Describe and differentiate Probation and Parole.
4. State the origin, development and recent trends in prison reforms in India.
5. Why is death penalty retained in India? What is its validity? (12M)
6. Does unemployment contribute to increase in crime rate?
7. Explain Sutherland’s definition of crime.
8. Write a note on crimes in legal profession.
9. Define crime and discuss the characteristics of Criminal Law.
10. Prison classification would provide an effective remedy for prison management – Examine.
11. State the preventive and curative programmes for juvenile delinquency.
12. There is correlation between violent crimes and acute stage of alcoholism- Explain.
13. Who are Juveniles in conflict with law, and how does the Indian Justice System handle them?
14. Discuss the role of Prison Education as a rehabilitative device for criminals.
15. “It is commonly believed that broken homes contribute considerably to the delinquency of children”- Elucidate.
16. Discuss the various methods for prevention of crimes in a society.
17. Legal framework on crime against women in India.

18. Elements of war crime and its application under International Criminal Law.

**PART C - 4 Marks**

1. Indeterminate Sentence.
2. Inquisitorial System.
3. Victimless Crimes.
4. Multiple Factor Theory.
5. Domestic Violations.
6. Custodial Death- factors (7M)
7. Pennsylvania and Auburn System.
8. Bail Provisions for Juveniles
9. Child Abuse.
10. Double Jeopardy.
11. Economic Conditions & Crime.
12. Fast Track Courts.
13. Wanchoo Committee Report.
14. Bases of Criminalization.
15. Psychiatric School of criminology.
16. Environment and Crime.
17. Female Criminality.
18. Communal Violence.
19. Treatment of Drug Addicts.
20. Structure of Indian Police.
21. Poverty as a cause of Crime.
22. Utilitarian theory of punishment.
23. Neo-classical School.
24. Differential Association Theory.
25. Sigmund Freud's theory (of criminal behaviour)
26. Intention and Motive.
27. Sociological School of Criminology.
28. Heredity and Crime.

29. Child Pornography.
30. Jail Manual.
31. Advantages of Open Prison.
32. Benefits of Clergy.
33. Child Welfare Committees.
34. Email Security Evasion.
35. Financial Scams.
36. Santhanam Committee Report.
37. Atavism.
38. Bio-physical factors.
39. Theory of Expiation.
40. Unreliability of Crime Statistics.
41. Anti-Cyber Crime Unit.
42. Bar against Hand-cuffing.
43. Drug Addiction.
44. Endomorphic Structure.
45. Free will Theory.
46. Individual centric causes.

**PART D - 2 Marks**

1. White Collar Crime; Factors. (4M)
2. Gang Delinquency.
3. Lionel Fox.
4. Hedonism.
5. Probation.
6. Drug and Crime.
7. Recidivism; Methods of mitigation-7M
8. Doctor Wreckless Committee Report.
9. Problems of Police.
10. Crime Tables and Crime Graphs.
11. Crimes against Women (12M)

12. Media Trial.
13. Information Technology Act, 2000.
14. Incest.
15. Gender Based Criminality.
16. Habitual Offenders.
17. Criminal.
18. Juvenile Home.
19. Prostitution.
20. Third Degree Method.
21. Mercy Petition.
22. Terrorism.
23. Pain and Pleasure Theory.
24. Social disorganization.
25. International Crime.
26. Cyber Crime (& IT Act, 2000) (7M)
27. Observation Home.
28. Marginal Criminals (Crimes).
29. MTP Act, 1971.
30. Marital Rape.
31. Crime and Intoxication,
32. Intellectual Property Crime.
33. Interpol.
34. Pre-Sentence Report.
35. Police-Public-Co-operation.
36. Dowry Prohibition Amendment Act, 1986.
37. Investigative Journalism.
38. Funds for Terrorism.
39. Classical School.
40. Juvenile Court.
41. Indeterminate Sentence.
42. Crime Record Management.

- 43. Suspension of Sentence.
- 44. Classification of Crimes.
- 45. Moral Education.
- 46. Blue-collar Crime
- 47. Victim Compensation.
- 48. Mass Media and Crime.
- 49. Plea bargaining.

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## **CYBER LAW & FORENSICS**

### **PART A - 12 Marks**

1. Enumerate the salient features of Information Technology Act, 2000 with its Amendments (including its impact). Preamble – Examine.
2. Explain the relevant Legal Provisions relating to various kinds of Crimes (Internet Crimes) in the Cyber Space (both IT Act and IPC).
3. Explain the classification of crimes.
4. Give the Legal provisions for punishing the Cyber Criminals.
3. Describe the significance of Electronic Signature for the smooth functioning of E-Commerce.
4. Trace the factors leading to the passing of Cyber Legislation in India and point out the objects of I.T Act, 2000.
5. Examine the Constitution, role and powers of the Cyber Regulation Appellate Tribunal.
6. Analyse the provisions of I.T. Act, 2000 that impose penalties for Cyber Contraventions. (7M)
7. State the role of Law and Cyber World and discuss how the issues relating to jurisdiction, applicable laws and enforcement issues are decided in Private International Law with the help of appropriate case laws.
8. Enumerate the kinds of Hacking and explain the remedies available in case of malicious Hacking in accordance with the IT Act, 2000.
9. “Protecting valuable commercial data in cyber space is a crucial task” – Discuss the existing problems in respect of protecting valuable data.
10. The Model Law on e-commerce deals with different types of Business Transactions – Comment. State the importance and relevance of UNCITRAL Model Law on e-Commerce. (4M)
11. Explain the characteristics of Cyber Crime and examine the Law relating to combating of Cyber Crimes in India.
12. Examine the recent universal developments in curtailing Digital Piracy.

13. State the importance Cyber Arbitration (4M) by referring to various modes of Online Arbitration. State its advantages and disadvantages. (7M)
14. Explain the various changes to the regulatory frame works for the banks of India, after the advent of e-banking.
15. Explain the constraints and challenges faced in admissibility of electronic evidence in Indian Judiciary.
16. Analyse how Cyber Crimes differ from Traditional Crimes and make out the practical difficulty in combating Cyber Crimes.
17. Discuss the various jurisdictional issues in Cyber Space.
18. Discuss the framework of Electronic Fund Transfer System.
19. Protection of privacy in Cyber Space is not an easy task, explain the existing legal frame works to protect the privacy.
20. The e-net problem facing law makers of the 21st Century is a difficulty of detecting and prosecuting cyber-crimes- Comment.
21. The optical fiber changed the classical economical relationship that a buyer and seller hold in electronic market- Elucidate.
22. Discuss the relevance of anti-circumvention law and digital rights management.
23. Define Contract and Online Contract. Discuss the various types of Online Contracts and the required terms and conditions and remedial measures.
24. Examine the object of TRIPS agreement on Trade Mark and Patent Protection of cyber world technologies.
25. Critically examine the fair dealing of computer programme in US and Indian copyright law.

#### **PART B - 7 Marks**

1. Enumerate the Procedure for Domain Name Registration.
2. Explain the Concept of 'Cloud Computing' in accordance with existing legal provisions.
5. State the Service Model and the Deployment Model. (4M)
3. Enumerate the Powers and functions (7M) of Controller of Certifying Authorities. (12M)
4. Who is the Subscriber? What are the steps to be followed to become a subscriber?

5. Classify Cyber Crimes and Categorize Cyber Criminals?
6. Examine the Legal Validity of e-contract in the light of the requirements of a valid contract as per the Contract Act and IT Act.
7. State and Explain the Internet Advertising and its associated Regulatory Issues.
8. 'IPR and Cyber Space' - Comment with cases.
9. Explain the process of Investigation and Adjudication of Cyber Crimes in India.
10. Explain the Test of Obscenity with the help of decided cases.
11. Discuss the legal issues involved in social network media in India.
12. What are the challenges faced in Copyrighting of a Computer Programme?
13. Define Meta tag. Whether initial interest confusion is an infringement of Trade Mark?
14. Explain the doctrine of Safe harbour in relation with ISP Liability.
15. Examine the position of Trade Secrets in Online Environment.
16. What are the various Human Right issues in Cyber Space?
17. Discuss the various privacy issues in Cyber Space.
18. Explain the mode of protection afforded to Software through Copyright.
19. Explain the needs and advantages of e-taxation.
20. Tarrifying e-commerce is like terrifying e-commerce- Comment.
21. E-Banking - Legal issues.
22. Discuss the liability of Network Service Provider.
23. What is the concept of Public Key Infrastructure in Indian hierarchy of Digital Signature Authorities?
24. Explain the various challenges faced for Cyber Crime Trials and Investigations.
25. Discuss the various Cyber Crimes, related to Online Banking.
26. Explain the role of ICANN in relation to Domain names.
27. Enumerate the offences against Computer, Computer System and Computer Network with relevant legal provisions.
28. Who is a Subscriber? What are the steps to be followed to become a Subscriber?
29. Explain the concept of Double Tax avoidance.
30. Elucidate the challenges posed by the net with regard to Taxing System.
31. What terms of License is applied in computer software?

32. Explain the provisions relating to Time and Place of dispatch and receipt of electronic record.
33. 'Access to Internet' - a new right evolved in 21st Century. Discuss.

**PART C - 4 Marks**

1. Digital Bullying.
2. ISP's Liability.
3. Salamy attack.
4. Linking (7M) and Framing.
5. Cyber Pornography.
6. Online Piracy.
7. Cyber Regulation Appellate Tribunal; Powers, functions and duties. (12M)
8. Domain Holder.
9. E-Governance.
10. Digital Signature. (12M) Legal validity. (12M) Process, Suspension and Revocation. (12M)
11. Cyber Stalking. (7M)
12. Mail Box Rule; Steps. (12M)
13. Mechanism of Payment of Electronic Funds.
14. Cyber Ethics. (Role of ethics & etiquettes)
15. Software Piracy.
16. Virtual Banking Operations and related issues.
17. World Wide Web.
18. Data Mining.
19. Email Bombing.
20. Beneficial Hacker.
21. Phishing and Vishing.
22. Converging Technology.
23. Reverse Engineering of Computer Programmes.
24. Freeman – Walter – Abele Test.
25. Cryptosystem – Encryption and Decryption.

26. Cyber Terrorism.
27. Define Peer 2 Peer Technology in the light of Napster Case.
28. Sliding Scale Test or Zippo Test.
29. Click Wrap Contract.
30. E-auction.
31. Digital Envelop.
32. Domain Name Dispute. (12M) Where does it lie, how is it restored. (7M)
33. Trojan horse.
34. Bit Tax.
35. URDP.
36. Permanent Establishment.
37. Public Key Infrastructure.
38. Online Advertising.
39. Online Payment; types (12M) Legal issues (12M)
40. Shrink Wrap Contract.
41. Private Key.
42. Online Digital Library.
43. Logic Bomb.
44. Digital Evidence.
45. Credit Card Fraud.
46. Cyber defamation.
47. Net Extortion.
48. OECD Guidelines. (On e-taxation).
49. Computer Fraud.
50. Export Control.
51. Identity Theft.
52. Virus and Worms
53. Bad faith criteria in UDRP.
54. Secure Electronic Record.
55. Protected System.
56. Electronic Data Interchange.

57. Online Dispute Resolution.
58. Deep Hyper-Linking.
59. Junk mail.
60. Ethical Hacker.
61. Cyber Warfare.
62. Adjudicating Officer.
63. Residuary penalty.
64. Security Procedure.
65. E-Court.
66. Forensic Computing.
67. Cyber Vandalism.
68. Domain Holder.
69. Arif Azim's case.
70. Website Precautions.
71. Cyber Slacker.
72. Verisign
73. Amendments to IPC, 1860.
74. Cyber Forensics.
75. Open Source of Software.
76. International Taxation.

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## **ENVIRONMENTAL LAW**

### **PART A - 12 Marks**

1. Right to live in a healthy environment- Explain.
2. Analyse *Vellore Citizens Welfare Forum v. Union of India*- sustainable development.
3. Significance and implementation of Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act.
4. Mass tort action? What is the extent to which it can be remedied for hazardous and inherently dangerous activities?
5. Salient features of Rio declaration on Environment and Development, 1992.
6. Role of civil societies in environmental management.
7. Role of Indian Judiciary on environmental protection.
8. Environmental pollution is a crime in India- IPC and CrPC.
9. “The substantial law for the protection of citizens’ environment is basically that of common law of nuisance”- Hamilton.
10. Constitutional provisions for protection of environment and forest in India.
11. Criminal law and IPC- prevention and control of environmental pollution.
12. Role of PIL in the development of the right to environment as a constitutional right.
13. Sustainable development-IL-cases-how followed in India?
14. Legal and constitutional remedies available for environmental degradation.
15. Basis for outcome of the Copenhagen summit on effective control of climate changes.
16. Factors responsible for the depletion of ground water resources.
17. Guidelines in *Tamil Nadu Godavarman Tirumulpad v. Union of India*.
18. What is environment? State the constitutional obligations of the state to protect the natural environment between generations.
19. Principles and doctrines-Supreme Court of India-to protect human environment.
20. Central Government’s power to make rules under EPA, 1986.
21. Powers and functions of SPCB under Water Act, 1974.
22. Evolution of environmental law after independence.
23. Define environment and state the objectives of the EPA, 1986.
24. Define Hazardous waste. Duties of occupier in Waste Management Rules, 1989.
25. Causes, sources and effects of air pollution.

26. Public participation in environmental decision-making process under EPA, 1986.
27. Ground water conservation.
28. Trace the development of “Sustainable Development” as a legal concept in International and National instruments.
29. Critically evaluate the working of Forest and Wildlife laws in India.
30. Explain the role of Public Interest Litigation in the protection of environmental rights. Examine the role of Green Tribunal to address environmental concerns.

### **PART B – 7 Marks**

1. Functions of Animal Welfare Board.
2. Powers and functions of CPCB under Water Act, 1974.
3. Functions of Central Zoo Authority under Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972.
4. Salient features of Public Liability Insurance Act, 1991.
5. Constitutional obligations of state and citizens to protect the environment.
6. CrPC-abatement of nuisance.
7. Significance of EPA, 1986- powers of Central Government- necessary expedient clause.
8. Doctrine of strict liability- recent legislative attempts.
9. Noise pollution- definition, sources, rules and legislative control.
10. Salient features of Air Act, 1981.
11. Procedure adopted in constituting reserve forest.
12. Measures to prevent and control air pollution under the Act.
13. Salient features of Forest Act, 1927 and significance of forests.
14. Powers and functions of the National Biodiversity Authority under the Biodiversity Act.
15. Indian legal regime for coastal regulation zone and case laws.
16. How far water pollution is controlled by law in India.
17. Objectives and purpose of Section 133 of CrPC- abating public nuisance.
18. Salient features of WSSO, 2002.
19. Rules followed in management and handling of Bio-medical wastes.
20. Coastal zone management.

21. Salient features of UN Convention on Human Environment, 1972.
22. Remedies against environmental pollution in criminal law.
23. Objectives of Forest Conservation Act.
24. Various acts affecting the environment as offences under the law of crimes.
25. Constitution and duties of state board for wildlife under the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972.
26. Ecosystem.
27. Eco-tourism.
28. Write a note on Coastal Regulation Zone.
29. Explain the law relating to eviction of encroachment in water bodies.
30. Critically examine the relevance of common law remedies against environmental pollution.

#### **PART C - 4 Marks**

1. Fair and equitable benefit sharing.
2. Performing animal.
3. Ozone depletion.
4. Noise pollution.
5. CHIPKO movement.
6. Globalization.
7. *Buffalo Traders Welfare Association v. Maneka Gandhi*.
8. Recycled plastics.
9. National Board for wildlife.
10. Silence zone.
11. Right to forest produce of tribal people.
12. Public Trust doctrine.
13. Taj corridor case.
14. Agenda 21.
15. Precautionary principle.
16. National Environmental Tribunal.
17. Discretionary model of Environment Impact Assessment.
18. Citizens' duty towards environment.

19. Sustainable development.
20. State Pollution Control Board.
21. State sovereignty.
22. Law of torts and environment.
23. Causes for air pollution.
24. Special environment court.
25. River pollution.
26. Sanctuary.
27. Bio-medical waste.
28. Global environment facility.
29. No fault liability.
30. Stockholm on Human Environment.
31. Animal Welfare Board of India.
32. Power to inspect under Section 23 of Water Act, 1974.
33. Environment relief fund.
34. Doctrine of *parens patriae*.
35. Trial smelter arbitration case.
36. Vehicular pollution.
37. Environmental communication.
38. Exhibition of performing animals.
39. Agro bio-diversity.
40. Green belt scheme.
41. Drought management.
42. Fundamental duties.
43. Brundtland Commission report.
44. Inter-generational equity.
45. Eco-mark.
46. Polluter pays principle.
47. *Municipal Council, Ratlam v. Shri Vardhichand.*
48. *M C Mehta v. Kamalnath.*
49. Eco-labelling.

50. Biological diversity.
51. Green bench.
52. Public Liability Insurance Act, 1991.
53. Absolute liability.
54. Kyoto Protocol.
55. State biodiversity fund.
56. Acts prohibited in protected forests.
57. Biodiversity in heritage sites.
58. Experimentation on animals.
59. Biosphere reserve.
60. Mono lake case.
61. Cruelty against animals.
62. National Biodiversity Authority.
63. UN Conference on Environment.
64. Common but differentiated responsibility.
65. Disaster Management Act.

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## **INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY LAWS**

### **PART A – 12 Marks**

1. Discuss the salient features of the Paris Convention, 1961.
2. Examine the importance of TRIPS agreement in providing minimum protection for IPR.
3. Discuss the constitution and functions of intellectual property appellate board.
4. Explain the meaning and concept of intellectual property and the need for the protection against unfair competition.
5. “The TRIPS agreement has contributed to harmonise the laws relating to IPR in India to a great extent”-Examine.
6. What are the changes brought by TRIPS agreement on intellectual property right in India?
7. Describe the power and functions of dispute settlement body of WTO in relations with the enforcement of intellectual property right. Explain the various kinds of intellectual and point out their differences.
8. Enumerate the implications of TRIPS agreement in Indian agricultural industry.
9. Enumerate the objects and achievements of TRIPS agreement in developing countries.
10. Discuss the effect of TRIPS agreement on patent, (12M) trademark, designs and copyrights law in India.
11. Describe the theories in association with IPR protection.
12. Discuss surrender, revocation and restoration of patent.
13. State the importance of claims construction in patent system by referring to various theories
14. State the power, duties and function of the controller of patents.
15. What are the salient features of the patent? Explain the procedure of acquisition of patent.
16. Describe the implication of the *Novartis v. Union of India* on the concept of Ever Greening of Patent in India.

17. Explain the term compulsory licensing and point out the procedure to acquire compulsory license under patent law.
18. Define patent. Mention inventions that are patentable and not patentable.
19. Examine the provision relating to 'Exclusive Marketing Rights' and grant of 'Compulsory Licenses' under the Patents Act in India.
20. Explain the "Doctrine of equivalents" with the help of judicial interpretations.
21. "Compulsory license is a tool to check abuse of monopoly in the patent system"- Discuss.
22. Discuss the legal and ethical issues involved in patenting life forms.
23. Discuss the need for reversal of burden for the process patent infringements.
24. State the implication of recent judicial decisions on pharmaceutical patents in India.
25. "The rights of the patentee are not absolute; the Patent Act has imposed certain limitations on the exercise of the rights"- Explain.
26. "Complete specification (4M) is a technical as well as legal document"- Explain.
27. "Compulsory license is a tool to prevent abuse of monopoly"- Examine with relevant provisions of Patent Act for Compulsory license.
28. "The impact of Doha Declaration on Indian pharmaceutical industry is much positive"- Discuss.
29. Examine, whether sui generis plant variety protection is much effective in protecting plant varieties in India.
30. Explain the concept of 'originality' with the support of decided case laws.
31. Explain the concept behind protection of trademarks from the point of commerce and consumer right.
32. Explain the concept of passing off (4M) and state its relevance in trademark protection.
33. Explain the significance of "non-disclosure agreement" in relation to trade secret protection.
34. Explain the significance of "Well known mark" in India.
35. Distinguish between an 'infringement' action and 'passing off' under the Trade Marks Act. Refer to decided cases. (7M)

36. Explain the concepts of 'distinctiveness,' 'inherent distinctiveness' and 'distinctiveness character acquired through' with the support of decided cases.
37. Explain the concepts of deceptive similarity and state its relevance for Trade Mark infringement cases.
38. Explain the concepts of "Reverse passing off" and state the problems faced by enforcement agencies in identifying the same.
39. "In this case of trade secret 'non-disclosure' is a matter of right"- Elucidate.
40. Enumerate the salient features of the Indian Trade Marks Act, 1999.
41. Discuss the absolute and relative grounds (7M) for the refusal of registration of trade marks.
42. Discuss the law relating to trade secrets and confidential information.
43. Examine with case laws, the circumstances in which a trade mark is deceptively similar to another trade mark.
44. Define Trade Mark. Explain as to what marks are registrable and non-registrable under the Trade Marks Act. (7M)
45. Examine the recent amendments to copyrights legislation in India.
46. Discuss the works in which copyright subsists and state the right of a copyright owner. "The requirement of originality is so minimal for copyright protection"- discuss this statement with the help of decided cases.
47. Define copyright. Enumerate the salient features of the Copyright Act, 1995. What changes have been incorporated in 1994 and 1999?
48. Digital right management is essential for online copyright infringement- Elucidate.
49. Copyright law does not protect ideas, only expressions of ideas are protected- elucidate.
50. Explain the concept neighbouring right in copyright regime.
51. Discuss the defences available in the case of copyright infringement.
52. Discuss the civil and criminal remedies available for copyright infringement.
53. Explain in detail the various exceptions that are available under the Indian copyright (Amendment) Act.
54. Enumerate the registration procedures of design under Industrial Designs Act, 2000.

55. Enumerate the salient features of the Semiconductor Integrated Circuits and Layout Designs Act, 2000.
56. Explain the significance of geographical indication in India.
57. “The impact of TRIPs agreement is not always positive to the developing countries”- Explain.
58. Explain the concept of anticipation in terms of Patent Act and decided cases.

### **PART B – 7 Marks**

1. Discuss the right of plant breeders and farmers.
2. What is meant by deceptive similarity? Discuss the law relating to deception similarity with cases.
3. Explain the scope of copy plants breeders and farmers.
4. Discuss the concept of distinctiveness with judicial contribution.
5. Explain the criteria of novelty and originality in respect of design protected. State the remedies for piracy of industrial design.
6. Functions, structure, original and power of WTO.
7. “A patent is a grant conferring certain monopoly rights, but those rights are not absolute” - Discuss.
8. Defence(s) available to the accused under the Trade Marks law.
9. Explain the remedies against infringement of copyright.
10. Objectives and achievements of world IP office.
11. Right of broadcasting organisation under the copyright act.
12. Remedies available for infringement of trade mark.
13. “An action for passing off is a common law remedy” - Examine.
14. Features of the Geographical Indications of Goods (Registration and Protection) Act, 1999.
15. State the procedure of registration of geographical indications and the effect of registration.
16. Difference between patent and trade secret.
17. Concept of fair use with cases.
18. TRIPS agreement only provides for minimum protection of IP – Elucidate.

19. Explain the changing dimension of ISP liability in India and globally for eradicating digital piracy.
20. State the registration procedure for industrial design under the Industrial Designs Act.
21. State the important steps need to be followed while drafting claims in a patent specification.
22. Role, powers and functions of IP appellate board.
23. Discuss the protection rendered to trade secret and confidential information in India.
24. State the criteria and procedure for acquired GI protection in India.
25. Explain the concepts of moral rights under copyright system.
26. The right of the patentee is subject to certain restrictions - Discuss.
27. The salient features of the Semi Conductor Integrated Circuits Layout Design Act, 2000.
28. Explain copyright protecting for dramatic and musical works.
29. Why should industrial design be protected as an IP?
30. What acts constitute infringement of patent?
31. Enumerate the grounds for obtaining compulsory license in respect to patent according to the patent act.
32. Important functions of copyright societies. (4M)
33. Explain the scope of assignment and transmission of industrial designs.
34. Salient features of the Biological Diversity Act, 2002.
35. Explain about national treatment (4M) and most favoured nation treatment (4M) under TRIPS.
36. Enumerate the functions of the copyright board. (4M)
37. Explain the right conferred on the farmer under the Protection of Plant Varieties and Farmers Right Act.
38. Discuss the concept of compulsory licenses in the context of pharmaceutical inventions.
39. What are the grounds of opposition that can be raised against granting of a patent right?
40. Explain the concept of 'moral rights' with the help of decided cases.
41. Enumerate the common features of intellectual property rights.

**PART C – 4 Marks**

1. Appellate board.
2. Benefit sharing.
3. WIPO.
4. Need to protect IPR.
5. Patent agents.
6. Assignment of copyrights.
7. Anton pillar order.
8. Exclusive marketing rights.
9. Small marks.
10. Reverse passing off.
11. Spring board doctrine.
12. Fair use.
13. Patent law treaty.
14. Copyright society.
15. Inherent distinctiveness.
16. *NATCO v. Bayern.*
17. John doe order.
18. Controller of patents.
19. Absolute novelty and relative novelty
20. All element test.
21. Patent cooperation treaty.
22. Geographical indication.
23. Copyleft.
24. Process and product patentable.
25. Paris convention, 1883.
26. Honest and concurrent user.
27. False trade description.
28. Copyright and patent in computer software.
29. Originality v. novelty.
30. Trans border reputation.

31. Colourable imitation.
32. Concurrent registration.
33. Domain name.
34. Claim interpretation.
35. Collective marks.
36. Nagoya protocol.
37. Lay observer test.
38. Distinctiveness.
39. Defences under industrial designs.
40. Traditional knowledge.
41. Specifications.
42. Pith and marrow.
43. Patent addition.
44. Copyright in design.
45. Anticipation.
46. Moral right.
47. Well known marks.
48. Rome convention.
49. Trade secret protection plan.

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## **INTERNATIONAL TRADE LAW**

### **PART A - 12 Marks**

1. Briefly describe the various theories pertaining to International Trade Law. Identify which Theory reflects the Current Realities of International Trade Law with reasons.
2. “The Present Management of International Monetary Fund does not reflect the realities of present Global Economic Conditions”- Comment.
3. Doha Development Agenda has promoted ‘Win – Win Situation’ for Developed and Developing Countries. Do you agree? (4M)
4. Regional Organs are inevitable in the International Trade, justify with reasons. (7M)
5. Explain the ADR Mechanism in International Trade.
6. New International Economic Order is a guiding start for the distribution of wealth- Comment.
7. Discuss the various methods of settling disputes in International Trade.
8. Do the regional organizations comply with the international norms in trade? Justify with decided cases.
9. Explain the efficacy of the dispute Settlement Mechanism available under WTO. (7M) Rule of Law is a misnomer- Elucidate.
10. The recent Amendments in the Indian Arbitration Act make India as the International Hub of International Commercial Arbitration- Elucidate. International Commercial Arbitration and Conciliation is an emerging area-Explain. (7M)
11. Explain the structure and functions of WTO.
12. Elucidate the significance of Regional Organizations in Multilateral Trade.
13. The history of International Trade Law is long and chequered, explain.
14. State the basic principles and origin of UNCITRAL.
15. Explain the objectives and functions of IBRB.
16. The adoption the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties is the most significant achievement in the direction of solution to the problems posed by economic inequality in the world- Elucidate.
17. International Trade promotes growth and enhances economic welfare by stimulating more efficient utilization of factor endowments of different regions and by enabling

- people to obtain goods from efficient sources of supply-Critically comment with reference to merits and demerits of International Trade.
18. Discuss the salient features of Agreement of establishing WTO. Examine the role of WTO, during economic recession.
  19. Give an account of International Trade Regulation in India and analyse the same with International Trade Regime.
  20. International Taxation encompasses principles with relevance of contemporary nature and character-elucidate.
  21. The Uruguay Rounds introduced rules into multilateral trading system for the first time – Discuss IPR regime established under WTO.
  22. ‘India and GATS’ – need for liberalising the Domestic Economy.
  23. “The UNCITRAL has made far reaching contribution in the process of developing International trade law in general and in the process of safe guarding the interest of developing countries and LDCs in particular”- comment.
  24. Explain the implications arising out of the EU directives on data protection in the context of International trade and commerce.

### **PART B - 7 Marks**

1. Explain the salient features anti-dumping agreement of WTO?
2. “Generally, third parties are not bound by international treaties. However, Article 2 of the TRIPS agreement of WTO mandates the member countries to comply certain selective provisions of the Berne Convention 1972, Paris Convention 1961, Rome Convention, 1968 and Washington Treaty on Intellectual Property in Respect of Integrated Circuits, 1989.” Examine the validity of relevant provisions of TRIPS in the context of VCLT.
3. Explain the advantages arising out of the establishment of BRICS Development Bank to the Indian and South African Economies.
4. Examine the contribution of UNCITRAL to the development of International Trade Law.
5. Explain the role of Committee on Trade and Environment (CTE) of WTO in promoting sustainable Development.

6. Explain the International Commercial Contracts in the light of Globalization.
7. How European Union has become a full-fledged Regional Mechanism under the umbrella of trade?
8. What are the various risks in International Trade amongst SAARC and ASEAN Countries?
9. Enumerate the various rounds of WTO. Explain its significance. (12M)
10. 'UNCITRAL Model Law on E-Commerce' – a need of the hour to go for electronic business transactions. Discuss.
11. Is International Currency necessary for International Trade? Why and how to get it fulfilled?
12. Explain the relevance of Sustainable Development in the International Trade Law regime.
13. What are the various barriers to International Trade and explain how it could be sorted out?
14. Discuss the role of FDI and FII in the Free Trade Regime.
15. Narrate the evolution of WTO.
16. Enumerate the significance of UNCITRAL.
17. What are the mercantilist's views on Trade? How do they relate to current proponents of protectionism?
18. Compare and contrast the assumption underlying the Ricardian, Haberler and Heckscher- Ohlin Models of International Trade.
19. What is Technology Transfer Agreement? Explain the modes of Technology Transfer.
20. Right a brief account of dispute settlement mechanism developed by ICSID.
21. Describe the powers of Apex body of dispute settlement mechanism of WTO to modify or reverse the legal findings of a panel.
22. "Development not at the Cost of Environment"- Analyse with reference to UNCTE and UNCTAD.
23. Explain whether "Regional Trade Agreement" fragments the objectives of UN Organisation – Evaluate.

**PART C - 4 Marks**

1. National Treatment.
2. MFN obligation.
3. WIPO.
4. Online Dispute Resolution.
5. UNCTAD, contributions -7M
6. Doctrine of Treaty of Hierarchy.
7. Doctrine of Institutional Bias.
8. Tax havens.
9. Participatory notes.
10. Drawing rights and special drawing rights.
11. Subsidization and cross subsidization.
12. Parallel trade.
13. FDI, salient aspects. (7M)
14. TRIPS.
15. Carbon Trading.
16. NIEO.
17. UNCTAD & WTO.
18. IBRD.
19. OPEC.
20. UNCTE.
21. GATS.
22. GATT, structure and functions (7M) basic principle (7M)
6. Contribution. (7M)
23. Tax Exchange information treaties.
24. Doctrine of Original package.
25. Brettonwood conference.
26. Common heritage of mankind.
27. Non-Tariff barriers.
28. Dumping and Antidumping. (7M)
29. SAFTA.

30. SAARC.
31. European Union.
32. Ministerial Conference.
33. Transfer of Technology.
34. Bill of Lading.
35. Covered Agreements in WTO.
36. TRIMS.
37. TBT.
38. ITO, salient features. (12M).
39. Appellate Board under WTO.
40. Technical barriers to Trade.
41. Role of G-20 in the Development of Regional Trade.
42. Balance of Payments under WTO.
43. Special Drawing Rights.
44. Electronic Commerce.
45. LPG.
46. UN Conventions relating to International Trade Laws.
47. Unification of International Trade Law.
48. Sustainable development.

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## **INTERPRETATION OF STATUTES**

### **PART A - 12 Marks**

1. Literal rule.
2. Mischief rule- application in India. What is meant by purposive construction?
3. General Clauses Act. (Law of laws, Salient features, Definitions under the Act.)
4. Difference between conditional and delegated legislation.
5. Internal aids. (7M)
6. Common law rule.
7. “*Respondeat superior*” and “*Qui facit per alium facit per se*” (Vicarious liability) find no application whilst interpreting criminal laws- Comment.
8. Power of retrospective operation to subordinate legislations.
9. Statute law.
  - a. Schools of textualism.
  - b. Purposivism.
10. The rule of *noscitur-a-sociis* is the genus and the rule of *ejusdem generis* its species”- Examine.
11. Significance of Law Commission Reports on General Clauses Act. (7M)
12. Literal and logical interpretation.
13. *Generalia specialibus non derogant*. (7M, 4M)
14. *Exposition ex visceribus actus*.
15. Principle in penal statutory offences.
16. Explain mandatory and directory provisions.
17. The chief objective of interpretation is to determine the legislative intent/ conscience of legislation- Explain.
18. Purposive interpretation & constitutionalism in India.
19. “Words are tools with which language operates”- Comment.
20. Presumptions when Statutes are inconsistent with International law.
21. Rules of interpretation of fiscal statutes.
22. Drafting process of legislation.
23. Courts, while interpreting, shouldn’t construct a statute making it futile- Comment.
24. Rules of interpretation, under interpretation of statutes by a judge.

25. Constitutional interpretation of doctrine of severability to amendments.
26. Political good and evil analysis.
27. External sources of interpretation. (7M, 4M)
28. “In the sphere of human legislations, among all the sources, interpretation constitutes a consistent source”- Discuss.
29. Define Legislative intent. Explain the salience of the school of purposivism.

### **PART B - 7 Marks**

1. *Contemporanea exposition est optima et fortissima, in lege*- explain.
2. What is meant by explanation?
3. Beneficial construction.
4. Statute to be read as a whole.
5. Legal fiction.
6. Objectives of repealing and amending Acts.
7. Interpretation of fundamental rights vis-à-vis human rights, Part III of the Constitution.
8. Subordinate legislation under repealed Statutes.
9. Proviso and removal of difficulties as internal aids.
10. “Legislative drafters are the first lawyers in interpreting a Statute”- Comment.
11. Strict construction in Penal Statute with respect to *mens rea*.
12. Doctrine of Basic Structure.
13. Proviso clause.
14. Principles in interpretation of the Constitution.
15. Epithets, natural, ordinary, literal, grammatical and popular are used interchangeably- statement of rule.
16. Precision and brevity are important in legislative drafting. What are the guidelines to be followed?
17. *Ejusdem generis*.
18. Repeal and its consequences.
19. Evaluate penal and remedial Statutes.
20. Approach of courts towards ambiguous definitions.

21. Kinds of Statutes.
22. Validity of presumptions while interpreting.
23. A crime is a sum of *actus reus* & *mens rea*- Elucidate.
24. In drafting, familiarity breeds satisfaction- Comment.
25. Define tax. Explain notion of strict construction of taxing statutes.
26. “In the constitutional sense, Article 13 has been under continuous judicial interpretation”- Comment.
27. “The construction of social security legislations is not a matter of arithmetical exercise, as it concerns life line”- Discuss.

#### **PART C - 4 Marks**

1. *Litera scripta*.
2. Colourable legislation.
3. Dictionaries.
4. *Reddendo singula singulis*.
5. Golden rule of interpretation. (7M)
6. *U.P. Bhoodan v. Braj Kishore*.
7. Statute law.
8. Interpretation of treaties/ general rules of treaty interpretation under VCLT.
9. *Non-obstante* clause. (Notwithstanding/independent clause) (7M)
10. *Causes omissus*.
11. Doctrine of pith and substance.
12. Popular meaning.
13. Measurement of distance.
14. Severability.
15. *Noscitur-a-sociis*.
16. Foreign decisions.
17. Codifying and consolidating statutes.
18. Supreme legislation.
19. Parliamentary history.
20. Statutes in *pari materia*.
21. Difference between interpretation & construction.

22. Historical interpretation/ rule of construction.
23. *Ut res magis valeat quam pereat.*
24. Redundancy rule.
25. Law and morals.
26. Commencement, repeal and revival of a Statute.
27. *State of Bombay v. Hospital Mazdoor Sabha.*
28. Principle of utility.
29. Codey's view of construction.
30. 'Indian law' definition under the General Clauses Act.
31. Doctrine of waiver.
32. Doctrine of eclipse.
33. Textual Amendment.
34. Implied powers.
35. Rule of last antecedent.
36. Doctrine of harmonious construction.
37. Objectives of consolidating Statute.
38. Marginal notes.
39. Saving clause.
40. Incidental and ancillary powers.
41. Schedule.
42. Permissive Acts.
43. *Travaux préparatoires.*
44. Good faith in interpretation.
45. Due process v. procedure established by law
46. *Jus dicere non jus dare.*
47. Declaratory Act.
48. Alternative construction.
49. Section 27 of General Clauses Act.
50. Definition clause.
51. *Non-liquet.*
52. Article 372 of the Indian Constitution.

- 53. General Clauses act as a legislative dictionary.
- 54. Elements of legislation.
- 55. Statement of objects and reasons.
- 56. Comparative law.
- 57. Common sense as a tool of interpretation.

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## **LABOUR LAW - I**

### **PART A – 12 Marks**

1. Examine the scope of the power of the government to refer to an industrial dispute under the Industrial Dispute Act.
2. “The labour courts and Industrial Tribunals are vested with wide powers in granting relief in the cases of dismissal and discharge of a workman”-Examine the above statement in the light of the Industrial Disputes Act 1947
3. Discuss the machineries constituted under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 for prevention and settlement of Industrial Disputes.
4. Define closure under the Industrial Disputes Act brings out the procedure to be adopted for closing an industrial undertaking permanently.
5. Examine the concept of Industry under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 with help of decided case laws.
6. Define the concepts –strike and lockout and bring out the restrictions prescribed under the Industrial Disputes Act with the help of decided case laws.
7. Examine the Various authorities constituted for investigation and settlement of Industrial Disputes under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.
8. Examine the concept of Industrial disputes under the Industrial Disputes Act 1947 with the help of decided case laws. Explain when an Individual dispute deemed to be an Industrial Disputes Act.
9. Critically evaluate the definition of ‘Industry’ under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 and the judicial interpretation with suitable examples.
10. Evaluate the extent of immunity enjoyed by the officer bearers or members of a registered trade union in the matters of tortious, civil & criminal under the Trade Union Act, 1926.
11. With reference to the decided cases, discuss the nature and scope of the power of the appropriate government to refer the cases to authorities constituted under the Industrial Disputes Act and the grounds on which an order of reference could be challenged.

12. In the light of statutory definition of 'strike' and the recent decision of the SC relating to strike in Industrial Disputes Act, do you think that courts have interpreted the concept of strike correctly? Give your reasons.
13. Define trade union under the Trade Unions Act and discuss the procedure for registration of trade unions.
14. Whether the members and office bearers of a trade union can stage demonstration outside the premises of an employer? What are the rights and restrictions available to them under the Trade Unions Act?
15. Examine the procedure for registration dissolution on trade unions under the Trade Unions Act, 1926.
16. Define Trade Union and discuss the provisions relating to registration of trade unions under the Trade Unions Act, 1926.
17. Examine the rights and liabilities of a registered Trade Union.
18. Examine the procedure for registration of trade unions and analyse the grounds under which registration of trade union can be cancelled.
19. Define trade union under the trade unions Act, 1926 and examine the liabilities of a registered trade union.
20. What are the procedures to be followed for registration of a trade? State the legal characters of a registered trade union.
21. Explain the procedure for registration of trade unions under the Trade Unions Act, 1926 and bring out the circumstances in which registration of a registered trade union may be withdrawn or cancelled.
22. Define trade union and discuss the powers and duties of registrar under the Trade Unions Act, 1926.
23. Examine the modes of fixing and revising the minimum wages under the Minimum Wages Act.
24. Deductions from the wages of an employed person shall be made only in accordance with the Payment of Wages Act, 1923-Discuss.
25. Discuss the procedure for deciding the claims arising out of payment of less than minimum rates of wages fixed under the Minimum Wages Act.

26. Examine the powers and duties of the appropriate government in the matter of fixing minimum rates of wages under the Act.
27. Explain the concept of wages and the kinds of wages theories.
28. Discuss the obligation of an employer under the Payment of Wages Act, 1936.
29. Examine how the Payment of Wages Act, 1936 affords protection to the workers in the matter of Payment of Wages.
30. Examine the matters to be provided in standing orders under the industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946 and explain the duties of the certifying standing orders.
31. Explain the conditional and procedure for modification of standing orders under the Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946.
32. Explain the nature and scope of the power of the government in the matter of deciding whether or not to make a reference of dispute to a labour court.
33. Critically examine the necessity, scope and legal nature of standing orders.
34. State the important ILO Conventions on wages and examine how far these conventions have been adopted by India in various labour legislations.
35. “The concept of industrial harmony is positive and comprehensive and it postulates the existence of understanding, co-operation and a sense of partnership between employers and employee”- Discuss.
36. “The idea of some authority making a contract for the workman and the employer is a strange and novel idea and novel idea and is foreign to the basic principles of the law of contract”-explain the above with reference to the change from laissez faire to welfare in developing the concept of Industrial Jurisprudence.
37. Explain the procedure for amalgamation and dissolution of trade unions under the Trade Unions Act, 1926.
38. “Define Industrial Dispute” and decide whether a dispute concerning a single workman can be considered as an industrial dispute, under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.
39. Explain the concept of “living wage” fair wage and minimum wage. State the procedure for fixing and revising minimum wages under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948.

**PART B – 7 Marks**

1. Define ID under IDA and explain when is an individual dispute deemed to be an industrial dispute.
2. Examine the impact of the ILO on labour legislations in India.
3. Examine the deductions permitted under the Payment of Wages Act.
4. Explain the scope and extent of the power of making a reference of the dispute by the government under the IDA.
5. Examine the prerequisites for collective bargaining and bring out the advantages and disadvantages of collective bargaining.
6. Examine the concept of workman under the IDA with cases.
7. “Laws relating to wages protect the workers from exploitation in every aspect”- Explain.
8. Compare and contrast collective bargaining and compulsory adjudication as a means of achieving industrial peace.
9. Examine the provisions relating to regulation of strikes and lockouts under the IDA.
10. Does the Minimum Wages Act apply to the employees engaged through contractors, more particularly when the said Act does not apply to the employees employed directly by the principal employer?
11. Whether a settlement made during the conciliation proceedings with a majority union will be binding on the minority union? Give reasons.
12. “The model standing orders under the Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act has provided an age of superannuation whether such a provision be automatically applicable to another industrial establishment having certified standing orders”- Explain.
13. Explain the significance of recognition of a TU.
14. Discuss the conditions and procedure for modification of standing orders under the Industrial Employment (Standing Order) Act.
15. Define industry under IDA with cases.
16. Explain the procedure for submission and certification of standing orders under Industrial Employment Act.
17. Salient features of the Payment of Wages Act.

18. Define standing orders and discuss the matters to be provided in standing orders under the Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act.
19. Examine the deductions permissible from wages under the Payment of Wages Act.
20. Define workman under Industrial Disputes Act with cases.
21. Define strike and lockout and bring out the restrictions imposed on strikes and lockouts in IDA.
22. Explain the procedure for submission and certification of standing orders under the Standing Orders, Act.
23. Discuss the appointment, power, and procedure of authority to hear claims under the Payment of Wages Act.
24. What are the procedures prescribed for fixing and revising minimum wages under the Act?
25. Define lock out and discuss the provisions governing it.
26. What is the procedure for certification of standing orders?
27. Examine the authorities under the Payment Wages Act.
28. Impact of ILO in labour legislation.
29. Examine the authorities under Minimum Wages Act.
30. Define retrenchment under IDA and the conditions for valid retrenchment.
31. Define layoff and discuss the right of a workman laid off for compensation Under IDA.
32. Explain the powers and functions of certifying officers under the Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946.
33. Discuss the procedure to hear and decide claims under the payment of Wages Act, 1936.
34. Define Retrenchment and discuss the conditions for valid retrenchment under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.
35. Explain the role of collective bargaining in the settlement of industrial disputes.

### **PART C – 4 Marks**

1. Appropriate government.
2. Political fund.

3. Victimization of labour.
4. National minimum wage.
5. Collective bargaining.
6. Fair wages.
7. Binding effect of standing orders.
8. Public utility service.
9. Cost of living index number- Section 2(d), MW Act, 1948.
10. Inspector under the Payment of Wages Act.
11. Recognition of TU.
12. Doctrine of laissez faire.
13. Wage fund theory.
14. Wages in kind.
15. Grievance settlement authority.
16. Unfair labour practice.
17. Individual dispute.
18. Retrenchment compensation.
19. TU immunities.
20. Publication of award.
21. First come, last go rule.
22. ILO.
23. Minimum wages and living wages.
24. Strike and lockouts.
25. Conciliation officer.
26. Arbitration.
27. General funds.
28. Retrenchment.
29. Marginal Productivity theory of wages.
30. Statutory minimum wage.
31. Protected workmen.
32. Effects of an illegal strike.
33. Lay off.

34. Amalgamation of registered TU.
35. Inspectors under the Payment of Wages Act.
36. Living wage.
37. Theory of laissez faire.
38. Subsistence allowance.
39. Domestic enquiry.
40. *Bangalore Water Supply v. Rajappa.*
41. Gherao.
42. National tribunal.
43. Board of conciliation.
44. Cost of living index.
45. Dissolution of registered TU.
46. Protected workman.
47. Need based minimum wage.
48. Powers of certifying officers.
49. Unfair labour practices.
50. Award.
51. Wage period.

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## **LABOUR LAW II**

### **PART A - 12 Marks**

1. “The concept of social security is based on the ideals human dignity and social justice”- Explain. (With respect to Stability and protection, Economic insecurity, etc.)
1. “Lack of social security impedes production and prevents formation of a stable and efficient labour force. It is not a burden but a wise investment which yields good dividend.” – Explain.
2. Evolution of welfare state and legal rights and benefits under the Constitution of India.
3. “Social security themes of a country shall be protected by collective action against social risks causing undue hardship and privation to individuals whose private sources can seldom be adequate to meet them” – Explain.
4. A notional extension in time and place can make the employer liable to pay compensation on the basis of liability under the Workmen Compensation Act, 1923. Explain.
5. When women employees were entitled to benefits and what are the obligations of an employer under the Maternity Benefit Act?
6. Define factory. What are the working hours of an adult workman under the Factories Act, 1948?
7. Determination of gratuity, conditions as to when an employee can forfeit and its procedure.
8. Kinds of bonus and compensation thereof.
9. Define factory and employee. Determination of scope of Employees’ State Insurance Act, 1948
10. Payment of Gratuity Act, condition for eligibility and disqualification.
11. Constitution, Powers and Jurisdiction of ESI Court and purposes for which ESI fund may be expended under ESI Act, 1948
12. Conditions under which an employer is liable to pay compensation and when he is not liable under the Employees’ Compensation Act, 1923.
13. Benefits to employees under the ESI Act, 1948.

14. Procedure for claiming and distributing compensation under Employees' Compensation Act, 1923.
15. Define the term occupier. What are the general and special duties of an occupier involved in hazardous process under the Factories Act, 1948?
16. Safety and welfare of workers under the Factories Act, 1948.
17. Calculation of compensation under the Employees' Compensation Act, 1923.
18. How far workers are covered under the Tamil Nadu Shops and Establishments Act, 1947?
19. Regulation of employment of women and young persons under the Factories Act, 1948 and its restrictions.
20. Inspection of factories and working hours.
21. Employees' Insurance Court under the ESI Act, 1948.
22. "The Maternity Benefit Act aims to provide all the facilities to a working woman in a dignified manner, so that she may overcome the state of Motherhood peacefully"- Examine the statement with regard to the important features of Maternity Benefit Act, 1961.

#### **PART B – 7 Marks**

1. Employment of young persons under the Tamil Nadu Shops and Establishments Act, 1947.
2. ESI fund and payment of contributions under the ESI Act.
3. Doctrine of Notional Extension theory under the Workmen Compensation Act, 1923.
4. Actual wages or bonus or living wages.
5. Deemed personal injury under the Workmen Compensation Act, 1923.
6. Whether ESI Act, 1948 comply with social insurance legislation?
7. Regulation of employment of women under the Factories Act, 1948.
8. Employees' Pension Scheme and Employees' deposit-linked Insurance Scheme.
9. Schemes under the Employees' Provident Fund and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952.
10. Duties of Employees' State Insurance Corporation under the ESI Act, 1948.
11. Powers of Controlling Authority under the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972.
12. Benefits available to the employees under the ESI Act, 1948.

13. Procedure to be followed to derive the allocable surplus. When can the employer deny the bonus to workmen?
14. Obligations of an employer under the Maternity Benefit Act.
15. Benefits under the ESI Act, 1948.
16. Annual leave with wages to the workers under the Factories Act, 1948.
17. Purpose for which Employees' State Insurance fund may be expended under the ESI Act, 1948.
18. Benefits for women under the Maternity Benefit Act.
19. Manufacturing process under the Factories Act, 1948.
20. Eligibility and extent of bonus under the Payment of Bonus Act, 1965.
21. Powers of ESI Corporation.
22. Recovery of gratuity amount and forfeiture.
23. Explain the powers of authorities to determine and recover money due from the employer under the Employees' Provident Fund and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952.
24. Examine the scheme of adjudication of disputes and claims under the ESI Act, 1948.

#### **PART C - 4 Marks**

1. Commissioner under the Employees' Compensation Act, 1923.
2. Employees' State Insurance benefits.
3. Inspector under the Maternity Benefit Act.
4. Kinds of bonus and eligibility.
5. Welfare measures.
6. Occupier.
7. Dependent.
8. Contributory PF Scheme.
9. Set-off.
10. Prohibition of employment of children under the Factories Act, 1948.
11. Travelling in the vehicle of the employer to the place of employment.
12. Contracting out.

25. Excluded employee under Employees' Provident Fund and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952.
13. Fencing of machinery.
14. Employers' liability in occupational diseases.
15. Objectives and application of Maternity Benefit Act.
16. Benefits under Maternity Benefit Act.
17. Occupier of a factory and his liability.
18. *Smt. Koduri v. Polongi Atchamma*.
19. Certifying surgeon.
20. Difference between principal employer and an employer under the ESI Act, 1948.
21. Employees PF Appellate Tribunal.
22. Formalities to start a factory.
23. Forfeiture of maternity benefits.
24. Allocable surplus.
25. Minimum and maximum bonus.
26. Deductions permissible from gratuity.
27. Powers of the Controlling Authority under the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972.
28. Occupier.
29. Establishment exempted from the Employees' Provident Fund and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952.
30. Productivity linked bonus in lieu of profit-based bonus.
31. Powers and duties of Medical Benefit Council.
32. ILO on social security.
33. Seasonal factory.
34. Provisions relating to the health and safety of the person employed under the Tamil Nadu Shops and Establishments Act, 1947.
35. Permanent total disablement.
36. Forfeiture of bonus.
37. Social security offers.
38. Manufacturing process.
39. Board of trustees.

- 40. Compulsory insurance.
- 41. Accounting year.
- 42. Sickness benefit.
- 43. Kinds of bonus.
- 44. Employment of young persons under the Tamil Nadu Shops and Establishments Act, 1947.
- 45. Partial disablement.
- 46. Wages under the Maternity Benefit Act.

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## **LAND LAWS**

### **PART A- 12 Marks**

1. State the characteristics of ryotwari system. What are the rights and obligation of the ryotwari pattadar?
2. Examine how the state land reforms legislations are protected from challenge under the constitution.
3. What is the legal position of right to property under the Constitution of India?
4. Give an account of zamindari system the existed during the British period and the steps taken in the direction of its abolition and conversion into ryotwari system.
5. Explain the origin and development of various land systems in India.
6. “Was the guaranteed right to property a road block in the path of agrarian reforms?” Discuss in the light of the relevant constitutional amendments.
7. Explain the various tenures that prevailed in our country before independence.
8. What matters should be considered and neglected in determining compensation under the Land Acquisition Act, 1894.
9. Explain the procedure to be followed by the collector in holding enquiry and making an award. What is the effect of that award?
10. Enumerate the matters to be considered by the court in determining the compensation under the LARR Act, 2013.
11. Discuss fully the procedure to be followed in the publication of the preliminary notification and public notice of the substance of notification.
12. The notification under Section 4 is the starting point of the acquisition. Explain this statement highlighting its significance.
13. What are the matters to be taken into consideration and neglected in determination of compensation?
14. Explain the essential requirements to be followed by the land acquisition officer before passing an award.
15. 2014 ordinance of LARR.
16. Difference between 1894 and 2013 Act.

17. Who is a cultivating tenant? Mention the circumstances in which the cultivating tenant is not entitled to the restoration of possession under the Tamil Nadu cultivating tenant act, 1955.
18. Examine the scope and objects of TN occupants of Kudiyiruppu (Conference of Ownership) Act, 1971.
19. Explain the benefit conferred on the cultivating tenants through the TN Cultivating Tenants (Special Provisions) Act, 1948 and the TN Cultivating Tenants (Arrears of Rent Relief) Act, 1972.
20. Summarize the provisions under the TN Occupants of Kudiyiruppu Act, 1971. What is the requisite for alternative site?
21. Examine the protection give to a cultivating tenant against eviction under the TN Cultivating Tenants Protection Act, 1955.
22. What Is meant by kudiyiruppu? What are the conditions to be satisfied in order to get the ownership of kudiyiruppu?
23. Summarize the provisions under the TN cultivating tenants Act, 1955 relating to cultivating tenants right to restoration of possession and special privileges conferred on member of armed forces.
24. State the objects and salient features of that TN reforms (Fixation of Ceiling on Land) Act, 1961.
25. Summarize the provisions relating to fixation of ceiling on land holdings under section 5 of the TN reforms (Fixation of Ceiling on Land) Act, 1961.
26. Explain the provisions of TN reforms (Fixation of Ceiling on Land) Act, 1961 regarding acquisition of surplus land required for a public purpose along with the exemptions to hold land beyond ceiling limits.
27. Examine the objects and reasons for enacting the TN reforms (Fixation of Ceiling on Land) Act, 1961 and its salient features.
28. Explain the provisions of the TN reforms (Fixation of Ceiling on Land) Act, 1961 regarding acquisition of surplus land required for public purposes.
29. (a) Explain the provision relating to determination of the amount for the land acquired by the government under the TN reforms (Fixation of Ceiling on Land) Act, 1961  
(b) When is partition or transfer valid under this Act?

30. Explain the factors to be considered for fixing fair rent under the TN Buildings (Lease and Rent Control) Act, 1960.
31. Describe the provisions of the TN Buildings (Lease and Rent Control) Act, 1960 for fixing fair rent.
32. Discuss the salient features of the TN Buildings (Lease and Rent Control) Act, 1960.
  - a. Discuss in detail the following grounds of eviction under the Sub letting
  - b. Denial of title
  - c. Demolition and reconstruction.
33. How is fair rent determined under the provisions of the TN Buildings (Lease and Rent Control) Act, 1960?
34. How is fair rent determined under the provisions of the TN Buildings (Lease and Rent Control) Act, 1960.
35. TN Apartment Ownership Act, 1994 – Salient features.

### **PART B - 7 Marks**

1. Define 'building' under the TN Buildings (Lease and Rent Control) Act, 1960.
2. Describe the provisions relating to TN cultivating Tenants (Payment of Fair Control) Act, 1956.
3. What are the conditions to be satisfied for acquisition of land for a company?
4. Explain the provisions relating to constitution of the TN land reforms special appellate tribunal.
5. Discuss the salient features of TN agricultural lands record of tenancy Rights Act, 1969.
6. The TN Cultivating Tenants Arrears of Rent (Relief) Act, 1962.
7. Define cultivating tenant and state the protection available to him under the TN Cultivating Tenants Protection Act, 1955.
8. Discuss the salient features of the TN occupants of kudiyruppu and conferment ownership Act, 1971.
9. Discuss the special privileges conferred on members of armed forces.
10. Salient features of the TN Cultivating Tenants (Payment of Fair Rent) Act, 1956.
11. 'Right to property is not a Fundamental Right –Explain.
12. Describe the special features of TN Cultivating Tenants Special Provision Act, 1968.

13. Explain the provisions relating to providing alternative site of the occupant of Kudiyiruppu.
14. State the powers of record officer.
15. Discuss the scope and applicability of the TN buildings (Lease and Rent Control) Act, 1960.
16. Under what circumstances a landlord can seek to evict a cultivating tenant under the TN Cultivating Tenants Act, 1955.
17. State and explain the object of the TN agricultural lands record of tenancy rights act 1969. What are its salient features?
18. State the characteristic features of the TN Cultivating Tenants Arrears of Rent (Relief) Act, 1972.
19. State the characteristic features of the ryotwari system.
20. Explain beneficial tenures that prevailed in TN. How were they classified?
21. What are the privileges conferred on a member of the armed forces under the TN Cultivating Tenants Protection Act, 1955?
22. What are the rights and liabilities of cultivating tenants and land owners under the TN Cultivating Tenants (Payment of Fair Rent) Act, 1956?
23. Discuss the constitution of the TN land reforms special appellate tribunal.
24. Summarize the provisions relating to the TN Occupants of Kudiyiruppu (Protection from Eviction) Act, 1961.
25. Discuss the procedure followed by the record officer in preparation of record of tenancy rights under the TN agricultural lands record of tenancy rights Act, 1969.
26. Mention the category of lands exempted under the TN land reforms (fixation of ceiling on land) Act, 1961.
27. Discuss the salient features of the Tamil Nadu Agricultural Lands Record of tenancy Rights Act, 1969.
28. Enumerate the special privileges conferred on members of armed forces.
29. Briefly trace the early revenue administration that prevailed in TN.

**PART C – 4 Marks**

1. Record officer under Tamil Nadu Agriculture Lands Record of Tenancy Rights Act, 1969.
2. Cultivating tenant.
3. Notification under S.4 of the Land Acquisition Act.
4. Mirasi tenure.
5. Advisory committee.
6. Ceiling area.
7. Additional accommodation.
8. Public purposes.
9. Land board.
10. Right to property.
11. Agricultural labourer.
12. Ryotwari system.
13. Fixation of fair rent.
14. *Res judicata* in rent control proceedings.
15. Determination of amount.
16. Personal occupation
17. The zamindari system.
18. Authorised officer.
19. Kuidiyiruppu.
20. Authorised officer.
21. Amenties.
22. Eminent domain.
23. Inam.
24. Demolition and reconstruction – Section 14 of the 1968 Act.
25. Rent court and rent tribunal.
26. Award- Sections 23, 25.
27. Melwaram and kudiwaram.
28. Statutory tenant.
29. Draft assessment roll.
30. Kairuvaramdar and mattuvaramdar.

31. Special appellate tribunal.
32. Alternative site.
33. Family.
34. Special powers to acquire land in case of emergency.
35. Controller.
36. Person interested.
37. Willful default.
38. Composite leases.
39. Affected family.
40. Persons interested.
41. Fair rent under the Tamil Nadu Cultivating Tenants (Payment of Fair Rent) Act, 1956.
42. Ceiling area.
43. Zamindari system.
44. Acquisition of land for company.
45. Personal occupation.
46. Service inam.
47. Advisory committee.

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## **LAW OF CRIMES – I (IPC)**

### **PART A- 12 Marks**

1. Enumerate offences punishable with death penalty.
2. “In all robberies there is presence of theft/ extortion”- Elucidate.
3. Difference between intention and object.
4. Offence of waging war.
5. Offences against public tranquility.
6. “Culpable homicide is not murder”- Elucidate (or) All murders are culpable homicides but not all culpable homicides are murder.
7. What is Private defence? When can the right of private defence extend till causing death?
8. Hurt and grievous hurt.
9. Kidnapping and abduction.
10. Stages of crime with Section 511. Explain stages with crime and causation.
11. Write a note on the narrowing limits of private defense.
12. Territorial and extra-territorial jurisdiction of IPC.
13. Offences relating to the elections; new offences.
14. When does theft turn into robbery and dacoity?
15. The concept of *mens rea* is not unitary- Comment. (*mens rea* & *actus reus* is a crime)
16. “Every saint has a past and every sinner a future”. Write a note on the death penalty in India.
17. Section 34- common intention- explain.
18. *Actus non facit reum nisi mens sit rea*.
19. Scope of intoxication as a defense in criminal liability.
20. Defamation and exceptions.
21. Section 141’s gist is conduct- Explain.
22. Tests to determine preparation and attempt.
23. False statement and disappearance of evidence.
24. Crimes against women.

25. Criminal intimidation with essentials- difference between criminal intimidation and theft.
26. Difference between wrongful restraint and confinement. What are the modalities of confinement?
27. Does degree of contribution in the commission of an offence play an important role?
28. *False in uno, falsus in omnibus.*
29. Exception(s) to murder.
30. Salient features of Criminal law Amendment Act, 2013.
31. Offences for death penalty & offences for forfeiture of property.
32. “Necessity knows no law” – Elucidate with difference between duress and necessity. (7M)
33. Criminal conspiracy under Sections 120A & 120B. (7M, 4M)
34. “There’s no crime large or small with(out) an evil mind”- Comment.
35. Criminal liability of corporations.
36. Theories of punishment. Is capital punishment justified?
37. Robbery? Difference between robbery and dacoity.
38. What are the principles of criminal liability? Enumerate the mental and physical elements.
39. McNaughten’s rules. (7M, 4M)
40. Unlawful assembly? When will a lawful assembly become unlawful?
41. Effect of provocation and consent in murder.
42. Various homicides and its degree of gravity.
43. “Private defence should be used as a shield and not as a sword”- Comment.
44. Offences against the Government.

### **PART B - 7 MARKS**

1. Offences relating to marriage and cruelty.
2. Difference between forgery and criminal breach of trust.
3. Essentials of defamation.
4. Offence of causing disappearance of evidence.
5. Offences relating to religion.

6. Essentials of mischief.
7. Difference between wrongful confinement and restraint.
8. Offences relating to stolen property.
9. Kinds of punishment in IPC. What is enhanced punishment?
10. *Ignorantia facti doth excuse.*
11. Difference between affray and riot
12. Can a forgery take place with one's own sign? Explain.
13. Sedition and its constitutional validity.
14. Abetment and liability of an abettor.
15. Defence of compulsion.
16. Culpable homicide- Explain.
17. Types of cyber-crimes.
18. Difference between house breaking and house trespass.
19. Define theft and the difference between theft extortion.
20. "Life imprisonment is the rule and death sentence is an exception"- Elucidate.
21. "There is presumption of sanity unless proved otherwise"- Elucidate.
22. Solitary confinement- extreme cases.
23. Essentials of grievous hurt.
24. Criminal force.
25. Extra-territorial jurisdiction.
26. Joint liability and constructive liability.
27. Aggravated form of theft.
28. Liability of acts of lunatics.
29. *Ignorantia juris non excusat.*
30. Doctrine of self-preservation.
31. Object of punishments under IPC.
32. Offence relating to documents.
33. Difference between Section 34 and 149.
34. Difference between suicide and abetment to suicide.

**PART C - 4 Marks**

1. Good faith.
2. Abetment.
3. Cheating.
4. Abduction.
5. Bigamy.
6. Criminal misappropriation.
7. Defamation.
8. Wrongful confinement.
9. Hicklin's test.
10. Causing miscarriage.
11. Perjury.
12. Culpable homicide.
13. *Doli incapax*.
14. Attempt to commit suicide.
15. Territorial jurisdiction.
16. Public servant.
17. Assault.
18. Sedition.
19. Adultery.
20. Abettor.
21. Voluntarily/ consent.
22. Intoxication.
23. *Central Bank of India v. Ram Narain*.
24. Valuable security.
25. Mischief.
26. Attempt to murder.
27. Medical Termination of Pregnancy Act, 1971.
28. Infancy.
29. *State of TN v. Nalini*.
30. Life imprisonment.

31. Attempt to commit crime.
32. Admiralty jurisdiction.
33. Enhanced punishment.
34. Doctrine of transfer of malice.
35. Food and drug adulteration.
36. Simple imprisonment.
37. Making false documents.
38. Section 192, fabricating false evidence.
39. Riot.
40. Death by negligence.
41. Criminal trespass.
42. Affray.
43. Criminal breach of trust.
44. Cheating by impersonation.
45. *Kehar Singh v. Delhi Administration.*
46. Unnatural offences and its constitutional validity.
47. Mock marriage/ deceitful marriage.
48. *Bas Dev v. State of Pepsu.*
49. Dacoity.
50. Lurking house trespass.
51. Vicarious liability under IPC.
52. Accident.
53. Death sentence/ capital punishment.
54. Intra-territorial jurisdiction.
55. Unlawful assembly.
56. Thug.
57. Legal insanity.
58. Triviality.
59. Wrongful gain and wrongful loss.
60. *Gian Kaur v. State of Punjab.*
61. Acid attack.

- 62. Outraging the modesty of women.
- 63. Counterfeiting coin.
- 64. Bribery.
- 65. Extradition.
- 66. Public nuisance.
- 67. Voyeurism.
- 68. Stalking.
- 69. Sexual harassment.
- 70. Dowry death.
- 71. Types of arson.

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## **LAW OF CRIMES – II (CrPC)**

### **PART A – 12 Marks**

1. Section 218- joinder of charges.
2. Judgment – essential particulars, mode of delivery.
3. Basis for determination of age of a juvenile; claim of juvenility.
4. Recording of judicial confession- Section 164.
5. Bail? When imperative and discretionary?
6. Probation? Rights and Duties of a probation officer under CrPC- whether effective in preventing crimes? When a person is entitled to be released? Whether the report of the probation officer confidential?
7. Difference between trial under inquisitional & accusatorial system.
8. Bail in non-bailable offences. Power of the High Court regarding the same.
9. Children in need of care of protection- special procedure.
10. 1973 Amendment.
11. Arrest? How made? Can a private person arrest? (7M) What are the rights of an arrested person? What are the Supreme Court guidelines?
12. State the procedure of arrest? When is it mandatory?
13. Scope of object of Probation of Offenders Act, 1958. Are any changes required?
14. No appeal from order/ judgement except by way provided under CrPC. What are the exceptions?
15. FIR & evidentiary value.
16. Trial of warrant cases.
17. Juvenile Justice Act- constitution, powers & procedure.
18. Explain JJ board Child Welfare Committee.
19. Mode of appointment of Public Prosecutor & his role.
20. Section 190- limitations on the unfettered power of Magistrate to take cognizance of offences.
21. Difference between Appellate & Revisional jurisdiction.
22. “Any person having knowledge of the commission of an offence may set the law in motion by filing a complaint”- Explain with exceptions.

23. Investigation? Difference between inquest, inquiry & trial.
24. “Procedure of investigation by a police officer in cognizable cases is nothing but a collection of evidence”- Comment.
25. What are the Powers and Duties of a police officer during investigation? How is it different in non-cognizable cases?
26. “The judicial determination of guilt/ innocence of a person is trial”- explain trial before a Court of Sessions.
27. Procedure for Appeal.
28. When does an Appeal from an order of conviction shall lie from:
  - i. Supreme Court
  - ii. High Court
  - iii. Court of Sessions
28. Explain:
  - i. Procedure in a Sessions trial.
  - ii. Procedure under Section 199(2)
29. “Every offence shall ordinarily be inquired into & tried by a Court within whose jurisdiction it was committed”- Elucidate.
30. Circumstances in which a criminal trial can be disposed of without a full trial.
31. Functionaries under CrPC.
32. Maintenance of wives, children & parents.
33. What are the different types of trial under CrPC? Explain the procedure for trial before the Court of Sessions.
34. Measures under CrPC for a fair trial.
35. Presumption of innocence & speedy justice are the golden principles- applicable when investigation is not completed within the stipulated time- Comment.
36. Factors responsible for delinquency among children. Give suggestions to control.
37. 2018 Criminal Law Amendment.
38. Bail is a right & jail is an exception- Discuss.
39. Examine the constitutional safeguards made available to an accused person in general and the rights guaranteed in specific, with decided cases.

40. Narrate the procedure relating to proclamation of persons and attachment of his property under the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973.
41. State the procedure the officer in charge of the police station needs to follow in cases of suicide under the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973.

**PART B - 7 Marks**

1. Arrest by a police officer without warrant. (12M)
2. Issue of commissions for examination of witness- procedure.
3. Inherent powers of the High Court.
4. Difference between cognizable & non-cognizable offences.
5. Persons entitled to claim maintenance under CrPC.
6. *Autrefois acquit & autrefois convict.*
7. Compensation to the victim. Explain with case laws and provisions.
8. Search without warrant.
9. Anticipatory bail? Under what circumstance is it granted? Which Court can grant?
10. Difference between:
11. JJ Board & Criminal Court.
12. Inquiry & trial.
13. Procedure for removal of public nuisance under CrPC.
14. Power of a Magistrate to take cognizance of offences against a Magistrate.
15. Under trial prisoner – death – consequence.
16. Procedure with respect to offenders under 21 years of age, Probation of Offenders Act, 1958.
17. Admonition of the offender & power of the Court to release them. (12M)
18. Difference between:
  - a) Summons & warrants.
  - b) Reference & revision.
19. What are the powers of the Appellate court? When appeal shall not lie?
20. “In democracy, political involvement plays an important role in the transfer of criminal cases”- Comment.
21. Relevancy of criminal antecedents of an accused for the grant of bail.
22. Orders that can and cannot be passed under JJ Act against juveniles.

23. Section 167(5) & case laws.
24. What is the period of limitations (by CrPC) for taking cognizance of offences? When is it extended?
25. Distinctive characters of a juvenile court.
26. Bail in non-bailable offences
27. Institutions involved in the reformation of delinquent juvenile.
28. Procedure in the summon trial.
29. Difference between summon & warrants case.
30. Concept of justice to victims under CrPC.
31. "Appeal against acquittal can be filled only by the State"- Explain with exceptions.
32. Process issued by the Court to compel the attendance of the accused.
33. Provision for maintenance of public order & tranquility.
34. When death penalty be postponed? What are the procedures in executing it?
35. Limitations imposed on judicial Magistrate in taking cognizance.
36. "Every offence shall have a distinct charge and every distinct charge shall be tried separately"- Examine the rule with exceptions if any.
37. What is judgement? Enumerate the contents of the judgement.
38. Discuss the nature and powers enjoined on the appellate courts under the provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code, 1973.

### **PART C – 4 Marks**

1. Rights of an arrested person. (7M)
2. Review.
3. Jail appeal.
4. Cognizable offence.
5. Uncontrollable juvenile.
6. Social investigation report of probation officers.
7. Local inspection.
8. Executive Magistrate.
9. Arrest by a private person.
10. Anticipatory bail.

11. Execution of death sentence.
12. Juvenile homes.
13. FIR, admissibility in trial. (7M)
14. SLP.
15. PIL.
16. Plea bargaining.
17. Transfer of criminal cases.
18. Probation for juveniles.
19. Compounding of offences.
20. Delinquent children.
21. Appeal against order of acquittal.
22. Breach of peace.
23. Charge & its contents. (7M) It's alterations & objects. (12M)
24. Defence counsel.
25. Glaring defect in procedure.
26. Revision.
27. Summary trial. (7M)
28. Complaints to Magistrate.
29. Preventive action of the police.
30. Sanction.
31. Unlawful assemblies.
32. Child in conflict with law.
33. Investigation in non-cognizable offences.
34. Premature release of the offenders, under Section 433A, CrPC.
35. Exclusion of time period while computing limitations.
36. Inherent power of criminal courts and functions. (7M)
37. Cancellation of bail.
38. Bailable offence.
39. Case diary.
40. Discharge.
41. Fair trial.

42. Grounds of Appeal.
43. Victim compensation. (Scheme)
44. Private complaints.
45. Inquest report.
46. Unnatural death.
47. Suspension of sentence.
48. Cancellation of maintenance.
49. Judicial custody.
50. Handcuffing of arrested persons.
51. *Nandini Satpathy v. P.L Dani.*
52. Summoning additional accused under Section 319, CrPC.
53. *Mohd. Ahmed Khan v. Shah Bano Begum.*
54. Appeal & revision.
55. Right to Appeal.
56. Judicial & Extra Judicial confession.
57. Neglected juvenile.
58. Interlocutory order.
59. Irregular proceeding.
60. Judicial proceeding.
61. Statutory bail.
62. Bond for good behaviour.
63. Disputes relating to immovable properties.
64. Examination of the accused.
65. First offender release on admonition.
66. Withdrawal from prosecution.
67. CrPC not fully procedural; certain provisions confer substantive rights- Comment.  
(12M)
68. Disposal of property.
69. Special original jurisdiction.
70. Medical examination of arrested persons.
71. Evidence given before Magistrate.

- 72. Confirmation of death sentence.
- 73. Street children.
- 74. Final report & charge sheet.
- 75. Court of sessions.
- 76. Proclaimed offender.
- 77. Compounding of offences.

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## **LAW OF ELECTIONS**

### **PART A - 12 Marks**

1. Electoral process of Parliament. Can when two state assemblies dissolved?
2. Antecedents of candidates- voters right.
3. Statutory disqualification.
4. Qualification and disqualification- Parliament and State legislature- Constitution of India and others.
5. Criminalization of politics and case laws.
6. Article 329 (b).
7. Press- canvass of a candidate, unless right of representation given to other candidates.
8. Types of elections. Whether election system in India strengthens democracy?
9. Electoral reforms made in India so far for good governance.
10. Implication of social media in the electoral process.
11. Office of Profit.
12. Election of President and Vice President.
13. Local Bodies.
14. Model Code of Conduct.
15. Disqualification on the ground of certain offences.
16. Corrupt practices.
17. Prevention of Corruption Act.
18. Lokpal Act.
19. Lokayukta Act.
20. Powers and functions of Election Commission under Constitution of India and Representation of People's Act, 1951.
21. Powers of courts regarding delimitation of constituencies.
22. "Elections in India are not a new phenomenon or a new concept born in modern times." Trace the history of elections in Ancient and British India.
23. The Constitution of India expressly bars the interference of courts in electoral matters. Discuss with related provision and cases.

24. What are considered as electoral corrupt practices? Write the difference between corrupt practice and electoral offence.

### **PART B – 7 Marks**

1. Salient features of Anti-defection law and *Kihota Hollohon v. Zachillu and Ors.*
2. Electoral manifesto guidelines.
3. Evolution of democracy and election system.
4. General principles and features of electoral process.
5. Role of Election Commission in free and fair elections.
6. Explain the statement “Result of an election has been materially affected” with case laws.
7. Can a nomination paper be rejected on the ground of non-furnishing of affidavit? (Criminal antecedent, Assets and Liabilities, educational qualification, etc.)
8. Grounds when election Commission can deregister a political party.
9. Section 9A of RPA, 1951.
10. Constitutional provisions for delimitation of constituencies.
11. State Election Commission- *Kishan Singh Tomar v. Municipal Corporation, Ahmedabad.*
12. Provisions for SC, ST.
13. Registration and recognition.
14. Election symbols.
15. Election expenses.
16. Right to vote- constitutional or fundamental right.
17. NOTA.
18. Corporate funding of political parties.
19. Analyse the verdict of *Lily Thomas v. Union of India* with recent cases.
20. What is Lokpal? Write about the merits and demerits of Lokpal.
21. Describe the procedure of preparation and revision of electoral rolls.

### **PART C - 4 Marks**

1. Gerry meandering.
2. Office of Profit.

3. Parliamentary Privileges.
4. Code of conduct.
5. VVPAT.
6. Women Reservation Bill.
7. Electoral reforms.
8. Right to know.
9. Electoral offences.
10. Delimitation commission.
11. Booth capturing.
12. Proportional representation.
13. Allotment of symbols.
14. *Lily Thomas v. Union of India.*
15. Electoral college.
16. Right to vote.
17. Exit poll.
18. Postal ballot.
19. General and by-elections.
20. Public financing of elections.
21. Electoral manifesto.
22. Returning officer.
23. Recriminatory petition.
24. EVM & VVPAT.
25. Nomination paper.
26. Disqualifications for voting.
27. Universal adult suffrage.
28. Bribery.
29. Election expenditure.
30. Opinion polls.

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## **LAW OF EVIDENCE**

### **PART A - 12 Marks**

1. What is expert evidence? When is it admissible?
2. What is evidence? Which kinds are admissible? (7M)
3. Relevancy of statements of who cannot be called as witnesses.
4. "Evidence which does not fall under the definition of evidence may form the basis of proof"- Comment.
5. What is *estoppel*? Distinguish between *estoppel* and *res judicata*.
6. To what extent does Section 27 limit Section 25?
7. Explain the conviction based on uncorroborated testimony of an accomplice.
8. "The business of the court is to try the case and not the man, and a very bad man may have a very righteous case"- with respect to civil and criminal proceedings.
9. Oral evidence in all cases must be direct- Explain.
10. What is extra-judicial confession? When it is admissible?
11. "Hearsay evidence is no evidence" and its exceptions.
12. "Evidence is to legal practice what logic is to all reasoning"- Explain.
13. Circumstances under which judgments of courts are relevant in civil and criminal proceedings. (7M)
14. Difference between confession of an accused and evidence of an accomplice.
15. Explain transactions in which secondary evidence is admissible.
16. "All admissible facts are relevant, but all relevant facts are not admissible"- Elucidate.
17. "Oral evidence can't be adduced to vary the contents of a document"- Explain with exceptions.
18. Kinds of presumptions as to documents & signature with illustrations from the Indian Evidence Act.
19. What is legally relevant should be logically relevant, but what's logically relevant needn't be legally relevant- Explain.
20. State the difference between direct and circumstantial evidence. Can an accused be convicted on the basis of circumstantial evidence?

21. Can oral evidence be allowed to clarify a document which is ambiguous in language or application of facts?
22. “Admission cannot be proved by or on behalf of the persons who make them”- Explain with exceptions.
23. Things said or done by conspirator in reference to common design is relevant- Explain.
24. No confession made to a police officer is relevant – Comment.
25. What is confession? Kinds and admissibility of confession.
26. Golden rules of evidence.
27. Certain confessions are not admissible against the person accused of any offence- Comment.
28. Opinion evidence is not admissible and its exceptions. (7M)
29. Facts and facts in issue. (7M)
30. Dying declaration and its admissibility. (7M)
31. *Res gestae*. (4M)
32. “The contents of a document must be proved by a document itself”- Explain with exceptions.
33. Explain the facts which the court must take judicial notice. Does it need to be proved? (7M)
34. What is burden of proof? (4M) How does it shift?
35. Bring out the importance of expert opinion in a case. Whether reliable corroboration is necessary to consider an expert opinion in a case?
36. When a statement will amount to confession and be relevant? Distinguish judicial and extra judicial confession
37. What do you mean by “Primary Evidence?” How it differs from secondary evidence?

### **PART B – 7 Marks**

1. Kinds of examination of witnesses.
2. Distinguish between presumption of facts and law.
3. When leading questions can(not) be asked.
4. “Facts not otherwise relevant when become relevant”- Comment.

5. Rules for stages of examination of witnesses.
6. Facts which are relevant to prove conspiracy.
7. Various ways of proving handwriting of a person.
8. Impeaching credit of witness.
9. Privileged communication.
10. Whether secondary evidence as to documents is admissible?
11. "Witness may lie but circumstances never"- Comment.
12. Privileged communication between a lawyer and a client.
13. Differentiate between public and private documents. How are public documents proved?
14. Distinguish between estoppel and admission.
15. Privileged communication relating to the affairs of a state
16. Competency of witness.
17. Who is an accomplice? What is the extent to which the evidence of an accomplice is admissible?
18. What is meant by exclusion of oral evidence from documentary evidence?
19. Differentiate between competency and compellability of witnesses.
20. What questions are lawful in cross examination?
21. What are the facts which need not be proved?
22. Explain the relevancy of character in civil and criminal cases.
23. When will a witness be considered competent? Discuss the various typed of witnesses.

#### **PART C - 4 Marks**

1. Confession.
2. Alibi.
3. Admission.
4. *De novo* trial.
5. Hostile witness.
6. Judgment *in personam*.
7. *R v. beadingfield*.
8. Estoppel.

9. Leading questions.
10. Proof of ancient documents. (7M)
11. Presumption as to dowry death.
12. Promissory estoppels.
13. Relevancy of character.
14. Admission of agents.
15. Refreshing memory.
16. Child witness.
17. Shall presume.
18. *Queen Empress v. Donogue.*
19. Conclusive proof.
20. Proof of legitimacy of a child.
21. Judge's power to put a question.
22. Latent ambiguity.
23. Identification parade.
24. Judgments *in rem*.
25. Ambiguous document.
26. *Mirza Akbar v. Emperor.*
27. *Kamini v. Purna Chandra.*
28. Relevancy.
29. Primary evidence.
30. Judicial notice.
31. Patent ambiguity.
32. Public documents.
33. Cardinal rules of evidence.
34. Scandalous questions.
35. Competency of witness.
36. Evidence as to affairs of State.
37. Expectation of benefit.
38. Proved.
39. Hearsay evidence.

40. Accomplice evidence.
41. Motive.
42. *Pakkala Narayanaswami v. King Emperor.*
43. *Queen Empress v. Abdullah.*
44. Presumption.
45. Admission of agents.
46. Admission by silence.
47. Intermediate facts.
48. Burden of proof.
49. Proof.
50. Evidentiary value of dying declaration.
51. Admissibility of admission.

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## **LAW OF INSURANCE**

### **PART A - 12 Marks**

1. Principles which apply *mutatis mutandis* to all classes of insurance.
2. Special doctrines under fire insurance contract.
3. What is insurable interest? Relevance in determining the validity of an insurance contract. Nature of insurable interest in life insurance.
4. Nature of insurable interest in marine insurance.
5. *Injure non remote causa sed proxima spectatus*- Explain.
6. Reliefs of the accused- forfeiture of life insurance policy.
7. Doctrine of subrogation. Whether the insurer and insured avail rights and remedies? Whether they are enforced or not and its limitations?
8. Salient features of IRDA Act.
9. Analyse different types of insurance and the obligations of the insurer.
10. Doctrine of subrogation and the limitation under a life insurance policy.
11. Explain and illustrate the fundamental principles of insurance.
12. Meaning of life insurance and reasons why it is not a contract of indemnity.
13. Essential elements of an insurance contract.
14. Define warranties. What are implied warranties under Marine Insurance policy?
15. The nature of insurance contract is still uncertain- Explain.
16. To what extent an insurance contract is a contract of indemnity?
17. *Felo de se*- Explain.
18. Fire? Ambit in fire insurance coverage to injury and loss to property.
19. General average clause in fire and marine insurance policies.
20. Whether a policy holder is a consumer under the Consumer Protection Act, 1986?
21. “Insurable interest is always measured in terms of pecuniary gain or pecuniary loss, love and affection are no way related to it”- Explain.
22. Identify the persons entitled to payment in Life Insurance contract.
23. Describe the necessity of insurance against third party risk under Motor Vehicles Act, 1988.

**PART B – 7 Marks**

1. Arnold- “the word deviation with respect to space and locality and therefore the delay cannot be included in the word deviation because delay refers to time.”
2. Whether provisions of Consumer Protection Act, 1986 are applicable to insurance?
3. Fire insurance contract is classified under the property insurance, whether it is a personal contract?
4. “Origin of fire is immaterial, provided no fraud on the accused” – Explain.
5. Powers of the Central Government over General Insurance Corporation of India.
6. Partial loss- anything short of total loss-actual/constructive and may include general average, particular average and salvage charges.
7. What is wage? Distinguish between insurance contract and wagering contract.
8. Doctrine of contribution in case of multiple insurers.
9. Role of TPAC in health insurance.
10. “Indemnity is the controlling principle of insurance law but all contracts of insurance are not perfect contracts of indemnity”—Explain.
11. Difference between reinsurance and double insurance.
12. Impact of privatization in insurance sector.
13. Is insurance a contract of wager?
14. “Once a deviation is always a deviation”—Explain.
15. Special doctrines in fire insurance contract.
16. Define warranties under law of insurance and what are the implied warranties in a marine insurance policy?
17. No *consensus ad idem* or error in consensus- whether an insurance contract is void?
18. Doctrine of subrogation, contribution and reinstatement in fire insurance.
19. Distinguish between perils, perils on the sea and perils of the sea and what excluded?
20. Constitution, powers and functions of LIC.
21. Developments in insurance sector after 1990s.
22. Duties and powers of insurance ombudsman.
23. Role of insurance agents in various types of insurance.
24. No fault liability in motor vehicle insurance.

25. “The insurer has better or all the means of knowledge than the other party, the insurer”-Explain.
26. When the contract of insurance becomes void ab initio?
27. Explain the value of slip in marine insurance.

**PART C - 4 Marks**

1. Hostile and friendly fire.
2. Bill of lading and counter party.
3. Cover note and slip.
4. Insurance and wages.
5. Insurance ombudsman.
6. Hazard.
7. Floating policy.
8. Losses not regarded as perils of the sea.
9. Days of grace.
10. Suicide clause in life policy.
11. Marine and non-marine insurance.
12. Third party risk insurance.
13. Endowment insurance.
14. Average clause in fire policy.
15. Fire insurance.
16. Remoteness of damage.
17. Public liability insurance.
18. Insurance and assistance.
19. Inchmaree clause.
20. Double insurance.
21. No fault liability.
22. Time policy.
23. Average in fire insurance contract.
24. Motor accident Claims Tribunal.
25. Assurance.

26. Slip in marine insurance.
27. Exception to suicide.
28. Assignment in fire insurance.
29. Paid-up policy.
30. Sue and labour clause.
31. General average.
32. Loss by fire.
33. Insurance as aleatory contract.
34. CIF, FOB, ex-ship contract.
35. Salvage.
36. Insurable interest in fire insurance.
37. Partial return of premium.
38. Risk.
39. Formation of a life insurance contract.
40. Policy proof of interest.
41. Elements of risk.
42. Marine adventure.
43. Assignment.
44. Subrogation.

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## **LEGAL METHODS**

### **PART A - 12 Marks**

1. Nature and scope of Legal methods, with respect to classification of law.
2. Essential features of General Clauses Act, 1897. (4M)
3. Pros & cons of doctrinal mode of legal research. (7M)
4. Law? Values of learning legal methods as a discipline.
5. Precedent? Utility of research-oriented judgments.
6. “Legal methods impart the finer skills of learning & the art of learning law”- Comment.
7. Research? Schools of empirical and non-empirical research in law? (Pros & Cons- 7M)
8. What is meant by Justice? Significance of judicial methods.
9. Kelson’s pure theory of law.
10. Sources of hypothesis and importance of hypothesis to research.
11. Legislation? Significance of learning Legal methods as “Schools of knowledge & Method.”
12. Literal and purposive interpretation in Statutory interpretation.
13. Utility of learning judicial methods.
14. What is legal research? Explain synopsis in context of research design.
15. Utilities of socio-legal research.
16. Characteristics of a good hypothesis.
17. Hierarchy of Courts in India with judicial precedents.
18. Define State. State the Primary and Secondary functions of a modern State.
19. Evolution of Legal method. Difference between Legal methods & Methodology.
20. Relationship between Law and Justice.
21. Difference between research in law & and research about law.
22. “Reasoned decision supplements judicial conscience”- Comment.
23. Types of research.
24. Statute? Role of text and purposes in interpreting Statutes?
25. ‘Knowledge adopts methods’ in Legal methods.

26. Legal research.
27. Justice? Steps in deducting the ratio decidendi with case laws.
28. Define legislation. Explain the values of learning legal methods in the context of epistemological views.
29. “General clauses Act is popularly referred as ‘legislative dictionary’ majorly due to its definitional understanding” –Discuss.
30. Examine the maxim *exposition ex visceribus actus*. Illustrate with the help of decided cases.

### **PART B - 7 Marks**

1. Reasons for following doctrine of Precedents in India with case laws. (Judicial propriety & indiscipline)
2. General principles of Statutory Interpretation. (12M, 4M)
3. Significance of preparing: Review of literature, research problems and hypothesis.
4. Write a note on the Law Commission of India. Explain with select reports & illustrations. It has helped in the progressive development of laws- Comment. (12M, 4M)
5. Significance of purposive construction of Statutes.
6. Components of a synopsis in doctrinal mode of research in law. Explain with a model. (12M)
7. Data? What are the principles involved in the collection of data? (12M)
8. Types of observation. Explain utility as a method of data collection.
9. Requisites of a valid custom.
10. Parts of research reports.
11. What is natural justice? Significance of ‘right to reasoned decision’ with case laws.
12. Law of Precedents.
13. Statute to be read as a whole, w.r.t spirit of laws.
14. Rule of law In Indian context.
15. The concept of Complete Justice by the Supreme Court.
16. When does custom become Law? Relationship between Law and Custom.
17. Difference between pure legal research and applied legal research.

18. Basic Principles of Statutory Interpretation.
19. Probability and Non probability sampling.
20. Criteria to select research topic.
21. Baconian method.
22. Sound legal research.
23. Fundamental research.
24. Inductive reasoning.
25. Random Sampling.
26. Research challenges.
27. Diagnostic design.
28. Freedom movement and law.
29. Legislative dictionary.
30. Pagination.
31. Use of Quotations.
32. Constitutional commentaries.
33. Trace the merits and demerits of empirical research in law.
34. Explain the components of synopsis at the doctrinal mode of legal research.

**PART C - 4 MARKS**

1. Definition of Human rights.
2. Principles of Natural Justice.
3. Interview Method (2M)
4. Questionnaire (2M)
5. Logical reasoning.
6. Research methodology.
7. Substantive and procedural law. (2M)
8. Social justice.
9. Sources of International law. (2M)
10. Qualities of good research in law.
11. Global administrative law.
12. Binding nature of foreign Judgements.
13. Common law system.

14. Judicial review.
15. Delegated legislation.
16. International law & Municipal law.
17. Precedent.
18. Section 3 of GCA, 1897. (7M)
19. Prof. Gutteridge on comparative law.
20. Computer assisted legal research.
21. Comparative Jurisprudence.
22. Textualism and Purposivism.
23. Principle of good faith in interpretation.
24. Common law and civil law.
25. Stare Decisis. (7M)
26. By- laws.
27. Types of variables.
28. Different legal systems of the world.
29. Scientific legal research.
30. Identification of research problems.
31. Law and morality.
32. Sampling and techniques (7M)
33. Kinds of Legal reasoning.
34. Theories of Punishment.
35. Report writing,
36. Nomocracy.
37. Judicial process.
38. Golden rule.
39. Natural justice & legal justice.
40. Legal fiction. (2M)
41. Non-parametric tests.
42. Object of comparative jurisprudence.
43. Elements of rule of law.
44. Doctrine of deeming fiction in law.

45. Distinguish civil and criminal negligence. (2M)
46. Right to speaking order.
47. Law of treaties.
48. Interview method.

**PART D – 2 Marks**

1. Law library (4M) & development of info and communication technology regime. (7M)
2. Utility of legal maxims. (4M)
3. Custom.
4. Multi-disciplinary approach (12M, 7M, 4M)
5. Statistical method/research.
6. Foreign decisions.
7. Directive Principles of State Policy.
8. Comparative law. (4M)
9. Footnotes.
10. Journals.
11. Doctrine of purity.
12. Plagiarism.
13. Research manual.
14. Legisprudence.
15. Unity in diversity.
16. Deductive reasoning.
17. Socio- legal research.
18. Case study method. (4M)
19. Stratified random sampling.
20. Role of the Constitution.
21. Public and private law. (4M)
22. Types of surveys.
23. *Mens rea*.
24. Behavioural science & legal research.
25. Perceptual learning.

26. Secularism.
27. *Ut res magis valeat quam pereat.*
28. Bibliography.
29. Digital library.
30. Hypothesis (12M) & its source and importance. Relational hypothesis. (4M)
31. Ordinances.
32. Texts of law and texts about law.
33. Litra legis.
34. Applied legal research.
35. Endnotes.
36. Appendix.
37. Legal database.
38. Jurisdiction.
39. Research tools.
40. Concept.
41. Variable.
42. Right of Litigation.
43. Research question.
44. Quasi-judicial authority.
45. Contribution of Fred N. Kerlinger.
46. Value –free research.
47. Difference between Fact and proposition.
48. Types of legal research.
49. Appending and indexing.
50. Advantages of selecting a research problem.
51. Census method.
52. Socio-metric scales.
53. Theory.
54. Multi stage sampling.
55. Primary sources.
56. F-test.

57. Null hypothesis.
58. Judicial behaviour.
59. Legal ethics.
60. Evidence.
61. Digest.
62. West law coding.
63. Observation.
64. Bar diagram.
65. Law of library.
66. Questionnaire.
67. Logical reasoning.
68. Constitutionalism.
69. Research manual.
70. Freedom Movement and Law.

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## **PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW**

### **PART A – 12 Marks**

1. Narrate the Classical and Modern Theories of Private International Law with the help of decided cases. No one theory can possibly answer adequately question as to the theoretical basis of private international law- Comment.
2. Discuss enforcement of foreign arbitral award. (7M)
3. “Marriage- the root cause for the development of Private International Law” – Discuss with decided cases.
4. Define Private International Law and discuss the need for the unification (7M) of the Rules of Private International Law.
5. What is Incidental Question? Explain various elements of Incidental Question with the help of suitable illustrations.
6. Explain ‘Public Policy’ as a ground for the exclusion of Foreign Law. (7M)
7. Differentiate between Private International Law and Public International Law. (7M)
8. Examine the concept of ‘Domicil’ and explain its importance in Private International Law.
9. Discuss the different forms of Renvoi and point out the objections to the Foreign Court Theory. The problem of Renvoi arises in those cases, where the rules of Private International Law, either refer to the law of forum or refer to law of the third Country – Comment.
10. Critically examine the procedure for submitting jurisdiction on matrimonial disputes in India.
11. A Universal application of Private International Law is neither *lex fori* nor *lex causae* – Comment.
12. “Inter Country Adoption could be regulated with the aid of Domestic Legislation rather than International Conventions with the help of Hague Convention on Inter Country Adoption, 1993” – Comment.
13. Critically examine the theories of Private International Law in the context of LPG.
14. Examine the processes which are involved in the exclusion of Foreign Law in tortious liability.

15. Define Domicile and explain the Domicile of an independent natural person.
16. Describe the conflicting theories in Private International Law in determining the essential validity of Marriage.
17. “The Primary Object of the classification of the cause of action is to reveal the relevant rule for choice of law” – Elucidate.

### **PART B - 7 Marks**

1. List out the difference between Domicile v. Nationality v. Residents.
2. Discuss the concept of ‘Jurisdiction’ in Private International Law.
3. How are ‘Corporations’ treated under Private International Law? (12M)
4. Critically examine the concept of Divorce under Private International Law.
5. Discuss the Jurisdiction and the effect of Foreign Insolvency Proceedings.
6. Explain the methods of legitimation under Private International Law.
7. State that salient features regarding Foreign Adoptions.
8. Write briefly on the Modern Trends in Tort Law.
9. Analyse Renvoi proper Theory.
10. Distinguish between Domicile of Origin and Domicile of Choice, with reference to English and Indian Law. (12M)
11. Explain the classification of ‘cause of action.’
12. Explain the exception to the rule of Lex Situs pertaining to property disputes.
13. Explain the various procedures for adoption of a Child in India.
14. Explain ‘adoption’ under Foreign Laws of adoption.
15. Examine the role of Courts as *Parens Patriae*.
16. Write a brief note on choice of law in e-contracts.
17. Write a note on theoretical basis for Private International Law.

### **PART C - 4 Marks**

1. Sources of Private International Law.
2. Total Renvoi.
3. Guardianship.
4. Negotiable Instruments.

5. Codification.
6. Inter-Country Adoptions.
7. Forum (Non) Convenience.
8. Double Renvoi.
9. Choice of Law.
10. Mode of discharge of contract.
11. *Chaplin v. Bois*.
12. Proof of Foreign Laws.
13. Polygamous Marriages.
14. Foreign Judgment- recognition & enforcement (7M). Define Foreign Judgment; procedure under CPC (12M)
15. *Lex Situs*.
16. Formalities of Marriage.
17. Examine the problem of classifications.
18. Legitimacy & Legitimation.
19. Plea of *Lis Alibi Pendens*.
20. *Lex Patriae*.
21. *Lex Loci Contractus*.
22. Domicile of Married Women. (12M)
23. Foreign Sovereign.
24. Public Corporations.
25. *In Re Duke of Wellington*. (7M)
26. *Harvey v. Fernie*.
27. Statelessness.
28. *Shankara Govindan v. Lakshmi Bharathi*.
29. Jurisdictional Immunity.
30. Stay of Suits.
31. Mutual Disclaimer Theory.
32. Modes of discharge of contract under Private International Law.
33. Theory of Territoriality.
34. Foreign Tort.

35. *Locus Regit Actum.*
36. Maritime Tort
37. *Philips v. Eyre.*
38. *Udny v. Udny.*
39. Hague Conventions.
40. Domicile of Dependent Persons.
41. The Doctrine of Comity.
42. Choice of Law in an Indian
  - a) Insolvency Proceedings.
  - b) Matrimonial Home Theory.
  - c) International Commercial Arbitration.
  - d) Polygamous Marriages.
  - e) *Lex Loci Celebrationis.*

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## **PROPERTY LAW**

### **PART A - 12 Marks**

1. Section 14- Explain. (7M) What is the difference between English and Indian law?
2. “Property of any kind may be transferred”- Explain with exceptions.
3. Write a note on the acquisition of easements.
4. Rights and liabilities of lessor and lessee. (7M)
5. Section 53A (Doctrine of Part Performance) and its difference between English and Indian law. (7M, 4M)
6. *Nemo debet quod non habet* and its exceptions.
7. Essentials of prescriptive easement and customary easement. What is the difference between them?
8. “Once a mortgage always a mortgage”- Comment.
9. What are easements? Write a note on its revival. (Suspension, revocation & extinguishment.)
10. Section 51- Explain.
11. Obligations of the benefiter under a will or other instruments to give full effect.
12. Exceptions to covenants- privity of contract and estate.
13. Difference between license and easement.
14. Explain the right of redemption. Can it be fettered?
15. Section 35 (Doctrine of Election) and its difference between English and Indian law.
16. Rights and liabilities of seller and buyer.
17. Section 53- Explain.
18. Doctrine of collateral advantages. (7M)
19. Lease and determination of lease.
20. “The dominant owners, through reasonable modes, can enjoy the right of easement” – Comment.
21. Section 13 (Transfer for benefit of unborn person)- Explain. (7M)
22. Explain the restrictive covenants and discuss covenants running with land. Refer to decided cases.

23. Define mortgage and explain the doctrine of Clogs on redemptions with decided cases.

### **PART B - 7 MARKS**

1. Suspension and revocation of a gift.
2. “An absolute restraint on alienation is void, but partial restraint is valid”- Comment.
3. “Resumable gifts are void, conditional ones are valid”- Comment.
4. Difference between sale and an agreement of sale.
5. Doctrine of Marshalling and Contribution.
6. “Law leans in favour of vesting, and against divesting”- Explain.
7. Difference between lease and license. (4M)
8. *Qui prior est tempore potior est jure*- Explain.
9. Remedies for dominant owners when right of enjoyment is disturbed.
10. Doctrine of holding out.
11. Right of redemption and foreclosure.
12. Lease and termination of lease.
13. Difference between license and easement. What is meant by customary easements?
14. Section 52- Lis Pendens- Explain. (12M)
15. Difference between vested interest and conditional interest. (12M)
16. Doctrine of feeding the grant by estoppel.
17. Characteristics of a covenant.
18. “Restriction on the enjoyment of an absolute interest can’t be imposed”- Comment.
19. Define conditional transfer and distinguish between condition precedent and condition subsequent. (4M)

### **PART C - 4 Marks**

1. Attestation.
2. Immovable property.
3. Quasi easement.
4. Usufructuary mortgage.
5. Doctrine of clog on redemptions.

6. Doctrine of contribution.
7. Doctrine of cypress.
8. *Spes successionis*.
9. English mortgage.
10. Vendor's lien. (7M)
11. Actionable claim.
12. Fixtures.
13. Ostensible Owner.
14. Charge.
15. Anomalous mortgage.
16. Section 53- Explain.
17. *Rosher v. Rosher*.
18. Doctrine of acceleration.
19. Doctrine of subrogation.
20. Kinds of easement.
21. Constructive notice.
22. Section 128- Explain.
23. Class transfer. (7M)
24. Rule against double possibilities.
25. *Thellusson v. Woodford*.
26. *Caveat Emptor*.
27. Determination of lease.
28. Exchange.
29. Doctrine of accumulation.
30. Substituted security.
31. Extinction of trust.
32. *Sopher v. Administrative General of Bengal*.
33. Section 129- Explain.
34. Easement by prescription.
35. Resumable gifts.
36. Registration as notice.

- 37. *Tulk v. Moxhay.*
- 38. License coupled with interest.
- 39. Foreclosure.
- 40. Rule in *Holroyd v. Marshall.*
- 41. Tenancy at sufferance.
- 42. Easement by necessity.
- 43. Rule in *Marshall v. Green.*
- 44. Notice to quit.
- 45. Doctrine of acquiescence.
- 46. Vested interest
- 47. *Webb v. MacPherson.*
- 48. Donation *mortis causa.*

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## **PUBLIC INTERNATIONAL LAW**

### **PART A - 12 Marks**

1. Indian Law or Municipal Law? Which takes primacy? State practice of UK, US and India.
2. Article 2 of UN Charter.
3. Customs as a source of IL. "The Doctrine of sources has been the principal intellectual instrument for providing objective standards of legal validation"- Explain.
4. "Individual is not an object but a subject of IL." Explain with respect to growth and development of International Law.
5. "Every Internationally wrongful act of a State entails international responsibility of that State."
6. Human Rights? What Human Rights are incorporated in UDHR?
7. Treaty? Circumstances under which it might be terminated.  
Explain Treaty as a primary source & VCLT.
8. What are the sources of International Law? "General Principles of Law are recognized by civilized nations as a source of law"- Explain.
9. Constitution, powers and function of the Security Council of UN.
10. What are the Sources of law? Discuss with decided cases. "The material sources of International Law may be defined as the actual materials from which a lawyer determines the rule applicable to a given situation"- Explain.
11. "State Succession is nothing but mere transmission of the rights and obligations of one State to another in consequence of territorial sovereignty"- Explain. What is the impact of treaties on this?
12. UN Charter? Admission, expulsion and withdrawal of the States in United Nations Organisation.
13. Nature of Jurisdiction of ICJ? (7M) Can decisions of the Court be enforced?
14. "The duty not to interfere in the internal and external affairs of another State is a customary principle of International Law.
15. "Passage is innocent so long as it is not pre-judicial to the peace, good order or security of the coastal State"- Explain.

16. Procedure of UN Charter to admit, expel and withdraw States in UNO. (7M)
17. Rights of a coastal State over:
  - I. Continental shelf; (12M)
  - II. Exclusive Economic zone and the difference between both.
18. Doctrine of clean state.
19. Is International Law a true law or not?
20. Subjects of International Law other than State.
21. State Responsibility? Explain the Doctrine of imputability.
22. Explain the Law of Sea.
23. How far International Law interpreted and applied in India? Explain with case laws.
24. What is State Succession? Explain with respect to:
  - I. Treaty rights and obligations.
  - II. Contractual rights and obligations.
25. What is the territorial jurisdiction of a State? What are the principles regarding it?
26. Asylum? Explain kinds.
27. What is the liability of an International Organisation in the event of violation of International Law?
28. "The friendship of nations is based on respect of equals rights of self-determination"- Explain.
29. Importance of Public International Law and Difference between Private and Public International Law.
30. "International law is a harmonious blend of customary as well as treaty law"- Comment with series of case laws.
31. Define territorial jurisdiction. State the entities who are exempted from territorial jurisdiction.
32. Describe the relationship between the general assembly and security council in respect of:
  - I. Power and functions;
  - II. The voting procedure.

**PART B – 7 Marks**

1. Position of individuals in International Law. Explain International Organisation as a subject.
2. Recognition? Theories of recognition. (7M) Significance, (7M) Absurdity (7M) and State practices.
3. Freedom of the high seas- "No State may validly purport to subject any part of the high seas to its foundation sovereignty"- Explain.
4. A. 38(1)(c) of ICJ Charter; general principles of law.
5. General principles of treaty interpretation.
6. Rights and liabilities arising out of State Succession. (12M)
7. Asylum? Explain with kinds. (Territoriality and Extra Territoriality)
8. Immunities and privileges of diplomatic envoys and principles in it.
9. Legal effects of recognition.
10. Modes of acquiring and losing State territory. (12M)
11. Air space law and its related conventions.
12. Explain extradition and asylum with cases. (12M) Double criminality, speciality and rendition (7M)
13. Significance of *De jure* and *De Facto* recognition.
14. Powers and functions of Secretary General of UN. Its role in maintaining International peace and security. (12M)
15. Consequences of State Succession on existing treaties.
16. Efforts of UN in making collective security system effective.
17. Difference between concept of equity and *et aequo et bono*. (4M)
18. "International law is the vanishing point of Jurisprudence"- Explain.
19. Modes of acquiring of losing Nationality.
20. Advisory Jurisdiction of ICJ.
21. Difference between recognition of State and recognition of Government.
22. "UN convention on Law of sea represents a kind of International public order of the oceans"- Explain.
23. Role of UN with respect to international peace and security.
24. UN General Assembly- powers and functions.

25. Law relating to extra territoriality of criminal jurisdiction.
26. Nottebohm's case significance for development of International Law.
27. "Codification and progressive development of International Law must be mutual" – Explain.
28. Liability of the successor State for the act(s) of its predecessor State.
29. Write an essay on the kinds and consequences of State recognition.
30. What do you understand by freedom of high seas?
31. Discuss the law of State succession with special reference to treaties, contracts and delictual liability.

### **PART C - 4 Marks**

1. *Rebus sic standibus*.
2. Diplomatic Immunity.
3. Territorial waters.
4. Kinds of State Succession.
5. Extra Territorial Asylum.
6. Difference between Private and Public International Law.
7. Monism & Dualism.
8. Arantzazu Mendi's case.
9. International seabed authority.
10. Right of hot pursuit.
11. Optional protocol.
12. Functions of Consuls. (7M)
13. Five freedoms of air.
14. Savarkar case.
15. Domestic jurisdiction.
16. *Pacta sunt servanda*.
17. ECOSOC.
18. Double criminality. (12M)
19. Secretariat.
20. Vassal case.

21. Lotus case.
22. Specific adoption theory.
23. Nationality principle.
24. Aircraft Hijacking.
25. Uniting for peace resolution.
26. Self -defence.
27. Interpretation of treaties.
28. Restructuring the UNO.
29. Partial Succession.
30. Hijacking. (7M)
31. Statelessness.
32. Double veto.
33. Asylum.
34. Right to passage case.
35. Outer space treaty.
36. Continental shelf.
37. Cabotage.
38. *Animo furendi*.
39. Negative theory.
40. International air services transit agreement.
41. Subsidiary means.
42. Deep sea mining.
43. Pinochet's case.
44. Genocide.
45. Internally displaced person.
46. Calvo doctrine.
47. Doctrine of stimson.
48. Trial smelter Arbitration Case.
49. *Opinio Juris Sine Necessitatis*.
50. Third world approaches to International Law.
51. Functional necessity theory.

52. Positivism.
53. Korfu channel case.
54. *Jus cogens*.
55. Common heritage of mankind.
56. Reservation in treaties.
57. *Jus Sol*.
58. Land locked States.
59. Nuremberg trial.
60. Prescription.
61. Island of Palmas Arbitration case.
62. Occupation.
63. S.S.Wimbledon case.
64. Blockade.
65. Trusteeship council.
66. Condoninium.
67. ILO.
68. Plebiscite.
69. Principles of neighbourliness.
70. Aavid pardo proposal.
71. Zamora's case.
72. Non-recognition.
73. *Erga omnes* obligations.
74. Doctrine of Fundamental Rights.
75. State practice.
76. ILC.
77. Veto power.
78. Sovereign equality of states.
79. Non –intervention.
80. Exclusive Economic zone.
81. International Court of Justice.

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## **TAXATION LAW**

### **PART A - 12 Marks**

1. Canons of taxation.
2. Doctrine of Equity.
3. Article 265, the Constitution of India.
4. Definition of Income. What are the various heads of income?
5. Sources of Income.
6. Residential status.
7. Income from salary.
8. Income from house property.
9. Deductions under business and profession.
10. Depreciation allowances in computing profits and gains from business and professions.
11. Income from capital gains. What is capital assets? Explain the index method of computation.
12. Income of other persons in assessee's total income.
13. Modes of assessment of income tax.
14. Types of taxing systems.
15. Procedure for assessment of taxes- CGST.
16. Types of assessment of taxes- CGST.
17. Preparatory work done for the introduction of GST in India vide the Indian Constitution.
18. Set of losses and carry forward under Income Tax Act.
19. Discuss the scope of supply, time and value of supply under the Central Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017.
20. Circumstances in which income of other persons deemed to be the income of assessee under Income Tax Act, 1961.
21. Permissible deductions under the Income Tax Act.
22. "Taxation Statutes, if do not offer equal protection, are liable to be struck down"- Elucidate.

**PART B – 7 Marks**

1. Assessment under Income Tax for:
  - b) Legal representative.
  - c) Representative assessee.
  - d) Executor of administrator.
  - e) Persons leaving India.
  - f) Succession to business /profession.
  - g) Persons alienating their assets.
2. Best judgement assessment of income escaping assessment.
3. Appeal of Revision-TNGST.
4. Exempted income under the Income Tax Act.
5. Kinds of tax and canons of taxation.
6. Residential status of a person.
7. Difference between exempted income and exempted wealth.
8. Difference between tax of fee with case laws.
9. Losses that can be carried forward in the subsequent assessment.
10. Stages of arriving at annual value under Income from house property.
11. Various authorities under Income Tax Act.
12. Definition of business under TNSGST.
13. Legislative power of Parliament and State Legislature to enact tax laws.
14. Deductions for investments and savings.
15. Credit and debit notes under CGST and TNGST.
16. Discuss about advance ruling under the TNGST Act,2017.
17. Analyse the procedure for treatment of losses under the Income Tax Act,1961.

**PART C - 4 Marks**

1. Canons of taxation.
2. Previous year.
3. Regular assessment.
4. Taxable turnover.
5. Difference between long-term and short-term capital gain. (7M)

6. Difference between direct and indirect taxes.
7. Accrual of income.
8. Clubbing of income.
9. CGST-search and seizure.
10. Double taxation relief- Section 90.
11. TNGST-offences of penalties.
12. Difference between tax and fee.
13. Income from profession.
14. Carry forward of losses.
15. Section 80G.
16. Reassessment –Section 2(8) r.w. Section 141.
17. Assessee- Section 2(7).
18. Agricultural income.
19. Advance payment of taxes.
20. Capital gain.
21. Set off.
22. Special class assessee.
23. Multi point tax.
24. Relationship between IT Act and Finance Act.
25. Income from business/profession.
26. Income that accrues and arises in India.
27. Tax deducted at source.
28. Residential status of a Company.
29. Perquisites.
30. Income escaping assessment.
31. Control and management.
32. Profit in lieu of salary.
33. Short term capital asset.
34. Income from horse race.
35. Minor's income.
36. Input Tax credit.

37. Compulsory registration under CGST.
38. Progressive tax.
39. Place of business.
40. Bad debts.
41. Proportional, progressive, regressive and degressive tax.
42. Total Income.
43. Self-occupied house, Section 23(2).
44. Zero-rated supply, Section 6.
45. Refunds under CGST –Sections 54 to 58.
46. Anti-profiteering measures, Section 171.
47. Clubbing of income, Sections 60 to 65.
48. Voluntary contribution.
49. Dividend.
50. Double taxation.
51. Returns under the CGST Act, 2017.
52. Assessment of special class assesses.
53. Casual income.
54. Audit.

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