

Mahatma Gandhi University



Five Year Integrated Double Degree

B.A.,LL.B.(Honours)Course

**REGULATIONS, SCHEME OF SUBJECTS,
SCHEME OF EXAMINATIONS AND DETAILED SYLLABUS**

2016

(FROM ACADEMIC YEAR 2016 – 2017 ONWARDS)

Regulations for the Five Year Integrated Double Degree B.A.,LL.B.(Honours) Course.

(As Per Bar Council of India Rules of Legal Education 2008 .)

1. Title of the Programme:

THE FIVE YEAR INTEGRATED DOUBLE DEGREE shall be called BACHELOR OF ARTS AND BACHELOR OF LAWS (HONOURS)[**B.A.,LL.B.(Honours)**].

2. Duration of the Course:

[a] The Course shall consist of regular study for a minimum period of 10 semesters in five academic years, after plus two.

[b] The course of study shall be by regularly attending the requisite number of lectures, tutorials and practical training.

[c] The 1st, 3rd, 5th, 7th and 9th semesters shall ordinarily be from 1st June till October 31st The remaining semesters shall be from 1st November till 31st March subject to changes if any notified by the Government of Kerala and other authorities from time to time.

The periods are inclusive of the time for examinations.

3. Medium of Instruction:

The medium of instruction and examination shall be English only.

4. Number of seats:

Number of students to be admitted each year and the number of batches shall be decided and notified by the University from time to time; based upon the Rules, instructions And Notifications issued by the Bar Council Of India and the Government of Kerala.

5. Eligibility for admission:

An applicant who has successfully completed Senior Secondary School course ('+2') or equivalent (such as 11+1, 'A' level in Senior School Leaving certificate course) from a recognized University of India or outside or from a Senior Secondary Board or equivalent, constituted or recognized by the Union or by a State Government or from any equivalent institution of a foreign country recognized by the government of that country for the purpose of issue of qualifying certificate, on successful completion of the course, may apply for and be admitted into the program of the Centres of Legal Education.

Provided that applicants who have obtained + 2 Higher Secondary Pass Certificate after pursuing studies in distance or correspondence method shall also be considered as eligible for admission in the Integrated Five Years course .

Explanation: The applicants who have obtained 10 + 2 or graduation / post graduation through open Universities system directly without having any basic qualification for pursuing such studies are not eligible for admission in the law courses.

6. Prohibition to register for two regular courses of study:

No student shall be allowed to simultaneously register for a law degree program with any other graduate or postgraduate or certificate course run by the same or any other University or an Institute for academic or professional learning except the integrated degree program of the same institution.

Provided that any short period part time certificate course in language, computer science or computer application of an Institute or any similar course run by a Centre for Distance Learning of a University, shall be exempted.

7. Minimum marks in qualifying examination for admission

Bar Council of India will, from time to time, stipulate the minimum percentage of marks not below 45% (without rounding) of the total marks in the case of general category applicants and 40% of the total marks (without rounding) in the case of SC and ST applicants, to be obtained for the qualifying examination such as +2 Examination, for the purpose of applying for and getting admitted in the Integrated Five Year course.

Provided that such minimum qualifying marks shall not automatically entitle a person to get admission into an institution, unless the applicant fulfills other institutional criteria notified by the institution/ University concerned or by the government concerned from time to time to apply for admission.

8. Procedure for selection

(1) Admission to the course shall be governed by The Acts, rules, regulations, and notifications in force and issued by the Government, University and other statutory authorities at the relevant time.

(2) Admission to the course in Government Law Colleges under the University at present shall be based on the entrance examination being conducted by the Commissioner of Entrance Examinations, Government of Kerala. The students will be allotted and admitted to the Colleges after the centralized counseling to be conducted by the Commissioner for Entrance Examinations, Government of Kerala.

(3) Admission and all other matters relating to B.A. LL.B.(Honours) Course in Law colleges affiliated to the University which may be established in future shall also be governed by these regulations.

9. Fee structure

A student shall pay the fees prescribed by the University and the Government from time to time.

10. Age on admission:

Subject to the conditions stipulated by the Bar Council of India, Mahatma Gandhi University and the norms fixed by the Government of Kerala on this behalf, the maximum age for seeking admission into a stream of integrated double degree B.A.,LL.B(Honours) program, shall be limited to twenty years in case of general category of applicants and to twenty two years in case of applicants from SC, ST and other Backward communities. The age shall be reckoned as on last date of application for entrance examination or last date of application for admission, if admission is not based on entrance examination.

11. Semester system

The course leading to integrated double degree, shall be conducted in semester system in not less than 18 weeks in double degree integrated course with not less than 36 class-hours per week including tutorials, moot room exercise, seminars and other practical papers, provided there shall be at least 30 lecture hours per week. Provided further that University is free to adopt trimester system, with appropriate division of courses per trimester, with each of the trimesters having not less than 12 weeks.

12. End Semester university examinations and attendance requirements :

No student shall be allowed to take the university examinations at the end of each semester in a subject if the student concerned has not attended a minimum of 75% of the classes held in the subject concerned as also in the moot court exercises,

tutorials and practical training conducted in the subject taken together. Separate 75% attendance is also required in each of the compulsory clinical courses. Provided that if a student for any exceptional reasons fails to attend 75% of the classes held in any subject, the University may condone the shortage of attendance as per existing rules. Provided further that a list of such students who are allowed to take the examination, with reasons recorded, be forwarded by the University to the Bar Council of India before the student is allowed to appear for the concerned Semester examination. Provided further that the conduct and progress of the student should be satisfactory.

13. Prohibition against lateral entry and exit:

There shall be no lateral entry on the plea of graduation in any subject or exit by way of awarding a degree splitting the integrated double degree course, at any intermediary stage of integrated double degree course.

14. Uniform Identity Number of students and faculty

University and its approved institutions registering students for law courses shall send

particulars [as prescribed in the Schedule X of Bar council of India Rules of legal Education 2008] of its registered students and Faculties to the Bar Council Of India for the purpose of building up of uniform data of the faculty and the students of law and for issue of Uniform Identity Number to students and faculty against a fee prescribed by the Bar Council of India from time to time.

15. Annual Report and Return

All approved Centres of Legal Education of the University whose degree is approved for

enrolment shall submit to the University with a copy to the Bar Council of India an annual return in the form prescribed in schedule VIII Rules of legal education 2008, in hard and softcopy at the end of its annual academic session .

16. Curriculum (Scheme of subjects)

B.A. LL.B.(Honours) Course curriculum shall consist of 20 compulsory courses in B.A. and 26 compulsory and 14 elective courses in Law. Six of the elective courses shall be chosen and offered by the Law School from among the General Elective Courses; by complying with The Bar Council Rules of Legal Education 2008. The other eight elective courses shall be chosen either wholly from a particular group or from various groups shown as Special Elective Groups viz., Constitutional Law, Business Law, Law and Agriculture, Intellectual Property Law and such other groups introduced by the University/ Bar Council from time to time depending upon the availability of infrastructural facilities. However, if the Special Elective Courses are chosen entirely from one special group the student shall be awarded an Honours degree specifically mentioning the group. Considering the limitations of infrastructure, availability of Faculty, and the nature of the basic degree being integrated; eight papers are taken from multiple of groups to be offered initially and 'Honours' shall be in Law in the Law colleges under the University at present.

A Compulsory Courses in Law are:

- Jurisprudence
- Law of Contract – I : General Principles of Contract
- Law of Contract – II :Special Contracts
- Law of Torts including Motor Vehicles Accidents Laws and Consumer Protection Law
- Family Law – I
- Family Law – II

- Law of Crimes – I : Penal Code
- Law of Crimes – II : Criminal Procedure Code
- Constitutional Law – I
- Constitutional Law – II
- Law of Property – I
- Law of Property - II
- Law of Evidence
- Civil Procedure Code and Limitation Act – I
- Civil Procedure Code and Limitation Act – II
- Administrative Law
- Company Law
- Public International Law
- Law of Taxation
- Environmental Law
- Labour and Industrial Law – I
- Labour and Industrial Law – II

B Compulsory Clinical Courses in Law:

- Professional Ethics and Professional Accounting System
- Alternate Dispute Resolution
- Drafting, Pleading and Conveyancing
- Moot Court Exercise and Internship

C B.A. course-component for integrated Five Years' course:

Courses in Political Science:

- Principles of Political Science
- Indian Political System
- Understanding Political Theory
- Political Thought: Western Tradition
- Modern Indian Political Thought
- Introduction to International Regulations

Courses in Economics

- Principles of Economics
- Basic Economic Studies
- Economics of Financial Markets

Courses in History

- History of Ancient and Medieval World
- History of Modern World
- Social and Cultural History of India

Language (Compulsory)

- General English-I
- General English-II
- General English- III- Legal Language and Legal Methods
- General English- IV –Communicative English

Language (Optional)

- Malayalam – I / Hindi – II
- Malayalam – II / Hindi – II
- Malayalam – III/ Hindi – III
- Malayalam – IV / Hindi – IV

D. General Elective Courses in Law:

- International Trade Law
- Criminology, Penology and Victimology
- Air and Space Law
- Law and Medicine
- Women and criminal Law

- Law Relating to Child
- Law, Poverty and Development
- Interpretation of Statutes and principles of legislation
- Science, Technology and Law
- Forensic Science and Medical Jurisprudence
- Private International Law
- Land Utilization Law
- International Humanitarian and Refugee Law
- Law of the Sea
- Laws Relating to Agriculture
- Law of Local Self Government
- Disability Law
- Law Governing Scientific Research
- Law Relating to Ships
- Securities Laws
- Healthcare Law
- Intellectual Property Laws
- Human Rights Law and practice.
- Land Laws.
- Cyber Crimes

E. Special Elective Courses in Law:

Constitutional Law Group

- Legal Philosophy including theory of Justice
- Indian Federalism
- Affirmative Action and Discriminative Justice
- Comparative Constitution
- Human Right Law and Practice
- Gender Justice and Feminist Jurisprudence
- Fiscal Responsibility & Management
- Local Self Government including Panchayet Administration
- Right to Information
- Civil Society & Public grievance
- Government Accounts & Audit

12. Law on Education

13. Media & Law

14. Health Law

15. Citizenship & Emigration Law

16. Interpretation of Statutes and Principle of Legislation

17. Legislative drafting

Business Law Group

1. Law and Economics

2. Banking Law

3. Investment Law

4. Financial Market Regulation

5. Foreign Trade

6. Law of Carriage

7. Transportation Law

8. Insurance Law

9. Bankruptcy & Insolvency

10. Corporate Governance

11. Merger & Acquisition

12. Competition Law
13. Information Technology Law
14. Direct Taxation
15. Indirect Taxation
16. Equity and Trust
17. Law on Project Finance
18. Law on Corporate Finance
19. Law on Infrastructure Development
20. Special Contract

International Trade Law

1. International Trade Economics
2. General Agreement on Tariff & Trade
3. Double Taxation
4. Dumping and Countervailing Duty
5. Trade in Services & Emigration Law
6. Cross Border Investment
7. Agriculture
8. Dispute Resolution
9. International Monetary Fund
10. Trade in Intellectual Property
11. International Banking & Finance

Crime & Criminology

1. Criminal Psychology
2. Forensic Science
3. International Criminal Law
4. Prison Administration
5. Penology & Victimology
6. Offences Against Child & Juvenile Offence
7. Women & Criminal Law

8. I T Offences
9. Probation and Parole
10. Criminal Sociology
11. Comparative Criminal Procedure
12. Financial and Systemic Fraud
13. White Color Crime

International Law

1. International Organization
2. International Human Rights
3. Private International Law
4. International Environmental Law
5. IMF & World Bank
6. Regional Agreement & Regionalization
7. Uncitral Model Codes
8. International Labour Organization & Labour Laws
9. International Dispute Resolution Bodies
10. Maritime Law

11. Law of the Sea and International Rivers
12. Humanitarian and Refugee Law
13. International Criminal Law and International Criminal Court

Law & Agriculture

1. Land Laws including Tenure & Tenancy system
2. Law on Agriculture Infrastructure: seed, water, fertilizer, pesticide etc.
3. Law on Agricultural Finance
4. Law on Agricultural Labour
5. Agricultural Marketing
6. Farming & Cultivation
7. Farmer and Breeders' Right
8. Cooperative and Corporatization of Agriculture
9. Dispute Resolution and Legal aid
10. Agricultural Insurance
11. Law on SMEs on agricultural processing and rural industry

Intellectual Property Law

1. Patent Right creation and Registration
2. Patent Drafting and Specification Writing
3. IPR Management
4. Copyright
5. Trade Mark and Design
6. Trade Secret and Technology transfer
7. Other Forms of IPR creation and registration
8. IPR Litigation
9. IPR Transactions
10. Life Patent
11. Farmers and Breeders right
12. Bio Diversity protection
13. Information Technology
14. IPR in Pharma Industry

15. IPR in SMEs

17. University's power for additional subject/group:

Provided that the University may add to the above list of subjects other subjects as well as a New Group of subject specialization with such papers as may be stipulated from time to time. Students in the general law course have to take not less than six papers from any three or more groups.

In case of specialization or honours in any group, one has to take at least eight papers from one group over and above six optional papers in other groups

18 .Examination and Promotion:

- (1) There shall be a University examination at the end of each semester. Candidates securing not less than the prescribed attendance in each paper as mentioned in Clause 12 of these Regulations, shall alone be admitted to the examination.
- (2) For each written paper carrying 100 marks, 25% shall be set apart for being awarded by way of internal assessment and 75% marks for the written external examination. Internal assessment shall be made on the basis of overall performance during the semester such as regularity of attendance, preparation

and presentation of assignments, test paper scoring and class room participation.

- (3) The performance in practical training papers shall be assessed internally by a team of three faculty members.
- (4) A candidate who is registered and is entitled to be presented for the examination in a semester shall alone be eligible to pursue the studies for the next semester of the course.
- (5) There shall be a viva-voce at the end of tenth semester examination which may cover all the law courses taught for the whole programme. The Viva Board shall consist of the Chairman and two examiners from the law faculty, each with a minimum of 10 years teaching experience, and at least one of whom shall be an external examiner.
- (6) A candidate admitted for this course shall complete the programme within a period of eight years from the date of admission.
- (7) A candidate who has failed in a paper shall be eligible to write the paper in the subsequent regular examinations alone.

19. Pass minimum and classification

- (1) A candidate who secures not less than 40% marks in the external examination separately and fifty percent (50%) in the aggregate of the total marks for that paper shall be declared to have passed the examination in that paper.
- (2) A candidate who passes in all the papers and secures 50% or more of the aggregate marks for all the ten semesters but less than 60% shall be declared to have passed whole examination in Second class.
- (3) Successful candidates with 60% marks and above in aggregate for all the ten semesters shall be declared to have passed the whole examination in first class.
- (4) Successful candidates with seventy-five percentage marks or above in the aggregate for all the ten semesters shall be declared to have passed the examination with distinction provided he/she passes all the examinations within the period of whole programme.
- (5) Ranking shall be done on the basis of marks obtained by the candidate in the whole examination passed in the first chance.

20. Pattern of question papers and distribution of marks:

- (1) Out of the 100 marks for each paper; 25 marks shall be set apart for internal assessment.
- (2) The remaining **75 marks** for University examination shall be distributed as follows:
Part (A): Short answers :15 marks (3 marks X 5 questions)
Part (B): Problems / short essays : 30 marks (10 marks X 3 questions)
Part (C): Essays : 30 marks (15 Marks X 2 questions)

21. Internal assessment:

The internal assessment marks shall be distributed as follows:

- | | |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| [a] Attendance | : 5 marks |
| [b] Class room assignments | : 10 marks |
| [c] Test paper | : 10 marks |
| [d] Total | : 25 marks (Maximum) |

a. Attendance: Separate attendance shall be maintained for each subject by the teachers

concerned; either manually or in electronic form. Attendance report shall be published by the teachers before the seventh day of the succeeding month.

Complaints in writing shall be preferred to the Principal / head of the institution within two days of publication.

Students representing the college / university in academic and extra-curricular activities, with the prior written permission of the head of the institution, may at the discretion of the staff council, be granted a maximum of ten days attendance per semester.

Marks for attendance shall be granted as follows:

[i]	Below 75 % attendance	: Nil
[ii]	75% to 79%	: 1 mark
[iii]	80% to 84%	: 2 marks
[iv]	85% to 89%	: 3 marks
[v]	90% to 94%	: 4 marks
[vi]	95% and above	: 5 marks

b. Test Paper: At least one test per paper shall be conducted by the teacher concerned. The date for the test shall be notified one week in advance. Absentees shall not be entitled for retest normally. Exceptional cases on medical and similar grounds may be considered by the staff council. The marks will be published in the class within 15 days of the test and students can obtain photocopies of the answer script, if required, at their expense. The answer scripts shall be retained by the teacher till 90 days after the test; unless otherwise specifically directed by the authorities, after which period, the teacher shall be free to dispose such answer scripts in which ever manner he/she deems fit.

c. Classroom Assignments: Every student shall write an assignment on each subject based on the topics assigned, and directions given by the teacher.

Alternatively, the teacher has the discretion to direct students to participate in seminars/debates on the subject.

Written assignment has to be submitted: 50% marks will be for content and the remaining 50% for presentation.

Internal assessment marks will be published in the notice board by the teacher within 15 days after the end of each semester.

The Classroom assignments submitted by the students shall be retained by the teacher till 90 days after the end of the semester, unless otherwise specifically directed by the authorities, after which period, the teacher shall be free to dispose such assignments in which ever manner he/she deems fit

4. Grievance Redressal Cell: A Grievance Redressal cell constituted by the head of institution shall examine written complaints in respect of internal assessment. Complaints shall be preferred within 5 days from publication of the marks; and the decision of the cell shall be final.

5. No redoing of internal assessment: Marks once awarded in the internal assessment shall be final and no application for redoing of internal assessment shall be entertained on any grounds after the end of the semester.

22. Compulsory Internship: As per the Rules of Legal Education laid down by the Bar

Council in 2008, each five year student has to undergo an internship for not less than twenty weeks to carry out legal studies under Non-Governmental Organizations, trial advocates, appellate advocates, judiciary, legal, regulatory authorities, legislatures and Parliament, other legal functionaries, market institutions, law firms, companies, local self-government and in other legal institutions where such training can be imparted to such students. **Students cannot undergo internship in any year continuously for more than four weeks.** All students are expected to undergo training under trial and appellate advocates not more than twice.

The Bar Council has also stipulated that each student shall keep an Internship Diary. The Internship Diary has to be prepared and kept by the student in such a manner so that the evaluator may be able to assess the cumulative performance of the student. The Diary shall contain the details of training a student has undergone, the total number of days of each session of training and the nature of work done by the student / training imparted to him. After each spell of such internship, the record, prepared by the student in his own handwriting, shall be signed by the head/ chief of the institution where he has undergone training, and the faculty-in-charge of him. The students shall be guided and evaluated by the faculty as appointed by the Principal. **A student who has to complete more than four weeks of internship shall not be promoted to the tenth semester.** He can rejoin the course only after completion of the required weeks of internship in the subsequent batches.

Provided that, after each spell of internship, the evaluator/s shall assess the performance of the students, on the basis of the days of his attendance in the internship, involvement and awareness about the work accomplished and also the preparation of the records. The evaluator shall record the assessment objectively after perusing the record of internship. A student who has satisfactorily completed the internship shall alone be eligible to be promoted to the next semester /year. A student who has not satisfactorily completed the internship programme has to redo the same with their subsequent batch.

Provided further that, being a component of the Clinical paper IV, attending the chamber of lawyers and observing trials in two cases shall be confined to the tenth semester and its record shall be prepared separately in the Record of the Clinical paper IV, ie, FL 40 - Moot Court Exercise and Internship. Attending the lawyers' chambers before the tenth semester will not be reckoned for the purpose of FL 40.

The Internship Record shall contain details of training for 16 weeks (ie. excluding the training for FL 40). While assessing the candidate for FL 40, due weightage shall be given to his performance/involvement in the compulsory internship of the previous semesters as evidenced by his Internship Record.

23. Re-admission: Re-admission to each semester shall be according to the availability of seats in the concerned semester. This shall also be subject to rules framed by the University and Government of Kerala from time to time. Provided that only those students who have dropped out /been detained / obtained transfer certificate or discontinued from any semester of B. A., LL.B. (Honours) course as per these regulations alone will be eligible for re-admission.

Scheme of Examination

First Semester

Code	Name of Paper	Duration of Examination	Marks Internal	Marks External	Total
F.C.1	General English -1	3hours	25	75	100
F.C.2	Political Science – I : Principles of Political	3hours	25	75	100

	Science				
F.C.3	Economics – I : Principles of Economics	3hours	25	75	100
F.C.4	History – I : History of Ancient and Medieval World	3hours	25	75	100
F.L.I	Law of Torts including Motor Vehicle Accidents Laws and Consumer Protection Law(Compulsory Paper)	3hours	25	75	100
F.L.2	Legal and Constitutional History of India(Honours Paper)	3hours	25	75	100
Total			150	450	600

Second Semester

Code	Name of Paper	Duration of Examination	Marks Internal	Marks External	Total
F.C.5	General English - II	3hours	25	75	100
F.C.6	Political Science – II : Indian Political System	3hours	25	75	100
F.C.7	Economics – II : Basic Economic Studies	3hours	25	75	100
F.C.8	History - II : History of Modern World	3hours	25	75	100
F.L.3	Civil Society and Public Grievance (Honours Paper)	3hours	25	75	100
F.L.4	Law of Contract – I : General Principles (Compulsory Paper)	3hours	25	75	100
Total			150	450	600

Third Semester

Code	Name of Paper	Duration of Examination	Marks Internal	Marks External	Total
F.C.9/10	Malayalam – I/Hindi – I	3 hour	25	75	100
F.C. 11	General English –III : Legal Language & Legal Methods	3 hour	25	75	100
F.C. 12	Political Science– III : Understanding Political Theory	3 hour	25	75	100
F.L.5	Law of Crimes : Penal Code (Compulsory Paper)	3 hour	25	75	100
F.L.6	Family Law –I (Compulsory Paper)	3 hour	25	75	100
F.L.7	Law of Contract – II: Special Contracts (Compulsory Paper)	3 hour	25	75	100
Total			150	450	600

Fourth Semester

Code	Name of Paper	Duration of Examination	Marks Internal	Marks External	Total
F.C.13/14	Malayalam – II/Hindi – II	3 hour	25	75	100
F.C. 15	General English –IV : Communicative English	3 hour	25	75	100
F.C. 16	History – III : Social and Cultural History of India	3 hour	25	75	100
F.L.8	Family Law – II (Compulsory Paper)	3 hour	25	75	100
F.L.9	Cyber Law (Honours Paper)	3 hour	25	75	100
F.L.10	Women and Law (Honours Paper)	3 hour	25	75	100
Total			150	450	600

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Fifth Semester

Code	Name of Paper	Duration of Examination	Marks Internal	Marks External	Total
F.C.17/18	Malayalam – III/Hindi – III	3 hour	25	75	100
F.C. 19	Economics – III : Economics of Financial Markets	3 hour	25	75	100
F.L.11	Human Rights Law (Optional Paper)	3 hour	25	75	100
F.L.12	Civil Procedure Code and Limitation Act – I (Compulsory Paper)	3 hour	25	75	100
F.L.13	Constitutional Law – I (Compulsory Paper)	3 hour	25	75	100
F.L.14	Banking Law and Negotiable Instruments (Honours Paper)	3 hour	25	75	100
Total			150	450	600

Sixth Semester

Code	Name of Paper	Duration of Examination	Marks Internal	Marks External	Total
F.C.20	Political Science– IV : Political Thought: Western Tradition	3 hour	25	75	100
F.C.21/22	Malayalam – IV/Hindi – IV	3 hour	25	75	100
F.L. 15	Labour and Industrial Law – I (Compulsory Paper)	3 hour	25	75	100
F.L.16	Constitutional Law – II (Compulsory Paper)	3 hour	25	75	100
F.L.17	Jurisprudence (Compulsory Paper)	3 hour	25	75	100
F.L.18	Civil Procedure Code and Limitation Act - II (Compulsory Paper)	3 hour	25	75	100
Total			150	450	600

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Seventh Semester

Code	Name of Paper	Duration of Examination	Marks Internal	Marks External	Total
F.C.23	Political Science- V : Modern Indian Political Thought	3 hour	25	75	100
F.L.19	Law of Crimes – II: Code of Criminal Procedure (Compulsory Paper)	3 hour	25	75	100
F.L. 20	Law of Property –I (Compulsory Paper)	3 hour	25	75	100
F.L.21	Labour and Industrial Law–II (Compulsory Paper)	3 hour	25	75	100
F.L.22	Environmental Law (Compulsory Paper)	3 hour	25	75	100
F.L.23	Professional Ethics & Professional Accounting System (Clinical Compulsory)	3 hour	30	70	100
Total			155	445	600

Eighth Semester

Code	Name of Paper	Duration of Examination	Marks Internal	Marks External	Total
F.C.24	Political Science- VI : Introduction to international Relations	3 hour	25	75	100
F.L.24	Public International Law (Compulsory Paper)	3 hour	25	75	100
F.L.25	Land Laws (Optional Paper)	3 hour	25	75	100
F.L.26	Law of Property –II (Compulsory Paper)	3 hour	25	75	100
F.L.27	Insurance Law(Optional Paper)	3 hour	25	75	100
F.L.28	Alternate Dispute Resolution (Clinical Compulsory)	3 hour	30	70	100
Total			155	445	600

Ninth Semester

Code	Name of Paper	Duration of Examination	Marks Internal	Marks External	Total
F.L.29	Law of Evidence(Compulsory Paper)	3 hour	25	75	100
F.L.30	Maritime Law (Honours Paper)	3 hour	25	75	100
F.L.31	Administrative Law (Compulsory Paper)	3 hour	25	75	100
F.L.32	Law of Taxation (Compulsory Paper)	3 hour	25	75	100
F.L.33	International Trade Law (Honours Paper)	3 hour	25	75	100
F.L.34	Drafting, Pleading and Conveyancing (Clinical Compulsory)	3 hour	30	70	100
Total			155	445	600

Tenth Semester

Code	Name of Paper	Duration of Examination	Marks Internal	Marks External	Total
F.L.35	Interpretation of Statutes (Optional Paper)	3 hour	25	75	100
F.L.36	Private International Law (Optional Paper)	3 hour	25	75	100
F.L.37	Company Law (Compulsory Paper)	3 hour	25	75	100
F.L.38	Intellectual Property Law (Optional Paper)	3 hour	25	75	100
F.L.39	Media and Law (Honours Paper)	3 hour	25	75	100
F.L.40	Moot Court Exercise and Internship (Clinical Compulsory)	3 hour	100	-	100
V.V	Viva Voce		-	100	100
Total			225	475	700

INSTRUCTIONS TO QUESTION PAPER SETTERS

- All question papers are divided into three parts
- Part A deals with 6 short questions of which 5 are to be answered. All questions in this part carry 3 marks. **THE QUESTION PAPER SETTERS ARE REQUESTED TO SET THE SIX QUESTIONS NECESSARILY FROM THE FIVE UNITS OF THE SYLLABUS.**
- Part B consists of 4 questions. It consists either of problems or short essays as is given in the model question paper. There are 4 questions in this part of which the candidate is to answer three. Each question carries 10 marks. **THE QUESTIONS ARE TO BE SET FROM ANY THREE UNITS.**
- Part C consists of 3 Essays of which the candidate has to attempt 2. Each question carries 15 marks. **THE QUESTIONS ARE TO BE SET FROM THE REMAINING TWO UNITS FROM WHICH THE QUESTIONS OF PART B ARE SET.**
- The above pattern is followed to ensure that the students cover the entire portion given in the syllabus.

**FIRST
SEMESTER**

F.C.1 : GENERAL ENGLISH - 1

A. Grammar and usage (Communication skills)

1. Simple sentence (one clause) their phrase structure:
 - (i) Tense and concord
 - (ii) Noun modifies (determiners, propositional phrases, clauses)
 - (iii) Basic transformations
 - (a) Passives
 - (b) Negatives
 - (c) Questions
2. Complex and compound sentences (use of connectives)
3. Conditionals
4. Reported speech
5. Question Tags and Short Responses
6. Some Common Errors

B. Comprehension Skills:

1. Reading Comprehension (Principles and Practice)
2. Listening Comprehension

Recommended Readings:

For A:

1. David Green, *Contemporary English Grammar, Structure and Composition*
2. J.E. Croften, *Essay, Précis, Composition and Comprehension*
3. Wren & Martin, *English Grammar and Composition*
4. T.E. Bery, *The Most Common Mistakes in English*

For B:

1. M.L. Tickoo and A.E. Subramonian, *Current English for Language Skills (Prose Only)*
2. *Black's Law Dictionary of Legal Terms and Expression*
3. Ishtiaque Abidi, *Law and Language*
4. Central Institute of English, *Indian Language Speech Reading*

**I SEMESTER B.A. LL.B. (HONOURS) DEGREE EXAMINATION
MODEL QUESTION PAPER
F.C. 1 : ENGLISH I-GENERAL ENGLISH 1**

**Time 3 Hrs
75**

Max Marks

PART A

I (a) Fill in the blanks with the correct tense of the verb given in brackets.

1. She _____ (jump) off the bus while it_____. (move)
2. The baby _____ (sleep) for three hours and still he _____. (sleep)
3. He _____ (teach) in that school since 1995 but now he _____. (resign)
4. If you _____ (sleep) outside, you _____ (catch) cold.
5. When I _____ (reach) the station, the train _____. (leave)

(5 x 1 = 5 marks)

(b) Use any five of the following in sentences of your own.

1. Take after 2. Work out 3. Give up 4. Look after
5. Turn a deaf ear to 6. Make up one's mind

(5 x 1=5 marks)

(c) Correct the following sentences.

1. The boy did not listen to the advices of the teacher.
2. One of the teachers have gone out of the room.
3. Crossing the road a vehicle hit him.
4. Either the dog or the cat have stolen the bread.
5. Bread and butter are a wholesome food.

(5x1= 5 marks)

(d) Fill in the blanks with the suitable prepositions.

1. The portrait was painted ____ a famous artist who lived ____ the twelfth century.
2. I received his message ____ eight o' clock ____ the morning.
3. He failed to abide ____ the rules of the institution and therefore he was expelled ____ the school.
4. The Emperor was known ____ his skill ____ music and song.
5. The property was divided ____ the two brothers.

(5x1=5 marks)

(e) Rewrite as directed:

1. One cannot gather grapes from the thistles. (Change the voice)
2. "Do you suppose you know better than your own father?" jeered his angry mother. (Change into indirect speech)
3. They haven't come yet. (Add an appropriate question tag)
4. They saw the lion in the street. All of them ran away with fear. (Combine the above sentences using "No Sooner Than")

5. He is literate. (Change into negative)

(5x1=5 marks)

PART B

II Write a précis of the following passage.

It is easy to say, “Enlarge your vocabulary; first, that you may enter upon the privileges of a cultivated person; and secondly, that you may be able to tell the truth easily and accurately”. But it is another and more difficult matter to prescribe the means by which this is to be done. Everyone must, to a large degree, work out one’s own method. The reading of the best books and conversation with cultivated folk both help to the free use of words. The dictionary is the best friend for your task. Never allow a strange word to pass unchallenged. Usually, it is wise to look it up at the moment. If that is impossible, it must be written firmly on the memory and traced at the first opportunity. It is good to encourage in yourself the habit of dawdling a little over the dictionary. It is the only place where dawdling reaps a harvest. To learn two new words a day – thoroughly to learn them so that their use will not have a foreign accent – is to insure a large vocabulary before you reach middle age.

(1x5= 5 marks)

III Write an essay on any **one** of the following.

1. The makings of a good leader
2. Globalization and the Indian attitude toward Globalization
3. Crime and Punishment in India.

(1x15= 15 marks)

IV Write a letter to your friend who is studying law abroad inviting him to come and stay with you for sometime during the vacation and share with you his experience as a law student abroad.

(1x5=5 marks)

PART C

V Read the passage given below and then answer the questions that follow.

Comparing different papers over a period of time would give pupils some criteria with which to judge the quality and objectivity of the paper they read regularly. It would enable them to distinguish between fact and opinion, between good writing and slipshod, cliché-ridden work. It would lead to a healthy, informed criticism of their daily reading matter. It could change their reading habits. Most school students have much easier access to newspaper than any other form of literature. Newspapers can be used as a stepping stone to literacy.

This, however, is a simplification of the situation. In his book “Uses of Literacy”, Richard Hoggart suggested that people are not being given what they really want. He argued that many newspapers blunt the natural appetite for the real facts. His suggestion was this: constantly fed on trivialities, half-truths and gossips, the great reading public is incapable of wanting anything better. And they are never in possession of the relevant information. There is some truth in this. But there are newspapers to which it does not apply.

Journalists argue over the functions of a newspaper. I can only offer you my idea of what a provincial paper should be and should do. Its purpose is not only to present and project the

news objectively and imaginatively, but to help its readers to express themselves more effectively, canalizing their aspirations, making more articulate their demands. A newspaper should reflect the community it serves. When the mirror it holds to society reveals neglect, injustice, inhumanity, ignorance or complacency, the mirror should not be clouded but polished, so that these things can be eradicated rather than ignored. And the newspaper should help to eradicate them. It would be pretentious to think that a local newspaper (even a national) can change the course of world affairs ---but at the local level it can exert influence, it can probe, it can help to get things done. Though, of necessity, it must concentrate on local affairs, it should also try to broaden its reader's horizon. In its columns its readers should be encouraged to express their opinions, their fears, their hopes—and just as important, air their grievances. The individual's voice should not be stifled; the local newspaper should provide the individual with a platform. In short, readers should be encouraged to participate in the newspaper. The paper should become part of their lives, and as such, its contribution to the community can be that much greater.

i.) Give the meaning of each of these words as used in the passage.

1. access 2. appetite 3. gossip 4. Evaluate 5 eradicated

(5x1=5 marks)

ii) Answer the following questions in your own words.

1. Why does the author think that newspapers should be studied in school?
2. How do some newspapers blunt the natural desire to know the real facts? How does it harm the readers?
3. What should be the purpose of a local or provincial newspaper?
4. Why should the newspaper reveal the wrong things taking place in a society?
5. Give a suitable title to the passage.

(5x2=10 marks)

VI Explain the meaning and significance of any five of the following legal terms.

1.Damages 2. Attest 3. Complaint 4. Bail 5.Domicile
6. Accomplice 7.Exchange 8. Bicameral

(5x2=10 marks)

F.C. 2 : POLITICAL SCIENCE I– PRINCIPLES OF POLITICAL SCIENCE

Module 1

Meaning, Definition, Nature and Scope of Political Science

Approaches – Traditional, Modern - Behavioral, Post-Behavioral and Marxian

Module II

State – Definition, Elements

Nature of State – Idealist, Capitalist, Socialist, Liberal, Marxian.

Module III

Major Concepts in Political Science

Equality-Kinds of Equality

Justice – Kinds of Justice, Platonic Conception of Justice, Rawls Theory of Justice,

Liberty – Negative and Positive Concept of Liberty,

Module IV

Ideologies: Marxism, Neo Marxism, Gandhism, Fascism, Liberalism, Neo-Liberalism

References:

A. Appadorai (1989): Substance of Politics, World Press Ltd., New Delhi

Amal Ray and Mohit Bhattacharya (1988). Political Theory: Institutions and Ideas, The World Press Private Ltd., Calcutta. .

Andrew Heywood (2007): Political Ideologies (4e) Palgrave Macmillan, New York.

Andrew Heywood (2007): Politics (3e) Palgrave Macmillan, New York.

Baradat (2007) Political Ideologies; Their origins and impact PHI Publications, New Delhi.

Brij Kishore Sharma (2005): Introduction to the Constitution of India, Prentice Hall: New Delhi.

Dr. B.L. Fadia (2007): Indian Government and Politics, Sahitya Bhawan Publications, Agra.

H.J Laski (2000): Grammar of Politics, S. Chand & Company Ltd., New Delhi.

J.C. Johari (2007): Principles of Modern Political Science, Sterling Publishers PVT. Ltd, New Delhi.

John Hoffman and Paul Grialiam (2007): Introduction to political theory, Pearson Education Ltd, New Delhi.

M. V. Pylee (1998): An Introduction to Constitution of India, Vikas Pub. New Delhi.

O.P. Gauba (2008): An Introduction to Political theory Macmillan India Ltd., New Delhi.

Perter Harris (1998) Foundations of Political Science, Oxford University Press, New York.

Prakash Chandr (1998): Indian Political System, Bookhives, NewDelhi.

Prof. A.C Kapoor (2005): Principles of Political Science, Sterling Publishers PVT. Ltd., New Delhi.

Rajeev Bhargava and Asok Acharya (2008): Political Theory –An introduction, Pearson Education, New York.

Robert Dahl (2007): Modern political Analysis. OUP, New Delhi.

**I SEMESTER B.A.LL.B.(HONOURS) DEGREE EXAMINATION
MODEL QUESTION PAPER
F.C.2 : POLITICAL SCIENCE: I – PRINCIPLES OF POLITICAL SCIENCE**

Time : Three Hour

Maximum : 75 Marks

Part A

*Write short notes any **five** of the following.
Each short note carries 3 marks.*

- (a) Traditionalism
- (b) Capitalism
- (c) Legal Equality
- (d) Liberty
- (e) Fascism
- (f) Sovereignty
marks)

(3 x 5 = 15)

Part B

*Write short essays on any **three** of the following.
Each question carries **10** marks.*

- (a) Explain Post-behaviouralism.
- (b) Comment on the concept of liberty.
- (c) Examine Marxian views on State.
- (d) What is Liberalism?
marks)

(10x3=30)

Part C

*Answer any **two** of the following.
Each question carries **15** marks.*

- (a) Examine the nature and scope of Political Science.
- (b) Explain the idealist view of State.

(c) What are the important principles of Gandhism?
(marks)

(15x2=30)

F.C. 3: ECONOMICS I – PRINCIPLES OF ECONOMICS

Module I - Nature and Scope of Economics

Definitions: Wealth, Welfare, Scarcity and Growth – Micro Economics and Macro Economics - Normative and Positive Economics

Basic economic problems - production possibilities- Basic features of prevalent economic systems- capitalism, socialism, mixed economy – Gandhian economic principles.

Module II - Prices and Markets

Demand – Individual demand and market demand - Demand curve- Law of demand – Exceptions to the Law of Demand – Law of Supply – Individual supply and market supply – Market equilibrium - shift in demand, supply and price – Elasticity of demand – meaning, degrees and measurement.

Module III - Consumer Behaviour

Consumption - meaning - Utility – Cardinal and Ordinal – Law of Diminishing Marginal Utility. Law of Equi-marginal Utility -Indifference Curve Analysis-consumers surplus.

Module IV - Production, Product Pricing and Distribution

Production – basic concepts of costs – opportunity cost - Production function – Short run and Long run – Returns to a factor-Law of variable proportions -Laws of returns to scale - economies and diseconomies of scale - internal and external economies of scale.

Module V – Markets

Main market forms - Perfect Competition, Monopoly, Monopolistic competition: Price and output determination under Perfect Competition and Monopoly - Oligopoly (features only).

References

1. Samuelson. P.A. Nordhaus (2009), *Economics*, Tata McGraw Hill
2. Mankiw, Gregory (recent edition), *Principles of Economics*, Cengage Learning, Delhi
3. Case & Fair (2007), *Principles of Economics*, Pearson Education, Delhi
4. Koutsoyiannis (1979) ,*Modern Microeconomics* ,Macmillan Press Ltd . London .

I SEMESTER B.A.LL.B(HONOURS) DEGREE EXAMINATION

MODEL QUESTION PAPER

F.C. 3: ECONOMICS 1 – PRINCIPLES OF ECONOMICS

Time: 3 Hours
Marks

Maximum: 75

Part A

Answer any **five** of the following.
Each question carries **3** marks

- Explain economies of scale.
- What are the features of Monopolistic competition?
- Explain the law of supply.
- What is consumer surplus.
- Distinguish between capitalist and socialist economies.
- Mention some exceptions to law of demand.
- Differentiate between micro and macro economics (3X5=15 Marks)

Part B (Short Essays)

Answer any **three** of the following.
Each question carries **10** marks.

- What is mixed economy and what are its merits and demerits?
 - What is elasticity of demand? What are the different forms of price Elasticity ?
 - Explain the law of returns to scale.
 - Firm under perfect competition is a price taker. Explain.
 - Write a brief on Gandhian economic principles
- (10X2=20 Marks)

Part C (Long Essays)

Answer any **two** of the following questions not exceeding four pages each.
Each question carries **15** marks.

13. How is price and output determined under Monopoly?
14. Explain why demand curve slopes downwards with suitable illustrations.
15. Explain law of Variable Proportions.

(15X2=30

Marks)

F.C. 4: HISTORY - I : HISTORY OF ANCIENT AND MEDIEVAL WORLD

- Evolution of Humankind – Paleolithic Age – Mesolithic Age – Neolithic Age – Bronze Age Civilizations – Mesopotamian, Chinese and Harappan Civilization – Nomadic groups in Central and West Asia.
- Iron Age –Ancient Greek and Roman Societies – Athenian Democracy – Roman Empire – Decline of Roman Empire - Monarchies in Africa and Asia.
- Feudal Dynamism in Europe – Crisis of Feudalism – Religion and Culture in Medieval Europe – Rise of Papacy, Monasticism
- Societies in Central Islamic World – Tribal background – Ummah, Caliphate – Rise of Sultanate and Religious developments – Urbanization and Trade – Development of Art and Architecture – Emergence of State in South East Asia

Reading List

- G. Childe, What happened in History?
- Julian Thomas, Understanding the Neolithic, Routledge 1999
- L.H. Keeley, War Before Civilization, Oxford 1997
- P. Charvy, Mesopotamia Before History Rotledge
- S. Dally, A.T. Reges, et al, Legacy of Mesopotamia, OUP 1998
- J.G. Anderson, E. Clossen, Children Of Yellow Earth: Studies in Prehistoric China. Mc Millan
- Willam Watson, China before Han Dynasty, Pagen 1961
- A. Gardiner, Egypt of Pharaohs-An Introduction, OUP 1964
- AR. David, Pyramid Builders of Ancient Egypt, Routledge 1996
- S. Ratnagar, Understanding Harappa, Tulika
- Dan A.H & V.M Massons edited, UNESCO, *History Of Civilization of Central Asia*
- W.V.Harris, *Demography, Geography and Source of Roman Slaves*
- C. Freeman, *The Greek Achievement: The Foundation of western world*, Penguin 2000
- A.M.M. Jones, *Athenian Democracy*, John Hopkins Press.
- D.Stockton, *Classical Athenian Democracy*, OUP
- P.A.Brunt, *Fall of Roman Republic and Related Essays*, Clarendon Press, 1988.
- E.Gibbon, *Fall and Decline Of Roman Empire*
- P.Kennedy, *Rise and Fall of Great Powers*.
- M.Tymowski, *The Origin and Structures of Political Institutions in Pre-colonial Black Africa*.
- M.Bloch, *Feudal Society*, Vol. 1&2
- P.Anderson, *Passages from Antiquity*.
- H.Pirrene, *Economic and Social history of Medieval Europe*.
- M.Dobb, *Studies in the Development of Capitalism*
- R.Hilton, ed, *The Transition from Feudalism to Capitalism*
- J.Gonzalez, *The Story of Christianity*
- G.Barracalough, *The Medieval Papacy*
- P.G.Maxwell and Stuart, *Chronicle of The Popes*
- K.S.Lartourette, *A History of Christianity*, Vol.1
- Philip K.Hitti *History of the Arabs*, Palgrave Mac Millan, New York, 2002

- Armstrong.K.Mohammed:*A Biography of Prophet*
- Bloom.J and Shiela Blair, *Islam: A Thousand years of Faith and Power.*
- Edward Said,*Orientalism*, Penguin Books, New Delhi, 1995
- Sardar.Z,*Orientalism*
- Mertin L Swantz,*Studies on Islam*
- John .F,*South East Asia:Its Historical Development*.MCgrawhill
- D.P.Sardesai, *South East Asia:Past andPresent*, West View Press 1994
- R.S.Gupta, *History of China*
- Will Durent – *World History*
- Jewaharlal Nehru – *Glimpses of World History.*

**I SEMESTER B.A.LL.B.(HONOURS) DEGREE EXAMINATION
MODEL QUESTION PAPER
F.C.4: HISTORY 1 – HISTORY OF ANCIENT AND MEDIEVAL
WORLD**

Time : Three Hour

Maximum : 75 Marks

Part A

*Write short notes any **five** of the following.
Each short note carries 3 marks.*

- (a) Paleolithic age
- (b) Harappa
- (c) Trojan war
- (d) Julius Caesar
- (e) Pax Romana
- (f) Caliphate

(3 x 5 = 15 marks)

Part B

*Write short essays on any **three** of the following.
Each question carries **10** marks.*

- (a) Examine briefly the characteristic features of Bronze Age.
- (b) Give an account of the Ancient Greek Civilization.
- (c) Write a note on the Feudal Dynamism in Europe.
- (d) Discuss briefly the Rise of Sultanate during the Medieval Period.

(10x3=30 marks)

Part C

*Answer any **two** of the following.
Each question carries **15** marks.*

- (a) “River Valleys were the cradles of human civilization”. Discuss.
- (b) Sketch the rise and fall of Roman Empire.
- (c) Discuss the emergence of ‘State’ in South East Asia.

(15x2=30 marks)

**F.L. 1 : LAW OF TORTS INCLUDING MOTOR VEHICLE ACCIDENT
LAWS AND CONSUMER PROTECTION LAW**

- Law of Torts- nature, meaning, definition and development – Distinction between Torts and Crime- Torts and Contractual obligation- Tort and Trust- Essential elements of Tort- General Defences - Capacity of Parties
- Joint Tort feasons and Independent Tortfeasons- Vicarious liability in Torts- Remoteness of Damages- *Novus Actus Interveniens*- Principles of Strict Liability - the rule in *Ryland v. Fletcher* – Bhopal Gas Leakage case- Occupiers liability of dangerous premises and dangerous chattels- Discharge of Torts- Remedies in torts
- Specific Torts – Assault and Battery- False Imprisonment- Defamation , its ingredients and defences-Negligence its essentials and defences- Contributory Negligence - *Res Ipsa Loquitur* – Last Opportunity Rule
- Torts relating to movable property and immovable property Trespass to Land – Trespass to goods Torts of injurious false hood-Deceit - Rule in *Derry v. Peak*- Nuisance- Public Nuisance and Private nuisance- Defences in the of nuisance- Malicious prosecution
- Concept of Consumer- Consumer Movement in India- Consumer of Goods and Services- Professional Services- Salient features of Consumer Protection Act 1986- Common Law Remedies – Consumer and other legislations- Rights of Consumers- Remedies under Consumer Protection Act 1986- Authorities under the Act .Liability under Motor Vehicle Act 1988- Compensation in Motor Vehicle Accidents – Nature and extent of insurer’s Liability- Claims Tribunal – Award of Compensation.

Suggested Reading:

Winfield and Jolowicz	: <i>Law of Tort</i>
Ramaswamy Iyer	: <i>Law of Tort</i>
Acuhthan Pillai P.S	: <i>Law of Tort</i>
Ratanlal & Dhirajlal	: <i>Law of Tort</i>
D.N. Saraf	: <i>Consumer Protection Laws</i>
Avtar Singh	: <i>Law of Consumer Protection</i>
P.K. Sarkar	: <i>Motor Vehicles Act, 1988</i>

**I SEMESTER B.A.LL.B.(HONOURS) DEGREE EXAMINATION
MODEL QUESTION PAPER**

**F.L. 1: LAW OF TORTS INCLUDING MOTOR VEHICLE ACCIDENT
LAWS AND CONSUMER PROTECTION LAW**

Time : 3 Hours

Maximum Marks : 75

PART A

Answer any five questions. Each question carries 3 marks

- Define “ Tort”. How it is differs from criminal liability
- Discuss the maxim “*Novus Actus interveniens*”
- What is meant by contributory negligence?
- Examine the effect of death of a parties in relation to tort.
- Discuss the term “ deficiency of service” with reference to Consumer Protection Act.
- Discuss the nature and extent of insurer’s liability.

(3x 5= 15 marks)

PART B

Answer any three questions. Each question carries 10 marks

- Directors of ABC Co. Ltd raised a loan amount of Rs. 10 Lakhs by issuing debentures stating that the debenture money collected will be utilized for the extension of their business activity. But the money so collected were utilized for paying off the existing debt of the company. Are the directors liable for any tort? Give reasons
- The Conductor of an overcrowded bus invited the passengers and allowed them to travel on the roof of the bus. The driver of the bus ignored the fact that there were passengers on the roof of the bus. The bus met with an accident and injured many passengers including passengers travelled on the roof of the bus. Discuss the liability of the parties.
- X purchased a computer for his personal use from ABC Computers. It stopped functioning due to a sudden and high voltage spike against which no advice was given to the buyer. Though he requested the distributors to set right the same, they did not turn up. Is he entitled to get any remedy from the Consumer Forum? Give reasons.
- Y sent a sealed cover containing defamatory letter to Z. Z’s father opened the letter and seen the contents of the letter. Z sue against Y for defamation. Is the suit is maintainable? Why?

(10x3=30 marks)

PART C

Answer any two questions. Each question carries 15 marks

- Explain the Vicarious Liability of State for the tort committed by its servants.
- Examine the essential elements of the tort of Nuisance and its defences
- Explain the rule in *Rylands v Fletcher* with its exception.

(15x 2=30 marks)

F.L. 2: LEGAL AND CONSTITUTIONAL HISTORY OF INDIA

- Legal and constitutional aspects in the ancient Hindu India- Development of Legal concepts and Text books-Smirtis, Sruthis, Dharmasastras and Dharmasuthras- Development of Law and Legal System in the medieval India and under the Muslim Rulers.
- East India Company settlement and introduction of Common Law in the territories of Bombay, Calcutta and Madras- the Company Courts and the Diwani courts- the Crown courts- the Regulating Act 1773 and the Supreme Court- Development of adalat system conflict between the Crown and the Company.
- Change of control to the Crown in 1857 and the development of the legislature- development of courts in India- High Courts Act- The Government of India Act, 1935- Development of Cabinet System of Government.
- Development of Law after Independence- The Constituent Assembly- The Constitution of India- legislature and Judiciary under the Constitution- Rule of Law- Separation of Powers and Independence of Judiciary.
- Law Commission and development of Law in Independent India- Law Reporting in India past and present systems- McCrate Report- Legal Education in India.

Suggested Reading:

M.P. Jain, *Outlines of Indian Legal and Constitutional History*

Rama Jois, *Legal and Constitutional History of India Vol. I and II*

V.D. Kulshreshtha, *Landmarks in Indian Legal and Constitutional History*

81st Law Commission Report

**I SEMESTER B.A.LL.B.(HONOURS) DEGREE EXAMINATION
MODEL QUESTION PAPER
F.L. 2 : LEGAL AND CONSTITUTIONAL HISTORY OF INDIA**

Time: Three hours

Maximum: 75 Marks

PART A

Answer any **five** of the following. Each question carries **three** marks.

1. The Charter Act of 1833
2. The Regulating Act of 1773
3. The Mayor's Court
4. The Adalat System
5. The Indian Council's Act, 1892
6. Law in the *Smriti* Period

(3 x 5=15 marks)

PART B

Answer any **three** of the following. Each question carries **ten** marks.

- Trace the development of Courts and judicial institutions under the East India Company.
- Discuss the provisions of the Charter of 1726, stating how far it was responsible for bringing uniformity by establishing similar judicial institutions in all the Presidency towns.
- Discuss the reorganization of Courts under the Cornwallis Judicial Plan of 1793.
- Discuss the jurisdiction of the Federal Court under the Government of India Act, 1935.

(10 x 3 = 30 marks)

PART C

Answer any **two** of the following. Each question carries **fifteen** marks

- Explain the provisions of the Government of India Act, 1919 and point out the reason why it failed to satisfy the Indians.
- Attempt critical evaluations of the jurisdiction and function of the Supreme Court of Calcutta.
- The 81st Law Commission of India made unique contributions in the field of Indian legal education. Comment.

(15 x 2 = 30 marks)

**SECOND
SEMESTER**

F.C. 5 : GENERAL ENGLISH – II

- Grammar: Articles – Usage of ‘a’, ‘an’, ‘the’ -Errors in the use of articles, Omission of articles-Punctuations and Capitals-Conjunctions – Phrase Conjunctions, Coordinating Conjunctions, Subordinating Conjunctions, Co-relative Conjunctions-Correct use of some conjunctions
- Composition: Formal Correspondence – Structure, Layout, Samples-Essay Writing – Different types of essays-Characteristics of an essay- Hints on essay writing
- Literature: Prose-‘Of Truth’ by Francis Bacon- ‘Spectator Club’ by Sir Richard Steele- ‘Dream Children: A Reverie’ by Charles Lamb
- Poetry-‘On His Blindness’ by John Milton-‘Lines Written in Early Spring’ by William Wordsworth- ‘Ode to a Nightingale’ by John Keats- ‘Mending Wall’ by Robert Frost- ‘Hawk Roosting’ by Ted Hughes
- Play (For non- detailed study)- ‘The Merchant of Venice’ by William Shakespeare- Short Story-‘The Model Millionaire’ by Oscar Wilde- ‘The Lottery Ticket’ by Antony Chekov- ‘ A Cup of Tea’ by Katherine Mansfield-‘The Lost Child’ by Mulk Raj Anand-‘ The Portrait of a Lady’ by Khushwant Singh

Suggested Reading

Wren, P.C. and H. Martin, *High School English Grammar and Composition*.

Green, David, *Contemporary English Grammar, Structures and Composition*.

**II SEMESTER B.A.LL.B.(HONOURS) DEGREE EXAMINATION
MODEL QUESTION PAPER
F.C.5 : GENERAL ENGLISH----II**

Time : Three Hour

Maximum : 75 Marks

SECTION A

I Fill in the blanks with appropriate articles. (A, An, The)

- He had always hoped that his son would go to ___ university.
- Italy is ___ European country.
- I shall be back in less than ___ hour.
- Everyone respects ___ honest person.
- London is on ___ Thames.
- I play ___ football.
- ___ stitch in time saves nine.
- He is ___ real Hitler.
- This is ___ historic occasion.
- Kalidas is ___ Shakespeare of India.

(1 x 10=10 marks)

II Punctuate the following sentences.

- the biggest cities in india are calcutta bombay madras delhi and hyderabad
- keats says a thing of beauty is a joy forever
- where are you going
- hello he said when did you get here
- gandhiji the father of the nation lived a simple life

(1x5=5 marks)

III Complete the following sentences.

- He was not only praised _____.
- He got up and _____.
- Tom as well as _____.
- She was both _____
- He is either_____.
- He will neither _____.
- Though he is hurt _____
- No sooner did she hear the good news _____.
- The bag is too_____.
- As you sow, _____.

(1x 10 =10 marks)

SECTION B

- I. Write a letter to the Mayor of Cochin regarding the deplorable conditions of the roads in the city.
(10x 1= 10 marks)
- II Write your arguments in about 200 words highlighting the pros and cons of banning mobile phones in colleges.
(15x1=15 marks)

SECTION C

- I. Answer any **three** of the following questions in about 100 words.
- What are the two opposing ideas of the two neighbours in Robert Frost's "Mending Wall"?
 - Discuss Milton's "On His Blindness" as an autobiographical poem.
 - Explain the significance of the title "The Lost Child" by Mulk Raj Anand.
 - Explain Francis Bacon's views on truth with reference to his essay "Of Truth".
 - Do you think money exercises power and has an adverse effect on personal relationships? Elucidate with reference to Antony Chekov's "The Lottery Ticket".
 - What effect does the Nightingale's song produce on the poet?
 - Write an appreciation on Katherine Mansfield's short story "A Cup of Tea".
 - Describe Khushwant Singh's portrayal of grandmother in "The Portrait of a Lady".
(5 x 3=15 marks)
- II. Write an essay on any **one** of the following:
- I. Discuss how the trial scene in William Shakespeare's The Merchant of Venice reveals a conflict between justice and mercy. Is the conflict resolved? If so, how?
- Or**
- II. William Shakespeare's The Merchant of Venice is a study of friendship. Discuss with reference to the relationship between Antonio and Bassanio. What does their friendship reveal about their characters?
(10x1=10 marks)

F.C.6 : POLITICAL SCIENCE II – INDIAN POLITICAL SYSTEM

Module I

Indian Federalism and its Dynamics:

The Evolution of Indian Federalism.

Government of India Act 1935, Indian Independence Act 1947 (A Brief Analysis)

Constitutional Provisions, Federal and Unitary.

Centre-State relations: Legislative, Administrative and Financial relations

Sarkaria Commission .

Module II

Party System

Indian Party System: Nature and Trends, National and Regional Parties (A brief study of Major National Parties) Coalition Politics.

Interest Groups and Pressure Groups.

The role of Media in Political Process.

Module III

Major Challenges to India's Democracy:

Regionalism, Linguism.

Casteism, Communalism, Religious Fundamentalism.

Criminalization of Politics.

Terrorism.

Module IV

New Social Movements

Environmental, Women, Human Rights and Dalit and Tribal Movements.

References:

B.Vivekanandan, R.K.Suresh Kumar, P.Sukumaran Nair (ed.). (2014): India Today: Issues

Before the Nation: A Festschrift in Honour of Prof. (Dr.) K.Raman Pillai, New Delhi.

Gyan Publishers

C. P. Bhambri (1999): The Indian State : Fifty years, New Delhi , Shipra,

M.P. Singh & Rekha Sexena (2008): Indian Politics: Contemporary Issues and Concerns, New Delhi, Prentice Hall.

N.P. Chaudhary & A.K. Ojha (2012): Indian Democracy: Contemporary Challenges, New Delhi Neha Publishers

Peu Ghosh. (2012): Indian Government and Politics, New Delhi PHI Pvt. Ltd

**II SEMESTER B.A.LL.B.(HONOURS) DEGREE EXAMINATION
MODEL QUESTION PAPER
F.C.6: POLITICAL SCIENCE: II –INDIAN POLITICAL SYSTEM**

Time : Three Hour

Maximum : 75 Marks

Part A

*Write short notes any **five** of the following.
Each short note carries 3 marks.*

1. (a) Act of 1935
- (b) Unitarianism
- (c) Drafting Committee
- (d) Sarkaria Commission
- (e) Media and political process
- (f) Human Rights

(3 x 5 = 15 marks)

Part B

*Write short essays on any **three** of the following.
Each question carries **10** marks.*

2. (a) Write a note on criminalization politics in India
- (b) Examine the growth of Dalit Movement in India.
- (c) What is communalism?
- (d) Comment on the role of pressure groups in politics.

(10x3=30 marks)

Part C

*Answer any **two** of the following.
Each question carries **15** marks.*

3. (a) Explain the main features of Indian Federalism.
- (b) What are the major challenges to Indian Democracy?
- (c) Examine the nature of Centre-State relations in India.

(15x2=30 marks)

F.C. 7: ECONOMICS II – BASIC ECONOMIC STUDIES

Module I - Public Economics and International Trade

Public Economics –Meaning and scope - private finance and public finance - sources of public revenue, taxation - public expenditure, public debt, fiscal policy, budget - meaning, objectives and instruments of fiscal policy.

Balance of trade and balance of payments - World Bank – IMF – WTO

Module II - Banking

Practical Banking – Negotiable instruments – Credit instruments – Cheques, drafts, promissory notes, bills of exchange. Types of Credit – loans and advances – cash credit – overdraft – discounting of bills of exchange. Modes of crediting charges – lien, pledge, mortgage & hypothecation.

Module III - National Income

Major concepts of National Income - Methods of calculating N.I - Product method – Income method, expenditure and combined methods – Difficulties in the estimation.NI estimation in India.

Module IV – Introduction to the Indian Economy

Features of the Indian economy –Economic planning in India - achievements and shortfalls – New Economic Policy – Special Economic Zones (SEZ).

Module V - Basic Economic Issues of Kerala

Features of Kerala economy - structural changes – self-reliance and self-help groups (SHGs) - Kerala model of development - impact of migration on Kerala economy.

References

1. Samuelson. P.A., Nordhaus (2009), *Economics*, Tata McGraw Hill

Additional Readings

1. Mankiw, Gregory, *Principles of Economics*, Cengage Learning, Delhi
2. Gaurav Datt and Ashwani Mahajan (recent edition) *Datt & Sundharam Indian Economy*, S. Chand & Co., Delhi
3. 5. K. Rajan (2009), *Kerala Economy Serials Publication*, New Delhi.
4. Meera Bai M. (ed) (2008), *Kerala Economy*, Serials Publication, New Delhi.

**II SEMESTER B.A.LL.B(HONOURS) DEGREE EXAMINATION
MODEL QUESTION PAPER
F.C.7: ECONOMICS II – BASIC ECONOMIC STUDIES**

Time: 3 Hours

Maximum: 75 Marks

Part A

Answer any **five** of the following.
Each question carries **3** marks

1. Distinguish between BOP and BOT
2. Tax
3. Fiscal policy
4. Double counting
5. SEZ
6. National Income
7. WTO

(3X5=15 Marks)

Part B

Answer any **three** of the following.
Each question carries **10** marks.

8. Explain impact of migration on Kerala economy.
9. Examine the New Economic Policy in India.
10. Explain meaning, objectives and instruments of fiscal policy.
11. Write a note on WTO.
12. Briefly discuss some of the difficulties in measuring National Income

(10X3=30 marks)

Part C (Long Essays)

Answer any **two** of the following.
Each question carries **15** marks.

13. Explain various types of credit offered by commercial banks.
14. Briefly explain different methods of measuring national income.
15. Critically evaluate Kerala model of development.

(15X2=30 Marks)

F.C 8 : HISTORY II – HISTORY OF MODERN WORLD

Module-I- Colonialism and Imperialism- Trends before World War I – European Power Politics, European Colonization and Imperialism of Asia and Africa – US and Latin America – US and Japan in Asia & Pacific – World War I and its Impact – League Of Nations.

Module-II – Trends in Inter War years – Post War developments – Russian Revolution –The Great Depression of 1929-33 and its impact on the world – Fascism and Nazism.

Module-III-Anti-Colonial Struggles – East Asia between the World Wars – Anti-colonialism in the Middle East – Anti-Colonialism in Africa – Events leading to II World War – Collapse of Empires – UNO and its significance.

Module-IV – Post World War Settlements – Cold War and the International Relations – US and Latin America after the II World War – Middle EAST crisis and Israel-Palestinian Issue –Decline of Soviet Union and the Eastern Block – New International Economic Order – Post Cold War Era.

Reading List:

- A.J.P.Taylor, *The First World War*, Penguin Books, New York, 1963
- E.H.Carr, *International Relations Between the Two World Wars 1919-1939*, Palgrave, New York, 2004
- Marx and Engels, *On Colonialism*
- Andrew Porter-*European Imperialism*.
- Anthony Wood-*History of Europe*
- E.J.Hobsbawn, *Nation and Nationalism*
- R.R.Palmer, *History of The Western World*.
- Carter.V.Findley and John Rothney, *Twentieth Century World*.
- James Joll, *Origins of First World War*.
- Richard Overy, *The Times Complete History Of The World*.
- W.H.G.Armitage, *The Rise of The Technocrats: A Social History*.
- J.J.Roth,ed.*World War I:A Turning Point*.
- A.Hourani,*A History of The Arab People*.
- Dilip Hiro,*Inside The Middle East*.

- E.Said,The Question of Palestine
- Peters Mansfield, The Arabs.
- Malise Ruthview, Islam in the World
- Basil Davidson, Africa in Modern History.
- Andre Gunder Frank,Capitalism and Under Development in Latin America.
- C.Gibson,The Aztecs Under Spanish Rule.
- Celso Furtado:The Economic Development Of Latin America.
- Hill,ed.Rethinking History and Myth:Indegenous South American Perspectives.

**II SEMESTER B.A.LL.B.(HONOURS) DEGREE EXAMINATION
MODEL QUESTION PAPER
F.C.8: HISTORY II – HISTORY OF MODERN WORLD**

Time : Three Hour

Maximum : 75 Marks

Part A

*Write short notes any **five** of the following.
Each short note carries 3 marks.*

- I. (a) African slave trade
(b) Tripple Alliance
(c) Great Depression
(d) Treaty of Versailles.
(e) Atlantic Charter
(f) Glasnost and Perestroika

(3 x 5 = 15 marks)

Part B

*Write short essays on any **three** of the following.
Each question carries **10** marks.*

- II. (a) Write a note on European Colonization.
(b) Briefly describe Nazism in Germany.
(c) Briefly examine the Anti-Colonial Struggles in Africa.
(d) Explain briefly the Israel-Palestinian issue.

(10x3=30 marks)

Part C

*Answer any **two** of the following.
Each question carries **15** marks.*

- III. (a) Discuss the causes and results of Russian Revolution.
(b) Briefly explain the Objectives and Principal Organs of UNO.
(c) Discuss the Cold War in international relations.

(15x2=30 marks)

F.L.3 : CIVIL SOCIETY AND PUBLIC GRIEVANCE

- Civil society- meaning and concept- evolution- role in building and consolidating democracy-voluntary associations-social contract-civil society organizations
- Civil society and governance- three domains of governance- state, private sector, civil society- relationship between civil society and good governance- principles of governance- transparency, accountability and local self governance.
- Civil society in India- history-characteristics- the current social, economic and political situations- challenges faced by the civil society
- Decline in public participation- reasons- rights of people- planning process- non-disclosure of government documents- right to information- official secrets
- Redressal of public grievance- alternate models of dispute resolution- legal aid, legal literacy, Gram Nyayalaya , Social Action Litigation, Lok Adalath , Ombudsman, Lokpal, Lokayuktha

The student is expected to peruse the following statutes for his study: The Right to Information Act, *Gram Nyayalaya* Act, Official Secrets Act.

Suggested readings:

U. Baxi, *Crisis of the Indian Legal System*
S.P. Sathe, *Administrative Law*
Tandon, *Does Civil Society Matter?*
Law Commission of India, 114 th Report

**II SEMESTER B.A.LL.B.(HONOURS) DEGREE EXAMINATION
MODEL QUESTION PAPER
F.L.3: CIVIL SOCIETY AND PUBLIC GRIEVANCE**

Time : Three Hour

Maximum : 75 Marks

PART A

Answer any **five** of the following. Each question carries **three** marks.

- The meaning and concept of civil society
- The relationship between civil society and good governance
- The characteristics of civil society in India
- Public participation
- Social action litigation
- Ombudsman

(3x 5=15 marks)

PART B

Answer any **three** of the following. Each question carries **ten** marks.

- Explain the role of civil society in building and consolidating democracy.
- Enumerate the various civil society organizations and its functions.
- Explain the public participation in influencing decision making, transparency and accountability.
- Explain the challenges of civil society in India in the current social, economic and political situation.

(10x3=30 marks)

PART C

Answer any **two** of the following. Each question carries **fifteen** marks.

- Explain the decline in public participation and the rights of people in access to planning process.
- Explain the disclosure of government documents with reference to Right to Information Act.
- What is meant by Public Grievance and the laws on Redressal of Public grievances?

(15x2=30 marks)

F. L. 4 : LAW OF CONTRACT – I (GENERAL PRINCIPLES)

- Contract – Concept – origin and development - contractual obligations distinguished from other obligations – Contract in a commercially developed society – standard form of contract – contractual terms – exception and exclusion clauses – statutory and judicial attempts to prevent exploitation of weaker party – doctrine of fundamental breach – Contract *uberimae fidae*
- Agreement – meaning and difference from contract – kinds of agreements – valid, void, voidable, illegal and unlawful agreements – Essentials of a valid agreement - consensus ad idem-intention to create legal obligations – offer, acceptance and revocation- invitation to offer- General offers- Standing offers -rules of valid acceptance - acceptance by post – telephone and e-contract – Agreements and public policy - Agreements without consideration- agreements in restraint of marriage, trade and legal proceedings-uncertain agreements-wagering contracts
- Consideration- definition and pre-requisites – importance of - Privity of contract and privity of consideration – Adequacy of consideration- Exceptions of Consideration – Accord and Satisfaction – Rule in Pinnel’s Case - Subscription for charitable purposes - Promissory Estoppel – legality of consideration
- Capacity of parties – Minors, unsound persons, drunken persons and other incapacities – Legal effect of Contract with Minors – liability for necessities-beneficial contracts – misrepresentation as to age – Restitution – Contracts by persons of unsound mind, *pardanashin* woman – Other disabilities -contracts by corporations, sovereigns, etc – Vitiating elements of Free Consent – Coercion- duress under English law- Undue influence-equitable fraud-unconscionable bargains-Difference between fraud, misrepresentation - Mistake –bilateral and unilateral – mistake as to identity of parties and subject matter.
- Contingent contracts – concept of quasi contract - Modes of discharge – performance - frustration- breach- agreement - Remedies for breach of contract- principles for damages – remedy by way of quantum meruit – Principles governing specific performance- Injunction

Suggested readings:

J. Beatson (Ed.)	: Anson’s Law of Contracts
Pollock and Mulla	: Indian Contract and Specific Relief Acts
Avatar Singh	: Law of Contract and Specific Relief
T V Venkateswara Iyer	: The Law of Contracts and Tenders
M Kririshnan Nair	: The Law of Contracts

**II SEMESTER 5 YEAR B.A.LL.B.(HONOURS) DEGREE EXAMINATION
MODEL QUESTION PAPER
F.L. 4 : LAW OF CONTRACT – I (GENERAL PRINCIPLES)**

Time: 3 hours

Maximum marks: 75

Part A

Answer any **five**. Each question carries **three** marks:

- Acceptance of an offer must be absolute and unqualified – Comment
- A stranger to a contract cannot sue upon the contract- Explain
- Undue influence
- Minor's liability for necessaries
- Agreements by way of wager.
- Injunctions

(3 x 5 = 15 marks)

Part B

Answer any **three**. Each question carries **ten** marks

- A wrote a letter to B offering to sell his house at a particular price. B, unaware of A's letter wrote to A offering to buy the house at the same price. Is there a contract?
- A sells, by auction, to B, a horse which A knows to be unsound. A says nothing to B about the horse's unsoundness .Can the contract be set aside on the ground of fraud?
- A offered a reward to anyone who found out and brought back his missing son. B brought back A's son but was ignorant about the reward offered. He now sues A for the reward. Advise.
- A promises to give Rs 5000 towards the reconstruction works of a temple. The trustee of the temple on the faith of the above promise incurs liabilities. A does not pay the promised amount. Can the trustee recover the amount from A?

(10 x 3 = 30 marks)

Part C

Answer any **two**. Each question carries **fifteen** marks:

1. What are the remedies available to an aggrieved party on breach of a contract?
2. Discuss the validity of agreements opposed to public policy
3. How is a contract discharged by supervening impossibility?

(15 x 2 = 30 marks)

**THIRD
SEMESTER**

F.C.9 : MALAYALAM-I

I. വ്യാകരണം: അംഗിവാക്യം, അംഗവാക്യം, ചുർണ്ണിക, സങ്കീർണകം, മഹാവാക്യം,വിധി നിഷേധങ്ങൾ, പ്രയോഗം-കർത്തരി, കർമ്മണി, ആഖ്യാനം, അനാഖ്യാനം, വാക്യശുദ്ധി, ചിഹ്നങ്ങൾ-പൂർണ്ണവിരാമം, അർദ്ധവിരാമം, അല്പവിരാമം, ചോദ്യചിഹ്നം, ഭിത്തിക, ഉദ്ധരണി, വലയം, ആശ്ചര്യചിഹ്നം, ശൃംഖല, ബിന്ദുമാല

II. നക്ഷത്രം,തിമി, അക്കം, മാസം

III. അവധാരണം, ഉപന്യാസം, കത്തെഴുത്ത്

IV. കവിത

ചെറുശ്ലോകം-കൃഷ്ണഗാഥ

കുഞ്ചൻ നമ്പ്യാർ-സ്യമന്തകം

എഴുത്തച്ഛൻ-മഹാഭാരതം (ഗാന്ധാരിവിലാപം)

(കീലയോ നീ മുകുന്ദൻ - 100 വരി)

V. കഥ,നിരൂപണം:

വൈക്കം മുഹമ്മദ് ബഷീർ-പൂവൻപഴം

തകഴി ശിവശങ്കരപ്പിള്ള-കൃഷിക്കാരൻ

ഉറൂബ്-രാച്ചിയമ്മ

ഡോ:എം. ലീലാവതി-മലയാളകവിതാസാഹിത്യ ചരിത്രം

III SEMESTER B.A.LL.B (HONOURS)DEGREE

EXAMINATION

MODEL QUESTION PAPER

F.C.9-MALAYALAM - I

Time: 3 Hours
Marks

Maximum: 75

എ വിഭാഗം

I. താഴെ കൊടുത്തിരിക്കുന്ന ഖണ്ഡിക വായിച്ച് ചുവടെ കൊടുത്തിരിക്കുന്ന ചോദ്യങ്ങൾക്ക് ഉത്തരം എഴുതുക :

മലയാള സിനിമയും കേരളത്തിലെ സാഹിത്യ-സാംസ്കാരിക മണ്ഡലങ്ങളിലെ സർഗസമ്പന്നമായ ധാരകളും സംഗമിക്കുന്ന, നീലക്കുയിൽ എന്ന ബിന്ദുവിൽനിന്നാണ് (1954) യാഥാർത്ഥത്തിൽ നമ്മുടെ ചലച്ചിത്രത്തിന്റെ സഞ്ചാരം ആരംഭിക്കുന്നത്. നിർമ്മാതാവായി പരീക്ഷിച്ചിരുന്ന തിരക്കഥാകാരനായി പി.സി. കുട്ടികൃഷ്ണനും സംവിധായകരായി പി. ഭാസ്കരനും രാമു കാര്യാട്ടും സംഗീത സംവിധായകനായി കെ. രാഘവനും പാട്ടുകാരനായി കോഴിക്കോട് അബ്ദുൽ ഖാദറും ഒത്തുചേർന്ന് കേരളീയ ജീവിതത്തിന്റെ നെടുമുറ്റിയായ നീലക്കുയിൽ അവതരിപ്പിച്ചപ്പോൾ, തമിഴ് കമ്പനി നാടക പാരമ്പര്യത്തിൽ നിന്ന് വിടപറഞ്ഞ് നാടിന്റെ മണവും നാട്ടുകാരുടെ നൈസർഗികഭാവങ്ങളും നിറഞ്ഞ ഒരു പുതിയ സിനിമ സംവേദന ശൈലിക്ക് നാം രൂപം നൽകുകയായിരുന്നു. ഇതോടെ മലയാള സിനിമയുടെ പ്രയാണത്തിന്റെ ഗതി മാറി. 1955-ൽ വിദ്യാർത്ഥികളുടെ ഒരു കലാസംഘടന മുൻകൈ എടുത്ത് നിർമ്മിച്ച പി. രാമദാസിന്റെ ന്യൂസ്പേപ്പർ ബോയ് റിയലിസ്റ്റിക് സങ്കേതത്തിൽ ഉൾപ്പെടുന്ന ചിത്രമാണ്.

- 1 ന്യൂസ്പേപ്പർ ബോയ്യുടെ സംവിധായകന്റെ പേരെഴുതുക.
- 2 നീലക്കുയിൽ എന്ന ചലച്ചിത്രത്തിന്റെ സംവിധായകൻ.
- 3 മലയാളസിനിമയുടെ പ്രയാണത്തിന്റെ ഗതി മാറാനുള്ള കാരണമെന്ത്?
- 4 മുകളിൽ കിട്ടിയിരിക്കുന്ന ഖണ്ഡികയ്ക്ക് ഒരു ശീർഷകം നൽകുക.
- 5 പി.സി. കുട്ടികൃഷ്ണൻ തിരക്കഥ തയ്യാറാക്കിയ പ്രശസ്ത ചലച്ചിത്രം ഏത്?

(1x5=5marks)

II. ഏതെങ്കിലും ഒരു വിഷയത്തെക്കുറിച്ച് രണ്ട് പുറത്തിൽ കവിയാതെ ഉപന്യാസം എഴുതുക:

(a) സാമൂഹിക പ്രതിബദ്ധതയും എഴുത്തുകാരും.

(b) നമ്മുടെ പത്രങ്ങൾ.

(10x1=10marks)

III. കേരളത്തിലെ ആരോഗ്യ മേഖലയിലെ ശോച്യാവസ്ഥയെക്കുറിച്ച് ബഹു. ആരോഗ്യവകുപ്പ് മന്ത്രിക്ക് ഒരു കത്ത് തയ്യാറാക്കുക.

(10x1=10marks)

ബി വിഭാഗം

IV. അർത്ഥവ്യത്യാസം എഴുതുക:

(a) ലോപം - ലോഭം

(b) പ്രദക്ഷിണം - പ്രതിക്ഷണം

(1x2=2marks)

V. വാക്യശുദ്ധി വരുത്തുക:

(a) ബാങ്ക് പലിശ നിരക്ക് നൂറിൽ പന്ത്രണ്ട് ശതമാനമായി വികസിപ്പിച്ചു.

(b) അതിനെക്കാൾ ഒരു മെച്ചമൊന്നും എനിക്ക് തോന്നിയില്ല.

(1x2=2marks)

VI. ചിഹ്നങ്ങൾ നൽകുക:

ടെലിവിഷൻ കൂറുകൊണ്ടിരുന്നപ്പോൾ മകൻ ചോദിച്ചു നമ്മുടെ നാടിന്റെ സ്ഥിതി ആകെ

മോശമാണല്ലോ ഞാൻ ഒന്നും പറഞ്ഞില്ല എനിക്ക് ഒന്നും പറയാൻ കഴിഞ്ഞതുമില്ല പക്ഷെ

എന്റെ ഉള്ളിലും ഭയം നിറയുന്നു റായിരുന്നു ഇങ്ങനെ പോയാൽ നാടിന്റെ സ്ഥിതി

എന്താകും

(2x1=2marks)

VII. ഭിത്തിക, ഉദ്ധരണി,വലയം എന്നിവ ഉദാഹരണസഹിതം എഴുതുക

(2x1=2marks)

VIII. ചൂർണിക എന്നാലെന്ത് ? ഉദാഹരണമെഴുതുക.

(2x1=2marks)

IX. മലയാളമാസങ്ങൾ ക്രമത്തിലെഴുതുക.

(2x1=2marks)

X. മലയാള അക്കത്തിലെഴുതുക :

- (a)** 673
- (b)** 927
- (c)** 483
- (d)** 976

(1x4=4marks)

XI. കുറിപ്പെഴുതുക :

- (a)** വാണിജ്യപരമായ കത്തുകൾ തയ്യാറാക്കുമ്പോൾ ശ്രദ്ധിക്കേണ്ട കാര്യങ്ങൾ ഏവ ?
- (b)** ഒന്നുമുതൽ പത്തുവരെയുള്ള നക്ഷത്രങ്ങൾ ക്രമത്തിലെഴുതുക.
- (c)** അക്കം എന്നാൽ എന്ത് ? പ്രയോജനങ്ങൾ ഏവ ?

(3x3=9marks)

സി വിഭാഗം

XII. ഏതെങ്കിലും അഞ്ചു ചോദ്യങ്ങൾക്ക് ഉത്തരമെഴുതുക :

- (a)** ഡോ. എം ലീലാവതി - കുറിപ്പെഴുതുക.
- (b)** എഴുത്തച്ഛന്റെ ഭാഷാപരമായ സവിശേഷതകൾ പാഠഭാഗത്തെ ആസ്പദമാക്കി വിലയിരുത്തുക.

- (c) ചെറുശ്ശേരിയുടെ അലങ്കാര കല്പനകൾ പാഠഭാഗത്തെ ആസ്പദമാക്കി വിശദീകരിക്കുക.
- (d) രാച്ചിയമ്മ - പഠനമെഴുതുക.
- (e) നവോത്ഥാന കേരളത്തിന്റെ ആത്മകഥയാണ് കൃഷിക്കാരൻ എന്ന കഥ - അഭിപ്രായമെഴുതുക.
- (f) അബ്ദുൾ ഖാദർ സാഹിബിനെ പരിഷ്കാരിയാക്കാൻ ജമീല ബീവി നടത്തിയ ശ്രമങ്ങൾ വിവരിക്കുക.
- (g) മലയാള കവിതയുടെ ശക്തിയും സൗന്ദര്യവുമാണ് നമ്പ്യാർ - വിശദമാക്കുക.

(5x5=25marks)

{É«É]õxÉ ¨Éå - ®ü±ÉªÉÉjÉÉ ¨Éå - æÉèEÆð ¨Éå -
+°{ÉjÉÉ±É ¨Éå - {ÉÖÊ±É°É °]ãõ¶ÉxÉ ¨Éå - iÉ±EðÉ±É ;ðÉàxÉ
{É®ú - °ÉÉIÉÉiEðÉ®ú

IV. Eð½pÉxÉÒ ¨ÉPªÉÖ EðÒ °ÉiÉxjÉiÉÉ - ±ÉäJÉEð -
½pÉ®ú¶ÉÆEð®ú {É®ú°ÉÉ<Ç (1924 - 1995)

EðÊ ÉiÉÉ JÉäÊiÉ xÉ½pÒ Eð®úxÉä´ÉÉ±ÉÉ ÊEð°ÉÉxÉ
±ÉäJÉEð - ÊxÉ±ÉªÉ = {ÉÉvªÉªÉ

V. xÉÉ]ðEð - BEð +Éè®ú pùÉàhÉÉSÉÉªÉÇ
±ÉäJÉEð ¶ÉÆEð®ú ®úÉà¹É

III SEMESTER B.A.LL.B.(HONOURS) DEGREE EXAMINATION

MODEL QUESTION PAPER

F.C. 10 – HINDI - I

Time : Three Hour

Maximum: 75 Marks

JÉhb÷ 'Eò'

I. ÊEòx½pÓ {ÉÉÄSÉ |É¶ÉxÉÉá Eäð =kÉ®ú Ê±ÉÊJÉB :

1. +®úË´Énù EòÒ SÉÉÊ®úÊjÉEð Ê´É¶Éä¹ÉiÉÉ+Éá EðÉ {ÉÊ®úSÉªÉ nùÒÊVÉB *
2. JÉäiÉÒ xÉ½pÓ Eð®úxÉä´ÉÉ±ÉÉ ÊEð°ÉÉxÉ xÉÉ´ÉEð EðÊ´ÉiÉÉ EðÉ °ÉÆnù¶É CªÉÉ ½èp ?
3. ´ÉÖjÉÒ EðÉà °´ÉiÉxjÉiÉÉ CªÉÉá xÉ½pÓ Ê´É±ÉÒ ?
4. JÉäÊiÉ xÉ½pÓ Eð®úxÉä´ÉÉ±ÉÉ ÊEð°ÉÉxÉ xÉÉ´ÉEð EðÊ´ÉiÉÉ EðÒ +É°´ÉÉnùxÉ Ê]õ { {ÉhÉÒ Ê±ÉÊJÉB *
5. ´ÉPiªÉÖ EðÒ °´ÉiÉxjÉiÉÉ Eð½pÉxÉÒ EðÉ =räù¶ªÉ CªÉÉ ½èp ?
6. BEð +Éè®ú pùÉàhÉÉSEÉªÉÇ xÉÉ]õEð EðÒ °ÉÉàqäù¶ªÉiÉÉªÉHð ÊEðÊVÉB * (5x5=25 marks)

II. ÊxÉnæù¶É Eäð +xÉÖ°ÉÉ®ú Ê±ÉÊJÉB :

1. ΈΣ^αÉ ρÉñùÊ±ÉΒ :

(Εò) Έέ ΣΕ±É xÉ½ρÓ °ÉEòìÉÉ *

(JÉ) ½ρ Έ iÉ®úEòÉ®úÒ {É°ÉÆñù Eò®úiÉä ½èρ *

(2x2=4 marks)

2. Ê±ÉMÉ ρÉñùÊ±ÉΒ :

(Eò) Ê¶ÍÉÍEò

(JÉ) Ê ΈvÉÖ®ú

(MÉ) EòρÉÚiÉ®ú

(2

x 3=6 marks)

3. ΈΣÉxÉ ρÉñùÊ±ÉΒ :

(Eò) ρÉxvÉÖ

(JÉ) ÊEò°°ÉÉ

(2x2=4

marks)

4. ÊMÉxÉiÉÒ Ê½ρxnùÒ Έå Ê±ÉÊJÉΒ

23¼, 34 ½, 56¾, 48, 84

(1 x 5=5

marks)

5. "ÉÊ½þxÉÉá EðÉ xÉÉ"É Ê½þxnùÒ "Éå Ê±ÉÊJÉB

March, May, October, December, February, April (1 x 6 =6

marks)

III. {ÉjÉ -±ÉäJÉxÉ :

(Eð) Ê`öEð °É"ÉªÉ {É®ú "ÉÊhÉ+ÉàbÇ÷®ú xÉ Ê"É±ÉxÉä EðÉ

Ê¶ÉÉEðÉªÉiÉ Eð®úíÉä ½ÖþB b÷ÉEð +ÊvÉEðÉ®úÒ Eäð

xÉÉ"É {É®ú {ÉjÉ Ê±ÉÊJÉB *

+lÉ´ÉÉ

(JÉ) EðÉÄ±ÉVÉ "Éå ½Öþ<Ç lÉÉ¹ÉhÉ lÉÊiÉªÉÉàÊMÉiÉÉ

EðÉ Ê´É´É®úhÉ näüiÉä ½ÖþB +{ÉxÉÒ °É½äþ±ÉÒ EðÉà BEð

{ÉjÉ Ê±ÉJÉÒB *

(5marks)

IV . ´ÉÉiÉÉÇ±ÉÉ{É Ê±ÉÊJÉB

(Eð) +É{É ÊEð°ÉÒ æÉéEð "Éå BEð JÉÉiÉÉ JÉÉà±ÉxÉÉ

SÉÉ½þiÉÉ ½éþ * <°É Ê°É±ÉÊ°É±Éä "Éå æÉéEð Eäð

Ê±ÉÊ{ÉÉEð iÉlÉÉÉ +É{É Eäð æÉÒSÉ EðÉ

´ÉÉiÉÉÇ±ÉÉ{É iÉªªÉÉ®ú EðÒÊVÉB *

+IÉ´ÉÉ

(JÉ) +É{É {ÉÖ°iÉÉè JÉ®úÒnùxÉä Eäè Ê±ÉB nÖùEèÉxÉ

´Éâ +ÉªÉÉ ½èþ * nÚùEèÉxÉnùÉ®ú °Éä +É{ÉÉèÉ ¢ÉÉiÉSÉÒiÉ

iÉèªÉÉ®ú EèÒÊVÉB *

(5marks)

V . +xÉÖ´ÉÉnù EèÒÊVÉB

(Eè) ÊxÉ´xÉÊ±ÉÊJÉiÉ +xÉÖSUäônù EèÉ Ê½þxnùÒ ´Éâ

+xÉÖ´ÉÉnù EèÒÊVÉB :

Arabia is well known for its camels and horses. The Arabs find the camel particularly useful. It can go without water for weeks. As you know, there are many deserts in Arabia, where it is difficult to find water. So the Arabs use the camels for travelling and for carrying goods over the deserts. It has broad flat feet with which it can walk easily over the desert sands. Because it is so useful for travelling in deserts, the camel is called "The Ship of the desert".

(JÉ) ÊxÉ´xÉÊ±ÉÊJÉiÉ +xÉÖSUäônù EèÉ +ÆOÉäVÉÒ ´Éâ

+xÉÖ´ÉÉnù EèÒÊVÉB :

{ÉÖ°EèEäè ´ÉxÉÚ^{1ª}É EèÒ °ÉS´ÉÒ °ÉÉiÉÒ ½éþ * ªÉÃ½þ

Bª°ÉÉ +´ÉþiÉ´ÉªÉ ¡ÉÆb÷É®ú ½èþ VÉÉà °ÉnùÉ

·ÉxÉÖ^{1a}É EðÉà +{ÉÉ®ú YÉÉxÉ °Éä {ÉÊ®úÊSÉiÉ
 Eð®ú´ÉÉiÉÉ ½èþ * ·ÉxÉÖ^{1a}É EðÉà °ÉÉiÉÒ Eð:ÉÒ ¡ÉÒ
 ÊvÉJÉÉ näù °ÉEðiÉÉ ½èþ ±ÉäÊJÉxÉ {ÉÖ°iÉEäð xÉ½þÓ*
 ·É½þÉi·ÉÉ MÉÉÄvÉÒ EðÉà ·É½þÉxÉ æÉxÉÉxÉä ·Éä
 {ÉÖ°iÉEðÉá EðÉ ·É½þi´É{ÉÚhÉÇ °iÉÉxÉ ®ú½þÉ, ´Éä
 °ÉnùÉ MÉÒiÉ Eäð +Énù¶ÉÇ {É®ú SÉ±Éä ÊEð Eð·ÉÇ
 Eð®úíÉä ®ú½þxÉÉ ½þ·ÉÉ®úÉ EðiÉÇ^aÉ ½èþ *
 ·ÉèÊiÉ±ÉÒ ¶É®úhÉ MÉÖ{iÉ +Éè®ú ¡ÉÉ®úíÉäxnÖù EðÒ
 EðÊ´ÉiÉÉBÄ {ÉføEð®ú ½þ·ÉÉ®üü ·ÉxÉ ·Éä ®úÉ¹]Åð°^aÉ
 ¡ÉÉ´ÉxÉÉ VÉÉMÉPiÉ ½þÉà VÉÉiÉÒ ½èþ * {ÉÖ°iÉEäð
 ½þ·Éä ½þ®ú ¡ÉäjäÉ ·Éä +ÉMÉä æÉføxÉä EðÒ ¡Éä®úhÉ
 näùiÉÒ ½èþ * {ÉÖ°iÉEðÉá Eäð uèÉ®úÉ ½þÒ ½þÒ BEð
 {ÉÒføÒ EðÉ YÉÉxÉ nÖù°É®úÒ {ÉÒføÒ iÉEð
 {É½ÖÄþSÉiÉÉ ½èþ *

(7½ x 2=15 marks)

F.C.11: GENERAL ENGLISH - III - LEGAL LANGUAGE AND LEGAL METHODS

- Major Legal systems of the world – common law and civil law systems - Concepts of State – sovereignty - Separation of powers- Rule of Law - meaning- law – equity – morality- nature of justice: equality - fairness – access-due process of law-Distinction and classification of law- Types of Laws- Public Law and Private Law- Substantive Law and Procedural Law-International Law and Municipal Law-Civil Law and Criminal Law- accusatorial, inquisitorial systems-delegated legislation – prize law.
- Origin and sources of law-primary sources/secondary sources of law-Custom-Precedent- stare decisis – ratio decidendi and obiter dictum –role of Legislation in modern societies- static societies and progressive societies-Statute meaning - Parts – need for interpretation - basic rules of interpretation – Law and Fact- questions of law/fact/judicial discretion-Legal Fiction-Estoppel.
- Legal Maxims- Volenti non fit injuria, Ignorantia facti excusat ignorantia juris non excusat, Actus non facit reum nisi mens sit rea, Generalia specialibus non derogant, Delegata potestas non potest delegari, Actio personalis moritur cum persona, Qui facit per alium facit per se, Ex turpi causa non oritur actio, Respondeat superior, Audi Alteram Partem, Nemo debet esse iudex in propria causa, Ubi jus Ibi Remedium.
- Courts- meaning of – kinds – classification - civil, criminal - Hierarchy - Jurisdiction of courts- original, appellate, territorial, pecuniary, based on subject matter, writ jurisdiction- origin-types of writs-types of Benches in higher courts- Law Library— primary sources/secondary sources of data-legislative material-rules, orders, notifications-Official Reports -Private reports-specialised law reports-digests
- Significance and methods of legal research –types of research—Citations- of newspaper articles, journal articles, books, internet sources, case law- bibliography - cross references- legal article writing- Drafting of representations – importance of moot courts

Suggested Reading:

Glanville Williams : Learning the Law

Atul M. Setalvad : Introduction to Law

N.K. Jayakumar : Lectures in Jurisprudence

III SEMESER B.A.LL.B. (HONOURS) DEGREE EXAMINATION

MODEL QUESTION PAPER

F.C.11 : GENERAL ENGLISH - III - LEGAL LANGUAGE AND LEGAL METHODS

Time: 3 hours

Maximum marks: 75

PART A

Write short notes on any **five**. Each question carries **three** marks.

1. Custom
2. Equity Courts
3. Separation of Powers
4. Writ
5. Ubi jus Ibi Remedium
6. Estoppel

(3x5=15 marks)

PART B

Write notes on any **three**. Each question carries **ten** marks.

- a. Ratio Decidendi and Obiter Dicta
- b. Accusatorial and Inquisitorial systems
- c. Delegata potestas non potest delegari
- d. Law and Fact

(10 x 3=30 marks)

PART C

Explain any **two** of the following. Each question carries **fifteen** marks.

- a. Explain the hierarchy of civil courts in India.
- b. Explain the different types of research methods.
- c. Explain the following references :
 - i. T.C. Basappa v. Nagappa (A. 1966 SC 81)
 - ii. Allardt, Erick (1993). 'Having, Loving and Being: An Alternative to the Swedish Model of Welfare Research', in Nussbaum, Martha C. and Sen, Amartya (eds.), The Quality of Life (Oxford: Oxford University Press)

(15 x2=30 marks)

F.C.12 : POLITICAL SCIENCE III – UNDERSTANDING POLITICAL THEORY

Module I

Political Theory

Meaning, Nature and Scope of Political Theory

Positivism, Empiricism

Political Modernization and Development, Political Socialization, Political Culture

Module II

State & Sovereignty

Theories of origin of State: Evolutionary Theory

Sovereignty-Attributes and Types

Monism and Pluralism

Module III

Concepts and Theories of Democracy

Meaning and Definition of democracy

Forms of Democracy

Contemporary and Recent theories of Democracy- Elitist Theory: Mosca, Pareto

Theories of Civil Society

Module IV

Recent Trends in Political Theory

Post Modernism: Michel Foucault

Feminism

Deconstruction: Derrida

References:

A. Appadorai (1989): Substance of Politics, New Delhi World Press Ltd.

Allan. R. Ball & B. Guy Peters (2008): Modern Politics and Government (7 e) New Delhi, Palgrave Macmillan

Amal Ray and Mohit Bhattacharya (1988): Political Theory: Institutions and Ideas, Calcutta The World Press Private Ltd.

Andrew Heywood (2008): Politics- An Introduction, New Delhi, Palgrave, Macmillan

David Easton (1981): The Political System, Chicago, University of Chicago Press

H.J Laski (2000): A Grammar of Politics, New Delhi S. Chand & Company Ltd.

Hoveyda Abbas & Ranajay Kumar (2012): Political Theory, New Delhi Pearson

J.C. Johari (2007): Principles of Modern Political Science, New Delhi, Sterling

John Hoffman and Paul Grialiam (2007): Introduction to political Theory New Delhi, Pearson Education Ltd

O.P Gauba (2008): An Introduction to Political theory, New Delhi Macmillan, India Ltd

Prof. A.C. Kapoor (2005): Principles of Political Science, New Delhi Sterling Publishers PVT. Ltd.

R.C Agarwal (2000): Political Theory, Principles of Political Science, New Delhi, S. Chand & Company Ltd.

Rajeev Bhargava and Asok Acharya (2008): Political Theory –An Introduction New Delhi, Pearson Education

Robert Dahl (2007): Modern political Analysis, New Delhi OUP

Sushila Ramaswamy (2006): Political Theory Ideas & Concepts, New Delhi MacMillan India Ltd.

III SEMESTER B.A.LL.B.(HONOURS) DEGREE EXAMINATION
MODEL QUESTION PAPER
F.C.12 : POLITICAL SCIENCE: III – UNDERSTANDING POLITICAL THEORY

Time : Three Hour

Maximum : 75 Marks

Part A

*Write short notes any **five** of the following.
Each short note carries 3 marks.*

1. (a) Empiricism
- (b) Political Development
- (c) Popular Sovereignty
- (d) Pluralism
- (e) Elitism
- (f) Deconstruction

(3 x 5 = 15 marks)

Part B

*Write short essays on any **three** of the following.
Each question carries **10** marks.*

2. (a) What is political socialisation?
- (b) Analyse the Evolutionary Theory of the origin of State.
- (c) Discuss the growth of Feminism as a movement.
- (d) Explain the significance of Civil Society today.

(10x3=30 marks)

Part C

*Answer any **two** of the following.
Each question carries **15** marks.*

3. (a) Write an essay on political culture.
- (b) Explain the Theory of Democracy.
- (c) What are the important features of Postmodernism

(15x2=30 marks)

F.L.5 : LAW OF CRIMES - I - PENAL CODE

- Substantive Criminal Law- Nature, Concept and definition of Crime- Relation between crime, tort and contract- elements of criminal liability- actus reus and mens rea - statutory offences- stages of crime- joint liability- common intention and common object- vicarious liability- corporate liability.
- Introduction to Indian Penal Code- Jurisdiction- Definitions and General Explanations- Punishment- Theories of Punishment- Types of Punishment- Principals and accessories- inchoate offences- general exceptions.
- Offences against State- waging war against the government of India- assaulting high officers- sedition- waging war against a power at peace with the Government of India- offences against public tranquility- unlawful assembly- rioting- promoting enmity between different classes- affray- offences affecting public health, safety, convenience, decency and morals- offences relating to religion- offences relating to coins and stamps-offences relating to weights and measures- offences relating to documents-forgery- falsification of accounts.
- Offences by or relating to public servants-of contempt of unlawful authority of public servants-offences of false evidence and offences against public justice- offences against property-theft-extortion-robbery-dacoity-criminal misappropriation of property-criminal breach of trust-cheating-mischief-trespass-offences affecting reputation-defamation- criminal intimidation, insult and annoyance.
- Offences affecting human body-culpable homicide-murder-suicide-dowry death-causing miscarriage-injuries to unborn children-exposure of infants and concealment of births-hurt- wrongful restraint and wrongful confinement-criminal force and assault- kidnapping- abduction- sexual offences- rape and unnatural offences-offences relating to marriage- cruelty to married women.

Suggested reading:

Ratan law and Dhiraj Lal, *The Indian Penal Code*

K.D. Gaur, *Criminal Law: Cases and Materials*

T. Bhattacharya, *The Indian Penal Code*

S.N. Misra, *The Indian Penal Code*

R.C. Nigam, *Law of Crimes in India*, Vol I and II

Achutathan Pillai, *Criminal Law*

Glanville Williams, *Criminal Law*

K.N. Chandrasekharan Pillai and Shabistan Aquil, *Essays on the Indian Penal Code*

The Law Commission Reports

III SEMESTER B.A.LL.B.(HONOURS) DEGREE EXAMINATION
MODEL QUESTION PAPER
F.L.5: LAW OF CRIMES - I - PENAL CODE

Time: 3 hours

Maximum : 75marks

Part A

Answer any **five**: Each question carries **three** marks

- Distinguish between crime and tort.
- Explain in what circumstances accident can be claimed as a defence.
- Distinguish between riot and affray.
- Distinguish between robbery and dacoity.
- What are the ingredients of the offence of dowry death?
- Distinguish between wrongful restraint and wrongful confinement.

(3 x 5= 15 marks)

Part B

Answer any **three**. Each question carries **ten** marks:

- A abets B to commit murder of C. B refused. Whether A is liable for any offence?
- A, B and C planned to commit robbery in P's house. They took loaded guns to use if required. A and B went inside the house, while B waited outside. While attempting to commit robbery, B shot P and P's wife and P's wife died. Discuss the liability of A, B and C.
- Z is carried off by a tiger. A fires at Z knowing it to be likely that the shot may kill Z, but not intending to kill Z and in good faith intending Z's benefit. A's bullet gives Z a mortal wound. Discuss the liability of A.
- A, by falsely pretending to be in civil service, intentionally deceives Z and thus dishonestly induces Z to let him have on credit goods for which he does not mean to pay. Discuss what offence A has committed.

(10 x 3=30 marks)

Part C

Answer any **two**. Each question carries **fifteen** marks.

1. The intent and the act must both concur to constitute the crime. Explain.
2. Explain offences relating to religion in the IPC.
3. "All murders are culpable homicide". Explain.

(15 x 2=30 marks)

F.L.6 : FAMILY LAW – I

- Origin and concept of personal laws- Sources & schools of Hindu Law-Sruthi, Smriti, Acharas - local customs - Muslim Law-sources- Christian Law- Shariat law- Canon law- Personal laws and Secular State- Uniform Civil Code- significance.
- Law of Marriage-Nature of marriage- Hindu, Muslim & Christian - changes brought about by Hindu Marriage Act, 1955- Void & voidable marriages- Procedure for Christian marriages-theories of divorce -- kinds of Muslim divorce-Grounds for divorce under Indian Divorce Act- law of dower- conditions for marriage under Special Marriage Act.
- Law of Adoption- adoption among Hindus-conditions-rights and duties of adoptive parents and adoptee- Law of Legitimacy & Acknowledgement of Paternity under Muslim Law - adoption among Christians-law and regulation of- -Guardian and Wards Act- importance of.
- Concept of guardian- different types –rights and duties against the wards-guardianship under traditional Hindu law- Changes brought about by Hindu Minority & Guardianship Act, 1956- concept of Guardianship under Muslim Law-Christian law
- Concept and significance of Maintenance- persons entitled for maintenance under Hindu Law-either spouse- Quantum of maintenance- conditions for – judiciary on maintenance of Muslim Women under Muslim Law- Persons entitled for maintenance under Muslim Law- Maintenance in Christian Law-Section 125 Cr.P.C-Maintenance of parents-duty to-Rights of the elders.

Suggested Reading:

Paras Diwan : Family Law
Mulla : Hindu Law
Raghavacarya.N.R. : Hindu Law Mulla, Mohammadan Law
Fyzee AAA : Outlines of Muhammadan Law
Sebastian Champapilly : Christian Law

III SEMESTER B.A.LL.B.(HONOURS) DEGREE EXAMINATION
MODEL QUESTION PAPER
F.L.6 : FAMILY LAW – I

Time :3 Hours

Maximm:75 marks

PART A

Answer any **five** of the following. Each question carries **three** marks

- Schools of Hindu Law
- Procedure for marriage under Special Marriage Act, 1954
- Acknowledgement of paternity
- Doctrine of *Factum Valet*
- *Muta* Marriage
- Women's right over dower

(3x5=15 marks)

PART B

Answer any **three** of the following. Each question carries **ten** marks.

- X, a Hindu male married Y, a Hindu female as per Hindu Marriage Act, 1955. There were no rituals or ceremonies. The couple had exchanged garlands & rings. Examine the validity of marriage.
- M, a Hindu male aged 30 yrs, adopted a daughter aged 15 years after fulfilling all the formalities. Examine the validity of the adoption.
- P, a Muslim male contracted marriage with a Muslim female. At the time of marriage dower & period of marriage was fixed. Decide the nature of marriage.
- A, the mother of a minor child, B transferred the child's property. At the time of transfer, B's father was alive. Examine the validity of the transfer.

(10x3=30 marks)

PART C

Answer any **two** of the following. Each question carries **fifteen** marks.

- Explain the conditions of a valid Hindu marriage under Hindu Marriage Act, 1955
- Discuss the different types of divorce available under Muslim Law
- What are the conditions of a valid adoption under the Adoption & Maintenance Act, 1956

(15x2=30 marks)

F.L.7 : LAW OF CONTRACT - II – SPECIAL CONTRACTS

- Contracts of indemnity: definition and nature- extent and commencement of liability of the indemnifier- rights of the indemnity holder - Contract of guarantee:-distinction from contract of indemnity–Extent of surety’ liability- Discharge of surety from liability- Rights of the surety against the principal debtor , creditor and co-sureties
- Bailment -duties and rights of bailor and bailee-bailee’s lien - Finder of lost goods as a bailee-his rights and duties - Pledge as a special kind of bailment-rights of the pawnor and pawnee- pledge by non owners
- Nature of agency and how principal agent relationship arises-creation of agency – requisites of a valid ratification-Duties and rights of the agent-delegation of authority by the agent- legal effects of proper and improper delegation-distinction between sub agent and substituted agent-liability of principal for acts done by his agent –implied authority of an agent- personal liability of an agent-determination of agency
- Sale of goods-contract of sale and agreement to sell-conditions and warranties- implied conditions and warranties in a contract of sale-caveat emptor-its exceptions - Transfer of property in the goods-rules regarding passing of property- Transfer of title-passing of risk-Nemo dat quod non habet -its exceptions- Performance of contract- Delivery of goods- rights of unpaid seller against the goods and against the buyer personally - suits for breach of contract – Rules regarding auction sales
- Partnership-essentials- Partnership distinguished from co-ownership, company and joint Hindu family- partnership at will –Limited Liability Partnership -Test for determining existence of partnership - Registration of firms- effects of non registration - Rights and duties of partners- Implied authority of a partner-rights and liabilities of partners against third parties and other partners - Legal position of a minor in a firm- Incoming and outgoing partners-retirement - Modes of dissolution of a firm

Suggested reading:

- Pollock and Mulla: Indian Contract and Specific Relief Acts
M Krishnan Nair : The Law of Contracts
Avatar Singh : Mercantile Law
T.S. Venkatesha Iyer : Sale of Goods and Partnership Act
Atiyah P.S. : The Sale of Goods
Mulla : Sale of Goods Act
Saharay H.K. : Indian Partnership and Sale of Goods Act
Narayana P.S. : The Law of Partnership

**III SEMESTER B.A.LL.B.(HONOURS) DEGREE EXAMINATION
MODEL QUESTION PAPER
F.L.7 : LAW OF CONTRACT --- II - SPECIAL CONTRACTS**

Time:3 hours

Maximum:75marks

Part A

Answer **any** five. Each question carries **three** marks

- Examine the essential features of a contract of guarantee.
- What is the duty of care to be exercised by a bailee?
- Who is substituted agent?
- Difference between conditions and warranties.
- Implied authority of a partner.
- Explain partnership at will.

(3 x 5 = 15 marks)

Part B

Answer any **three**. Each question carries **ten** marks.

- A gives a cloth to B, a tailor, to stitch a coat. B promises A to deliver the coat as soon as it is finished, and to give three months credit for the price. B now refuses to deliver the stitched coat to A unless and until he immediately pays for his services. Advice.
- A directs B, his agent to buy a certain house for him. B tells A that it cannot be bought be bought and buys the house for himself. What is the remedy available to A?
- A purchased a motor car from B and used it for several months. As B had no title to the goods, A had to return the car to its true owner. A now sues B for recovering the price paid by him. Advice.
- A hires a carriage of B. The carriage is unsafe, though B is not aware of it, and A is injured. Is B liable to A for the injury caused to him?

(10 x 3 = 30marks)

Part C

Answer any **two**. Each question carries **fifteen** marks.

1. Explain the nature and extent of liability of the surety.
2. Examine the legal position of a minor in a partnership.
3. What are rights of the surety against the principal debtor, creditor and co-sureties?

(15 x 2 = 30 marks)

**FOURTH
SEMESTER**

F.C. 13 : MALAYALAM-II

I. വ്യാകരണം : സന്ധി-ലോപസന്ധി, ആഗമസന്ധി, ദ്വിത്വസന്ധി, ആദേശ സന്ധി, സംസ്കൃത സന്ധി-സ്വരസന്ധി-വ്യഞ്ജന സന്ധി, വിസർഗ സന്ധി-പദശുദ്ധി

II. വിപരീദപദം, പര്യായം, ഒറ്റവാക്കെഴുതുക, നാനാർത്ഥം, അർത്ഥ വ്യത്യാസം

III. അവധാരണം, ഉപന്യാസം, കത്തെഴുത്ത്

IV.കവിത:

വള്ളത്തോൾ-അച്ഛനും മകളും

കുമാരനാശാൻ-വീണപുവ്

ഉള്ളൂർ എസ്. പരമേശ്വരയ്യർ-പ്രേമസംഗീതം

V.കഥ,നാടകം,സഞ്ചാര സാഹിത്യം, നോവൽ നിരൂപണം:
ലളിതാംബിക അന്തർജനം-മനുഷ്യപുത്രി (ചെറുകഥ)

കെ.ടി. മുഹമ്മദ്-സ്വന്തം ലേഖകൻ (നാടകം)

എസ്.കെ പൊറ്റക്കാട്-കാപ്പിരികളുടെ നാട്ടിൽ (യാത്രാവിവരണം)

വി.കെ.എൻ-പിതാമഹൻ (നോവൽ)

എം.പി. പോൾ-ചെറുകഥാപ്രസ്ഥാനം (നിരൂപണം)

കെ.ടി. മുഹമ്മദ്-

കറവറുപശു, ഇത് ഭൂമിയാണ്,

വെളിച്ചം വിളക്കുമോഷിക്കുന്നു,

കടൽപ്പാലം,സൂഷ്ടി,സംഗമം,

സമന്വയം, സനാതനം, സൂത്രധാരൻ

IV SEMESTER B.A.LL.B (HONOURS)DEGREE

EXAMINATION

MODEL QUESTION PAPER

F.L.13 : MALAYALAM - II

Time 3 Hours
Marks

Maximum: 75

എ വിഭാഗം

- I. താഴെ കൊടുത്തിരിക്കുന്ന ഖണ്ഡിക വായിച്ച് ചുവടെ കൊടുത്തിരിക്കുന്ന ചോദ്യങ്ങൾക്ക് ഉത്തരം എഴുതുക:
- കവിതയും ചെറുകഥയും നോവലും നാടകവുമെല്ലാം മനുഷ്യജീവിതാവ്യായികളാണ്. മനുഷ്യജീവിതമാണ് അവയുടെ മൂലകരൂപവും ചൈതന്യകേന്ദ്രവും. പക്ഷേ, ആ പ്രസ്ഥാനങ്ങളിൽ ഓരോന്നിനും സ്വതന്ത്രമായ വ്യക്തിധർമ്മങ്ങളുണ്ട്. ഭാവസമർപ്പാവനത്തിലും രൂപശില്പ രചനയിലും എന്നല്ല, ജീവിതദർശനത്തിൽതന്നെയും കാണാം ഓരോ പ്രസ്ഥാനത്തിന്റെയും സവിശേഷതകൾ. ആ പ്രത്യേക മുദ്രകൾ എന്തെല്ലാമെന്നറിയുക ഒരാസ്വാദകനെ സംബന്ധിച്ചിടത്തോളം അത്യാവശ്യമല്ലായിരിക്കാം. പക്ഷേ, ആ പ്രസ്ഥാനങ്ങൾ കൈകാര്യം ചെയ്യുന്ന കഥാകാരന്മാർക്കും നിരൂപകന്മാർക്കും പ്രസ്തുത ജ്ഞാനം അനുപേക്ഷണീയമാണ്. നമ്മുടെ ഇന്നത്തെ ശ്രമം ആ അറിവു സമ്പാദിക്കാനാണ്. നാടകത്തിന് ഇതര സാഹിത്യകലകളിൽ നിന്നുള്ള വ്യത്യാസങ്ങൾ എന്തെല്ലാം?. ആ വ്യത്യാസങ്ങൾ നാടക കർത്താവിന്റെ ജീവിതാവബോധത്തിലും ഭാവോദ്ഗ്രഥനത്തിലും രൂപസംവിധാനത്തിലും എത്രകാലം പ്രകാശിക്കുന്നു?. ഏതദിഷയകങ്ങളായ വ്യത്യസ്ത ധർമ്മങ്ങൾ,

നാടകം കാണുന്ന സദസ്യർ സൃഷ്ടിക്കുന്ന പ്രത്യേകാനുഭൂതിയുടെ സ്വഭാവമെന്താണ് ?

ഈ ചോദ്യങ്ങൾക്ക് ഉത്തരം കെ ത്താനുള്ള പ്രയത്നമാണ് ഇന്നത്തെ പ്രബന്ധത്തിലൂടെ നാം നടത്തുന്നത്. നാടകത്തിന്റെ വിവിധ ഘടകങ്ങളെയും വിഭിന്ന ധർമ്മങ്ങളെയും മൗലിക പ്രകൃതിയേയും അപഗ്രഥിച്ചു പ്രതിപാദിക്കുന്ന ഇന്നത്തെ പല പ്രബന്ധങ്ങൾക്ക് ഒരു പുർവ പീഠികയായി, ചില ദിങ്മാത്ര സൂചനകൾ മാത്രമാണ് ഞാൻ ഇവിടെ നൽകുന്നത്.

1. ഈ ഖണ്ഡികയ്ക്ക് ഉചിതമായ ഒരു ശീർഷകം നൽകുക.
2. മനുഷ്യജീവിതമാണ് അവയുടെ മൂലകരൂപവും ചൈതന്യകേന്ദ്രവും - ഏതിനെക്കുറിച്ചാണ് പരാമർശം?
3. “നമ്മുടെ ഇന്നത്തെ ശ്രമം ആ അറിവു സമ്പാദിക്കാനാണ്” - സൂചനയെന്ത് ?
4. മുകളിലെ പ്രബന്ധ രചനയുടെ ലക്ഷ്യമെന്ത് ?
5. പ്രബന്ധത്തിൽ സൂചിപ്പിക്കുന്ന മനുഷ്യജീവിതാവ്യായികൾ ഏതെല്ലാമാണ് ?

(1 x 5 = 5 marks)

II. ഏതെങ്കിലും ഒരു വിഷയത്തെക്കുറിച്ച് രൂപം പുറത്തിൽ കവിയാതെ ഉപന്യസിക്കുക :

- (a) ജലമലിനീകരണം
- (b) ചലച്ചിത്ര വ്യവസായം

(10 x 1 = 10 marks)

III. ‘പെയ്ഡ് ന്യൂസ്’ എന്ന വിഷയത്തെ ആസ്പദമാക്കി പത്രാധിപർക്ക് ഒരു കത്തെഴുതുക.

(10 x 1 = 10 marks)

ബി വിഭാഗം

IV. പിരിച്ചെഴുതുക :

(a) തണുപ്പു (b) അവിടം (c) പണിപ്പുര

(d) തീക്കനൽ (e) പനയോല

(1 x 5 = 5 marks)

V. ശരിയായ പദം തിരഞ്ഞെടുത്തെഴുതുക

(a) കുർമ്മത - കുർമ്മം

(b) ഹൃസ്വം - ഹ്രസ്വം

(c) പതിനാല് - പതിനാല്

(1 x 3 = 3

marks)

VI. വിപരീത പദമെഴുതുക :

(a) അൽപം

(b) ആയം

(c) അഘം

(1 x 3 = 3 marks)

VII. പര്യായം എഴുതുക :

(a) ഇല

(b) കടൽ

(2 x 2 = 4 marks)

VIII. ഒരു വാക്ക് എഴുതുക :

(a) അറിയാനുള്ള ആഗ്രഹം.

(b) കൂടിയാണെന്ന് പക്കൽ ബാക്കി നിൽക്കുന്നത്.

(1 x 2 = 2 marks)

IX. നാനാർത്ഥം എഴുതുക :

(a) അങ്കം

(b) അക്ഷരം.

(2 x 2 = 4

marks)

X. അർത്ഥവ്യത്യാസം എഴുതുക :

(a) പ്രമാദം - പ്രമോദം.

(b) പ്രഷ്ഠം - പൃഷ്ഠം.

(2 x 2 = 4 marks)

സി വിഭാഗം

XI. ഏതെങ്കിലും അഞ്ചു ചോദ്യത്തിന് ഉത്തരമെഴുതുക.

(a) സഞ്ചാര സാഹിത്യത്തെക്കുറിച്ച് ഒരു കുറിപ്പ് തയ്യാറാക്കുക.

(b) മനുഷ്യപുത്രി എന്ന കഥ ഉയർത്തുന്ന ധാർമ്മിക പ്രശ്നങ്ങൾ വിലയിരുത്തുക

- (c) വള്ളത്തോൾക്കവിതയുടെ ഭാഷാപരമായ സവിശേഷതകൾ പാഠഭാഗത്തെ ആസ്പദമാക്കി വിലയിരുത്തുക.
- (d) 'മലയാളത്തിന്റെ ഉപനിഷത്താണ് പ്രേമസംഗീതം'. വിലയിരുത്തുക.
- (e) ചെറുകഥയ്ക്ക് ഉദാഹരണമായി ഗുണങ്ങൾ എന്തെല്ലാം ?
- (f) കുമാരനാശാന്റെ കവിതകളുടെ പ്രത്യേകതകൾ ഏവ ?
- (g) കെ. ടി. മുഹമ്മദിന്റെ നാടകങ്ങൾ വിലയിരുത്തുക.
- (h) ആധുനിക കവിത്വം - പഠനമെഴുതുക.

(5 x 5 = 25 marks)

F.C.14-HINDI-II

I |ÉÉ'ÉÉ +Éè®ú ªÉÉÉè®úhÉ |ÉÉ'ÉÉ EòÒ {ÉÊ®ú|ÉÉ'ÉÉ
, |ÉÉ'ÉÉ Eäò |ÉÉèÉ®ú , Ê±ÉÊ{É, ªÉÉÉè®úhÉ,
ªÉÉÉè®úhÉ Eäò Ê´É|ÉÉÉMÉ , ªÉÉxÉÉè |ÉÉ'ÉÉ,
®úÉ¹]õ|ÉÉ'ÉÉ Ê½pxnùÒ , = {É°ÉMÉÇ EòÒ {ÉÊ®ú|ÉÉ'ÉÉ
(|ÉÉèÉ®ú) |ÉªÉªÉ EòÒ {ÉÊ®ú|ÉÉ'ÉÉ , |Éänù, {Énù
{ÉÊ®úSÉªÉ (+|ÉÇ , {ÉÊ®ú|ÉÉ'ÉÉ , |Éänù)
Ê´É¶|Éä¹ÉhÉ ({ÉÊ®ú|ÉÉ'ÉÉ, |Éänù), ´ÉÉCªÉ Ê´ÉSÉÉ®ú
((+|ÉÇ , {ÉÊ®ú|ÉÉ'ÉÉ, |ÉÉèÉ®ú), ÊGèªÉÉ
({ÉÊ®ú|ÉÉ'ÉÉ |Éänù)

II. {ÉjÉ ±ÉäJÉxÉ - {ÉjÉ Eäð |ÉEðÉ®ú +xÉÖ´ÉÉñù
Ê½þxnùÒ EðÉ +xÉÖ´ÉÉñù +ÆOÉä°ÉÒ´´Éå +ÆOÉä°ÉÒ
EðÉ +xÉÖ´ÉÉñù Ê½þxnùÒ´´Éå ÊMÉxÉÊiÉ (1-100),
+{ÉÊ`öiÉ MÉvªÉÆ¶É (Unseen
Passage)

III. +xÉÖSUäônù -±ÉäJÉxÉ (°É´´ÉÉSÉÉ®ú {ÉjÉ ,
EÆð{ªÉÚ]®ú |ÉnÖù¹ÉhÉ)

ÊxÉªÉÆnùxÉ ±ÉäJÉxÉ

IV. ¢ÉföiÉÉ +ÉiÉÆEð´ÉÉñù

V. Eð½þÉxÉÒ : (Eð;ðxÉ) |Éä´´ÉSÉÆnù

EðÊ´ÉiÉÉ : (®úÉ´´É EðÒ ¶ÉÊHð {ÉÖVÉÉ)

°ÉÖªÉÇEðÉÆiÉ ÊjÉ{ÉÉÊ`ö ÊxÉ®úÉ±ÉÉ

xÉÉ]ðEð : °EðxnùMÉÖ{iÉ (VÉªÉ¶ÉÆEð®ú |É°ÉÉñù)

={ÉxªÉÉ°É : ¢ÉÉhÉ'É]Âð]ð ÊEð +Éi°ÉEðlÉÉ

(½þ°ÉÉ®úÒ |É°ÉÉñù Êqù´ÉänùÒ VÉÒ)

Suggested Readings :

ªÉÉEð®úhÉ

I. +ÉvÉÖÊxÉEð Ê½þxnùÒ

- ^aÉÉÉè®úhÉ BÆ´É ®úSÉxÉÉ (Ê´É. EÖð´ÉÉ®ú
 {ÉœÉÉ±ÉÉäð¹Éx°É)
 (IÉ.) Ê±É , xÉ<Ç ÊñùÍ±±É
 II. IÉ´ÉSÉÆñù : (Eð;òxÉ Eð½pÉxÉÒ)
 III. xÉÉ]ðEð : (VÉªÉ¶ÉÆEè®ú IÉ°ÉÉñù) - °EðxnùOÉÖ{iÉ
 IV. ={ÉxªÉÉ°É : œÉÉhÉ!É]Âð]ð ÊEð +Éi°ÉEðIÉÉ´Éå
 {ÉÚ®úhÉ iÉIÉÉ °ÉÆ°EðÊiÉ (½p°ÉÉ®úÒ IÉ°ÉÉñù Êqù´ÉñùÒ
 VÉÒ)
 V. EðÊ´ÉiÉÉ : °ÉÖªÉÇEðÉÆiÉ ÊjÉ{ÉÉÊ`ö ÊxÉ®úÉ±ÉÉ
 (®úÉ´É EðÒ ¶ÉÊHð {ÉÖVÉÉ)

IV SEMESTER B.A.LL.B.(HONOURS) DEGREE EXAMINATION

MODEL QUESTION PAPER

F.C. 14 - HINDI-II

Time : Three Hour

Maximum: 75 Marks

- I. ÊxÉñæù¶É : EðÉà¹`öEð °Éä ¶ÉÊ½p =kÉ®ú SÉÖxÉEè®ú
 Ê±ÉÊJÉB :

1. Ê½þxnùÒ EðÉà ®úÉ¹]ð{ÉÉ¹ÉÉ EððÉ vÉÉàÊ¹ÉiÉ ÊEðªÉÉ

MÉªÉÉ ?

(Eð) 14 ÊºÉiÉÆðÉ®ú 1949

(JÉ) 14

+HÚððÉ®ú 1965

(MÉ) 1 xÉ´ÉÆðÉ®ú 1946

(vÉ) 1

ÊnùºÉÆðÉ®ú 1956

2. <xÉ·Éå VÉÉÊiÉ´ÉÉSÉEð ºÉÆCYÉÉ EðÉèxÉ -ºÉÒ ½èþ ?

(Eð) Ênù±±ÉÒ

(JÉ) ºÉÆºÉnù

(MÉ) ¶É½þ®ú

(vÉ) ®úÉ¹]ð{ÉÊiÉ :É´ÉxÉ

3. |ÉªÉÉàMÉ Eäð+ÉvÉÉ®ú {É®ú ¶ÉðnùÉá Eäð ÊEðiÉxÉä

|Éänù ½èþ ?

(Eð) 2

(JÉ) 3

(MÉ) 4

(vÉ) 5

4. <xÉ·Éå iÉiÉ´É ¶Éðnù EðÉèxÉ-ºÉÉ ½èþ ?

(Eð) xÉäjÉ

(JÉ) ;ð±É

(MÉ) nùÉÄiÉ

(vÉ) ·ÉxÉÖ¹ªÉ

5. "±É±ÉSÉÉxÉÉ' ÊEð°É |ÉEðÉ®ú EðÒ ÊGðªÉÉ ?

(Eð) xÉÉ·ÉvÉÉiÉÖ ÊGðªÉÉ (JÉ) |Éä®úhÉÉlÉÇEð

ÊGðªÉÉ

(MÉ) + {ÉÚhÉÇ ÊGðªÉÉ (vÉ) °ÉÆªÉÖHð ÊGðªÉÉ

(1x5=5 marks)

II. ÊxÉnæù¶É : BEðªÉÉ nùÉà´ÉÉCªÉÉá´Éå =kÉ®ú

Ê±ÉÊJÉB :

6. ¶Éœnù +Éè®ú {Énù´Éå CªÉÉ +ÆiÉ®ú ½èþ ? =nùÉ½þ®úhÉ

näùEð®ú °É·ÉZÉÉ<B *

7. EðÉ®úEð ÊEð°Éä Eð½þiÉä ½èþ ? ÊEðiÉxÉä |ÉEðÉ®ú Eäð

½þÉàiÉä ½èþ ?

8. °É´ÉÇxÉÉ·É +Éè®ú °ÉÉ´ÉÇxÉÉÊ·ÉEð Ê´É¶Éä¹ÉhÉ´Éå

CªÉÉ +ÆiÉ®ú ½èþ ? =nùÉ½þ®úhÉ °ÉÊ½þiÉ °{¹õ EðÒÊVÉB *

9. $\hat{E}EC^aE \hat{E}E\hat{O}E\hat{a} E\hat{O}1/2piE\hat{a} 1/2\hat{e}p ? \hat{E}E\hat{O}iExE\hat{a} IEE\hat{O}E\hat{O}uE\hat{a}\hat{O}$

$1/2pE\hat{a}iE\hat{a} 1/2\hat{e}p ?$

10. $\hat{O}E\hat{A}E\hat{A}E\hat{V}E \hat{A}E\hat{E}\hat{A}vE\hat{E}\hat{O} + \hat{A}E E\hat{O}E\hat{a} = n\hat{u}E1/2p\hat{O}u\hat{h}E n\hat{a}uE\hat{O}\hat{O}u$

$\hat{O}E\hat{A}E\hat{Z}E\hat{E} < B *$

(2x5=10 marks)

**III. $\hat{E}x\hat{E}n\hat{a}e\hat{u}\hat{q}\hat{I}E : \hat{E}E\hat{O}x1/2p\hat{O} . \{E\hat{E}\hat{A}S\hat{E} \hat{E}EC^aE\hat{E}\hat{a} E\hat{O}E\hat{a} \hat{O}E\hat{O}vn\hat{u}$
 $\hat{E}E\hat{O}\hat{E}V\hat{E}B :$**

11. $\hat{A}E\hat{E}\hat{e}\hat{O}E\hat{A}E \hat{A}E1/2\hat{O}piE \hat{O}E\hat{O}1/2pE \hat{E}x\hat{E}\hat{O} 1/2\hat{e}p *$

12. $1/2p\hat{A}E + E\{E \hat{O}E\hat{a} E\hat{O}1/2pE IEE *$

13. $\hat{E}1/2p U\hat{O}iE \{E\hat{O}u \hat{O}E\hat{a} \hat{E}M\hat{E}\hat{O}u \{E\hat{b}\div E *$

14. $iE\hat{O}\hat{A}E iE\hat{O}\hat{A}E1/2pE\hat{O}uE E\hat{O}E\hat{A}E E\hat{O}\hat{O}u *$

15. $<iExE\hat{a} \hat{A}E\hat{E}\hat{a}]a\hat{O} - \hat{A}E\hat{E}\hat{a}]a\hat{O} \{E\hat{O}\hat{O}iEE\hat{a}\hat{O} E\hat{O}E\hat{e}x\hat{E} \{E\hat{f}\hat{a}\emptyset MEE *$

16. $\hat{A}E\hat{e}x\hat{E}\hat{a} M\hat{E}\hat{O}\hat{O}uV\hat{E}\hat{O} E\hat{O}E n\hat{u}\hat{q}\hat{I}E\hat{C}x\hat{E} \hat{E}E\hat{O}^aE\hat{E} *$

17. $C^aE\hat{E} + E\{E IEE\hat{a}VExE \hat{E}E\hat{O}B 1/2\hat{e}p ?$

(1x 5 =5 marks)

IV . $\hat{E}x\hat{E}n\hat{a}e\hat{u}\hat{q}\hat{I}E : +x\hat{E}\hat{O}S\hat{U}\hat{a}\hat{O}n\hat{u} \hat{E}\pm\hat{E}\hat{E}J\hat{E}B$

18. $\hat{O}uE\hat{I}]o\hat{I}EE\hat{I}EE \hat{E}1/2pxn\hat{u}\hat{O} *$

+IE\hat{A}E

!ÉÉ!ÉÉ, Ê±ÉÊ {É +Éè®ú 2ÃªÉÉÉè®úhÉ *

(1x 5 =5 marks)

V . ÊxÉnaèù¶É : ÊxÉ·xÉÊ±ÉÊJÉiÉ |É¶ÉxÉÉá Eäð =kÉ®ú

Ê±ÉÊJÉB

19. {ÉÖ°iÉÉäð ·ÉÉÄMÉiÉä ½ÖpB ÊEð°ÉÒ |É·ÉÖJÉ

°ÉÆ°!ÉÉxÉ EðÉà BEð {ÉjÉ EðÒÊVÉB*

+!É´ÉÉ

ªÉÉªÉÉ·É EðÉ ·É½pi´É ¢ÉiÉÉiÉä ½ÖpB +{ÉxÉä Ê·ÉjÉ

EðÉà {ÉjÉ Ê±ÉJÉÒB *

20. ÊxÉnaèù¶É : xÉÒSÉä ÊnùB MÉB °ÉÆEäðiÉ Æ´ÉnÖù+Éå

Eäð +ÉvÉÉ®ú {É®ú ÊxÉ¢ÉÆvÉ Ê±ÉJÉÒB *

EÆð{ªÉÚ]ð®ú +ÉVÉ EðÒ VÉ- û®úiÉ :

¶ÉÉiÉÉiEðÉ®ú ½Öþ+É * <°É ¶ÉÆ{ÉÉÇð +Éè®ú Ê´É¶iÉÉ®ú
Eäð °ÉÉiÉ - °ÉÉiÉ ´ÉxÉÖ¹aÉ EðÉà +xÉÖiÉ´ÉÉá ´Éâ iÉÒ
´ÉPÊrù ½Öþ<Ç +Éè®ú =°ÉEðÒ SÉaiÉxÉÉ +ÊvÉùEðÉÊvÉEð
Ê´É°iÉPíÉ iÉiÉÉ {ÉÊ®ú´ÉÉiVÉiÉ ½þÉaiÉÒ MÉ<Ç *
vÉÒ®äú-vÉÒ®äú =°É´Éâ °´ÉPÊiÉ , <SUðÉ, Eð±{ÉxÉÉ
+ÉÊnù ¶ÉÊHðaÉÉá EðÉ +ÉÊ´É®ú!ÉÉ´É ½Öþ+É +Éè®ú
Ê´É´ÉäEð æÉÖÊrù EðÉ Ê´ÉEðÉ°É ½Öþ+É * +É®Æú!É ´Éâ
iÉÉà ´ÉxÉÖ¹aÉ +{ÉxÉä +É°É-{ÉÉ°É Eäð ou¶aÉâ °Éä ½þÒ
{ÉÊ®úÊSÉiÉ aÉÉ +Éè®ú =°ÉEðÒ <SUðÉ ¶ÉÊHð iÉÒ ´É½þÓ
iÉEð °ÉÒÊ°ÉiÉ iÉÒ * Gò´É¶É : ´É½þ +ou¶aÉ +Éè®ú +ÉiÉÖiÉ
´É°iÉÖ+Éà EðÒ Eð±{ÉxÉÉ Eð®úxÉä ±ÉMÉÉ * =°ÉEðÒ
<SUðÉ+Éä +Éè®ú +Ê!É±ÉÉ¹ÉÉ+Éà EðÉ iÉÉàjÉ iÉÒ æÉføÉ
+Éè®ú °ÉÉiÉ ½þÒ =°É´Éâ °ÉÖxnù®ú - +°ÉÖxnù®ú, °ÉiÉÂ -
+°ÉiÉÂ iÉiÉÉ - =ÊSÉiÉ - +xÉÖÊSÉiÉ EðÒ vÉÉ®úhÉ iÉÒ
æÉvnù´ÉÚ±É ½Öþ<Ç * °É´ÉaÉ Eäð °ÉÉiÉ SÉaiÉxÉÉ Eäð
+ÊvÉEð ´ÉEðÊ°ÉiÉ ½þÉàxÉä Eäð EðÉ®úhÉ =°ÉEðÒ æÉÉàvÉ
-´ÉPÊiÉ °ÉÖ{aÉ´Éi°iÉiÉ iÉiÉÉ {ÉÊ®ú{ÉÖ¹}ð ½þÉaiÉÒ MÉ<Ç
* ´ÉxÉÖ¹aÉ Eäð °ÉÆ°EðÉ®úÉá +Éè®ú ´ÉPÊkÉaÉÉá EðÉ

- 26. Superintendent
- 27. Supply
- 28. Verification
- 29. Directorate
- 30. Recommendation

(1x 5 =5

marks)

VIII. ÊxÉnæù¶É: +xÉÖ´ÉÉnù EòÒÊVÉB:

- 31. Time lost is never regained.
- 32. If we sincerly work hard, our country will progress.
- 33. Ê´ÉYÉÉxÉ´´ÉÉxÉ´É Eäð Ê±ÉB æÉb÷É´É®únùÉxÉ´ÉÒ

½èþ, +Éè®ú +Ê´É¶ÉÉ{É´ÉÒ *

- 34. EÖðUô ±ÉÉàMÉ +{ÉxÉä °´ÉÉIÉÇ Eäð Ê±ÉB æÉbä÷ -

æÉbä÷ EðÉ´´É Eð®úíÉä ½èþ *

- 35. +ÊvÉEðÉÆ¶É´ÉÖ´ÉEð´É½þ xÉ½þÓ °É´´ÉZÉiÉä ½èþ ÊEð

´Éä ½þÒ´ÉÉ®úíÉ EðÉà Ê´ÉxÉÉ¶É´Éä æÉSÉÉ °ÉEòíÉä ½èþ *

(1x 5 =5

marks)

IX. ÊxÉÆàù¶É: °É!ÉÒ |É¶ÉxÉÉá Eäð =kÉ®ú Ê±ÉÊJÉB:

36. Eð;ðxÉ Eð½pÉxÉÒ ¨Éå +Ê!É ¨aÉHð °É¨É°aÉÉ+Éá {É®ú Ê´ÉSÉÉ®ú EðÒVÉÒB*

37. ®úÉ¨É EðÒ ¶ÉÊHð {ÉÖVÉÉ Eäð ®úÉ¨É EðÒ ¨ÉxÉÉàù¶ÉÉ EðÉ {ÉÊ®úSÉaÉ nùÒVÉÒB *

38. !ÉÒ¨É EðÉà |É¨ÉÉ xÉ½pÓ ÊEðaÉÉ MÉaÉÉ ±ÉäJÉ EðÒ Ê´É¶Éä¹ÉiÉÉ CªÉÉ ½èp ?

39. +É{É xÉ ¨Énù±ÉäMÉä BEðÉÆEðÒ ¨Éå ÊSÉÊjÉiÉ xÉÉ®úÒ VÉÒ´ÉxÉ EðÒ °É¨É°aÉÉ+Éá {É®ú |ÉEðÉ¶É b÷ÉÊ±ÉB *

40.®úÉ¨É EðÒ ¶ÉÊHð {ÉÚVÉÉ EðÒ +É°´ÉÉnùxÉ Ê]õ { {ÉhÉÒ Ê±ÉÊJÉB *

(5x 5 =25 marks)

1. Communicative Grammar: Spotting Errors- Spotting errors pertaining to nouns, pronouns, adjectives, verbs, adverbs, concord and principle of proximity between subject and verb
2. Spoken Communication:
 - (a) Presentation Strategies-Analyzing Audience and Locale- Organizing contents – Introduction ,Main body, Conclusions- Preparing an Outline- Kinesics – Personal Appearance, Posture, Gesture, Facial Expression, Eye Contact- Paralinguistics – Quality, Volume, Pace/Rate, Pitch, Articulation, Pronunciation, Voice Modulation, Pauses- Chronemics- Understanding Nuances of Delivery – Extempore, Manuscript, Impromptu, Memorization -Visual Aids
 - (b) Group Communication-Group discussion-Process, Characteristics-Evaluation Components-Knowledge, Communication Skills, Group Behavior, Leadership Skills- Some patterns of starting a discussion, interrupting a discussion, concluding a discussion- Interviews—Objectives, Types, Job interviews- Debates
3. Written Communication-
 - (a) Letter Writing-Business Letters - Significance, Purpose, Structure, Layout- Types— Claim Letters, Adjustment Letters, Job Application Letters- Resume and Cover Letter-
 - (b) Memos, Email, Fax
 - (c) Minutes and Agenda
 - (d) Dialogue Writing
 - (e) Slogan Writing
4. Glimpses from Indian Literature-

Poetry: 1. National Bird: N. Pichamoorthi 2. Ecology: A.K Ramanujan 3. Queen's Rivel: Sarojini Naidu 4. The Lotus: Toru Dutt

Novel: Breast giver : Mahaswetha Devi

Drama: Nagamandala: Girish Karnad

Questions for exam are to be framed from Modules 1, 3, and 4

Activities (for internal evaluation) : Mock TV news reading, mock interviews, role plays, GD's, presentations, debating exercises, delivery of a formal ,prepared speech, face to face conversations, self- introduction, recitation of a poem, reading aloud a story or article with expression etc.

Suggested Reading:

Raman, Meenakshi, and Sharma, Sangeeta, *Technical Communication*

Kharu, P.N. and Gandhi, Varinder, *Communication Skills in English*

Rizv, Ashraf M., *Resumes and Interviews: The Art of Winning*

Green, David, *Contemporary English Grammar, Structures and Composition*

Wren, P.C. and H. Martin, *High School English Grammar and Composition*

IV SEMESTER B.A.LL.B.(HONOURS) DEGREE EXAMINATION

MODEL QUESTION PAPER

F.C. 15 : GENERAL ENGLISH - IV: COMMUNICATIVE ENGLISH

Time: 3 hours

Maximum : 75marks

PART A

I. Choose the correct answer from the brackets

1. The wages of sin ____ death. (is/are)
2. I saw a pen lying on the table, but I don't think it was ____.(yours, your)
3. You will have to work ____ to pass the examination. (hard /hardly)
4. He arrived home very _____ last night. (late/lately)
5. I am ____ than Meghan. (elder, older)

(1x 5 = 5 marks)

II. Make sentences of your own to bring out the difference in meaning of the words in the following pairs. (Any four)

1. judicial - judicious
2. disease –decease
3. homicide- suicide
4. eminent –imminent
5. council-counsel
6. principal – principle

(1x4=4 marks)

III. Give one word substitute for the following:(4x1=4marks)

1. One who is present everywhere.
2. The life – story of a person written by himself.
3. An estate inherited from ancestors.
4. A word having the same meaning as another.

PART B

1. Prepare a cover letter and a resume in response to the advertisement for the post of a legal officer in a reputed firm.

(15x 1 = 15 marks)

2. Construct imaginary conversations around any **one** of the following situations:

(a) Two people discussing the traffic congestion in cities.

OR

(b) A conversation between two strangers during a train journey.

OR

(c) Two friends on their first day in college.

(10 x 1 = 10 marks)

PART C

I. Do as directed:

1. Write an **e-mail** to your friend in Delhi, asking him to collect relevant information on the availability of excellent coaching for IAS examinations.
(5x1=5 marks)
2. Prepare a **fax message** to your friend in Mumbai, asking him to receive you at the international airport and also to make arrangements for your accommodation for a couple of days before you proceed to New York.
(5x1=5 marks)
3. Write a letter to a publisher, placing an order for books.
(5x1=5 marks)
4. You are the Managing Director of a company whose profits have recently increased and you would like to reward staff for this. Prepare a **Memorandum** regarding this for all staff.
(5x1=5 marks)
5. Frame slogans for any **one** of the following topics. (Five slogans)
 - (i) Global warming
 - (ii) Child labour
 - (iii) Environmental pollution
(5x1= 5 marks)

PART D

Answer any **six** of the following questions

1. Describe how national bird symbolizes the pathetic condition of India.
2. Write a note about the relationship between mother and champaka tree.
3. Read the “Queens’ s Rival” by Sarojini Naidu as a poem that dramatises the conflict between the physical and the emotional.
4. How Toru Dutt describes Lotus as a queen in her poem The Lotus
5. Yasoda as an Indian mother in the novel Breast Giver
6. The image of Naga in Girish Karnad’s Nagamandala
7. The class rival in the novel Breast Giver.
8. The relationship between Naga and Rani.

(2x6=12 marks)

F.C. 16 : HISTORY- III – SOCIAL AND CULTURAL HISTORY OF INDIA

1. Ancient India – Indus Valley Civilization – Vedic age – Mahajanapadas – The Mauryas – Asoka – Sangam Age – The Guptas – Social, Cultural and Religions life in Ancient India –Feudal Society in Ancient India.
2. Medieval India – Delhi Sultanate – Vijayanagara Empire – Mughal Empire – Mughal Art and Architecture – Land reforms and religious policy of Akbar – Maratha Empire.
3. The advent of European powers – Mutiny of 1857 – British Raj – British Administrative Policies – Impact of British rule.
4. Indian National Movement – I.N.C –National leaders – The Role of Gandhi – I.N.A. – Subhash Chandra Bose – India Towards freedom.

Books recommended:

1.	Ancient Indian History	–	D. D. Kosambi
2.	Advanced Indian History	–	R. C. Majumdar
3.	A study of Indian History (Culture and Civilization of India)	–	H.V. Srinivas Murthy
4.	Social and Culture History of India	–	R.C. Raichoudhary
5.	Asoka and Decline of Mauryas	–	Romila Thappar
6.	Studies in Indian History and Culture	–	A. L. Basham
7.	History of Freedom Movement	–	Bipin Chaudra
8.	History of Freedom Movement	–	R. C. Majumdar
9.	Constitutional History of India	–	R.C. Raichoudhary
10.	Social Background of Indian Nationalism.	–	A.R. Desai
11.	Culture and Civilization of India	–	Kosambi

**IV SEMESTER B.A.LL.B.(HONOURS) DEGREE EXAMINATION
MODEL QUESTION PAPER
F.C.16 : HISTORY III – SOCIAL AND CULTURAL HISTORY OF
INDIA**

Time : Three Hour

Maximum : 75 Marks

Part A

*Write short notes any **five** of the following.
Each short note carries 3 marks.*

1. (a) Vedic age
- (b) Vijayanagara Empire
- (c) Delhi Sultanate
- (d) Advent of Portuguese
- (e) Mutiny of 1857
- (f) Lord Cornwallis

(3 x 5 = 15
marks)

Part B

*Write short essays on any **three** of the following.
Each question carries **10** marks.*

2. (a) Briefly describe the administration of Mauryan Empire.
- (b) Discuss briefly the administrative policies of Akbar the Great.
- (c) Examine the causes for the rise of extremists in Indian National Movement.
- (d) Examine the role of Swamy Vivekananda in the socio-religious movement of the 19th century.

(10 x 3=30 marks)

Part C

*Answer any **two** of the following.
Each question carries **15** marks.*

3. (a) Discuss the main characteristics of Indus Valley Civilization.
- (b) Examine the impact of British Rule in economic and social spheres.

(c) Describe the role of Mahatma Gandhi in Indian National Movement.

(15 x 2=30 marks)

F.L.8 : FAMILY LAW - II

- Origin and constitution of Hindu Joint family-Concept of Coparcenary- - Mitakshara and Dayabhaga school of thought-Hindu Succession Act, 1956- Kinds of property in Hindu Law- Powers and duties of Manager of joint family business- Mitakshara and Dayabhaga joint family- Marumakathayam and aliyasanthanam laws- Partition - concept, subject matter of partition-mode of partition- person entitled to a share-reopening and reunion. Inheritance- General Principles of inheritance-exclusion from inheritance-Hindu Succession Act, 1956- Importance of 2005 amendment.
- Debts- Liability of heirs for debts of another- liability of undivided interest of a coparcener for his debts-liability of joint family property for personal debts of father- Doctrine of pious obligation- Avyavaharika debts-Alienation by father- Antecedent debts- Alienations- Sthridhan and women's estate-Changes brought about by the Hindu Succession Act, 1956- Dowry Prohibition Act,1961- Types of endowments- Valid dedication- Maths -Doctrine of Cypres - Impartible estates.
- Muslim Law of Wills- Persons capable of making wills-bequest to heirs- bequest to non heirs- Limits of testamentary power-death bed gift-Acknowledgement. General rules of inheritance- Hanafi Law of inheritance-three classes of heirs- succession among sharers and residuaries- Doctrine of increase and return- Shia law of inheritance- Doctrine of representation.
- Dower- right of Muslim Women- Hiba /Gift- Persons capable of making gift-essentials of gift- contingent gift-revocation of gift- hiba bil iwaz - Hiba ba shart ul iwaz- Wakf -Definition, subject, object- reservation of life interest for the benefit of wakf - public and private wakf- Wakf Act,1964- Mutawallis -powers-control-removal- Pre-emption.
- Christian Law –Dowry – rights –matrimonial rights- Succession Law – domicile-consanguinity- intestate succession-testamentary succession-Will.

The student is supposed to peruse the following statutory materials: The Hindu Succession Act, 1956, The Indian Succession Act, 1925, The Hindu Law of Inheritance (Amendment) Act, 1929, Hindu Women's Right to Property Act, 1937, The Wakf Act, 1995.

Suggested Reading:

Mulla, *Hindu Law*

Paras Diwan, *Modern Hindu law*

Mulla, *Mohammedan Law*
AAA Fyzee, *Outlines of Mohammedan Law*
Paras Diwan, *Muslim Law in Modern India*
Sebastian Champapilly, *Christian Law*

IV SEMESTER B.A.LL.B.(HONOURS) DEGREE EXAMINATION
MODEL QUESTION PAPER
F.L.8 : FAMILY LAW - II

Time : Three Hour

Maximum : 75 Marks

Part A

Answer any **five** of the following. Each question carries **three** marks:

- Explain the concept of coparcenary. State the differences between *Mitakshara* and *Dayabhaga* Coparcenary.
- Nature of the concept of *Marumakataya* and *aliyasanthana*.
- Briefly state the changes brought about by the 2005 amendment to Hindu Succession Act, 1956
- State the requisites of a valid *wakf*.
- How is gift revoked. When the power of revocation comes to an end?
- Comment on *Mary Roy v State of Kerala* (AIR 1986 SC 1011).

(3x5 = 15marks)

Part B

Answer any **three** of the following. Each question carries **ten** marks:

- A, a Hindu male dies leaving behind mother M, two widows W1, W2, three sons S1, S2, S3 and three daughters D1, D2, and D3. Divide the property among the successors.
- F, a Hindu woman dies leaving her son, daughter and brother, son and daughter of the deceased husband by another wife. A has property inherited from her mother. Distribute.
- X, a Shia Muslim dies, leaving her husband, two daughters, father and mother. Divide the property accordingly.
- W, a Christian widow has a daughter B by her first husband. W married again and by her second husband she has 2 sons C and D. B died intestate and unmarried. Who are entitled to B's property?

(10x3 = 30 marks)

Part C

Answer any **two** of the following. Each question carries **fifteen** marks:

- Explain the rules regulating the order of succession among cognates. State the changes made by the Hindu Succession Act, 1956.
- Explain how a *wakf* is created? Scope of the power of *Mutawallis over the wakf* property.
- Explain the salient features of Indian Succession Act, 1925.

(15x2 = 30 marks)

F.L. 9 : CYBER LAW

- Definition of cyber space-scope-jurisdiction-E-contracts-Software Licensing-Shrink-wrap-source code-escrow-internet protocol-UNCITRAL-data protection-international approaches
- Information Technology Act 2000-digital/electronic signature-certifying authorities - Cyber Appellate Tribunal-security features and risks-cryptography-cyber forensic tools-security policies
- Intellectual Property Law-copyright-software piracy-patents-trademark-domain name disputes and WIPO-database protection-sui generis extraction right
- Online contracts-privacy-regulation of E-banking-RBI-e-cash transnational transactions - taxation in cyberspace-permanent establishments-double taxation- OECD-WTO-GATT- GATS
- Cyber crimes-Information Technology Act-penalties and offences- investigation-adjudicating officer-Controller-CERT-Free Speech-USA and EU-International Regulation-Jus Cogens

Suggested Readings

Nandan Kammath, *Law relating to Computers, Internet and E-Commerce*

Roderic Broadhurst and Peter Grabosky, *Cyber Crime: The Challenge in Asia*

Cornish and Llewelyn, *Intellectual Property: Patents Copyright, Trademark & Allied Rights*

Stephen Saxby, *Encyclopedia of Information Technology Law*

Graham Smith, *Internet Law and Regulation.*

Richard Morgan and Kit Burden, *Morgan and Burden on Computer Contracts*

Garzaniti and Matthew O'Regan, *Telecommunication Broadcasting and Internet*

Major USAF Bonnie N.Adkins, *The Spectrum of Cyber Conflict: From Hacking to Information Warfare*

Ernesto U. Savona, *Crime & Technology: New Frontiers for Regulation, Law Enforcement & Research*

**IV SEMESTER B.A.LL.B (HONOURS) DEGREE EXAMINATION
MODEL QUESTION PAPER
F.L. 9 : CYBER LAW**

Time: 3 hours

Maximum:75 marks

PART A

Answer any **five** questions. Each question carries **three** marks

- What are shrink-wrap agreements?
- Explain the concept of ethical hacking.
- What is meant by sui generis extraction right?
- What is a permanent establishment?
- Is sending spam mail an offence in India?
- Elucidate on hate speech.

(3 x 5=15 marks)

PART B

Answer any **three** of the following. Each question carries **10** marks

- Explain the concept of jurisdiction in cyber space with reference to the international positions on the issue.
- Explain protection of data in cyberspace, with reference to the laws on the issue in UK and USA
- Explain the concept of electronic signature under the Information Technology Act 2000.
- Explain the concept of software patents with reference to USA, E.U. and India.

(10x3=30 marks)

PART C

Answer any **two** questions. Each question carries **15** marks

- Explain the OECD initiatives in international taxation.
- How does the RBI regulate e-banking in India?
- What are the mechanisms for dealing with cyber-crimes under the Information Technology Act of 2000?

(15x 2=30 marks)

F.L. 10 : WOMEN AND LAW

- Women in Pre-Independence India- social and legal inequality- Social Reform movement in India- Concept of limited estate- Fundamental Rights –Concept of Gender Equality- Women in post-Independence India- Preamble of the Constitution - Equality provisions in Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles of State Policy
- Personal laws and inequality of women- Towards gender justice-Uniform Civil Code- Indian tradition and family ideology: growth of feminism-Inheritance and Sex Inequality - Continuance of Feudal Institution of Joint family -- Right by birth and gender inequality- Marumakkathayam law and rights of women-Inheritance right of women under Christian Law- Muslim law- Guardianship – Divorce
- Women and Employment - Labour force- Laws to protect women- Non implementation of protective labour legislation- Implementation of wage laws of legislation on women employment-Inequality in the work place- Additional burden of domestic responsibilities- Male bias- Absence of legal protection within the family circle- Lack of neutrality in law
- Criminal Law- Adultery- Rape- Khap panchayat - honour killing-Dowry death- Outraging the modesty-Indecent representation-Cruelty to married women-Bigamy- Social Legislation- Dowry Prohibition- Female Foeticide-Domestic Violence - sexual harassment- at the Workplace -cyber crimes against women
- International conventions and agencies- -role of NGOs, statutory bodies-National Women's Commission-Local Administration-political equality

The students are expected to be familiar with cases dealing with rights of women as well as statutes like National Commission for Women Act, 1990, Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961,

Domestic Violence Act, 2005, Child Marriage Restraint Act, 1929; Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956 (1986 Amendment), Medical Termination of Pregnancy Act, 1971; Commission of Sati (Prevention) Act, 1987; The Indecent Representation of Women (prohibition) Act (1987) ;Pre-natal Diagonstic Techniques (Regulation and Prevention of Misuse) Act, 1994 (PNDT Act)- Maternity Benefits Act, Factories Act, Equal Remuneration Act .

Suggested Reading:

Sivaramayya, B., *Matrimonial Property Law in India*

Lotika Sarkar, *The Law Commission of India* (1988)

Sathe, S.P., *Towards Gender Justice*

Flavia Agnes, *Law and Gender Inequality*

Jaya Sagada, *Law of Maintenance: An Empirical Study*

S.R. Myneni, *Women and Law*

G. Rajasekharan Nair, *Gender Justice under Indian Criminal Justice System*

Law Commission of India, 42nd Report

Govt of India, *Towards Equality - Report of the Committee on the Status of Women*

**IV SEMESTER B.A.LL.B. (HONOURS) DEGREE EXAMINATION
MODEL QUESTION PAPER
F.L.10 : WOMEN AND LAW**

Time: 3 Hours

Maximum: 75 marks

PART A

Write short notes on any **five** of the following. Each question carries **three** marks.

- Concept of limited estate.
- Marumakkathayam law
- Bigamy
- Equal pay for equal work
- Political inequality
- Khap panchayat

(3 x 5=15 marks)

Part B

Write short essays on any **three** of the following. Each question carries **ten** marks.

- Explain social and legal inequality of women in pre-independence India

- Explain the concept of Gender Justice.
- Explain the inheritance rights of women under Muslim Law.
- Is there lack of neutrality regarding women in the laws regarding employment? Explain.

(10 x 3=30 marks)

Part C

Answer any **two** of the following. Each question carries **fifteen** marks.

- Explain the various crimes of sexual bias against women.
- Explain the various cyber crimes against women.
- What are the various international conventions and agencies for the protection of women.

(15 x 2=30marks)

FIFTH

SEMESTER

F.C - 17: Malayalam-III

- I വ്യാകരണം - സമാസം - അവ്യയീഭാവസമാസം, തത്പുരുഷസമാസം, കർമ്മ ധാരയൻ, പ്രതിഗ്രാഹികാ തത്പുരുഷൻ, സംയോജികാ തത്പുരുഷൻ, ഉദ്ദേശി കാതത്പുരുഷൻ,പ്രയോജികാതത്പുരുഷൻ ഉപമാ തത്പുരുഷൻ, രൂപകാ തത്പുരുഷൻ,മദ്യമപദലോപിദ്വിഗുസമാസം, ദ്വന്ദ്വസമാസം, ബഹുവ്രഹീസമാസം,
- II എതിർലിംഗപദമെഴുതുക, വാക്യത്തിൽ പ്രയോഗിക്കുക, തെറ്റ് തിരുത്തുക, കോടതിവ്യവഹാര ഭാഷ
- III ഉപന്യസം, നിവേദനം, വിവർത്തനം, കമ്പ്യൂട്ടറും ലോകവും
- IV കവിത - ജി. ശങ്കരക്കുറുപ്പ് - ഇന്നുഞാൻ നാളെ നീ
വൈലോപ്പിള്ളി ശ്രീധരമേനോൻ - വിഷുക്കണി

ചങ്ങമ്പുഴ കൃഷ്ണപിള്ള - സ്പന്ദിക്കുന്ന അസ്ഥിമാടം

- V നോവൽ, തിരക്കഥ, ആത്മകഥ, ഹാസ്യ സാഹിത്യം.
എം.ടി. വാസുദേവൻനായർ - നാലുകെട്ട്

പത്മരാജൻ - പെരുവഴിയമ്പലം (തിരക്കഥ)

കെ.പി.കേശവമേനോൻ - കഴിഞ്ഞകാലം.

സന്തോഷൻ - ഗട്ടറിന്റെ പ്രയോജനം.

**V SEMESTER B.A.LL.B (HONOURS) DEGREE
EXAMINATION
MODEL QUESTION PAPER
F.C.17 : MALAYALAM - III**

Time 3 Hours
Marks

Maximum:75

എ - വിഭാഗം.

I ഇംഗ്ലീഷിൽ നിന്ന് മലയാളത്തിലേക്ക് വിവർത്തനം ചെയ്യുക.

Having survived their infancy, many children in developing countries, and quite a large number in the industrialized countries as well, find themselves in a situation of neglect, abandonment and exploitation. The 1990's should see concerted efforts to find more effective and innovative ways to help children already in such circumstances and to tackle the root causes which created the situations in the first place.

Children in India, because of their sheer numbers, ought to have been the subject of prime focus of development planning, research, and welfare in India but it has not been so. Despite the Constitution's vision of a healthy and happy child the majority of children in India continue to live without childhood.

(5x1 = 5 marks)

II ഏതെങ്കിലും ഒരു വിഷയത്തെക്കുറിച്ച് രൂപം പുറത്തിൽ കവിയാതെ ഉപന്യസിക്കുക.

a. മാതൃഭാഷാ പഠനത്തിന്റെ ആവശ്യകത.

b. വിദ്യാഭ്യാസത്തിൽ ദൃശ്യമാധ്യമങ്ങൾക്കുള്ള സ്വാധീനം.

(10x1=10 marks)

III പേപ്പട്ടി വിഷബാധയ്ക്കെതിരെയുള്ള വാക്സിനുകൾ സൗജന്യമായി ലഭ്യമാക്കണമെന്ന് ആവശ്യപ്പെട്ട് കൊച്ചി ആരോഗ്യമന്ത്രിക്ക് ഒരു നിവേദനം തയ്യാറാക്കുക.

(10x1=10 marks)

ബി-വിഭാഗം

IV എതിർ ലിംഗമെഴുതുക.

(a) സ്ത്രീ (b) അധ്യാപിക (c) കവി (d) പുത്രൻ (e) ജനകൻ

(1x5=5 marks)

V തെറ്റ് തിരുത്തുക.

(a) അയാൾ വെറും ജലപാനം മാത്രം നടത്തി.

(b) ഇതെല്ലാം നിഷ്പഫലമായ പാഴ്വേലകളാണ്.

(c) കുറഞ്ഞത് അമ്പതു രൂപയെങ്കിലും സംഭാവന നൽകണം.

(d) ഹൃദയത്തിന്റെ ഭാഷയിൽ ഹാർദ്ദമായി സ്വാഗതം ചെയ്യുന്നു.

(e) മഴയത്ത് കരിഞ്ഞ ചെടികൾ തളിരിട്ടു.

(1x5=5 marks)

V സമാസം നിർണ്ണയിക്കുക.

- (a) ജരാന്തര (b) മുനിബാലകൻ (c) വീട്ടുകലഹം (d) അവകാശബോധം
(e) ദ്രവ്യമുഹൂർത്തം

(1x5=5 marks)

VI വാക്യത്തിൽ പ്രയോഗിക്കുക.

- (a) വെല്ലുവിളിക്കുക (b) വകവെച്ചുകൊടുക്കുക.

(1x2=2 marks)

VII താഴെ കൊടുത്തിരിക്കുന്ന കോടതി വ്യവഹാര ഭാഷകളുടെ ശരിയായ മലയാള അർത്ഥം എഴുതുക.

- (a) Accomplice (b) Defamation (c) Indigent (d) Warrant (e) Perjury

(1x5=5 marks)

VIII വിശദമാക്കുക.

- (a) ബിറ്റ് (b) ഡെറ്റാബേസ് (c) ഇന്റർഫേസ്

(1x3=3 marks)

സി-വിഭാഗം

IX ഏതെങ്കിലും അഞ്ചുചോദ്യങ്ങൾക്ക് ഉത്തരമെഴുതുക.

- (a) “ഒന്നു നടുങ്ങി ഞാനാനടുക്കം തന്നെ മിന്നു മുഡുക്കളിൽ ഭൃഗമാണിപ്പോഴും”
കവി യുടെ നടുകത്തിനുള്ള കാരണമെന്ത്?
- (b) വിഷുക്കണി എന്ന കവിതയിലൂടെ കവി തന്റെ കുട്ടിക്കാലത്തെ എങ്ങിനെയാണ്
വിവരിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നത്?
- (c) മൂത്തു മൂത്തുമായൊത്തൊരുമിച്ചാൽ മർത്യനീതിക്കു സംത്യപ്തിയായി, ജീവ
നെ ന്നാകട്ടെ, മാംസം കളങ്കം താവിടാഞ്ഞാൽ സദാചാരമായി.
ആശയം വിശദമാക്കുക.
- (d) നാലുകെട്ട് എന്ന കഥക്ക് ഒരു ആസ്വാദനം തയ്യാറാക്കുക.
- (e) കഥയിൽ നിന്ന് തിരക്കഥയായപ്പോൾ പെരുവഴിയമ്പലം എന്ന കഥയിൽ പത്മരാ
ജൻ എന്തൊക്കെ മാറ്റങ്ങളാണ് വരുത്തിയിരിക്കുന്നത്?
- (f) സ്വന്ത സമരകാലഘട്ടത്തെക്കുറിച്ച് കെ.പി.കേശവമേനോൻ തന്റെ ആത്മകഥ
യിൽ എങ്ങിനെയാണ് വിവരിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളത്.
- (g) സഞ്ജയൻ ‘ഗട്ടറിന്റെ പ്രയോജനം’ എന്ന ഹാസ്യസാഹിത്യത്തിൽ എങ്ങിനെ
യാണ് സമകാലീന സംഭവങ്ങളെ വിവരിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളത്?

(5x5=25 marks)

F.C.18-HINDI-III

1. $\frac{1}{2}x^2 - 1$ में x का अवकलन

$\frac{1}{2}x^2 - 1$ में x का अवकलन { $\frac{d}{dx}$ के लिए } ज्ञात करें

1. $\frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{1}{2}x^2 - 1 \right) = x$

$\frac{1}{2}x^2 - 1$ में x का अवकलन

2. $\frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{1}{2}x^2 - 1 \right) = x$

$\frac{1}{2}x^2 - 1$ में x का अवकलन

3. $\frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{1}{2}x^2 - 1 \right) = x$

$\frac{1}{2}x^2 - 1$ में x का अवकलन

4. $\frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{1}{2}x^2 - 1 \right) = x$

$\frac{1}{2}x^2 - 1$ में x का अवकलन

¡ÉÉME - 2 {ÉnÂùªÉ

Ê½þxnùÒ EðÊ ´ÉiÉÉ UÂªÉÉªÉÉ ´ÉÉnù °Éä

°É´ÉÉðÉ±ÉÒxÉiÉÉ iÉÉð

1. +EðÉ±É +Éè®ú =°ÉEäð ¢ÉÉnù

xÉÉMÉÉVÉÖÇxÉ

2. ´É½þÉ ´ÉPIÉ Eäð xÉÒSÉä

+VÉäªÉ

3. =i°ÉMÉÆ

EÖÄð ´É®ú xÉÉ®úÉªÉhÉ

4, °jÉÒ ´Éä®áú ¡ÉÒiÉ®ú

{É ´ÉxÉ Eð®úhÉ

5. ´É½þ iÉÉà +SUªÉ ½Öþ+É

¡ÉMÉ ´ÉiÉ ®úÉ ´ÉiÉ

ÍÉÉÉÉ -3 {ÉjÉÉðÉÊ®úíÉÉ

1. VÉxÉ°ÉSÉÉ®ú BÆ´É Ê½þxnùÒ {ÉjÉÉðÉÊ®úíÉÉ

2. ÍÉ¶ÉÉ°ÉÊÉðªÉ EðÉªÉÉÄ ÍÉªÉÖHð ¶ÉœnùÉ´É±ÉÒ

Reference Books

1. °ÉÉÊ½þiªÉ -nù {ÉÇhÉ

·É½þÉi·ÉÉ MÉÉÄvÉÒ Ê´É®ú´ÉÊ´ÉtÉ±ÉªÉ, EðÉà]Âõ]õªÉ·É

2. VÉxÉ°ÉÆSÉÉ®ú +Éè®ú Ê½þxnùÒ {ÉjÉÉðÉÊ®úíÉÉ

b÷ÉÄ. +VÉÖÇxÉ ÊiÉ´ÉÉ®úÒ , VÉªÉ!ÉÉ®úíÉÉÒ ÍÉÉðÉ¶ÉxÉ ,

<±ÉÉ½þÉœÉÉnù

3. www.hindikunj.com

4. www.gadyakosh.org

5. www.hindimedia.in

V SEMESTER B.A.LL.B.(HONOURS) DEGREE

EXAMINATION

MODEL QUESTION PAPER

F.C. 18 - HINDI-III

Legal Language, Legal Vocabulary & Legal Writing

Time : Three Hour

Maximum: 75 Marks

I **ÊxÉnæù¶É : BEò IÉÉ nùÉà ´ÉÉC^aÉÉá ´Éå °É!ÉÒ**

!É¶ÉxÉÉá Eäò =kÉ®ú Ê±ÉÊJÉB :

(1x10=10

marks)

1. +É´ÉÉ®úÉ´´É°ÉÒ½þÉ ÊEðiÉxÉä {É´Éç´´Éå Ê´É:ÉÉÊVÉiÉ
½èþ ? {É´ÉÉã Eäð xÉÉ´´É CªÉÉ-CªÉÉ ½éþ ?

2. Ê®úfø EðÒ ½þbÂ÷b÷Ò BEðÉÆEðÒ ÊEð°ÉxÉä Ê±ÉJÉÉ ?

3. ´ÉävÉnÚiÉ EðÒ {ÉÖ°iÉEð °É´´ÉÒiÉÉ´´Éå ¶É®únù
VÉÉà¶ÉÒ EðÉ ±ÉIªÉ CªÉÉ ½èþ ?

4. SÉÖxÉEðÒ Eäð ´´ÉÉvªÉ´´É °Éä b÷ÉÄ. EÖð´´ÉÉ®ú Ê´É´´É±É
xÉä Eèð°ÉÒ xÉÉ®úÒ EðÉ ÊSÉjÉhÉ ÊEðªÉÉ ½èþ ?

5. +EðÉ±É +Éè®ú =°ÉEäð ¢ÉÉnù EðÊ´ÉiÉÉ Eäð ´´ÉÉvªÉ´´É °Éä
EðÊ´É EðÉàxÉ -°ÉÒ´´ÉÉiÉÉ´´É®úhÉ EðÉ

ÊSÉjÉhÉ ÊEðªÉÉ ½èþ ?

6. ´´É½þÉ´´ÉPIÉ Eäð xÉÒSÉä´´Éå +YÉäªÉ xÉä CªÉÉ IÉÉ´É
IÉEð]ð ÊEðªÉÉ ½èþ ?

7. ¢ÉÉ®úiÉ Eäð IÉ´´ÉÚJÉ SÉÉ®ú Ê½þxnùÒ °É´´ÉÉSÉÉ®ú
{ÉjÉÉá Eäð ¢ÉÉ®úü´´Éå Ê±ÉÊJÉB ?

8. {ÉjÉEðÉÊ®úiÉÉ EðÉ +IÉÇ B´ÉÆ {ÉÊ®ú:ÉÉ´ÉÉ Ê±ÉÊJÉB
?

9. ÊxÉ´´É Ê±ÉÊJÉiÉ +ÆOÉäVÉÒ´´ÉÉCªÉ EðÉ °É½þÒ
Ê½þxnùÒ -û{ÉÉÆiÉ®ú Ê±ÉÊJÉB -

Back ground of the Case

10. ÊxÉ´´É Ê±ÉÊJÉiÉ Ê½þxnùÒ´´ÉÉCªÉ EðÉ °É½þÒ
+ÆOÉäVÉÒ -û{ÉÉÆiÉ®ú Ê±ÉÊJÉB -

+Énàù¶É °Éä , qÙùC´´É °Éä

II. ÊxÉnaèù¶É : Ê½pxnùÒ {ÉÉÄSÉ |É¶ÉxÉÉá Eäð =kÉ®ú Ê±ÉÊJÉB :

(2x5=10 marks)

11. SÉÖxÉEðÒ Eäð ´èè´ÉÉÊ½pEð VÉÒ´ÉxÉ EðÉ CªÉÉ {ÉÊ®úhÉÉ´É ½Öp+É ?
12. EðÉªÉ SÉxnÂùÉànªÉ Eäð ´ÉänùnÚùíÉ EðÒ EèðªÉÒ °É´ÉÒIÉÉ |ÉEðÉÊ¶ÉíÉ ½Öp<Ç?
13. ¶É®úíÉSÉxpù VÉÒ °ÉÆªÉÉ®ú EðÒ +ÉÄJÉÉá °Éä CªÉÉá b÷®úíÉä |Éä?
14. ´É½p iÉÉà +SUðÉ ½Öp+É ´Éå æÉMÉ´ÉíÉ ¶É´ÉíÉ xÉä CªÉÉ |ÉÉ´É |ÉEð]ð ÊEðªÉÉ ½èp ?
15. °JÉÒ ´Éä®áú |ÉÒíÉ®ú ´Éå ÊSÉÊjÉíÉ xÉÉ®úÒ VÉÒ´ÉxÉ EðÉà °{É¹]ð EðÒÊVÉB ?
16. =´ÉÉ EðÉ SÉÊ®újÉ -ÊSÉjÉhÉ EðÒÊVÉB?

II. ÊxÉnaèù¶É : ÊEðx½pÓ {ÉÉÄSÉ |É¶ÉxÉÉá Eäð =kÉ®ú Ê±ÉÊJÉB :

(5x5=25 marks)

17. Ê½pxnùÒ {ÉjÉEðÉÊ®úíÉÉ EðÒ |ÉÉ¹ÉÉ Eäð æÉÉ®áú ´Éå BEð ±ÉäJÉ Ê±ÉÊJÉB?

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(1x10=10

marks)

23. Supreme Court

24. High Court

25. Matter is under consideration

26. In order of priority

27. In Public Interest

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* (10x1=10 marks)

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F.C. 19: ECONOMICS III - ECONOMICS OF FINANCIAL MARKETS

Module I – Financial systems, Financial Institutions and financial Securities

Financial systems-financial intermediaries, markets and securities. Financial Intermediaries – Monetary and Non- monetary (Banking and non-Banking) concepts only. Insurance companies (life and general insurance), pension funds and provident funds, mutual funds, unit trusts, venture capital funds - primary security and secondary security - gilt-edged securities.

Module II – Money Market

Financial markets-money and capital markets; Money market-meaning and structure-developed and underdeveloped money markets - London and New York money markets - Money market in India - rural money market in India - role of RBI and DFHI in Indian money market.

Module III – Capital Market (Concepts only)

Capital market-meaning and composition-primary and secondary markets-major financial instruments-equity shares and preference shares, debentures and bonds - G.D.Rs and A.D.Rs - DFIs and FIIs-QIBs - Primary market-institutions in the primary market-underwriters, merchant bankers and managers to issue-public issue and methods of public issue, IPO and FPO-book building-private placement, ESOP, blue chip shares, right shares and bonus shares-listing of securities - physical shares and demat shares, depository participants-NSDL and CSDL-SEBI and capital market in India.

Module IV – Stock Exchanges and Trading (Concepts only)

Stock exchanges - stock exchanges in India - BSE and NSE -auction trading and screen based trading system - BOLT-Stock indices in India and abroad - BSE Sensitive index and Nifty indices; Dow Jones, NASDAQ, FTSE, Nikkei-kerb trading – stock split-derivatives-option trading-stock futures - exchange traded funds (ETF)

Module V – Credit Rating Institutions

Credit rating – objective-- CRISIL, ICRA and CARE.

References

1. S.B. Gupta (2001). Monetary Economics: Institutions, Theory and Policy, S. Chand & Co, New Delhi, Part I
2. V.A. Avadhani, Investment and Securities Market in India, Himalaya Publishing House, Bombay (recent edition)

Additional Readings

1. L.M. Bhole (recent edition). Financial Institutions and Markets, Tata McGraw Hill, New Delhi
2. Zuvi Bodie, Robert C Merton et al. (2009), Financial Economics, Pearson Education (Ch.1 (1.1, 1.2), Ch.2 (2.1, 2.5, 2.7) only.
3. M.Y. Khan (recent edition) Indian Financial System, Tata McGraw Hill, New Delhi.

**V SEMESTER B.A.LL.B(HONOURS) DEGREE EXAMINATION
MODEL QUESTION PAPER
F.C. 19: ECONOMICS III – ECONOMICS OF FINANCIAL MARKETS**

Time: 3 Hours

Maximum: 75Marks

Part A

Write short notes on any *five* of the following.
Each short note carries **3** marks.

1. Primary securities and secondary securities.
2. Role of DFHI in Indian money market.

3. G. D. R
4. Call Option
5. ICRA
6. UTI
7. ESOP
Marks)

(3X5=15

Part B

Write short essays on any **three** of the following.
Each question carries **10** marks.

8. Gilt edged securities.
9. Difference between shares and debentures.
10. Salient features of London money market.
11. Advantages of screen based trading system in stock exchanges.
12. Credit rating in India.

(10X3=30

Marks)

Part C

Answer any **two** of the following.
Each question carries **15** marks.

13. Critically evaluate the Indian Money market.
14. What are the different methods of public issue?
15. Briefly describe the different types of Nonbanking Financial Intermediaries.

(15X2=30

Marks)

F.L.11: HUMAN RIGHTS LAW

- Natural law and natural rights -Positivist criticism-Bentham and others - Nazi regime and legal controversy-Hart-Fuller debate (Law and Morality) - Human Rights and Western Liberalism -The English Bill of Rights -Declaration of Independence of the United States of America -The Bill of Rights of the United States of America -French Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen -Universal Declaration of Human Rights -Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action

- Challenges To Universal Human Rights: Cultural Relativism-Asian values- Debating Human Rights-assertion of national sovereignty-Human Rights and Private Wrongs - Terrorism and counterterrorism measures
- Nature And Content Of Rights: Civil And Political Rights- Economic and Social Rights-Self-Determination and Group Rights
- International Mechanisms For Implementation Of Human Rights: UN Human rights council -Treaty based committees -Special rapporteurs -Role of NGOs
- National Implementation Of Human Rights: Constitutional arrangements-powers of HC and SC- Constitutional and Statutory bodies and enforcement of human rights - SC & ST Commission, Backward Communities-Minorities-Women-Children-Elderly people- Human Rights Commissions-State and National.

Suggested Reading:

Brownlie and Goodwin Gill, *Basic Documents on Human Rights*

A.H. Robertson and J.G. Merills, *Human Rights in the World*

Henry J. Steiner (et al), *International Human Rights in Context*

V.K. Sircar, *Protection of Human Rights in India*

Aswathi and Kataria, *Law Relating to Protection of Human Rights*

**V SEMESTER B.A.LL.B.(HONOURS) DEGREE EXAMINATION
MODEL QUESTION PAPER
F.L.11: HUMAN RIGHTS LAW**

Time: 3 hours

Maximum:75 marks

PART A

Answer any **five** questions. Each question carries **three** marks.

- Structure and functions of UN Human Rights Council
- Periodic reporting
- Shadow reports
- Self determination
- Cultural relativism
- National sovereignty

(3x3=15marks)

PART B

Answer any **three** problems. Each question carries **ten** marks.

- Mr. X approached the National Human Rights Commission with an allegation of police torture and the Commission found the complaint to be well founded and true. The State Government concerned was asked to pay one lakh rupees as compensation to the victim. The government refused to take responsibility and has not paid the compensation. Advise the aggrieved complainant as to the legality of the stand taken by the State Government and the further legal steps the aggrieved complainant could take in this regard.
- Mr. Ramachandran, a medical doctor was arrested and detained in custody for his alleged involvement in treating a person who was wounded in police action. According to the police, the wounded person was involved in terrorist activities and rendering medical assistance to such a person would amount to assisting terrorism. The doctor was remanded in custody and detained by denying bail. An NGO approaches you to take up the matter before the UN Human Rights Committee. Advise him as to the legal sustainability of such a claim.
- Kurumbakudi is a tribal hamlet of Kerala situated in the Western Ghats inside the forest. The hamlet did not have water sources nearby. The inhabitants of the hamlet did not have water sources nearby. The inhabitants of the hamlet have to travel five kilometers inside the forest to collect drinking water from a natural stream. Due to human interference in the upstream, the water gets contaminated and it resulted in the spreading of water borne diseases in the tribal hamlet. The governmental authorities are not taking any preventive measures to conserve the health of the inhabitants of the hamlet and due to this lethargy many inhabitants succumbed to the ailment and health of many deteriorated considerably. An NGO noticed the plight of the tribals and wants to improve the situation. They want to initiate legal action against the government for their failure to provide healthy living conditions. Advise them about the legal sustainability of such a move.
- A group of persons are detained in the premises of a mosque for treatment of their mental derailment and are tied up with chains to prevent their escape from the premises. The inmates are left unattended without any physical care or medication. A religious person occasionally visits the inmates and prays for the early cure of their

ailment. There were so many persons so 'treated' for years without any notable change in their condition. No relative of any inmate is interested in their welfare and never cared to visit them. They are practically rejects from home and society and dumped in the premises of the mosque.

(10 x 3=30 marks)

PART C

Answer any **two** essays from the following questions. Each question carries **fifteen** marks.

- Write an essay on the theoretical basis of human rights.
- Critically evaluate the pros and cons of subjecting private individuals to human rights norms
- Write a critical essay on the feasibility of enforcing socio-economic rights through judicial process.

(15 x 2 = 30 marks)

1. Main Features – Concept of Law – Suit – Definitions – Decree – Order - Legal Representative–Mesne profits–Parties to suit–Non-joinder – Misjoinder–Representative suit.

2. Jurisdiction–Bars and suits – Res Sub judice – Res judicata – Bar to further suit –Foreign judgment –conclusiveness of.

3. Place of suing–Objection–Transfer and withdrawal–Institution of suits–Summons–Pleadings–Plaint and written statement–Amendment of–Counter claim–Set off–Framing of issues.

4. Procedure during hearing–Appearance and consequence of non-appearance–Ex parte Procedure–Discovery and Inspection – Interrogatories–Admission–Production – Impounding of documents.

5. Affidavit – Judgment – Decree–Cost –Compensatory cost –Interest–Commissions – Appointment of receiver – Power – Duty – Removal – Restitution – Caveat – Inherent powers – Abatement and withdrawal of suits.

Suggested Readings:

1. Civil Procedure Code – Mulla
2. Code of Civil Procedure – Takwani

**V SEMESTER B.A.LL.B(HONOURS) DEGREE EXAMINATION
MODEL QUESTION PAPER
F.L.12: CIVIL PROCEDURE CODE AND LIMITATION ACT – I**

Time : Three Hour
Marks

Maximum : 75

PART A

Answer any **five** of the following questions. Each question carries **3** marks.

- Explain a Decree. What is the difference between a Decree and an Order?
- What are 'suits of a civil nature'? Explain giving examples.
- What do you mean by 'Return of plaint' and 'Rejection of plaint'? State the circumstances in which there is Return of plaint or Rejection of plaint. What is the remedy in each case?
- Distinguish between 'necessary parties' and proper parties'. Explain 'non-joinder' and 'mis-joinder' of parties and their consequences. What is the time for taking objections as to non-joinder or mis-joinder of parties?
- Explain what do you mean by discovery and inspection. Briefly state the rules regarding discovery and inspection.
- What is set-off? What is the difference between set-off and counter claim?

(3 x 5=15 marks)

PART B

Answer any **three** of the following problems. Each question carries **10** marks.

- There is a collision between a bus and a car. A pedestrian X is injured as a result of the collision. The car belongs to A and the bus belongs to B. X wants to file a suit for damages for injuries caused to him by the negligence of both A and B. X wants to be advised as to the joinder of parties in the suit. Advise him.
- A filed a suit against B to recover money on a pro-note. B contended that the promissory note was obtained from him by the exercise of undue influence on him. B's objection was overruled and the suit was decreed in favour of A. Thereafter B challenges the validity of the promissory note in another suit on the ground that A had obtained the promissory note from him by committing fraud. Decide.
- A sues B for compensation for trespass on A's land by B. B holds a promissory note for Rs. 5,000 from A and claims to set-off that amount against any amount which A may recover as Compensation in the suit. Can B do so?
- X a partnership firm filed a suit against Y to recover Rs. 75,000. The suit was dismissed on the ground that it was not maintainable since the partnership firm was not registered as

required by the provisions of the Indian Partnership Act. Subsequently the firm was registered and a suit was filed again on the same cause of action. Examine whether the suit is

barred by *res judicata*.

(10 x 3=30 marks)

PART C

Answer any **two** of the following questions. Each question carries **15** marks.

- Explain the doctrine of *Res Judicata*. What are the conditions for the application of the doctrine? What do you mean by constructive *res judicata*? Distinguish between *res judicata*

and *res subjudice*.

- Discuss the rules regarding taking objections as to jurisdiction-territorial, pecuniary and in execution proceedings. What are the conditions necessary for striking out, adding or substituting parties? What is the power of the court to adopt any of these measures? Explain what do you mean by splitting of claims? Discuss the rules prohibiting splitting up of claims.
- Discuss the relevant provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure regarding amendment of pleadings. State leave to amend when granted and when refused, the effect of such amendment and the consequence of failure to amend etc. What is an Ex Parte Decree? Discuss the remedies available a party against whom an ex parte decree is passed.

(15 x 2=30 marks)

F.L. 13 : CONSTITUTIONAL LAW- I

- Constitution – meaning – kinds – features of Constitution – nature and features of Indian Constitution – parliamentary form - Authorities under the Constitution – CAG, Election Commission, Inter-state Water Tribunal – Financial Commission – Attorney General–Advocate General–Vice President –Public Service Commission–Administrative Tribunal
- Legislative powers under the Indian Constitution–Composition of Parliament and State Legislatures–Qualification of the members of the House–grounds for disqualification– Constitution of Parliament and State legislatures–duration– conduct of business– procedure relating to bills–Role of Speaker–Privileges of the House and Members– Officers of Parliament–Amendment of the Constitution– restrictions –Powers, privileges and immunities of the Houses and members
- Executive Powers under the Constitution –Nature of executive power –definition and extent- the President and the Governor – Appointment – Tenure – Removal – Powers – Comparison- Council of Ministers–Conduct of government business
- Judiciary under the Constitution – Union and State Judiciary – Appointment of Judges – Tenure – Removal – Independence of Judiciary under the Constitution – Various kinds of jurisdiction of the Supreme Court and High Court- Role played by the judiciary – Relationship between Legislative, Executive and Judicial Powers under the Constitution – Law Declared by the Supreme Court law of the land- subordinate Judiciary
- Centre-State Relations – Legislative Relation –judicially developed doctrines – Residuary powers–Administrative Relation – Financial Relation – Collection of revenue and taxes – immunity of instrumentalities - Interstate Trade and Commerce – Commerce Clause- Services under the Centre and States –Doctrine of pleasure

Suggested Reading:

M.P. Jain, *Indian Constitutional Law*

M.P. Singh, V.N. Sukla's *Indian Constitution*

J.N. Pandey, *The Constitutional Law of India*

**V SEMESTER B.A.LL.B (HONOURS) DEGREE EXAMINATION
MODEL QUESTION PAPER**

F.L.13 : CONSTITUTIONAL LAW - I

Time: 3 hours

Maximum:75 Marks

PART A

Answer any **five** of the following. Each question carries **three** marks

- What do you mean by federal form of government?
- Speaker under the Indian Constitution.
- What is the procedure for removing the President?
- What is the procedure for appointment of judges of the Supreme Court?
- Role of Attorney General.
- Doctrine of pleasure under Article 311.

(3 x 5 = 15 marks)

PART B

Answer any **three** of the following. Each question carries **ten** marks:

- 'X' was a member of National Film Development Corporation. He was nominated by the President to the Rajya Sabha. 'M', a citizen challenged 'X's functioning as the member on the ground that he was holding an office of profit. 'X' replied that he has not accepted any remuneration for the being the member of the Corporation, though he was entitled to it. Decide.
- Kiran and Bedi were sentenced by the Supreme Court to death for the offence of murder. Both filed mercy petition before the President. The President allowed the petition of the former while he rejected the petition of the latter. Bedi challenged the decision of the President under Article 32. Decide.
- The President selected 'M' a District Judge, as the judge of the High Court. But, for the past 5 years he was on deputation under the government and was working as the Law Secretary. 'K' an aspirant to the post challenged the appointment on the ground that it violated Article 217 of the Constitution. Decide.

- The Chief Justice of India recommended 3 persons as the Judges of various High Courts. The President accepted the names of two of them and rejecting the name of the third, selected another person. 'L', challenges the appointment. Decide.

(10 x 3 =30 marks)

PART C

Answer any **two** of the following. Each question carries **fifteen** marks:

- Explain the principles of Centre-State relationship under the Indian Constitution.
- Examine the basic features of the Indian Constitution.
- Critically evaluate the role of the Election Commission under the Indian Constitution.

(15 x 2 = 30 marks)

F.L.14 : BANKING LAW AND NEGOTIABLE INSTRUMENTS

- Definition of Banking- functions of Bank- multifunctional banks- Core banking- merchant banking- Investment banking- scheduled banks-co-operative banks – agricultural bank – Islamic banks- e-banking- letter of credit- Banker and customer: General relationship between banker and customer - special relationship- Banker's lien- Business aspects of banking: Opening of new account, kinds of accounts; current account, savings account, deposit account, joint account, accounts of special customers. (Minor, partnership, company, trust, married women etc.) Payments of customer's cheque-Protection of paying and collecting banker-

Garnishee order

- Central Banking- Functions of Central Banks- Banker to government- credit card monetary policy- Banker's Bank- Reserve Bank- functions- Supervision over commercial Banks-Control over non-banking financial institutions-licensing-permitted functions – control over management- Account and audit of Banks-Amalgamation liquidation and reconstruction of Banks - Bank Nationalization-government control

over banks

- Lending by Banks- Principles of good lending- Security for loans- contractual security-Immovable property and intangible property as security- Recovery of Debts-Constitutional principles-Limitation Act- Securitization and Reconstruction of Financial Assets and Enforcement of Security Interest Act-Debt Recovery Tribunal
- Definition of Negotiable instrument- essential features of negotiable instruments, difference between negotiability and assign ability, Promissory note-bill of exchange, cheque and other analogous instruments(Bankers draft, travelers cheque, dividend warrant). Cheque: Kinds of cheques- crossing of cheques, endorsements and its kinds - holder and older in due course- payment in due course- marking of cheques -

presentment –Material alteration

- Negotiable Instruments- Liabilities of the parties to the negotiable instruments-Dishonor of Negotiable Instruments - Paying banker and statutory protection-

Collecting banker and statutory protection - Noting and Protest- Discharge of Parties- Presumptions- Criminal Liability in dishonor of Cheque

Suggested Reading:

Paget, *Law of Banking*

Sheldon, *Practice and Law of Banking*

Tannan, *Law of Banking*

Avtar Singh, *Law of Negotiable Instruments*

**V SEMESTER B.A.LL.B (HONOURS) DEGREE EXAMINATION
MODEL QUESTION PAPER
F.L. 14 : BANKING LAW AND NEGOTIABLE INSTRUMENTS**

Time 3 hours
marks

Maximum:75

PART A

Write a short note on any **five** questions: Each question carries **three** marks

- What is core banking
- Reserve bank as banker's bank
- Security for loans
- Material alteration of a negotiable instrument
- Crossing of a cheque 6. Notice of dishonor

(3x5=15 marks)

PART B

Answer any **three** problems. Each question carries **ten** marks

- P issued a cheque in favor of Q. When Q presented the cheque for payment, it was dishonored for insufficiency of funds. Explain the remedies available to Q
- P, an employee of a company was dismissed from service for misappropriation of money. The company enquires with the bank to give details of accounts of P opened with the bank. The bank refuses to give information. Advise the Company
- A bill of exchange is drawn payable at 20, Hill View Road, Tirur, but does not contain the name of the drawee. W, who resided at 20, Hill View Road, Tirur accepts it, Decide

- A issued a cheque to B subsequently A wrote a letter to his banker countermanding the cheque. The banker had already paid the cheque before the receipt of the letter of A. Is the banker liable?

(10x3=30 marks)

PART C

Answer any **two**. Each question carries fifteen marks

- Discuss the principles of lending by a Bank and state the present legal position relating to the recovery of Bank Debt.
- Examine the provisions relating to the supervisory control of Reserve Bank over other banks.
- Discuss the difference between Holder and Holder-in- due course.

(15x2=30 marks)

SIXTH SEMESTE

F.C.20 : POLITICAL SCIENCE IV– POLITICAL THOUGHT: WESTERN TRADITION

Module 1

Greek Political Thought:

Features of Greek political thought - Ideas and institutions.

Socrates: 'Virtue is knowledge'

Plato: Concept of Justice, Theory of Education, Ideal State, Communism of Wives and Property and Concept of Forms and Ideas

Aristotle: Views on State, Revolution, Constitution, Citizenship and Slavery.

Module II

Medieval and Modern Political Thought

Mediaeval Political Thought. St Augustine, Thomas Aquinas

Machiavelli's notion of state

Social Contract Theory-Thomas Hobbes, John Locke, Jean Jacque Rousseau

Hegel - Idealism, Dialectics and state.

Module III

The Utilitarianism

(a) J. Bentham - Utilitarian principles

(b) J.S. Mill - Liberty, women's suffrage.

Module IV

The Socialist Tradition.

Karl Marx - Scientific socialism.

Lenin –Imperialism

Mao-Cultural Revolution

Neo Marxism-Gramsci, Althussar, Poulantaz and Lukas

References:

Ebenstein (2007): Great political Thinkers (Plato to Present), New Delhi, Sterling Publishers PVT. Ltd.

G. Sabine (2004): History of Political Theory, New Delhi, PHI.

J.C. Johari, (2004): Political Thought, Ancient; New Delhi, Sterling Publishers PVT. Ltd.

Dunning (2000) : History of Political Theories, New Delhi S. Chand & Company Ltd.

M.G. Gupta, History of Political Thought: Macmillan India Ltd.1998

Carew Hunt (1988): The Theory and practice of communism: Calcutta, The World Press Private Ltd.

M. Judel Harmen(1964) : Political Thought. From Plato to the present, McGraw - Hill Book company

Andrew Heywood (2007): Political Ideologies - An Introduction: New York, Palgrave Macmillan.

Brian R. Nelson (2008.): Western Political Thought, New York, Pearson Education

VI SEMESTER B.A.LL.B.(HONOURS) DEGREE EXAMINATION
MODEL QUESTION PAPER
F.C.20 :POLITICAL SCIENCE: IV – POLITICAL THOUGHT: WESTERN TRADITION

Time : Three Hour

Maximum : 75 Marks

Part A

*Write short notes any **five** of the following.
Each short note carries 3 marks.*

1. (a) Slavery
- (b) General will
- (c) Imperialism
- (d) Republic
- (e) Social contract
- (f) Virtue is knowledge

(3 x 5 = 15 marks)

Part B

*Write short essays on any **three** of the following.
Each question carries **10** marks.*

2. (a) Examine Plato's concept of Ideal State.
- (b) Explain Aristotle's views on Revolution.
- (c) Discuss Rousseau's concept of Social Contract.
- (d) Explain J.S. Mill's idea of liberty.

(10x3=30 marks)

Part C

*Answer any **two** of the following.
Each question carries **15** marks.*

3. (a) Examine the main principles of Marxian Socialism.
- (b) Explain Mao's contributions to Communism.
- (c) Explain the main features of Utilitarianism.

(15x2=30 marks)

F.C - 21: MALAYALAM-IV

- I. മലയാളം വ്യവഹാരഭാഷ - പ്രാധാന്യം - കോടതിയിലും നിയമവ്യവസ്ഥയിലും ഉപയോഗിക്കുന്ന മലയാളവാക്കുകൾ, പ്രയോഗങ്ങൾ.
- II. തർജിമ - നോട്ടീസ്, മറുപടിനോട്ടീസ്, സമൻസ്, ഇടക്കാലഉത്തരവുകൾ, വിധി, വിധി ന്യായങ്ങൾ തുടങ്ങിയവ ഇംഗ്ലീഷിൽ നിന്നും മലയാളത്തിലേക്ക് പരിഭാഷപ്പെടുത്തുക.
- III. ബാലവകാശകമ്മീഷൻ, വനിതാകമ്മീഷൻ, ഉപഭോക്തൃതർക്കപരിഹാരകോടതി മുന്മാ കെയുള്ള പരാതികൾ തയ്യാറാക്കുക.
- IV. ജില്ലാകളക്ടർ, റവന്യൂഡിവിഷണൽ ഓഫീസർ മുതലായ അധികാരികളുടെ മുന്മാകെ സമർപ്പിക്കുന്ന അപേക്ഷകൾ-വിവരാവകാശനിയമപ്രകാരമുള്ള അപേക്ഷകൾ- പൊതുഹർജികൾ.
- V. നിയമസംബന്ധിയായ ലേഖനങ്ങൾ തയ്യാറാക്കുക - നിരൂപണം ചെയ്യുക.

VI SEMESTER B.A.LL.B (HONOURS) DEGREE EXAMINATION

MODEL QUESTION PAPER

F.C.21 : MALAYALAM - IV

Time 3 Hours
75Marks

Maximum

I താഴെ കൊടുത്തിരിക്കുന്നവയിൽ ഏതെങ്കിലും 10 വാക്കുകളുടെ മലയാളപദങ്ങൾ എഴുതുക.

1. Affidavit
2. Plaint
3. Attachment
4. Order
5. Decree
6. Anticipatory bail
7. Divorce Petition
8. Accused
9. Public nuisance
10. Public Interest Litigation
11. Mortgage
12. Injunction

13. Alimony

14. Proclamation

15. Writ

marks)

(1½ x10 = 15

II. (a) താഴെകൊടുത്തിരിക്കുന്ന ‘Notice’ മലയാളത്തിലേക്ക് തർജ്ജിമ ചെയ്യുക.

(Attach a notice in English here)

OR

(b) താഴെകൊടുത്തിരിക്കുന്ന ‘Affidavit’ മലയാളത്തിലേക്ക് പരിഭാഷപ്പെടുത്തുക.

(15 x 1 =15marks)

III. (a) നിങ്ങൾ ഒരു ഹോട്ടലിൽ നിന്നും വാങ്ങിയ പരിപ്പുവടയിൽ പാറ്റയുടെ അവശിഷ്ടങ്ങൾ കാണപ്പെട്ടു. ഉപഭോക്തൃതർക്കപരിഹാരക്കോടതി മുന്പാകെ സമർപ്പിക്കുവാനുള്ള പരാതി തയ്യാറാക്കുക.

OR

(b) നിങ്ങളുടെ അയൽവീട്ടിൽ 10 വയസ്സുതോന്നിക്കുന്ന പെൺകുട്ടിയെ വീട്ടുജോലികൾ ചെയ്തിരിക്കുന്നു. ബാലവകാശകമ്മീഷനിൽ സമർപ്പിക്കുവാനുള്ള പരാതി തയ്യാറാക്കുക.

(15 x 1=15 marks)

IV. (a) സ്വന്തമായി ഭൂമിയില്ലാത്ത ഒരു വ്യക്തിക്ക് അയാൾക്ക് അർഹതപ്പെട്ട രീതിയിൽ ഒരു പുറമ്പോക്കുഭൂമിയിലെ പട്ടയം ലഭിക്കുന്നതിനുവേണ്ടി കളക്ടർ മുന്പാകെ സമർപ്പിക്കുന്നതിന് ഒരു അപേക്ഷ തയ്യാറാക്കുക.

OR

(b) നിങ്ങൾ താമസിക്കുന്ന സ്ഥലത്ത് മാലിന്യക്കൂമ്പാരങ്ങൾ അധികാരികളുടെ ശ്രദ്ധയിൽപ്പെടുത്തുന്നതിനും ശാശ്വതപരിഹാരം കാണുന്നതിനും വേണ്ടി ഒരു ഹർജി ബന്ധപ്പെട്ട അധികാരികൾക്ക് സമർപ്പിക്കുന്നതിനായി തയ്യാറാക്കുക.

(15 x 1 = 15 marks)

V. താഴെ കൊടുത്തിരിക്കുന്നവയിൽ ഏതെങ്കിലും ഒരു വിഷയത്തെ സംബന്ധിച്ച് ലേഖനം തയ്യാറാക്കുക.

- (a) വിവരാവകാശനിയമം
- (b) ഇൻഡ്യൻ ഭരണഘടനയും മൗലികാവകാശങ്ങളും
- (c) പരിസ്ഥിതി സംരക്ഷണം

(15 x 1 = 15 marks)

F.C.22-HINDI-IV

[Legal Language, Legal Vocabulary and legal Writing]

Ê´ÉÊvÉ !ÉÉ!ÉÉ, Ê´ÉÊvÉ EòÒ ¶ÉαnùÉ´É±ÉÒ

+Éè®ú Ê´ÉÊvÉ ±ÉäJÉxÉ

+v^aÉÉ^aÉ - 1

1. !ÉÉ!ÉÉ +Éè®ú EòÉxÉÚxÉ (Language and Law)

1.1 °ÉÆÊ´ÉvÉÉxÉ +Éè®ú !ÉÉ!ÉÉ (Constitution and Language)

1.2 Ê½þxnùÒ EòÉ^aÉÇ +Éè®ú ´^aÉ´É½þÉ®ú EòÒ !ÉÉ!ÉÉ

1.3 ®úÉVÉ!ÉÉ!ÉÉ - +ÆiÉ®úÉÉÅb÷Ò^aÉ qù¹]ðÉÆiÉÉ

1.4 ®úÉVÉ!ÉÉ!ÉÉ Ê½þxnùÒ iÉIÉÉ Ê´ÉÊvÉ !ÉÉ!ÉÉ Eäð °ü{É´Éå

Ê½þxnùÒ

1.5 °ÉÆvÉ EòÒ !ÉÉ!ÉÉ Eäð αÉÉ®äú´Éå

(a) 343- °ÉÆvÉ EòÒ ®úÉVÉ!ÉÉ!ÉÉ (Official Language of the Union)

(b) 344- ®úÉVÉ!ÉÉ!ÉÉ Eäð °ÉÆ¸ÉvÉ ·Éå +ÉªÉÉàMÉ +Éè®ú
°ÉÆ°Énù EòÒ °ÉÊ·ÉÊiÉ (Commission
and Committee of Parliament on Official Language)

1.6 !ÉÉnàùÊ¶ÉÉÈ !ÉÉ!ÉÉBÆ

Ê]õ{ {ÉhÉÒ - 345, 346,347

1.7 =SSÉ¸ÉiÉxÉ xªÉÉªÉ±ÉªÉ. =SSÉ xªÉÉªÉ±ÉªÉ +ÉÊnù EòÒ

!ÉÉ!ÉÉ (Language of the Supreme

Court High Court etc)

Ê]õ{ {ÉhÉÒ - 348, 349

+vªÉÉªÉ - 2

2. EòÉxÉÚxÉÒ !ÉÉ!ÉÉ Eäð °ÉÉàiÉ (Language and Law)

2.1 ¶ÉÆ¸nùÉ´É±ÉÒ (Constitution and Language)

2.2 Ê´ÉÊvÉ Eäð {ÉÉÊ®ú!ÉÉÊ´ÉÉÈ ¶É¸nù

2.3 Ê´ÉÊvÉ ¶ÉÆ¸nùÉ´É±ÉÒ

+vªÉÉªÉ - 3

1. **È´ÈvÉ !ÉÉ'ÉÉ EòÒ ¶ÉnùÉ´É±ÉÒ +Éè®ú È´ÈvÉ ±ÉäJÉxÉ**
b÷ÉÄ . EòÈ´ÉiÉÉ °ÉÖ®úÉ'É

Publication - Lexis Nexis

2. **È´ÈvÉ ¶ÉnùÉ´É°ÉÒ - Legal Dictionary**

Dansingh Suganchand Choudhary

Prof. Praeen Kumar Dansingh Choudhary

Publication Univeral Law Publishing

VI SEMESTER B.A.LL.B.(HONOURS) DEGREE EXAMINATION

MODEL QUESTION PAPER

F.C. 22 - HINDI-IV

Legal Language, Legal Vocabulary & Legal Writing

Time : Three Hour

Maximum: 75 Marks

Part I

((Eò)°ÉÚSÉxÉÉ : xÉÒSÉä ÊnùB MÉB {ÉÉÄSÉ Ê´É¹ÉªÉÉá

{É®ú Ê]õ{{ÉhÉÒ Ê±ÉÊJÉB : (5x5=25 marks)

1. ®úÉVÉ!ÉÉ¹ÉÉ Ê½þxnùÒ iÉIÉÉ Ê´ÉÊvÉ !ÉÉ¹ÉÉ Eäð °ü{É
·Éå Ê½þxnùÒ *

2. °ÉÆvÉ EðÒ ®úÉVÉ!ÉÉ¹ÉÉ *

3. Ê½þxnùÒ EðÉªÉÇ +Éè®ú ´É´É½þÉ®ú EðÒ !ÉÉ¹ÉÉ *

4. Ê½þxnùÒ =SSÉiÉ·É xªÉÉªÉÉ±ÉªÉ +Éè®ú =SSÉ
xªÉÉªÉÉ±ÉªÉ EðÒ !ÉÉ¹ÉÉ *

5. °ÉÆÊ´ÉvÉÉxÉ +Éè®ú !ÉÉ¹ÉÉ *

6. 344 ®úÉVÉ!ÉÉ¹ÉÉ Eäð °ÉÆªÉÆvÉ ·Éå +ÉªÉÉàMÉ +Éè®ú
°ÉÆ°Énù EðÒ °ÉÊ·ÉÊiÉ*

7. 346 BEð ®úÉVªÉ +Éè®ú nÚù°É®ú ®úÉVªÉ Eäð ªÉÒSÉ
ªÉÉ EðÊÉ®úÉVªÉ +Éè®ú °ÉÆvÉ Eäð

ªÉÒSÉ {ÉjÉÉÊnù EðÒ ®úÉVªÉ!ÉÉ¹ÉÉ *

Part II

(JÉ) °ÉÚSÉxÉÉ : xÉÒSÉä ÊnùB MÉB Ê´ÉÊvÉ ¶ÉªnùÉá Eäð

Ê½þxnùÒ +IÉÇ Ê±ÉÊJÉB : (1x10=10 marks)

1. Act of God
2. Administrative Court
3. Amendment
4. Fundamental Rights
5. Habeas Corpus

6. Judiciary
7. Penal Code
8. Petition
9. Pleadings
10. Search warrant
11. Uniform Civil Code
12. Writ

Part III

**(MÉ) °ÉÚSÉxÉÉ : {ÉÚ°iÉÉè JÉhb÷ °Éä BEð |É¶ÉxÉÉ
SÉÖxÉÉè®ú EÚð±É iÉÒxÉ |É¶ÉxÉÉá Eäð**

=kÉ®ú Ê±ÉÊJÉB :

(8x3=24

marks)

JÉhb÷ (Eò)

1. °ÉÉx^aÉÉ EðÒ °ÉÚÊHð^aÉÉÄ C^aÉÉ ½èp? <°ÉEäð ¶ÉÉ®äú
°Éâ + {ÉxÉÉ °ÉiÉ °ÉHð EðÒÊVÉB *

+1É´ÉÉ

2. °É°ÉiÉÉ ½pÒ °ÉÉx^aÉÉ (Equality is Equity) <°É Ê´É´É^aÉ
{É®ú BEð ±ÉäJÉ Ê±ÉÊJÉB*

JÉhb÷ (JÉ)

3. ¶É½þ®ú ·Éå EðÉxÉÚxÉ ´ªÉ´É°IÉÉ EðÉªÉ·É ®úJÉxÉä
EäðÊ±ÉB ´ÉÊ®ú¹`ö {ÉÖÊ±É°É +ÊvÉIÉEð, EðÉxÉÖ {ÉÖ®ú EðÉà
{ÉjÉ Ê±ÉÊJÉB*

+IÉ´ÉÉ

4. ¶É½þ®ú ·Éå °É;ðÉ<Ç ´ªÉ´É°IÉÉ EðÉà °É½þÒ Eð®úxÉä
EäðÊ±ÉB ·ÉªªÉ®ú ·ªÉÖÊxÉÊ°É {É±É EðÉÄ®ú {ÉÉà®äú¶ÉxÉ
EðÉà {ÉjÉ Ê±ÉÊJÉB*

JÉhb÷ (MÉ)

5. BEð xÉÉàÊ]ð°É Ê±ÉÊJÉB, ÊVÉ°É·Éå ·ÉEðÉxÉ ·ÉÉÊ±ÉEð
xÉä +{ÉxÉä ÊEð®úÉ·ÉnùÉ®ú EðÉà ¢ÉEðÉªÉÉ ÊEð®úÉªÉÉ
näuxÉä iÉIÉÉ ÊEð®úÉB {É®ú ±ÉÒ °ÉÆ{ÉÊiÉ EðÉà
JÉÉ±ÉÒ Eð®úxÉä EäðÊ±ÉB iÉIÉ¶ÉÖnùÉ iÉÒxÉ ·É½þÒxÉä EðÉ
xÉÉàÊ]ð°É

ÊnùªÉÉ ½èþ*

+IÉ´ÉÉ

6. BEð Ê´ÉvÉÒ{ÉjÉ (will) iÉªªÉÉ®ú EðÒÊVÉB*

Part IV

(vÉ) °ÉÚSÉxÉÉ : xÉÒSÉä ÊnùB MÉB ÊEð°ÉÒ BEð Ê´É¹ÉªÉ
{É®ú Ê´ÉÊvÉ ±ÉäJÉxÉ Ê±ÉÊJÉB : (8x1=8marks)

1. +Ê´ÉªÉÖHð Eäð +ÊvÉEðÉ®ú ´É b÷Ò. Eäð æÉ°ÉÖ EðÉ
´ÉÉ´É±ÉÉ : °É´ÉÒIÉÉi´ÉEð +vªÉªÉxÉ*

(Rights of Accused and D.K. Basu Case :
A Critical study)

+IÉ´ÉÉ

2. EðÉªÉÇ®úIÉ´ÉÊ½p±ÉÉ+Éá EðÉ Ê´ÉÊvÉEð
°ÉÆ®úIÉhÉ*

(Legal Protection of working women)

Part V

(b÷) °ÉÚSÉxÉÉ : +xÉÖ´ÉÉnù EðÒÊVÉB : -

(1x8=8 marks)

1. Advocate Act
2. Commercial Documents Evidence Act
3. Criminal and Election Laws (Amendment)
4. Delhi High Court Act
5. Revenue Court
6. Single Bench
7. Civil Court

F.L.15 : LABOUR AND INDUSTRIAL LAW – I

- Origin and growth of labour laws – object and scope – Industrial jurisprudence – concept and meaning – Nature of Industrial relations – Industrial labour in India – Regulation of labour in the interest of the employee – Need for State Interference – collective bargaining.
- Concept of Industry – Industrial dispute and workman – meaning and definition – dispute resolution methods – conciliations, Arbitration & Adjudication – Authorities powers and functions – Reference by government.
- Strike, lockout, lay-off, retrenchment closure and transfer of industrial establishments- compensation and procedure-legal controls-protected workman.
- Law relating to Trade Unions-History-Trade unions and Indian Constitution- definition & registration of trade union-powers and functions of Registrar - cancellation and withdrawal of trade unions – general & political fund- Civil and Criminal liabilities, immunities of trade union nature & scope.

- Regulation of service conditions and standing orders- concept and meaning-Model act- procedure for certification and modification of standing orders- Certifying officer- duties & functions – Disciplinary proceedings, unfair labour practices- safeguards

Suggested readings

Indian Law Institute, *Labour law and Labour relations*

O.P. Malhotra, *Labour Law*

K. Madhavan Pillai, *Labour & Industrial Law*

VI SEMESTER B.A.LL.B.(HONOURS) DEGREE EXAMINATION MODEL QUESTION PAPER

F.L.15 : LABOUR AND INDUSTRIAL LAW – I

Time: Three Hours
marks

Maximum: 75

PART – A

Answer any **three** of the following. Each question carrier **five** marks

- Write a note on ‘Industrial Jurisprudence’.
- Define Industrial Dispute. Distinguish between Industrial dispute and Individual dispute.
- What is retrenchment? Explain the procedure for a valid retrenchment.
- How is a Trade Union registered? State powers and functions of a Registrar under the Trade Union Act.
- What do you mean by ‘standing orders’. How is it certified?

- Distinguish between lockout and lay off

(5 x 3 = 15 Marks)

PART – B

Answer any **three** questions. Each question carries **ten** marks.

- Workers of a registered trade union gheraoed the manager of the establishment for two hours thus causing criminal offence of illegal confinement under the I P C. However the act is committed in furtherance of a trade dispute. Are these workers immune to any criminal liability ? Advice.
- X, a workman is laid-off, within 15 days he is offered another employment in the same establishment situated in a town 15 miles away from the establishment to which he belongs. X refuses to take the employment. Is X entitled to lay-off compensation?
- The management of a factory applied for the amendment of the existing standing orders. Notice was issued to the Union. The certifying officer allowed the amendment after rejecting the objection raised by the union. Labour court rejected the appeal filed by the union on the ground that the union has no right of appeal. Advise the union quoting the relevant provision.
- A group of persons employed in Raj Bhavan for domestic and other duties sought to form a trade union, applied to the Registrar for registration. The Registrar refused registration. Is the action of the registrar justifiable. Why?

(10 x 3 = 30 marks)

PART – C

Answer any **two** questions. Each question carries **fifteen** marks.

- Explain the powers and procedures of Conciliation officer, Board of conciliation and Arbitrator under the Industrial Dispute Act.
- 2. Define 'Industry' with the help of legislative materials and case Laws.
- 3. What is collective bargaining? State the advantages and disadvantages.

(15 x 2 = 30 Marks)

F.L.16 : CONSTITUTIONAL LAW- II

- Concept of State and the Relationship between the subject and the State – Limitation on the State Power – Origin and Development of Fundamental Rights – violation of fundamental rights– Judicial Review – Right to constitutional remedies - Scope of the Power and Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court and the High Court – Amendment of the Constitution and the Fundamental Rights – Emergency and Fundamental Rights –the relationship between the preamble, fundamental rights and directive principles
- Right to Equality – Right to Freedoms- Concept of Reasonable Restriction- Right to Life and Personal Liberty –interrelationship between Articles 14,19 & 21-Right against Exploitation

- Concept of Secularism and the Right to Religion and Minority Rights – Right to property- power of state to acquire property-doctrine of eminent domain-right to reasonable compensation-Article 31-B
- Directive Principles of State Policy – Relationship between Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles –Fundamental Duties.
- Emergency Powers –Kinds – Effect on fundamental rights –Amending the Constitution – kinds – the doctrine of basic structure

Suggested Reading:

M.P. Jain: Indian Constitutional Law

M.P. Singh : V.N. Sukla's Indian Constitution

J.N. Pandey : The Constitutional Law of India

**VI SEMESTER B.A.LL.B (HONOURS) DEGREE EXAMINATION
MODEL QUESTION PAPER
F.L. 16 : CONSTITUTIONAL LAW - II**

Time: 3 hours
marks

Maximum: 75

PART A

Write a short note on any **five** questions: Each question carries **three** marks

- What do you mean by judicial review?
- Right to travel throughout the territory of India

- Right to education under the Indian Constitution
- Right to trade in liquor
- What are the fundamental duties under the Indian Constitution?
- What do you mean by the doctrine of proportionality?

(3 x 5 = 15 marks)

PART B

Answer any **three** problems. Each question carries **ten** marks

- ‘Z’ a government servant was charged for accepting illegal gratification. In the inquiry by the department he was found guilty and his service was terminated. He was found guilty and sentenced to 4 years imprisonment by the Sessions Court also. He challenges the decision on the ground of double jeopardy. Decide
- As a protest to the government policies, ‘KM’ an association declared bandh and required the public not to travel on that day. ‘L’ a citizen approached the High Court against the proclamation on the ground that the same was violative of his right to personal liberty. Decide
- The State of ‘L’ enacted the law protecting the right of the women against the male members of the family. Ram challenges the law as violative of equality. Decide
- In the Panchayati Raj Act, the State M stipulated that persons with more than two children are disqualified to contest the election. ‘A’ challenges the law on the ground that the same was violative of the right to religion. Decide.

(10x3=30 marks)

PART C

Answer any **two**. Each question carries **fifteen** marks

- What is meant by the doctrine of basic structure? Discuss its origin and development.
- Discuss the concept of ‘State’ under the Indian Constitution and its development.
- Explain the different types of emergency and the impact of emergency on the fundamental rights.

(15x2=30 marks)

F.L.17 : JURISPRUDENCE

- Meaning and role of Jurisprudence – development as a discipline – significance in the contemporary world – Methodology of law
- Schools of Law – Natural Law Theory – Origin and development – Middle Ages –and the Modern Age –Analytical Positivism – Historical Jurisprudence – Sociological Jurisprudence – American Realism
- Right – right duty correlation – kinds – Person – Essentials of - Kinds of Person – Dead and Unborn Persons – Theories of Corporate Personality

- Ownership – kinds – Possession – kinds –difference between ownership and possession – property – development of the concept – meaning in the contemporary world – kinds
- Title - Liability – obligation

Suggested Reading:

P.J. Fitzgerald, *Salmond on Jurisprudence*

G.W. Paton, *Jurisprudence*

Bodenheimer, *Jurisprudence*

M.D.A. Freeman, *Lloyd's Introduction to Jurisprudence*

N.K. Jayakumar, *Jurisprudence*

**VI SEMESTER B.A.LL.B (HONOURS) DEGREE EXAMINATION
MODEL QUESTION PAPER
F.L. 17 : JURISPRUDENCE**

Time: Three hours
marks

Maximum: 75

PART A

Write a short note on any **five** questions: Each question carries **three** marks

1. What is Jurisprudence?
2. What is Grund norm?
3. What are the ingredients of Right?
4. What do you mean by property?
5. What is derivative title?
6. What do you mean by 'volkgeist'?

(3 x 5=15 marks)

PART B

Answer any **three** questions .Each question carries **ten** marks.

1. Discuss the concept of law of Hart.
2. Discuss the development of Jurisprudence as a discipline.
3. What are the kinds of liability?
4. What are the kinds of obligation?

(10 x 3 = 30 marks)

PART C

Answer any **two** questions. Each question carries **fifteen** marks.

1. Elucidate the Hohfeld's classification of right.
2. Examine the basic tenets of Natural Law theory.
3. Define ownership. What are the ingredients and incidents of ownership?

(15 x 2 = 30 marks)

F.L. 18 : CIVIL PROCEDURE CODE AND LIMITATION ACT-II

1. Suits in particular cases-Suit by or against Government-Suit by or against minor-Suit by an indigent person-Appeal-Interpleader suit-Arrest and attachment before judgment-Temporary injunction.

2. General principles of execution – Executing court – Powers of – Modes of – Precepts, rateable distribution–Garnishee order–Arrest–Detention–Release–Exemption. Attachment–Exemptions–Sale–Setting aside–Proclamation.

3. Appeals from original decrees–Preliminary decree–Second appeal–Appeals to Supreme Court–Stay proceedings–Form of appeals–Powers of the Appellate Court–Reference–Review–Revision.

4. Limitation–Nature–Object–Limitation of suits–Appeals–Applications computation –Exclusion – Extension–Acknowledgement–Effect.

Suggested Readings:

- C. P.C. – Mulla
- C. P.C. – Tandon
- C. P.C. – Thakwani

Statutes:

- Civil Procedure Code, 1908
- Civil Rules of Practice, 1971
- Civil Courts Act, 1957
- Indian limitation Act, 1963

**VI SEMESTER B.A.LL.B. (HONOURS) DEGREE EXAMINATION
MODEL QUESTION PAPER
F.L.18: CIVIL PROCEDURE CODE AND LIMITATION ACT – II**

Time: Three Hour
Marks

Maximum: 75

Part A

Answer any **five** questions.
Each question carries **3** marks.

1. (a) What is meant by interpleader suit?
- (b) When can a judgement debtor be arrested?
- (c) What are the pre-requisites for filing a suit by an indigent person?
- (d) What is meant by rateable distribution?
- (e) When is exclusion of time permitted by the Indian Limitation Act, 1963?
- (f) When can extension of limitation be sought?

(3 x 3=15 marks)

Part B

Answer any **three** problems
Each question carries **10** marks.

2. (a) In a suit filed by Q against P, a Civil Court at Calicut has passed a decree to pay Rs. 5 lakhs. Q learns that P has only one property worth Rs. 50 lakhs, within the limits of Kottayam Court, which P is planning to sell. What steps would you suggest to be taken by Q? Are there any limits on the remedy suggested?
- (b) J, a judgement-debtor, has not paid the decretal amount to D, a decree holder. D desire to send J to a civil prison. What steps are to be taken by the Court before ordering detention? When will J be released from detension?
- (c) A Civil Court has entertained and passed Q decree, in a suit which is not of a civil nature. No appeal lies over the decision. Can the High Court interfere? If so, what steps are to be taken by the High Court?
- (d) Presume yourself to be a judge presiding over a Civil Court. A case has come before you for decision. You are not sure about the validity of the Act, applicable to the case. No appeal is provided for against your decision. State with reasons, what steps would you take a per Code of Civil Procedure.

(10 x 3=30 marks)

Part C

Answer any **two** questions.

Each question carries **15** marks.

3. (a) State the procedure required to be followed in case of a suit by or against a minor.
(b) Explain, with illustration, what is meant by a suit of civil nature.
(c) What is the effect of acknowledgement in writing on the period of limitation?

If the creditor forbears from instituting a suit, after obtaining an acknowledgement of liability, will this (acknowledgement) absolve the surety from his liability? Give reasons.

(15 x 2=30 marks)

**SEVENTH
SEMESTER**

F.C.23 : POLITICAL SCIENCE - V– MODERN INDIAN POLITICAL THOUGHT

Module 1

Introduction to the study of Modern Indian Political Thought.
Indian Renaissance.
Raja Ram Mohan Roy - Liberal thinker and social reformer.
Vivekananda - Social and political ideas.

Module II

Freedom Movement and Indian Politics
Gokhale - Political Liberalism.
Tilak- Nationalism.
Aurobindo-Spiritual Nationalism
M.K.Gandhi.-Non-violence, Ends and Means, Satyagraha .

Module III

Socialist Thinkers.
M.N. Roy - Radical Humanism Jawaharlal Nehru Secularism, Socialism
Ram Manohar Lohia - Indian socialism.

Module IV

Modern Social Thinkers
B.R.Ambedkar- Social Justice
Vinobha Bhave -Sarvodya
Jayaprakash Narayan - Total Revolution.

References:

- Bhargava, Rajeev (ed.)(1999): Secularism and its Critics, Delhi: Oxford University Press.
Bhikhu, Parekh (1989): Gandhi's Political Philosophy, London, Macmillan Press.
Bhikhu,Parekh(1989): Colonialism, Tradition and Reform: An Analysis of Gandhi's Political Discourse, New Delhi: Sage.
Bhikhu, Parekh and Thomas Pantham (eds.) (1987): Political Discourse: Explorations in Indian and Western Political Thought, New Delhi: Sage.
Chakrabarty, Bidyut and Rajendra Kumar Pandey (2009): Modern Indian Political Thought: Text and Context, New Delhi: Sage.
Chatterjee, Partha(1994): Nation and its Fragments, New Delhi:Oxford University Press.

- Chatterjee, Partha (1986): *Nationalist Thought and the Colonial World: A Derivative Discourse?*, London: Zed Books.
- Klosko, George (ed.) (2011): *The Oxford Handbook of the History of Political Philosophy*, Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- Mehta, V.R. and Thomas Pantham,(ed.)(2006): *Political Ideas in Modern India: Thematic Explorations*, New Delhi: Sage.
- Omvelt, Gail (1991): *Dalits and the Democratic Revolutions: Dr. Ambedkar and the Dalit Movement in Colonial India*, New Delhi: Sage.
- Parel, Anthony J. (ed.)(2009): *Gandhi: Hind Swaraj and Other Writings*, Cambridge; Cambridge university Press.
- Parel, Anthony J. (ed.)(2002): *Gandhi, Freedom and Self-Rule*, New Delhi, Vistaar Publications.
- Shogimen, Takashi and C.J. Nederman(eds.) (2009): *Western Political Thought in Dialogue with Asia*, Plymouth,UK:Lexington Books.
- Singh, Aakash, Silika Mohapatra (2010): *Indian Political Thought, A Reader*, New Delhi: Routledge.
- Srinivas M.N.(1967): *Social Change in Modern India*, New Delhi: Orient Longman.
- Rudolph L. and Susanne Rudolph (1984): *The Modernity of Tradition: Political Development in India*, Chicago: University of Chicago Press.

VII SEMESTER B.A.LL.B.(HONOURS) DEGREE EXAMINATION
MODEL QUESTION PAPER
F.C.23 : POLITICAL SCIENCE: V – MODERN INDIAN POLITICAL THOUGHT

Time : Three Hour

Maximum : 75 Marks

Part A

*Write short notes any **five** of the following.
Each short note carries 3 marks.*

1. (a) Jayaprakash Narayan
- (b) Gokhale
- (c) Sathyagraha
- (d) Ram Manohar Lohia
- (e) Tilak
- (f) Sarvodaya

(3 x 5 = 15 marks)

Part B

*Write short essays on any **three** of the following.
Each question carries **10** marks.*

2. (a) Explain the contributions of Nehru to Indian democracy.
- (b) What is Aurobindo's Spiritual Nationalism?
- (c) What are the social and political ideas of Vivekananda?
- (d) What is Radical Humanism?

(10 x 3=30 marks)

Part C

*Answer any **two** of the following.
Each question carries **15** marks.*

3. (a) Write an essay on the birth of Indian Renaissance.
- (b) Explain the main principles of Gandhism.
- (c) What are the contributions of Ambedkar to modern political thought?

(15 x 2=30 marks)

F.L.19 : LAW OF CRIMES - II - CODE OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE

- Classification of offences – functionaries under the Code – powers and functions of Prosecutors and defence counsels – Hierarchy of courts – powers – Jurisdiction of executive magistrates – Powers and functions – enquiry, inquiry, investigation and trial.
- Pre-trial Procedures – features of fair trial – initiation of criminal proceedings – arrest - rights of arrested person – search and seizure – investigation and its various aspects of investigation – FIR - final report - Jurisdiction of courts – cognizance of offences – transfer of cases – commitment and consolidation of cases - complaint.
- Trial procedures – general provisions regarding inquiries and trials - Bail – anticipatory bail – charges – joinder of charges - Trial of summons and warrant cases – Summary trial – trial before court of sessions – discharge and acquittal.
- Disposal of cases without trial – withdrawal and compounding of offences - Judgment – Appeals – revision – reference – transfer – execution – suspension – remission – commutation of sentences.
- Preventive and precautionary measures – Dispersal of unlawful assemblies – Removal of public nuisance – functions and powers of Executive Magistrates – security for keeping peace and good behaviour – habitual offenders - Maintenance of wives, children and parents.

Suggested Reading

Ratanlal and Dhirajlal

K.N. Chandrasekharan Pillai (ed.)

K.N. Chandrasekharan Pillai (ed.)

The Code of Criminal Procedure

R.V.Kelkar's, Outline of Criminal Procedure

R.V.Kelkar's Lectures on Criminal Procedure

**VII SEMESTER B.A.LL.B.(HONOURS)DEGREE EXAMINATION
MODEL QUESTION PAPER
F.L.19 : LAW OF CRIMES - II - CODE OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE**

Time: Three hours
marks

Maximum: 75

PART A

Write a short note on any **five** questions: Each question carries **three** marks

- Distinguish between investigation, inquiry and trial.
- Explain the importance and use of FIR.
- Explain the rules regarding the territorial jurisdiction of a criminal court for trying an offence.
- What is 'anticipatory bail'? Explain the circumstances in which such bail can be granted.
- Examine critically the rules regarding compounding of offences.
- Explain the difference between appeal and revision.

(3 x 5 = 15 marks)

PART B

Answer any **three** problems. Each question carries ten marks

- A was charged under section 138 of the Negotiable Instruments Act. Subsequently an FIR was filed against A under Sec. 420 IPC (Cheating) for issuing cheque without sufficient amount in the account. A approached the High Court with a petition for quashing the FIR. Decide.
- P commits an offence punishable with imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year. Magistrate takes cognizance of the offence 380 days after the commission of the offence. P objected the prosecution.
- X married Y an employee of the State government on 10-08- 2008. Two years after the marriage he was convicted on a charge of corruption and sentenced to one year imprisonment. Due to this their relationship was strained and Y went to her house. On 10-05-11 Y, filed a petition under section 125 Cr.P.C. for maintenance against X. Both were examined on 23-01-2012. Decide the maintainability of the petition.
- The Magistrate issued a warrant to search for a document in the custody of the Post-master of Thiruvananthapuram GPO. Post master objected this search warrant. Decide.

(10 x 3 = 30 marks)

PART C

Answer any **two**. Each question carries **fifteen** marks

- What is the basis for the distinction between arrest with a warrant and arrest without warrant? Explain the circumstances under which police can arrest without warrant.
- Explain the hierarchy of criminal courts and their powers.
- What are the periods of limitation prescribed by Cr.P.C for taking cognizance of an offence? Can such period of limitation be extended?

(15 x 2 =30 marks)

F.L.20 : LAW OF PROPERTY – 1

[The study will comprise of the provisions of Sections 1 to 53 A of the Transfer of Property Act (1882).Trusts and Fiduciary Relationship and Easements.]

1. General Principles of Transfer of Property Act–Parts–Intervivos–Different classification of property–Transferability of property–Effect of transfer–Transactions resembling transfer–Rules regarding gift to unborn persons.

2. Rule against inalienability–Rule against restriction on enjoyment–Conditional transfers and transfers containing directions of transfer–Rule against perpetuity–Accumulation of income–Class gifts–Vested interest and contingent interest–Condition precedent and condition subsequent–Election–Apportionment priority of rights among several transfers of the same property.

3. Protection of bona fide transferee for consideration without notice–Covenants running with the land.

Transfer by limited-owner
Doctrine of lispendens
Doctrine of part performance

4. Trust and Fiduciary relationship as provided in the Indian Trusts Acts–Modes of creation of trusts–Precatory trusts–Doctrine of Sacred trust–Resulting trust–Rights and duties of trustees–Disabilities of trustees–Rights of beneficiaries–Extinction of trusts.

5. Easements–Definition–Classification and characteristic features–Modes of acquisition–Easements of necessity–Quasi-easements–Easement by prescription–Right to ancient light–Extinction of easement–Easement compared with licence and lease.

A comparative study of the corresponding provisions of the English real property law is to be made for better appreciation of the Indian Law.

Prescribed Readings:

1. Transfer of Property Act – D.F Mulla
2. Law of Property – K. Krishna Menon
3. Law of Property – G.C.V. Subha Rao

Statutory Materials:

1. The Transfer of Property Act, 1882
2. The Trusts Act, 1882
3. The Easements Act, 1882

**VII SEMESTER B.A.LL.B(HONOURS) DEGREE EXAMINATION
MODEL QUESTION PAPER
F.L.20: LAW OF PROPERTY – 1**

Time : Three Hour
Marks

Maximum : 75

Part A

Answer any **five** of the following questions.
Each question carries **3** marks.

- “Sec. 3 of the Transfer of Property Act gives no definition of immovable property beyond excluding standing timber, growing crops and grass from immovable property”. Comment explaining the concept of immovable property.
- Discuss the rules regarding gift to unborn persons.
- Distinguish between vested interest and contingent interest.
- Explain the doctrine of lis pendens.
- Explain the concepts of resulting trust and constructive trust with the help of examples and referring to the relevant provisions of the Trust Act.
- What do you mean by easement by prescription? What are the statutory provisions regarding acquisition of easement by prescription? Explain and illustrate.

(3 x 5=15 marks)

Part B

Answer any **three** of the following questions.
Each problem carries **10** marks.

- 7 A the owner of a house X has a right of way over an adjoining plot of land belonging to B/A transfers this right of way to C. B objects to it. Decide.

- 8 A makes a gift of a vacant site to B with a condition that he should build a house in it, make a road and keep it in repair. B sells the land to C/A. C sues B to enforce the covenant to repair. Is C bound to do so? Decide.
- 9 A and B effected a partition of their joint property and agreed that if either of them should have no issue he would have no power to sell his share, but should leave the property to the other sharer. A sold his share. Then he died without issue. B sues to recover the property. Will he succeed?
- 10 A sells B a house with windows overlooking A's land which A retains. The light which passes over A's land to the windows is necessary for enjoying the house as it was enjoyed when the sale took effect. Can A afterwards obstruct it by doing any construction?

(10 x 3=30 marks)

Part C

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

Each question carries **15** marks.

11. "The main principle was never disputed that there is an obligation on him who takes a benefit under a will or other instrument to give full effect to that instrument" Discuss the foundation and principles of the doctrine of election and its operation under Sec. 35 of the Transfer of Property Act. What is the difference between the Indian law and the English law in the application of the doctrine in concrete cases?
12. "A right of alienation is generally incidental to and inseparable from the beneficial ownership of property". Discuss with reference to the relevant provisions of the Transfer of Property Act, explaining the distinction between absolute restraint on alienation and partial restraint on alienation.

"The exception in Para II of Sec. 11 is a statutory recognition of the dictum in *Tulk Vs Moxhay*". Elucidate. Distinguish between negative covenant and positive covenant and state how transfer of property subject to restrictive covenant or contractual obligation operate as per sec. 40 of the T.P. Act.
13. Explain easement of necessity. Distinguish between easement of necessity and quasi-easement. Write a note on easement compared with lease and licence. What are the disabilities of a trustee? When does a trust become extinct?

(15 x 2=30 marks)

F.L. 21: LABOUR AND INDUSTRIAL LAW – II

- Concept of Social security - the result of Industrialization - Relation with Social Justice & Social Security – social insurance and social assistance- I L O & Social security- its emergence in India- Effects of social security measures
- Social security measures against employment injuries- compensation to workmen- employers liability- nature and extent- Notional Extension of time and place of employment- Powers of Employees Compensation Commissioner
- Employees State Insurance Scheme Administration and function of ESI corporation, standing committee & medical benefit council, benefits – ESI Fund- Liability of the principal employer- adjudication of disputes & claims E.S.I court- Jurisdiction & proceedings
- Industrial hygiene and Industrial health, Industrial accidents, safeguards approval, licensing & registration of factories – health, safety & welfare measures of workers - legislative protection for children and young person- authorities and their powers
- Concept of wages – Regulation & fixation of wage periods, deduction and fines- authorities and adjudication of fines. Fixation and revision of minimum wages- powers of advisory Board & Committees payment of minimum wages- Maternity benefits – regulation & protection to women employees – Bonus- meaning and eligibility – minimum & maximum bonus – Gratuity- meaning and eligibility – forfeiture- Employees provident fund scheme & employee pension scheme- Law relating to shops & commercial establishments

Suggested Reading:

S.C. Srivastava

Social Security Laws

K.D. Srivasthava	<i>Workmens Compensation Act</i>
Ganguly	<i>ESI Act</i>
K. Madhavan Pillai	<i>Labour & Industrial Law</i>
S.N. Misra	<i>Labour & Industrial Laws</i>

**VII SEMESTER B.A.LL.B.(HONOURS) DEGREE EXAMINATION
MODEL QUESTION PAPER
F.L. 21: LABOUR AND INDUSTRIAL LAW– II**

Time: Three hours
marks

Maximum: 75

PART A

Answer any **five** of the following. Each question carries three marks

- Explain the meaning and concept of social security, social assistance and social insurance.
- What is personal injury and what are the conditions for obtaining compensation for personal injury under the Employees Compensation Act, what are the defenses available to the employer.
- What is Employees State Insurance fund? What are the purposes for which the fund may be utilized?
- What is a factory under the Factories Act. Briefly discuss the safety measures under the Act for the protection of the worker?
- State the eligibility for bonus under the Payment of Bonus Act, 1965. What are the disqualifications for claiming bonus?
- Explain the powers of Employee's Compensation Commissioner

(3 x 5 =15 marks)

PART B

Answer any **three** questions. Each question carries **ten** marks

- Mr. Raju, a driver of a bus belonging to A, had driven the bus from Ernakulam to Kozhikode. On the next day when he was about to take the bus from Kozhikode for return journey, he sustained heart attack and died. Mrs. Raju, the widow claim compensation from A. Decide
- A notice of dismissal is given by Employer to B, an employee, during the period B is in receipt of sickness benefit under the ESI Act. Explain the effect of the notice of dismissal given to B
- X carries on a business of sale of Diesel oil, motor spirit, lubricant. Servicing of cars and lorries, repairing vehicles and charging batteries with the aid of power by employing more than 20 labourers- Does this amount to manufacturing process. Discuss
- P, the manager of a theatre who had no statutory obligation to run a canteen, entered into an agreement with Q, to run a canteen for the better amenities of his theatre business. Whether P, is liable to pay contribution to the Employees State Insurance as the Principal Employer of the workmen employed by Q

(10 x 3 = 30 marks)

PART C

Answer any **two**. Each question carries **fifteen** marks

- The quest for social security and freedom from want and distress has been the consistent urge of man through ages. Examine this statement tracing the history of social security legislations in India
- How far does gratuity under the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972 operate as a retrieval benefit? Give a brief statement of the coverage and scheme designed under the Act
- a. Examine the concept of minimum wage and distinguish it from fair wage and living wage
- b. Which are the authorized deductions under the Payment of Wages Act, 1936?

(15 x 2 = 30 marks)

F.L.22- ENVIRONMENTAL LAW

- Environmental protection – Need, Evolution, Relevance and Scope. Environmental law – Historical, Comparative and International Perspectives- International initiatives and its influence in evolving environmental jurisprudence in India- Constitutional perspectives regarding environmental protection- Right to Development vis a vis Sustainable development and various principles.
- Causes and effects of various modes of pollution- Control of environmental pollution, water pollution, air pollution, noise pollution, marine pollution, pollution by dumping wastes, nuclear wastes, hazardous substances- Emerging areas which need special attention- Cess and other measures to augment environment protection- Ground water control and Regulation.
- Forest, Wild life, Bio diversity related laws – principles, mechanisms and control- Tribals’ rights. Climate Change and legal perspectives- Protection against cruelty to animals, Monuments and legal protection.
- Framing of environmental policies- Emerging areas requiring regulation- Eco marking, Ecologically fragile land, Sand mining, Conversion of agricultural lands, Developmental Projects and environmental clearance, Environment Impact Assessment, Methods and Models, Public participation, Consultative Process and Public Hearings- Constitution of Tribunals, Green Benches - objectives and effects.

- Constitutional law remedies, Common law remedies, Statutory remedies- Civil remedies and Criminal sanctions- Judicial approach to environmental protection – trends and perspectives- Efficacy of Statutory appeals and appellate mechanisms

In this course, students are expected to get acquainted with the following statutes, Rules and Notifications: The Environment (Protection) Act 1986 and Rules, 1986, Hazardous Waste (Management and Handling) Act, 1989, the Manufacture, Storage, and Import of Hazardous Substances (Management and Handling) Rules, 1989, the Public Liability Insurance Act, 1991, the National Environmental Tribunal Act, 1995, the National Environment Appellate Authority Act, 1997, the Biomedical Waste (Management and Handling) Rules, 1998, the Municipal Solid Wastes (Management and Handling) Rules, 2000, the Batteries (Management and Handling) Rules, 2001, the Noise Pollution (Regulation and Control) Rules, 2000, the Biological Diversity Act, 2002, the Indian Forest Act, 1927, the Wildlife Protection Act, 1972 and Rules 1973, the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 and Rules, 1981, the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974, the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Cess Act, 1977 and Rules, 1998, the Coastal Regulation Zone Notification, 1991, the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 and Rules 1982, the Kerala Forest (Vesting and Management of Ecologically Fragile Lands) Act, 2003 and the relevant provisions of the Indian Penal Code, 1948, Criminal Procedure Code, 1973, The Easement Act, 1882, The Indian Fisheries Act, 1897, The River Boards Act, 1956, The Merchant Shipping Act, 1970, The Factories Act, 1948, The Atomic Energy Act, 1982, The Motor Vehicles Act, 1988, The Manufacture, Use, Import, Export, and Storage of Hazardous Micro-organisms/ Genetically Engineered Organisms or Cells Rules, 1989, The Kerala Ground Water (Control and Regulation), 2002, The (Kerala Protection of River Banks and Regulation of Removal of Sand) Act, 2001, The Kerala (Conservation of Paddy Land And Wetland) Act, 2008.

Suggested Reading

P. Leelakrishnan, *Environmental Laws in India*

P. Leelakrishnan, *Environmental Law Case Book*

S. Shanthakumar, *Introduction To Environmental Law*

Justice T S Doabia, *Environmental and Pollution Laws in India*

Armin Rosencranz, Shyam Divan, *Environmental Law And Policy In India*

Satish C. Sastri, *Environmental Law*

**VII SEMESTER B.A.LL.B.(HONOURS) DEGREE EXAMINATION
MODEL QUESTION PAPER
F.L.22: ENVIRONMENTAL LAW**

Time: Three hours
marks

Maximum: 75

PART A

Write Short on any **five** questions. Each Question carries **three** marks

- Effect of Stockholm Declaration of the UN Conference on the Human Environment in Indian Environmental jurisprudence
- Regulations of new outlets and new discharges
- Non-forest purpose
- Sand mining and its regulation
- Right to clean and healthy environment as a fundamental right
- Conflict between general statutory remedies and specific statutory remedies.

(3 x 5 = 15 marks)

PART B

Answer any **three** Problems. Each problem carries **ten** marks

- X started a dyeing unit beside a water body. The water body is not used by people for any of their purposes. But the Unit was started without securing the permission or grant/licence from the Pollution Control Board. The same is challenged. Decide.
- With a view to counter ever increasing conflicts between people and wild elephants, the people residing in a village started resorting to killing of wild elephants. The Government decided to interfere, but was met with stiff resistance from the residents of the village. Decided whose stand is justifiable.
- Along the beach, the Cochin Corporation allowed permission of a 20 storied commercial building impairing the recreation facilities of this densely populous city. Advise the residents.
- The management of an industrial undertaking is prosecuted for alleged activities for polluting the nearby water body. The action is being challenged before the High Court by the management. Advise the parties.

(10 x 3 = 30 marks)

PART C

Answer any **two** of the following. Each question carries **fifteen** marks

- Sketch the importance of the principles underlining the doctrine of Sustainable Development.
- Outline the significance of Environment Impact Assessment and also evaluate whether public interest is adequately safeguarded in such instances.
- Write Notes on the following:
 - (a) Noise pollution
 - (b) Hazardous waste management

(15 x 2 = 30 marks)

F.L.23 : PROFESSIONAL ETHICS, AND PROFESSIONAL ACCOUNTING SYSTEM (CLINICAL PAPER)

Total marks for the paper is 100 of which 30 marks will be through internal assessment and viva voce and 70 by external examination.

- Role and functions of a lawyer– Enrolment and qualifications–Disqualifications –Bar Council of India – Functions and powers – Committees – Right to practice – Professional Ethics –Standards of Conduct laid down by the Bar Council –Duties of a lawyer – Ten Commandments – Panchaseels of the Bar
- Professional misconduct –Power and jurisdiction of the Bar Council of India – Disciplinary proceedings –Judicial Decisions
- Art of Advocacy –Role and functions of a lawyer – Qualities of a Lawyer –Art of presentiment and winning a case – Examination of witness – Manner and skill of cross- examination

- Contempt of court –Meaning and purpose – Criminal Contempt- Civil contempt – Mens rea principle in contempt cases-Innocent publication- Fair criticism – Power of the High Court –punishment –Procedure in contempt by Judges-Appeal –Limitation
- Charging of fees from clients – Rules – law and morality –duty to the clients- Maintenance of accounts by the Lawyers – Changing the role of a lawyer in the era of globalization

The student is expected to peruse the following statutes for his study: The Contempt of Court Act, 1971, The Advocates Act, 1961

Suggested Reading:

Krishna Murthy Iyer *Advocacy*
 B. Mallik *The Art of Lawyer*
 The Bar Council of India *The Code of Ethics*

**VII SEMESTER B.A.LL.B.(HONOURS) DEGREE EXAMINATION
 MODEL QUESTION PAPER
 F.L.23 : PROFESSIONAL ETHICS, AND PROFESSIONAL
 ACCOUNTING SYSTEM**

Time : Three hours
 marks

Maximum: 75

PART A

Answer any **five** questions. Each question carries **three** marks.

- What are the essentials of criminal contempt?
- What are the duties of an advocate to the client?
- What is the right of pre-audience?

- What is fair criticism?
- What is the art of presenting and winning the case?
- What are the disqualifications for enrolment?

(3 x 5 =10 marks)

PART B

Answer any **three** questions. Each question carries **ten** marks

- What are the seven lamps of advocacy?
- What are the powers of the disciplinary committee?
- What are the functions of the Bar Council of India?
- What is the manner and skill of cross-examination?

(10 x 3=30 marks)

PART C

Attempt any **two** questions. Each question carries **fifteen** marks.

- Explain the object and scope of the Contempt of Court Act.
- What is professional misconduct? What are the disciplinary proceedings which can be initiated in the case of professional misconduct?
- Explain the duties which the advocate owes to the community in general.

(15 x 2 =30 marks)

EIGHTH SEMESTER

F.C.24 : POLITICAL SCIENCE VI-INTRODUCTION TO INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

Module I

International Relations – Meaning and significance

International Politics and International Relations, Meaning and significance, Idealist, Realist approaches to the study of IR

Module II

Theories in International Relations

Systems Theory
Decision making theory
Game theory
Communication Theory

Module III

Basic concepts in IR

National power: Elements and limitations
National Interest and Ideology
Collective security
Balance of power

Module IV

Relations among Nations

Foreign Policy: Meaning, objectives and determinants
Diplomacy: Functions and limitations
Emergence of the Third World

References:

Kelleher & Klein (2009): *Global Perspectives: A Handbook for Understanding Global Issues*, New Delhi, Longman.

Art & Jervis (2009): *International Politics: Enduring Concepts and Contemporary Issues*, New Delhi Longman.

Bull, H and Watson, A (eds.) (1984): *The Expansion of International Society* Oxford Clarendon Press, London (1995): *The Anarchical Society a study of order in world politics*, London Maxmillar.

Chris Brown & Kristen Ainely (2004): *Understanding International Relations*, New York Palgrave Macmillan.

Coloumbis & Wolfe (1990): *Introduction to International Relations*, New Delhi Longman,

E.H. Carr (2004): *International Relations between the Two World Wars 1919- 1939*, New York Palgrave Macmillan,

Joshua Goldstein & Pevehouse (2009): *Principles of International Relations*, New Delhi, Longman.

Keohane R.O. (1989) *International Institution and State Power. Essay in IR Theory* New Delhi Boulder.

M. Nicholson (2002): *International Relations: A Concise Introduction*, New York Palgrave.

Michael Nicholson (2004): International Relations, A concise Introduction, Palgrave New York, Macmillan.

Michael Nicholson (2005): International Relations – A concise introduction (2e), New York Palgrave.

Scott Burchill (ed) (2005): Theories of International Relations (2e) New York, Palgrave.

Morgenthau, Politics Among Nations, New Delhi, Sterling Publishers Pvt. Ltd.

Nye, JS, Jr. (1988): New Realism and Neo Liberalism, New Delhi, World Politics 2: 235 - 51 Palmer & Perkins, International Relations, Delhi PHI Learning Pvt. Ltd.

R. Jackson and G. Sorensen (2007): Introduction to International Relations: Theories and Approaches, 3rd Edition, Oxford University Press.

S. Joshua. Goldstein and J. Pevehouse (2007): International Relations, New York: Pearson Longman.

Said & Lerche (1995): Concepts of International Politics in Global Perspective, New Delhi, Longman.

Said Abdul, (2002) Theory of International Relations, Princeton Princeton University Press.

Srivasthava and Joshi (2005): Theories in International Politics, Hound mills Macmillan.

Stubbs, R & Underhills GRD (eds)(1994): Political Economy and The Changing Global order, London Macmillan.

Tapan Biswal (2009): International Relations, NewDelhi Macmillan Publishers India Ltd.

Viotti & Kauppi (2009): International Relations Theory, NewDelhi,Longman,

Wallerstene, Emmanuel (1974): The Modern World System New York Academic Press.

Weight Martiu (1991): International Theory: The Three Traditional, New York Leicester Press.

**VIII SEMESTER B.A.LL.B.(HONOURS) DEGREE EXAMINATION
MODEL QUESTION PAPER
F.C.24 : POLITICAL SCIENCE: VI – INTRODUCTION TO
INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS**

Time : Three Hour	Maximum : 75 Marks
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Part A

*Write short notes any **five** of the following.*

Each short note carries 3 marks.

1. (a) Idealism
- (b) Game theory
- (c) National Interest
- (d) Terrorism
- (e) Democratic Diplomacy
- (f) Diplomatic Immunities

(3 x 5 = 15 marks)

Part B

*Write short essays on any **three** of the following.
Each question carries **10** marks.*

2. (a) Why is international politics called as power politics?
- (b) Discuss the importance of Geography in international politics.
- (c) Explain the role of ideology in foreign policy formulation.
- (d) What are the objectives of foreign policy?

(10 x 3=30 marks)

Part C

*Answer any **two** of the following.
Each question carries **15** marks.*

3. (a) Define International Relations. Examine its nature and scope.
- (b) Explain the concept of Collective Security and examine its limitations.
- (c) What is Balance of Power? What are the various methods by which it is achieved?

(15 x 2=30 marks)

F.L.24 – PUBLIC INTERNATIONAL LAW

- Basic aspects of International law - Nature and basis of International law- definition-relationship between Municipal law and International law - sources

- State as subject of International law - essentials of Statehood - rights and duties of states and other entities- mode of acquisition and loss of state territory- state responsibility
- Recognition -succession – concept of recognition-theories-kinds and consequences of recognition- nationality – extradition- asylum- State jurisdiction- sovereign immunity - diplomatic privileges and immunities
- Equitable resource utilization and justification- air space- outer space- common heritage of mankind- Treaty-reservations-pacta sunt servanda -modes of termination of treaty
- UNO- organs of UNO- International Economic Institutions-WTO, IMF, IBRD, UNCTAD

Suggested Reading:

Oppenheim, *International Law*
SK Kapoor, *Public International Law*

Time: Three hours
marks

Maximum: 75

PART A

Answer any **five** of the following. Each question carries **three** marks:

- Pacta sunt servanda
- Treaty
- Asylum
- International law
- Municipal law
- Statehood

(3 x 5 =15 marks)

PART B

Answer any **three** of the following. Each question carries **ten** marks.

- Arun Thapar was an Indian Diplomat in Syria. He was accused of murdering a fellow colleague. He absconded and was later found in Rajasthan. Is India liable to extradite him to Syria for trial or can he claim diplomatic immunity.
- Motara state was recognized by several states as a separate state. China failed to recognise it as a state . Will it affect the recognition process George was a national of India. He migrated to USA and took the citizenship. Will he lose Indian citizenship?
- It was alleged against Jordan that there was human rights violation. Can the UN interfere in its domestic matters?

(10 x 3 = 30 marks)

PART C

Answer any **two** of the following. Each question carries **fifteen** marks.

- Explain the different definitions of International law and construct your own definition relevant in the present context.
- Explain the difference between Nationality and Citizenship.
- What do you mean by Equitable resource utilization in the World. Explain the International law in this area.

(15 x 2 =30 marks)

F.L.25 : LAND LAWS

- Concept of real property- State ownership.-Doctrine of eminent domain- Concept of real property under Indian systems of law and constitutional provisions.
- Land reform legislations- land to the tiller- kudikidpukar - rights and liabilities, fixity of tenure, Ceiling area, Authorities and powers.
- Land acquisition law- public purpose- procedure for acquisition of land- procedure in case of urgency- reference to court- procedure for acquisition of land for companies- compensation and remedies.
- Law related to tribal land- restriction on transfer of tribal land- restoration of land – Authorities and powers- Assignment of govt land to the tribes- conditions and procedure for assignment- Protection of forest land- reserved forest- rights of tribes in forest land.
- Conservation of land- poramboke - procedure related to unauthorised occupation of government land. Conservation of paddy land and wet land. Assignment of government land- procedure related to land assignment. Land use control-Authorities and powers to regulate land utilisation.

The student is expected to peruse the following statutes for his study: Kerala Land Reforms Act,1963; Constitution of India-Art.31,19(1)(f)and 300A; Land Acquisition Act,1894; Kerala Scheduled Tribes(restriction on transfer by and restoration of lands to Scheduled Tribes) Act,1999; Kerala Forest Act,1961; Conservation of Paddy Land and wet land Act,2008; Kerala Land Conservancy Act,1957; Kerala Land Assignment Act,1960; Kerala Land Utilization Order,1967; Kerala Assignment of Govt. land to the Scheduled Tribes Rules,2001

Suggested Reading:

Sugathan, *Land Laws of Kerala*

A.Gangadharan, *Law of Land Reforms in Kerala*

A.Gangadharan, *Laws on Land in Kerala*

George Johnson, *Law of Land Reforms in Kerala*

**VIII SEMESTER B.A.LL.B. (HONOURS) DEGREE EXAMINATION
MODEL QUESTION PAPER
F.L.25 : LAND LAWS**

Time: Three hours
marks

Maximum: 75

PART A

Answer any **five** questions. Each question carries **three** marks

- What is the rationale of state ownership control of property?
- Enumerate the special powers of Collector in case of urgency for land acquisition?
- What are rights and liabilities of a *kudikidappukar*?
- What are the restrictions on transfer of property of tribals?
- Explain the term poramboke.
- Define Government land

(3 x 5=15 marks)

PART B

Answer any **three** problems. Each question carries **ten** marks:

- A *kudikidappukaran* has obtained ownership and possession of 50 cents of land at a distance beyond 5 km from his *kudikidappu* . The owner of the land seeks to evict him from his *kudikidappu* . Can he do so? Examine and discuss.
- There was an unexplained delay in taking possession of the land after invoking the urgency clause under S.17 (4) of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894. In view of the delay thus made it was contended that the proceedings reflected absence of urgency and therefore liable to be quashed. Decide.
- X , the owner of a paddy field discontinued paddy cultivation and kept the field barren for two years. Later he arranged for steady flow of fresh water and started prawn culture. Can he be proceeded against for the violation of the Kerala Land Utilisation Order, 1967. Decide.
- A group of tribal people forcefully occupy the forest land alleging that the land in question was originally occupied by the ancestors of those tribal people. Government contends that the land in question being forest land is inviolable. Decide.

(10 x 3 = 30 marks)

PART C

Answer any **two** questions. Each question carries **fifteen** marks.

- Discuss the concept of property under the Indian constitution before and after the incorporation of Art. 300A.
- Analyse the Kerala land Utilization Order, 1967. Point out the merits and demerits of the Order.
- Critically examine the Kerala Conservation of Paddy Land & Wet land Act, 2008.

(15 x 2 = 30 marks)

F.L.26 : LAW OF PROPERTY – II

The study will consist of sections 54 to 137 of the Transfer of Property Act of 1882, T.P. Act (Sections 54 to 137).

1. Sale of immovable property–Sale, meaning and scope of sale and contract for sale–Sale, how made–Rights and liabilities of seller and buyer–Marshalling–Discharge of encumbrance on sale.

2. Mortgages–Different types of mortgages and their distinctions–Rights and liabilities of mortgagor and mortgagee (sections 60 to 77); Priority, Marshalling and Contribution; Deposit in Court; Redemption, who may sue for redemption; Subrogation–Tacking–Rights of mesne profits–Mortgagee Rights of redeeming Co-mortgagor; Mortgage by deposit of title deeds, Anomalous Mortgages.

3. Charge–Scope and meaning of doctrine of merger–Notice and Tender.

Leases of immovable property–Scope and meaning of–Lease how made–Rights and liabilities of lessor and lessee (Section 109 -117).

4. Exchanges–Scope and meaning of–Rights and liabilities of parties; Exchange of money.

Gifts–Scope and meaning of–Mode of transfer–Onerous gifts–Universal donee–Donatio Mortis Causa.

5. Actionable claims–Scope and meaning of Notice, Liability on transfer–Assignment of different policies–Incapacity of certain Officers, saving of negotiable instruments.

Prescribed Readings:

As in Paper 1 of Law of Property

Land Reforms Act–Act 1 of 1964 as amended – Sections 1-199.

**VIII SEMESTER B.A.LL.B(HONOURS) DEGREE EXAMINATION
MODEL QUESTION PAPER
F.L.26 : LAW OF PROPERTY – II**

Time: Three Hour
Marks

Maximum : 75

Part A

I. Answer any **five** of the following questions. Each question carries **3** marks.

- What are the rights and liabilities of a seller?
- Distinguish between and English Mortgage and Mortgage by conditional sale.
- Write a note on rights and liabilities of a lessee.
- What is “Donatio-Mortis-Causa”?
- Explain briefly “charge”
- “Transfer of actionable claim”. Discuss.

(3 x 5=15 marks)

Part B

II. Answer any **three** of the following questions. Each problem carries **10** marks.

- A sells a property to B. B then discovers that the property is subject to a right of way on the part of the public. What are B’s remedies?
- “A” takes house on lease from “B”. Thereafter without “B” s consent “A” constructs two additional rooms in the said house and sub-lets them to “C”. What is the remedy available to “B” against “A” and “C”?
- A mortgage deed authorises the Mortgagee to sell the property if the loan is not repaid within 3 years. The Mortgagee waits for three years and the very next day he sells the property. Is this void?
- P makes a gift to X, Y and Z, X and Y accept while Z refuses. Is the gift valid?

(10 x 3=30 marks)

Part C

III. Answer any **two** of the following questions. Each question carries **15** marks.

- “Once a mortgage, always a mortgage”. Discuss.
- What are the essentials of a valid gift?

- What are the different modes of termination of a lease?

(15 x 15=30 marks)

F.L. 27 – INSURANCE LAW

- Nature and definition of insurance – History of Insurance business in India- Regulation of Insurance business- IRDA- function and powers- General principles of Insurance law- principles of good faith- disclosure – non- representation - Utmost good faith- Insurable interest- Indemnity- subrogation -and contribution- the risk- the premium – Proximate cause
- Marine Insurance- Scope and nature- Disclosure and representation – Warranties- insured perils- Implied terms in marine policy- Partial loss and total loss- Measure of Indemnity
- Life Insurance – Formation – Insurable interest- Proposal and Policy- Non disclosure and misrepresentation- Assignment – Nomination- Claims of policy
- Fire Insurance- Standard fire policy- Proximate cause- Fire claims- Subrogation Double Insurance contribution and Average - Property Insurance and Liability Insurance- risk insured- Contractors risk insurance-Employer’s liability insurance- Goods in transit insurance- Public liability insurance
- Motor insurance and Accident insurance - Scope- Compulsory Insurance of Motor vehicles - Motor Accident Claims Tribunals- Social security Insurance- sickness- old age and unemployment- ESI – Insurance for sea men

Suggested Reading

Hardy Ivamy *Law of Insurance*

B.N. Banerji *Law of Insurance*

M.N. Sreenivasan *Principles of Insurance Law*

Mishra, M.N. *Insurance - Principles and Practices*

**VIII SEMESTER B.A.LL.B.(HONOURS) DEGREE EXAMINATION
MODEL QUESTION PAPER
F.L.27: INSURANCE LAW**

Time: Three hours

Maximum: 75 marks

PART A

Write a short note on any **five** questions: Each question carries **three** marks

1. Principles of Good faith
2. Insurable Interest
3. Warranties relating to marine insurance
4. Assignment
5. Public Liability Insurance
6. Social Security Insurance

(3 x 5 = 15 marks)

PART B

Answer any **three** problems. Each question carries **ten** marks

- A and B were insured in respect of motor car risk under separate policies issued by different companies . Each policy contained condition to the effect that (1) if the risk insured was covered by another insurance, the insurer were not liable and (2) if the risk insured was covered by any other insurance, the liability to contribute rateably. B while driving A's car with his consent, became liable in damages to third party in the circumstances in which he was covered by both policies. Each insurance Co. denied the liability. Advice.
- A ship was for a voyage from London to Cochin. The ship starts from Southampton to Cochin. Insurance denies the insurance claim as there is a different route. Advice
- A yacht was insured under a marine policy in which fire was also one of the perils insured. It was totally destroyed by fire. But the insurance Co. alleges that arson was the cause of the fire. Discuss the liability of the insurance Co.
- X took a mediclaim policy from ABC insurance Co. During the insurance period he had to undergo a major surgery. Doctors opined that the symptoms of disease shows history of more than 15 years. Can the insurance claim exemption.

(10 x 3 = 30 marks)

PART C

Answer any **two**. Each question carries **fifteen** marks

- Briefly explain about the terms “Risk “and “Premium” in relation to the general principles of Insurance law.
- What is meant by Insurable Interest? Explain the relevance of the term insurable interest in the context of different kinds insurance policies
- Examine the importance of Public Liability Insurance Act high lighting judicial decisions

(15 x 2 = 30 marks)

F.L.28 – ALTERNATE DISPUTE RESOLUTION (CLINICAL PAPER)

This course will be taught through class instruction and simulation exercises, preferably with assistance of practicing lawyers/ Retired Judges. Evaluation may also be conducted in practical exercises at least for a significant part of evaluation. The maximum marks for the paper is 100.70 marks for external examination and 30 marks for internal examination.

Outline of the course

- (i) Negotiation skills to be learned with simulation program.
- (ii) Conciliation skills
- (iii) Arbitration Law and Practice including International Arbitration Rules.

Pattern of Internal Examination

Out of 30 marks, 5 marks may be given for attendance. The rest 25 marks may be given for 3 problems of Role play dealing with the above aspects.

- I. ADR – The concept – Increasing importance of ADR – Different types of ADR systems – Arbitration – Conciliation – Mediation – Negotiation – Nature – Skills – Methods – Merits.
- II. Arbitration – Arbitration and Conciliation Act – Objects – reasons – Arbitration agreement – Arbitral Tribunal – Power of courts to refer the parties – Provisions under the Code of Civil Procedure – Jurisdiction of Arbitral Tribunal.
- III. Conduct of arbitral proceeding – Award – Form and contents – Finality and recourse against the Arbitral Award – Enforcement.
- IV. Foreign Awards – New York and Geneva Convention Awards – Conditions for their enforcement – Conciliation – Conciliators – Role of Conciliators.

V. Access to Justice – Legal Services Authorities Act – Lok Adalat – Lokayukta – Ombudsman – Grama Nyayalaya Act.

**VIII SEMESTER B.A.LL.B.(HONOURS) DEGREE EXAMINATION
MODEL QUESTION PAPER
F.L.28 : ALTERNATE DISPUTE RESOLUTION**

Time: Three hours

Maximum: 75 marks

PART A

Answer any **five** questions. Each question carries **2** marks.

- What is arbitration? How does it differ from proceedings in ordinary courts?
- What is Public Interest Litigation? Discuss the issue of locus standi in public interest litigation.
- What are the implied conditions in arbitration agreements?
- Discuss the nature and scope of legal aid to the poor.
- Discuss the salient features of the Legal Services Authorities Act, 1978.
- What is the role of “ Neethimela ” and “ Loknyayalaya ” as quasi judicial forums for out of court arrangement for dispute settlement

(2 x 5 = 10 marks)

PART B

Answer any **three** problems. Each question carries **ten** marks.

- In a contract for sale the purchaser of the goods made a reference to the forum, claiming damages for supplying goods of inferior quality. After a decision was taken by it disposing other reference made to it, a subsequent reference was made by the purchaser to the same authority claiming the right to reject the goods and getting the earnest money paid back. It was contended that the subsequent reference was barred by Res Judicata. Decide.
- A railway official was appointed as the arbitrator by mutual consent in arbitration proceedings in which the railway was one party. His appointment as arbitrator was challenged on the ground that he will be highly prejudiced in favour of the railway in

making the award. In fact there was nothing in evidence to the effect that the official concerned was disposed in favour of the railway or against the other party in arbitration proceedings. Discuss the legality of his appointment as arbitrator.

- Where a party to an arbitration proceedings met the expenses of the arbitrator for his air ticket and hotel accommodation, the question for consideration was whether this amounted to misconduct on the part of the arbitrator so that the arbitration proceedings may be invalidated. Examine and discuss whether this conducts of the arbitrator amounted to such a misconduct as to render the arbitrator proceedings invalid and the award being set aside.
- After the award was made the arbitral tribunal resumed its powers of the authority of a court order. The court order remitting the matter to the tribunal provided for taking fresh evidence also. The tribunal was authorized to modify or correct the award if necessary on a purely legal ground. But the court itself made corrections and modifications fo the award in such a way as to make it obsolete, by substituting its own order the the award. The tribunal after the fresh hearing endorsed the order of the court as the award of the tribunal. Examine the validity of the award.

(10 x 3= 30 marks)

PART C

Answer any **two** questions. Each question carries **fifteen** marks.

- Discuss the various powers of the court with regard to arbitral proceedings. What are the grounds on which an arbitral award may be set aside? What are the consequences of an award being set aside?
- Discuss the scope of conciliation and mediation as means of settlement of disputes. What is the difference between conciliation and arbitration, conciliation and mediation?
- Discuss how the arbitrator is appointed and what are his powers.. Discuss how the award is enforced.

(15 x 2= 30 marks)

**NINTH
SEMESTER**

F.L. 29 : LAW OF EVIDENCE

- History and development of law of evidence- salient feature- definitions- legal and logical relevancy- relevancy and admissibility- best evidence rule- fact, fact in issue and relevant fact- kinds of evidence- evidence and proof- concepts- constitutional protections and adducing of evidence- *res gestae* , common intention- identity and identification- facts otherwise irrelevant- proof of right or custom- circumstantial evidence- principles- motive, preparation, conduct, occasion, cause, opportunity, conduct, state of mind, body, bodily feeling, similar facts, judicial notice.
- Relevancy of facts- rule against hearsay evidence and exceptions- admissions- principles and applicability- confessions- kinds of confessions, valid confession, principles, exceptions- applicability and evidentiary value- co accused and approver- declarations by persons who cannot be called into court as witnesses- dying declarations- relevance of judgments- general principles- fraud and collusion- expert and non-expert opinion- judicial attitude to expert testimonies-areas where expert testimonies are reckoned.
- Character evidence- civil and criminal cases- principles, applicability, exceptions and evidentiary value- character of parties, accused, third parties, witnesses- oral and documentary evidence- principles of evaluation and applicability of oral and documentary evidence- execution of documents- attestation- primary evidence and secondary evidence- oral vis a vis documentary evidence- kinds of documents- ambiguity in documents- cyber laws and evidence- science, technology and admissibility of evidence.

- Burden of Proof- concept- application at different levels- standard of proof- general and special exceptions- presumptions and burden of proof- kinds of presumptions- presumption to legitimacy of child and presumption as to dowry death- estoppel – scope, principle, applicability- kinds- waiver and presumption.
- Trial- evidence taken before trial- competency and compellability of witnesses- privileged communications- categories, scope and exceptions- examination of witnesses and various categories of examination- corroboration and contradiction- principles and mechanics- hostile witness- witness protection programme- leading questions- refreshing memory- compulsion to answer questions- improper admission of evidence-judge’s power to intervene in trial.

Suggested reading:

Sir John Woodroffe and Syed Amir Ali, *Law of Evidence* (4 Vols)

Rathanlal and Dhirajlal, *Law on Evidence*

Vepa P. Sarathi, *Law on Evidence*

Krishnamachari, *Law of Evidence*

Batuklal, *Law of Evidence*

Dr. Jaisingh P. Modi, *A Textbook of Medical Jurisprudence and Toxicology*

**IX SEMESTER B.A.LL.B.(HONOURS) DEGREE EXAMINATION
MODEL QUESTION PAPER
F.L. 29 : LAW OF EVIDENCE**

Time : Three Hour	Maximum : 75 Marks
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PART A

Write a short note on any five questions: Each question carries 3 marks

- Relevance of Res gestae
- Confession of co-accused.
- Character evidence of witnesses.
- Child witness
- Conclusive evidence
- Refreshing Memory

(3 x 5=15 marks)

PART B

Answer any **three** problems. Each question carries **ten** marks .

- The deceased made four dying declarations, implicating the mother-in-law in the first one, terming the incident as an accident in the second, she was not aware as to who attacked her in the third and implicated her father-in-law in the fourth. All along she told

that her husband came to her rescue. Her husband deposed that his parents were away at the time of the incident. Discuss the veracity of the dying declaration.

- The judicial magistrate who recorded the confession of the accused failed to give the warning as per section 164 CrPC and the matter is challenged in the court by the defence that the same is not a valid judicial confession. Discuss.
- A letter written by X to his former wife was sought to be proved against him by her father in a suit for defamation. The letter contained derogatory remarks about the plaintiff and the defendant resisting claims privilege in respect of that letter. Decide.
- X and Z make a contract in writing that z shall sell certain goods which is to be paid on delivery. At the same time they make an oral agreement that three months credit shall be given to Z. In a suit between the two the same is challenged. Decide.

(10 x 3=30 marks)

PART C

Answer any two. Each question carries 15 marks.

- Discuss about circumstantial evidence and the judicial trend.
- What are the categories of burden of proof and how it operates in relation with presumptions of law?
- Write notes on (a) attestation (b) leading questions.

(15 x 2=30 marks)

F.L. 30 –MARITIME LAW

- History and jurisdiction: Public international law and its relation with maritime law, UNCLOS and relation with domestic law in India, Merchant Shipping Act .
- Flag jurisdiction and State responsibility: Equality of Flag and use of National ports, Merchant shipping in territorial waters and High seas - Powers of Coast Guard.
- Carriage by Sea- Charter party contracts, bill of lading, Rights and Duties of Ship-owners at Common law , Carriage of Goods by Sea Act, 1924, Protection of Ship owner and Limitation of liability under the Merchant Shipping Act , bill of lading as a document of title in India and abroad, C.I.F and F.O.B terms.
- Marine Pollution - International conventions , damages , loss and abandonment of ship and goods in the high seas, salvage
- Marine Insurance- General principles, damages and International obligations, duty of disclosure, conditions, indemnity, assignment, reinsurance.

Suggested Reading

S.K. Kapoor, *Public International Law*

J G Starke, *Introduction to International law*
R. Churchill and A. V. Lowe, *The Law of the Sea*
A. V. Lowe and S. A. G. Talmon, *Basic Documents on the Law of the Sea: The Legal Order of the Oceans*
Rothwell & Stephens, *International Law of the Seas*

**IX SEMESTER B.A.LL.B.(HONOURS) DEGREE EXAMINATION
MODEL QUESTION PAPER
F.L. 30 : MARITIME LAW**

Time : Three Hour	Marks	Maximum : 75
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PART A

Answer any **five** questions. Each question carries **three** marks

- Title
- EEZ
- C.I.F contract
- Flag ship jurisdiction
- Lien
- Indemnity

(3 x 5 = 15 marks)

PART B

Answer any **three** questions. Each question carries **ten** marks

- Ship Jamal was passing innocently through Sri Lankan Territorial waters. Under false alarm, the Sri Lankan Navy fired on the Ship. Argue for the Ship.
- Ship registered at Baghdad, collided with an Indian Ship in the Indian waters. Which State has jurisdiction to decide the case.
- The goods were loaded at the Egypt Port. While in the transit the ship got wrecked on the rocks and goods damaged. Who will bear the salvage charges.
- A pirate ship was captured in the high seas by UK Navy. How can the jurisdiction for deciding the case be determined.

(10 x 3 = 30 marks)

PART C

Answer any two questions. Each question carries 15 marks.

- Elaborate upon the maritime zones under the Indian law.
- Explain the difference in liability in reference to CIF and FOB contracts.
- Explain the concept of flag ship jurisdiction.

(15 x 2 = 30 marks)

F.L. 31 : ADMINISTRATIVE LAW

- Definition, Origin and Scope of Administrative Law, Reasons for the growth, Welfare state and Constitutional principles, Need for Administrative reforms, Changes in the concept of government regulation, Relevance of Global Administrative Law, Role of Civil Service, Comparison with other countries. Doctrine of Separation of Powers, Rule of Law, Parliamentary Sovereignty, Classification of administrative powers.
- Delegated legislation – Reasons, Scope and Limitations; Forms and methods; Parliamentary and Judicial Control. Administrative Discretion - relevance and scope, Fundamental Rights as a limitation, Judicial control over Administrative Discretion-Principles, Categories and new grounds as applied by courts. Administrative Instructions.
- Administrative Adjudication – Need, Scope and Relevance. Exercise of Quasi judicial powers. Natural Justice Principles and its changing horizons; Exceptions, Exclusions and

its effects. Powers of Enquiry and Investigation of the Administration and various statutory mechanisms. New Regulatory agencies and adjudicatory process.

- Remedies in Public Law. Judicial Review of Administrative action relevance, scope and limitations. Articles, 32, 136, 226 and 227 of the Constitution and its topical relevance, scope and distinctions. Kinds of Writs and their scope and general and special grounds for invoking. Locus standi and Public Interest Litigation, New principles and remedies as applied by Courts in public law at relevant times. Doctrine of ultra vires. Remedies in Private Law, Statutory Appeals. Tribunals System - Central and State Administrative Tribunals.
- Government as litigant - Liability for Wrongs - Tortious and Contractual- Principles. The evolution and its contemporary status, Principles evolved by Courts at relevant times and its contemporary significance. Government Privileges in legal proceedings. Right to information and open government. Public Corporations- Contemporary scenario and Parliamentary and Judicial Control.

Suggested Reading

Shakeel Ahmed Khan, (ed.), *Principles of Administrative Law*

Justice G.P. Singh & Justice Alope Aradhe, (eds.) *Principles of Administrative Law*

I.P. Massey, *Administrative Law*

S.P. Sathe, *Administrative Law*

C. K. Thakwani & M.C. Thakker, *Lectures on Administrative Law*

N.K. Jayakumar, *Administrative Law*

C.K.Thakker & M.C. Thakker, *V.G.Ramachandran's Law of Writs*

Paul Craig, *Administrative Law*

William Wade and Christopher Forsyth, *Administrative Law*

Lord Woolf, *et. al. S.A. De Smith's Judicial Review of Administrative Action*

Brian Jones & Catherine Thompson, *Garner's Administrative Law*

Charles H. Koch, Jr., *Administrative Law: Cases and Materials*

IX SEMESTER B.A.LL.B.(HONOURS) DEGREE EXAMINATION MODEL QUESTION PAPER F.L. 31 : ADMINISTRATIVE LAW

Time : Three Hour	Marks	Maximum : 75
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PART A

Write Short on any **five** questions. Each Question carries **three** marks

- French concept of Rule of Law
- Administrative Instructions
- Doctrine of necessity in Rule against Bias

- Exhausting alternate remedies
- Vicarious liability of state
- Fundamental rights and Administrative discretion

(3 x 5= 15 marks)

PART B

Answer any **three** Problems. Each problem carries **ten** marks

- The nationalisation policies adopted by the Regional Transport Authority which comprised of the Secretary of the Department as well as the Minister for Transport as ex officio and others envisaged the minister to receive complaints if any regarding the policies. The same was challenged as violative of rule against bias. Decide.
- The Director of Public Instructions was empowered to grant exemptions in appropriate cases in relaxing the stipulations regarding age of candidates for SSLC examinations. The Director took a stand that he will not give relaxation, if the period sought is beyond two years. The impugned order is challenged before the High Court.
- A quantity of gold was recovered from X, on the impression that the same was stolen property. The gold which was kept in the police station was stolen by a constable who fled to Nepal. Meanwhile X who was prosecuted was acquitted and on finding that the gold was stolen files a suit for damages against the Government. Decide.
- A group of students who misbehaved with girls by trespassing into the girl's hostel was proceeded against for disciplinary actions by the Principal. The demands of the delinquents for cross examination was turned down by the Principal and as they were found guilty were terminated from the college. The students challenge the order on the ground of denial of cross examination. Respond.

(10 x 3 = 30 marks)

PART C

Answer any **two** of the following. Each question carries **fifteen** marks

- Explain the grounds for invoking the writ of Mandamus. Cite case laws.
- What are the reasons for the growth of Administrative Law. Whether the contemporary situation calls for a change in the perception towards this branch of law?
- Write Notes on the following:
 - (a) Doctrine of proportionality
 - (b) Legitimate Expectation

(15 x 2= 30

marks)

F.L. 32 : LAW OF TAXATION

- Tax- definition , meaning- Principles of Taxation- Canons of Taxation- Distinction between Tax and Fee- Different kinds of Taxation- Direct and Indirect Tax- Constitutional basis of taxation- Income Tax Act- Assesee- Mutual relation between Income Tax Act with Finance Act – Concept of the term Income – Basis of Charge

in Income Tax- Scope of Total Income- Residential Status under Income Tax Act- Income which do not form part of the Total Income

- Heads of Income under Income Tax Act - Computation of income under each head- Clubbing of Income- Set off and carry forward of losses – Advance payment of Tax and Tax deducted at source- Assessment- Appeals- Revision- Collection and Recovery- Authorities under Income Tax Act- Agriculture Income under Kerala Agriculture Income Tax Act 1991- computation of Agriculture Income- Authorities and procedure of assessment.
- Wealth Tax Act, 1957- Definition- Concept of net wealth- Assets- Deemed Assets- Exempted Assets- Deduction- Valuation of different Assets- Authorities and procedure of Assessment- Appeals – Revision and reference- Offence and penalties
- Central Sales Tax Act - Definition: Dealer, Place of Business, Sale-Concept of interstate sale or in the Course of Import Export - Liability to Tax on interstate Sales , Registration & Cancellation and Penalties.
- Kerala Value Added Tax Act – 2003- Sale- Authorities – Incidence and Levy of tax- Registration and permit- Assessment and recovery- Appeals- Reference- Revision- Penalties -Service Tax Meaning and importance -Taxable Services-, application of Service Tax, Administration of Service Tax

Suggested Reading

Vinod K. Singhania, *Direct Tax Law and Practice*

Kanga & Palkiwala, *The Law and Practice of Income Tax*

S.K. Agarwala, *The Law and practice of Income Tax*

Sugathan, *Law of Sales Tax in Kerala*

IX SEMESTER B.A.LL.B.(HONOURS) DEGREE EXAMINATION MODEL QUESTION PAPER F.L. 32 : LAW OF TAXATION

Time : Three Hour	Maximum : 75
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PART A

Answer any **five** questions. Each question carries **three** marks

- Tax and Fee
- Direct tax and indirect tax
- Tax deducted at source
- Net wealth
- Dealer under Central Sales Tax Act
- Value added tax

(3 x 5=15 marks)

PART B

Answer any **three** questions. Each question carries **ten** marks

- Summons has been served on a person to produce books of accounts in relation to accounting year 2007-08 and certain specified documents. In the event of failure, discuss the powers of the Income Tax authorities.
- Ramu was in France for over ten years. Due to difficult economic condition, he returned to India during the previous year and stayed there during that year for 160 days. Though he wants to go abroad for a suitable job, he is worried over the tax considerations. Is he liable to pay tax in India?
- Compute taxable net wealth of Mr. X, an ordinarily resident, from the following: Gold bond under gold deposit scheme 12 lakhs, residential building Rs 11 lakhs, jewelry Rs. 8 lakhs, cash in hand Rs. 85,000/-, cash at bank Rs. 2 lakhs, fixed assets in England Rs. 18 lakhs.
- James is a citizen of India and ordinarily resident in India. He has got three houses in Cochin, Calicut and Kayamkulam at the rate Rs. 50 lakh each. His minor son has got wealth worth Rs. 7 lakhs. Compute the net wealth.

(10 x 3= 30 marks)

PART C

Answer any **two** questions. Each question carries **fifteen** marks

- Examine the provisions relating to the incidence and levy of tax under Central Sales Tax Act for interstate sale or purchase.
- Discuss the assessment of tax and recovery of tax under the Kerala Value Added Tax Act.
- What is meant by Service Tax? How is it levied? Discuss briefly about the taxable services.

(15 x 2 = 30 marks)

- Meaning of international trade law, Overview of the principles and structure of international trade law, The Concept and Nature of International Trade Law, Origins, Theories of International Trade, Historical Background of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade-GATT, 1947, ITO, Evolution and Inception of the WTO, The Inter-Relationship between Multilateral Rules, Regional Agreement and FTAs, UNCTAD, NIEO, IMF and IBRD
- Substantive obligations in the agreements that form part of the World Trade Organization Agreement, including tariff and customs-related matters, subsidies, antidumping and countervailing duties, safeguards, textiles and clothing, agriculture, trade-related investment measures, government procurement, trade in services, and trade-related intellectual property rights, competition, NAMA, GATS, BITS
- Overview of International Sale of goods, Types of International Sale of Contracts, Essentials of Sales Contracts, Incoterms, Interpretation of Commercial Terms, Documents of Title, Bill of Lading or Charter Party, Letters of Credit, Carriage of goods, International transportation, Documentary Credit and other Payment Arrangements
- Regulation of International Trade in India, Institutional Structure, Foreign trade (Development and Regulation) Act, 1992, Foreign Trade Policy, Foreign Trade Procedures, The Special Economic Zones Act, 2005, International Contracts Claims before National Courts, SAFTA
- Methods of Settlement of Disputes, Arbitration; Disputes Resolution through International Arbitration, the Principles Governing Arbitration, Agreements, Proceedings and Awards, Settlement of Disputes in Various WTO Multilateral Agreements, Countervailing Measures and Allied Matters. Dispute Settlement Body (DSB) in WTO and UNCITRAL Model of Settlement of Disputes, ICC Arbitration Rules, ICSID Arbitration Rules

Suggested Reading:

John H. Jackson, *The World Trading System: Law and Policy of International Economic Relations*

Michael J. Trebilcock and Robert Howse, *The Regulation of International Trade*

Robert E. Hudec, *The GATT Legal System and World Trade Diplomacy*

Kenneth W. Dam, *The GATT: Law and International Economic Organization*

Asif H. Qureshi and Andreas R Ziegler, *International Economic Law*

Day, D. M. and Griffin, Bernardette, *The Law of International Trade*

Mitsuo Matsushita, Thomas J. Schoenbaum and Petros C. Mavroidis, *The World Trade Organization. Law, Practice, and Policy*

Schmittoff, M. Clive, *The Law and Practice of International Trade* Stefan Vogenauer, *Unification of General Contract Law: The Case of the UNIDROIT Principles of International Commercial Contracts*

WTO Secretariat, *A Handbook on the WTO Dispute Settlement System*, 2004

Basic Instruments and Selected Documents (GATT)

IX SEMESTER B.A.LL.B.(HONOURS) DEGREE EXAMINATION
MODEL QUESTION PAPER
F.L.33 : INTERNATIONAL TRADE LAW

Time : Three Hour	Maximum : 75
Marks	

PART A

Answer any **five** questions. Each question carries **three** marks

- Letters of Credit
- Incoterms
- Regional Trade Agreements
- MFN Clause and National Treatment
- UNICITRAL
- New International Economic Order

(3 x 5=15 marks)

PART B

Answer any **three** questions. Each question carries **ten** marks

- State A and B are members of WTO. State A banned the import of tobacco from State B on health grounds. But protected its domestic tobacco industry on the ground of protecting the livelihood of labourers working there. What are the remedies available to State A? What are the arguments available to State B
- A CIF seller instead of endorsing and delivering the BIL to the CIF buyer mistakenly endorsed and delivered it to a sub buyer. The sub buyer returned it to the seller who struck out the endorsement and re-endorsed it to the CIF buyer. Examine whether the sub buyer is a lawful holder of the bill of lading
- A send a consignment of fruits with B to be carried through sea. On reaching the destination the cargo of fruits were found to be in a deteriorated condition. Hence A initiated action against B for the loss. Decide?
- A political party started a labour union in the notified SEZ area in India and issued notice for strike with various demands. Discuss the legal effects.

(10 x 3=30 marks)

PART C

Answer any two questions. Each question carries 15 marks.

- Write a critical analysis of origin and evolution of World Trade Organisation?
- Write an overview of International Sale of goods?
- What are the roles of international organizations in promoting and regulating foreign trade?

(15 x 2 =30 marks)

F.L. 34 : DRAFTING, PLEADING AND CONVEYANCING (CLINICAL PAPER)

This course will be taught through class interaction and simulation exercises, preferably with the assistance of practising lawyers/retired judges. Total marks for the paper is 100 of which 30 marks will be through internal assessment and viva voce and 70 by external examination.

- **Drafting:** General principles of drafting and relevant substantive rules applicable for the same shall be taught.
- **Pleading:** Civil matters: (i) plaint (ii) written statement (iii) Interlocutory application- temporary injunction-petition to set aside ex parte-attachment before judgment-arrest before judgment etc. (iv) Original petition (v) Affidavit (vi) Execution petition (vii) Memorandum of appeal-Civil Miscellaneous Appeal and Revision (viii) Petition under Articles 226 and 32 of the Constitution of India (ix) Divorce Petition -divorce by mutual consent (x) Caveat Petition
- **Criminal matters:** (i) Complaint (ii) Criminal Miscellaneous Petition (iii) Bail Application (iv) Memorandum of Appeal and Revision (iv) Petition under s. 125 Cr.P.C.
- **Conveyancing:** (i) Agreement for Sale (ii) Sale deed (iii) Mortgage deed (iv) Lease Deed (v) Gift Deed (vi) Will (vii) Promissory Notes (viii) Power of Attorney

**IX SEMESTER B.A.LL.B.(HONOURS) DEGREE EXAMINATION
MODEL QUESTION PAPER
F.L. 34 : DRAFTING, PLEADING AND CONVEYANCING**

Time : Three Hour

Maximum : 70 Marks

PART A

Answer any **two** questions. Each question carries **ten** marks.

- What is meant by pleading and what are the general rules of pleading?
- What are the main principles of drafting?
- Write a note on territorial jurisdiction of courts.
- Briefly explain the basic principles as to drafting of plaints.

(10 x 2=20 marks)

PART B

Attempt any **five** problems. Each problem carries **ten** marks .

- Gopi, aged 57 years, son of Sivaraman, an agriculturist, residing at Ambujavilasam, Kanayannur Village, Kanayannur Taluk, Ernakulam district, has lent an amount of Rs. 50,000 to Ramu, aged 35 years, son of Ayyappan, business, residing at Poonkavanam, Kanayannur Village, Kanayannur Taluk, Ernakulam District, on the strength of a promissory note executed on 12/05/ 2011 payable on demand with interest @12% p.a. The debtor has not repaid the amount even after repeated demands. Gopi approaches you to take legal steps for the realization of the amount due to him. Draft a notice.
- Gopi, aged 57 years, son of Sivaraman, an agriculturist, residing at Ambujavilasam, Kanayannur Village, Kanayannur Taluk, Ernakulam district, has lent an amount of Rs. 50,000 to Ramu, aged 35 years, son of Ayyappan, business, residing at Poonkavanam, Kanayannur Village, Kanayannur Taluk, Ernakulam District, on the strength of a promissory note executed on 12/05/ 2011 payable on demand with interest @12% p.a. The debtor has not repaid the amount even after repeated demands. Gopi sent a notice on 9/5/2012 claiming the amount of Rs. 50,000 due to him. Ramu sent a reply notice on 13/11/2011 stating that he had repaid the amount and interest for the same and he does not owe an amount of Rs. 50,000 but owes only Rs. 40,000 and interest for the same. Gopi filed a suit against Ramu for Rs. 40,000. Ramu wants to contest the suit.the suit is posted for filing of the written statement by Ramu. Draft a written statement for Ramu.
- Raman, aged 40 years, son of Ramakrishna, working as a doctor at Ernakulam, is residing in Remya Nivas, in Ernakulam Village, Ernakulam Taluk, Ernakulam district. He is the owner and is in possession of one acre of agricultore land comprised in Survey No. 124 of Kakkanad Village in Ernakulam Taluk, in Ernakulam District. Krishnan, aged 35 years, son of Sudhakaran, residing in Sudha Mandir, Ernakulam, has entered into an agreement on 12/1/2011 with Raman to purchase the

property of Raman for a total consideration of Rs. 5 lakhs and paid an amount of Rs. 50,000 as agreement for sale. Sale was not completed because of the fault of Raman. Krishnan filed suit against Raman for specific performance of the agreement. It is now reliably understood that Raman is planning to sell the property to a third person namely Sankaran. Draft an interlocutory application for temporary injunction for restraining Raman selling the property to Sankaran or to any other person till the final disposal of the suit.

- The marriage between Gokulakrishnan and Remadevi was solemnized on 12/5/2000 as per Hindu rites at Udayanapuram Devi, Temple, Thrrippunithura. After marriage they lived as husband and wife in the house of Gokulakrishnan at Thiruvananthapuram for a period of six months. But their relationship strained for several reasons and Remadevi separated for her husband on 10/1/2001 and is residing in her father's house since then. Now the husband and wife mutually consent to divorce. Prepare a divorce petition for them.
- Anujan is arrested by the Sub- Inspector of Police, North Police Station, Ernakulam on a charge of theft and is produced before the Judicial Magistrate of the First Class, Ernakulam. The magistrate remanded him to the Sub-Jail, Ernakulam. Prepare an application for bail. 6. Ramachandran, aged 55 years, son of Gopalan, an agriculturist, residing at Elankillal Veedu, Vanchiyoor Village, Thiruvananthapuram Taluk, Thiruvananthapuram District agrees to let his building No. TC 126/35 to Thomas, aged 50 years, son of Mathew, Section Officer, Higher Education Department, Secretariate, Thiruvananthapuram, residing at "Roja", Nellapaly Village, Chittur Taluk, Palghat District for residential purpose on a monthly rent of Rs. 1,5000/- with effect from 1/6/2012. Draft a lease deed.

(10 x 5=50 marks)

**TENTH
SEMESTER**

F.L. 35 : INTERPRETATION OF STATUTES

- Meaning of legislation –statutes –kinds of statutes –Parts of Statutes – Commencement of Statutes – Repeal of Statutes – Revival of Statutes – Interpretation of Statutes – meaning – difference from Construction - Rules and Policies of Interpretation of Statutes –Basic Rules of Interpretation of Statutes – literal –golden and mischief rules –Interpretation of Statutes in an era of globalization and cyber age
- Internal and external aids to construction – Use of travaux preparatoires – parliamentary discussion – parliamentary history –public opinion – Policies of Statutory construction- Beneficial construction-Liberal construction-Restrictive construction-Construction to prevent abuse and evasion-Equitable construction - Bonam partem
- Construction of general words and technical words – construction of words and phrases - ejusdem generis – noscitur a sociis - expression unius exclusion alterius - reddendo singulari singularibus - Interpretation of statutes on the basis of nature – penal statutes-taxing statutes- mandatory and directory laws-statutes conferring benefits and imposing obligation- - statutes conferring power – Special Rules of interpretation of the Constitution
- Presumptions of statutory construction – regarding jurisdiction-ouster of jurisdiction –How far statutes affect the Crown and the Government –Presumptions against what is inconvenient and unreasonable – Presumption against unjust consequences or absurdity – Presumption of interpretation of impairing obligations or allowing advantages from one’s own wrongs –Presumption regarding retrospective operation of Statutes.
- Principles of legislation – Utilitarian theory – Pain Pleasure theory -Principles of Legislative drafting –qualities of a good draftsman

Suggested Readings:

Maxwell,		<i>Interpretation of Statutes</i>
		<i>Craize on Legislation</i>
G.P. Singh,	<i>I</i>	<i>nterpretation of Statutes</i>
Vepa Sarathy,		<i>Interpretation of Statutes</i>
M.N. Rao, MITA Dhanda (Ed.),		<i>N.S. Bindra’s Interpretation of Statutes</i>

**X SEMESTER B.A.LL.B.(HONOURS) DEGREE EXAMINATION
MODEL QUESTION PAPER
F.L. 35 : INTERPRETATION OF STATUTES**

Time : Three Hour

Maximum : 75 Marks

PART A

Answer any **five** questions. Each question carries **3** marks

- *Reddendo singular singulis*
- Preamble
- *Ejusdem generis*
- Ascetic Principle
- Doctrine of Pith and Substance
- Ouster of jurisdiction

(3 x 5 = 15marks)

PARTB

Answer any **three** of the following. Each question carries **ten** marks

- What are the parts of a statute.
- Explain beneficial construction.
- What do you mean by *contemporaneo* exposition
- What are the different kinds of legislation

(10 x 3 = 30 marks)

PART C

Answer any **two** questions. Each question carries **fifteen** marks

- What are the presumptions of statutory interpretation
- Critically evaluate the Utilitarian theory of legislation as propounded by Bentham.
- What do you mean by penal statutes? Discuss the rules of interpreting penal statutes.

(15 x 2= 30 marks)

F.L. 36 : PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW

- Nature , scope and general principles of Private International Law – Distinction between Public and Private International Law – Theories of Private International Law.
- Classification of cause of action – renvoi - jurisdiction of courts – immunity enjoyed by the sovereign – assumed jurisdiction – Proof of foreign law - Exclusion of foreign law.
- Domicile – Presence, residence, domicile and nationality of corporations – recognition and enforcement of foreign judgments – stay of action.
- Principles of Private International Law relating to :- contract, tort , movable and immovable property, insolvency, succession
- Principles of Private International Law relating to :- marriage, matrimonial causes, legitimacy and legitimation, adoption, guardianship and custody of minors and children

Suggested Reading:

Cheshire	<i>Private International Law</i>
K. Sreekantan	<i>Private International Law</i>
Paras Diwan & Peeyushi Diwan	<i>Private International Law</i>
Morris JHC	<i>Cases and Materials on Private International Law</i>
Graveson RH	<i>Conflict of Laws</i>
Dicey and Morris	<i>Conflict of Laws</i>

**X SEMESTER B.A.LL.B.(HONOURS) DEGREE EXAMINATION
MODEL QUESTION PAPER
F.L. 36 : PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW**

Time : Three Hour

Maximum : 75 Marks

PART A

Answer any **five** questions. Each question carries **three** marks.

- Differentiate between Public and Private International Law.
- Explain the immunity enjoyed by the Sovereign.
- Explain Mocambique Rule.
- Compare the domicile of origin with domicile of choice.
- By applying which law would you determine whether a marriage is monogamous or polygamous?
- Distinguish between legitimacy and legitimation.

(3 x 5=15 marks)

PART B

Answer any **three** problem. Each carries **ten** marks.

- When 'X' was born in England his father's domicile is in India. When he was 22 years old, he chose USA as his domicile. At the age of 40 he left USA in order to make England his permanent home. But on the way he died. Decide his domicile at the time of his death.
- A contract was entered into between 'A', an Italian National and 'B', an Indian national in England. It was decided by the parties that if any dispute arises, it will be settled according to Indian Law. Decide the validity of this clause.
- 'A' and 'B', first cousins validly married in England and settled down in France. According to French Law, marriage between first cousins is void. 'A', without divorcing 'B' marries 'C' in France. Is the marriage between 'A' and 'C' valid?
- The Government of a foreign state passes a decree expropriating certain jewellery belonging to X, which at the time of the decree is situated within the state. 'X', later

brings that jewellery to London and there upon the foreign government institutes a claim in the English Court, claiming the jewellery on the basis of the above decree. 'X' contends that the court has no jurisdiction. Decide.

(10 x 3=30 marks)

PART C

Answer any **two**. Each question carries **fifteen** marks.

- Explain the “Doctrine of Renvoi”. What are the drawbacks of this doctrine?
- “The court of no country executes the Penal or Revenue laws of another”. Explain and comment.
- State the salient principles of the Law of Succession.

(15 x 2=30 marks)

F.L. 37 : COMPANY LAW

- Company- Meaning, Nature and definitions- Corporate personality- Theories of Corporate personality- Advantages and disadvantages of Incorporation- Doctrine of Lifting of corporate veil- Company distinguished from other Association- Limited Liability partnership- Different Kinds of companies- Promoters their position, duties and liabilities- Registration and Incorporation of a Company- Emerging trends in Corporate social responsibility
- Memorandum of Association – Articles of Association—Alteration – Doctrine of constructive notice and Indoor management- Prospectus- definition and its contents – Statement in lieu of prospectus- Misrepresentation and remedies-
- Membership- Definition and mode of acquiring membership- Shares- Kinds of shares- Allotment of shares- Register of share holders- Share capital- equity share capital- Stock- Issue of shares at a discount and premium- Dividends- Transfer and transmission of shares- Reduction of share capital – Redemption of share capital- Forfeiture of shares- dematerialized shares (DEMAT)
- Borrowing powers of a company – Ultra vires borrowing and its consequences- Debentures – Kinds of debentures- charges , fixed and floating - The Board of Directors- their appointment, powers , duties , liabilities and removal - Managing Director - Secretaries – Meetings- Resolutions: Insider trading - Oppression and Mismanagement- Investigation- Company Law Board and its powers- Auditors their powers and duties- Amalgamation and Reconstruction of companies
- Winding up – Different kinds of winding up- Grounds – Commencement and consequences of winding up- Winding up by court- Voluntary winding up- Powers of courts – Appointment of liquidators- their powers , position and duties and liabilities- Liability of members- Payment of liabilities and preferential payments

Suggested Reading:

L.C.B Gower *Principles of Modern Company Law*
Avtar Singh *Company Law*
Tax Mann's *Company Law and Practice*

**X SEMESTER B.A.LL.B.(HONOURS) DEGREE EXAMINATION
MODEL QUESTION PAPER
F.L. 37 : COMAPANY LAW**

Time : Three Hour

Maximum : 75 Marks

PART A

Answer any **five** short notes. Each question carries **three** marks

- Define company
- Statement in lieu of prospectus
- Equity share capital
- Ultra vires borrowing
- Compulsory winding up
- Company Law Board

(3 x 5 = 15 marks)

PART B

Answer any **three** problems. Each question carries **ten** marks

- X Ltd. was incorporated on 1-4-2009 and received its certificate of Incorporation on 1-5-2009. What is the legal status of a contract entered on 10-4-2009.
- The object clause of the memorandum of a company empowers to carry on distillery business and any other allied business. The company wants to alter its memorandum for doing cinema business. Advise the company
- An allottee of a shares in a company has brought an action against the Director in the company in respect of false statement in the prospectus. The director has contended that the statement was prepared by promoters and he had relied on them. Is it a valid contention? Why?
- The secretary of a company forged the signature of the directors and seal of the company, issues share certificate in favour of B purporting to be signed by the

directors and secretary, and has seal of the company. Can the Company liable for the shares covered in the share certificate? Give reasons

(10 x 3 = 30 marks)

PART C

Answer any **two** questions. Each question carries **fifteen** marks.

- Discuss the mode of appointment of Directors in a Company and state the legal position of a Director.
- Discuss briefly about the provisions for the Annual General Meetings. State the requisites of a valid meetings
- What is meant by Compulsory Winding Up? Discuss the grounds for compulsory winding up of a Company.

(15 x 2 = 30 marks)

F.L. 38 : INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY LAW

- Concept of Intellectual property – historical origin of different fields of IP – policy considerations – national perspective and international demands – TRIPS Agreement and WTO Dispute Settlement mechanism
- Copyright – nature of protection – originality – idea/expression dichotomy – subject matter of protection – works protected under copyright law and meaning of performance – the International requirements regarding nature and subject matter of protection -Patent – concept of novelty, inventive step and utility – patentable inventions (subject matter of protection) – the International requirements regarding nature and subject matter of protection - Designs – concept of originality or novelty – requirements for protection and nature of protection – the International requirements regarding nature and subject matter of protection -Trademark – concept of distinctiveness – relevance for deception and confusion - concept of well-known marks-Traditional knowledge and Geographical Indications as Intellectual Property.
- Acquisition, Ownership and transfer of Intellectual Property-Copyright – method of acquiring protection – author and owner – transfer of copyright – rights conferred under copyright protection for different works – the International requirements regarding these areas -Patent – method of acquiring protection – true and first inventor and patentee – rights conferred by patent protection – transfer of patent rights – the International requirements regarding these areas- Trademark – eligibility requirements for registration and requirements for protection for unregistered trademarks – transfer of trademark.
- Public interest and intellectual property rights -Term of protection under different forms of intellectual property and its significance – international requirements - Copyright – fair use, compulsory licensing, statutory licensing– international

requirements -Patent – research and experimental use exceptions, compulsory licensing– international requirements -Trademarks and parallel imports – international requirements

- Infringement, remedies and enforcement of intellectual property rights -Copyright – infringement – civil, criminal and administrative remedies – enforcement of rights – international requirements -Patent – infringement – patent claim construction – remedies and enforcement of rights – international requirements -Trademark – infringement and passing off – new trends in passing off – comparative advertisement, character merchandising, ambush marketing and dilution – remedies and enforcement of rights – international requirements

Suggested Reading:

Lionel Bently and Brad Sherman, *Intellectual Property law*

W.R. Cornish, *Intellectual Property patents, copyrights, trademarks and allied rights*

Narayanan, P., *Intellectual Property Law*

N.S. Gopalakrishnan and T.G. Agitha, *Principles of Intellectual Property*

X SEMESTER B.A.LL.B.(HONOURS) DEGREE EXAMINATION MODEL QUESTION PAPER F.L. 38 : INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY LAW

Time : Three Hour	Maximum : 75 Marks
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PART A

Answer any **five** questions. Each question carries **three** marks

- Write a brief note on WTO Dispute Settlement Mechanism
- What are the implications of protecting “Well-known marks”?
- What is meant by “trafficking” in trademarks?
- Briefly examine the concept of fair use.
- Discuss in brief the administrative remedies for the infringement of copyright
- Explain the meaning of ‘Geographical Indications’

(3 x 5 = 15 marks)

PART B

Answer any **three** questions. each question carries **ten** marks

- Apple Company challenged the mark ‘Apple constructions’ alleging that such use may result in diluting their well-known mark. Decide.
- A composer wants to challenge the assignment of satellite rights of his music in a film to company A by the producer of the film without his consent and claims a share in the royalty. Advise him.

- Roche holds patent for a medicine in India. The medicine is available at a cheaper price in Bangladesh where there is no patent law. NATCO buys the medicine from Bangladesh and sells it in India without authorization from Roche at a price cheaper than that of Roche. Roche files a case alleging infringement of its patent. Advise NATCO
- Channel X produced a reality show of Mix matching. Using the same concept Channel B produced a reality show of mix matching. Channel X alleges copyright infringement against channel B. Discuss.

(10 x 3 = 30 marks)

PART C

Answer any **two** questions. Each question carries **fifteen** marks

- Discuss the standards of patentability under the Indian Law
- Critically examine the historical justification of patents and how far it is reflected in the TRIPS context
- What are the procedures to ensure protection under the Geographical Indication of Goods (Protection and Registration) Act?

(15 x 2 = 30 marks)

F.L. 39 : MEDIA AND LAW

- History of Communication Systems – Theories of Freedom of Expression– Free Speech- International Perspectives- Role of Media in a Democratic Society.
- Media Legislations in the pre-constitutional period – Constitutional Status of the media – Rights and Restrictions-Courts and Legislature in relation to the Media – Media and the laws of security, reputation, privacy, obscenity and defamation.
- Media as the Fourth Estate –Press Commission Reports- Press Council of India – powers, functions and responsibilities- Copyright, Taxation and Competition Law in relation to the media-Professional Regulation and Accountability- Journalistic Ethics- Right of Access to media and Disclosure of sources of information-Freedom of Information- Right to information – Constitutional and Statutory perspectives- Regulation of advertisements- censorship and licensing.
- History of Broadcasting in India- Public service Broadcasting in India – Socio-legal perspective – Delinking- Uplinking - Downlinking-Diffusion – Cable Television Networks – Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) and Telecom Dispute Settlement and Appellate Authority (TDSAT).

- Historical Development of the Telecommunication sector in India – Legal framework relating to Telecommunication Service – Telecom Policies in India- Convergence of Technologies – Response of the Indian Legal System.

The student is expected to be acquainted with the following materials: The Indian Constitution, The Contempt of Courts Act, 1971, The Press Council of India Act 1978 and the Indian Penal Code

Suggested Reading

Fenwick and Phillipson, *Media Freedom Under the Human Rights Act*

Vikram Raghavan, *Communications Law in India*

D.D.Basu, *Law of the Press*

Robertson and Nicol, *Media Law*

X SEMESTER B.A.LL.B.(HONOURS) DEGREE EXAMINATION MODEL QUESTION PAPER F.L. 39 : MEDIA AND LAW

Time : Three Hour	Maximum : 75 Marks
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PART A

Write short notes on any **five** of the following. Each question carries **three** marks.

- Explain the American concept of Free Speech.
- Explain the Indian law in relation to privacy of speech.
- What are the constitutional safeguards regarding censorship of cinematographic films?
- Explain VOIP.
- Explain the report of the Ind Press Commission.
- What is meant by convergence of technologies?

(3 x 5=15 marks)

PART B

Write notes on any **three** of the following. Each question carries **ten** marks:

- Explain the powers and functions of the Press Council of India.
- Explain the regulation of commercial speech in India.
- Explain the history of communication systems.
- Explain the constitutional status of the print media.

(10 x 3=30 marks)

Explain any **two** of the following. Each question carries **fifteen** marks.

- Explain the powers and functioning of the Prasar Bharati.
- Enumerate on the National Telecom Policies of India and explain how they have been instrumental in paving the way for the present day scenario of the telecom industry.
- How does the Cable Television Networks (Regulation) Act, 1995 regulate advertising?

(15 x 2=30 marks)

F.L. 40 – MOOT COURT EXERCISE AND INTERNSHIP (CLINICAL PAPER)

The paper may have three components of 30 marks each and viva for 10 marks.

- Moot Court (30 marks) - Every student may be required to do two moot courts arguing for each side. He shall act as judge in one moot court. Each shall carry 10 marks. Each team shall comprise of not more than two students. The moot court shall be on the basis of problems assigned by the two faculty members in charge of the course. The students who act as judges in a moot court shall read out the relevant portions of the judgment he has written in the moot court and marks shall be awarded only after evaluating the written submission. There shall be 5 marks for assigned problems and 5 marks for oral advocacy. Each student shall attend 75% of the total

moot courts and shall prepare a summary of arguments of both sides and the judgment. The schedule of the moot court shall be prepared and published at the commencement of the programme. Being an examination, the moot courts shall not be postponed.

- Observance of trial in two cases: one civil and one criminal (30 marks) - Students may be required to attend two trials in the course of the last two or three years of LL.B studies. They will have to maintain a record of the various stages of the court procedure they have observed while attending the court. Students are expected to closely watch the court procedure, maintaining its decorum, behaviour in the court, how evidence is adduced, cases are argued etc.
- Interviewing techniques and pre-trial preparations and internship diary: (30 marks) - Each student will have to observe two interviewing session of clients at the lawyer's office/Legal Aid Office and record the proceedings in a diary, which will carry 15 marks. Each student will further have to observe the preparation of documents and court papers by the Advocate and the procedure for the filing of the suit/petition. This will have to be recorded in a diary which will carry 15 marks.
- The fourth component of this paper will be the viva voce examination on all of the above three components. This will carry 10 marks.

Provided that while assessing the candidate, due weightage shall be given to his performance/ involvement in the compulsory internship of the previous semesters as evidenced by his Internship Record.

To get a pass in this paper, the student has to undergo training/do all of the above components in the same semester.

MAHATMA GANDHI UNIVERSITY

(Abstract)

BA LLB (Honours) - Meeting of the Board of Studies in Law (UG) held on 28/06/2016 -
recommendations - Approved – orders issued.

ACADEMIC AIV SECTION

U.O.No. 4116/AIV/2/Acad/2016.

P.D.Hills, Dated: 26/07/2016.

Read:- (1) Minutes of the Meeting of the Board of Studies in Law (UG) held on
28/06/2016 at the Mini Conference Hall, M.G. University.

ORDER

The Board of Studies in Law (UG) vide paper read (1) above recommended the
following:

- i. To approve the syllabi, model question papers and scheme of Political
Science, History and Economics of BA LLB (Honours) Integrated double
degree course.
- ii. To adopt the existing syllabi of Malayalam and Hindi for the revised syllabus
also.
- iii. To implement the revised syllabus with effect from 2016-2017 admission
onwards.

Considering the above, the Vice Chancellor, exercising powers of the Academic Council,
under section 10 (17), chapter 3 of the M.G. University Act 1985 has approved the above
recommendations.

Orders are issued accordingly.

Sd/-

SREERAJ. R

ASSISTANT REGISTRAR II (ACAD)

For REGISTRAR

Copy to:-

1. PS to VC/PVC
2. PA to Registrar/CE
3. The Principals of all Law Colleges.
4. E I XXIX
5. EB section
6. Content Management
7. Chairperson, BOS in Law (UG)
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FORWARDED BY ORDER



SECTION OFFICER

File No.Ac.AIV/2/13160/2016.