

QP Code :11467

(3 HOURS)

TOTAL MARKS: 100

**N.B.** This paper should be answered in **English** only.

1. Do as directed:

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- a) The house is being built by the masons. (Change the voice)
- b) He admitted his mistake. (Change into complex sentence)
- c) Mohan says, "The teacher is not at home." (Change into indirect speech)
- d) The song is very sweet. (Change into Exclamatory sentence)
- e) Milk is more nourishing than any other food. (Change the degree of comparison)
- f) Are not dogs faithful animals? (Change into assertive)
- g) i cannot part with such a nice property said the greedy woman (punctuate the sentence)
- h) State any two features of the law magazine, 'Law Teller'.
- i) Explain the citation:-  
Ramesh Chandra v. Veena Saxena, (1982) Cr.L.J. 1426
- j) Give full forms of (i) Bom.L.R. (ii) C.W.N.

2. Write Short Notes on the following: - (Any four)

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- a) Volenti non fit injuria
- b) Res ipsa loquitur
- c) Actus dei nemini facit injuriam
- d) Conviction
- e) Arbitration
- f) Describe the search for case laws in the following instance:  
Can a new person be introduced in a firm as a partner?

[TURN OVER

3. Read the following and answer the questions given below: - [Any 2] **12**

**A) THE PROTECTION OF HUMAN RIGHTS ACT, 1993**  
(Act No. 10 of 1994)

[8<sup>th</sup> January, 1994]

An Act to provide for the Constitution of a National Human Rights Commission, State Human Rights Commission in States and Human Rights Courts for better protection of Human Rights and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

BE it enacted by the Parliament in the Forty-Fourth Year of the Republic of India as follows:-

**1. Short Title, Extent and Commencement.-**

- (1) This Act may be called The Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993.
- (2) It extends to the whole of India, Provided that it shall apply to the State of Jammu and Kashmir only in so far as it pertains to the matters relatable to any of the entries enumerated in List I or List II in the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution as applicable to that State.
- (3) It shall be deemed to have come into force on the 28<sup>th</sup> day of September, 1993.

**Identify the following:**

- |                       |                            |
|-----------------------|----------------------------|
| (i) Short Title       | (iii) Date of Commencement |
| (ii) Enacting Formula | (iv) Long Title            |

**B) THE MEDICAL TERMINATION OF PREGNANCY ACT, 1971**  
(Act No.34 of 1971)

[10<sup>th</sup> August, 1971]

An Act to provide for the termination of certain pregnancies by registered medical practitioners and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

BE it enacted by the Parliament in the Twenty-Second Year of the Republic of India as follows:

**1. Short title, extent and commencement.-**

- (1) This Act may be called The Medical Termination of Pregnancy Act, 1971.
- (2) It extends to the whole of India except the State of Jammu and Kashmir.
- (3) It shall come into force on such date as the Central Government may by notification in the Official Gazette.

**Identify the following:**

- |                        |                  |
|------------------------|------------------|
| (i) Date of assent     | (ii) Extent      |
| (iii) Enacting Formula | (iv) Short Title |

**[TURN OVER]**

C) **THE MATERNITY BENEFIT ACT, 1961**  
(Act No. 53 of 1961)

[12<sup>th</sup> December, 1961]

An Act to regulate the employment of women in certain establishments for certain periods before and after child-birth and to provide for maternity benefit and certain other benefits.

BE it enacted by Parliament in the Twelfth Year of Republic of India as follows:

1 Short Title, Extent and Commencement.-

- (1) This Act may be called the Maternity Benefit Act, 1961.
- (2) It extends to the whole of India.
- (3) It shall come into force on such date as may be notified in this behalf in the Official Gazette:-
  - a) In relation to mines and to other establishment wherein such Persons are employed for the exhibition of equestrians, acrobatic and other performance, by the Central Government.
  - b) In relation to other establishment in a State, by the State Government.

**Identify the following:**

- |                |                        |
|----------------|------------------------|
| (i) Long Title | (ii) Date of Assent    |
| (iii) Preamble | (iv) Official Citation |

Q4 Answer all the following: -

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A) Write an Essay on **any one** of the following:-

Indian Legal System-Problems and Challenges

**OR**

Terrorism and Law

B) Define a Law Report. Write briefly on **any two**.

C) Briefly outline the facts, issues and guidelines given by the Supreme Court in M.C. Mehta v. Union of India (Oleum Gas Leak Case)

**OR**

D.K.Basu v. State of West Bengal

**[TURN OVER**

D) Read the following passage and answer the questions given below:-

The importance of studying the role of language in law was realized during the 20<sup>th</sup> century. The main object of study of law and language is to achieve clarity. The doubt arises due to the use of legal hypothesis having multiple meanings. The main problem of language and law is ambiguity, multiple meanings and doubtfulness in its contents. Interpretation of statutes can be done by means of language which is to be called legal language. However, static form of law can be seen in reports, Constitution and in text books. Dynamic form of law can be seen in judgments, arguments and drafting. Admittedly, language has always remained important in law. Good command over language would make law admissible and application of law would be easy. Thus, if the language used in law is clear, simple and popular, it would be convenient to implement and hence, it would achieve its purpose.

- (i) Which are the forms of law are as mentioned in the above passage?
- (ii) What is the main problem of language and law?
- (iii) Admittedly, how can it be convenient to implement and achieve the purpose of the law?
- (iv) What according to the author is main object of study of law and language?

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