

(3 Hours)

QP Code : CY-2289

[Total Marks : 100

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Note: - This paper should be answered in English only.

1. Answer each of the following in one or two sentences:- (20)

- a) The rules forbid passengers to cross the railway line. (Change the voice)
- b) Stones should not be thrown by those who live in glass houses. (Convert into active voice)
- c) He must have seen the Taj Mahal when he went to Agra. (Change into Negative Sentence)
- d) Very few cities in India are as rich as Mumbai. (Change the degree of comparison)
- e) He must work very hard to make up for the lost time. (Change into a Compound Sentence)
- f) Why waste time in reading trash? (Convert into assertive sentence)
- g) a woman without her man is nothing (Punctuate the sentence)
- h) State any two features of the magazine "Lawyers' Collective".
- i) Give the full forms of the following. (1) L.T.R. (2) D.M.C.
- j) Explain the Citation: Shivaji Ganesh v/s. U.O.I. AIR 2007 S.C. 1465

2. Write short notes on any four of the following:- (20)

1. Rex non potest peccare.
2. Ibi jus ubi remedium.
3. Caveat Emptor.
4. Explain the meaning of (1) Appeal (2) Cause of action
5. State and explain any two kinds of Writs.
6. Describe the search of a case law on kidnapping from lawful guardianship.

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3. Answer any two of the following: - (Each question carries 6 marks)

(12)

Answer the following questions with reference to the Legislative Extract given below:

(A)

THE MEDICAL TERMINATION OF PREGNANCY ACT, 1971

(ACT NO. 34 of 1971)

[10th 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.
2. This Act may be called The Medical Termination of Pregnancy Act, 1971.
3. It extends to the whole of India except to the State of Jammu and Kashmir.
4. It shall come into force on such date as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, appoint.

(i) Long Title

(ii) Official Citation

(iii) Enacting Formula

(iv) Date of Commencement

(B)

THE MATERNITY BENEFIT ACT, 1961

(ACT NO. 53 of 1961)

[12th 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 the Republic of India as follows:-

1. Short Title, Extent and Commencement.
2. This Act may be called the Maternity Benefit Act, 1961.
3. It extends to the whole of India.

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4. It shall come into force on such date as may be notified in this behalf in the Official Gazette:-
5. in relation to mines and to any other establishment wherein such persons are employed for the exhibition of equestrians, acrobatics and other performance, by the Central Government.
6. in relation to other establishment in a State, by the State Government.

Identify the following:-

- | | |
|----------------------------|------------------------|
| (i) Short Title | (ii) Date of Assent |
| (iii) Date of Commencement | (iv) Official Citation |

(C) THE PROTECTION OF HUMAN RIGHTS ACT, 1993

(ACT NO. 10 of 1994)

[08th 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.
2. This Act may be called The Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993.
3. 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.
4. It shall be deemed to have come into force on the 28th day of September, 1993.

Identify the following:-

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

4. Answer all the following: - (Each question carries 12 marks) (48)

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

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Supreme Court decision on Sec. 377 (Unnatural Offences) of I.P.C.

OR

Education System in India

(B) Briefly outline the facts, issues and guidelines given by the Supreme Court in D.K. Basu v. State of West Bengal.

OR

State the guidelines given by the Supreme Court in M.C. Mehta v/s U.O.I.

(C) Define a Law Report. Write briefly on any two of the following:

- Criminal Law Journal
- All India Reporter
- Supreme Court Cases

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

People talk of memorials to him and statues of bronze or marble or pillars and thus they mock him and belie his message. What tribute shall we pay to him that he would have appreciated? He has shown us the way to live and the way to die. And if we have not understood that lesson, it would be better that we raise no memorial to him, for the only fit memorial is to follow reverently in the path he showed us and to do our duty in life and death.

He was a Hindu and an Indian, the greatest in many generations and he was proud of being a Hindu and an Indian. To him India was dear because she had represented throughout the ages certain immutable truths. But though he was intensely religious and came to be called the Father of the Nation, which he had liberated, yet no narrow religious or national bonds confined his spirit. And so he became the great internationalist, believing in the essential unity of man, the underlying unity of all religions and the needs of humanity and more specially devoting himself to the service of the poor, the distressed and oppressed millions everywhere.

His death brought more tributes than have been paid at the passing of any other human being in history. Perhaps what would have pleased him best was the spontaneous tributes that came from the people of Pakistan. On the morrow of tragedy, all of us forgot for a while the bitterness that he crept in, the estrangement and conflict of these past months and Gandhiji stood out as the beloved champion and leader of the people of India, of India as it was before partition cut up this living nation.

What was his great power over the mind and heart of man due to? Even we realize that his dominating passion was truth. That truth led him to proclaim without ceasing that good ends can never be attained by evil methods, that the end itself is distorted if the method pursued is bad. That truth led him to confess publicly whenever he thought he had made a mistake - Himalayan errors he called some of his own mistakes. That truth led him to fight evil and untruth wherever he found them, regardless of the consequences that truth made the service of the poor and the dispossessed, the passion of his life, for

is inequality and discrimination and suppression, there is injustice and evil and untruth. And he became the beloved of all those who have suffered from social and political evils, and the great representative of humanity, as it should be. Because of that truth in him wherever he sat became a temple and where he trod was hallowed ground.

- About whom is the above passage written?
- Why does Nehru make a difference about Indian and Hindu? Is there any real difference really?
- What great lesson did this great man show us for life?
- What did truth mean to this great man?
- Mention some of the virtues of "the great internationalist."

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