

(3 Hours)

[Total Marks : 100

(N.B. : This paper should be answered in English only.)

1. Answer each of the following in **one** or **two** sentences:-

20

1. Someone has picked my pocket. (Change the voice)
2. She is known to me. (Convert into active voice)
3. He is sometimes foolish. (Change into Negative Sentence)
4. It is not so good to beg as to starve. (Change the degree of comparison)
5. Tell me where you live. (Change into a Simple Sentence)
6. When can their glory fade? (Convert into assertive sentence)
7. alas we finally met she said (Punctuate the sentence)
8. State any two features of the magazine "Lawyer's Collective".
9. Give the full forms of the following. (1) Mah.L.J. (2) All.F.R.
10. Explain the Citation: Shivlai radav v/s.Chatur Singh AIR (1995) Guj. 583

2. Write short notes on any **four** of the following: -

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1. Audi Alteram Partem
2. Rex Non Potest Peccare.
3. Nemo Debat Bis Vexari Pro Una Et Eadem Causa
4. Explain the meaning of (i) Precedent (ii) Cause of action
5. State and explain any two kinds of writs.
6. Describe the search of a case law in whether minor's contract is void-ab-initio.

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.

(1) This Act may be called The Medical Termination of Pregnancy Act, 1971.

(2) It extends to the whole of India except to 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, appoint.

(i) Short Title

(ii) Enacting Formula

(iii) Long Title

(iv) Date of Assent

(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.

(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 any other establishment wherein such persons are employed for the exhibition of equestrians, acrobatics and other performance, by the Central Government.

(b) in relation to other establishment in a State, by the State Government.

Identify the following:-

- | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------|
| (i) Official Citation | (ii) Marginal Notes |
| (iii) Date of Assent | (iv) Extent |

(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.

(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 28th day of September, 1993.

Identify the following:-

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

4. Answer all the following:-

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

Capital Punishment

OR

Corruption

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

OR

How do the guidelines given by the Supreme Court in Vishakha v/s State of Rajasthan ensure a safe and healthy environment for women at workplace?

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

Criminal Law Journal

Supreme Court Cases

All India Reporter

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

British or American, the language is basically the same, and its global stature is backed up by massive English-language training programmes, an international business that in textbooks, language courses, tape cassettes, video programmes and computerized instruction — is worth hundreds of millions of pounds or dollars to the economies of the US and the UK. The English language is now one of Britain's most reliable exports. In the ironic words of the novelist Malcolm Bradbury, it is an ideal British product, 'needing no workers and no work, no assembly lines and no assembly, no spare parts and very little servicing, it is used for the most intimate and the most public services everywhere. We call it the English language ...' Dr Robert Burchfield, former Chief Editor of the Oxford English Dictionary, has remarked that 'any literate, educated person on the face of the globe is deprived if he does not know English'. The first level of the global sway of English is to be found in those countries, formerly British colonies, in which English as a second language has become accepted as a fact of cultural life that cannot be wished away. In Nigeria, it is an official language; in Zambia, it is recognized as one of the state languages; in Singapore, it is the major language of government, the legal system and education.

1. What is the global stature of the English language backed by?
2. Why does the author say that English language is Britain's most reliable export?
3. Why does Malcolm Bradbury say that the English language is an ideal British product?
4. What has Dr. Robert Burchfield remarked about the English language?