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

(a) Change from active voice to passive voice: The Devil finds work for empty hands.
(b) Change from passive to active voice: There is no greater curse in the Indian political system than corruption.
(c) Convert into indirect speech: Policeman: Which of you journalists threw a slipper at the minister?
(d) Convert to direct speech: When the teacher asked Barrack whether he was black or white, he replied that he was just suntanned.
(e) Punctuate this sentence: Oh god save me from my fans cried the rock star as he was mobbed by an avalanche of young men and women.
(f) Change from affirmative to negative: Bindra is the first Indian to have won an individual gold medal at the Olympics.
(g) Make this an exclamatory sentence: My son has baked a delicious cake for my birthday.
(h) 'Law Teller'
(i) Give the full forms of the following: (i) Mah LJ (ii) All E R

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

(a) Rex Non Potest Peccare
(b) Ubi Juś Ibi Remedium
(c) Nemo Debet esse Judex in Propria Causa
(d) Explain - (i) Affidavit and (ii) Plaint
(e) State the difference between an acquittal and a discharge and explain a conviction.
(f) A fifteen year old girl elopes with her boyfriend out of her own free will and consent. Describe the search for case law on the question whether the boyfriend can be charged for kidnapping her.

3. Answer any two of the following:

(a) Answer the following questions with reference to the legislative extract given below:

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 childbirth 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 -
   (i) This Act may be called the Maternity Benefit Act, 1961.
   (ii) It extends to the whole of India.
Con. 4258-RK-3026-09.

(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 persons are employed for the exhibition of equestrian acrobatic and other performances, by the Central Government; and

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

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 III 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.

1. (a) Identify the marginal note in the extract above.

(b) Give the long title of the Act.

2. (a) What is the enacting formula of this statute?

(b) What is the date of commencement of this statute?

(b) What is the date of assent?

(c) Answer the following questions with reference to the legislative extract given below: –

THE PROTECTION OF HUMAN RIGHTS ACT, 1993
No. 10 of 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 Parliament in the forty-fourth year of the Republic of India as follows:

MATERNITY BENEFIT ACT, 1961
(No. 53 of 1961)

An Act to regulate the employment of women in certain establishment for certain period 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. (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 persons are employed for the exhibition of equestrian, acrobatic and other performances, by the Central Government, and
   b) In relation to other establishments in a State, by the State Government.

1. (a) How many sections are there in the extract above?
   (b) How many clauses are there?

2. (a) How many sub-sections are there?
   (b) What is the official citation of the statute?

4. Answer all the following:
   (a) Write an essay on —
      i) The right to information
      ii) The need for environmental protection.
   (b) How do the guideline given by the Supreme Court in Vishakha v/s State of Rajasthan and others ensure a safe and healthy environment for women at the workplace?

   OR

   Briefly outline the facts, issues and verdict in the Oleum Gas Leak case (M. C. Mehta v/s Union of India and others).

   (c) What is a law report? Write briefly on any two of the following —
       i) AIR Manual
       ii) Maharashtra Law Journal

   (d) Read this passage and then answer the questions below —

   The criminal justice system is based on the time-tested principle that an accused is innocent until proved guilty and that the evidence against the accused must be proved beyond reasonable doubt. These principles are based on the premise that an accused (even those who commit the most heinous crimes) is pitted against the might of the state and is entitled to certain rights under the law.

   A lawyer may decide not to take up a particular case based on his or her principles of ethics or ideology. This is a matter of individual choice. But when associations force such decisions on their members, it indicates that the principles of natural justice and the rule of law are vanishing from the collective consciousness of the Bar. Such acts amount to interference in the judicial process besides affecting the freedom of an individual lawyer to carry on his or her professional duty without fear.

   (i) What is the reason offered by the author for the rule of presumption of innocence of an accused?

   (ii) According to the author, if an association of lawyers prevents a colleague from appearing for a man accused of terrorism, what will it amount to?

   (iii) Give an appropriate title to this passage.
Q. 1 Answer each of the following in one or two sentences.

a) The Chairman is presiding over the meeting. (Change from active voice to passive voice)
b) This poem was written by Keats. (Change from passive voice to active voice)
c) Rama is not as foolish as you think. (Transform into affirmative)
d) Akbar was the wisest of the Mughal Emperors. (Change into negative)
e) Helen of Troy was more beautiful than any other woman. (Change the degree of comparison)
f) It is kind of you to visit us. (Change into exclamatory form)
g) You have lost twelve hours here do you wish to try and regain them. (punctuate the sentence)

h) State any two features of the Law Magazine, “Lawyers Collective”.
i) Give the full forms of the following.
   i) C.P.R.   ii) C.W.N.
   j) Explain the Citation: Sapna V/s Shubhra AIR 1956, Orissa 4110.

Q. 2 Write Short notes on any four of the following:-

a) Vigilantibus Non Dormentibus, Jura Subvenient.
b) De Minimus Non Curat Lex.
c) Nemo Debet Bis Vexari Pro Una Et Eadem Causa.
d) Explain the Meaning of
   i) Complaint    ii) Charge
e) State & explain any 2 kinds of Writs.
f) Describe the search for the Case Law on whether master is vicariously liable for a civil wrong.

Q. 3 Answer any two of the following :-

A) Answer the following questions with reference to the legislative
   extract given below:-

No. 10 of 1994
(8th 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 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 III 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.

(1) (a) Identify the marginal note in the extract above.
   (b) Give the long title of the Act.
B) Answer the following questions with reference to the legislative extract given below:-

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 & after childbirth 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:-

I) Short Title, extent & commencement.
4) This Act may be called the Maternity Benefit Act, 1961.
5) It extends to the whole of India.
6) It shall come into force on such date as may be notified in this behalf in the Official Gazette:-
   a) In relation to mines to any other establishment where in persons are employed for the exhibition of equestrian, acrobatic & after performance, by the Central Government.
   b) In relation to and other establishment in a State by the State Government.

Identify the Following:-
2) (a) Short Title<b) Enacting Formula  
     (c) Date of Assent <(d) Date of Commencement.

C) 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 or incidental there to.

Be it enacted by the Parliament in the Twenty-Second year of the Republic of India as follows:-

2) Short title, extent & commencement.
3) This Act may be called the Medical Termination of Pregnancy Act, 1971.
4) It extends to the whole of India except the State of Jammu & Kashmir.

Answer the following:-
3) (i) Long title (ii) Short title
   (d) (i) Official Citation (ii) Date of Assent.

Q.4 Answer All the following :-

A) Write an Essay on any one of the following: -
   i) Terrorism and the Law.
   ii) Child Offenders.

B) How do the guidelines given by the Supreme Court in Vishakha V/s State of Rajasthan & others ensure a safe & healthy environment for women at workplace?

OR

Briefly outline the facts, issues & verdict in the Oleum Gas Leak Case (M. P. Mehta V/s Union of India & Others)
C) What is a Law Report? Write briefly on any two of the following:

i) All England Law Reports.

ii) All India Reporter.


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

The world of advertising seems to have crossed all boundaries. The ancestral norm of verbally introducing the product is used by this art to hypnotise Man. A semi-advertised survey is made to find our demands – the likes and dislikes of the majority and then the product of many promises is launched. The advertising industry makes the customer feel all important. ‘Advertising is your right to choose.’ By this slogan, the advertising technique is applied in a very subtle way. Visual aids provide pictures of familiarity to the customer and the jingles are as popular as the songs of our evergreen playback singers. This combined effect of the Audio-Visual impact often becomes fatal for our immature, impressionable youngsters. Recently, a boy of six jumped off the third storey of his school hostel in a bid to imitate the model bungi-jumping off a high cliff as shown in a soft drink commercial on television and crashed to death. This is how closely we are related, fascinated and dominated by the world of advertisement. Society, as a body, now has to take a firm decision on the ethics of modern day advertising – whether advertising is responsible only for publicity or also for any such untoward incidents triggered by it. Besides, the advertisements industry has generated employment for thousands which includes highly qualified creative minds and the lesser artists who paint only the hoardings. It is a rich industry, generating revenue for print media like newspaper and magazines.

(i) What is the illustration in the passage to show advertisements are fatal for youngsters?

(ii) “The world of advertising seems to have crossed all boundaries”. What does the author mean by these words?

(iii) What is the popular slogan used as an advertising technique?

(iv) What are the advantages of advertising industry, according to the author?
Q.1 Answer each of the following in one or two sentence: - 20 Marks

a) Children were making Sand-castles. (Change from Active voice to Passive voice).
b) They were refused permission by us. (Change from Passive voice to Active voice).
c) Ram did not like the Colour of his shirt. (Convert in to Affirmative Sentence).
d) The sickman was too exhausted to speak. (Rewrite the Sentence Removing “too”)
e) What a delicious flavor these Mangoes have. (Convert in to Assertive Sentence)
f) He bought his uncle’s shop. (Convert into Complex Sentence)
g) are you better henry called out Peterson (Punctuate the sentence)
h) State any two features of the Law Magazine Consumer Confrontation / INSIGHT.
i) Give the full forms of the following :-
   1) All E.R. 2) D.M.C.

j) Explain the Citation:-

Q.2 Write short notes on any four of the following: - 20 Marks

a) Actus Dei Nernini Facit Injuriam.
b) Caveat Emptor.
c) Audi Alterm Partem.
d) Explain the meaning of:-
   i) Affidavit    ii) Jurisdiction

e) State & Explain two kinds of Persons.
f) Describe the search for a Case Law on whether it is necessary to prove actual loss of reputation in a Criminal Case for defamation.

Q.3 Answer any two of the following: - 12 Marks

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

THE MATERNITY BENEFIT ACT, 1961
(Act No. 53 of 1961) [12th December, 1961]
An Act to regulate the employment of women in certain establishments and for the purpose there of making certain provisions for the protection of women employees.
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 in to 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, 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) Short Title
iii) Official Citation iv) Date of Assent

B) 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 there with 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 & Kashmir only in so far as it pertains to the matters relatable to any of the entries enumerated in List I or List III 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) Date of Assent ii) Short Title
   iii) Enacting Formula iv) Preamble

C) 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.

Identify the following:
i) Date of Assent ii) Short Title
   iii) Enacting Formula iv) Preamble
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 &
   Kashmir.

   (3) It shall come into force on such date as the Central Government may,
by notification in the Official Gazette, appoint.

Identify the following:-
   i) Date of Assent   ii) Long Title
   iii) Official Citation iv) Marginal Notes

Q. 4 Answer all the following:- 48 Marks

A) Write an Essay on any one of the following:-
   The Position of Woman in Indian Society
   OR
   Corruption in Public Life & Measures to Curb the same.

B) Briefly outline the facts, issues & verdict in the Oleum Gas Leak Case
   (M.C. Mehta V/s. Union of India & Others)
   OR
   How do the guidelines given by the Supreme Court in Vishakha V/s.
   State of Rajasthan & Others ensure a Safe & Healthy Environment for
   Women at workplace?

C) What is a Law Report? Write briefly on any two of the following:-
   i) Supreme Court Cases
   ii) All India Reporter
   iii) Lawyers Collective

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

People talk of memorials to him in 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 raised no memorial to him, for him only fit memorial is to follow
reverently in the path he showed us and to do our duty in life and in 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 Nations
which he had liberated, yet no narrow religious or national bonds confirmed
him. He was an internationalist, believing in the
humanity, and more specially devoting himself to the service of the poor, the distressed and the 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 the tragedy, all of us forgot for a while the bitterness that had crept in, the estrangement and conflict of these past months and Gandhiji stood 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 where there is inequality and discrimination and suppression there is injustice and evil and untruth. And thus 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.

1. About whom is the passage written?
2. Why does Nehru make the difference about being a “Hindu” and an “Indian”? Is there any difference really?
3. What great lesson did this great man show us for life?
4. What did “truth” mean to this great man?
1. Answer each of the following in one or two sentences:
   (a) Until 1947, India had not been divided. (Convert into Affirmative Sentence)
   (b) How awkwardly he drives the car! (Convert into an Assertive Sentence)
   (c) Very few countries are as secular as India. (Change the degree of Comparison)
   (d) He owed his success to his teacher. (Convert into Complex Sentence)
   (e) The people elected him Mayor. (Change the Voice)
   (f) "Please wrap the book in a piece of paper," he said. (Convert into Indirect Speech)
   (g) I do not expect to be treated with this kindness said the knight oh but you belong to the noble order of the temple answered the pilgrim. (Punctuate the sentence)
   (h) State our any two features of the Magazine ONE INDIA / ONE PEOPLE.
   (i) Give the full forms of the following:
      (1) A.C.J. (2) D.M.C.
   (j) Explain the Citation: Amritlal Patel Vs. Himmatbhai Patel 1969 (1) SCR 277.

2. Write short notes on any four of the following:
   (a) Respondent Superior.
   (b) Res Ipsa Loquitur.
   (c) Ubi Jus Ibi Remedium.
   (d) Explain the meaning of:
       (i) Conviction (ii) Offence
   (e) State and Explain two kinds of Laws.
   (f) Describe the search for a Case Law on whether payment of money to obtain a seat in a medical or engineering College amounts to illegal consideration.

3. Answer any two of the following: [Each question carries 6 marks]
   (A) Answer the following questions with reference to the Legislative Extract given below:

   **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 at it shall apply to the State of Jammu & Kashmir only in so far as it pertains to the matters relatable to any of the entries enumerated in List I or List III 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) Short Title (iii) Enacting Formula (iv) Long Title

   (B) **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 the State of Jammu & Kashmir.
      (3) It shall come into force on such date as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, appoint.
(C) 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, 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) Short Title
   (ii) Long Title
   (iii) Enacting Formula
   (iv) Date of Assent

4. Answer all the following:

(A) Write an Essay on any one of the following:
   Use and abuse of leisure
   OR
   Delay Defeats justice.

(B) Briefly outline the facts, issues & verdict in any one of the following:
   (i) M.C. Mehta Vs. Union of India
   (ii) D. K. Basu Vs. State of West Bengal.

(C) Define Law Report. Write briefly on any two of the following:
   (i) Divorce & Matrimonial Cases
   (ii) Maharashtra Law Journal
   (iii) All India Reporter.

(D) Read the following passage and answer the questions given below:
   The voice had to be listened to, not only on account of its form but for the matter which it delivered. It gave a massage to the country that it needed greatly. It brought to the common people a realization of their duty to concern themselves with their affairs. The common people were made to take an interest in the manner in which they were governed in the taxes they paid in the return they got from those taxes. This interest in public affairs-politics as you may call it-was to be concern no longer of the highly educated few but of the many- the poor, the propertyless, the workingmen in town and country. Politics was not to be the concern of a small aristocracy of intellect or property of the masses. And with the change in the subjects of politics that Voice brought about also a change in the objects of politics. Till then politics had busied itself mainly with the machinery of Government towards making its personnel more and more native, with proposals for a better distribution of political power, with protests against the sins of omission and of commission of the administration. This Voice switched politics on to concern for the needs of the common people. The improvement of the lot of the poor was to be the main concern of politics and the politicians. The improvement, especially of the lives of the people of the neglected villages, was to be placed before Governments and political organizations as the goal of all political endeavour. The raising of the standard of living of the people of the villages, the finding of subsidiary occupations which would give the agricultural poor work for their enforced leisure during the off season and an addition to their exiguous income, the improvement of the housing of the poor, the sanitation of the villages-these were to be the objectives to be kept in view. In the towns, the slums and cherries were to receive especial attention. There was especially a class of the poor for which that compassionate Voice pleaded and protested. This was for the so-called depressed class, the outcastes of Hindu society. The denial of elementary human rights to this class of people it considered the greatest blot on Hindu society and history. It raised itself in passionate protest against the age-old wrongs of this class and forced those that listened to it to endeavour to remove the most outrageous of them like untouchability. It caused a revolution in Hindu religious practice by having Hindu temples thrown open to these people. It made the care of them a religious duty of the Hindus by re-naming them Harijans.

   (1) Why had people to listen to "The Voice" of Mahatma Gandhi?
   (2) Why had people to take an interest in politics?
   (3) What was the change brought about in the objects of politics?
1. Answer each of the following in one or two sentence:
   (a) My captors were taking me to prison. [convert into Passive Voice]
   (b) Cricket was being played by me. [Convert into Active Voice]
   (c) She was too poor to educate her son. [Change into Complex Sentence]
   (d) Everybody believes in his honesty. [Convert into Negative Sentence]
   (e) Were we brought into the world simply to make money? [Change into Assertive]
   (f) His services cannot be forgotten. [Change into Affirmative Sentence]
   (g) My lord said the thief i carried away the bicycle only as a joke how far did you take it queried the judge ten blocks came the reply you will go to jail said the judge as you carried the joke too far. [Punctuate the Sentence]
   (h) State any two features of the Magazine Law Teller.
   (i) Give the full form of the following:
      (i) C.P.R.
      (ii) LIC
   (j) Explain the Citation:
      Prabhavati v/s Tyagrawan (1959) 4 AIR, 206.

2. Write short notes on any four of the following:
   (a) De Minimus Non Curat Lex.
   (b) Rex Non Potest Peccare.
   (c) Volenti Non Fit Injuria.
   (d) Explain the meaning of:
      (i) Wrong
      (ii) Law.
   (e) State and explain two kinds of Rights.
   (f) Describe the search for a case law on whether, in India, a minor can be a beneficiary under a contract.

3. Answer any two of the following: [Each question carries 6 marks]
   (a) Answer the following questions with reference to the Legislative Extract given below:
      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:

(a) This Act may be called the Medical Termination of Pregnancy Act, 1971.
(b) It extends to the whole of India except the State of Jammu and Kashmir.
(c) It shall come into force on such date as the Central Government may, by Notification in the Official Gazette, appoint.

Identify the following:

(i) Official Citation
(ii) Long Title
(iii) Marginal Notes
(iv) Date of Assent

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 the Parliament in the Twelfth Year of the Republic of India as follows:

(1) Short Title, Extent and Commencement—

(a) This Act may be called the Maternity Benefit Act, 1961.
(b) It extends to the whole of India.
(c) It shall come into force on such date as may be notified in this behalf in the Official Gazette:

(i) In relation to mines and to any other establishment wherein such persons are employed for the exhibition of equestrians, acrobatic and other performance, by the Central Government.
(ii) In relation to other establishment in a State, by the State Government.

Identify the following:

(i) Short Title
(ii) Long Title
(iii) Enacting Formula
(iv) Date of Assent

THE PROTECTION OF HUMAN RIGHTS ACT, 1993

(Act No. 10 of 1994) [8th January, 1994]

An Act to provide for the Constitution of National Human Rights Commission, State Human Rights Commissions in States and Human Rights Courts for better protection of Human Rights and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.
Con. 3270–MR-4268-12.

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

(1) Short Title, Extent and Commencement:—

(a) This Act may be called the Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993.

(b) It extends to the whole of India provided that it shall apply to 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 III in the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution as applicable to that State.

(c) It shall be deemed to have come into force on the 28th day of September, 1993.

Identify the following:—

(i) Preamble
(ii) Short Title
(iii) Enacting Formula
(iv) Long Title.

4. Answer the following:—

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

(i) White Collar Crimes.
(ii) God helps those who help themselves.

(b) How do the guidelines laid down by the Supreme Court in D. K. Basu v/s State of West Bengal guard against arbitrary arrest and custodial deaths? OR

Briefly outline the facts, issues and verdict in the Oleum Gas Leak Case (M. C. Mehta v/s U.O.I. and Others).

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

(i) Income Tax Reports.
(iii) Supreme Court Cases.

(d) Read the following Passage and Answer the Questions given below:—

The present human resource minister is concerned with the high rate of 'dropouts' in schools. The heart of the matter has, unfortunately, not been addressed to by the various commissions that have dealt with the subject. As an educationist for more than 40 years, I've closely watched the state of education at all levels—be it the primary, the secondary or the university level.

[TURN OVER
What struck me as an inescapable reality during the last 20 years is that in a large number of schools, established in unapproachable villages and tracts, the teachers are commuters, many of whom have to travel up to 200 kms. to reach their school. Given the available means of transport, the inclemencies of weather, and the deplorable condition of the roads, one can very well imagine how impossible it is for the teacher to reach his school. Moreover, 80 per cent of the primary schools in India are single teacher schools. Therefore, in reality the teacher does not 'drop in' for more than two or three days in a month. His salary is ensured as he has a good 'understanding' with the Sarpanch of the village and Block Development Officer of that area. If we can ensure that teachers 'drop in' when they are expected to, the 'dropout' rate will be reduced considerably.

Questions:—

(1) How long has the writer studied the state of education in India?
(2) Why do teachers not 'drop in' into their schools?
(3) Who else, besides the writer, have studied the subject of poor conditions of education?
(4) Besides the factors that lead to school dropouts mentioned in this extract, can you mention any others?
Legal Language

LLB - sem I
BLS sem II

NM-8034

(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:

   (1) Richard lost the money. (Convert into passive voice)
   (2) Let the books be taken. (Convert into active voice)
   (3) Brutus had love for Caesar. (Change into Negative Sentence)
   (4) Rama Pratap was one of the greatest kings. (Change the degree of comparison)
   (5) He mortgaged his sisters' house. (Change into a Complex Sentence)
   (6) Alas! The beloved leader has departed. (Convert into assertive sentence)
   (7) none could compare with him they say all felt to be the greatest or most fortunate of men. (Punctuate the sentence)
   (8) State any two features of the magazine "Lawyer's Collective".
   (9) Give the full forms of the following:
   (10) Explain the Citation:
       Laxminarayan Iyer v/s State of Maharashtra (1995) 3SCC 583

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

   (1) Ubi jus ibi remedium.
   (2) Res Ipsi Locquir.
   (3) Respondent Superior.
   (4) Explain the meaning of (i) Custom (ii) Person
   (5) State and explain any two kinds of writs.
   (6) Describe the search of a case law in whether a master is vicariously liable for civil wrong.

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

   Answer the following questions with reference to the Legislative Extract given below
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.
This Act may be called the Maternity Benefit Act, 1961.
It extends to the whole of India.
It shall come into force on such date as may be notified in this behalf in the Official Gazette:-
installation 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.
in relation to other establishment in a State, by the State Government.

Identify the following:-

(i) Short Title
(ii) Enacting Formula
(iii) Long Title
(iv) Date of Assent

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:-

(i) Short Title, Extent and Commencement:
This Act may be called The Medical Termination of Pregnancy Act, 1971.
It extends to the whole of India except to the State of Jammu and Kashmir.
It shall come into force on such date as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, appoint.

Identify the following:-

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

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,
This Act may be called The Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993.
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.
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) Long Title

4. Answer all the following:

(A) Write an Essay on any one of the following:
   Cyber Crimes
   OR
   Environmental Pollution

(B) Briefly outline the facts, issues and verdict in the Oleum Gas Leak Case (M.C.Mehta vs Union of India & others)
   OR
How do the guidelines given by the Supreme Court in Vishakha vs 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:

   (i) Company Cases
   (ii) Labour & Industrial Cases
   (iii) All India Reporter

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

Adoption means taking the child of another person as one's own child and treating the child for all intents and purposes as one's natural and sociological child. In India adoption as a legal institution exists only among Hindus. This rule is due to the institution primogenitor. Adoption provides families for children who otherwise would remain parentless and permanently deprived of the physical and psychological benefits of family life. Adoption also provides an opportunity to adults to become parents, to care for a child and thus experience growth as a family. Thus, adoption is described as a way of conferring the privileges of parents upon the childless and the advantages of having parents upon the parentless.
These days adoption is being increasingly used for several other objectives such as conferring status of legitimacy or illegitimate children, of providing homes for homeless children, and for providing richer family life in European countries.
Under modern law, the institution of adoption is used more and more for the benefit and welfare of the child. Blessed is the family that has a child to frisk and frolic and to develop as a full human with human values.

(i) What is adoption?
(ii) What does adoption provide children?
(iii) What opportunity does adoption provide to adults?
(iv) State the objectives for which adoption is being used.
Note: This paper should be answered in English only.

1. Answer each of the following in one or two sentences:
   
   a) One should keep one's promises. (Convert into Passive Voice)
   b) The sound is too loud for us to bear. (Rewrite the sentence removing too)
   c) She understood what the teacher taught her in class. (Convert into Negative)
   d) How beautiful is the night! (Convert into assertive)
   e) Very few kings were as great as Ram. (Change the degree of comparison)
   f) He owed his success to his teacher. (Change into complex)
   g) Oh well it's a hobby and it teaches you some geography and sometimes also brings you some money. (Punctuate the sentence)
   h) State any two features of the Magazine "Law Teller".
   i) Give the full forms of the following:
      (1) All Cri. L.R.  (2) S.C.C.
   j) Explain the Citation:
      i. M.H.Saiyad v/s Z.S.Muhammad 29 CWN 486

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

    1. De Minimus Non Curat Lex.
    2. Actus Dei Nemini Facit Injuriam
    4. Explain the meaning of:
       (i) Law  (ii) Justice
    5. State and explain any two kinds of rights.
    6. Describe the search for a case law on whether consideration must be adequate in the Law of Contract.

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

   (Each question carries 6 marks)
Con. 4716-NG-7261-13.

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) Marginal Note
(ii) Enacting Formula
(iii) Short Title
(iv) Preamble

(B) 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) Official Citation
(ii) Extent

(iii) Long Title
(iv) Date of Assent

(C) THE PROTECTION OF HUMAN RIGHTS ACT, 1993

(Act No. 10 of 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) Long Title
   (ii) Short Title
   (iii) Official Citation
   (iv) Date of Assent

4. Answer all the following:

(a) Write an Essay on any one of the following:
   i. Legal Education in India
   OR
   ii. The Position of Women in Indian Society.

(b) Briefly outline the facts, issues and guidelines given by the Supreme Court in D.K.Basu v/s State of West Bengal.
   OR
   Briefly outline the facts, issues and verdict in the Oleum Gas Case. (M.C. Mehta v/s Union of India and others)

(c) Define a Law Report. Write briefly on any two of the following:
   i. Criminal Law Journal
   ii. All India Reporter
   iii. Divorce and Matrimonial Cases

(d) Read the following passage and answer the questions given below:
All of us complain at one time or another. But there are some people who complain regardless. Complaining is a way of life with them; they cannot stop cribbing, they keep on complaining! The traffic is too bad; the telephone lines are congested; the weather is too hot or cold; people are rude or indifferent; servants are lazy and inefficient; the subordinates are insubordinate.

Those who complain constantly do not wish to take responsibility for themselves and their actions. Ask them why their goals are not accomplished, and they will come up with excuses. When we complain and criticize constantly, we are inviting negativity into our lives. When we believe things are good, they become better. When we visualize success and talk about all that is positive, success actually begins to take shape for us.

When you thank God or another, your heart expands. Medical research indicates that positive emotions like love and gratitude enhance the immune system, the body’s shield against disease and illness. However negative emotions such as anger, grief, bitterness dump high levels of adrenaline in the blood, constricting blood to the heart; it slows down movement of white blood cells which fight disease.

Gratitude releases happy hormones and inhibits ‘unhappy’ hormones in our system so we can live longer and healthier lives. When you focus on gratitude, you focus on all that is good and positive in your life that emanate from God. You connect with a spiritual dynamo.

As a young man, Norman Vincent Peal had a difficult time coping with tough problems in his life. He took his problems to a trusted friend, and asked, “Why can’t I cope with these problems?”

The friend suggested, “Maybe it’s because you are not grateful enough.” Peal was perplexed. What did he mean?

The older friend explained the law of life: focus on your troubles and they will multiply; count your blessings and your life will grow more joyous.

“Become less of a complainer and more of a thanks giver. Then your problems will get managed.”

So why not invite good things into your life?

1. What do some people complain of?
2. What is the benefit of gratitude?
3. What is the law of life according to the older friend?
4. Suggest a suitable title to the passage.
(N.B. : This paper should be answered in English only.)

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

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.E.R. 
10. Explain the Citation: Shivilal Yadav v/s.Chatur Singh AIR (1995) Guj. 583

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

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)
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.
The Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993

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.
4. Answer all the following:

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

- Capital Punishment
- Corruption

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

(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?
Time: 3 Hours  
Total Marks: 100  

Note: This paper should be answered in English only.

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

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) I.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:

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.

Con. 6073-14.
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.

[TURN OVER

Con. 6073-14.
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)

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

Con. 6073-14.
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

Con. 6073-14.
where there is inequality and discrimination and suppression, there is injustice and evil and untruth. And thus 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."

Con. 6073-14.
N.B.: This paper should be answered in English only.

1. Do as directed:

a. The people will make him President. (Change the voice)
b. The stranger enquired where I lived. (Convert in direct speech)
c. He is greater than me. (Change into Negative Sentence)
d. No other metal is as useful as iron. (Change the degree of comparison)
e. We must eat, or we cannot live. (Change into a Simple Sentence)
f. When can their glory fade? (Convert into assertive sentence)
g. when i was in delhi i visited the red fort qutub minar raj ghat india gate and chandni chowk (Punctuate the sentence)
h. State any two features of the magazine 'One India One People'
i. Give the full forms of the following. (1) Cr. L. J. (2) S.C.C.
j. Explain the Citation: Bachchan Singh v/s. State of Maharashtra AIR 2013 SC 214

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

Marks: 20

a) Rex Non Potest Peccare.
b) De Minimis Non Curat Lex.
c) Volenti Non Fit Injuria.
d) Explain the meaning of (1) Acquittal (2) Discharge
e) State and explain any two kinds of Writs.
f) Describe the search of a case law on whether minor’s contract is void-ab-initio.

3. Answer any two of the following: 

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.

Identify the following:-

(i) Long Title  (ii) Date of Assent
(iii) Date of Commencement  (iv) Short Title

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) Short Title  (ii) Enacting Formula
(iii) Official Citation  (iv) Date of Enforcement

FN-Con. : 5465-15. [TURN OVER
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) Long Title
(ii) Date of Assent
(iii) Short Title
(iv) Date of Commencement

4. Answer all the following: -

   Marks: 48

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

   Abolishment of Capital Punishment

   OR

   Decriminalization of Section 377 of Indian Penal Code

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

   OR

   Briefly outline the facts, issues and guidelines given by the Supreme Court in D. K. Basu v. State of West Bengal.
(C) Define a Law Report. Write briefly on any two of the following:

i. Criminal law Journal
ii. All India Reporter
iii. Supreme Court Cases

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

A stout old lady was walking with her basket down the middle of a street in Petrograd to the great confusion of the traffic and with no small peril to herself. It was pointed out to her that the pavement was the place for pedestrians, but she replied: 'I'm going to walk where I like. We've got liberty now.' It did not occur to the dear old lady that if liberty entitled the pedestrian to walk down the middle of the road, then the end of such liberty would be universal chaos. Everybody would be getting in everybody else's way and nobody would get anywhere. Individual liberty would have become social anarchy. You have submitted to a curtailment of private liberty in order that you may enjoy a social order which makes your liberty a reality. Liberty is not a personal affair only, but a social contract. It is an accommodation of interests. In matters which do not touch anybody else's liberty, of course, I may be as free as I like. If I choose to go down the road in a dressing-gown who shall say me nay? You have liberty to laugh at me, but I have liberty to be indifferent to you. You and I please ourselves and ask no one's leave. We have a whole kingdom in which we rule alone, can do what we choose. But directly we step out of that kingdom, our personal liberty of action becomes qualified by other people's liberty. I might like to practice on the trombone from midnight till three in the morning. If I went on to the top of Everest to do it, I could please myself, but if I do it in my bedroom my family will object, and if I do it out in the streets the neighbors will remind me that my liberty to blow the trombone must not interfere with their liberty to sleep in quiet. There are a lot of people in the world, and I have to accommodate my liberty to their liberties.

We are all liable to forget this, and unfortunately we are much more conscious of the imperfections of others in this respect than of our own. A reasonable consideration for the rights or feelings of others is the foundation of social conduct.

1. What according to the author would be social anarchy?
2. What is Liberty described as in the above passage?
3. When does one's personal liberty of action become qualified by other people's liberty?
4. What do we all tend to forget?
5. What is the foundation of social conduct?
6. Provide a suitable title for the above passage.

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FN-Con.: 5465-15.
QP Code: 25925

(TOTAL MARKS: 100)

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

1. Do as directed:
   a) Strong winds blew away the roof tops. (Change the voice)
   b) The father punished his son for telling a lie. (Change into compound sentence)
   c) "Please wrap the book in a piece of paper", he said. (Change into indirect speech)
   d) He admitted his fault. (Change into complex sentence)
   e) Very few countries are as secular as India. (Change the degree of comparison)
   f) What a nuisance these noisy loudspeakers are! (Change into assertive)
   g) I do not expect to be treated with this kindness said the knight oh but u belong to the noble order of the temple answered the pilgrim (punctuate the sentence)
   h) State any two features of the law magazine, ‘Lawyers Collective’.
   i) Explain the citation:- Ramdas v/s Chinnappa (9958) 2 SCC 304
   j) Give full forms of (i) CWN (ii) DMC

2. Write Short Notes on the following: - (Any four) 20
   a) Salus Populi Est Suprema Lex
   b) Audi Alteram Partem
   c) De Minimis Non Curat Lex
   d) Explain the meaning of (i) Custom (ii) Justice
   e) State and explain any two kinds of rights.
   f) Describe the search for a case law on whether a minor can be a beneficiary under a contract.

[TURN OVER

DB-Con. 421-16.
3. Read the following and answer the questions given below:- [Any 2]

THE PROTECTION OF HUMAN RIGHTS ACT, 1993  
(Act No. 10 of 1994)  
[8th 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) Long Title  
(ii) Official Citation  
(iii) Date of Assent  
(iv) Short Title

B) 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 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.

Identify the following:

(i) Marginal Notes  
(ii) Long Title  
(iii) Official Citation  
(iv) Enacting Formula

[TURN OVER

DB-Con. 421-16.
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 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) Short Title      (ii) Official Citation
(iii) Preamble       (iv) Enacting Formula

Q4 Answer all the following:

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

Environmental Pollution
Or
Women Empowerment

B) Define a Law Report. Write briefly on any two of the following:-

i) Criminal Law Journal
ii) All India Reporter
iii) Consumer Confrontation/INSIGHT.

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

Or
Oleum Gas Leak Case (M.C. Mehta v/s Union of India)

[TURN OVER

DB-Con. 421-16.
D) Read the following passage and answer the questions given below:-

Law is a social phenomenon. When human beings associate themselves in various forms they constitute society. For the cohesion of this society and peaceable resolution of internal conflicts norms or rules of conduct become necessary and gradually evolved. Even in the most primitive society these rules exist. They are sometimes differentiated from law.

Law is a social phenomenon; it is demonstrated by the relativity of law. While law as such exists in all societies, the particular social institution differs from society to society. The institution of marriage is a social phenomenon. But in certain societies, marriage is a contract while in other societies marriage is a sacrament. Some societies insist on monogamy, while others permit polygamy and polyandry. In certain societies, the breach of matrimonial bond, for instance by the commission of adultery, is punished as a crime while in other societies it is treated as tortious liability giving rise to claim for damages. The needs of society breed law. These needs being divergent, different rules of law in respect of the same social institution make their appearance.

This great relativity of law was first noticed by Greek jurists. That portion of law which did not vary from society to society was treated as Natural Law.

It is to be observed that law is a conservative force and so invariably found to be lagging far behind advancing social needs. In a changing society needs of people change from time to time. This is the peculiarity of an advancing as distinguished from a stationary culture. In a progressive society law has to keep pace with the changing needs of society. Law has to undergo a progressive change if it has to subserve the needs of the society which it seeks to govern.

For every legal system it is essential that it should be in conformity with natural law because society itself is a part of nature and in this universe no one can remain in natural existence if its actions are not in conformity with actions of nature. Hence society of which individual should behave naturally to avoid punishment of the Mother Nature.

i) How is society constituted? And what is necessary for the cohesion of this society?

ii) How is the institution different in various societies?

iii) What is the peculiarity of an advancing culture?

iv) What is necessary for every legal system and why?

DB-Con. 421-16.
I. Do as directed:  

a. She is known to me. (Change the voice)  
b. He said, "I have played football for two years". (Change to indirect speech)  
c. He failed to notice me when he came in. (Change into Negative Sentence)  
d. It is not so good to beg as to starve. (Change the degree of comparison)  
e. Tell me where you live. (Change into a Simple Sentence)  
f. To think of our meeting here! (Convert into assertive sentence)  
g. alas we finally met she said (Punctuate the sentence)  
h. State any two features of the magazine ‘Lawyer’s Collective’.  
i. Give the full forms of the following. (1) I.T.R. (2) All.E.R.  
j. Explain the Citation: Shival Shukla v. Union of India, AIR (1995) Guj 583  

Marks: 20

2. Write short notes on the following: (Any four)  

1. Rex Non Potest Peccare.  
2. Salus Populi Est Suprema Lex.  
3. Actus non facit reum nisi mens sit rea  
4. Explain Review and Revision  
5. Explain the meaning of Appeal and Injunction.  
6. Describe the search of case laws in the following instance: Whether minor’s contract is void-ab-initio  

Marks: 20

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

(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.  

[Marks: 12]
Identify the following:-
(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

[TURN OVER]
4. Answer all the following: -

(A) Write an Essay on any one of the following:
   National Judicial Appointment Commission
   OR
   Right to Privacy

(B) Briefly outline the facts, issues and guidelines given by the Supreme Court in
   M. C. Mehta v. Union of India
   OR
   Vishakha v. State of Rajasthan

(C) What is a Law Report? Write briefly on any two of the following:
   i) Criminal Law Journal
   ii) Supreme Court Cases
   iii) 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. What has Dr. Robert Burchfield remarked about the English language?
4. What is the current status of the English language in countries which were formerly
   British colonies?
(3 HOURS)

TOTAL MARKS: 100

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

Marks: 20

1. Do as directed:
   a. Workers were digging a canal. (Change the voice)
   b. How wonderful is this place! (Change into assertive sentence)
   c. The Teacher asked the students, “What do you mean by life?” (Change into indirect speech)
   d. No actor of India has been as successful as Amitabh Bachchan. (Change the degree of comparison)
   e. when i was a student I attended all lectures events and participated in competitions (Punctuate the sentence)
   f. He is greater than me (Change into negative sentence)
   g. What is an Affidavit?
   h. State any two features of law magazine ‘One India, One People’.
   i. Explain the citation:-
      Raghuram Patel v. Rajan Joshi, AIR 1997 SC 452
   j. Give the full forms of (1) DMC (2) CPJ

Marks: 20

2. Write short notes on the following: (Any four)
   1. Ubi jus ibi remedium
   2. Caveat emptor
   3. Respondent superior
   4. Explain the meaning of Conviction and Writs
   5. Complaint and Plaint
   6. Describe the search for case laws in the following instance:
      The right of maintenance of Hindu divorcee wife.

Marks: 12

3. Answer any two of the following:

A. THE PROTECTION OF HUMAN RIGHTS ACT, 1993
   (Act No. 10 of 1994)
   [8th January, 1994]

An Act to provide for the Constitution of a National Human Rights Commission, State Human Rights Commission in State and Human Rights Courts for better protection of Human Rights and for the matter 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 extend 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 matter relatable to any of the entries enumerated in List II in the schedule to the Constitution as applicable to that State.
   3. It shall be deemed to have come in force on 28th day of September 1993.

Identify the following:-
   i) Enacting formula
   ii) Short title
   iii) Official citation
   iv) Date of commencement

[TURN OVER
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 persons are employed for the exhibition of equestrian, acrobatic and other performances, by the Central Government;
   (b) in relation to other establishment in a State, by the State Government.

Identify the following:-
   i) Short title
   ii) Marginal notes
   iii) Long title
   iv) Enacting formula

C. 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 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, appoint.

Identify the following:
   i) Official citation
   ii) Long title
   iii) Date of Assent
   iv) Date of commencement

4. Answer all the following: Marks: 48

   (A) Write an essay on any one of the following:
   Effect of demonetization
   OR
   Uniform Civil Code: Is it the right time to implement?

   (B) Define Law Reports? Write briefly on any two of the following:
   (i) Criminal Law Journal
   (ii) All India Reporter
   (iii) Supreme Court Weekly

   [TURN OVER
(C) Briefly outline the facts, issues and guidelines in any one of the following:

D. K. Basu v. State of West Bengal

OR

Vishakha v. State of Rajasthan

(D) Read the following passage and answer the question below:

What does social democracy mean? It means a way of life which recognises liberty, equality and fraternity as the principles of life. These principles of liberty, equality and fraternity are not to be treated as separate items in a trinity. They form a union of trinity in the sense that to divorce one from the other is to defeat the very purpose of democracy. Liberty cannot be divorced from equality, equality cannot be divorced from liberty. Nor can liberty and equality be divorced from fraternity. Without equality, liberty would produce the supremacy of the few over the many. Equality without liberty would kill individual initiative. Without fraternity, liberty would produce the supremacy of the few over the many. Without fraternity, liberty and equality could not become a natural course of things. It would require a constable to enforce them. We must begin by acknowledging the fact that there is complete absence of two things in Indian Society. One of these is equality. On the social plane, we have in India a society based on the principle of graded inequality, in which there are some who have immense wealth as against many who live in abject poverty. On the 26th of January 1950, we have entered into a life of contradictions. In politics we will have equality and in social and economic life we will have inequality. In politics, we will be recognising the principle of one man one vote and one vote one value. In our social and economic life, we shall, by reason of our social and economic structure, continue to deny the principle of one man one value. How long shall we continue to live this life of contradictions? How long shall we continue to deny equality in our social and economic life? If we continue to deny it for long, we will do so only by putting our political democracy in peril. We must remove this contradiction at the earliest possible moment or else those who suffer from inequality will blow up the structure of political democracy.

(a) What does social democracy mean?

(b) Accordingly to the author, what is Absence in Indian Society?

(c) What contradiction is pointed out by the author?

(d) Explain the expectation of author behind principle of ‘one man one value’.

******************************************************************************
1. Do as directed:

   a) Who taught you grammar? (Change the voice)
   b) Circumstances shall oblige me to go. (Convert into active voice)
   c) I always love my country. (Change into Negative Sentence)
   d) It is better to die than to be in this state. (Change the degree of comparison)
   e) He is rich, yet he is not contended. (Change into a Simple Sentence)
   f) Is that the way a gentleman should behave? (Convert into assertive sentence)
   g) modern ideas of government date back to 1600s when for the first time people began to question a king's right to rule once thought to be god given. (Punctuate the sentence)
   h) State any two features of the magazine "One India One People".
   i) Give the full forms of the following: (1) D.M.C. (2) S.C.C.
   j) Explain the Citation: Pravinlal Mehta v/s. Umakant Shah AIR 2003 S.C. 1283

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

   a) Actus Non Facit Reum Nisi Mens Sit Rea
   b) Salus Populique Suprema Lex
   c) Rex Non Potest Persequi
   d) Explain the meaning of (i) Acquittal. (ii) Conviction
   e) State and explain any two kinds of rights.
   f) 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.

Turn Over
(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:

   Demonetization

   OR

   Right to clean and healthy environment
(B) 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

(C) Define a Law Report. Write briefly on any two.

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

There is a place forty kilometers north-east of Portland, Victoria, which makes for an unusual visit. It is Lake Condah. Here are to be found remains of aboriginal settlements: the circular stone bases of several hundred huts, rock-lined water channels, and stone tools chipped from rock not normally found in the area. One of the attractions of Lake Condah long ago was its fish and the most startling evidence of aboriginal technology and engineering to be found there are the systems built to trap fish. Water courses had been constructed by redirecting streams, building stone sides and even scraping out new channels. At strategic spots, they piled rocks across the water courses to create weirs and build tunnels to channel eels and fish into conical baskets. This is an eel-fishing technique which has hardly changed to the present day. Besides some of the larger traps, there are the outlines of rectangular, stone-lined ponds, probably to hold fish and keep them fresh. On the bluffs overlooking the lake, stone circles are all that remain of ancient dwellings. Not all of the stones were quarried locally. The huts vary in size, but all have gaps for doorways located on the lee side, away from the prevailing wind. One theory is that the stone walls were only waist to shoulder high, with the top roofed by branches and possibly packed with mud. The site presents a picture of a semi-settled people quite different from the stereotype of nomadic hunter-gatherers of the desert.

a) Why is Lake Condah unusual and what picture does this site present?
b) What is one of the main attractions of Lake Condah?
c) How and why are rocks piled at strategic spots?
d) What does the author say about stones and huts?
e) Explain one of the theories of the stone walls.
f) Provide a suitable title for the passage.
N.B. This paper should be answered in English only.

1. Do as directed:
   a) I was taught by him to read. (Change the voice)
   b) He was caught stealing and punished. (Change into compound sentence)
   c) Swami asked Jacky if he had heard the latest news. (Change into direct speech)
   d) Ah, what a sight was there! (Change into assertive sentence)
   e) No other exercise is as healthy as running. (Change the degree of comparison)
   f) I am not so great as him. (Change into affirmative sentence)
   g) do you really come from china said the prince (punctuate the sentence)
   h) State any two features of the Law magazine, 'Law Teller'.
   i) Explain the citation:
      Raj Bhagat v. Anita Singh. AIR 2009 SC 1523
   j) Give full forms of (i) D.M.C. (ii) Cr. L.J.

2. Write Short Notes on the following: - (Any four)
   a) Ubi Jus Ibi Remedium
   b) De Minimis Non Curat Lex
   c) Res Ipsa Loquitur
   d) Writs
   e) Bail
   f) Describe the search for case laws in the following instance:
      Whether a contract signed by a minor can be enforced against him?
3. Read the following and answer the questions given below: - [Any 2]  

A) THE PROTECTION OF HUMAN RIGHTS ACT, 1993  
(Act No. 10 of 1994)  
[8th 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.... 
(3) It shall be deemed to have come into force on the 28th day of September, 1993. 

Identify the following: 

(i) Short Title (ii) Date of Commencement 
(iii) Extent (iv) Enacting Formula 

B) 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 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. 

Identify the following: 

(i) Date of Assent (ii) Short Title 
(iii) Official Citation (iv) Marginal Note
C) 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 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) Enacting Formula
   (iii) Official Citation
   (iv) Date of Assent

4. Answer all the following:

A) Write an Essay on any one of the following:-
   Multinationals a boon or curse for the country
   OR
   Demonetization: Good or Evil


C) Briefly outline the facts, issues and guidelines given by the Supreme Court in

   D.K. Basu v. State of West Bengal
   OR
   M.C. Mehta v. Union of India (Oleum Gas Leak Case)
D) Read the following passage and answer the questions given below.

Of all the warnings about dramatic effects of climate change, fears of an ice-free Arctic Ocean in summer can become a reality if global temperature rises by more than 2 degrees Celsius over current levels. The Arctic ice cover will continue to shrink through the 21st century with rising greenhouse gas emissions. The potential reduction in Arctic ice, resultant rise in water levels and the possibilities of new sea lanes, Changes in the polar ice cap can alter life on earth for the worse with more frequent hot spells unless the annual rate of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions is halted and even reversed. There is an increasingly urgent need to set limits on cumulative GHG emissions and find a way to equitably share the finite carbon space. It is likely that hot spells will increase globally and the number of hot days will go up over the next few decades. These are the predictions and probabilistic of scientists.

i) What according to the author is there urgent need for?

ii) What will the change in the polar ice cap result in?

iii) What is the central focus of the author highlighted in the passage about the drastic effects of climatic change?

iv) What are the predictions of scientists as given in the passage?
(3 HOURS)

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

1. Do as directed:

   a) Someone has picked my pocket. (Change the voice)

   b) Stones should not be thrown by those who live in glass houses. (Convert into active voice)

   c) He is sometimes foolish. (Change into Negative Sentence)

   d) Very few cities in India are as rich as Mumbai. (Change the degree of comparison)

   e) Tell me where you live. (Change into a Simple Sentence)

   f) Why waste time in reading trash? (Convert into assertive sentence)

   g) alas we finally met she said (Punctuate the sentence)

   h) State any two features of the magazine ‘Lawyer’s Collective’.

   i) Give the full forms of the following. (1) I.T.R. (2) D.M.C.

   j) Explain the Citation: Shivlal Yadav v. Chatur Singh, AIR (1995) Guj. 583

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

   1. De Minimis Non Curat Lex.
   2. Salus Populieist Suprema Lex.
   4. Explain the meaning of (i) Acquittal (ii) Discharge
   5. State and explain any two kinds of rights.
   6. Describe the search of a case laws 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.

Identify the following:

(i) Short Title
(ii) Enacting Formula
(iii) Long Title
(iv) Date of Assent

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
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:
   Law and Literature
   OR
   Right to Privacy

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

(C) Define a Law Report. Write briefly on any two.
(D) Read the following passage and answer the questions given below:

The debate on whether Australia will have a nation-wide carbon trading scheme ended last week with the government committed to a national emissions scheme from 2012. However, the decision making as to how we power the economy in a carbon constrained world is only just beginning. Fossil fuels like coal and oil have underpinned our economic growth and standard of living for decades. The current resources boom is there because other countries want our fossil fuels, and for all these reasons it is profitable to keep mining them. Ironically, the income may help develop the technologies to replace them, but it is a matter of which and when. Almost certainly, in the race to reduce emissions, new technologies such as solar, wind and geothermal (heat from rocks) power will compete against gas, clean coal and perhaps nuclear energy to win the hearts and minds of the business world. In the end, business will favour whatever is a cheap, abundant and reliable solution. You can imagine the lobbying that will ensue from the different interest groups, to attract business capital and government support so that their technology wins out. There may be many collapsed ventures and lost fortunes along the way.

1. Why have fossil fuels been in demand?
2. Which technologies will compete against what?
3. What will business favour in the end?
4. What is the purpose of lobbying?
5. Provide your views on the above passage.
6. Provide a suitable title to the above passage.
Time: 3 Hours

Total Marks: 100

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

1. Answer each of the following in one or two sentences: - (20 Marks)
   1. I know her. (Change the voice)
   2. Mayor’s speech was loudly cheered. (Convert into active voice)
   3. Alfred was the best king that ever reigned in England. (Change into Negative Sentence)
   4. India is the largest democracy in the world. (Change the degree of comparison)
   5. We must eat, or we cannot live. (Change into a Simple Sentence)
   6. If only I were young again! (Convert into assertive sentence)
   7. the shepherd finding his flock destroyed exclaimed I have been rightly served why did I trust my sheep to a wolf (Punctuate the sentence)
   8. State any two features of the magazine “One India One People”
   9. Give the full forms of the following. (1) I.T.R. (2) S.C.C.
   10. Explain the Citation: Pravin Solanki v/s. Narendra Shah AIR 2014 S.C. 183

2. Write short notes on any four of the following: - (20 Marks)
   1. Nemo Debet Esse Judex in Propria Sua Causa.
   2. Ubi jus ibi Remedium
   3. Explain the meaning of (1) Law (2) Justice
   4. State the difference between (1) Civil Wrong (2) Criminal Wrong.
   5. State and explain any two kinds of Write.
   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 Marks)

   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:

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43D3C790F696C3B0D38BA7BD451D1EA0
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) Official Citation
(iii) Long Title
(iv) Date of Commencement

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:

(ii) Enacting Formula
(iii) Marginal Notes
(iv) Date of Assent
(iv) Extent
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) Date of Assent
(iii) Short Title
(iv) Date of Commencement

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

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

Reservation for the Economically Backward General Category

OR

The Sabrimala Issue

(B) Briefly outline the facts, issues and guidelines given by the Supreme Court in M.C. Mehta v/s U.O.I.

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:

India's growing obsession with vehicles and failure to develop roads has increased air pollution in most cities, the country's pollution watchdog has revealed. In the past two decades, the carrying capacity of roads increased by less than 2.5 per cent whereas the number of vehicles grew at an annual rate of over 10 per cent. In 2008, in India, 12 million vehicles were plying on the 3.5 million km road network.

For people, its visible impact is the increased congestion on roads but what one didn't see was the higher air pollution. "Vehicles in major cities estimated to account for 70 per cent of carbon monoxide, 50 per cent of hydrocarbons and 30 per cent of suspended particulate matter of the total pollution load of these cities," the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) said in its report on Wednesday. Four metros and cities such as Bangalore, Hyderabad and Kanpur are among the worst affected.

The report said that the high concentration of pollutants like carbon monoxide and hydrocarbons cause lung cancer and asthma, besides routine breathing problems. The sudden jump in air pollution is a recent phenomenon, with the CPCB finding that half of the two-wheelers and cars running on Indian roads have been registered in the last five to seven years. The growth phenomenon in case of heavy vehicles has been less impressive.

The new vehicles, however, are not the sole cause of air pollution. The CPCB said that vehicles older than 10 years caused 60 per cent of vehicular air pollution. And the reason is poor maintenance and no norms in India for the expiry of a vehicle, especially private ones. Adulteration of fuel has been stated as another reason for high vehicular pollution.

So far, ironically, because of a lower level of income thresholds, the Indian market has favoured small cars and two-wheelers. As small engines use less fuel, the average fleet-wide fuel consumption is expected to be low. But already, with rising income levels, there is a steady shift towards bigger cars that use more fuel. Taking their place are biker cars in compact, mid-size and high-end segments. Therefore, standards can make a significant difference in India.

(a) What is the major cause of air pollution in India?
(b) What has increased more than the carrying capacity of the roads?
(c) What causes lung cancer and asthma?
(d) Why do Indians favour small cars and two-wheelers?
(e) Which word in the passage means 'mixing with inferior material'?
(f) What is the statute related to air pollution?
Time: 3 Hours

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

Q.1: Do as directed.

a. Students were cleaning a school (Change the voice)

b. How wonderful is this place! (Change into assertive sentence)

c. Priest asked followers, "What do mean by happiness?" (Change into indirect speech)

d. No magician of India has been as great as Mr. Sarkar (Change the degree of comparison)

e. when I was student I attended all lecture events and participated in all competitions (Punctuate the sentence).

f. He is clever than me (Change into negative sentence)

g. Explain the meaning of ex-parte order.

h. State any two features of law magazine ‘One People One India’

i. Explain the citation:

   Indira Sawhney v/s Union of India AIR 1993 SC 477

j. Give full forms of (1) ILR (2) SCW

Q.2:- Write short notes on the following (Any four) (20 Marks)

1. Audi Alteram Partem

2. Caveat emptor

3. Respondeat superior

4. Explain the meaning of (a) Decree (b) Judgment

5. Explain the (a) Custom (b) Law (c) State

6. Describe the search for a case law on minor contract.
Q.3:- Read the following and the questions below (Any two) (12 Marks)

A. THE PROTECTION OF HUMAN RIGHTS ACT, 1993
   (Act No. 10 of 1994)
   [8th January, 1994]

An Act to provide for the Constitution of a National Human Rights Commission, State Human Rights Commission in State and Human Rights Courts for better protection of Human Rights and for the matter 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 extend 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 matter relatable to any of the entries enumerated in List II in the schedule to the Constitution as applicable to that State.
   3. It shall be deemed to have come into force on 28th day of September 1993.

Identify the following:
   a) Marginal notes  b) Long title
   c) Date of assent  d) 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.

   (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 persons are employed for the exhibition of equestrian, acrobatic and other performances, by the Central Government;
(b) in relation to other establishment in a State, by the State Government.
Identify the following:
   a) Preamble  b) Official citation
   b) Short title  d) Enacting formula

C. 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 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, appoint.

Identify the following:
   a) Sections  b) Enacting formula
   c) Date of assent  d) Date of commencement

O.4:- Answer all the following

(a) Write an essay on any one of the following  
   (12 marks)
   - Media Trial and its consequences
   - OR
   - Farmers' suicide and way out

(b) Define the Law Reports? Write briefly on any two of the following: - (12 Marks)
   (i) Criminal Law journal
   (ii) All India Reporter
   (iii) Supreme Court Weekly

   Briefly outline the facts, issue and guideline given by the Supreme Court in

   (i) D K Basu v/s State of West Bengal
   - OR
   (ii) Vishakha v/s State of Rajasthan

(12 Marks)
(d) Read the following passage and answer the question below:

The first documented immigrants from the Indian subcontinent were of the Sikh denomination. They arrived in Vancouver in 1904, during a time when immigration policies were much more restrictive than today. Despite the difficult immigration climate, a few thousand (largely Sikh) immigrants began to carve out a space for themselves in Vancouver's economy. Many were successful entrepreneurs, serving both their own community and businesspeople throughout the city. A few short years after arrival, Canadian authorities passed two laws that effectively ended immigration from India for a few decades. One law required new Indian immigrants to carry $200 in cash upon landing in Canada, while European immigrants needed just $25. In addition, Indian immigrants were required to arrive via a 'continuous journey' from the sub-continent, something that was almost impossible in the time period before air travel. In the mid-sixties, however, Canada began to transition toward a policy of multiculturalism and did away with all discriminatory immigration policies. As a direct result, within a few short years the Indian population in Canada multiplied more than 20 times over. By this time, immigrants from all parts of India, with a wide array of languages and religions, were choosing to migrate to Canada. This upward trajectory of immigration continues today.

Today, approximately 30,000 Indian citizens become new permanent residents of Canada each year. Tens of thousands more come to the country to visit, work, or study. In 2013 alone, 33,000 Indians were issued permanent resident visas. 14,000 students arrived in the country, and a full 130,000 came to Canada as visitors. Thanks to Canada's generous family sponsorship laws, many permanent residents are able to sponsor their parents for either permanent residency or extended visitor visas, thus ensuring that families are reunited and communities across the country are strengthened.

1) Which two laws were passed by the Canadian authority?
2) How the Indian population multiplied in Canada?
3) How parents get benefitted in Canada?
4) Suggest suitable titles with reasons

**********
Q No 1) Answer any 6 of the following in one or two sentences

1) My sister has drawn this portrait. (Change the sentence from active voice to passive voice)
2) The sum was too difficult for me to work out. (Change the assertive sentence to Negative sentence)
3) Give full forms of the following
   (a) Mah.L.J.  (b) A.LLE.R.
4) Mr. Satish is the wisest man in the company. (change the degree of comparison to positive)
5) Be open in your communication. (add question tag to the sentence)
6) Define Power of Attorney.
7) What are the essentials of State?
8) State two features of Law Teller.
9) The progress was slow. They were tired. (change simple sentence into complex sentence)
10) Explain the legal term Amicus curiae

Q No 2) Write short notes on two of the following

1) De Minimis Non Curat Lex
2) Audi Alteram Partem
3) Explain the difference between Revision and Review
4) Explain the terms complaint and Plaunt

Q. No 3) Read the following and answer any two of the questions given below:

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 matter relatable to any of the entries enumerated in list II in the schedule of the constitution as applicable to that state.
3. It shall deemed to have come in force on 28th day of September 1993

Identify the following

I) Enacting formula  II) Short title  III) Official citation  IV) Date of commencement
(2) 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 matter connected therewith or incidental thereto.

BE it enacted by the parliament in the twenty-second year of 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 official gazette appoint.

Identify the following

(i) Short title
(ii) Date of assent
(iii) Official citation
(iv) Enacting formula

(3) THE MATERNITY BENEFIT ACT, 1971

(Act no 53 of 1961)

[12 December 1961]

An act to regulate the employment of women in certain establishment 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—

(i) This act may be called the Maternity Benefit Act, 1961.

(ii) It extends to the whole of India

(iii) 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 persons are employed for the exhibition of equestrian, acrobatic and other performances by the central government’

(b) In relation to other Establishment in state, by the state government.

Identify the Following

(i) Short title
(ii) official citation

(ii) Enacting formula

(iv) Preamble

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4. Describe the search for case law on whether a minor can be a beneficiary under a contract.

Q. No. 4) Answer any two of the following:

1) Write an essay on: “Social justice in Indian Democracy”

Or

Write an essay on Judicial Approach to Environmental Law in India

2) Write the guidelines laid down in Vishaka V/s State of Rajasthan AIR 1997 SC 3011.

Or

Write the guidelines laid down in D.K Basu V/s State of West Bengal.

3) Explain the importance of Law Reports and mention features of any two Law Reports.

4) Read the following passage and answer the questions below:

The choices we make on a daily basis—wearing a seatbelt, lifting heavy objects correctly or purposely staying out of any dangerous situation—can either ensure our safety or bring about potentially harmful circumstances.

You and I need to make a decision that we are going to get our lives in order. Exercising self-control, self-discipline and establishing boundaries and borders in our lives are some of the most important things we can do. A life without discipline is one that’s filled with carelessness.

We can think it’s kind of exciting to live life on the edge. We like the image of “Yeah! That’s me! Living on the edge!” It’s become a popular way to look at life. But if you see, even highways have lines, which provide margins for our safety while we’re driving. If we go over one side, we’ll go into the ditch. If we cross over the line in the middle, we could get killed. And we like those lines because they help to keep us safe. Sometimes we don’t even realize how lines help to keep us safe.

I’m not proud of this, but for the first 20 years of my life at work, I ignored my limits. I felt horrible, physically, most of the time. I used to tell myself “I know I have limits and that I’ve reached them, but I’m going to ignore them and see if or how long I can get by with it.” I ran to doctors, trying to make myself feel better through pills, vitamins, natural stuff and anything I could get my hands on. Some of the doctors would tell me, “It’s just stress.” That just made me mad. I thought stress meant you don’t like what you do or can’t handle life, and I love what I do. But I kept pushing myself, traveling, doing speaking engagements and so on—simply exhausting myself.

Finally, I understood I was living an unsustainable life and needed to make some changes in my outlook and lifestyle.

You and I don’t have to be like everyone else or keep up with anyone else. Each of us needs to be exactly the way we are, and we don’t have to apologize for it. We’re not all alike and we need to find a comfort zone in which we can enjoy our lives instead of making ourselves sick with an overload of stress and pressure.

1) Give a suitable title for the Essay.
2) Which of the characteristics are apt about the writer in the following context: “I know I have limits and that I’ve reached them, but I’m going to ignore them and see if or how long I can get by with it.”
3) The phrase “potentially harmful circumstances” refers to what circumstances?
4) Mention that best that captures the central idea of the passage?
5) For what reason why living on the edge has become popular?
6) What are the choices we make on daily basis?
Q1. Answer questions in one or two sentences: (Any Six) [Marks: 12]
1. The security guard opens the door. (Change the voice)
2. Differentiate between Appeal and Review.
3. Explain the citation: *Aruna Shanbaug v. Union of India* AIR (2011) SC 1290
4. Explain Law Reports.
5. What is meant by retrospective effect of law?
6. He said, “I’m going out.” (Change into indirect speech)
7. Explain the term “Ex-parte”.
8. What is meant by Nemo est haeres viventis.

Q2. Write Short Notes on Any Two: [Marks: 12]
   b) Beneficial Construction
   c) Describe the search of a case law on “whether contract by minor is void ab initio”
   d) Salus populi est suprema lex

Q3. Answer Any Two of the following: [Marks: 12]
1. A law was passed by the Central Government called the Prevention of growing Narcotic or Psychotropic plants Act 2023. The Act does not define the term Plant.
   a) Explain what type of Aids can be used to ascertain the meaning of plant.
   b) The Act is a Penal legislation. What rules of interpretation would generally be used to interpret statutes of such nature.

2. Section 11 of the Family Court Act 1984 read as under,
   In every suit or proceeding to which this Act applies, the proceedings may be held in Camera, if the family Court so desires and shall be so held if either party so desires”.
   a) Identify the mandatory and directory portion of the above provision.
   b) Explain the differences between mandatory and directory provisions.
3. Answer the following questions with respect to the legislative extract given below:

**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 as Maternity Benefit Act, 1961.
   
   (2) It extends to the whole of India.

2. **Identify the following**
   
   i) Short title  
   ii) Long title  
   iii) Enacting formula  
   iv) Date of Accent

4. An Act was passed by the parliament and it received presidential assent. No provision was made in the said act with respect to coming into operation.

   a) When is such Act deemed to come into operation?
   
   b) Explain in brief presumption as to validity of statutes.

Q4. Answer Any Three in detail: [Marks: 39]

1. Discuss the different parts of a statute and their function in interpretation.

2. Explain with illustrations the Primary rules of Interpretation.

3. Briefly explain the objective and scheme of the General Clauses Act 1987. When can the provisions of this Act be used and cannot be used while interpreting Indian Statutes?

4. Write an essay on: "Education is a weapon that can change the world."

5. Read the following passage and answer the following questions below:

Garbage cans are not magical portals. Trash does not disappear when you toss it in a can. If there are no magic garbage fairies, where does all that trash go? There are four methods to managing waste: recycling, landfilling, composting, and incinerating. Each method has its strengths and weaknesses. Let's take a quick look at each.
Recycling is the process of turning waste into new materials. For example, used paper can be turned into paperboard, which can be used to make book covers. Recycling can reduce pollution, save materials, and lower energy use. Yet, some argue that recycling wastes energy. They believe that collecting, processing, and converting waste uses more energy than it saves. Still, most people agree that recycling is better for the planet than landfills.

Landfilling is the oldest method of managing waste. In its simplest form, landfilling is when people bury garbage in a hole. Over time the practice of landfilling has advanced. Garbage is *compacted* before it is thrown into the hole. In this way more garbage can fit in each landfill. Large liners are placed in the bottom of landfills so that toxic garbage juice doesn't get into the ground water. Sadly, these liners don't always work. Landfills may pollute the local water supply. Not to mention that all of that garbage stinks. Nobody wants to live next to a landfill. This makes it hard to find new locations for landfills. As landfill space increases, interest in composting grows.

Composting is when people pile up organic matter, such as food waste, and allow it to decompose. The product of this decomposition is compost. Compost can be added to the soil to make the soil richer and better for growing crops. While composting is easy to do onsite somewhere, like home or school, it's hard to do after the garbage gets all mixed up. This is because plastic and other inorganic materials must be removed from the compost pile or they will pollute the soil. One thing that is easier to do than composting, is burning garbage.

There are two main ways to incinerate waste. The first is to create or *harvest* a fuel from the waste, such as methane gas, and burn the fuel. The second is to burn the waste directly. The heat from the incineration process can boil water, which can power steam generators. Unfortunately, burning garbage pollutes the air. Also, some critics worry that incinerators destroy valuable resources that could be recycled. Usually, the community in which you live manages waste. Once you put your garbage in that can, what happens to it is beyond your control. But you can make choices while it is still in your possession. You can choose to recycle, you can choose to compost, or you can choose to let someone else deal with it. The choice is yours.

a) Why does the author state that "Garbage cans are not magical portals."?

b) What is the drawback of disposing garbage through the landfilling method?

c) What are the criticisms present for disposing waste through incineration?

d) For inorganic waste which method of disposal would be preferred Composting or Recycling?

e) Explain the meaning of the terms 'harvest' and 'compacted'.

f) Give an appropriate title to the Passage. In brief state what the author tries to explain to the readers with this essay.

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