

1. Answer each of the following in **one** or **two** sentence :—

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- Until 1947, India had not been divided. (Convert in to Affirmative Sentence).
- How awkwardly he drives the Car! (Convert in to Assertive Sentence).
- Very few countries are as secular as India. (Change the degree of Comparison).
- He owed his success to his teacher. (Convert in to Complex Sentence).
- The people elected him Mayor. (Change the Voice)
- "Please wrap the book in a piece of paper," he said. (Convert into Indirect Speech)
- 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)
- State any two features of the Magazine ONE INDIA / ONE PEOPLE.
- Give the full forms of the following :
(1) A.C.J. (2) D.M.C.
- Explain the Citation :
Amritlal Patel Vs. Himmatbhai Patel 1969 (1) SCR 277.

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

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- Respondeat Superior.
- Res Ipsa Loquitur.
- Ubi Jus Ibi Remedium.
- Explain the meaning of :
(i) Conviction (ii) Offence
- State & Explain two kinds of Laws.
- 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]

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- (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 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.

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

Identify the following :

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|------------------|------------------------|
| (i) Preamble | (iii) Enacting Formula |
| (ii) Short Title | (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 matter 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.

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

Identify the following :

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

[TURN OVER]

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

4. Answer all the following :—

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- (A) Write an Essay on any **one** of the following :
Use and abuse of leisure

OR

Delay Defeats justice.

- (B) Briefly out line 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 answers 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 message 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 cheries 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 ?
- (4) What improvement were made for the common man ?