

Sem. I

Feb. 2019

**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 Writs.
6. Describe the search of a case law in whether minor's contract is void-ab-initio.

**3. Answer any two of the following: - (Each question carries 6 marks) (12 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) Official Citation

(iii) Long Title

(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.

- (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) Enacting Formula

(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 relating 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?