

Sem. I

May 2019

Time: 3 Hours

Marks: 100

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

Q.1: Do as directed.

(20 Marks)

- 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 shorts 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 Fourty-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;

- 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 date² 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;

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

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
