

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:-  
Laxman Vs. Manu (2001) 2 SCC 420.

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

- a) Actus Dei Nemini Facit Injuriam.
- b) Caveat Emptor.
- c) Audi Alteram 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)

[12<sup>th</sup> 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 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

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Q. 4

A) V

B) THE PROTECTION OF HUMAN RIGHTS ACT, 1993  
(ACT NO. 10 of 1994)

[08<sup>th</sup> 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 28<sup>th</sup> 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)

[10<sup>th</sup> August, 1971]

An Act to provide for the termination of certain pregnancies by registered medical practitioners and for matter connected therewith or incidental thereto.

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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 out line 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 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

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humanity, and more specially devoting him self 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?
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