

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

1. **Do as directed:**

20

- 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 Populiest Suprema Lex.
3. Rex Non Potest Peccare
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 |

(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

4. Answer **all** the following: -

48

- (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.