

Q.P.Code:11468**(3 HOURS)****TOTAL MARKS: 100****N.B.** This paper should be answered in **English** only.

1. Do as directed:

20

- a) Who taught you grammar? (Change the voice)
- b) Circumstances shall oblige me to go.(Convert into active voice)
- c) I always love my country. (Change into Negative Sentence)
- d) It is better to die than to be in this state. (Change the degree of comparison)
- e) He is rich, yet he is not contended. (Change into a Simple Sentence)
- f) Is that the way a gentleman should behave? (Convert into assertive sentence)
- g) modern ideas of government date back to 1600s when for the first time people began to question a kings right to rule once thought to be god given (Punctuate the sentence)
- h) State any two features of the magazine "One India One People".
- i) Give the full forms of the following. (1) D.M.C. (2) S.C.C.
- j) Explain the Citation: Pravinlal Mehta v/s. Umakant Shah AIR 2003 S.C. 1283

2. Write short notes on any **four** of the following: -**(20)**

- a) Actus Non Facit Reum Nisi Mens Sit Rea.
- b) Salus Populiest Suprema Lex.
- c) Rex Non Potest Peccare
- d) Explain the meaning of (i) Acquittal (ii) Conviction
- e) State and explain any two kinds of rights.
- f) Describe the search of a case law in whether minor's contract is void-ab-initio.

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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.

(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.

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(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:

Demonetization

OR

Right to clean and healthy environment

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(B) Briefly outline the facts, issues and guidelines given by the Supreme Court in

M.C. Mehta v. Union of India (Oleum Gas Leak Case)

OR

D.K.Basu v. State of West Bengal

(C) Define a Law Report. Write briefly on any two.

(D) Read the following passage and answer the questions given below:

There is a place forty kilometers north-east of Portland, Victoria, which makes for an unusual visit. It is Lake Condah. Here are to be found remains of aboriginal settlements: the circular stone bases of several hundred huts, rock-lined water channels, and stone tools chipped from rock not normally found in the area. One of the attractions of Lake Condah long ago was its fish and the most startling evidence of aboriginal technology and engineering to be found there are the systems built to trap fish. Water courses had been constructed by redirecting streams, building stone sides and even scraping out new channels. At strategic spots, they piled rocks across the water courses to create weirs and build funnels to channel eels and fish into conical baskets. This is an eel-fishing technique which has hardly changed to the present day. Besides some of the larger traps, there are the outlines of rectangular, stone-lined ponds, probably to hold fish and keep them fresh. On the bluffs overlooking the lake, stone circles are all that remain of ancient dwellings. Not all of the stones were quarried locally. The huts vary in size, but all have gaps for doorways located on the lee side, away from the prevailing wind. One theory is that the stone walls were only waist to shoulder high, with the top roofed by branches and possibly packed with mud. The site presents a picture of a semi-settled people quite different from the stereotype of nomadic hunter-gatherers of the desert.

- a) Why is Lake Condah unusual and what picture does this site present?
- b) What is one of the main attractions of Lake Condah?
- c) How and why are rocks piled at strategic spots?
- d) What does the author say about stones and huts?
- e) Explain one of the theories of the stone walls.
- f) Provide a suitable title for the passage.