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Printed Pages : 8

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Roll No. ....

LL.B.-VI Sem.

**14249 (CV-II)**

**LL.B. Examination, June-2021**

**LAW**

**Legal Language and Legal Writing Including  
Proficiency in Gen. English**

**(K-6002)**

**(New Course)**

*Time : 1½ Hours*

*[Maximum Marks : 100*

**Note :** Attempt all the sections as per instructions.

**नोट :** सभी खण्डों को निर्देशानुसार हल कीजिए।

**Section-A**

**(खण्ड-अ)**

**Very Short Answer Questions**

**(अति लघु उत्तरीय प्रश्न)**

**Note :** Attempt any two questions. Each question carries 10 marks. Very short answer is required not exceeding 75 words.  $2 \times 10 = 20$

**नोट :** किन्हीं दो प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए। प्रत्येक प्रश्न 10 अंकों का है। अधिकतम 75 शब्दों में अति लघु उत्तर अपेक्षित है।

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1. Convert the following as directed –

(i) I said that I would be punctual in future.

(Direct)

(ii) You said that you helped your friend. (Direct)

(iii) He said, "He learnt his lesson". (Indirect)

(iv) He said, "The teacher has gone". (Indirect)

2. Correct the following sentence –

(i) He is my cousin brother. ✗

(ii) She was carrying too many luggages.

(iii) They has gat two cars. ✗

(iv) ✗ The hanesty is the best policy.

3. Convert the following sentences as directed –

(i) Who teaches you Hindi? (Passive)

(ii) Shall I ever forget those days? (Passive)

(iii) A lion was seen by them. (Active)

(iv) He is being taught by me. (Active)

4. Fill in the blanks –

(i) You \_\_\_\_\_ to be a good boy.

(Appear/Appears) ✗

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(ii) Reema \_\_\_\_ a rich girl.

(Seem to be/seems to be)

(iii) This mango \_\_\_\_ sweet.

(Taste/Tastes)

(iv) The cloth \_\_\_\_ soft.

(Feel /Feels)

5. Write a short note on 'Ratio Decidendi'.

'निर्णय का औचित्य' पर संक्षिप्त टिप्पणी लिखिये।

**Section-B (खण्ड-ब)**

**Short Answer Questions**

(लघु उत्तरीय प्रश्न)

**Note :** Attempt any *one* question out of the following three questions. Each question carries 20 marks. Short answer is required not exceeding 200 words.

1×20=20

**नोट :** निम्नलिखित तीन प्रश्नों में से किसी एक प्रश्न का उत्तर दीजिए। प्रत्येक प्रश्न 20 अंकों का है। लघु उत्तर 200 शब्दों में अपेक्षित है।

6. Write a letter to the editor of a newspaper commenting on the increasing problem of 'Eve Teasing.'

एक समाचार पत्र के सम्पादक को 'बढ़ती हुई छेड़छाड़' के संबंध में पत्र लिखिये।

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7. Make sentences to bring out the meaning –

अर्थ स्पष्ट करने के लिए वाक्य बनाइये-

(i) Cruelty

क्रूरता

(ii) Hearsay

अनुश्रुति

(iii) Arbitrator

पंच

(iv) Trespass

अतिचार

(v) Abduction

अपहरण

8. Write a note on the need and importance of legal language.

विविध भाषा की आवश्यकता एवं महत्ता पर एक टिप्पणी लिखिये।

**Section-C (खण्ड-स)**

**Descriptive Answer Questions**

(विस्तृत उत्तरीय प्रश्न)

**Note :** Attempt two questions out of the following five questions. Each question carries 30 marks.

Answer is required in detail. 2×30=60

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नोट : निम्नलिखित पाँच प्रश्नों में से किन्हीं दो प्रश्नों को हल कीजिए। प्रत्येक प्रश्न 30 अंकों का है। विस्तृत उत्तर अपेक्षित है।

9. Write an essay on any *one* of the following –

निम्नलिखित में से किसी एक पर निबन्ध लिखिये –

(i) Role of Law in empowerment of women.

नारी सशक्तिकरण में विधि की भूमिका।

(ii) Public Interest litigation

लोकहित वाद

(iii) Independence of Judiciary

न्याय पालिका की स्वतन्त्रता

(iv) Dowry is a curse for our society.

दहेज हमारे समाज के लिये अभिशाप है।

10. Explain the following legal maxims and use in sentence –

निम्नलिखित विधिक सूक्तियों का अर्थ स्पष्ट करते हुये वाक्य बनाइये –

(i) Res Ipsa loquitur.

घटना स्वयं बोलती है।

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(ii) Actus reus non facit reum nisi mens sit rea.  
केवल कार्य किसी व्यक्ति को अपराधी नहीं बनाता,  
जब तक कि उसका मन भी अपराधी न हो।

(iii) Doli Incapax

अपराध करने में अक्षम

(iv) Injuria sine Damnum

बिना क्षति के हानि

(v) Ubi jus ibi remedium.

जहाँ अधिकार वहाँ उपाय।

11. Translate the following in the Hindi –

The Supreme Court has held that it could not be laid down as an absolute rule of law or even as a rule of prudence which has ripened into a rule of law, that a dying declaration can not form the basis of conviction unless it is corroborated.

A dying declaration stands on the same footing as any other piece of evidence and has to be judged in the light of surrounding circumstances and with the governing principles of evidence.

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12. Translate the following into English –

वाक एवं अभिव्यक्ति की स्वतन्त्रता का अर्थ है शब्दों, लेखों, मुद्राओं, चित्रों या अन्य प्रकार से अपने विचारों को व्यक्त करना। अभिव्यक्ति की स्वतन्त्रता में किसी व्यक्ति के विचारों को किसी ऐसे माध्यम से अभिव्यक्त करना सम्मिलित है, जिसमें वह दूसरों तक उन्हें सम्प्रेषित कर सके। इस प्रकार इसमें संकेतों, अंकों, चिह्नों तथा ऐसी ही अन्य क्रियाओं द्वारा किसी व्यक्ति के विचारों की अभिव्यक्ति सम्मिलित है। इस प्रकार अभिव्यक्ति की स्वतन्त्रता में प्रेस की स्वतन्त्रता भी सम्मिलित है।

13. Comprehension –

In modern times, we see two types of terrorism, to be analysed from two angles one is internal terrorism and the other one is external. Any kind of terrorism has become a menace, threat and challenge to the people of the world and the peaceloving people living therein. Terrorism is the use of violence by a small group of people to get their demands fulfilled and their wishes satisfied. This cost too much for the peace and the people at large. The very bad aspect of

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terrorism is that it creates a sort of fearful atmosphere and binds the people to live in a psycho fear situation. It creates an alarm. It is foe of all and friend of none. Terrorist activities are not limited to one place or one country, but it is worldwide phenomenon.

(i) What are types of Terrorism ?

(ii) Why is terrorism a menace ?

(iii) What amounts to terrorism ?

(iv) Why the terrorists are the enemies of mankind ?

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LL.B. VI Sem.

**14230**

LL.B. Examination, May-2018

LAW

Legal Language and Legal Writing Including  
Proficiency in Gen. English

(K-6002)

Time : Three Hours] [Maximum Marks : 100

Note : Attempt all the sections as per instructions.

नोट : सभी खण्डों के निर्देशानुसार उत्तर दीजिए।

Section-A

खण्ड-अ

(Very Short Answer Questions)

(अति लघु उत्तरीय प्रश्न)

Note : Attempt all five questions. Each question carries 4 marks. Very short answer is required not exceeding 75 words.

नोट : सभी पाँच प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए। प्रत्येक प्रश्न 4 अंकों का है। अधिकतम 75 शब्दों में अति लघु उत्तर अपेक्षित है।

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(2)

1. Convert the following into passive voice : 4

- (a) The king gave him a reward.
- (b) Amit likes Rama.
- (c) Shyam is teaching Rajesh.
- (d) Help the poor.

2. Convert the following into indirect speech : 4

- (a) Savita said, "I am unwell."
- (b) He said, "My master is writing letters."
- (c) The teacher said, "The earth goes round the sun."
- (d) He said to me, "I do not believe you."

3. Correct the following sentences only in English : 4

- (a) I have a fifty rupees note
- (b) Asha is a honest girl
- (c) Jaipur is hot than Delhi
- (d) The two men hate one another

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(3)

4. What do you understand by the following : 4

- (a) Supra (b) Ibid  
(c) A.I.R. (d) S.C.C.

5. Write a note on the need and importance of Legal Language. 4

‘विधिक भाषा की आवश्यकता और महत्व’ पर एक टिप्पणी लिखें।

Section-B

खण्ड-ब

( Short Answer Questions )

(लघु उत्तरीय प्रश्न)

**Note :** Attempt any *two* questions out of the following three questions. Each question carries 10 marks. Short answer is required not exceeding 200 words.

**नोट :** निम्नलिखित तीन प्रश्नों में से किन्हीं दो प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए। प्रत्येक प्रश्न 10 अंकों का है। अधिकतम 200 शब्दों में लघु उत्तर अपेक्षित है।

6. Write a letter to the Editor of a newspaper commenting on the topic, "Increasing threat of terrorism in India."

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“भारत में आतंकवाद का बढ़ता खतरा” विषय पर टिप्पणी करते हुए किसी समाचार पत्र के सम्पादक को पत्र लिखिए।

7. Frame sentences to bring out the meaning of any *five* of the following :

- (i) Arbitrator (ii) Cruelty  
(iii) De jure (iv) Hearsay  
(v) Ex Parte (vi) Intention  
(vii) Immovable (viii) Obscene

निम्नलिखित में से किन्हीं पाँच का अर्थ स्पष्ट करने के लिए वाक्य बनाइए :

- (i) पंच (ii) क्रूरता  
(iii) विधितः (iv) अनुश्रुति  
(v) एक पक्षीय (vi) आशय  
(vii) अचल (viii) अश्लील

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(5)

8. Discuss Indian Practice of citing documents in written work with illustrations.

लेखन कार्य में दस्तावेजों के उल्लेख करने की भारतीय कार्यप्रणाली की उदाहरणों की सहायता से व्याख्या कीजिए।

### Section-C

खण्ड-स

(Detailed Answer Questions)

(विस्तृत उत्तरीय प्रश्न)

**Note :** Attempt any *three* questions out of the following five questions. Each question carries 20 marks. Answer is required in detail.

**नोट :** निम्नलिखित पाँच प्रश्नों में से किन्हीं तीन प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए। प्रत्येक प्रश्न 20 अंकों का है। विस्तृत उत्तर अपेक्षित है। <https://www.ccsustudy.com>

9. Write any *one* essay from the following :

- (i) Environmental Laws
- (ii) Public Interest Litigation
- (iii) Role of law in empowerment of women
- (iv) Globalisation

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निम्नलिखित में से किसी एक पर निबन्ध लिखिए :

- (i) प्रदूषण विधियाँ
- (ii) लोकहित वाद
- (iii) नारी सशक्तिकरण में विधि की भूमिका
- (iv) वैश्वीकरण

10. Explain the following maxims either in Hindi or in English :

- (i) Damnum sine injuria
  - (ii) Ignorantia legis neminem excusat
  - (iii) Res ipsa loquitur
  - (iv) Actus reus non facit reum, nisi mens sit rea
- निम्नलिखित सूक्तियों की अंग्रेजी या हिन्दी में व्याख्या कीजिए :

- (i) बिना क्षति के हानि
- (ii) विधि की अनभिज्ञता कोई प्रतिहेतु नहीं है
- (iii) घटना स्वयं बोलती है
- (iv) केवल कार्य किसी को अपराधी नहीं बनाता, यदि उसका मन भी अपराधी न हो।

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11. Discuss the use of standard markings in proofreading with illustrations.

प्रूफ संशोधन (प्रूफ रीडिंग) में मानक संकेतों के उपयोग का उदाहरणों के साथ वर्णन कीजिए।

12. Comprehension :

The vital distinction between the constitution and the ordinary law lies in the criterion of validity. In case of ordinary law, its validity can be questioned and when so questioned, must be justified by reference to higher law. In the case of the constitution, on the other hand, its validity is inherent and lies within itself. The validity of a rule of constitutional law cannot be, and ought not to be justified by reference to another and a higher rule. According to Professor Hans Kelsen, the entire legal system is a hierarchy of norms or legal rules. Every legal rule or norm owes its validity to some higher legal rule or norm, until we reach the constitution, or, as he calls it, the grundnorm which is the apex. The grundnorm or basic norm is the constitution. It generates its own validity. It is valid because it exists. It is wrong, therefore to ask the question why the constitution is binding. A

constitution is binding because it is the constitution, whereas any other law is binding only if and insofar as it is in conformity with the constitution.

- (i) Give a suitable title to the above passage
- (ii) What is the vital distinction between the constitution and the ordinary law ?
- (iii) Who gave the term 'grundnorm' ?
- (iv) What is grundnorm ?
- (v) Summarise the above passage.

13. Discuss the importance of precedent as a source of law. What is 'ratio decidendi' ? What is the method of writing case comment ?

पूर्व निर्णय के विधि का एक स्रोत के रूप में महत्व की विवेचना कीजिए। 'निर्णय के आधार' से आप क्या समझते हैं ? 'वाद टिप्पणी' लिखने का क्या तरीका है ?



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LL. B.-VI Sem.

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LL. B. VIth Semester Examination, June 2020

LAW

(Legal Language and Legal Writing including

Proficiency in Gen. English)

(K-6002)

(New Course)

Time : Two Hours]

[Maximum Marks : 100

Note : Attempt questions from all Sections as per instructions.

सभी खण्डों से निर्देशानुसार प्रश्न हल कीजिए ।

Section-A

खण्ड-अ

(Very Short Answer Type Questions)

(अति लघु उत्तरीय प्रश्न)

Attempt any *four* questions. Each question carries 5 marks. Very short answer is required. 5×4=20

किन्हीं चार प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए । प्रत्येक प्रश्न 5 अंकों का

है । अति लघु उत्तर अपेक्षित है ।

(2)

1. Fill in the blanks :

(i) If Mala \_\_\_\_\_ about her fever, she would have helped him. (had known/knew)

(ii) Gopal will be \_\_\_\_\_ neighbours dog while they were away on vacation. (looking into/looking after)

(iii) My Grand mother made us \_\_\_\_\_ our home work every after noon. (to do/do)

(iv) By the time mother arives, we \_\_\_\_\_ our home work. (finish/will have finished)

2. Convert the following into indirct speech :

(i) He said, "The sun arises in the east."

(ii) Ram said, "Shyam is playing."

(iii) He said, "I was not playing cricket with Ram."

(iv) Mohan says to Ram "I will give you a book."

3. Correct the following sentences :

(i) She has no issues.

(ii) These all are my offsprings.

(iii) I have packed my lugages.

(iv) He wanted to help poor.

4. Convert the following sentences as directed :

(i) No wise man will tell a die. (Interrogative)

(ii) Everybody would like to be rich. (Interrogative)

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- (iii) It is not good to help him. (Affirmative)
- (iv) The question is not easy. (Affirmative)

5. Convert the following sentences as direct :

- (i) The boys made Mohan captain. (Passive)
- (ii) He ran a race. (Passive)
- (iii) A pen was bought by her. (Active)
- (iv) The book is being read by her. (Active)

**Section-B**

**खण्ड-ब**

**(Short Answer Type Questions)**

**(लघु उत्तरीय प्रश्न)**

Attempt any *one* question out of the following three questions. Each question carries 20 marks. Short answer is required not exceeding 200 words.

20×1=20

निम्नलिखित तीन प्रश्नों में से किसी एक प्रश्न का उत्तर दीजिए। प्रत्येक प्रश्न 20 अंकों का है। अधिकतम 200 शब्दों में लघु उत्तर अपेक्षित है।

6. Write a letter to the editor of 'The Hindustan Times' about the menace of monkeys in your area.

'द हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स' के संपादक को अपने क्षेत्र में बंदरों के आतंक के सम्बन्ध में एक पत्र लिखिए।

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7. Discuss the importance of 'Precedent' as a source of law.

'पूर्वनिर्णय' के विधि के स्रोत के रूप में महत्त्व को समझाइए।

8. Make sentences to bring out the meaning :

शब्दों को स्पष्ट करने के लिए वाक्य बनाइए :

(i) De facto <http://www.ccsustudy.com>

वस्तुतः

(ii) Ex post facto

भूतलक्षी

(iii) Prima facie

प्रथम दृष्टया

(iv) Sine die

अनिश्चित काल

(v) Audi altrun partum.

दूसरे पक्ष की सुनो।

**Section-C**

**खण्ड-स**

**(Long Answer Type Questions)**

**(दीर्घ उत्तरीय प्रश्न)**

Attempt any *two* questions out of the following five questions. Each question carries 30 marks. Answer is required in detail.

30×2=60

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निम्नलिखित पाँच प्रश्नों में से किन्हीं दो प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए।  
प्रत्येक प्रश्न 30 अंकों का है। विस्तृत उत्तर अपेक्षित है।

9. Write an essay on any one of the following :

निम्नलिखित में से किसी एक पर निबन्ध लिखिए :

(i) Terrorism

आतंकवाद

(ii) Public interest litigation

लोकहित वाद

(iii) Causes of Juvenile delinquency

बाल अपराध के कारण

(iv) Independence of Judiciary.

न्यायपालिका की स्वतन्त्रता।

10. Read the following passage and answer the questions given below :

Every citizen has a right to obtain legal advice. This right can not be defeated by resorting to the device of placing the detence at a place where no interview is possible. The right to be represented by a counsel implies previous consultation and advice. No police officer should be allowed to hear the conversation between the prisoner and counsel. There is a distinction between a legal interview and an interview with friends and relations. Sometimes it is suggested that

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there is a risk of privilege being abused by the member of the Bar. Tables can easily be turned and said that there is the risk of abuse of the powers by the other side who is already powerful. A person who is arrested just an suspcian can not be placed on a worse footing than an unconvicted prisoner. Administration of justice is not possible without the aid of the member of bar who is skilled in jurisprudence and in practice in law courts. When professional assistance is not allowed then detenue will not tell his lawyer even half of his case.

(i) What is the right of a detenue ?

(ii) How can a prisoner communicate with his counsel ?

(iii) What is the difference between a legal interview and an interview with friends and relations ?

(iv) Where should not an arrested person on suspcian be placed?

(v) What is a need of a member of bar to the detenue?

11. Translate the following passage into English :

यह अच्छी बात है कि बार कौंसिल ऑफ इण्डिया ने विधि के पाठ्यक्रम में मूट कोर्ट और शोर्ट विजिट भी रखा है। इससे छात्र

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बहुत अधिक लाभान्वित होंगे। इससे शिक्षकों पर भार तो अवश्य पड़ता है लेकिन शत्रु हित में उन्हें इसे सहर्ष स्वीकार करना चाहिए। इस कार्य में उन्हें बड़े मनोयोग से कार्य करना चाहिए। इसके माध्यम से उन्हें भी सीखने का अच्छा मौका मिलेगा। उनके ज्ञान में भी वृद्धि होगी। उनके और छात्रों के बीच में सहकार बढ़ेगा, निकटता आयेगी और पारस्परिक सम्बन्ध दृढ़ होंगे। ऐसा करने पर उन छात्रों को अधिवक्ता बनने पर न्यायालय में जाने में कोई झिझक नहीं होगी। शिक्षकों को इस मामले में अनमनापन छोड़ना होगा। मेडिकल की शिक्षा प्राप्त कर छात्र छोटा-मोटा ऑपरेशन कर सकता है परन्तु विधि का छात्र न्यायालय की प्रक्रिया से विल्कुल अनभिज्ञ होता है। अतः मूट कोर्ट और कोर्ट विजिट का शिक्षक और विधि के छात्र पूरा लाभ उठाये।

12. Translate the following passage into Hindi :

In day to day life, we read in the newspapers and see on the TV screen, the incidents of bomb-explosion on the railway platform in bogies of the train, crowded streets and shopping complexes, main market of the big cities. Removal of fishplates, on the railway tracks

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has become common phenomenon resulting into railway accidents followed by a great destruction and loss to life and property. Kidnapping and abduction for ransom has become very common, resulting into the mental tension coupled with loss of life and money if the demands are accepted. In such a state of affairs no body feels safe; terrorism has become a permanent evil to the society. Thousands of life, a lot of property is ruined each year and we are the silent spectators to all these happenings of worst kind.

13. Explain the following in Hindi/English :  
निम्नलिखित को हिन्दी/अंग्रेजी में स्पष्ट कीजिए :

- (i) Res judicata  
प्राज्ञ न्याय
- (ii) Caveat Emptor  
क्रेता सावधान
- (iii) Damnum sine injuria  
हानि बिना क्षति
- (iv) Animus damini  
अधिपत्य का आशय
- (v) Doli incapax.  
अपराध करने में अक्षम।

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LL.B. - VI Sem.

Printed Pages : 7

Roll No. ....

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LL.B. (Spl.) Examination, August-2019

LAW

Legal Language and Legal Writing Including

Proficiency in General English

(K-6002)

Time : Three Hours] [Maximum Marks : 100

Note: Attempt all the Sections as per instructions.

नोट : सभी खण्डों के निर्देशानुसार उत्तर दीजिए।

Section-A

खण्ड-अ

(Very Short Answer Questions)

(अति लघु उत्तरीय प्रश्न)

Note : Attempt all *five* questions. Each question carries 4 marks. Very short answer is required not exceeding 75 words. 5×4=20

नोट : सभी पाँच प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिये। प्रत्येक प्रश्न 4 अंकों का है। अधिकतम 75 शब्दों में अति लघु उत्तर अपेक्षित है।

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[P. T. O.]

( 2 )

1. Convert the following into passive voice.
  - (a) Someone has stolen my books.
  - (b) The stars brightened the sky.
  - (c) M.C. Mehta filed a PIL in the Supreme Court.
  - (d) The Judge delivers the judgement.
2. Convert the following into Indirect speech:
  - (a) The mother said, "The sun rises in the east."
  - (b) You must do as you are told.
  - (c) He said, "Success of democracy depends on freedom of press".
  - (d) He said to me, "wait until I come."
3. Correct the following sentences only in English:
  - (a) What is the last news?
  - (b) He is my oldest son.
  - (c) I have no any friend.
  - (d) He works hardly.
4. Use legal term (one word) for the following:
  - (a) An act punishable by law.
  - (b) An offence punishable by death penalty.
  - (c) Marriage with many husband.
  - (d) An accused tried twice of the same offence.

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5. Write the full expansion of the following abbreviations: 4

- (a) ILR (b) JILI (c) CR.L.J. (d) Vol.

**Section-B**

**खण्ड-ब**

**(Short Answer Questions)**

**(लघु उत्तरीय प्रश्न)**

**Note:** Attempt any *two* questions out of the following three questions. Each question carries 10 marks. Short answer is required not exceeding 200 words. 2 × 10 = 20

**नोट :** निम्नलिखित तीन प्रश्नों में से किन्हीं दो प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए। प्रत्येक प्रश्न 10 अंकों का है। अधिकतम 200 शब्दों में लघु उत्तर अपेक्षित है।

6. Write a letter to the collector of your district complaining against the use of microphones / DJ or loudspeakers during your examination days. 10

अपने जिले के कलेक्टर को अपनी परीक्षाओं के दिनों में माइक्रोफोन, डीजे और लाउडस्पीकर के प्रयोग की शिकायत करते हुये एक पत्र का प्रारूप तैयार कीजिये।

7. Frame sentences to bring out the meaning of any five of the following: 10

- (i) Hearsay  
(ii) Voidable  
(iii) Ejectment

(iv) Discharge

(v) Insane

(vi) Bonafide

निम्नलिखित में से किन्हीं पाँच का अर्थ स्पष्ट करने के वाक्य में प्रयोग कीजिये।

(i) अनुश्रुति

(ii) शून्यकरणीय

(iii) निष्कासन

(iv) उन्मोचन

(v) विक्षिप्त

(vi) सदभावपूर्वक

8. What is the method of writing a case-comment? Explain.

वाद टिप्पणी लिखने का क्या तरीका है? स्पष्ट कीजिये।

**Section-C**

**खण्ड-स**

**(Detailed Answer Questions)**

**(विस्तृत उत्तरीय प्रश्न)**

**Note:** Attempt any *three* questions out of the following five questions. Each question carries 20 marks. Answer is required in detail. 3 × 20 = 60

**नोट :** निम्नलिखित पाँच प्रश्नों में से किन्हीं तीन प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए। प्रत्येक प्रश्न 20 अंकों का है। विस्तृत उत्तर अपेक्षित है।

9. Write any one essay from the following: 20

- (i) Uniform Civil Code
- (ii) Right to Information
- (iii) Child labour in India
- (iv) Judicial Activism

निम्नलिखित में से किसी एक पर निबन्ध लिखिये:

- (i) समान नागरिक संहिता
- (ii) सूचना का अधिकार
- (iii) भारत में बाल श्रम
- (iv) न्यायिक सक्रियता

10. Explain the following maxims either in Hindi or in English. 20

- (i) Ubi jus ibi remedium
- (ii) Audi alteram partem
- (iii) Damnum sine injuria
- (iv) Ignorantia facti excusat

निम्नलिखित सूक्तियों की अंग्रेजी या हिन्दी में व्याख्या कीजिये:

- (i) जहाँ क्षति है वहाँ उपचार है।
- (ii) दूसरे पक्ष को भी सुनो
- (iii) बिना क्षति के हानि
- (iv) तथ्यों की अनभिज्ञता क्षम्य है

11. What are precedent in Law? How legal rules are created by precedent? What is the difference between Ratio-Decidendi and obiter dictum? Discuss. 20

विधि में पूर्वनिर्णय का सिद्धान्त क्या है? कैसे पूर्वनिर्णय द्वारा विधि नियमों का सृजन होता है? निर्णयाधार और इतरोक्ति में क्या अंतर है? विवेचना कीजिये।

12. What is proof reading? What is the use of marginal marks and their explanations? Describe. 20

प्रूफ रीडिंग क्या है? सीमान्त अंकन/चिन्ह का क्या उपयोग और स्पष्टीकरण होता है? वर्णन कीजिए।

13. Comprehension: 20

One of the major problems India has to face is that of unemployment. It is a serious problem and cannot be ignored. It has to be remembered that merely giving some kind of occupation to a large number of people does not ultimately increase employment or lessen unemployment. Employment comes from newer and more effective means of wealth production. The whole experience and history of past two hundred years show that it comes through the growth of technological methods. Every country which boasts of full employment today is a country which is technologically advanced. Every country which is not technologically advanced has unemployment or under employment. Therefore, if India is to advance, she must advance in science and

technology. The fact is that our poverty is due to our backwardness in science and technology. If we remedy that backwardness we create not only wealth but also employment.

- (i) Give a suitable title to the above passage.
- (ii) How can employment be increased?
- (iii) What does technological advanced means?
- (iv) What is the reason of our backwardness?
- (v) Summarise the above passage.

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LLB. Examination, May-2017

LAW

Legal Language and Legal Writing Including  
Proficiency in General English

(K-6002)

Time : Three Hours] [Maximum Marks : 100

Note: Attempt all the Sections as per instructions.

नोट : सभी खण्डों को निर्देशानुसार हल कीजिए।

Section-A

खण्ड-अ

(Very Short Answer Questions)

(अति लघु उत्तरीय प्रश्न)

Note : Attempt all the *five* questions. Each question carries 4 marks. Very short answer is required not exceeding 75 words.

सभी पाँच प्रश्नों के उत्तर कीजिये। प्रत्येक प्रश्न 4 अंकों का है। अधिकतम 75 शब्दों में अति लघु उत्तर अपेक्षित है।

1. Convert the following into indirect speech. 4  
(a) He said to me, "What are you doing?"

- (b) Anita said, "I met Shubham yesterday."  
(c) The teacher said, "The earth goes round the sun."  
(d) He said, "I have passed the examinations."  
2. Convert the following into passive voice. 4  
(a) The people will make him king. .  
(b) I am writing a letter.  
(c) I killed a snake.  
(d) Mr. Ravi teaches French.  
3. Correct the following sentences only in English. 4  
(a) Rajesh is my older brother.  
(b) Here is a apple for you.  
(c) I have lost my furnitures.  
(d) The property was divided between Asha, Prabha and Nidhi.  
4. What do you understand by the following: 4  
(a) S.C.J.  
(b) A.C.  
(c) Ibid  
(d) AIR  
5. Write a note on the need and importance of legal language. 4

‘विधिक भाषा की आवश्यकता और महत्व’ पर एक टिप्पणी लिखें।

**Section-B**

**खण्ड-ब**

**(Short Answer Questions)**

**(लघु उत्तरीय प्रश्न)**

**Note:** Attempt any *two* questions out of the following three questions. Each question carries 10 marks. Short answer is required not exceeding 200 words.

नोट : निम्नलिखित तीन प्रश्नों में से किन्हीं दो प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए। प्रत्येक प्रश्न 10 अंकों का है। अधिकतम 200 शब्दों में लघु उत्तर अपेक्षित है।

6. Write a letter to the District Magistrate complaining about noise pollution by loudspeakers in your locality.

अपने इलाके में लाउड स्पीकरों द्वारा ध्वनि-प्रदूषण के सम्बन्ध में जिला अधिकारी को एक शिकायती पत्र लिखिये।

7. Frame sentences to bring out the meaning of any five of the following:

निम्नलिखित में से किन्हीं पाँच का अर्थ स्पष्ट करने हेतु वाक्य बनाइये:

(i) Amendment.

संशोधन

(ii) Contempt  
अवमानना

(iii) Cruelty.  
क्रूरता

(iv) Execution.  
निष्पादन

(v) Hearsay.  
अनुश्रुति

(vi) Heir.  
उत्तराधिकारी

(vii) Void.  
शून्य

(viii) Oath.  
शपथ

8. Discuss the use and importance of standard marking in proofreading.

प्रूफ संशोधन (प्रूफ रीडिंग) में मानक संकेतों (स्टैन्डर्ड मार्किंग) के उपयोग और महत्व का वर्णन कीजिए।

## (Detailed Answer Questions)

## (विस्तृत उत्तरीय प्रश्न)

**Note:** Attempt any *three* questions out of the five questions. Each question carries 20 marks. Answer is required in detail.

**ट :** निम्नलिखित पाँच प्रश्नों में से किन्हीं तीन प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए। प्रत्येक प्रश्न 20 अंकों का है। विस्तृत उत्तर अपेक्षित है।

Write any *one* essay from the following.

निम्नलिखित में से किसी एक पर निबन्ध लिखिए:

(i) Human Rights.

मानवाधिकार

(ii) Judicial Activism.

न्यायिक सक्रियता

(iii) Uniform Civil Code.

समान नागरिक संहिता

(iv) Lok Adalat and its importance.

लोक अदालत और उसका महत्व

**■.** Explain the following maxims either in Hindi or in English.

निम्नलिखित सूक्तियों की अंग्रेजी या हिन्दी में व्याख्या कीजिए।

(i) Audi Alteram partem.

दूसरे पक्ष को सुनो

(ii) Res ipsa loquitur.

घटना स्वयं बोलती है

(iii) Damnum sine injuria.

बिना क्षति के हानि

(iv) Respondeat superior.

स्वामी को उत्तरदायी होने दो।

11. What do you understand by precedent? What is the difference between 'ratio decidendi' and 'obiter dicta' State the circumstances which weaken the binding force of precedent.

पूर्व निर्णय से आप क्या समझते हैं? 'निर्णय के आधार' और 'प्रासंगिक विचार' में क्या अंतर है? कौन सी परिस्थितियाँ पूर्व निर्णय के बन्धनकारी प्रभाव को कमजोर करती हैं?

12. Comprehension.

The present is the age of information explosion. Information is knowledge. Information is power. Democratic government requires openness and transparency in governance of country. It is the basis of the demand of information. A new impetus started in area of the claim of information after the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, 1948. Article 19 of the Declaration provides that every

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one has the right to freedom of opinion and expression. The right includes freedom to hold opinions without interference and to seek, receive and import informations and ideas through any media regardless of frontiers. The right to information is the offspring of the freedom of expression. The world countries have accepted this new facet of the democracy in action. United states of America took the lead by enacting the Freedom of Information Act, 1966. Australia enacted the Freedom of Information Act, 1982. New Zealand also enacted Official Information Act, 1982. In India the right to information has emanated from the freedom of speech and expression enshrined in Article 19 (i) (a) and right to life and liberty enshrined in Article 21 of the Constitution of India. In India, Right to Information Act come in force on 12<sup>th</sup> October 2005.

- (i) What does Democratic government requires in governance?
- (ii) Which country took the leed in enacting law for right to information?
- (iii) What does Article 19 of the Declaration provide for right to information?
- (iv) Summarise the above passage.
- (v) Give a suitable title to the above passage.

[P. T. O.]

(8)

13. Discuss Indian practice of citing documents in written work with the help of illustrations.

लेखन कार्य में दस्तावेजों (प्रलेख) के प्रोद्धरण (उल्लेख) की भारतीय कार्य प्रणाली की उदाहरणों की सहायता से व्याख्या कीजिए।

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