

14230

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 12th 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.]

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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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