

LL.B. Semester - 5 (CBCS) Examination
December -2020 (OLD COURSE)
LEGAL ENGLISH (CORE)

Time: 3:00 Hours

Marks: 100

Instructions:**Instructions:**

1. All questions are compulsory.
2. Figures to the right indicate marks.

1. **Write an essay on any one of the followings :-** (20)
 - A- Election commission
 - B- Capital punishment
 - C- Role of Lok adalat
 - D- Women and law
2. **Explain any four of the following legal maxims by illustrating their legal application:-** (20)
 - A- Mens rea
 - B- Res judicata
 - C- Prima facie
 - D- Salus populi est supreme lex
 - E- Qui facit per alium facit perse
 - F- Res ipsa loquitur
 - G- Delay defeats Equity
3. **Write reference to context:- (Any four)** (20)
 - 1- "The will of Nehru is a will of poet"
 - 2- "Ganga has been a symbol and a memeoery of the past of India"
 - 3- "An advocate must also study the atmosphere of the court"
 - 4- "The interest of the client are paramount"
 - 5- "When there is a breeze in court it is always an unpleasant thing"
 - 6- "It was not impossible to practice law without compromising truth"
 - 7- "When at Rome do as roman do"
4. **Draft a sale deed of shop of Manoj Patel at Rajkot worth Rupees- 20,000,00.** (20)

OR
4. **Draft a bail application under the Criminal Procedure code.**
- 5 (A) **Translate the following passage into Gujarati:-** (10)

Rights and duties are correlative. The fundamental duties are intended to serve as a constant reminder to every citizen that while the constitution specifically conferred on him certain fundamental rights it also requires citizen to observe certain basic norms of democratic conduct and democratic behavior. It has been claimed by the leaders of the ruling party, the congress that what the framers failed to do is being done now. The omission by providing a chapter on the citizen's duties. It has been said that in India people lay emphasis only on rights and not on duties.
- 5 (B) **Reduce the following paragraph to one third of its original length and give a suitable title to it:** (10)

According to the Oxford Dictionary of Sociology (1994), 'an economic and political system based on collective or state ownership of the means of production and distribution is known as socialism'. This approach has its roots in the writings of Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels.

These thinkers were disturbed by the exploitation of the working class as it emerged during the industrial revolution. In their view, capitalism forced large numbers of people to exchange their labour for wages. The owners of an industry pay workers less than the value of the goods they produced. They pocket the difference between the value of the labour and the value of the product—surplus value as Marx called it. Marx was struck by the inequalities the capitalist system created. A socialist economic system represents an attempt to eliminate such economic inequalities and exploitation. The goals of socialist system include destroying the class system and thereby ending the exploitation, oppression and alienation of workers, replacing greed and the profit motive with concern for collective well-being. Socialism differs from capitalism in a sense that the means of production and distribution in a society are collectively rather than privately owned. The basic objective of the socialist system is to meet people's needs rather than to maximize profits. Socialism also differs from capitalism in that it is not controlled by the market—it has a planned economy. The government controls what will be produced and consumed. It sets prices for goods, decides what goods the society needs, and what would be the luxuries. Thus, there is no free market. Socialists reject the laissez-faire philosophy that free competition benefits the general public. As a result, social life would be regulated democratically in ways that put human needs first and make more efficient and effective use of human and other resources.
