

LL.B. Semester - 6 (CBCS) Examination
March/April-2025 (As Per Syllabus Year July-2024)
Legal Language (Core-2024)

Time: 3:00 Hours**Marks: 100****Instructions:**

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

Que-1 Write an essay on any two of the followings: - (20)

1. Constitutional Rights in India
2. Judicial Activism
3. Women and Child Rights in India
4. Terrorism and Human Rights

Que-2 Explain any four of the following legal maxims by illustration their legal application:- (20)

1. Prima Facie
2. Audi Alteram Partem
3. Ultra vires
4. Sub-Judice
5. Waiver
6. Locus standi

Que-3 Write reference to context (Any Four): - (20)

1. 'Wisdom cannot be attained except by investigation and discussion.'
2. 'Do not weary the judge with numerous irrelevant citations.'
3. Cross examination of a witnesses is an art by itself.
4. An Advocate must also study the atmosphere of the court.
5. Knowledge can achieve by investigation and discussion even with the juniors.
6. Law is instrument of Social Change.

Que-4 'A' has a bungalow in Junagadh. He wants to sell it out to Mr. 'B'.Draft a Sale deed. (20)

OR

Draft an application for Regular Bail under Section 480 of Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita, 2023

Que-5 (A) Translate the following passage into Gujarati. (10)

The Constitution of India, adopted on 26th November 1949 and enforced on 26th January 1950, is the supreme law of the land. It established India as a sovereign, secular, socialist, and democratic republic. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar, as the chairperson of the drafting committee, played a crucial role in framing the Constitution, ensuring it addressed the needs of India's diverse population. A key feature is the Fundamental Rights provided to all citizens, including the right to equality, freedom of speech, and protection from exploitation. These rights safeguard individuals from discrimination and ensure personal liberties are

respected. The Directive Principles of State Policy guide the government in promoting social and economic welfare, emphasizing education, healthcare, and justice. The Constitution also establishes a federal system, dividing powers between the central and state governments. However, it allows for central authority to be stronger during emergencies. The separation of powers among the legislature, executive, and judiciary ensures that checks and balances are in place to prevent any one branch from becoming too powerful. One of the remarkable aspects of the Constitution is its adaptability. The amendment process allows changes to be made, ensuring the document remains relevant to the evolving needs of the country. Although amendments are possible, the procedure is rigorous, requiring thorough approval from the legislature. This living document continues to uphold India's democratic values and ensures justice, equality, and liberty for all its citizens while providing a solid framework for governance and unity in a diverse nation.

Que-5 (B) Reduce the following passage to one third of the original length with Suitable title. (10)

The concept of Dharma and Natural Law has been a significant part of Indian philosophical and religious thought for thousands of years. Dharma is a complex term that encompasses various meanings, including duty, morality, justice, and truth “we can make the observation that dharma has something in common with morality as well as with religion”. Natural Law, on the other hand, refers to the principles that govern the universe and are believed to be inherent in nature. The study will try to establish a relationship between both Dharma and Natural Law through various sources since “All legal systems are based on norms and beliefs which, if pressed as to their sources, are ultimately normative and in some sense, therefore, ‘natural’ law”. The influence of Dharma and Natural Law can be seen in various aspects of Indian society, including politics, religion, and law. This research paper will investigate the role of Dharma and Natural Law in shaping ancient Indian legal systems. The paper will begin by providing an overview of the concept of Dharma and Natural Law and their relationship. The paper will then explore how these concepts were integrated into ancient Indian legal systems through discussion of various sources like Arthashastra, Dharmashashtra, Geeta, Manusmriti etc. The paper will also examine how the concept of Dharma and natural law influenced the development of legal codes and the legal systems in ancient India and compare it to the present legal system of India.
