

LL.B. Semester - 6 (CBCS) Examination
March/April-2026 (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.

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- Que-1 Write an essay on any one of the followings : - (20)
- (1) Fundamental Rights in India
 - (2) Right to Education
 - (3) Indian constitution and democracy
 - (4) Judicial Remedies in India
- Que-2 Explain any four of the following legal maxims by illustration their legal application:- (20)
- (1) Damnum sine injuria
 - (2) Estoppel
 - (3) Audi alteram partem
 - (4) Prima facie
 - (5) Alibi
 - (6) Caveat Lector
- Que-3 Write reference to context (Any Four) : - (20)
- (1) Supreme court is a guardian of Indian constitution.
 - (2) "Bail is the rule, jail is the exception."
 - (3) Justice, Liberty, Equality, Fraternity are the foundational pillars of the nation.
 - (4) Cross Examination of witness is an art by itself.
 - (5) What are the essentials of a democracy according to Mr. P.N.Bhagwati.
 - (6) Law is a instrument of social change.
- Que-4 Draft a Special Power of Attorney to execute Sale Deed. (20)
- OR
- Draft an application for Anticipatory bail under Section 482 of Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita (BNSS)-2023.
- Que-5 (A) Translate the following passage into Gujarati. (10)
- The Law Commission of India in its 170th Report on Reforms of the Electoral Laws observed that: "This cycle of elections every year, and in the out of season, should be put an end to. We must go back to the situation where the elections to Lok Sabha and all the Legislative Assemblies are held at once. It is true that we cannot conceive or provide for all the situations and eventualities that may arise whether on account of the use of Article 356 (which of course has come down substantially after the decision of Supreme Court in S.R. Bommai vs Union of India) or for other reasons, yet the holding of a separate election to a Legislative Assembly should be an exception and not the rule. The rule ought to be 'one election once in five years for Lok Sabha and all the Legislative Assemblies. The Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Personnel, Public Grievances, Law and Justice in its 79th Report on 'Feasibility of Holding Simultaneous Election to the House of People (Lok Sabha) and State Legislative Assemblies' submitted in December, 2015 has also examined the matter and recommended an alternative and practical method of holding simultaneous elections in two phases. In view of the above and in the national interest it is desirable to have simultaneous elections in the country. The Government of India hereby constituted this High Level Committee to examine the issue of simultaneous elections and make recommendations for holding simultaneous elections in the country.

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

In India women constitute nearly fifty percent of our population. Women are denied human rights from the cradle to the grave. Infanticide is rampant in certain parts of the country where the birth of a girl child is not welcome. Nearly forty-one percent of the women abroad play an active role in the production process. In India the situation leaves much to be desired. Sexual abuse and flesh trade are gnawing evils, which threaten the existence of women as independent entities. Dowry is the greatest crime against women. 'Are our daughters and sisters for sale? Women are virtually sold into the marriage market. Huge dowries are still demanded even when the girl can supplement the man's income. In such a milieu, a woman enjoys no rights because she is a woman. Rape is a weapon to subjugate women. The woman is safe nowhere. Justice prides herself on being blind to everything but the truth - yet as far as rape is concerned, the facts paint a different picture. In the Mathura Case. - The judgment did not distinguish between consent and forcible submission. Correspondingly the judgments in Bhanwari Devi and a few other cases were unjust and in favor of the accused. In a significant judgment of Vishakha v. State of Rajasthan, the Supreme Court laid down exhaustive guidelines for preventing sexual harassment of working women in their place of work until a legislation is enacted for this purpose.
