



4006

**First Semester 3 Year LL.B. Examination, September/October 2023**  
**(June 2023)**  
**ENGLISH**

Duration : 3 Hours

Max. Marks : 80

- Instructions :**
1. Answer the questions from all Units.
  2. All questions carry equal marks.
  3. Write neatly and legibly.
  4. Marks will be reduced for spelling and grammar mistakes.

**UNIT – I**

Q. No. 1. a) Explain the preparation of M.K. Gandhi to go to England. Marks : 10

OR

Explain the 'Great Trial'.

Q. No. 1. b) Write short notes on **any one**. Marks : 6

1) Lala Laburam's Case.

OR

2) Gandhi's journey to South Africa.

**UNIT – II**

Q. No. 2. a) Answer **any ten** of the following. Marks : 10

Fill in the blanks with articles or prepositions.

- 1) \_\_\_\_\_ post office is near my house.
- 2) I want to buy \_\_\_\_\_ dress.
- 3) The boy sat \_\_\_\_\_ the bench.
- 4) Sudha is going to the movie \_\_\_\_\_ her friends.

Change the voice of the following.

- 5) Madhu told me a story.
- 6) This sweater was knit by my mother.
- 7) Tell the truth.
- 8) By whom was this painted ?

Change into direct/indirect speech.

- 9) Sagar said, " I am going to Nagpur tomorrow".
- 10) "Show me your Ticket," said the guard.
- 11) She told that she was not able to understand his words.
- 12) The policeman asked the driver if he had the licence.

P.T.O.



Change the following as directed in the brackets.

- 13) Though he ran fast, he missed the bus. (Change to compound)
- 14) Hari is the tallest boy in the class. (Change to negative)
- 15) Can we gather roses from thorns ? (Change to Assertive)

Q. No. 2. b) Frame sentences using **any six** of the following idioms. Marks : 6

- a) Far and wide.
- b) Bone of contention.
- c) In the twinkling of an eye.
- d) Blow one's own trumpet.
- e) Every now and then.
- f) Swim with the Tide.
- g) Turn a new leaf.
- h) As a matter of fact.

#### UNIT – III

Q. No. 3. a) Write a letter to the editor of a newspaper complaining about the frequent power cuts in your local area. Marks : 10

OR

Write a report on a bank robbery in the city.

Q. No. 3. b) Write a paragraph on **any one** of the following. Marks : 6

Endangered animals.

OR

A day without electricity.

#### UNIT – IV

Q. No. 4. a) Draft a plaint for your client who wants to claim maintenance for her and her child from her ex husband. Marks : 10

OR

Write an essay on :  
Legal profession is a noble profession.

Q. No. 4. b) Refute the following statement in a paragraph. Marks : 6

Education is too commercialized now a days.

OR

Frame sentences using following legal words.

- a) Minor
- b) Petition
- c) Litigation
- d) Right
- e) Warrant
- f) Defendant.



UNIT – V

Q. No. 5. a) Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow.

Marks : 10

The struggle to obtain legal recognition of aboriginal rights is a difficult one, and even if a right is written into the law there is no guarantee that the future will not bring changes to the law that undermines the right. For this reason, the federal government of Canada in 1982 extended constitutional protection to those aboriginal rights already recognized under the law. This protection was extended to the Indian, Inuit, and Métis peoples, the three groups generally thought to comprise the aboriginal population in Canada. But this decision has placed on provincial courts the enormous burden of interpreting and translating the necessarily general constitutional language into specific rulings. The result has been inconsistent recognition and establishment of aboriginal rights, despite the continued efforts of aboriginal peoples to raise issues concerning their rights.

Aboriginal rights in Canada are defined by the constitution as aboriginal peoples' rights to ownership of land and its resources, the inherent right of aboriginal societies to self-government, and the right to legal recognition of indigenous customs. But difficulties arise in applying these broadly conceived rights. For example, while it might appear straightforward to affirm legal recognition of indigenous customs, the exact legal meaning of "indigenous" is extremely difficult to interpret. The intent of the constitutional protection is to recognize only long-standing traditional customs, not those of recent origin; provincial courts therefore require aboriginal peoples to provide legal documentation that any customs they seek to protect were practiced sufficiently long ago – a criterion defined in practice to mean prior to the establishment of British sovereignty over the specific territory. However, this requirement makes it difficult for aboriginal societies, which often relied on oral tradition rather than written records, to support their claims.

Furthermore, even if aboriginal peoples are successful in convincing the courts that specific rights should be recognized, it is frequently difficult to determine exactly what these rights amount to. Consider aboriginal land claims. Even when aboriginal ownership of specific lands is fully established, there remains the problem of



interpreting the meaning of that "ownership." In a 1984 case in Ontario, an aboriginal group claimed that its property rights should be interpreted as full ownership in the contemporary sense of private property, which allows for the sale of the land or its resources. But the provincial court instead ruled that the law had previously recognized only the aboriginal right to use the land and therefore granted property rights so minimal as to allow only the bare survival of the community. Here, the provincial court's ruling was excessively conservative in its assessment of the current law. Regrettably, it appears that this group will not be successful unless it is able to move its case from the provincial courts into the Supreme Court of Canada, which will be, one hopes, more insistent upon a satisfactory application of the constitutional reforms.

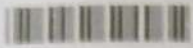
Questions :

- 1) Why did the Government of Canada recognise the aboriginal rights ?
- 2) What is the burden on the provincial courts ?
- 3) What are the aboriginal rights in Canada as defined in its constitution ?
- 4) What happened when aboriginal groups claimed its property rights ?
- 5) What is regrettable regarding the aboriginal rights ?

Q. No. 5. b) Translate the following passage to English.

Marks : 6

ಮನುಷ್ಯನ ಮನಸ್ಸಿನ ಸ್ವರೂಪವನ್ನು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ಅರ್ಥಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳ ಬೇಕಾಗಿರುವುದು ಕಾನೂನನ್ನು ಅರ್ಥೈಸುವವರ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಕರ್ತವ್ಯವಾಗಿದೆ. ಮನುಷ್ಯನು ಏನನ್ನು ಮಾಡಬೇಕು ಮತ್ತು ಏನನ್ನು ಮಾಡಬಾರದು ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುವುದು ಅವರಿಗೆ ಸೇರಿದ್ದಾಗಿದೆ. ಮನೋವಿಜ್ಞಾನವು ಕಾನೂನು ರಚನಾಕಾರರಿಗೆ ಕಾನೂನನ್ನು ರೂಪಿಸುವುದಷ್ಟೆ ಅಲ್ಲ ಅದನ್ನು ಕಾರ್ಯಗತಗೊಳಿಸುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಹಾಯ ಮಾಡುತ್ತದೆ. ನ್ಯಾಯಶಾಸ್ತ್ರವು ಮನುಷ್ಯನ ಬಾಹ್ಯನಡತೆಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಮತ್ತು ಅವರ ಆಲೋಚನೆಗಳು, ಮಾನಸಿಕ ಪ್ರಕ್ರಿಯೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ, ಆದರೆ, ಶಿಕ್ಷಾಶಾಸ್ತ್ರವು ಮನಃಶಾಸ್ತ್ರಜ್ಞರ ಸಂಶೋಧನೆ ಜ್ಞಾನವನ್ನು ಪಡೆಯುವಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಯೋಜನಕಾರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ. ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಕಾನೂನುಗಳ ಹಿಂದಿನ ಶಿಕ್ಷೆಯು ಒಂದು ಮನೋವಿಜ್ಞಾನವಾಗಿದೆ ಎಂಬ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯವನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿರುವ ನ್ಯಾಯಾಧೀಶರ ಶಾಲೆ ಇದೆ. ನಿರ್ಲಕ್ಷ್ಯ, ಉದ್ದೇಶ, ಪ್ರೇರಣೆ ಮತ್ತು ಇತರ ಮಾನಸಿಕ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿಗಳ ಅಧ್ಯಯನವು ನ್ಯಾಯಶಾಸ್ತ್ರ ಮತ್ತು ಮನೋವಿಜ್ಞಾನದ ಒಂದು ಭಾಗವಾಗಿದೆ.



4006

First Semester 3 Year LL.B. Examination, March/April 2024 (Odd Sem.)  
ENGLISH

Duration : 3 Hours

Max. Marks : 80

- Instructions :**
1. Answer questions from all Units.
  2. All questions carry equal marks.
  3. Write legibly and neatly.
  4. Marks will be reduced for spelling and grammar mistakes.

## UNIT – I

- Q. No. 1. (a) Why does M.K. Gandhi say that the British administration in India is consciously or unconsciously formulated for the benefit of the Ruler ? Marks : 10
- OR
- How does Gandhi prepare for the study of Law ?
- (b) Write short notes on **any one** : Marks : 6
- (i) Dr. Satyapal's Case.
- OR
- (ii) Gandhi as a Lawyer.

## UNIT – II

- Q. No. 2. (a) Rewrite **any ten** as directed : Marks : 10
- Change the voice of the following.
- (1) Peter scored the first goal.
  - (2) Any good lawyer can win this case.
  - (3) Why have they done it ?
  - (4) They have bought a luxury apartment.
- Change into direct/indirect speech.
- (5) He said, "I shall be leaving soon".
  - (6) He said, "Alas ! We lost the match !"
  - (7) She said that she had been listening to the radio.
  - (8) He asked me what my name was.

P.T.O.



Fill in the blanks with articles or prepositions.

- (9) We begin every new year \_\_\_\_\_ great expectations.  
(10) The accounts division is situated \_\_\_\_\_ the tenth floor.  
(11) The director has asked for \_\_\_\_\_ report.  
(12) The judge granted \_\_\_\_\_ adjournment.

Change as directed in brackets.

- (13) Only yourself could do it. (change into Negative)  
(14) Spare the rod and spoil the child (change the compound sentence into complex sentence)  
(15) Time once lost is lost forever. (change the simple sentence into complex sentence)

(b) Frame sentences of **any six** idioms.

Marks : 6

- (1) Apple of discord.  
(2) As a matter of fact.  
(3) Bring to a standstill.  
(4) Caught Red handed.  
(5) In a nut shell.  
(6) Move heaven and earth.  
(7) Swim with the tide.  
(8) Under lock and key.

### UNIT – III

Q. No. 3. (a) Write a letter to the editor of a newspaper regarding the nuisance of stray dogs and suggest a solution.

Marks : 10

OR

Write a report on accidental fire in a public building.

(b) Write a paragraph on **any one** of the following.

Marks : 6

Capital punishment

OR

Students role in Nation building.



UNIT – IV

Q. No. 4. (a) Write a notice for recovery of indebted amount with interest.

Marks : 10

OR

Write an essay on Climate change and Global warming.

(b) Refute the following statement in a paragraph.

Marks : 6

Honesty is the Best policy.

OR

Frame sentences of the following legal words.

- (1) Advocate
- (2) Damages
- (3) Jurisdiction
- (4) Litigation
- (5) Mortgage
- (6) Tort.

UNIT – V

Q. No. 5. (a) Read the following passage and answer the questions given below.

Marks : 10

Law may be broadly divided into public and private law. Public law deals with the relation between an individual and the State. It consists of constitutional law and criminal law. Private law deals with relations between one citizen and another — like the law of property, status of persons (marriage, adoption, nationality and the like). These are called civil laws.

The object of the civil proceedings is to ascertain the legal rights of parties and to afford relief to the injured by way of damages, specific performance, injunctions, repayment or restitution. The object of criminal proceedings is to determine the guilt of the person accused of an offence and to inflict physical punishment or fine upon the wrong-doer, so that he will not repeat the offence.



Though these are the broad differences between criminal law and civil law, in practice sometimes they overlap. Many acts or omissions are not only 'wrongs' for which the injured party may recover compensation but also 'offences' for which the person may be prosecuted and punished. A road accident, for instance, may lead to a claim for damages and also to prosecution for negligent and dangerous driving. Some other overlapping areas are defamation and breach of copyright.

- (1) What is public law ?
- (2) What is private law ?
- (3) State the object of civil proceedings.
- (4) State the object of criminal proceedings.
- (5) When does civil and criminal proceedings overlap ?

(b) Translate the following passage to **English**.

Marks : 6

ಜಿಎಸ್‌ಟಿಯನ್ನು ಜಾರಿಗೊಳಿಸುವುದು ದೇಶದ ಪರೋಕ್ಷ ತೆರಿಗೆ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯ ಸುಧಾರಣೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅತ್ಯಂತ ಮಹತ್ವದ ಹೆಜ್ಜೆ. ವಿವಿಧ ರೀತಿಯ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಮತ್ತು ಕೇಂದ್ರೀಯ ತೆರಿಗೆಗಳನ್ನು ಒಂದೇ ತೆರಿಗೆಯಡಿ ಒಗ್ಗೂಡಿಸಿ, ಈ ಹಿಂದೆ ಪಾವತಿಸಿದ ತೆರಿಗೆಯ ಮೊತ್ತವನ್ನು ಜಮಾ ಎಂದು ಪರಿಗಣಿಸುವುದರ ಮೂಲಕ, ತೆರಿಗೆಗಳ ಸರಣಿ ಪರಿಣಾಮವನ್ನು ತಡೆಗಟ್ಟಿ, ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಮಾರುಕಟ್ಟೆಯನ್ನು ಸೃಷ್ಟಿಸಲು ಜಿಎಸ್‌ಟಿ ಅವಕಾಶವನ್ನೀಯುತ್ತದೆ. ಬಳಕೆದಾರರ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದ ಹೇಳುವುದಾದರೆ, ಸರಕುಗಳ ಮೇಲೆ ಶೇ. 25 ರಿಂದ 30 ರವರೆಗೆ ತೆರಿಗೆ ಕಡಿಮೆಯಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಮೇಲಾಗಿ ಜಿಎಸ್‌ಟಿ ಜಾರಿಗೊಳಿಸುವುದರಿಂದ ನಮ್ಮ ಉತ್ಪನ್ನಗಳನ್ನು ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಮತ್ತು ಅಂತಾರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಮಾರುಕಟ್ಟೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸ್ಪರ್ಧಾತ್ಮಕ ಬೆಲೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾರಾಟ ಮಾಡಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಅಧ್ಯಯನಗಳ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಇದು ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯ ಬೆಳವಣಿಗೆಯನ್ನು ಉದ್ದೀಪನಗೊಳಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ತೆರಿಗೆ ತಳಹದಿಯ ವಿಸ್ತಾರ, ಹೆಚ್ಚಿದ ವ್ಯವಹಾರ ಮತ್ತು ತೆರಿಗೆ ಪಾವತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಪಾಲನೆಯಿಂದ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಮತ್ತು ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಸರ್ಕಾರಗಳಿಗೆ ತೆರಿಗೆ ಆದಾಯ ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗುವ ಸಾಧ್ಯತೆಯೂ ಇದೆ. ಕೊನೆಯದಾಗಿ ತನ್ನ ಪಾರದರ್ಶಕತೆಯಿಂದಾಗಿ ಈ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯನ್ನು ಅತಿ ಸುಲಭವಾಗಿ ಜಾರಿಗೆ ತರಬಹುದಾಗಿದೆ.



4006

**I Semester 3 Year LL.B. (Even Sem.) Examination, August/September 2024  
ENGLISH**

Duration : 3 Hours

Max. Marks : 80

- Instructions :**
1. Answer the questions from all units.
  2. All questions carry equal marks.
  3. Write neatly and legibly.
  4. Marks will be reduced for spelling and grammar mistakes.

**UNIT – I**

Q. No. 1. a) Explain the journey of M.K. Gandhi to South Africa. Marks : 10

OR

Q. No. 1. a) How did M.K. Gandhi use the opportunities to study law ?

Write a short note on **any one** of the following.

Q. No. 1. b) Dada Abdulla's case Marks : 6

OR

Q. No. 1. b) Jagannath's case.

**UNIT – II**

Q. No. 2. a) Answer **any ten** of the following. Marks : 10

- 1) There is some milk \_\_\_\_\_ the fridge.
- 2) He was talking \_\_\_\_\_ his friends.
- 3) A baby is sleeping \_\_\_\_\_ a crib.
- 4) Rupali studied for half \_\_\_\_\_ hour.
- 5) Students commute \_\_\_\_\_ bus.

Change the voice of the following.

- 6) Children sang patriotic songs.
- 7) The book was published by the government.
- 8) Open the door.

P.T.O.



Change into direct/indirect.

- 9) Seema said, " I am submitting my assignment today".
- 10) "Get out", the teacher said to the student.
- 11) Rajani said that she would do it the next day.
- 12) My neighbour said that he was planning to buy one more house.

Change as directed in brackets.

- 13) The boy proved his innocence.  
(Change to complex sentence)
- 14) He is a thief. He is a madman. (Use 'or')
- 15) Raju sings well.  
(Change into interrogative sentence)

Q. No. 2. b) Frame sentences using **any six** of the following idioms. Marks : 6

- a) Nook and corner
- b) Burn the midnight oil
- c) All and sundry
- d) As a matter of fact
- e) Now and then
- f) Bone of contention
- g) In the twinkling of an eye
- h) Swim with the tide.

### UNIT – III

Q. No. 3. a) Write a letter to the editor of a newspaper complaining about the poor sanitation creating health hazards in your locality.

Marks : 10

OR

Q. No. 3. a) Write a report on constant rise in prices affecting common man.



Write a paragraph on **any one** of the following.

Q. No. 3. b) Right to vote Marks : 6

OR

Q. No. 3. b) General Elections 2024.

UNIT – IV

Q. No. 4. a) Draft a petition against your neighbour who is trying to trespass to land. Marks : 10

OR

Q. No. 4. a) Write an essay on :  
The effects of deforestation.

Q. No. 4. b) Refute the following statement.

Money is the root cause of all evil.

Marks : 6

OR

Q. No. 4. b) Frame sentences of the following legal words.

a) Accused

b) Decree

c) Murder

d) Bench

e) Court

f) Trial.

UNIT – V

Q. No. 5. a) Read the following passage and answer the questions given below. Marks : 10

Chew sticks, twigs with one end frayed into bristles, have been found in Egyptian tombs dating back to around 3000 BC, but the first mention of a toothbrush with bristles at right angles to the handle is in a Chinese encyclopaedia of 1498. The Bristles, set into bone or bamboo handles were plucked from hogs.



The toothbrush travelled to Europe in the 17<sup>th</sup> century, where it soon became widely used. Americans, however, did not get into the daily habit until after the second world war, when GI's were forced to brush their teeth regularly by the army.

The nylon toothbrush was invented in 1938, but remained too stiff to be used painlessly until the early 1950s. Since then, more than 2,000 kinds of toothbrushes, including mains or battery-powered models, have been patented. The latest use of sonic waves, which change colour when the user scrubs too hard, to protect the teeth and gums of over-zealous brushers.

- 1) How did people brush their teeth in the past ?
- 2) Where do we get the first reference to bristle toothbrush ?
- 3) What was the drawback of initial nylon toothbrush ?
- 4) What is the advantage of sonic brushing ?
- 5) Suggest a suitable title to the passage.

Q. No. 5. b) Translate the following passage to English.

Marks : 6

ನ್ಯಾಯದಾನದ ಪರಿಣಾಮಕಾರಿ ಆಡಳಿತ ಕ್ರಮವಿಲ್ಲದೆ, ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಗಳನ್ನು ಕಾನೂನಿನ ಉಲ್ಲಂಘನೆಗಾಗಿ ಶಿಕ್ಷೆಗೊಳಪಡಿಸಲಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ನ್ಯಾಯದಾನವು ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರದ ಅವಶ್ಯಕ ಪ್ರಕಾರ್ಯಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಮುಖ್ಯವಾದ ಒಂದು ಪ್ರಕ್ರಿಯೆ. ಹಾಗಾಗಿ, ನ್ಯಾಯದಾನವು ಒಂದು ಆದರ್ಶ ಪರಿಕಲ್ಪನೆಯಾಗಿದೆ. ಕಾನೂನು ನ್ಯಾಯದಾನವನ್ನು ನೀಡುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ನ್ಯಾಯಾಧೀಶರಿಗೆ ನೆರವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಗಳ ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯವನ್ನೊಳಗೊಂಡಿದ್ದು, ಇದು ಮಾನವ ಜನಾಂಗದ ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಕಲ್ಯಾಣವನ್ನು ಸಾಧಿಸುವ ಉದ್ದೇಶವನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದೆ. ನ್ಯಾಯದಾನವನ್ನು ಕಾನೂನಿನ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ನೀಡಬೇಕಾಗಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ನ್ಯಾಯಾಲಯಗಳು ಕಾನೂನಿನ ನ್ಯಾಯಾಲಯಗಳೂ ಸಹ ಆಗಿರುತ್ತವೆ.

**First Semester 3 Year LL.B. Examination, Jan./Feb. 2025 (Odd Sem.)**  
**ENGLISH**

Duration : 3 Hours Max. Marks : 80

**Instructions : 1. Answer all five Units.**

**2. Figures to the right indicate marks.**

**3. Marks are reduced for spelling and Grammar mistakes.**

**UNIT – I**

Q. No. 1. (a) Gandhi's preparation for the study of law.

Marks : 10

OR

Analyse the trial of Gandhi in the Ahmedabad case.

(b) Sir Thomas Strangman

Marks : 6

OR

Dasappa's case.

**UNIT – II**

Q. No. 2. (a) Answer **any ten** of the following :

Marks : 10

1) The tree was cut \_\_\_\_\_ the farmer.

2) The farmer cut the tree \_\_\_\_\_ an axe.

3) The girl sat \_\_\_\_\_ her mother.

4) \_\_\_\_\_ shop is closed today.

(Change the voice of the following)

5) John plays drums.

6) The boys are flying kites.

7) His father is known to me.

8) Let the work be done.

(Change into direct/indirect speech)

P.T.O.



- 9) The teacher said, "Boys, work hard".
- 10) He asked her, "Are you well?"
- 11) He exclaimed with surprise that it was a horrible snake.
- 12) He said that honesty is the best policy.  
(Change the following as directed)
- 13) Kohinoor is the costliest diamond in the world.  
(Begin the sentence with no other)
- 14) He is a lazy person, he failed.  
(Use such ..... that)
- 15) Everybody knows Abdul Kalam.  
(Change into negative sentence)

(b) Frame sentences of **any six** of the following idioms to bring out their meaning.

Marks : 6

- 1) At arms length
- 2) Burn the midnight oil
- 3) Far and wide
- 4) Fair and square
- 5) In leaps and bounds
- 6) Hand in glove
- 7) Keep in the dark
- 8) Turn a new leaf.

UNIT – III

Q. No. 3. (a) Write a letter to the editor of Hindusthan Times regarding poor sanitation facility in your locality.

Marks : 10

OR

Write a report on a theft in the ATM Counter of State Bank of India located in Bangalore Railway Station.

(b) Write a paragraph on **any one** of the following :  
National festivals.

Marks : 6

OR

Youth and Politics.



UNIT – IV

Q. No. 4. (a) Draft a model Affidavit for change of name after marriage. Marks : 10

OR

Write an essay on globalisation and climate change.

(b) Frame sentences of the following legal words to bring out their meaning. Marks : 6

- 1) Amendment
- 2) Evidence
- 3) Hearsay
- 4) Injunction
- 5) Partition
- 6) Warrant.

UNIT – V

Q. No. 5. (a) Read the following passage carefully answer the questions given below. Marks : 10

Ombudsman is a non-governmental complaint investigator. He is responsible for investigating and resolving complaints from the members of the public against any public organisation or department or any public servant. He is an officer responsible for impartial investigation of citizen's complaints against a public authority or institution and trying to bring about a fair settlement. He has no legal power of punishment except power of inquiry. The system of Ombudsman is intended to focus public and parliamentary attention upon citizen's grievances. The main object of the system of Ombudsman is to safeguard the citizens against misuse of the powers of the administration.

In a democracy the government is accountable to the people and their representatives in Parliament. The executive is for the public welfare. The purpose of Ombudsman is to control the administration and give protection to the citizens against injustice brought about by faulty administration. The system of Ombudsman is to maintain the rule of law. The Ombudsman is not to alter or reverse any government



decision but is for the proper implementation of the decision of the government.

The main characteristics of Ombudsman are an independent and non-partisan officer to supervise the administration; deal with the specific allegation or complaints from the public against administrative injustice; investigate and direct and report back to the legislature.

The Ombudsman system is in vogue in Scandinavian Countries. In India the Ombudsman system is in practice in states as Lokayukta. The Lokayuktas (Ombudsman System) have been established in several states by enacting statutes in the Assemblies of those States. In many states, Lokayuktas have been given jurisdiction over the public servants and officers but in some states even over ministers and in Karnataka and Himachal Pradesh States even over the Chief Minister.

- 1) Who is an Ombudsman ?
- 2) Why is the system of Ombudsman needed ?
- 3) What is the role of Ombudsman in a democracy ?
- 4) State the chief characteristics of an Ombudsman.
- 5) Why were the Lokayuktas appointed ?

(b) Translate the following passage to **english** and give a suitable title.

Marks : 6

ಹಿಂದೂ ಕಾನೂನು ರಚಿಸುವ ಮೊದಲು ಜೈನರು, ಶಿಖರು, ಬೌದ್ಧರೂ ಇವರೆಲ್ಲರೂ ಹಿಂದೂ ಕಾನೂನಿನಿಂದಲೇ ಅವರವರ ಪದ್ಧತಿಗಳಿಗನುಗುಣವಾಗಿಯೇ ಆಳಲ್ಪಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದರು. ಹೊಸದಾಗಿ ರಚಿತವಾದ ಹಿಂದೂ ಕಾನೂನಲ್ಲಿ ಸಹ ಇವರೆಲ್ಲರನ್ನು ಹಿಂದೂಗಳೆಂದೇ ಪರಿಗಣಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಅವರಿಗೆ ಈ ಹಿಂದೂ ಧರ್ಮತತ್ವಗಳೆಲ್ಲವೂ ಅನ್ವಯಿಸುತ್ತವೆ. ಒಂದು ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಜೈನರು ಹಿಂದೂಗಳಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ಸಾರಲ್ಪಟ್ಟಿದ್ದರೆ, ಈಗ ಜೈನ ಧರ್ಮ ಇತಿಹಾಸ ಮೂಲ ಸ್ಮೃತಿಗಳಿಂದ ಪ್ರಾರಂಭವಾದ್ದರಿಂದ ಈಗ ಅವರನ್ನು ಹಿಂದೂಗಳೆಂದೇ ಪರಿಗಣಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಕ್ರಿ.ಶ. ಕ್ಕಿಂತ ಎಷ್ಟೋ ಶತಮಾನಗಳ ಮೊದಲು ಜೈನಧರ್ಮವು ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಕವಾಗಿ ಪ್ರಗತಿಯಲ್ಲಿತ್ತು. ಜೈನರು ವೇದ ಪ್ರಾವಿಣ್ಯವನ್ನೂ ಯಜ್ಞ ಯಾಗಾದಿಗಳನ್ನೂ ಮತ್ತು ದೇವರ ಅಸ್ತಿತ್ವವನ್ನು ಒಪ್ಪುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ತಪಸ್ಸಿನಿಂದ, ದೈಹಿಕ ಸುಖ ತ್ಯಾಗದಿಂದಲೇ ಆತ್ಮನು ಪರಮಾತ್ಮನಾಗಬಲ್ಲನೆಂದು ಅವರ ನಂಬುಗೆ ಇದರಿಂದಲೇ ಮೋಕ್ಷ ಪ್ರಾಪ್ತಿ ಕ್ರೋಧೀಕರಿಸಿದ, ಹಾಗೂ ಕ್ರೋಧೀಕರಿಸದ ಎರಡು ಹಿಂದೂ ಕಾನೂನುಗಳು ಹಿಂದೂಗಳಿಗೂ, ಜೈನರಿಗೂ, ಬೌದ್ಧರಿಗೂ (ಹಿಂದೂ ಕಾನೂನುಗಳು) ಅನ್ವಯಿಸುವುವು.



4006

**First Semester 3 Year LL.B. Examination, June/July 2025 (Even Sem.)**  
**ENGLISH**

Duration : 3 Hours

Max. Marks : 80

- Instructions :**
1. Answer all five Units.
  2. Figures to the right indicate marks.
  3. Marks are reduced for spelling and grammar mistakes.

UNIT – I

Q. No. 1. Answer **any one** of the following.

Marks : 10

(a) Analyse Dada Abdulla's Case.

OR

Gandhi's Legal ethics.

(b) Write short notes on :

Marks : 6

Jagannath's Case.

OR

Fining the labourers.

UNIT – II

Q. No. 2. (a) Answer **any ten** of the following.

Marks : 10

Fill in the blanks with articles or prepositions :

- 1) Criminal law is \_\_\_\_\_ branch of law.
- 2) \_\_\_\_\_ allegation may be oral or written.
- 3) The State Government is required \_\_\_\_\_ establish courts in every district.
- 4) The court trial must be conducted \_\_\_\_\_ the presence of an accused.

Change the voice of the following :

- 5) Gita filed a petition.
- 6) English is spoken by them.
- 7) Who is singing the song ?
- 8) Shut the window.

Change into direct/indirect speech.

- 9) He said, "I was playing hockey".
- 10) Father said, "Honesty is the best policy".
- 11) He said, "Rohan may come tomorrow".
- 12) The teacher advised the boys to work hard.

P.T.O.



Change the following as directed.

- 13) I reached home, it began to rain.  
(Use No Sooner .... than)
- 14) He lost his ticket as well as his luggage.  
(Use Not only .... but also)
- 15) They went to Chennai.  
(Change to negative sentence)

Q. No. 2. (b) Frame sentences of **any six** of the following idioms to bring out their meaning.

Marks : 6

- 1) Move heaven and earth
- 2) Blow hot and cold
- 3) Far and near
- 4) At sixes and sevens
- 5) Hand in hand
- 6) In the twinkling of an eye
- 7) Sit on the fence
- 8) Take up arms.

UNIT – III

Q. No. 3. (a) Draft a letter for a law internship to the Appointing Officer, Lex Plus, a law firm in Bangalore, Karnataka.

Marks : 10

OR

Write a newspaper report on a bus accident causing the death of several people.

Q. No. 3. (b) Write a paragraph on **any one** of the following :

Marks : 6

Impact of child labour.

OR

Fundamental Duties.

UNIT – IV

Q. No. 4. (a) Draft a legal notice for the recovery of rupees 5 lakhs from Mr. Suraj Kumar on behalf of Advocate Raghuram's client Mr. Deepak Raj.

Marks : 10

OR

Write an essay on elections in India.



Q. No. 4. (b) Frame sentences of the following legal words to bring out their meaning.

Marks : 6

- 1) Accused
- 2) Contract
- 3) Damages
- 4) Fraud
- 5) Plaintiff
- 6) Witness.

UNIT – V

Q. No. 5. (a) Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below.

Marks : 10

A “document” means any matter expressed or described upon any substance by means of letters, figures or marks or by more than one of those means, intended to be used, or which may be used for the purpose of recording that matter. Here the document should be evidentiary or informative in its character. It must be, something which the Court can see or read for itself. Therefore, a recorded voice cannot be regarded as document.

Documentary evidence means using of a document as evidence before the Court of law. It also means anything or matter which contains a permanent record of a relevant fact or a fact in issue. Generally, the following are the three methods of proving the contents of a document : (i) By producing the document itself, i.e., by primary evidence or documentary evidence, or (ii) By producing a copy of the document, or (iii) By an oral account of the contents of a document given by a person who had seen the document in cases where the better evidence is not available.

Again, the contents of a document may be proved either by the production of the original document which is called primary evidence or, in certain cases, by copies or oral accounts of its contents.

As referred earlier, the word document means anything which contains a permanent record of a relevant fact. Thus, so long as a document is in existence and is available, its contents must be proved by primary evidence.

Documentary evidence may be classified as primary evidence and secondary evidence. If the original document itself is produced in the Court, it is called primary evidence and if a copy of the document is produced in the Court, it is called as secondary evidence.

- 1) What is meant by the term document ?
- 2) What is documentary evidence ?
- 3) What are the three methods to prove the contents of a document ?
- 4) How are the contents of a document proved ?
- 5) Distinguish between primary and secondary evidence.



Q. No. 5. (b) Translate the following passage to **English** and give a suitable title.

Marks : 6

“ಅಂತರರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಒಡಂಬಡಿಕೆ ಅಥವಾ ಒಪ್ಪಂದ”ವು ಹಲವು ಅಥವಾ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಗಳು ಸ್ಥಿರೀಕರಿಸಿರುವಂತಹ (ಅಥವಾ ಅನುಮೋದಿಸಿರುವಂತಹ) ಕರಾರಾಗಿದೆ. ಒಮ್ಮೆ ಒಂದು ಒಪ್ಪಂದವನ್ನು ಒಂದು ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರವು ಸ್ಥಿರೀಕರಿಸಿದರೆ, ಅದನ್ನು ಪಾಲಿಸಲೇಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಅಂದರೆ, ಸರ್ಕಾರವು ಒಪ್ಪಂದದಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಅಗತ್ಯತೆಗಳನ್ನು ಪೂರೈಸಿ ಅದರ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ನಡೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಲೇಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಅಥವಾ ದೇಶೀಯ ಶಾಸನಗಳು ಒಡಂಬಡಿಕೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಅಗತ್ಯತೆಗಳಿಗಿಂತ ಕಡಿಮೆ ಮಟ್ಟದ್ದಾಗಿರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಒಂದು ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರದ ಕಾನೂನು ಮತ್ತು ಆಚರಣೆಗಳು ಒಡಂಬಡಿಕೆಗಳಿಗಿಂತ ಭಿನ್ನವಾಗಿರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ನ್ಯಾಯಾಲಯಗಳು ದೇಶೀಯ ಕಾನೂನುಗಳನ್ನು ಒಡಂಬಡಿಕೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಅಂಶಗಳಿಗೆ ತಕ್ಕ ಹಾಗೆ ಅರ್ಥೈಸಬೇಕೆಂದೂ ಸಹ ವ್ಯಕ್ತವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಒಂದು ಒಪ್ಪಂದ ಅಥವಾ ಒಡಂಬಡಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಸ್ಥಿರೀಕರಿಸುವ ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಂದು ದೇಶವೂ, ಕಾಲ ಕಾಲಕ್ಕೆ, ತನ್ನ ಪ್ರಗತಿಯನ್ನು ಅಂತರರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಸಮುದಾಯಕ್ಕೆ ಒಕ್ಕೂಟ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಗಳ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯ ಮೂಲಕ ವರದಿ ಮಾಡತಕ್ಕದ್ದು.