

**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.

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4006

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.
(Change the following as directed)
- 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.

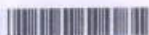
The main characteristics of Ombudsman are an independent and non-partisan officer to supervise the administration; deal with the specific allegation or complaints from the public against administrative injustice; investigate and direct and report back to the legislature. The Ombudsman system is in vogue 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, ಬಿಖರು, ಬೌದ್ಧರೂ ಇವರೆಲ್ಲರೂ ಹಿಂದೂ ಕಾನೂನಿನಿಂದಲೇ ಅವರವರ ಪದ್ಧತಿಗಳಿಗನುಗುಣವಾಗಿಯೇ ಆಳಲ್ಪಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದರು. ಹೊಸದಾಗಿ ರಚಿತವಾದ ಹಿಂದೂ ಕಾನೂನಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಸಹ ಇವರೆಲ್ಲರನ್ನು ಹಿಂದೂಗಳೆಂದೇ ಪರಿಗಣಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಅವರಿಗೆ ಈ ಹಿಂದೂ ಧರ್ಮಕೃತ್ಗಳೆಲ್ಲರೂ ಅನ್ವಯಿಸುತ್ತವೆ. ಒಂದು ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಜೈನರು ಹಿಂದೂಗಳಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ಸಾರಲ್ಪಟ್ಟಿದ್ದರೆ, ಈಗ ಜೈನ ಧರ್ಮ ಇತಿಹಾಸ ಮೂಲ ಸ್ಥಿತಿಗಳಿಂದ ಪ್ರಾರಂಭವಾದ್ದರಿಂದ ಈಗ ಅವರನ್ನು ಹಿಂದೂಗಳೆಂದೇ ಪರಿಗಣಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಶ್ರೀ.ಶ. ಕೃಷ್ಣ ಎಷ್ಟೋ ಶತಮಾನಗಳ ಮೊದಲು ಜೈನಧರ್ಮವು ಪ್ರಕೃತವಾಗಿ ಪ್ರಗತಿಯಲ್ಲಿತ್ತು. ಜೈನರು ವೇದ ಪ್ರಾವೀಣ್ಯವನ್ನೂ ಯಜ್ಞ ಯಾಗಾದಿಗಳನ್ನೂ ಮತ್ತು ದೇವರ ಅಸ್ತಿತ್ವವನ್ನು ಒಪ್ಪುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ತಪ್ಪುನಿಂದ, ದೈಹಿಕ ಸುಖ ತ್ಯಾಗದಿಂದಲೇ ಆತ್ಮನು ಪರಮಾತ್ಮನಾಗಬಲ್ಲನೆಂದು ಅವರ ನಂಬುಗೆ ಇದರಿಂದಲೇ ಮೋಕ್ಷ ಪ್ರಾಪ್ತಿ ಕ್ರೋಢಿಕರಿಸಿದ, ಹಾಗೂ ಕ್ರೋಢಿಕರಿಸದ ಎರಡು ಹಿಂದೂ ಕಾನೂನುಗಳು ಹಿಂದೂಗಳಿಗೂ, ಜೈನರಿಗೂ, ಬೌದ್ಧರಿಗೂ (ಹಿಂದೂ ಕಾನೂನುಗಳು) ಅನ್ವಯಿಸುವುವು.



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 – IIQ. 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 17th 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 ನೇರವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಗತ ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯವನ್ನೊಳಗೊಂಡಿದ್ದು, ಇದು ಮಾನವ ಜನಾಂಗದ ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಕಲ್ಯಾಣವನ್ನು ಸಾಧಿಸುವ ಉದ್ದೇಶವನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದೆ. ನ್ಯಾಯದಾನವನ್ನು ಕಾನೂನಿನ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ನೀಡಬೇಕಾಗಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ನ್ಯಾಯಾಲಯಗಳು ಕಾನೂನಿನ ನ್ಯಾಯಾಲಯಗಳೂ ಸಹ ಆಗಿರುತ್ತವೆ.



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 :

Change the voice of the following.

Marks : 10

- (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

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 ರೂಪಿಸುವುದಕ್ಕೆ 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 Yrs. LL.B. Examination, March/April 2023 (Dec. 2022)
ENGLISH

Duration : 3 Hours

Max. Marks : 80

Instructions : 1. Answer all five Units.

- 2. One essay type question and short note/problems is compulsory from each Unit.**
- 3. Figures to the right indicate marks.**
- 4. Write neatly and legibly with correct question number for answers.**

UNIT – I

Q. No. I. (a) What are the problems faced by Gandhi while going to England to study law ?

Marks : 10

OR

Why did Gandhi leave to South Africa ?

Marks : 6

(b) Write short notes on **any one**.

- a) Lala Radhakrishna's case.
- b) Parsi Rustomji.

UNIT – II

Q. No. II. Rewrite **any ten** as directed.

Marks : 10×1=10

(a) Change the voice of the following.

- 1) She gave me the book.
- 2) Shut the door.
- 3) This article was written by me.
- 4) Mother is cooking the food.

Change into direct or indirect speech.

- 5) The judge said, "Hang the criminal".
- 6) John said, "Virtue is its own reward".
- 7) The boys said, "what a great victory !"
- 8) She admitted that it was her mistake.

P.T.O.



Fill in the blanks with articles or prepositions.

- 9) _____ Constitution of India is a supreme document.
- 10) It was not _____ easy task.
- 11) The boys are playing _____ morning.
- 12) She went _____ the bazaar to buy vegetables.

Change as directed in the brackets.

- 13) The man is poor, yet contented.
(Change to simple)
- 14) He went to the railway station, the train left.
(Use No Sooner than)
- 15) He plays chess, He also plays hockey.
(Use Not only but also)

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

Marks : 6

- 1) Apple of one's eye.
- 2) Beat around the bush.
- 3) Cast a spell.
- 4) Rains cats and dogs.
- 5) Yeoman's service.
- 6) Make a mountain out of a molehill.
- 7) Part and Parel.
- 8) Sit on the fence.

UNIT – III

Q. No. III. (a) Write a letter to the editor of a news paper regarding poor sanitation facility in your locality.

Marks : 10

OR

Write a report on a road accident on national highway killing around 50 people.

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

Marks : 6

Right to vote.

OR

General elections 2019.



UNIT – IV

- Q. No. IV. (a) Draft a legal notice on behalf of client for asking the tenant to evict premises.

Marks : 10

OR

Write an essay on "Nationalism the need of the hour".

- (b) Refute the following statement in a paragraph.

Marks : 6

Too many cooks spoil the broth.

OR

Frame sentences using the following legal words.

- 1) Accused
- 2) Defamation
- 3) Liability
- 4) Respondent
- 5) Trial
- 6) Warrant.

UNIT – V

- Q. No. V. (a) Write the precis of the following passage.

Marks : 10

To have a second language at your disposal, even if you only know it enough to read it with pleasure, is a sensible advantage. Our educationists are too often anxious to teach children so many different languages that they never get far enough in any one to derive any use or enjoyment from their study. The boy learns enough Latin to detest it enough Greek to pass an exam, enough French to get from Calais to Paris, enough German to exhibit a diploma, enough Spanish or Italian to tell which is which, but not enough of any to secure the enormous boon of access to a second literature.



Choose well, choose wisely and choose one, concentrate upon that one. Do not be content until you find yourself reading in it with real enjoyment. The process of reading for pleasure in another language rests the mental muscles ; it enlivens the mind by a different sequence and emphasis of ideas. The mere form of speech excites the activity of separate brain cells, relieving in the most effective manner the fatigue of those in hackneyed use. One may imagine that a man who blew the trumpet for living would be glad to play the violin for his amusement. So it is with reading in another language than your own.

(b) ಪ್ರಾಚೀನ ಹಿಂದೂ ಅಪರಾಧಿಕ ಕಾನೂನು :

Marks : 6

ಪ್ರಾಚೀನ ಕಾಲದ ದಂಡನೀಯ ಕಾನೂನು ಅಪರಾಧದ ಕಾನೂನಾಗಿರಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಅದು ಅಕ್ರಮಗಳ ಕಾನೂನಾಗಿತ್ತು. ಏಕೆಂದರೆ ಆ ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಅಕ್ರಮಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಅಪಕೃತ್ಯಗಳು ಅಪರಾಧಗಳೆಂಬುದಾಗಿ ವರ್ಗೀಕರಿಸಲ್ಪಟ್ಟಿರಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಆಗ ಅಪರಾಧಿಕ ಉದ್ದೇಶವು ಅಪರಾಧದ ಒಂದು ಅವಶ್ಯಕ ಅಂಶವಾಗಿರಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಆಧುನಿಕ ರೀತಿಯ ಎರಡು ವರ್ಗಗಳ ಅಕ್ರಮಗಳಿಗಾಗಿ ವಿಧಿಸಲಾಗುತ್ತಿರುವ ದಂಡನೀಯ ರಕ್ಷೆಯ ಸ್ವರೂಪದಲ್ಲಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ವ್ಯತ್ಯಾಸವಿದ್ದಿರಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಪ್ರಾಚೀನ ಕಾನೂನಿಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟ ಈ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯೂ ಜಗತ್ತಿನ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಪದ್ಧತಿಗಳ ಪ್ರಕರಣದಲ್ಲಿ ನಿಜವಾಗಿದ್ದರೂ ಸಹ ಪ್ರಾಚೀನ ಹಿಂದೂ ಅಪರಾಧಿಕ ಕಾನೂನಿನ ಪ್ರಕರಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಇದು ಸರಿಯಲ್ಲ. ಹಿಂದೂ ಕಾನೂನಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಅಪರಾಧಗಳಿಗಾಗಿ ಶಿಕ್ಷೆ ವಿಧಿಸುವಿಕೆಯು ಅಕ್ರಮಗಳಿಗಾಗಿ ನಷ್ಟ ಭರ್ತಿ ಕೊಡಲ್ಪಡುವಿಕೆಗಿಂತ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಮಹತ್ವ ಪಡೆದಿತ್ತು.



4006

I Semester 3 Year LL.B. Examination, April/May 2022 (Dec. 2021)
ENGLISH

Duration : 3 Hours

Max. Marks : 80

Instructions : 1. Answer all Units.

2. All Units carry equal marks.

3. Write clearly and neatly.

4. Marks will be reduced for spelling and grammar.

UNIT – I

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

Marks : 10

OR

Why does Gandhi plead to give him the severest penalty ?

Q. No. 1. b) Write short notes on **any one** of the following.

Marks : 6

Jagannath's case

OR

Cobblers V. Lawyers.

UNIT – II

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

Marks : 10

Change the voice in the following.

1) Open the book.

2) She gifted me a watch.

3) The dish was prepared by Seta.

4) Did you complete the work ?

Fill in the blanks with articles or prepositions.

5) Qutb Minar is _____ tallest tower in India.

6) She is eating _____ apple.

7) He goes to church _____ Sundays.

8) The painting is painted _____ Radha.

P.T.O.



Change to direct/indirect speech.

- 9) He Said, "I think you are right".
- 10) Sumant said that he was busy.
- 11) "How are you ?" said the doctor.
- 12) She requested me to lend her a pen.

Do as directed in the brackets.

- 13) It is a good book. (change to negative)
- 14) He worked hard to succeed. (change to compound)
- 15) It is a ordinary design. (change to exclamatory)

Q. No. 2. b) Use **any six** idioms in sentences of your own.

Marks : 6

- 1) Nook and corner
- 2) Leave no stone unturned
- 3) Part and Parcel
- 4) To turn a deaf ear
- 5) Blow one's own trumpet
- 6) Every now and then
- 7) As a matter of fact
- 8) Move heaven and earth.

UNIT – III

Q. No. 3. a) Write a letter to the editor of the newspaper complaining about the garbage thrown everywhere.

Marks : 10

OR

Write a report on terrorism.

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

Marks : 6

Reading is a good habit.

OR

Freedom of speech.



UNIT – IV

- Q. No. 4. a) Draft a petition against your neighbour who is trying to occupy your land illegally.

Marks : 10

OR

Write an essay on Pollution due to urbanisation.

- Q. No. 4. b) Refute the following statement in a paragraph.

Marks : 6

Online education is not useful.

OR

Use the following legal words in sentences of your own.

- 1) Court
- 2) Defamation
- 3) Liability
- 4) Punishment
- 5) Statute
- 6) Verdict.

UNIT – V

- Q. No. 5. a) Read the following passage and answer the question that follow :

Marks : 10

Philosophy of Education is a label applied to the study of the purpose, process, nature and ideals of education. It can be considered a branch of both philosophy and education. Education can be defined as the teaching and learning of specific skills, and the imparting of knowledge, judgment and wisdom, and is something broader than the societal institution of education we often speak of. Many educationalists consider it a weak and woolly field, too far removed from the practical applications of the real world to be useful. But philosophers dating back to Plato and the Ancient Greeks have given the area much thought and emphasis, and there is little doubt that their work has helped shape the practice of education over the millennia. Plato is the earliest important educational thinker and education is an essential element in "The Republic" (his most important work on philosophy and political theory, written around 360 B.C.). In it, he advocates some rather extreme methods: removing children from their mothers' care and raising them as wards of the state, and differentiating children suitable to the various



castes; the highest receiving the most education, so that they could act as guardians of the city and care for the less able. He believed that education should be holistic, including facts, skills, physical discipline, music and art. Plato believed that talent and intelligence is not distributed genetically and thus is be found in children born to all classes, although his proposed system of selective public education for an educated minority of the population does not really follow a democratic model. Aristotle considered human nature, habit and reason to be equally important forces to be cultivated in education, the ultimate aim of which should be to produce good and virtuous citizens. He proposed that teachers lead their students systematically, and that repetition be used as a key tool to develop good habits, unlike Socrates' emphasis on questioning his listeners to bring out their own ideas. He emphasized the balancing of the theoretical and practical aspects of subjects taught, among which he explicitly mentions reading, writing, mathematics, music, physical education, literature, history, and a wide range of sciences, as well as play, which he also considered important.

Questions :

- 1) Explain what is philosophy of education.
- 2) How can education be defined ?
- 3) According to Plato, what is education ?
- 4) What does Socrates emphasize upon ?
- 5) Suggest a suitable title to the passage.

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

Marks : 6

ಪ್ರಜಾಪ್ರಭುತ್ವ ಸರ್ಕಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ತಮ್ಮ ನಂಬಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಉಳಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವ ರಾಜ್ಯಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಅನಿಯಂತ್ರಿತ ಅಧಿಕಾರವು ಇಂದು ಅಸಮಾಧಾನ ಮತ್ತು ಭಯದಲ್ಲಿದೆ. ಪ್ರಜಾಪ್ರಭುತ್ವ ಸಮಾಜದಲ್ಲಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಜನರು "ಕಾನೂನಿನ ನಿಯಮ"ದ ಮೂಲಕ ಅರ್ಥ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಇವರಲ್ಲಿ ವೈಯಕ್ತಿಕ ಮತ್ತು ಕಾನೂನು ಪಾರದರ್ಶಕತೆಯ ರಕ್ಷಣೆಗಾಗಿ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಅನಿಯಂತ್ರಿತ ಮತ್ತು ಕಾನೂನು ಸುರಕ್ಷತೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಕಾನೂನು ಅಡೆತಡೆಗಳಿವೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಕಾನೂನಿನ ನಿಯಮವು ನಿಯಮಿತ ಕಾನೂನಿನ ಸಂಪೂರ್ಣ ಪ್ರಾಬಲ್ಯ ಅಥವಾ ಪ್ರಾಬಲ್ಯವನ್ನು ಸೂಚಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಒಟ್ಟು ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಯು ತನ್ನ ಖಾಸಗಿ ಹಕ್ಕುಗಳನ್ನು ಉಲ್ಲಂಘಿಸಿದರೆ ಅಥವಾ ಪರಿಣಾಮ ಬೀರಿದರೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಯಾವ ಕಾನೂನು ಅಧಿಕಾರಗಳು ಲಭ್ಯವಿದೆ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ಸಮಂಜಸವಾಗಿ ವಿಚಿತ್ರಪಡಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬಹುದು ಎಂದು ಅದು ಭರವಸೆ ನೀಡುತ್ತದೆ.



4006

First Semester 3 Year LL.B. Examination, March/April 2021
ENGLISH

Duration : 3 Hours

Max. Marks : 80

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

UNIT – I

Q. No. 1. (a) How did Gandhi handle Dada Abdulla' case ? Marks : 10

OR

Explain the trial of Gandhi and Banker.

Q. No. 1. (b) Write a short notes on any one of the following. : Marks : 6

Jagannath's case.

OR

Lawyer's duty.

UNIT – II

Answer **any 10** of the following as directed.

Marks : 10

Q. No. 2. (a) Change the voice of the following.

- 1) He had sent a message.
- 2) Bhavana is studying the case.
- 3) Give the order.
- 4) Tejus can mend it.

P.T.O.



Change indirect speech.

- 5) A doctor said, "I have examined it."
- 6) A lawyer said to a client, "bring documents".
- 7) A woman said, "Alas ! I have missed it."
- 8) Ramu said to Banu, "I have been reading it".

Fill in the blanks with articles or prepositions :

- 9) He put _____ book on the table.
- 10) She is _____ intelligent girl.
- 11) _____ sun rises in the East.
- 12) He will come _____ 6 O'clock.

Change as directed in brackets.

- 13) He is rich. He is not happy.
(Use though – yet)
- 14) He does not smoke. He does not drink.
(Use neither nor)
- 15) He went to Delhi. She went to Delhi.
(Use 'and')

Q. No. 2. (b) Frame sentences of **any six** idioms.

Marks : 6

- 1) Get rid of.
- 2) Apple of discord.
- 3) Burn one's finger.
- 4) Fight tooth and nail.
- 5) Caught red-handed.
- 6) Hand in Hand.
- 7) Be a party to
- 8) Under the pretext of



UNIT – III

Q. No. 3. (a) Write an application to the secretary, K.P. College, S.S. Nagar
applying for the post of an Assistant Professor. Marks : 10

OR

Write a report on road accident affecting the life.

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

Girl's education.

OR

Right to information.

UNIT – IV

Q. No. 4. (a) Draft a model affidavit of change of name. Marks : 10

OR

Write an essay on "Role of youths in nation building".

Q. No. 4. (b) Refute the following statement. Marks : 6
Watching Television makes people smarter.

OR

Frame sentences of the following legal word.

- 1) Agreement.
- 2) Contempt.
- 3) Divorce.
- 4) Void.
- 5) Summons.
- 6) Evidence.



UNIT – V

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

Marks : 10

The progress of a country, now a days is assessed in terms of economic development that has been achieved. And the measuring rod of economic development is gross national product, to Gandhiji, it was a foreign concept. According to him, it is rather a fraud upon the people. An increase in GNP in terms of money does not really mean an excitable distribution of money. He had experienced that even with an increase in national income, the poor remains poor, most of the poor live in villages, rather most of the people in India live in villages. Thus, according to Gandhian economics the hub of production should be village, not city. However, the big industries may be, due to mechanisation, they just can't absorb the vast humanity in this country. Large scale production is, according to him, alien to the very spirit of rural development as it is capital oriented since the people are poor they can organise and run only cottage industries. It is realised by the prominent economists that this Gandhian way is the only solution for the mass unemployment in this country.

- 1) How is the progress of a country measured ?
- 2) Why is GNP a fraud upon the people ?
- 3) Why should the hub of production be village ?
- 4) Why did Gandhi consider large scale production alien to the spirit of rural development ?
- 5) What is the solution for mass unemployment.

Q. No. 5. (b) Translate the following passage into **English**.

Marks : 6

ಒಡೆತನಕ್ಕೆ ಮರಣವಿಲ್ಲ. ಒಂದು ವಸ್ತುವಿಗೆ ಒಬ್ಬ ಒಡೆಯನಿರಬೇಕು. ಒಡೆಯನಿಲ್ಲದೆ ಒಡೆತನವಿರಲಾರದು. ವಸ್ತುವಿಲ್ಲದೆ ಒಡೆತನ ಇರಲಾರದು. ಒಡೆತನ, ಒಡೆಯ ವಸ್ತು ಜೊತೆಗೂಡಿ ಹೋಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಸ್ವಾಧೀನತೆ ಒಡೆತನ ಸೂಚಿಸಬಹುದು ಅಥವಾ ಇಲ್ಲದಿರಬಹುದು. ರಸ್ತೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ಬಂಗಾರ ಸಿಕ್ಕಿದರೆ ಅದರ ಸ್ವಾಧೀನ ಒಡೆತನವಲ್ಲ. ಎಲ್ಲಿಯವರೆಗೆ ಒಡೆಯ ಸಿಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲವೋ ಅಲ್ಲಿಯವರೆಗೆ ಅದು ಸ್ವಾಧೀನದಲ್ಲಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಒಂದು ವಸ್ತುವಿನ ಒಡೆಯ ಮೃತನಾದರೆ ಆತನ ವಾರಸುದಾರರು ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಒಡೆಯರಾಗುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಹೀಗೆ ಒಡೆತನದ ಹಕ್ಕು ಅನೂಚಾನವಾಗಿ ಮುಂದುವರಿಯುತ್ತದೆ. ಒಡೆತನ ನಿರಂತರವಾದುದು.

Sec 3



4006

I Semester 3 Year LL.B. Examination, December 2019
ENGLISH
(2018 and 2019 Batch)

Duration : 3 Hours

Max. Marks : 80

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

2. **All** Units carry **equal** marks.

3. Write legibly and **neatly**.

4. **Marks** will be reduced for spelling and grammar mistakes.

UNIT – I

Q. No. a. Explain the stay of Gandhi in South Africa.

Marks : 10

OR

How did M. K. Gandhi use the opportunities to study Law ?

Q. No. b. Write short notes on **any one** of the following :

Marks : 6

The First case of M. K. Gandhi.

OR

Dr. Satypal's case.

UNIT – II

Q. No. a. Answer **any 10** of the following :

Marks : 10

Change the voice of the following :

1) She wrote a long letter.

2) He can do this work.

3) He was collecting an evidence.

4) Do it.

P.T.O.



Change Direct/Indirect speech.

- 5) Bindu said to him, "I am learning Latin".
- 6) The students said, "we have done it".
- 7) The police said, "Don't park the car here".
- 8) She said, "I will do it tomorrow".

Fill in the blanks with articles or preposition :

- 9) Rohini read _____ Ramayana.
- 10) _____ elephant destroyed it.
- 11) He is _____ good leader.
- 12) She came _____ car.

Change as directed in Brackets.

- 13) Ravi made this mistake. Rani made this mistake.
(Use 'or')
- 14) She is a singer. She is a dancer.
(Use not only ... but also)
- 15) He is not here. He is not there.
(Use neither ... nor)

Q. No. b. Frame sentences of **any six** idioms :

Marks : 6

- 1) Now and then
- 2) Apple of one's eye
- 3) Burn the midnight oil
- 4) Be a party to
- 5) In Black and White
- 6) At sixes and sevens
- 7) Get off scot-free
- 8) Bone of contention.

UNIT – III

Q. No. a. Write an application to Manager, M. M. Company,
Mangaluru, applying for the post of a stenographer.

Marks : 10

OR

Write a report on vulgarity of movies affecting children.



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

Marks : 6

Compulsory sports in education.

OR

Legal awareness to young men.

UNIT – IV

Q. No. a. Draft a notice by landlord to his tenant for eviction.

Marks : 10

OR

Write an essay on 'Conservation of water'.

Q. No. b. Refute the following statement in a paragraph :

Marks : 6

Technology is blessed thing.

OR

Frame sentences of the following legal words :

- 1) Bail
- 2) Witness
- 3) Arrest
- 4) Contract
- 5) Lawyer
- 6) Judgement.

UNIT – V

Q. No. a. Read the following passage and answer the questions given below :

Marks : 10

Three persons were responsible for that fighting. Of them one was a doctor, the other was a patient and the third one was the police constable. On 15th September a patient carried by some men came to the hospital. There was a crack on his head and he was bleeding. It was a case of street fighting. As was customary, the doctor reported it to the police and then started nursing the wound. After some time the patient came to his senses and the police constable arrived. The patient was shouting in pain and urging every body to arrest his neighbour



who was responsible for his injury. The doctor would not allow his patient to talk. But the constable wanted to hear the story from the patient and the patient was also eager to complain. The doctor and the constable were never in good terms. Their previous misunderstanding added fuel to the fire and both of them nearly came to blows.

- 1) Who were responsible for the fight ?
- 2) What did happen on 15th September ?
- 3) What did the doctor do ?
- 4) How did the quarrel start ?
- 5) How did the doctor and the constable nearly come to blows ?

Q. No. b. Translate the following passage into **English** :

Marks : 6

ಇತ್ತೀಚಿನ ದಿನಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ನ್ಯಾಯಾಲಯದ ಕಾರ್ಯವೈಖರಿ ಶ್ಲಾಘನೀಯವಾಗಿದೆ. ಅವು ಪ್ರಜಾಪ್ರಭುತ್ವದ ಮೌಲ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಎತ್ತಿ ಹಿಡಿದಿವೆ. ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕ ಹಿತಾಸಕ್ತಿ ಕಾಯುವಲ್ಲಿ ಅವುಗಳ ಕಾಳಜಿಯನ್ನು ಮೆಚ್ಚತಕ್ಕದ್ದು. ಇದನ್ನು 'ನ್ಯಾಯಾಂಗದ ಕ್ರಿಯಾಶೀಲತೆ' ಎಂದು ಗುರುತಿಸಬಹುದು. ಕಾರ್ಯಾಂಗ ಹಾಗೂ ಶಾಸಕಾಂಗಗಳ ಬೇಜವಾಬ್ದಾರಿ ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಕಾರಣವಿರಬಹುದು. ಶಾಸಕಾಂಗ ಈ ನಿಟ್ಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ ನ್ಯಾಯಾಲಯದ ಶಕ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ಮೊಟಕು ಮಾಡಲು ಯೋಚಿಸುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಈ ಹೆಜ್ಜೆ ದೇಶದ ಒಳಿಗೆ ಮಾರಕ.



4006

First Semester 3 Year LL.B. Examination, June/July 2019

ENGLISH
(2018 Batch)

Duration : 3 Hours

Max. Marks : 80

- Instructions :**
1. Answer 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. I. (a) Explain Gandhi's journey to South Africa. Marks : 10

OR

Analyse Gandhi's legal philosophy.

(b) Write short notes on **any one** : Marks : 6

(a) Dasappa's case

(b) Ahmedabad trial.

UNIT – II

Q. No. II. (a) Rewrite **any ten** as directed : Marks : 10

Change the voice of the following :

- (1) He had bribed my witness.
- (2) I shall do the work.
- (3) The girls are playing chess.
- (4) He makes kites.

Change into direct/indirect speech :

- (5) The accused said, "I am innocent".
- (6) She said, "Hurrah ! I have won the medal".
- (7) John said, "When will you go to Delhi ?"
- (8) He said, "The earth is round".

P.T.O.



Fill in the blanks with articles or prepositions :

- (9) _____ broken piece of wood caused the accident.
- (10) He is a man _____ his word.
- (11) The room is filled _____ smoke.
- (12) _____ wind was cold so we started shivering.

Change as directed in the brackets :

- (13) The boy proved his innocence.
(Change into complex sentence)
- (14) He is a thief. He is a madman.
(Use not only.....but also)
- (15) The policeman arrived, the thief fled.
(Use No Sooner....than)

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

Marks : 6

- (1) Apple of discord.
- (2) Inblack and white.
- (3) Bird's eye view.
- (4) Sit on the fence.
- (5) Far and near.
- (6) Nook and corner.
- (7) Rain cats and dogs.
- (8) To the best of one's ability.

UNIT – III

- Q. No. III. (a) Apply for the post of a Research Assistant to "TRINITY" a law firm situated in Bangalore.

Marks : 10

OR

Write a report on constant rise in prices affecting common man.

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

Marks : 6

Compulsory education.

OR

Honesty is the best policy.



UNIT – IV

- Q. No. IV. (a) Draft a plaint in a suit for recovery of money advanced on the basis of a promissory note.

Marks : 10

OR

Write an essay on "Protection of Environment".

- (b) Refute the following statement in a paragraph.

Marks : 6

Money is the root cause of all evil.

OR

Frame sentences of the following legal words.

- (1) Bench
- (2) Judgement
- (3) License
- (4) Murder
- (5) Negligence
- (6) Tort.

UNIT – V

- Q. No. V. (a) Read the following passage and answer the questions given below :

Marks : 10

According to experienced trial judge, the young lawyer is a contradiction in terms, or a necessary evil. Like the law, he is a process, not complete product....university diplomas notwithstanding. In judicial opinion he is *obiter dictum*. Among lawyers, he is *sui generis* a sort of difference without a distinction. The jurists appear to concede that he exists by presumption of law and the weight of authorities seems to be that he thrives by presumption of fact. He can scarcely be said to come within the purview of the laity, his name *loometh* large on his own sign, to the public he shineth as from afar and very faintly. He is not expressly classified among the public utilities, but he no doubt has his place, the difficulty is to find it. His sphere is co-extensive with that ascribed by Lord Brougham to the law of England to get twelve men in a box and jam down the lid.



He is a peripatetic institution of learning-dedicated to his own glorification, endowed with majestic powers of His own imagining and founded upon three cardinal virtues i.e., faith, hope and charity, faith in his own infinite knowledge, hope about *obtuse*ness of judges and juries and charity for the old lawyers that have all the business. And the greatest of these is faith.

- (1) What is the opinion of trial judge about the young lawyer ?
- (2) How do the jurist and the authorities view the young lawyer ?
- (3) Is the young lawyer a public utility ? Why ?
- (4) What is the young lawyer ascribed to by Lord Brougham ?
- (5) Why is the young lawyer a peripatetic institution ?

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

Marks : 6

ಶೋಷಣೆಯ ವಿರುದ್ಧ ಹಕ್ಕು : ಮಾನವ-ದುವ್ಯವಹಾರ ಮತ್ತು ಬಲಾತ್ಕಾರದ ದುಡಿಮೆ ಹಾಗೂ ಭಿಕ್ಷಾಟಣೆಯಂಥ ಆಚರಣೆಗಳನ್ನು ನಿಷೇಧಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಆದರೆ, ತಾರತಮ್ಯವೇನೂ ಇಲ್ಲದಿದ್ದರೆ, ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕ ಉದ್ದೇಶಗಳಿಗಾಗಿ ಕಡ್ಡಾಯ ಸೇವೆಯನ್ನು ವಿಧಿಸಲು ಇದು ರಾಜ್ಯಕ್ಕೆ ಅಡ್ಡಿಯನ್ನೇನೂ ಉಂಟು ಮಾಡುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಕಾರ್ಖಾನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅಥವಾ ಗಣಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅಥವಾ ಇತರ ಅಪಾಯಕಾರಿ ಕೆಲಸಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಹದಿನಾಲ್ಕು ವರ್ಷಗಳಿಗಿಂತಲೂ ಕಡಿಮೆ ವಯಸ್ಸಿನ ಮಕ್ಕಳನ್ನು ನೇಮಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳತಕ್ಕದ್ದಲ್ಲ. ಸಂವಿಧಾನ ಪ್ರಾರಂಭವಾಗುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಮುಂಚಿತವಾಗಿಯೇ ನಿರ್ದಿಷ್ಟ ವಯೋಮಾನಕ್ಕೆ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಮಕ್ಕಳನ್ನು ನೇಮಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದನ್ನು ನಿಷೇಧಿಸುವುದರ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಈ ಹಿಂದೆಯೇ ಶಾಸನ ಜಾರಿಯಲ್ಲಿತ್ತು. ಅನಂತರದಲ್ಲಿ ಅದನ್ನು ಇನ್ನಷ್ಟು ವಿಸ್ತರಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.