



**DCK-190605**

Seat No. \_\_\_\_\_

**LL. B. (Sem. VI) (W.E.F. 2019) Examination**

**July - 2022**

**Legal Language**

Time : 3 Hours]

[Total Marks : 100

**Instruction :** All questions carry equal marks.

**1** Write an Essay : (any **one**) **20**

- (1) Legal Education in India
- (2) Judicial Review
- (3) Lock Adalat
- (4) Uniform Civil Code

**2** Explain : (any **four**) **20**

- (1) Audi Alteram Partem
- (2) De die in diem
- (3) Suo Moto
- (4) Prima Facie
- (5) Locus Standi
- (6) Alibi

**3** Read the following passage carefully and answer the following question : **20**

Aristotle's attitude to law equity was not simply theoretical fiction. There is evidence that in both shaped legal practice and, even more clearly, built, on an already developed and developing tradition of Athenian legal thought, We have of course, almost no records of the actual outcomes of jury trails, and no record at all of the deliberation, as each juror cast a separate vote after, hearing the various arguments, apparently without much mutual consultation. We however, have many examples of persuasive speeches delivered to juries. And because the orator's reputation rested on his ability to persuade a jury of average citizens, chosen by lot, we can rely on these speeches for evidence of widespread popular beliefs about legal and ethical concepts.

These speeches show the orators relying on a concept of law and even the justice that is very much the one that Aristotle renders explicit and systematic. Thus litigants frequently call for justice tailored to the circumstances of their own case, and they frequently use the expression *ta dikaia* ("those things that are just") in that sense. And they often proceed as if the written law is understood to be a set of guidelines with gaps, to be filled in, or corrected, by equity argumentation. In this process, frequent appeal is made to the juror's sense of fairness, as if, once the particular circumstances of the case are understood, they can be expected to see that justice consists in an equitable determination.

**Questions :**

- (1) What does the above passage suggest ?
- (2) What do litigants frequently call for ?
- (3) How do each juror decide the matter?
- (4) What do the orators rely on ?
- (5) The expression "*Ta dikaia*" means.

**4 Translate in to Gujarati :**

**20**

The most important role of a Governor is to advise his ministers and to warn them of the possible consequences of any policy they may wish to initiate or any legislative measure they may decide to place on the statute book. In order to carry out this duty properly the Governor, even though he belong to a party, must look upon himself as above parties and as a representative of all sections of the state. For this purpose, it is equally necessary that the ministers must be in constant contact with him, and must place all the relevant material and information before him. so that he is kept in a position to offer proper advice. The Governor must not be looked upon: as being apart and aloof, sitting in isolated glory in Raj Bhavan. and only required to put his signature on various documents which the constitution requires should bear his signature, or for the purpose of perusing files dealing with matters which have already been disposed of and which are of no interest to anyone except to history. - M.C. Chagla "*Roses In December*"

- 5** Reduce the Following paragraph into one third and give a suitable title to it. **20**

The concept of inter-relationship and inter-dependency which exists between human beings, nature and other life forms is the essence of well-being of the human race. To illustrate the point, one may give the example of a lowly earthworm. It works for human beings. It enriches the soil and makes it fertile for them to reap the benefits.

Lord Krishna declares in eternal Geeta that God is a sweet fragrance on the earth, brilliance in fire and life-force in all beings. The true follower sees the Lord manifesting himself in everything. He sees God in every petal, every tree, every living being, air, water and land and makes the entire world his family a bond which cannot be snapped except to the detriment of human beings. Thus, in nutshell, there can be peace only if man acts in unison with nature and all beings. The tragedy is that this golden principle, in present times, has been observed more in breach than in observance.

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