



Seat No. _____

HB-190605
LL. B. (Sem. V) (W.E.F. 2019) Examination
April - 2023
Legal Language

Time : 3 Hours / Total Marks : 100

- Instruction :** (1) Attempt all questions.
(2) All questions carry equal marks.

- 1** Write an essay on any one of the following : **20**
- (a) Atmnirbhar Bharat.
 - (b) Justice delayed is justice denied.
 - (c) Lawyer's Social responsibility.
 - (d) Importance of Legal Education.
- 2** Explain Legal Maxim (any four) **20**
- (a) Actus Non Facti Reum Nisi Mens Sit Rea
 - (b) De facto
 - (c) Ex Post Facto
 - (d) Habeas Corpus
 - (e) In absentia
 - (f) Locus Standi
 - (g) Modus Operandi
 - (h) Obiter Dicta
- 3** Read the following passage and frame five relevant questions. **20**
- Keeping the lawyer's secret is the basic principle of legal profession. The lawyer must keep such a secret until the person who confided a secret to him exempts him from keeping it. The lawyer's secret is everything that a lawyer finds out in execution of legal aid and that is entrusted to him as a lawyer of the client.

All deposits entrusted to a lawyer's office have the same treatment. Confidential information given to a lawyer in representation of a legal entity must not be used to the detriment of the legal entity or to the detriment of interested member from the structure of the legal entity. Revealing of the lawyer's secret is allowed only when a client allows it doubtlessly, if that is necessary for defense of a client or if it is necessary for justification of lawyer's decision on refusal of defense.

OR

Reduce the above passage to one-third of the original length and give a suitable title to it.

- 4** Translate the following passage into Gujarati or Hindi. **20**

Death penalty, a form of capital punishment, is when a government or state executes (kills) someone, usually but not always because they have committed a serious crime. A crime that can be punished with the death penalty is called a capital crime or a capital offense.

Executions in most countries have become rarer in recent centuries. The death penalty is a disputed and controversial topic.

About one third of the countries in the world have laws that allow the death penalty. The United States, the People's Republic of China, Japan, Indonesia and Iran are examples of countries that have a death penalty. Canada, Australia, Mexico and all members of Council of Europe are examples of countries that have abolished the death penalty. 109 countries have gotten rid of the capital punishment for all crimes. Another 28 can be considered abolitionist in practice. Countries are considered abolitionist in practice if they retain the death penalty in law but have not carried out any executions for the past 10 years or more.

Most of the countries that have a death penalty use it on murderers, and for other serious crimes such as rape or terrorism. Other countries especially ones with Authoritarian or Totalitarian governments, however, also use it for smaller crimes like theft, drugs, or for saying bad things about the government.

5 Answer the legal problems with reason : (any four)

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- (1) Mr. A. developed a shopping mall at Mumbai at the request of Mr. B who is a Municipal Corporator. Mr. C makes agreement to pay Rs. 2,50,000. Mr. A accepts the proposal of Mr. C. Is this an agreement or a contract ? Justify your answer.
 - (2) X in consideration of Rs. 5,00,000 from Y agrees to murder Z while borrows the money from K who knowingly lends money to Y. Can K recover this amount.
 - (3) A and B are friends. B treats A during A's illness but does not accept payment from A for the treatment and A promises B's son X to pay him Rs. 1000. A being poor is unable to pay. X sues A for the money. Can X recover ?
 - (4) A stabs B and causes injury to him. B has to remain in the hospital for treatment for 18 days. Which offence A has committed ?
 - (5) A, Muslim woman, converts to Christian religion, does this conversion automatically bring an end to marriage ?
 - (6) Whether Muslim female can marry her maternal aunt's son ? Why ?
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