

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)



- 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, ಶೀಖರು, 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 ಪ್ರಾಪ್ತಿಯನ್ನೂ ಯಜ್ಞ ಯಾಗಾದಿಗಳನ್ನೂ ಮತ್ತು ದೇವರ ಅಸ್ತಿತ್ವವನ್ನು ಒಪ್ಪುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ತಪಸ್ಸಿನಿಂದ, ದೈಹಿಕ ಸುಖ ತ್ಯಾಗದಿಂದಲೇ ಆತ್ಮನು ಪರಮಾತ್ಮನಾಗಬಲ್ಲನೆಂದು ಅವರ ನಂಬುಗೆ ಇದರಿಂದಲೇ ಮೋಕ್ಷ ಪ್ರಾಪ್ತಿ ಕ್ರೋಢಿಕರಿಸಿದ, ಹಾಗೂ ಕ್ರೋಢಿಕರಿಸದ ಎರಡು ಹಿಂದೂ ಕಾನೂನುಗಳು ಹಿಂದೂಗಳಿಗೂ, ಜೈನರಿಗೂ, ಬೌದ್ಧರಿಗೂ (ಹಿಂದೂ ಕಾನೂನುಗಳು) ಅನ್ವಯಿಸುವುವು.