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| Name. _____ | | Printed Pages:03 | | |
| Student Admn. No.: _____ | | | | |
| School of Law Summer Term Examination – July - August 2024 [Programme: BA LLB/BBA LLB] [Semester:First] [Batch: All] | | | | |
| Course Title: English for Lawyers I | | Max Marks: 100 | | |
| Course Code: BALB 1003/BBLB1003/JIUB101T | | Time: 3 Hrs. | | |
| Instructions: | 1. All questions are compulsory. 2. Assume missing data suitably, if any. | | | |
| | | K Level | COs | Marks |
| SECTION-A (15 Marks) | | 5 Marks each | | |
| 1. | Explain the significance of LSRW in communication. | 1 | 1 | 5 |
| 2. | Outline your interpretations of the Elections and role of Election Commission of India in the elections,2024 conducted in India. | 2 | 5 | 5 |
| 3. | Compose a Report on the India versus South Africa final match in the Cricket World Cup,2024. | 2 | 5 | 5 |
| SECTION-B (40 Marks) | | 10 Marks each | | |
| 4. | Attribute the correct form of tense in the given sentences: 1) They _____ the statue for several days. (make) 2) Look at the black clouds. It _____ to rain.(go) 3) This book is not long. I _____ it by dinner time.(read) 4) He _____ for the worst. (prepare) 5) Hellaro _____(is) the latest winner of the National Award for Best Film. 6) By this time tomorrow morning, we will _____(write) the last exam. 7) Mother _____(prepare) dinner when he _____(arrive) home for dinner. 8) The Presidential dinner tonight _____(attend) by all Vice-Chancellors. 9) Someone _____(disturb)the class constantly. 10) The Legislative Assembly _____(debate)on this issue in the last few sessions. | 2 | 3 | 10 |
| 5. | Develop your suggestions for an efficient live streaming of court cases in India. | 3 | 2 | 10 |
| 6. | Illustrate the significance of the Panchayats held in the story Panch Parmeshwar. | 3 | 4 | 10 |
| 7. | Attribute the correct preposition in the following sentences: 1.You are ahead of me. Your name is (above, at the top of) the list. 2.Your score on the examination is well (above, over) average. 3.We will go to Florida (since, during) the month of January. 4. The stores stay open (on, in) Mondays (until, for) 9:00p.m. 5.Come (by, on) 8:00 if you can; no one will be seated at the theater (after, since) 8:30. 6.Do you like to travel (by, in) bus? 7.Stanley took a temporary job (as, like) a chauffeur. 8.We plan to finish this project (around, until) the first of the year 9.The projector broke down twice (for, during) the showing of the film. 10._____ (Although, until) this level of fitness is difficult to achieve, our coaches have brought out the best in the sportsmen. | 4 | 4 | 10 |
| SECTION-C (45 Marks) | | 15 Marks each | | |

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| 8. | <p>Develop a precis and give a title to the following paragraph: A panel on social sciences constituted by the National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) has recommended replacing the name India with “Bharat” in school textbooks, the committee's chairperson CI Isaac was reported as saying on October 25. The recommendation was made unanimously by the seven-member high-level committee, Isaac reportedly said, adding that it also found a mention in the final position paper on social sciences drafted by the panel. “The term India started being used commonly only after the establishment of the East India Company and the battle of Plassey in 1757,” Hindustan Times quoted Isaac as saying. On the other hand, the use of the term India dates back to more than 5,000 years, he added. In this backdrop, all the seven panel members decided to recommend the use of Bharat in textbooks for students in all classes, Isaac further noted. Notably, the Article 1(1) of the Indian Constitution states that “India, that is Bharat, shall be a Union of States”. The development comes days after the Centre was seen promoting the use of the name Bharat, as the invitations issued for the G20 presidential dinner in September said the event was hosted by the “President of Bharat”. Subsequently, in the G20 heads of states' meeting, the nameplate kept in front of Prime Minister Narendra Modi also mentioned the term of Bharat instead of India. Isaac further noted that the panel has recommended the introduction of Indian Knowledge System (IKS) in curriculum for all subjects, and also suggested that ‘classical history’ should be introduced in history textbooks, instead of ‘ancient history’.</p> | 4 | 5 | 15 |
| 9. | <p>Initiate an association expressing concern with your local government over basic health amenities missing in the Anganwadi setup in villages near your college in a letter.</p> | 5 | 4 | 15 |
| 10 | <p>Read the following passage and comprehend the answers to questions that follow: A five-judge Constitution Bench headed by Chief Justice of India (CJI) D.Y. Chandrachud on Tuesday started hearing a slew of petitions challenging the electoral bonds scheme including those filed by Congress leader Jaya Thakur, the Communist Party of India (Marxist) and NGO Association for Democratic Reforms (ADR). The scheme, which was notified on January 2, 2018, introduced money instruments through which companies and individuals in India can donate to political parties anonymously. The pleas contend that this opens the “floodgates” to unlimited political donations and anonymous funding of political parties by Indian and foreign companies, thereby legitimising electoral corruption on a huge scale. On Tuesday, advocate Prashant Bhushan appearing on behalf of ADR submitted that there is substantial evidence to believe that money is being given through electoral bonds as kickbacks in lieu of favourable government policies. He pointed out that whether at the Centre or in states, it is the ruling parties that receive the maximum share of the funds. Mr. Bhushan highlighted that this “disturbs and destroys democracy” in the country as it does not allow a level playing field for political parties. Earlier, the petitioners apprised the court that they would focus primarily on two issues concerning the scheme – the legalisation of anonymous donations to political parties and the violation of citizens’ right to information about the funding of political parties. The top court has said that it would not wade into the legal question concerning the passage of the scheme as a ‘Money Bill’ since the issue is already pending adjudication before a seven-judge Constitution Bench. However, since their inception, electoral bonds have been a subject of significant controversy, with many questioning whether they have achieved their intended goals or have instead facilitated opacity in political financing. One of the main criticisms of electoral bonds is the lack of transparency regarding the source of funds. The donor’s identity is not disclosed to the public or the Election Commission, which makes it difficult to track the origin of political contributions. This opacity has led to concerns that</p> | 6 | 6 | 15 |

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| <p>electoral bonds could be used to launder illicit money into the political system. In 2017, then Reserve Bank of India (RBI) Governor Urjit Patel spoke about the possibility of misuse of electoral bonds, especially through the use of shell companies. He suggested that the electoral bonds be in digital form, instead of being in physical form. It has also been seen that the party in power gets most of the funding and this uneven funding hasn't been rectified even with the introduction of the electoral bond system. Critics argue that this undermines the principle of a level playing field in democratic elections.</p> <p>Q1. Explain the main issue in this controversy. 2 marks Q2. Define a Money Bill. 1 mark Q3. Discuss the areas of concern with respect to electoral bonds. 4 marks Q4. How can the banks help regulate the misuse of electoral, bonds. 4 marks Q5. Express your suggestion (original points of your own for the reason) for countering the problem in the Indian elections. 4marks</p> | | | |
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