Enrollment No: Seat No: __

PARUL UNIVERSITY

FACULTY OF LAW

B.A. LL.B. Summer 2017 – 18 Examination

Semester: 2 Date: 10/05/2018

Subject Code: 17393151 Time: 10:30AM TO 01:00PM

Subject Name: Communicative English & Public Speaking **Total Marks: 60**

Instructions:

- 1. All questions are compulsory.
- 2. Figures to the right indicate full marks.
- 3. Make suitable assumptions wherever necessary.
- 4. Start new question on new page.

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1	Do as directed.		(00)					
	A) Fill in the blanks using the transitional word	_	(08)					
	(however, in addition to, overall, moreover, fur	_ ·						
	One thing is important for me in my life and that is my laptop. It is an Ascer notebook running windows 7. It was gifted by my father three years ago. It is white and thin and has rounded edges that							
		ght enough for me to carry. 1), it can do						
		, design new pages on my website, make recordings						
	and download TV shows. 3)many files I have saved for my work, it contains a lot of photos and music. 4)it's not a perfect computer. It crashed a few years ago and since then it's been							
	much slower. 5), it has downloaded some programs that I hate. I don't know how to get							
rid of them. 6), this laptop is pretty reliable, convenient and allows me to work wherever I go.								
	B) Choose the correct option:	e, convenient and anows me to work wherever 1 go.						
	7. What "transition words" do in a sentence?							
		h) to connect contanges						
	a) make it more easy to sayc) Just for Fun	b) to connect sentences						
	•	d) None						
	8. The transition word 'equally' is in which catego							
	a) Compare	b) Add						
	c) Both	d) None						
	Add the correct transition word in the following sentence. Everyone knows that having their cell							
	phone in the classroom is unacceptable							
	a) First	b) However						
	c) Then	d) None						
	10. Add the correct transition word in the followin	g sentence I clean my room I eat my						
	breakfast.	1.						
		b) First then						
	c) Both	d) None						
	1. In the following sentence .How many transition words are there? First I went to the mall then I							
	went back to my home where I also ate a pizza							
		b) 3						
	•	d) None						
	2. Add the correct transition word in the following sentence. I haven't got my dinner							
	a) although	b) yet						
	c) Both	d) None						
	3. Put the right transition word in the following sentence .I like to sing it helps me having							
	friends.							
	a) Because	b) add						
	c) Also	d) Next						
	14. In the following sentence .How many transition	n words are there? Yesterday, I went to my uncle's						
	house because it was his birthday, Also I saw i	house because it was his birthday, Also I saw my best friend Leon.						
	a) 2	3) 3						
		d) 0						

C		the following sente	ence. Each day, I go to the supermarket	_ 1		
go to the ph	narmacy.					
a) Also		b) because				
c) of course		d) None				
16. Honesty is the policy of all.						
a) best		b) better				
c) both		d) None				
17. The turtle is	the of all.					
a) Slowest		b) slow				
c) slower		d) None				
18. Everyone K	nows that Mary is	the at math	ematics.			
a) smartest	a) smartest b) smarter					
c) smart	c) smart d) None					
C) Define the f	following terms :			(08)		
1 Scanning	2.Skimming	3.Predicting	4.Implication			
5Evidence	6.Summons	7.Defendant	8.Magistrate			
O.2 A) Read the co	mprehension pass	sage below and ans	wer the following questions: (Any 8 out o	f 9) (08)		

How the Right to Compensation Was Crystallized

In the decade following *Rudul Sah*, the Supreme Court awarded small sums of compensation as redress for the violation of the right to life under the Constitution. In *Bhim Singh v. State of Jammu and Kashmir*, Bhim Singh, a member of the Legislative Assembly of Jammu and Kashmir, was unlawfully arrested to prevent him from attending an Assembly session. His wife filed a petition before the Supreme Court seeking his release. Though Bhim Singh was released before the hearing, the court observed that in such cases of illegal detention, the illegality could not be 'washed away or wished away' merely by freeing the person. Since it had the power to award monetary compensation, the court ordered the state to pay Bhim Singh the suitable sum of 50,000 rupees. The court did not elaborate how the amount of compensation was calculated.

In another case, the Delhi Police colluded with a landlord who wanted to unlawfully evict two female tenants. The two women were beaten up and the nine-year-old son of one of them died due to police brutality. The court ordered compensation of 75,000 rupees to be paid to the mother for the murder of her child.

In another blatant violation of fundamental rights, police authorities in Sholapur, Maharashtra paraded an undertrial prisoner (accused of murder) through the streets, his hands cuffed and his arms tied together. The Supreme Court ordered the state of Maharashtra to pay compensation for this unpardonable act of humiliation, but set the amount at merely 10,000 rupees.

Finally, it was a case involving the high-handedness of Orissa police officials that provided the Supreme Court an opportunity to systematically analyse the right to seek compensation for infractions of Article 21.In *Nilabati Behera v. State of Orissa (Nilabati Behera*), the court took a simple letter sent by Nilabati Behera to the Supreme Court—stating that her twenty-two-year-old son Suman Behera had died in police custody—and converted it into a writ petition. The Orissa police had arrested Suman for allegedly committing a theft. Barely a day after he was taken into custody, his dead body was found near a railway track. The lacerations on his body suggested that he had died an unnatural death. His mother sought compensation, claiming that the police had violated her son's right to life under Article 21. Countering that Suman had escaped from police custody and was run over by a passing train, the police and the state disclaimed responsibility for his death. Interestingly, the Additional Solicitor-General appearing for the state did not dispute the state's liability to pay compensation if it were established that Suman actually died in police custody. A doctor deposed before the court that all of Suman's injuries were caused by blunt objects and could have been the result of lathi blows. The medical evidence dismissed the possibility of injury in a train accident.

The court distinguished between the 'public law' remedy of compensation for the violation of fundamental rights from ordinary remedies via private law proceedings like civil suits. The court also took into account 'sovereign immunity' on account of which the state and its officers are immune from legal proceedings relating to any act done in the exercise of the state's 'sovereign functions'. In *Nilabati Behera*, the court asserted that the sovereign immunity defence would not be available in public law proceedings under Article 32 or 226 of the Constitution, though it could apply to proceedings in private law involving torts committed by the state. The court also watered down the caveats it had imposed in *Rudul Sah* on awarding compensation for violation of the right to life, stating that it was an 'acknowledged remedy for enforcement and protection' of fundamental rights. It stressed that it would be highly inequitable and unjust to expect a socio-economically disadvantaged person—who did not possess the wherewithal for enforcement of his rights in tort law—to pursue ordinary civil proceedings. It awarded a compensation of 1.5 lakh (150,000) rupees to Nilabati Behera and ordered the state of Orissa to initiate criminal proceedings against those who killed her son.

Thus, for the very first time, the Supreme Court drew the distinction between compensation as a remedy in public law and private law proceedings. Until the *Nilabati Behera* judgement, compensation was granted on an ad hoc basis, without any structured formulation. The Supreme Court crystallized this remedy into a rule of law through its verdict in 1993.

- 1. Why did the court order the state to pay Bhim Singh a sum of 50000 rupees?
- 2. Describe the incident occurred in Sholapur, Maharashtra.
- 3. What happened to Suman Behra?
- 4. How did the court distinguish between the 'Public Law' and the 'Private Law'.
- 5. On what charges was Suman arrested?
- 6. How and when was the right to compensation crystallized?
- 7. What is Sovereign Immunity?
- 8. What reasons did the police officials give for Suman's death?
- 9. Is it inappropriate to award compensation to victims on an ad hoc basis? Why?
- B) Write a book review on any book that you have recently read.

(06) (08)

Q.3 A) Answer the following questions. (Any 4 out of 5)

- 1. What are the things one needs to carry along to an Interview?
- 2. What are your strengths and weaknesses?
- 3. Where do you see yourself 3 years from now?
- 4. What is more important for you: Work satisfaction or high salary? Why?
- 5. Why should we hire you?
- B) Write your own Resume in an appropriate format.

(06)

(12)

Q.4 A) Answer the following questions. (Any 2 out of 3)

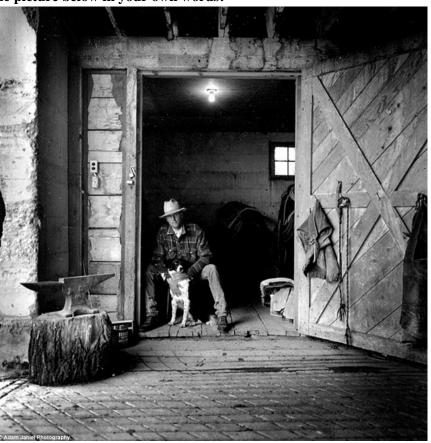
1. Write an email to your Departmental Head discussing strategies to increase the company sales this

- 2. Write a paragraph on: Justice for the poor?
- 3. Write a paragraph on: Religion- Its necessity and futility.
- B) Describe the picture below in your own words:

(04)



OR B) Describe the picture below in your own words:



(04)