1. Convert the following into indirect speech.  
   (a) He said to me, "What are you doing?"
2. Convert the following into passive voice.
(a) The people will make him king.
(b) I am writing a letter.
(c) I killed a snake.
(d) Mr. Ravi teaches French.

3. Correct the following sentences only in English.
(a) Rajesh is my older brother.
(b) Here is a apple for you.
(c) I have lost my furnitures.
(d) The property was divided between Asha, Prabha and Nidhi.

4. What do you understand by the following:
(a) S.C.J.
(b) A.C.
(c) I bid
(d) A.I.R.

5. Write a note on the need and importance of legal language.

Note: Attempt any two questions out of the following three questions. Each question carries 10 marks. Short answer is required not exceeding 200 words.
(ii) Contempt
अवमानना
(iii) Cruelty.
कृत्रता
(iv) Execution.
निष्पादन
(v) Hearsay.
अनुश्रुति
(vi) Heir.
उत्तराधिकारी
(vii) Void.
शून्य
(viii) Oath.
शपथ

8. Discuss the use and importance of standard marking in proofreading.
प्रूफ संशोधन (प्रूफ रीडिंग) में मानक संकेतों (स्टैंडर्ड मार्किंग) के उपयोग और महत्व का वर्णन कीजिए।

9. Write any one essay from the following.
निम्नलिखित में से किसी एक पर निबंध लिखिए:
(i) Human Rights.
मानवाधिकार
(ii) Judicial Activism.
न्यायिक सक्रियता
(iii) Uniform Civil Code.
समान नागरिक सहिता
(iv) Lok Adalat and its importance.
लोक अदालत और उसका महत्व

10. Explain the following maxims either in Hindi or in English.
निम्नलिखित सूत्रों की अंग्रेज़ी या हिंदी में व्याख्या कीजिए।
11. What do you understand by precedent? What is the
difference between 'ratio decidenendi' and 'obiter dicta'.
State the circumstances which weaken the bending
force of precedent.

The present is the age of information explosion.
Information is knowledge. Information is power.
Democratic government requires openness and
transparency in governance of country. It is the basis
of the demand of information. A new impetus started
in area of the claim of information after the
Article 19 of the Declaration provides that every

one has the right to freedom of opinion and
expression. The right includes freedom to hold
opinions without interference and to seek, receive
and import informations and ideas through any media
regardless of frontiers. The right to information is
the offspring of the freedom of expression. The world
countries have accepted this new facet of the
democracy in action. United states of America took
the lead by enacting the Freedom of Information Act,
1966. Australia enacted the Freedom of Information
Act, 1982. New Zealand also enacted Official
Information Act, 1982. In India the right to
information has emanated from the freedom of
speech and expression enshrined in Article 19 (i)
(a) and right to life and liberty enshrined in Article
21 of the Constitution of India. In India, Right to
Information Act come in force on 12th October 2005.

(i) What does Democratic government requires in
governance?

(ii) Which country took the lead in enacting law
for right to information?

(iii) What does Article 19 of the Declaration
provide for right to information?

(iv) Summarise the above passage.

(v) Give a suitable title to the above passage.
13. Discuss Indian practice of citing documents in written work with the help of illustrations.

लेखन कार्य में दस्तावेज़ों (प्रलेख) के प्रदर्शण (उल्लेख) की भारतीय कार्य प्रणाली की उदाहरणों की सहायता से व्याख्या कीजिए।

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