



RAN-4525

B.Com LL.B. (Hons) (Semester - IV) Examination

March / April - 2019

Legal English & Communication Skills

[Total Marks: 70

સૂચના : / Instructions

(1)

નીચે દર્શાવેલ નિશાનીવાળી વિગતો ઉત્તરવહી પર અવશ્ય લખવી.
Fill up strictly the details of signs on your answer book

Name of the Examination:

B.Com LL.B. (Hons) (Semester - IV)

Name of the Subject :

Legal English & Communication Skills

Subject Code No.:

4 5 2 5

Seat No.:

--	--	--	--	--	--

Student's Signature

(2) Do not change the question number.

(3) Numbers to the right indicates marks.

Q. 1 What is Communication? Discuss the role of communication in legal profession. (12)

OR

Q. 1 What is written communication? Explain the advantages and disadvantages of written communication. (12)

Q. 2 What is Group Discussion? State the do's and don'ts of a group discussion. (12)

OR

Q. 2 What are communication barriers? Explain the socio psychological barriers. (12)

- Q. 3 What is meaning of the listening? Explain the listening barriers. (12)
- OR**
- Q.3 Explain the meaning significance of mootng for law students. (12)
- Q. 4 Define Legal Counselling. How does it differ from general counselling? (12)
- OR**
- Q. 4 What is Client Counselling? Discuss in detail the various components of client counselling. (12)
- Q. 5 Draft a petition for Divorce by Mutual Consent under S. 13B of Hindu Marriage Act, 1955. (12)
- OR**
- Q. 5 Draft a Sale Deed. (12)
- Q. 6 Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below: (10)
- The last great war, which nearly shook the foundations of the modern world, had little impact on Indian literature beyond aggravating the popular revulsion against violence and adding to the growing disillusionment with the ‘humane pretensions’ of the Western World. This was eloquently voiced in Tagore’s later poems and his last testament, Crisis in Civilisation. The Indian intelligentsia was in a state of moral dilemma. On the one hand, it could not help sympathising with England’s dogged courage in the hour of peril, with the Russians fighting with their backs to the wall against the ruthless Nazi hordes, and with China groaning under the heel of Japanese militarism; on the other hand, their own country was practically under military occupation of their own soil, and an Indian army under Subhash Bose was trying from the opposite camp to liberate their country. No creative impulse could issue from such confusion of loyalties. One would imagine that the achievement of Indian independence in 1947, which came in the wake of the Allies’ victory and was followed by the collapse of colonialism in the neighbouring countries of South-East Asia, would have released an upsurge of creative energy. No doubt it did, but unfortunately it was soon submerged in the great agony of partition, with its inhuman slaughter of the innocents and the uprooting of millions of people from their homeland, followed by the martyrdom of Mahatma Gandhi. These tragedies, along with

Pakistan's invasion of Kashmir and its later atrocities in Bangladesh, did indeed provoke a poignant writing, particularly in the languages of the regions most affected, Bengali, Hindi, Kashmiri, Punjabi, Sindhi and Urdu. But poignant or passionate writing does not by itself make great literature. What reserves of enthusiasm and confidence survived these disasters have been mainly absorbed in the task of national reconstruction and economic development. Great literature has always emerged out of chains of convulsions. Indian literature is richer today in volume, range and variety than it ever was in the past.

- (1) What was the impact of the last great war on Indian literature?
- (2) What did Tagore articulate in his last testament?
- (3) What was the stance of Indian Intelligentsia during the great war?
- (4) What was the aftermath that survived tragedies in Kashmir and Bangladesh?
- (5) Suggest a suitable title for this paragraph.

OR

Q. 6 Make a precis about this paragraph giving it a suitable title. (10)

—————