

RAN-2005000504030001
B. Com. LL. B. (Hons.) (Semi.-IV) Examination April - 2026
Legal English and Communication Skills
Time: 3 Hours]
[Total Marks: 70

સૂચના : / Instructions (1) ઉપરોક્ત દર્શાવેલ વિગતો ઉત્તરવહી પર અવશ્ય લખવી. Fill up strictly the above details on your answer book (2) Do not change the question number. (3) Cite case-laws wherever required in your answer. (4) Numbers to the right indicates marks.	Seat No.: Student's Signature
--	--

- Q. 1.** Explain the meaning of group discussion and discuss the Do's and Don'ts of a group discussion. **12**
- OR**
- Q. 1.** Define communication. What are the objectives of communication? Explain 7'C of communication. **12**
- Q. 2.** What is Verbal Communication? Give its classification. **12**
- OR**
- Q. 2.** Explain the essentials of written communication and merits and demerits of written communication. **12**
- Q. 3.** Explain Essential Qualities of an Effective Interviewer. What preparation does an interviewee have to make to face an interview? **12**
- OR**
- Q. 3.** What is listening? Explain the types of listening and benefits of effective listening. **12**
- Q. 4.** Explain the meaning and significance of moot for law students. **12**
- OR**
- Q. 4.** What is legal counselling? Explain benefits of legal counselling. How does it differ from general counselling? **12**
- Q. 5.** Draft a petition for divorce by mutual consent under Section 13B of the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955. **12**
- OR**
- Q. 5.** Explain the meaning of a will. Draft a will. **12**
- Q. 6.** **Read the following paragraph and answer the questions given below:** **10**
Judicial review is a vital constitutional mechanism that empowers the judiciary to examine the validity of legislative and executive actions. It ensures that all laws and government actions conform to the Constitution and do not violate fundamental rights or exceed constitutional limits. In India, although the term "judicial review" is not expressly mentioned in the Constitution, it is implied under Articles 13, 32, 226, and 136, which collectively enable the Supreme Court and High Courts to

protect constitutional supremacy. Judicial review acts as a check on the arbitrary use of power by the legislature and the executive, thereby upholding the rule of law.

The scope of judicial review in India was firmly established through landmark judgments. In *Marbury v. Madison* (1803), the United States Supreme Court laid the foundation of judicial review, influencing constitutional democracies worldwide. In the Indian context, the Supreme Court in *Kesavananda Bharati v. State of Kerala* (1973) held that while Parliament has wide powers to amend the Constitution, it cannot alter its "basic structure." This doctrine strengthened judicial review by limiting parliamentary sovereignty.

Judicial review plays a crucial role in safeguarding fundamental rights, maintaining federal balance, and ensuring accountability in governance. Courts often intervene when laws are discriminatory, unreasonable, or violative of constitutional principles. However, judicial review is not without criticism. It is sometimes argued that excessive judicial intervention may lead to judicial overreach, encroaching upon the functions of the legislature and executive. Therefore, a balance must be maintained so that judicial review serves as a constitutional safeguard without undermining democratic governance.

Questions:

- a) What is meant by judicial review?
- b) Which constitutional provisions in India imply the power of judicial review?
- c) What is the significance of the *Kesavananda Bharati* judgment for judicial review?
- d) What are the criticisms associated with judicial review?
- e) Suggest a suitable title for this passage.

OR

Q. 6. Make a precise out of following passage giving it a suitable title.

10
