

SEM - 4

E- Notes

SUBJECT ENGLISH

UNIT-1

Novel – THE APPLE CART

Political Drama: The Apple Cart George Bernard Shaw was born in Dublin on 26th July, 1856. He was an Irishman, son of George Carr Shaw. His father was the youngest son in the family of thirteen children. His father was a minor officer in the Dublin law court. Mother was an Irish landowner. His father was drunkard and couldn't earn enough money for the family. Carr Shaw had three children: one son and two daughters. Bernard Shaw learnt music from mother who was a good singer and musician. He himself became a clerk and cashier in a land agent's office. At the age of 73, Bernard Shaw wrote The Apple Cart, and its first performance was at the Polish theatre, Warsaw in June, 1929. Being a bag of stage tricks, Shaw has subtitled it 'A Political Extravaganza'. There is hardly any plot in it. Shaw has made up the deficiency of the story by introducing two interesting and exciting incidents: the interlude and interruption of the true American Ambassador in the scene. Both these incidents are wholly irrelevant in the play. Plot of the drama Shaw's play 'The Apple Cart' (1929) not only combines the realm of political satire and futuristic visions but is still amazingly topical and accurate in its predictions (Shaw has placed the drama in a removed time—forty years in the future). The plot primarily exists as a framework for Shaw's satire. In the first half we meet two of the king's secretaries who introduce the general setup of the play. Then follows a long interview between the king of England, Magnus and the Labour leader, Mr Boanerges. The first half culminates (develops) in a stormy meeting of the king, prime minister and cabinet during which the prime minister gives the king the ultimatum to remain as king with no power whatsoever, without even a veto, or else the cabinet will resign in mass. At the centre of the play is an extended interview between the king and his ambitious mistress Orinthia, a model of everything a ruler should not be, no matter how alluring (attracting). Political Drama This part is certainly an amazingly imaginary interesting prediction. The second half culminates in another stormy cabinet meeting during which the king answers the ultimatum with one of his own, declaring his own abdication from kingship and forming a political party and taking participation in the election so that he can win and form a cabinet under his primeministership. The king's ultimatum is so forceful in nature that the cabinet, particularly Proteus, the Prime minister withdraws the ultimatum. Thus, the play ends without any particular result, except the resolution of the political crisis between the king and the cabinet. Significance of the title 'The Apple Cart' George Bernard Shaw has taken the title 'The Apple Cart' to signify the condition of the government under a certain leader, or rather a strong man. 'The Apple Cart' consists of a driver and lots of apples being carried on the cart. The cabinet of ministers functions the same role of the Apple Cart. In the play, there is a tussle between the king and the prime minister (Proteus) as well as other ministers. It is to decide who will drive the Apple Cart (government)—king Magnus or the prime minister Proteus. Both of them are stronger in their position. King Magnus is rather wise and clever than PM Proteus. It is true that if two men are on the same horse riding, only one is allowed to sit on the front. But the question arises who will sit on the

front? In case of resignation from any one of them, it may upset the cart. The title itself is remarkable for political significance. Proteus plans the 'Ace of trumps', i.e. the threat of abdication. In fact, both of

them know that they have to keep on driving the cart anyway. Shaw, in his preface, has said for the background of the play. One of his friends, who was an engineer, proposed to transport all the breakages in cheap price if the government assented. The government, instead of giving the tender of the work to him, passed the tender of other person at expensive price. This company was The Breakages Limited. Therefore, Shaw suggests here by the Apple Cart that in a democratic system the government is simply a cart which is used by the prime minister in benefits of own interests. There is no interest of running the cart wisely and with honour of the nation. The cart is full of demagogues (politicians) who humbug the public and all the time they try to upset the cart.

Characterization: King Magnus: The king Magnus is a wise man. His wisdom is perceived

throughout the play. There has been crisis after crises, but he has been able to tackle all of them actually. The king is well known for his tactics. The new minister Mr Boanerges has heard about him, but yet he is highly persuaded by the cordial approach. The king is the most prominent character in the play. political-drama-apple-cart.. He has been described to be the tallish studious looking gentleman of 45 or thereabouts. His etiquette manner is very skeptical. Boanerges says that the ceremony cuts no ice with him. Yet he is deceived. The king has the upper hand. The king has good experience of politics. He has strong insight and better foresight. For him, a king or any official is only an India rubber stamp, but not wholly, because he or she is a living soul too. So this theory breaks down in every real emergency. He knows that everybody flatters the king, and often he is made a scapegoat and puppet. Though a king has less power than a republican, his position is secure. He is quite clever to impress the new minister by introducing him with the princess. That's the popular tactics known to the ministers, too. They laugh when they hear about the introduction. Proteus says that the king is as artful as the very devil. He is a superior player in the cards game (i.e. politics). Magnus has been exercising the constitutional right of royal veto too. But it becomes a crisis from the cabinet side. He believes that the royal veto is essential for check of any danger, but that is opposed by the ministers. Magnus shows the corruption that often happens in offices, but others ignore. They wish to make the king totally dumb and disabled by the means of ultimatum. The king, very skillfully and diplomatically, diverts the case to the parliamentary decision whether they will approve of cabinet government or monarchical government. He persuades the ministers that certainly he will lose the favor. He speaks splendidly to convince them advantages and disadvantages of different political systems as well as human attitudes. He plays with the affairs of Orinthia just like a young lover, but never lets her have upper hand. He proves his strong devotion to his married queen though she may be a cabbage, not rose, in opinion of Orinthia. He loves his nation with true soul that we can see when he refuses to shift the throne to Dublin. He has victory over the crisis, not by greater astuteness, but because he has the ace of trumps in his hand and knows when to play it. The king stands for royal dignity, respectability and tactics.

The Prime minister proteus: Proteus is a fool and very aggressive personality in the play. He has been subdued by the corruptive attitudes of the ministers. As all the ministers are indulged in unacceptable and disgusting manners of tempers, bullyings, sneerings, swearing, kickings and vulgar other activities, the prime minister is seen as useless horsetamer. No any horses are in his command. He is over ambitious for power. That's why Proteus and Boanerges argue sometimes for power. He is conscious of the king's tactics, and tries to overcome him. He often threatens for resignation, and tries to hold the situation in his favour. Crisis, ultimatum and bitter and sometimes unreasonable arguments are brought ahead to reduce the king's power to the India rubber stamp. Magnus flatters him, and makes him believe that he is really superior: Political Drama: The Apple Cart. He holds his claim that there must be restriction in the king's side. He loses no opportunity of disparaging the throne 'once for all'. His counter article in newspaper usually brings a crisis against

the king. Proteus has over confidence and as he has defeated all other parties and while the country was run by the king, he wants to bring the king into his confidence. But he has no right sense of right decision in right time. He is proved as democratic humbug, not responsible to the king, the public or the kingdom. Solution of the crisis is not brought out in the hall, but walking out in tempers and having private discussion. Private meeting and talk with king Magnus in the second act of the play brings up the resolution. The king and the prime minister's privacy is scandalous. Magnus believes that Proteus is clever fellow and he is to beat him, but it would give him no satisfaction to beat him. This statement reveals Proteus's true nature. There is cynical tone that he is really very foolish. He is responsible for going to upset the Apple Cart. Finally, he is easily defeated. The game turns in favour of the tactful king. The same threat of resignation, arc of trumps applied by Proteus is used by the king in turn. Proteus realizes that the king is able to make a treachery in the scene, and therefore, he surrenders himself. He tears out the ultimatum and quits the meeting. Also face the election rather than staying as weak and dumb king. He also surrenders himself helplessly. The king's response to the cabinet's ultimatum as revealed in the Apple Cart The ultimatum contains three conditions: 1. The king should not make any speeches 2. The king should not talk about the veto power anymore 3. The king should not give any articles to the newspaper or he should not run the paper from behind the palace. This ultimatum is given by the cabinet to make the king merely a puppet. When the king realizes that they are determined and insist on the ultimatum, he talks to the prime minister in private. Then he comes back to address the cabinet frankly that he is a human being. He is a king, not a puppet, and the king must work unlike the puppet. The cabinet should consider their own situation where they will be without the king. The king himself has only two options-either he should abdicate or accept the conditions and become a puppet in their hands. He is obliged to decide the same day. Most of the things that he spends are to convince the cabinet that their position is stronger than the king. He convinces them that their success is certain if they insist. The king encourages their excitement and when they are going to lose their patience, he surrenders. He asks time until five o'clock to consider his decision. Policy behind this speech and time is only to prepare the situation favourable to him. He uses his skill for the card that the prime minister has already applied. That's why he does not alert them with any hints that he is going to play their own trick. After lengthening the time for decision, he finally brings them into unexpected confusion by the declaration of the abdication. He uses the same conventional treat-tit for tat, and he is successful too. Humorous argument between Sempronius and Pamphilius on the death of Sempronius's father The beginning conversation between Sempronius and Pamphilius is very humorous and ironic as well. Sempronius's father was a naturalist. He attended and arranged many ceremonies. He had arranged the last two coronations. He was behind the scenes with all royal people. Though he was behind, he believed they were all real. His father died of solitude. He could't bear to be alone for a moment. It was his death to him. It so happened that he swam to an uninhabited island after the yacht(boat) struck a reef. He was alone in the island, no one to play cards with and no church to go to. Pamphilius recites a poem in praise about nature of uninhabited island. But, says Sempronius, nature to him meant nakedness and nakedness only disgusted him. He relates the argument with politics. They say that where there is nothing the king loses

UNIT – 2

Give One Word for the following phrases:

- | | |
|------------------------------------|----------------------|
| 1.) One who has unlimited powers - | Omnipotent, Almighty |
| 2.) One who is hard to please - | Fastidious |
| 3.) One who believes too easily - | Credulous |

- 4.) A speech without prior permission - Extemporaneous
- 5.) Incapable of being moved - Catatonic, paralysed
- 6.) Forbidden by law - Prohibit
- 7.) One who spend too much - Spendthrift
- 8.) A child born after the death of his father – Posthumous
- 9.) One who eats too much - Glutton
- 10.) A fictitious name used by an author - Pseudonym
- 11.) One who steals from pocket of others - Pickpocket
- 12.) Full of high sounding words - Aureate
- 13.) A trade or act prohibited by law - Illicit
- 14.) One who is everywhere - Ubiquitous
- 15.) That which cannot be understood - Incomprehensible
- 16.) One who doesn't believe - Atheist
- 17.) Government by the nobles - Aristocracy
- 18.) Government by a king or queen - Monarchy
- 19.) Government by the officials - Bureaucracy
- 20.) Animals/Plants which live in water - Aquatic
- 21.) One who feed on human flesh - Cannibal
- 22.) Belonging to or living at the same time - Contemporaries
- 23.) A collection of flowers - Bouquet
- 24.) An event which happens once in two years - Biennial
- 25.) A statement which is accepted as true without proof of a person – Apparently
- 26.) A person appointed by two parties to solve a dispute - Arbitrator
- 27.) That which must happen - Certainty
- 28.) One that can't be hurt or injured - Unscathed
- 29.) The action of looking back on past time – Introspection
- 30.) Work for which no salary is paid - Honorary
- 31.) One who know all - Pantomath
- 32.) A rule or order that can't be revoked - Withdrawn/Sustained
- 33.) That which cannot be interpreted - Ineffable
- 34.) Two or more things occurring at the same time - Simultaneous
- 35.) That which cannot be believed - Incredulous

Q.2) Make words Using following Prefixes and then make sentences:

- 1.) Extra - Extraordinary, Extrajudicial
- 2.) Ante - Antenna, Antelope
- 3.) Uni - Unique, Unicorn
- 4.) Mal - Malevolent, Maleficent
- 5.) Appear - Appearance, Appearing
- 6.) Final - finalist, Finally
- 7.) Circum - Circumstances, Circumference
- 8.) Bi - Bicycle, Binocular
- 9.) Re - Revise, Repeat

10.) Hemi -	Hemisphere,	Hemiplegia
11.) Mono-	Monitor,	Monarchy
12.) Sub -	Subscription,	Substitution
13.) Magn -	Magnifying glass,	Magnificent
14.) In -	Incorrect,	Independent
15.) Tri -	Triangle,	Triple
16.) Dis -	Disable,	Disinfective
17.) Mis -	Mispost,	Misactivate
18.) Pro -	Prounion,	Provirally
19.) De -	Depart,	Department
20.) Un -	Unfortunate,	Unfair

Q.3) Use appropriate suffixes with the following words and then make sentences:

1.) Law -	Lawyer,	Lawmaker
2.) Just -	Justice,	Justify
3.) Accuse-	Accused,	Accuses
4.) Acquit-	Acquittal,	Acquite
5.) Assert -	Assertive,	Assertion
6.) Extend -	Extended,	Extending
7.) Slave -	Slavery,	Slaves
8.) Wonder -	Wonderful,	Wonderworker
9.) Art -	Artist,	Artistic
10.) Act -	Action,	Actually
11.) Pure -	Puree,	Purely
12.) Maintain -	Maitained,	Maintaining
13.) Arrange -	Arrangement,	Arranged
14.) Glory -	Glorious,	Glorying
15.) Exite -	Exitement,	Exited
16.) Block -	Blockage,	Blockout
17.) Beg -	Begger,	Begin
18.) Discipline -	Disciplined,	Disciplines

- 19.) Action - Actioner, Actionable
- 20.) Class - Classroom, Classmate
- 21.) Citizen - Citizenship, Citizens
- 22.) Free - Freedom , Freeze

Q.4) Use the following pairs of words into sentences as to bring out difference in their meanings:

- 1.) Accept- to receive
 Except - to leave out
- 2.) Adapt - to change for a new situation
 Adopt - take something legally as your own
- 3.) Judicial - means relating to a judge, to a legal court system
 Judicious - means showing sound judgement
 Sentence : We should be judicious in our selection of friends.
- 4.) Official - Of or relating to an office, position and trust
 Officious - describes an annoying person offensively who tries to tell other people what to do in a way that is not wanted or needed.
- 5.) Differ - disagree
 Defer - is to choose to do something at a later time
- 6.) Ordinance - an authoritative decree or direction
 Ordnance - military supplies including weapons, ammunition, combat vehicles etc.
- 7.) Conscious - aware of and responding to one's surrounding
 Conscience - a person's moral sense of right and wrong; inner voice
- 8.) Weather - atmospheric conditions
 Whether - expressing a doubt or choice between alternatives
- 9.) Aspire - one's hope towards achieving something
 Expire - become invalid
- 10.) Industrial – having many well-developed industries
 Industrious – diligent\ hard working
- 11.) Dissent - means to disagree with a commonly or officially held opinion
 Decent - socially acceptable or an old fashioned way to say polite
- 12.) Ceiling - the upper, inner surface of the room

- Sealing - means to prevent something from escaping by closing a container
- 13.) Cease - means to stop, discontinue or bring to an end
- Seize - means to confiscate, take hold of or take by force
- 14.) Disease – describing an illness or disorder
- Deceased – It is a noun which means death
- 15.) Eligible - qualified/ entitled
- Illegible - not legible
- 16.) Check - make sure of something by examining or investigating
- Cheque - special printed form on which one writes an order to a bank to pay a sum of money from one's account to oneself or another
- 17.) Drought - describe a long period when there is little or no rain
- Draught - to describe a current of unpleasant cold air blowing through a room
- 18.) Imminent - threatening
- Eminent - prominent or famous
- 19.) Rain - condensed moisture of the atmosphere falling as separated drops
- Reign - period of a rule of a king or a queen
- 20.) Excess - something extra or exceeding the required amount
- Access - act of entering, opening

UNIT - 3

ESSAY ON LEGAL ISSUES:

CHILD LABOUR

What is Child Labour

Child labour is a type crime in which children are forced to work in their very early age and perform the responsibilities just like adults by taking part in the economic activities. According to the International Labour Organization (ILO), there is an age limit applied to the children that children up to age fifteen will not involve in any type of work forcefully. It is an employment of the children in any type of work which makes children deprived of childhood, proper education, physical, mental and social well being. It is completely forbidden in some countries however has been an international concern in most of the countries as it is destroying the future of children to a great extent.

It is a serious matter (a big social problem) in most of the developing countries. Small age group children are being involved in the child labor hugely by the people of high status. They are avoiding the fact that children are the big hope and future of the nation. Millions of children have been deprived of the childhood and proper education in our country which is a dangerous sign. Such children do not get the chance of living a healthy life as they are not satisfied physically, mentally and socially from their childhood.

According to the Indian law, children below the age of 14 years cannot be employed to any type of work forcefully whether by the parents or owner in a factories, offices or restaurants. It is a common practice in India as well as other developing countries in a small scale industry, domestic aid, restaurant service, stone breaking, shopkeeper's assistant, every house-hold industry, book binding, etc.

What are the Causes of Child Labour

There are various reasons of child labor in our country. Some of the causes of global child labor are similar however differ country to country. Most common reasons are like poverty, repression of child rights, improper education, limited rules and laws on child labor, etc. Following are some important points regarding causes of child labour:

Poverty and high level of unemployment in the developing countries are the main reason of child labor.

According to the U.N. statistics of 2005, more than 1/4th of people worldwide are living in extreme poverty.

Lack of access to the regular education in many countries. It was found in 2006 that around 75 million children were away from the school life.

Violating laws regarding child labour give the way to increased child labor in any developing country.

Inadequate social control gives rise to the child labor in the agriculture or domestic work.

Limited child or workers' rights which affect labor standards and living standards to a great extent in order to eliminate child labor.

Small children get involved in the child labor in order to increase income of their family to manage two times food.

They are hired by the industries to get more work at reduced labor cost.

What are the Solutions to Child Labour

In order to eliminate the social issue of child labor, there is need to follow some effective solutions on urgent basis to save the future of any developing country. Following are some solutions to prevent child labor:

Creating more unions may help in preventing the child labor as it will encourage more people to help against child labor.

All the children should be given first priority by their parents to take proper and regular education from their early childhood. This step needs much cooperation by the parents as well as schools to free children for education and take admission of children from all walks of life respectively.

Child labour needs high level social awareness with the proper statistics of huge loss in the future for any developing country.

Every family must earn their minimum income in order to survive and prevent child labour. It will reduce the level of poverty and thus child labour.

Family control will also help in controlling the child labour by reducing the families burden of child care and education.

There is need of more effective and strict government laws against child labour in order to prevent children from working in their little age.

Child trafficking should be completely abolished by the governments of all countries.

Child workers should be replaced by the adult workers as almost 800 million adults are unemployed in this world. In this way adult will get job and children will be free from child labour.

Employment opportunities should be increased for adults in order to overcome problem of poverty and child labor.

Business owners of factories, industries, mines, etc should take the pledge of not involving children in any type of labour.

Child Labour as a Crime

Child labour is still practiced in many countries even after being a big crime. Business owners of the industries, mines, factories, etc are using child labour at great level in order to get more work at low labour cost. Poor children are more prone to be involved in the child labour as they are forced by parents to earn some money to give economic help to their family in the very young age (too young to realize their responsibilities towards family) instead of getting proper education and play with friends in childhood.

Conclusion

Child labour is a big social problem which needs to be solved on urgent basis by the support of both, people (especially parents and teachers) and government. Children are very little however they carry a prosperous future of any developing country. So, they are the big responsibility of all the adult citizens and should not be used in negative ways. They should get proper chance to develop and grow within the happy environment of family and school. They should not be limited by the parents only to maintain the economical balance of the family and by the businesses to get labour at low cost.

RESERVATION FOR WOMAN

WOMEN'S RESERVATION

The controversial yet historic Women's Reservation Bill, ensuring 33% reservation to women in Parliament and State Legislative bodies, was passed in the Rajya Sabha on 9 March, 2010. Of the votes polled, 186 were in favour of the bill and only one was against. The Constitution (108th Amendment) Bill could get through with "unequivocal" support from the BJP and the Left in the Upper House where the ruling UPA coalition is in minority. The 245-member House has an effective strength of 233. 14 years after the first attempt was made in the Lok Sabha and repeated failures subsequently, the Constitution Amendment Bill was adopted in the mandatory division with 186 members voting for it and one voting against. In the 245 member House with an effective strength of 233, the bill required the backing of at least 155 members and the UPA had the clear support of 165 in the run up to the event.

Highlights of the Bill

The Constitution (One Hundred and Eight Amendment) Bill, 2008 seeks to reserve one-third of all seats for women in the Lok Sabha and the state Legislative Assemblies. The allocation of reserved seats shall be determined by such authority as prescribed by Parliament.

One third of the total number of seats reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes shall be reserved for women of those groups in the Lok Sabha and the Legislative Assemblies.

Reserved seats may be allotted by rotation to different constituencies in the state or union territory.

Reservation of seats for women shall cease to exist 15 years after the commencement of this Amendment Act.

Purpose of Reservation

The proponents of the policy of reservation state that although equality of the sexes is enshrined in the Constitution, it is not the reality.

Therefore, vigorous affirmative action is required to improve the condition of women.

Also, there is evidence that political reservation has increased redistribution of resources in favour of the groups which benefit from reservation. A study about the effect of reservation for women in Panchayats shows that women elected under the reservation policy invest more in the public goods closely linked to women's. A 2008 study, commissioned by the Ministry of Panchayats Raj, reveals that a sizeable proportion of women representatives perceive an enhancement in their self-esteem, confidence and decision-making ability. Some opponents argue that separate constituencies for women would not only narrow their outlook but lead to perpetuation of unequal status because they would be seen as not competing on merit.

Opponents also contend that reservation would not lead to political empowerment of women because larger issues of electoral reforms such as measures to check criminalization of politics,

internal democracy in political parties, influence of black money, etc, have not been addressed and it could lead to election of 'proxies' or relatives of male

Alternate Methods of Representation

Reservation of one-third of seats for women in Parliament restricts the choice of voters in the reserve constituencies.

Two alternatives have been suggested by some experts: reservation w candidates within political parties and dual member constituencies where some constituencies shall have two candidates, one being a woman.

Initially, India had multi-member constituencies which included an SC/ST member.

A 1961 Act converted all constituencies into single member constituencies.

The reasoning was that the constituencies were too large and SC/ST members felt that they would gain in importance in single-member reserved constituencies.

Rotating Constituencies

The Bill states that reserved seats shall be allotted-by rotation to different constituencies in the state or union territory.

Rotation of reserved seats may reduce the incentive for an MP to work for his constituency as he could be ineligible to seek re-election from that constituency.

A study by Ministry of Panchayats Raj recommended that rotation of constituencies should be discontinued at the Panchayats level because almost 85 per cent women were first-timers and only 15 per cent women could get re-elected because the seats they were elected from were de-reserved.

On the other hand, the passing of the Women' Reservation Bill may cause bias in the democratic process. It may hurt the self-respect of women who have come up on their own ability, and may result in lesser respect for women in the society. It may also bring down the quality of leaders. It may create a new kind of hatred between genders as males may feel deprived of certain privileges, which in turn may create more social issues.

Another issue will be for the political parties, which will be forced to find women whether or not the women identify with the overall party agenda and the rest of the issues concerning all citizens, as opposed to just women's issues. There are no provisions to prevent discrimination against men because of finding women who are inclined towards women's issues alone, or, in other words, biased against men. Further, powerful male members of parties will be tempted to find female relatives to 'reserve' the seat for themselves. So, it is feared that reservation would only help women of the elitist groups to gain seats, therefore causing further discrimination and under-representation to the poor and backward classes.

Some leaders like Mulayam Singh Yadav, Lalu Prasad Yadav and Sharad Yadav have vehemently opposed the Bill in its current form. They are demanding a reservation for backward classes' women with the 33%, i.e., they are asking for a reservation within a reservation.

While, the struggle for women's empowerment goes on, one must, however, not forget that though numbers and percentages are important, it is ultimately numbers coupled with the correct world-view that can go a long way to strengthen the movement for women's liberation. Hence, it is finally the struggle of the working class and the toiling women that must benefit from women's quota. For the women who have made history without portfolios reserved seats, where women would be the contestants would expose better the politics of 'by women, of women, for women'.

It is to be realized by the Indian politicians that they can no longer ignore the justified demand of reservation for the women in Parliament and State legislature. Till the Parliament is dominated by such MP's and lack of 'will' determination with ruling party and no support from the other parties. The 33% reservation for the women will remain a 'Forlorn Hope'.

UNIT – 4

Some Common Legal Maxims and Phrases

- 1) Damnum Sine Injuria - loss or damage without injury
- 2) Res Judicate - a matter already decided by judicial authority
- 3) Mens Rea - a criminal intention or knowledge that an act is wrong
- 4) Ignorantia Facit Excusat - Ignorance of a fact is an excuse
- 5) Injuria Sine Damno - Injury without loss
- 6) Audi Alteram Partem - no man shall be condemned unheard
- 7) Ubi Jus Ibi Remedium - there is not wrong without a remedy
- 8) Ratio Decidendi - the rule of law on which a judicial decision is based
- 9) Habeas Corpus - It is a law that states that a person can not be kept in prison unless they have first been brought before a court of law , which decides whether it legal for them to be kept in prison
- 10) Ultra Vires - beyond the powers
- 11) Ignorantia Juris non excusat - ignorance of law does not excuse
- 12) Actus Non Facit Reum Nisi Mens Sit Rea- the intent and the act must both concur to constitute the crime
- 13) Delegatus non Potest Delegare - no delegated powers can be further delegated
- 14) Alibi - a claim or piece of evidence that one was elsewhere when an act , typically a criminal one , is alleged to have taken place
- 15) Res Ipsa Locoquitur - the things speaks for itself
- 16) Respondent Superior - let the principal be held be liable for the wrongful act of his servant
- 17) Obiter Dictum - an incidental remark
- 18) Ejusdem Generis - used to interpret loosely written statutes
- 19) Actus Reus - an action which is constituent element of a crime, as opposed to the mental state of the accused
- 20) Locus Standi - right to speak

- 21) Dictum - an authoritative source/ proclamation
- 22) Nemo Dat Quod Non Habet - no one gives what he does not possess
- 23) Domus Sua Cuique Est Tutissimum Refugium - every man's house is his castle
- 24) Nemo Est Haeres Viventis - no one can be heir during the life of his ancestor
- 25) Caveat Emptor - let purchaser beware
- 26) Rex Non potest Peccare - the king can do no wrong
- 27) Volenti Non Fit Injuria- damage suffered by consent is not a cause of action
- 28) Acta Exteriora the intention - acts indicate the action
- 29) Nemo Debet Bis Vexari Pro Uno ET Eadem Causa - it is a rule of law that a man shall not be twice vexed for one and the same cause
- 30) Nullus Commodum Capere Potest De Injuria Sua Propria - no man can take advantage of his own wrong

Give Full Form For the Following Abbreviations:

1. A.I.R. - All India Reporter
2. C.L.J. - Civil Law Judge
3. Harv. L.Rev. - Harvard Law Review
4. Y.L.J. - Youth Law Journal
5. S.C.C.- Supreme Court Cases
6. I.T.R. - Income Tax Return
7. Q.B. - Quarter Back
8. Bom.H.C. – Bombay High Court
9. I.L.R. - Indian Law Reports
10. Ex. D.- Exhaust Direct
11. H.L. - Higher Level
12. I.L.J. - Industrial law Journal
13. I.C.R.- information Collection Request
14. J.P.L.- Jet Propulsion Laboratory
15. Punb.L.R. - Punjab Law Reporter
16. C.L.J. - Canadian Labour Congress
17. A.L.R. - American Law Reports
18. A.C.J. - Accidents Claims Journal
19. D.L.J.- Duke Law Journal
20. A.T.C. - Air Traffic Control
21. T.R.- Tax Rate
22. L.J.- Lord Justice of Appeal
23. I.L.J.- Institute of Law and Justice
24. AIR(SC)- All India Reporter (Supreme Court)
25. AICD- Automatic Implanted Cardioverter Defibrillator
26. CMA- Capital Market Law Articles
27. DTB - Digital Talking Books
28. SCC(Cr)- Supreme Court Cases (Crime)
29. DLT- Delhi Law Times
30. CMLJ - Capital Market Law Journal
31. CTR - Current Tax Reporter
32. CPR- Civil Procedure Rules

- 33. VST - Vat and Service Tax Cases
- 34. AITC - All India Trinamool Congress
- 35. L.R.- Lower Right
- 36. N.S.R.- New Source Review
- 37. FCR- Frontier Crimes Regulations
- 38. NKS - A New Kind of Science
- 39. LILR- Labour and Industrial Law Reporter
- 40. DMC - Divorce and Matrimonial Cases
- 41. CPJ - Consumer Protection Judgements
- 42. All ER- All England Law Reporters