

B.B.A. LL.B. (5 Year Degree Course) SEM-III (2015 Course) :

SUMMER - 2019

SUBJECT : GENERAL ENGLISH-III (INCLUDING LEGAL WRITING)

Day : Tuesday

Time : 02.00 PM TO 05.00 PM

Date : 02/04/2019

Max. Marks : 60

S-2019-1525

N.B.:

- 1) All questions are compulsory and questions no. 1 (A) and (B) are **COMPULSORY**.
- 2) Figures to the right indicates **FULL** marks.
- 3) All questions carry **EQUAL** marks (i.e. **12 marks each**).

- Q.1 A)** Explain the following legal maxims (**ANY THREE** out of **FOUR**) (06)
- a) Volenti non fit injuria
 - b) Delegatus non potest delegare
 - c) Ignorantia facit excusat, ignorantia juris non excusat
 - d) Ex turpi causa non oritur actio

- B)** Explain the following legal terms (**ANY THREE** out of **FOUR**) (06)
- a) Quid pro quo
 - b) Summons
 - c) Void
 - d) Abscond

OR

- Q.1 A)** Explain the following legal maxims (**ANY THREE** out of **FOUR**) (06)
- a) Injuria sine damnum
 - b) Salus populi est suprema lex
 - c) De minimis non curat lex
 - d) Fiat Justitia

- B)** Explain the following legal terms (**ANY THREE** out of **FOUR**) (06)
- a) Confession
 - b) Sedition
 - c) De-facto
 - d) Kidnap

- Q.2 A)** Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below: (12)
- Part IV of the Indian Constitution sets out certain principles in the form of directives to the State to promote various aspects of national welfare and adds also that these directives are not enforceable in the court of law. Their aim is to achieve the objectives stated in the preamble. The Directive Principles concern the welfare of the people, which the State is expected to promote. The word 'State' is used here in the same sense as in regard to Fundamental Rights. These are, the duty of the State to strive to secure and protect, as effectively as it may, a just social order – a social in which a justice, social, economic, political shall inform all the institutions of national life, for example the right of all men and women equally to have an adequate means of livelihood, distribution of the ownership and control of the material resources of the community in a manner, which will best sub serve the common good, prevention of the concentration of wealth and means of production to the common detriment, equal pay for equal work for both men and women, equal justice and free legal aid, the right to work and to a living wage, to education, to public assistance in case of unemployment, old age, sickness or disablement or undeserved want, participation of workers in the management of industries; to promote cottage Industries, to provide for free and compulsory education for all children till they complete fourteen years of age;

P.T.O.

to organize village panchayat; to give special help in education and economic condition of schedule caste and schedule tribes, to increase standard of living, to organize agriculture and industry on modern scientific lines, environmental welfare to secure for the citizens a uniform civil code; to protect ancient or historic monuments; separation of judiciary and executive to endeavor to promote international peace and security, and to maintain just and honorable relations between nations.

Questions:

- a) What is the aim / purpose of Part IV of the Constitution?
- b) Are the directive principles enforceable in the court of law? Also state the reasons for the same.
- c) Set out the principle of 'equality' enshrined under part IV of the constitution in the light of the above paragraph.
- d) State the relevancy of 'Directive Principles of State' in the present scenario.

OR

- B) Write a legal essay on (ANY ONE) (12)**
- a) Environmental Law and PIL
 - b) Terrorism vis-à-vis Human Rights
 - c) Law and Morality

Q.3 Attempt ANY ONE of the following (Either A or B)

- A) i) Draft a legal notice on behalf of a landlord to a tenant asking to vacate the tenanted premises. (06)**
- ii) Draft a suit for permanent injunction. (06)

OR

- B) i) Draft a complaint for House Trespass. (06)**
- ii) Draft a petition for judicial separation on behalf of wife under Hindu Marriage Act. (06)

Q.4 Attempt ANY ONE (Either A and B) or ONLY C

- A) Comment on the following Judicial Decisions (06)**
- i) Mukesh & Anr. v. State for NCT of Delhi & Ors AIR 2012 SC
 - ii) Gautam Paul v. Debi Rani Paul AIR 2001 SC
 - iii) M.C Mehta v. Union of India AIR 2017
- B) Draft a legal news on right to choose life partner is a fundamental right. (06)**

OR

- C) Write a book review on "Law of Torts" (12)**

Q.5 A) Draft a report on a seminar on "Empowerment of Women". (12)

OR

- B) Translate the following text from English to Hindi or Marathi: (12)**
- In democratic countries, the judiciary is given a place of greater significance because the courts constitute a dispute-resolving mechanism. And, in case of written constitution the judiciary has more special role to play. In the countries having written constitution, courts are given power of declaring any law or administrative action which may be inconsistent with constitution as unconstitutional and hence void. Like other democratic countries the constitution of India is also a member of the family of written constitutions. It seeks to establish a secular polity founded on social justice. But at the same time it also guarantees to all persons equally freedom of conscience and the right to profess, practice and propagate religious denominations, manage their religious affairs and own property and administer property according to law.