

B.B.A. LL.B. (FIVE YEAR DEGREE COURSE) (CBCS - 2015 COURSE)
B.B.A. LL. B. Sem - III : WINTER- 2022
SUBJECT : GENERAL ENGLISH-III (INCLUDING LEGAL WRITING)

Day : Friday

Time : 02:00 PM-04:30 PM

Date : 11/11/2022

W-12530-2022

Max. Marks : 60

N.B

- 1) All questions are **COMPULSORY** and question no.1 (a) and (b) are **COMPULSORY**.
- 2) All questions carry **EQUAL** marks.

Q.1 a) Explain the following legal maxims: (ANY THREE) (06)

- i) Nemo dat quad non habet.
- ii) Volenti non fit injuria.
- iii) Qui facit per alium facit per se.
- iv) Respondeat superior.
- v) Damnum sine injuria.
- vi) Ubi jus ibi remedium.

b) Explain the following legal terms: (ANY THREE) (06)

- i) Gift.
- ii) Bigamy.
- iii) Divorce.
- iv) Consideration.
- v) Defamation.
- vi) Accomplice.

Q.2 a) Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below: (12)

The “right to privacy” is an important natural need of every human being as it creates boundaries around an individual where the other person’s entry is restricted. The right to privacy prohibits interference or intrusion in others private life. An interference in the privacy of a person endangers his personal liberty, in the matters of family affairs, marriage and sex which need closed door treatment. If the right to privacy is not guaranteed as fundamental right of an individual the very purpose of personal liberties which are provided and guaranteed by the Indian Constitution will be a mockery. According to article 21 of the Constitution “no person shall be deprived of his life and personal liberty except according to procedure established by law”. The Apex Court has propounded and considered the right to privacy on a number of occasions. The Apex Court has clearly affirmed in its judicial pronouncements that “right to privacy” is very much a part of the fundamental right guaranteed under Article 21 of the Indian Constitution. In Kharak Singh v. State of U.P the Court has held that the expression “life” under Article 21 of the Constitution is not confined to physical restraint to prisoners only. The Apex Court further held that the domiciliary visits of the policeman were an invasion into petitioner’s personal liberty. An unauthorized interference or intrusion into a person’s home and the disturbance caused to him is the violation of the personal liberty of an individual which has been guaranteed by the Constitution. The expression “life” as used in Article 21, is meant something more than mere animal existence.

Questions:

- i) What is meant by right to privacy?
- ii) According to the author, why is it necessary to protect privacy of individuals?
- iii) The expression “life” as used in Article 21, is meant something more than mere animal existence. Justify.
- iv) Give suitable title to the passage and explain the title.

OR

b) Write a legal essay on: (ANY ONE) (12)

- i) Freedom of speech.
- ii) Domestic violence.
- iii) Online contracts.

(P.T.O)

- Q.3** a) i) Draft a petition for judicial separation on behalf of wife. (06)
ii) Draft an affidavit for obtaining domicile certificate. (06)
OR
- b) i) Draft a notice for eviction of tenant. (06)
ii) Draft a consumer complaint for deficiency of service. (06)
- Q.4** Attempt **ANY ONE** of the following: **(Either (a) and (b) or only (c))**
- a) Comment on the following Judicial Decisions: (06)
i) Donoghue v/s Stevenson.
ii) Joseph Shine v/s Union of India.
iii) A. K. Gopalan v/s State of Madras.
- b) Draft legal news on “Lok Sabha passes Bill to hike salaries of judges”. (06)
(OR)
- c) Write book review on book of “Law of Constitution”. (12)
- Q.5** a) Draft a report on seminar conducted on “Recognition of Human Rights in India”. (12)
(OR)
- b) Translate the following text from English to Hindi or Marathi: (12)
The Delhi High Court has allowed the police to interrogate alleged bookie and match-fixing case accused, Sanjeev Chawla, inside Tihar jail till February 28. In her order on February 20, justice Anu Malhotra said the Crime Branch of Delhi Police shall ensure that Chawla is treated with dignity during the probe and his questioning. She observed that Chawla, who was extradited to India from the UK on February 13, cannot be taken out of the Tihar Jail complex, except in case permission is granted by the court. Justice Malhotra noted that no further interrogation will be allowed after February 28-the day he completes 15 days of arrest. The jail superintendent shall adhere to the letters of assurance issued by the Ministry Home Affairs, Government of India, in 2017 and last year to the foreign authorities in letter and spirit the judge said. In its 76-page order, the court also said the police may utilize the technology of video conferencing during the alleged bookie’s questioning and the probe. Chawla, the key accused in one of cricket’s biggest match-fixing scandals that involved late South African captain Hansie Cronje, had moved the court challenging the 12-day police remand granted by a trial court on February 13.

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