

LL.B. Semester - 6 (CBCS) Examination
March/April-2026 (As Per Syllabus Year June-2020)
Legal Language (Core (New))

Time: 3:00 Hours

Marks: 100

Instructions:

1. All questions are compulsory.
2. Figures to the right indicate marks.

- Que-1 Write an essay on any one of the followings : - (20)
- (1) Violence against women
 - (2) Right to life
 - (3) Justice Delayed is Justice Denied
 - (4) Importance of Legal Education awareness in society
- Que-2 Explain any four of the following legal maxims by illustration their legal application:- (20)
- (1) Actus reus
 - (2) Alibi
 - (3) Audi alteram partem
 - (4) Damnum sine injuria
 - (5) Res – Judicata
 - (6) De facto
 - (7) Habeas corpus
- Que-3 Write reference to context (Any Four) : - (20)
- (1) No one should be made a judge in his own cause, and the rule against bias.
 - (2) Democracy is not a form of government, but a form of social organization.
 - (3) Advocates are sometimes not fully conscious of the magic of words.
 - (4) Justice stands for rule of law.
 - (5) Justice is to be denied to nobody.
 - (6) What are the essentials of a democracy according to Mr. P.N.Bhagwati.
 - (7) Nobody can be twice punished for the same offence.
- Que-4 Draft maintenance application under the Criminal Procedure Code. (20)
- OR
- Que-4 Draft a Rent agreement between R. V. Plastic Ltd. and Shrivankumar mishra.
- Que-5 (A) Translate the following passage into Gujarati. (10)
- The right to privacy faces significant challenges in the digital age, particularly with the rise of surveillance technologies and data collection practices by both governments and private companies. Issues such as mass surveillance, data breaches, and the use of personal data for commercial purposes have sparked debates about the balance between security and privacy. The increasing capabilities of intelligence agencies and the justification of surveillance in the name of national security raise concerns about the erosion of privacy rights.
- The right to privacy is a critical aspect of human dignity and autonomy, recognized in various legal frameworks globally. As technology continues to evolve, the protection of privacy rights remains a vital issue, necessitating ongoing dialogue and legal reforms to safeguard individuals from undue interference and to ensure that privacy is respected in all aspects of life. By understanding the right to privacy and its implications, individuals can better advocate for their rights and navigate the complexities of modern society.

Que-5 (B) Reduce the following passage to one third of the original length with Suitable title. (10)

In India, the sanctity of life has been placed on the highest pedestal. "The right to life" under Article 21 of the Constitution has received the widest possible interpretation under the able hands of the judiciary and rightly so. This right is inalienable and is inherent in us. It cannot and is not conferred upon us. This vital point seems to elude all those who keep on clamoring for the "Right to Die". In *Gian Kaur vs. State of Punjab*, a five judge Constitutional Bench held that the "right to life" is inherently inconsistent with the "right to die" as is "death" with "life". In furtherance, the right to life, which includes right to live with human dignity, would mean the existence of such a right up to the natural end of life. It may further include "death with dignity" but such existence should not be confused with unnatural extinction of life curtailing natural span of life. In progression of the above, the constitutionality of Section 309 of the I.P.C, which makes "attempt to suicide" an offence, was upheld, overruling the judgment in *P. Rathinam's* case. The factor of immense significance to be noted here is that suicide, euthanasia, mercy killing and the like amount to unnatural ebbing of life. This decision thereby overruling *P.Rathinam's* case establishes that the "Right to life" not only precludes the "right to die" but also the right to kill."
