

BLDE (DEEMED TO BE UNIVERSITY)
I Semester 3 Year LL.B. / 5 Year B.A., LL.B. Degree Examinations,
MARCH-2025

General English

QP CODE: 101/116

Duration: 3 Hours

Max. Marks: 80

I. Answer any one of the following questions **1X10=10**

1. "Law without morality is meaningless" - Elaborate this statement with reference to Gandhi's views in 'Law and Lawyers'.
2. Analyse Dr. S. Radhakrishnan's approach to truth and its relevance to legal profession.

II. Write short notes on any two of the following **2X5=10**

3. Gandhi's views on the role of lawyers in society
4. The relationship between truth and justice according to Radhakrishnan
5. Gandhi's critique of the legal system during British rule
6. Radhakrishnan's perspective on moral values in professional life

III. Rewrite any ten of the following sentences **10X1=10**

7. The jury/has reached/their verdict. (Correct the error)
8. He is one of those lawyers who (works/work) hard. (Choose correct form the verb)
9. The witness gave (his/their) testimony. (Choose correct form the pronoun)
10. The court (have/has) adjourned for the day. (Choose correct form)
11. The judge will announce the verdict tomorrow [Change to passive voice]
12. The lawyer said, "My client is innocent". [Change to indirect speech]
13. He submitted the documents. The case proceeded. [Convert to complex sentence]
14. Having heard the arguments, the judge gave the ruling. [Convert to compound sentence]
15. The evidence was (to/too/two) complicated to understand. (Choose correct word)
16. Neither the defendant nor his lawyers (was/were) present. (Choose correct form)
17. The police arrested the suspect. [Change to passive voice]
18. The witness said, "I saw the incident". [Convert to indirect speech]
19. Every citizen (has/have) the right to justice. (Choose correct form)
20. The documents (which/that) were submitted are valid. (Choose correct form)
21. Despite/the evidence/the jury acquitted/the defendant. (Correct the error)

IV. Frame sentences using any five of the following idioms **5X2=10**

22. To take the law into one's hands
23. To have a strong case
24. To bring to book
25. To give chapter and verse
26. To leave no stone unturned

27. To face the music
28. Beyond reasonable doubt

V. 1X10=10

29. Write a letter to the Bar Council regarding the need for legal aid camps in rural areas.

Or

30. Draft a legal petition regarding environmental pollution in your city.

VI. 1X10=10

31. Write a legal notice regarding unauthorized construction on your property.

VII. Frame sentences on any five of the following legal words 5X2=10

32. Affidavit
33. Ex parte
34. Suo moto
35. Prima facie
36. De facto
37. Ultra vires
38. In camera

VIII. Read the following passage and answer the following questions 5X1=5

The concept of judicial review is fundamental to the constitutional democracy of India. It refers to the power of the judiciary to review and determine the validity of a law or an order. Through judicial review, the courts ensure that the rights of citizens are protected and that the other organs of the government operate within the bounds set by the Constitution. The power of judicial review has been used by courts to strike down laws that violate fundamental rights or the basic structure of the Constitution.

In India, the power of judicial review is not explicitly mentioned in the Constitution but has evolved through various Supreme Court judgments. The foundation for this power can be traced to several Articles of the Constitution, particularly Articles 13, 32, 136, 226, and 227. Article 13 expressly provides that any law that contravenes fundamental rights would be void to the extent of contradiction.

The scope of judicial review extends to legislative, administrative, and judicial actions. However, this power is not absolute and is subject to certain limitations. Courts cannot question the wisdom of legislative policy or substitute their own views for the views of the legislature. They can only examine whether the legislation is within the bounds of constitutional limitations.

The doctrine of judicial review serves multiple purposes. First, it acts as a check on the abuse of power by the executive and legislature. Second, it ensures that the fundamental rights of

citizens are protected. Third, it maintains the federal balance by ensuring that both the Centre and States operate within their prescribed spheres of authority.

Over the years, the Supreme Court has developed various principles to guide the exercise of judicial review. These include the principles of reasonableness, proportionality, legitimate expectation, and Wednesbury principles. Through these principles, the Court ensures that governmental actions are not arbitrary and are in accordance with the law.

39. What is the primary purpose of judicial review in India?
40. How has the power of judicial review evolved in India?
41. What are the limitations on the power of judicial review?
42. Explain the role of Article 13 in judicial review.
43. What are the key principles developed by the Supreme Court for exercising judicial review?

IX. Translate the following passage into Kannada

1X5=5

44. The right to education is a basic right of every child. In India, all children between 6 and 14 years must get free education. Schools must admit children from all backgrounds. They cannot refuse admission based on religion, caste, or family income. The government provides free books, uniforms, and mid-day meals to help poor students. Special attention is given to girls' education. Schools must have proper classrooms, clean drinking water, and separate toilets for boys and girls. Teachers must come to school regularly and teach well. Parents should send their children to school and help them study at home. Every child who completes education can have a better future. Education helps people understand their rights and duties. It helps them get good jobs and live with dignity. When all children get education, our country becomes stronger and better.

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I. Answer any Five of the following Questions.

5X12=60

1. Explain the key ideas in "My Search for Truth" by Dr. S. Radhakrishnan.
2. How does M.K. Gandhi describe the ethical duties of lawyers in "Law and Lawyers"?
- * 3. ~~Explain the key ideas in "My Search for Truth" by Dr. S. Radhakrishnan.~~
4. Write a note on Gandhi's perspective on legal professionalism.
5. Write a note on the significance of truth in legal practice.
6. Write a note on the role of ethics in law and justice.
7. Draft a legal notice regarding failure to pay the amount of rs.50000 for the service given to you.
8. Draft a legal petition against trespass and encroachment on private property.

II. Answer any two questions

2X10=20

9. Frame sentences using the following idioms. (2+2+2+2+2)
 - a) Burn the midnight oil
 - b) Get rid of
 - c) At sixes and seven
 - d) To the point
 - e) Caught red handed
10. Write a letter to the police commissioner regarding an increase in cybercrimes.
11. Read the following legal passage and answer the questions. (2+2+2+2+2)

"The concept of fundamental rights is essential in any democratic system. In India, the Constitution guarantees rights such as freedom of speech, the right to equality, and protection against discrimination. These rights ensure that every individual is treated fairly and justly under the law. However, fundamental rights are not absolute and can be restricted in cases of national security, public order, or morality. The Supreme Court has the power of judicial review to determine if a law violates these rights. Landmark cases such as Kesavananda Bharati v. State of Kerala and Maneka Gandhi v. Union of India have shaped the interpretation of fundamental rights in India."

- a) What are fundamental rights?
- b) Name any two fundamental rights mentioned in the passage.
- c) Under what conditions can fundamental rights be restricted?
- d) What is the role of the Supreme Court in protecting fundamental rights?
- e) Mention one landmark case related to fundamental rights.

* Q.3. Explain Radhakrishnan's perspective on moral values in professional life.

BLDE (DEEMED TO BE UNIVERSITY)

I Semester of 3 Year LL.B. / II Semester of 5 Year B.A.,LL.B. Degree Examination

Law of Torts

QP CODE: 113/206

Duration: 3 Hours

Max. Marks: 80

Instructions to the Candidates:

- Answers should be written either in English or Kannada completely.

I. Answer any Five of the following Questions.

5X12=60

ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಯಾವುದಾದರೂ ಐದು ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಉತ್ತರಿಸಿರಿ.

1. What is tort? Explain the essential elements of tort.
ಅಪಕೃತ್ಯ ಎಂದರೇನು? ಅಪಕೃತ್ಯದ ಅವಶ್ಯಕ ಅಂಶಗಳನ್ನು ವಿವರಿಸಿರಿ.
2. Explain origin and development of Law of Torts.
ಅಪಕೃತ್ಯ ಕಾನೂನಿನ ಹುಟ್ಟು ಮತ್ತು ಬೆಳವಣಿಗೆಯನ್ನು ವಿವರಿಸಿರಿ.
3. Explain the defence of volenti non fit injuria with exceptions.
ಸಮ್ಮತಿಯ ಪ್ರತಿರಕ್ಷೆಯನ್ನು ಅದರ ಅಪವಾದಗಳೊಂದಿಗೆ ವಿವರಿಸಿರಿ.
4. When is the master liable for the tort committed by his servant?
ಸೇವಕನ ಅಪಕೃತ್ಯಕ್ಕೆ ಮಾಲೀಕನು ಯಾವಾಗ ಹೊಣೆಗಾರನಾಗುತ್ತಾನೆ?
5. Explain the rule of 'Strict Liability'.
ಶಿಸ್ತುಬದ್ಧ ಹೊಣೆಗಾರಿಕೆಯ ನಿಯಮವನ್ನು ವಿವರಿಸಿರಿ.
6. Explain the essential elements of defamation with defences.
ಮಾನಹಾನಿಯ ಅವಶ್ಯಕ ಅಂಶಗಳನ್ನು ಅದರ ಪ್ರತಿರಕ್ಷೆಗಳೊಂದಿಗೆ ವಿವರಿಸಿರಿ.
7. Explain assault and battery with the help of decided cases.
ಹಲ್ಲೆ ಮತ್ತು ಪುಹಾರ ಅಪಕೃತ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ನಿರ್ಧರಿತ ಪ್ರಕರಣಗಳೊಂದಿಗೆ ವಿವರಿಸಿರಿ.
8. Explain the composition, powers and functions of District Consumer Commission under the Consumer Protection Act, 2019.
ಗ್ರಾಹಕ ಸಂರಕ್ಷಣಾ ಅಧಿನಿಯಮ, 2019 ರ ಅಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಗ್ರಾಹಕ ಆಯೋಗದ ರಚನೆ, ಅಧಿಕಾರ ಮತ್ತು ಕಾರ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ವಿವರಿಸಿರಿ.

II. Answer any two of the following Questions.

2X10=20

ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಯಾವುದಾದರೂ ಎರಡು ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಉತ್ತರಿಸಿರಿ.

9. An MLA of Karnataka was wrongfully detained by the police while he was going to attend the Assembly session. He was not produced before the Magistrate within the requisite period. He wants to file a writ petition. Advise him.

ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದ ಒಬ್ಬ ಎಂ.ಎಲ್.ಎ. ವಿಧಾನ ಸಭೆಗೆ ಹೋಗುವಾಗ ಪೊಲೀಸರು ಅವರನ್ನು ಬಂಧಿಸಿದರು. ಅವರನ್ನು ಮ್ಯಾಜಿಸ್ಟ್ರೇಟರವರ ಮುಂದೆ ನಿಗದಿತ ವೇಳೆಯೊಳಗೆ ಹಾಜರುಪಡಿಸಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಅವರು ರಿಟ್ ಅರ್ಜಿಯನ್ನು ಹಾಕಲು ಬಯಸುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಸಲಹೆ ಕೊಡಿ.

10. The defendant left a two-horse van unattended in a crowded street. A boy throws a stone at the horses and they started running away causing injury to women and children. A policeman who was on duty inside the police station seeing the horses running away, rushed out the police station and stopped the horses and in the process sustained injuries. The policeman sued the defendant claiming compensation. Can he succeed?

ಪ್ರತಿವಾದಿಯು ಒಂದು ಜನಸಂದಣಿಯಿರುವ ರಸ್ತೆ ಮಧ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಎರಡು ಕುದುರೆಗಳ ಗಾಡಿಯನ್ನು ಕಾವಲು ಇಲ್ಲದೇ ಬಿಟ್ಟಿರುತ್ತಾನೆ. ಒಬ್ಬ ಹುಡುಗ ಕುದುರೆಗಳ ಮೇಲೆ ಕಲ್ಲು ಎಸೆಯುತ್ತಾನೆ. ಅವುಗಳು ಓಡಲು ಪ್ರಾರಂಭಿಸಿ ಮಹಿಳೆಯರಿಗೆ ಮತ್ತು ಮಕ್ಕಳಿಗೆ ಗಾಯಗಳನ್ನು ಉಂಟು ಮಾಡುತ್ತವೆ. ಒಬ್ಬ ಕರ್ತವ್ಯ ನಿರತ ಪೊಲೀಸ್ ಪೇದೆಯು ಆರಕ್ಷಕ ತಾಣೆಯಿಂದ ಇದನ್ನು ನೋಡಿ, ತಕ್ಷಣ ತಾಣೆಯಿಂದ ಹೊರಗೆ ಬಂದು ಕುದುರೆಗಾಡಿಯನ್ನು ನಿಲ್ಲಿಸುತ್ತಾನೆ. ಆ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನದಲ್ಲಿ ಆತನಿಗೆ ಗಾಯಗಳು ಉಂಟಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಪೊಲೀಸ್ ಪೇದೆಯು ತನ್ನ ಗಾಯಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಪ್ರತಿವಾದಿ ವಿರುದ್ಧ ಪರಿಹಾರಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ದಾವೆ ಹೂಡುತ್ತಾನೆ. ಆತನು ಯಶಸ್ವಿಯಾಗುವನೇ?

11. In a cricket match Kohli hits a sixer which injures a spectator. Is he liable in tort?

ಒಂದು ಕ್ರಿಕೆಟ್ ಮ್ಯಾಚ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಕೋಹ್ಲಿಯು ಸಿಕ್ಸರ್‌ನ್ನು ಹೊಡೆಯುತ್ತಾನೆ. ಅದು ಒಬ್ಬ ಪ್ರೇಕ್ಷಕನನ್ನು ಗಾಯ ಗೊಳಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಅವನು ಅಪಕೃತ್ಯಕ್ಕೆ ಹೊಣೆಗಾರನಾಗುತ್ತಾನೆಯೇ?