

1(LL.B)H

5 Yr. B.A.LL.B(H)2nd Sem/201/25

2025

LAW

English-II

Paper : 201

Full Marks : 80

Time : 3 Hours

The figures in the right-hand margin indicate full marks.

Candidates are required to give answers in their own words as far as practicable.

Answer Question No. 1 and any five from the rest.

1. Answer any **ten** questions: 2×10=20

- a) He is too weak to run fast.(Remove "too" and "to")
- b) The committee (has/have) decided to cancel the event. (select the correct word)
- c) The teacher said to the student, "Have you completed your homework?" (change to indirect speech)
- d) We went to see _____ European museum.
(a/an/the)
- e) They have elected him president. (Change to passive)
- f) Distinguish between the following homophones:
Pair / Pear, Brake / Break

[Turn Over]

g) Give one word for the following sentence :

A person who believes in no religion or God.

h) The Radcliffe Line decided the boundary _____ (among/between) India and Pakistan.

i) The quality of these apples (is/are) good.

j) Give antonyms of: Artificial, Tiny

k) Only Shakespeare can write such lines. (Make it a negative sentence)

l) Put stress mark on: University, photography

2. Read the passage and answer the following questions:

The Board of Control for Cricket in India (BCCI), as the apex governing body of cricket in India, has often been at the center of judicial scrutiny due to its dual nature as a private association performing public functions. One of the most pivotal legal developments concerning its status arose from the Zee Telefilms Ltd. vs. Union of India (2005) case. Zee Telefilms, part of the Zee Network, challenged BCCI's denial of broadcasting rights and argued that BCCI should be treated as a "State" under Article 12 of the Constitution of India, which would make its actions amenable to writ petitions under Articles 32 and 226.

The Supreme Court of India, however, ruled that BCCI does not qualify as a "State" under Article 12,

as it is neither substantially funded nor controlled by the government. Nonetheless, the Court acknowledged that BCCI performs public duties, such as regulating cricket and representing India internationally. As a result, the Court held that BCCI's actions could be subjected to judicial review under Article 226, but only in exceptional cases where fundamental rights or public interests are directly affected.

In a recent judgment, the Supreme Court dismissed Lalit Modi's plea seeking to shift a Foreign Exchange Management Act (FEMA) penalty onto BCCI. The Court observed that disputes of a private commercial nature must be resolved through civil remedies rather than constitutional writs, reinforcing the distinction between BCCI's public and private roles.

Furthermore, the Lodha Committee reforms marked a turning point in BCCI's internal governance. The Supreme Court mandated significant changes aimed at enhancing transparency, accountability, and fairness. These included the "one state, one vote" policy, a three-year cooling-off period after two consecutive terms, a maximum cumulative tenure of nine years, and the disqualification of office-bearers who are over 70 years of age or hold political offices.

In another significant ruling, the Bombay High Court (2025) upheld an arbitral award of ₹538 crore in favor of the defunct IPL franchise Kochi Tuskers Kerala, dismissing BCCI's challenge under Section 34 of the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996. The Court reaffirmed that arbitration awards cannot be re-evaluated on their merits but only reviewed for legal validity, thereby strengthening the finality of arbitral decisions.

Collectively, these judgments highlight how the judiciary has sought to balance BCCI's autonomy as a private body with its broader responsibilities as a public regulator of cricket in India. While BCCI remains outside the direct ambit of Article 12, its decisions are not beyond scrutiny when they affect the public interest or fundamental rights.

$$2 \times 6 = 12$$

- 2.1. Why did Zee Telefilms file a case against BCCI, and what was the Supreme Court's ruling on BCCI's legal status under Article 12?
- 2.2. Under what circumstances can BCCI's actions be subjected to judicial review despite being a private body?
- 2.3. What was the Supreme Court's stance in the Lalit Modi FEMA penalty case?
- 2.4. List any three major reforms introduced through the Lodha Committee recommendations.

- 2.5. What was the significance of the Bombay High Court's 2025 ruling in the Kochi Tuskers Kerala arbitration case?
- 2.6. Explain how the judiciary has attempted to balance BCCI's autonomy with its public responsibilities.
3. Write an essay on our duty as citizen. 12
4. Write a letter to the local municipal corporation / municipality complaining about the bad condition of roads in your locality. 12
5. Write a speech to be delivered on the occasion of a Cultural Fest Opening Ceremony. 12
6. Make sentences with the following words:
Forfeit, Appeal, Penalty, Plea, Wisdom, Obligation
12
7. Is Shylock a villain or a victim in Act III, Scene 3 of *The Merchant of Venice*? 12
8. How does the play *Justice* highlight the differences between the upper-class characters like Frome and the lower-class characters like Falder? 12
9. How does the play *Justice* contrast true justice with the rigid and mechanical law system? 12
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