

Manupatra AI Search

No need to write formal queries

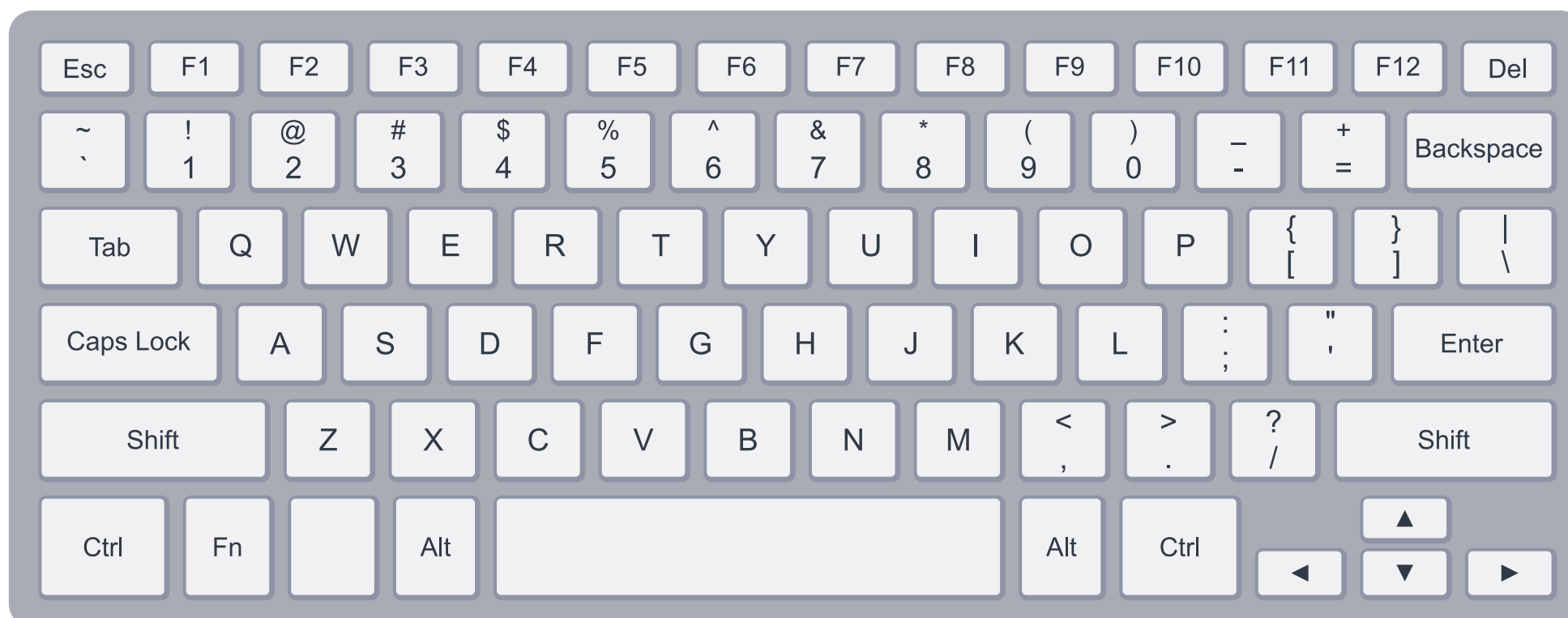
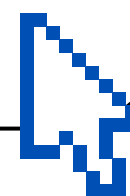
✗ No technical language

✗ No legal drafting

✗ No legal drafting



Just ask naturally



Just type what's on your mind!

- Does delay in filing a First Information Report by itself make the prosecution case unreliable
- Can a person be prosecuted or punished twice under different statutes for the same set of facts
- Is a working spouse entitled to maintenance while a case is pending under Section 24 of the Hindu Marriage Act
- In the absence of a written contract, how do courts determine the existence of an employer–employee relationship
- Can mere delay in service delivery amount to deficiency in service under consumer protection law even without proof of actual loss?
- Can illegally obtained evidence be excluded solely on the ground of violation of the right to privacy
- Is originality in copyright law determined by novelty of the idea or originality of expression



Get 10 highly relevant results instantly with

- Facts
- Issues
- Reasoning
- Ratio
- Summary

AI-powered analysis for quick context

Search Results

1. [Dharmesh Sharma vs. Tanisha Sharma \(17.10.2024 - HPHC\)](#)

Citation: [MANU/HP/2603/2024](#) Court: **Himachal Pradesh High Court**

All **Relevance** Facts Issues Petitioners Arguments
Respondents Arguments Section Analysis Courts Reasoning Ratio Decidendi
Summary

Page(s):

The Himachal Pradesh High Court directly addresses the user's query by holding that a telephonic conversation is protected under the 'Right to Privacy' (Article 21 of the

AI Analysis
* The AI analysis uses insights from all the results found during your search

The core legal framework for the right to privacy in India is Article 21 of the Constitution, which guarantees the Right to Life and Personal Liberty, interpreted by the Supreme Court to include the Right to Privacy. This right is not absolute and can be curtailed by a procedure established by law. The Indian Evidence Act, 1872, governs the admissibility of evidence, with Section 65B specifically addressing electronic records.

Courts have interpreted Article 21 to mean that evidence obtained in violation of privacy, such as secretly recorded conversations, is generally inadmissible. In *Dharmesh Sharma vs. Tanisha Sharma* ([MANU/HP/2603/2024](#)) and *Rayala M. Bhuvaneswari vs. Nagaphanender Rayala* ([MANU/AP/0907/2007](#)), the High Courts explicitly held that illegally recorded telephonic conversations, infringing Article 21 privacy, are inadmissible. Similarly, *Yuvraj and Ors. vs. Munish Singla and Ors.* ([MANU/PH/1534/2017](#)) affirmed that unauthorized recordings violate privacy and are inadmissible.

Think. Type. Get answers.

Try Out

AI Search Today!

www.manupatra.ai