

Con. 3270-12.

MR-4268

(3 Hours)

[Total Marks : 100

[N.B. : This paper should be answered in English only.]

1. Answer **each** of the following in **one** or **two** sentence :— 20
- My captors were taking me to prison. [convert into Passive Voice]
 - Cricket was being played by me. [Convert into Active Voice]
 - She was too poor to educate her son. [Change into Complex Sentence].
 - Everybody believes in his honesty. [Convert into Negative Sentence]
 - Were we brought into the world simply to make money ? [Change into Assertive]
 - His services cannot be forgotten. [Change into Affirmative Sentence]
 - My lord said the thief i carried away the bicycle only as a joke how far did you take it queried the judge ten blocks came the reply you will go to jail said the judge as you carried the joke too far. [Punctuate the Sentence]
 - State any two features of the Magazine Law Teller.
 - Give the full form of the following :—
 - C.P.R.
 - LIC
 - Explain the Citation :—
Prabhavati v/s Tyagrajan (1959) 4 AIR, 206.
2. Write short notes on any **four** of the following :— 20
- De Minimus Non Curat Lex.
 - Rex Non Potest Peccare.
 - Volenti Non Fit Injuria.
 - Explain the meaning of—
 - Wrong
 - Law.
 - State and explain two kinds of Rights.
 - Describe the search for a case law on whether, in India, a minor can be a beneficiary under a contract.
3. Answer any **two** of the following :—[Each question carries 6 marks] 12
- Answer the following questions with reference to the Legislative Extract given below :—
 THE MEDICAL TERMINATION OF PREGNANCY ACT, 1971
 (Act No. 34 of 1971)
 [10th August, 1971]
 An Act to provide for the Termination of certain Pregnancies by Registered Medical Practitioners and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

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BE it enacted by the Parliament in the Twenty-second year of the Republic of India as follows :—

(1) Short Title, Extent and Commencement :—

- (a) This Act may be called the Medical Termination of Pregnancy Act, 1971.
- (b) It extends to the whole of India except the State of Jammu and Kashmir.
- (c) It shall come into force on such date as the Central Government may, by Notification in the Official Gazette, appoint.

Identify the following :—

- (i) Official Citation
- (ii) Date of Assent
- (iii) Marginal Notes
- (iv) Extent.

(b) THE MATERNITY BENEFIT ACT, 1961
(Act No. 53 of 1961)

[12th December, 1961]

An Act to regulate the employment of women in certain establishments for certain periods before and after child-birth and to Provide for Maternity Benefit and certain other benefits.

BE it enacted by the Parliament in the Twelfth Year of the Republic of India as follows :—

(1) Short Title, Extent and Commencement—

- (a) This Act may be called the Maternity Benefit Act, 1961.
- (b) It extends to the whole of India.
- (c) It shall come into force on such date as may be notified in this behalf in the Official Gazette :
 - (i) In relation to mines and to any other establishment wherein such persons are employed for the exhibition of equestrians, acrobatic and other performance, by the Central Government.
 - (ii) In relation to other establishment in a State, by the State Government.

Identify the following :—

- (i) Short Title
- (ii) Long Title
- (iii) Enacting Formula
- (iv) Date of Assent.

(c) THE PROTECTION OF HUMAN RIGHTS ACT, 1993
(Act No. 10 of 1994)

[8th January, 1994]

An Act to provide for the Constitution of National Human Rights Commission, State Human Rights Commissions in States and Human Rights Courts for better protection of Human Rights and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

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BE it enacted by Parliament in the Forty-fourth Year of the Republic of India as follows :—

(1) Short Title, Extent and Commencement :—

- (a) This Act may be called the Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993.
- (b) It extends to the whole of India provided that it shall apply to State of Jammu and Kashmir only in so far as it pertains to the matters relatable to any of the entries enumerated in List I or List III in the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution as applicable to that State.
- (c) It shall be deemed to have come into force on the 28th day of September, 1993.

Identify the following :—

- (i) Preamble
- (ii) Short Title
- (iii) Enacting Formula
- (iv) Long Title.

4. Answer the following :—

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- (a) Write an Essay on any **one** of the following :—
 - (i) White Collar Crimes.
 - (ii) God helps those who help themselves.
- (b) How do the guidelines laid down by the Supreme Court in D. K. Basu v/s State of West Bengal guard against arbitrary arrest and custodial deaths?

OR

Briefly outline the facts, issues and verdict in the Oleum Gas Leak Case (M. C. Mehta v/s U.O.I. and Others).

- (c) Define a Law Report. Write briefly on any **two** of the following :—
 - (i) Income Tax Reports.
 - (ii) Criminal Law Journal.
 - (iii) Supreme Court Cases.
- (d) Read the following Passage and Answer the Questions given below :—
 The present human resource minister is concerned with the high rate of 'dropouts' in schools. The heart of the matter has, unfortunately, not been addressed to by the various commissions that have dealt with the subject. As an educationist for more than 40 years, I've closely watched the state of education at all levels-be it the primary, the secondary or the university level.

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What struck me as an inescapable reality during the last 20 years is that in a large number of schools, established in unapproachable villages and tracts, the teachers are commuters, many of whom have to travel up to 200 kms. to reach their school. Given the available means of transport, the inclemencies of weather, and the deplorable condition of the roads, one can very well imagine how impossible it is for the teacher to reach his school. Moreover, 80 per cent of the primary schools in India are single teacher schools.

Therefore, in reality the teacher does not 'drop in' for more than two or three days in a month. His salary is ensured as he has a good 'understanding' with the Sarpanch of the village and Block Development Officer of that area. If we can ensure that teachers 'drop in' when they are expected to, the 'dropout' rate will be reduced considerably.

Questions :—

- (1) How long has the writer studied the state of education in India ?
- (2) Why do teachers not 'drop in' into their schools ?
- (3) Who else, besides the writer, have studied the subject of poor conditions of education ?
- (4) Besides the factors that lead to school dropouts mentioned in this extract, can you mention any others ?