

2023

LAW

English-I

Paper - 101

(NEW SYLLABUS)

Full Marks : 80

Time : 3 Hours

The figures in the right-hand margin indicate 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. Change the sentences as directed (any **ten**):

2×10=20

- a) Mona was writing a letter to her father.
(change to passive)
- b) Everyone (has/have) done his or her homework.
- c) The samples on the tray in the lab (need/needs) testing.
- d) Rina said, "I am not doing well in the exams."
(change to indirect speech)
- e) She often ... to the Cinema because she loves movies. (go)

[Turn over]

- f) Ram ... football in the same club as me.
- g) There was no doubt in my mind that Alex was ____ honest man. (a/an/the)
- h) The prisoner was found guilty _ the robbery. (for/ about)
- i) We must cultivate a habit ____being on time since a young age. (of/to)
- j) Mr Jones had decided to leave both his job ____ (and / or) his home and move to Chicago.
- k) He teaches us Grammar. (change to passive)
- l) Neither my sisters nor my mother (is/are) going to sell the house.

2. Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow:

For many years now the Governments have been promising the eradication of child labour in hazardous industries in India. But the truth is that despite all the rhetoric no Government so far has succeeded in eradicating this evil, nor has any been able to ensure compulsory primary education for every Indian child. Between 60 and 100 million children are still at work instead of going to school, and around 10 million are working in hazardous industries. India has the biggest child population

of 380 million in the world; plus the largest number of children who are forced to earn a living.

We have many laws that ban child labour in hazardous industries. According to the Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act 1986, the employment of children below the age of 14 in hazardous occupations has been strictly banned. But each state has different rules regarding the minimum age of employment. This makes the implementation of these laws difficult.

Also, there is no ban on child labour in nonhazardous occupations. The act applies to the organised or factory sector and not the unorganized or informal sector where most children find employment as cleaners, servants, porters, waiters, among other forms of unskilled work. Thus, child labour continues because the implementation of the existing law is lax.

There are industries, which have a special demand for child labour because of their nimble fingers, high level of concentration and capacity to work hard at abysmally low wages. The carpet industry in U.P. and Kashmir employs children to make hand-knotted carpets. There are 80,000 child workers in Jammu & Kashmir alone. In Kashmir

because of the political unrest, children are forced to work while many schools are shut. Industries like gem cutting and polishing, pottery and glass want to remain competitive by employing children.

The truth is that it is poverty which is pushing children into the brutish labour market. We have 260 million people below the poverty line in India, a large number of them are women. Poor and especially woman-headed families have no option but to push their little ones in this hard life in hostile conditions, with no human or labour rights.

There is a lobby which argues that there is nothing wrong with children working as long as the environment for work is conducive to learning new skills but studies have shown that the children are made to do boring, repetitive and tedious jobs and are not taught new skills as they grow older. In these hellholes like the sweet shops of the old, there is no hope.

Children working in hazardous industries are prone to debilitating diseases which can cripple them for life. By sitting in cramped, damp and unhygienic spaces, their limbs become deformed for life. Inside matchstick, fireworks and glass industries they are victims of bronchial diseases and T.B.

Their mental and physical development is permanently impaired by long hours of work. Once trapped, they can't get out of this vicious circle of poverty. They remain uneducated and powerless. Finally, in later years, they too are compelled to send their own children to work. Child labour perpetuates its own nightmare.

If at all the Government was serious about granting children their rights, an intensive effort ought to have been made to implement the Supreme Court's Directive of 1997 which laid down punitive action against employers of child labour. Only compulsory primary education can eliminate child labour.

Surely, if 380 million children are given a better life and elementary education, India's human capital would be greatly enhanced.

- a) i) On which two counts has the Government not succeeded so far in respect of children? 2
- ii) What makes the implementation of child labour law difficult? 2
- iii) Why do industries prefer child labour? 2

- iv) What are the adverse effects of hazardous industries on children? Give any two. 2
- v) What does the Supreme Court's Directive of 1997 provide? 1
- b) Find words from the passage which mean the same as the following:
- i) risky/dangerous
- ii) very unfriendly
- iii) intended as punishment 3
3. Write an essay on the participation of women in politics in India. 12
4. Write a letter to a legal firm placing yourself as a prospective employee. Attach your bio-data / CV with the letter. 12
5. Translate the following passage from English to Bengali / Hindi:

Life is full of uncertainty. It is difficult to say about future as what we think is not necessarily going to happen. But it doesn't mean that we leave putting efforts. We must improvise on every next day, as in we must make everyday count. Someone has said, whatever we expect, we often achieves

lesser. If it is true why don't we aim at more than what we dream so that we might get what we want. No matter what fortune has for us, efforts mustn't remain below the mark. 12

6. Attempt a précis of the following passage:

Trees give shade for the benefit of others, and while they themselves stand in the sun and endure the scorching heat, they produce the fruit of which others profit. The character of good men is like that of trees. What is the use of this perishable body if no use is made of it for the benefit of mankind? Sandalwood, the more it is rubbed, the more scent does it yield. Sugarcane, the more it is peeled and cut up into pieces, the more juice does it produce. The men who are noble at heart do not lose their qualities even in losing their lives. What matters whether men praise them or not? What difference does it make whether they die at this moment or whether lives are prolonged? Happen what may, those who tread in the right path will not set foot in any other. Life itself is unprofitable to a man who does not live for others. To live for the mere sake of living one's life is to live the life of dog and crows. Those who lay down their lives for the sake of others will assuredly dwell forever in a world of bliss. 12

7. Put appropriate punctuation marks:

If you look about you and consider the lives of others as well as your own if you think how few are born with honour and how many die without name or children how little beauty we see and how few friends we hear of how many diseases and how much poverty there is in the world you will fall down upon knees and instead of repining at one affliction will admire so many blessings which you have received from the hand of God. 12

8. Write a letter to one of your friend describing your experience of a national seminar on the situation of the Judiciary system in India. 12

9. Make meaningful sentences with following legal terms:- (any four): $3 \times 4 = 12$

Affirmation, brief, hearsay, jurisdiction, motion, parole, statute, transcript.