

Roll No.

Total No. of Questions : 5]

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B.A.LLB. (Hon's) IInd Semester

Examination, 2022

Paper - I

General English - II

Time : 3 Hours]

[Maximum Marks : 80

Note :- All question are compulsory. All questions carry equal marks.

1. Do as directed.

(i) Write the meanings of the following - :

- (a) Abinitio
- (b) Contra
- (c) Ex-Post facto

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(1)

P.T.O.

(d) Gratis

(ii) Make sentences of the following : -

- (a) Legitime
- (b) Ommi-genus
- (c) Behind bars
- (d) Crocodile tears

(iii) Give one word for the following - :

- (a) To increase the speed
- (b) Sending out of a person from his native country
- (c) Murder of an infant
- (d) Extermination of a race by mass murder

(iv) Write the Antonyms of : -

- (a) Bravery
- (b) Knowledge

(v) Write the synonyms of - :

- (a) Capacity
- (b) Compress

2. Read the passage carefully and answer the questions that follow - : (Any 8 to be attempted)

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(2)

Recognising that family is the most desired environment for senior citizens/parents to lead a life of security and dignity and ensure that the progeny performs its moral obligations towards their parents who may otherwise be left uncared for and destitute in their old age, the maintenance and welfare of parents on senior citizens Act, 2007 aims at ensuring the maintenance of older persons by their family will be a matter of right for the parents. The legislation also aims at creating an enabling mechanism for the older persons to claim need-based maintenance from their children.

Even after legally providing for maintenance by lineal descendants, the need for old age homes exists for the care and protection of the indigent older persons. This is because some older persons may be without any family support or their children may all be settled abroad, or they may not be able to live amicably with their children for any reason. The legislation therefore, provides for the setting up of old age homes, at accessible places, by the state Governments in a phased manner beginning with at least one in each district, or more than one,

to accommodate in such homes a minimum of 150 indigent beneficiaries. An increasing number of older persons, who are economically self-sufficient, are living alone voluntarily or involuntarily. These people are increasingly becoming soft targets of anti-social elements and as such there is a need to ensure that they are provided with a suitable mechanism for protection of their lives and property. The said legislation envisages to provide for the institutionalization of a suitable mechanism by the state governments for protection of life and property of older persons and senior citizens. The major cause of anxiety in old age is deteriorating health condition coupled with windling financial position. There is a need for good affordable health services. Therefore, the legislation incorporates provisions to provide better medical facilities to older persons and senior citizens.

The chief objective of the legislation is to provide for more effective provisions for the maintenance and welfare of parents and senior citizens of India guaranteed and recognised under the constitution of India as 'right to life and personal liberty'

and 'rights to live with dignity' projection studies indicate that the number of 60+ in India will increase to 19.8 crore or more in 2030 this clearly shows that ageing has become a major social challenge and financial support, care treatment are required for the older persons and senior citizens. Unfortunately, The time has come when moral obligations of children to look after their parents in their old age has to be backed by a legal obligation. That is, the state has to act as 'caring children' in place of sociological children due to deterioration of human values.

- (i) What is the aim of the maintenance and welfare of parents and senior citizens Act 2007 ?
- (ii) What is the objective of the legislation ?
- (iii) Why ageing has become a social challenge ?
- (iv) Why state should play the role of 'caring children' ?
- (v) Why ageing has become a social challenge ?
- (vi) Why is there need for old-Age Homes ?
- (vii) What is the major cause of anuity in old age ?
- (viii) Who are becoming soft-targets of antisocial elements.

- (ix) What does the said legislation envisages to provide ?
 - (x) What is the central idea of the passage ?
3. What is legal drafting ? How can it be made effective ?

OR

What is precis writing ? What rules should be kept in mind while making a precis of the passage ?

4. Write a detailed note on any two of the following - :
- (i) Combination of sentences
 - (ii) Possessives and 'self forms'
 - (iii) Modals
5. Write an essay on any one of the following - :
- (a) Role of judiciary in protecting civil liberty.
 - (b) Child labour in India
 - (c) Criminalisation of politics
 - (d) Intellectual property Rights.

OR

Translate the following passage in Hindi -

Protection against arrest and detention in certain cases.

- (1) No person who is arrested shall be detained in custody

without being informed, as soon as may be, of the grounds for such arrest nor shall he be deprived the right to consult, and to be defended by, a legal practitioner of his choice. (2) Every person who is arrested and detained in custody shall be produced before the nearest magistrate within a period of twenty four hours of such arrest including the time necessary for the journey from the place of arrest to the court of the magistrate and no such person shall be detained in custody beyond the said period without the authority of a magistrate.
