



LEGAL STUDIES

Maximum Marks: 70

Time Allotted: Three Hours

Reading Time: Additional Fifteen minutes

Instructions to Candidates

- You are allowed **an additional 15 minutes** for **only** reading the question paper.
- You must **NOT** start writing during reading time.
- This question paper has **7** printed pages.
- There are **three** sections in the paper: **A, B** and **C**. **Internal choices** have been provided in **two** questions in **Section B** and in **one** question in **Section C**.
- Answer **all** questions.
- **Section A** consists of **one question** each carrying **one mark**.
- While answering **Multiple Choice Questions** in Section A, you are required to write **ONLY** one option as the correct answer.
- **Section B** consists of **eight questions** each carrying **four marks**.
- **Section C** consists of **four questions** each carrying **seven marks**.
- The intended marks for questions are given in brackets [].

Instructions to Supervising Examiner

- Kindly read **aloud** the Instructions given above to all the candidates present in the examination hall.

SECTION A - 14 MARKS

Question 1

- (i) Which one of the following is **NOT** a fundamental duty as outlined in the Indian Constitution? [1]
(Understanding)
- (a) To defend the country and render national service when called upon to do so
 - (b) To uphold and protect the sovereignty, unity and integrity of India
 - (c) To provide educational opportunities to a child between the ages of 4 and 14 years by their parents
 - (d) To cherish and follow the noble ideals which inspired the freedom struggle

- (ii) Which of the following statements is true regarding **Article 39A** of the Indian Constitution? [1]
(Understanding)
- (a) It imposes an obligation on the State to ensure that opportunities for securing justice are restricted to only the privileged sections of society.
 - (b) It primarily focuses on the promotion of equal justice and free legal assistance for marginalised and economically weaker sections of society.
 - (c) It is exclusive to criminal cases and does not apply to civil matters.
 - (d) It applies only to civil matters and not to criminal cases.

- (iii) Given below are two statements marked Assertion and Reason. Read the two statements carefully and select the correct option. [1]
(Analysis)

Assertion: A person can be liable for battery even if there was no prior assault.

Reason: Battery can occur without the need for a preceding assault, as long as there is intentional and harmful or offensive physical contact.

Which one of the following is correct?

- (a) Both Assertion and Reason are true and Reason is the correct explanation for Assertion.
 - (b) Both Assertion and Reason are true but Reason is not the correct explanation for Assertion.
 - (c) Assertion is true and Reason is false.
 - (d) Assertion is false and Reason is true.
- (iv) Given below are two statements marked Assertion and Reason. Read the two statements carefully and select the correct option. [1]
(Analysis)

Assertion: Section 25 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872 provides for agreements without consideration.

Reason: An agreement without consideration is always void.

Which one of the following is correct?

- (a) Both Assertion and Reason are true and Reason is the correct explanation for Assertion.
 - (b) Both Assertion and Reason are true but Reason is not the correct explanation for Assertion.
 - (c) Assertion is true and Reason is false.
 - (d) Assertion is false and Reason is true.
- (v) **Legal Principle:** The legal maxim *Injuria sine Damnum* means injury without damages. In order to make someone liable in tort, plaintiff must prove that he/she has sustained legal injury. [1]

Fact Situation: Mrs. Thompson, a member of the prestigious Blue Ridge Golf Club, was wrongfully denied access to the club's facilities by the management due to a clerical error that showed her as having unpaid dues. Mrs. Thompson was humiliated by the club's staff in front of other members and sought legal recourse, claiming that her rights as a member had been violated.

Which one of the following statements is correct in relation to the legal principle *Injuria sine Damnum* as applied to the above fact situation involving Mrs. Thompson? (Application)

- (a) Mrs. Thompson cannot claim any damages because she did not suffer any physical or financial harm.
 - (b) Mrs. Thompson cannot claim damages because the management corrected the clerical error promptly after discovering it.
 - (c) Mrs. Thompson can claim damages because the clerical error caused her significant financial loss.
 - (d) Mrs. Thompson can claim damages for the wrongful denial of her rights, even though she did not suffer any physical or financial harm.
- (vi) **Legal Principle:** *Mens rea* refers to the mental state or guilty mind required for criminal liability. [1]

Fact Situation: After an argument with her neighbour over parking space, Seema threw a stone at the neighbour's car with the intention to harm, thereby damaging the car.

Which one of the following statements is correct in relation to the legal principle, *Mens rea* as applied to the above fact situation involving Seema?

- (Application)
- (a) Seema cannot be held liable because she did not physically harm anyone.
 - (b) Seema cannot be held liable because she only caused damage to property, not to a person.
 - (c) Seema can be held liable because she threw the stone for amusement.
 - (d) Seema can be held liable because she intended to cause harm by throwing the stone.

- (vii) As a method of alternate dispute resolution, _____ is most suitable for resolving commercial disputes. **(Recall)** [1]
- (viii) Section 498A of the IPC pertains to _____. **(Recall)** [1]
- (ix) Mohit and Zoravar conspired to break into a house. They purchased tools specifically for the burglary but were arrested by the police before they could break-into the house. [1]
Identify the category of crime committed by Mohit and Zoravar. **(Understanding)**
- (x) Sneha, a store owner, suspected that a customer stole an expensive item from her shop. In a fit of anger, she locked the customer in a small room within the store against his will and demanded a confession from him. After an hour, she found out that the customer was innocent and had not stolen anything. [1]
Which tort was committed by Sneha? **(Understanding)**
- (xi) What are quasi-judicial bodies? **(Recall)** [1]
- (xii) Mihir buys a car from a private vendor, Kamran, who does not disclose the flaws in the vehicle. A week later, the car breaks down in the middle of the road and Mihir discovers several mechanical issues that an ordinarily prudent person could have identified during the purchase process. Mihir feels deceived and wants to sue Kamran. [1]
Which legal maxim places the responsibility on the buyer to exercise caution and due diligence while making a purchase? **(Recall)**
- (xiii) What type of matters are not within the jurisdiction of Lok Adalat? **(Recall)** [1]
- (xiv) A agrees to sell “all the grain in my granary at Rajnagar” to B. Will Section 29 of the Indian Contract Act apply in the given situation? Why? **(Evaluate)** [1]

SECTION B - 28 MARKS

Question 2 [4]

- (i) In the context of Transfer of Property Act, 1882 when can a person be said to have a right to elect. What are the implications of such a right? **(Understanding)**

OR

- (ii) Explain the concept of *exchange* as defined under the Transfer of Property Act, 1882. How does an *exchange* differ from a *sale* under the same Act? **(Understanding)**

Question 3

Read the extract given below and answer the questions that follow.

Case: Acharya Jagdishwaranand Avadhuta versus Commissioner of Police Kolkata, 1984

Petitioner: Acharya Jagdishwaranand Avadhuta

Respondent: Commissioner of Police, Calcutta

The followers of Ananda Marga made an application to the respondent to allow them to take out a procession in public streets along with *tandava* dance. The application was rejected. Where after the petitioner applied for a writ petition U/A 32 of the Constitution for a direction to the respondent to allow such procession along with *tandava* dance.

The petitioner contended that *tandava* dance was an essential part of the religious rites of Ananda Margis which they were entitled to practise in public and in private as guaranteed by the Article 25 and 26 of the Constitution of India. The respondents order breached the provision of the said Article.

(Source: <https://www.lawinsider.in>)

- (i) Which *writ* would have been used by the petitioner U/A 32 of the Constitution in the above case? Explain the identified *writ*. [2] (Understanding)
- (ii) What provisions are guaranteed under Articles 25 and 26 of the Constitution of India? [2] (Understanding)

Question 4

Read the extract given below and answer the questions that follow.

Amar owned a bus. He hired Bimal to drive the bus, and Farhan to be the conductor. One day, when Bimal had stepped out of the bus to have a cup of coffee, Farhan turned the steering wheel of the bus around so that it was ready for its next trip. While doing so, Farhan ran over Deepak's leg, who was standing near the bus. This resulted in major injuries to Deepak. Deepak sued Amar for damages.

- (i) Explain the legal principle of vicarious liability as it applies to the relationship between a master and a servant. [2] (Understanding)
- (ii) Based on the principle of vicarious liability, can Amar be held liable for the injuries caused to Deepak by Farhan. Justify your answer. [2] (Evaluate)

Question 5

- (i) A departmental store is planning to open a chain store and is seeking a location for a period of ten years. [1]
Which mode of transfer would be appropriate in this case as per Transfer of Property Act, 1882? (Understanding)
- (ii) In order to seek a loan from ABC Bank to buy a new house, Rohini transferred interest in the house to ABC Bank. Which transfer method was used by Rohini and ABC Bank as per Transfer of Property Act, 1882? [1] (Understanding)
- (iii) Differentiate between the two methods of transfer referred to in subparts (i) and (ii). [2] (Understanding)

Question 6 [4]

- (i) Differentiate between Lokpal and Lokayukta. (Understanding)

OR

- (ii) All human rights are not fundamental rights. Discuss. (Understanding)

Question 7

Rohan sees Zunaid drop his purse with money in it. Rohan picks up the purse with the intention of restoring it to Zunaid, but afterwards appropriates it to his own use.

- (i) Which crime has been committed by Rohan? Which Section of Indian Penal Code will be applicable to charge Rohan? [1] (Understanding)
- (ii) What is the punishment for this crime? [1] (Understanding)
- (iii) Mention *any two* key elements of this statutory crime. [2] (Understanding)

Question 8 [4]

Evaluate the significance of the MC Mehta case (1986) in shaping the doctrine of absolute liability in India and its impact on industrial safety standards. (Evaluate)

SECTION C – 28 MARKS

Question 9

Public Protest as a Pillar of Democracy: Exercising the Right to Freedom of Assembly



(Source: (edited) <https://www.thehindu.com/opinion/op-ed/the-right-to-protest-in-a-free-society/article30618223.ece>)

- (i) How does the Right to Freedom of Assembly, as guaranteed under Article 19(1)(b) of the Constitution of India, contribute to the democratic fabric of society, particularly in the context of public protests? [3] (Understanding)
- (ii) The restrictions imposed by government authorities on public protests and demonstrations can be justified under the reasonable restrictions clause of Article 19(2) of the Constitution of India. Discuss. [4] (Understanding)

Question 10

- (i) Discuss the validity of a contract with a minor as per Indian Contract Act, 1872. [3]
(Understanding)
- (ii) Compare the Traditional Litigation System and Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) on the basis of flexibility and the time required to resolve disputes? [4]
(Analysis)

Question 11

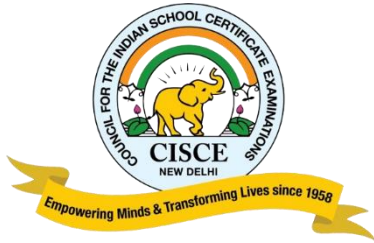
- (i) Differentiate between Criminal Force and Assault by giving *any three* points. [3]
(Understanding)
- (ii) Jeevan was thinking about hurting Manpreet out of anger. He made a plan and accordingly went to buy a weapon from a store. Jeevan followed Manpreet for a few days to learn his daily routine and find the best place and time to attack. One day he attempted an attack, but Manpreet escaped. A few days later, Jeevan found another opportunity. This time, he successfully attacked Manpreet, causing serious injury to him. [4]

Based on the above case, identify and explain the stages of crime.

(Understanding)

Question 12

- (i) State the functions of the Central Authority as given in Section 4 of the Legal Services Authority Act, 1987. [7]
(Understanding)
- OR**
- (ii) Explain the concept of voidability of agreements without free consent as stipulated in Section 19 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872 by citing *any two* examples. (Understanding)



LEGAL STUDIES

ANSWER KEY

SECTION A - 14 MARKS

Question 1

In answering Multiple Choice Questions, candidates have to write either the correct option number or the explanation against it. Please note that only ONE correct answer should be written.

- (i) (c) To provide educational opportunities to a child between the ages of 4 and 14 years by their parents [1]
- (ii) (b) It primarily focuses on the promotion of equal justice and free legal assistance for marginalised and economically weaker sections of society. [1]
- (iii) (a) Both Assertion and Reason are true and Reason is the correct explanation for Assertion. [1]
- (iv) (b) Both Assertion and Reason are true but Reason is not the correct explanation for Assertion. [1]
- (v) (d) Mrs. Thompson can claim damages for the wrongful denial of her rights, even though she did not suffer any physical or financial harm. [1]
- (vi) (d) Seema can be held liable because she intended to cause harm by throwing the stone. [1]
- (vii) Arbitration [1]
- (viii) cruelty by husband or his relatives [1]
- (ix) Inchoate crime [1]
- (x) False Imprisonment [1]
- (xi) Quasi-judicial bodies are entities which have powers similar to those of a court of law but operate within a specific administrative or regulatory framework. They can adjudicate disputes, make decisions on legal matters, and enforce regulations, but their authority is typically limited to certain areas of expertise. [1]
- (xii) Caveat Emptor [1]
- (xiii) Lok Adalat shall have no jurisdiction in respect of matters relating to divorce or matters relating to an offence not compoundable under any law. [1]
- (xiv) No, because there is no uncertainty here to make the agreement void. [1]

SECTION B - 28 MARKS

Question 2

[4]

- (i) In the context of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882, a person is said to have a right to elect under Section 35 of the Act. This section deals with the doctrine of election, which arises when a person **who is not a party** to the transfer **given a benefit** under a transaction, but at the same time, an **obligation is imposed** on them under the same transaction. The person **must choose** between (elect) accepting the benefit and the accompanying obligation or reject both.

The implications of such a right are as follows:

Binding Decision:

If the person elects to accept the benefit:

They must also accept the burden or obligation imposed by the transaction. The acceptance of the benefit binds them to the entire transaction.

If the person elects to reject the benefit:

They must forgo both the benefit and the obligation. They cannot selectively accept only the favourable part.

(Candidates have to specify the situation when the person has the right to elect. Both the implications of this right need to be written briefly.)

OR

- (ii) Under the Transfer of Property Act, 1882, *exchange* is defined in Section 118 as a transaction where two parties mutually transfer the ownership of one property for the ownership of another property.

Exchange and sale differ on the following parameters.

Consideration:

Exchange: The consideration is another property.

Sale: The consideration is money.

Nature of Transaction:

Exchange: Mutual transfer of ownership of properties.

Sale: Transfer of ownership of property for a price.

Objective:

Exchange: Primarily to acquire different property.

Sale: Primarily to acquire monetary compensation.

(Candidates are required to briefly explain the concept. The contrast between exchange and sale must be done on common parameters.)

Question 3

- (i) Writ of Mandamus.

[2]

In this case, the petitioner would have requested the Supreme Court to issue a Writ of Mandamus directing the Commissioner of Police, Kolkata, to allow the procession along with the tandava dance, as requested by the followers of Ananda Marga.

(A brief explanation of the writ is required.)

- (ii) Articles 25 and 26 of the Constitution of India guarantee the following: [2]

Article 25: Ensures the freedom of conscience and the right to freely profess, practice, and propagate religion, subject to public order, morality, health, and other fundamental rights.

Article 26: Grants every religious denomination the right to manage its own affairs in matters of religion, establish and maintain institutions for religious and charitable purposes, and administer property in accordance with the law.

(Provisions under the two Articles need to be stated in a brief manner.)

Question 4

- (i) Vicarious liability is a legal principle whereby a party (typically an employer, referred to as the "master") is held responsible for the actions or omissions of another party (typically an employee, referred to as the "servant") when those actions occur within the scope of employment. [2]

(Candidates have to write a brief explanation of the legal principle.)

- (ii) No. Amar cannot be held liable because Farhan had acted outside the course of his service. His job was that of a conductor, and not of the driver. Additionally, Amar had not expressly authorised Farhan to drive the bus. [2]

(Candidates have to first specify their stance and then write a valid reason to support it. A mere mention of the stance in 'Yes' or 'No' will not be considered.)

Question 5

- (i) Lease [1]

- (ii) Mortgage [1]

- (iii) [2]

Basis	Lease	Mortgage
Purpose	The aim is to grant the right to use and occupy the property for a specific period of time.	The aim is to transfer the interest in the property to secure a loan till the loan is repaid.
Parties Involved	Lessor (owner) and Lessee (tenant) are involved.	Mortgagor (borrower) and Mortgagee (lender) are involved.
Possession	Possession is given for a limited period.	Possession may or may not be given but interest in the property is given.
Mode of Transfer	The deed is lease.	The deed is sale.
Consideration	Periodic rent payments or lumpsum payment by the lessee	Regular loan repayments (principal and interest) by the mortgagor

(Candidates have to differentiate on a common basis. Any two differences between the two methods will be accepted.)

Question 6**[4]**

(i)	Basis	Lokpal	Lokayukta
	Constitution	An anti-corruption <i>ombudsman</i> is constituted at the central level.	An anti-corruption <i>ombudsman</i> is constituted at the state level.
	Purpose	It strives to inquire into allegations of corruption against public officials at the central level.	Its aim is to inquire into allegations of corruption against public officials at the state level.
	Jurisdiction	It possesses jurisdiction over all members of Parliament and Central Government employees in case of corruption.	It possesses jurisdiction over State Government employees in case of corruption.
	Appointing Authority	The members are appointed by the President of India.	The members are appointed by the Governor of the respective state.
	Composition	It comprises a chairperson and a maximum of eight members, of which 50% will be judicial members, 50% shall be from SC/ST/OBCs, minorities and women.	It is a three-member body, including Lokayukta, State Vigilance Commissioner and a jurist.

(Candidates have to differentiate on common parameters. Any four differences will be accepted.)

OR

- (ii)
- Human rights encompass universal rights inherent to all individuals, irrespective of nationality, ethnicity, religion, or gender. They are founded on principles of dignity, equality, and respect and are enshrined in international treaties and agreements. Fundamental rights, on the other hand, represent a subset of human rights that are specifically recognised and protected by a country's constitution or laws.
 - Human rights include a broad range of rights and freedoms, such as civil, political, economic, social, and cultural rights. These rights are protected by international laws including treaties. Enforcement mechanisms for human rights involve international bodies and mechanisms, although they vary in effectiveness.
 - Fundamental rights, by contrast, are legally binding within a country's jurisdiction. They may overlap with human rights but are specific legal manifestations within a particular legal framework. Enforcement of fundamental rights is the responsibility of national courts, government agencies, and domestic institutions in a country responsible for upholding constitutional principles and ensuring compliance with legal standards. While fundamental rights contribute to the realisation of universal human rights norms, they are subject to interpretation and enforcement at the national level.
 - In essence, though fundamental rights represent the legal protection of certain human rights within a specific legal framework, they are interconnected with broader human rights principles. The protection of fundamental rights

contributes to the promotion and protection of human rights globally, reinforcing the fundamental values of dignity, equality, and respect for all individuals.

(Candidates are required to discuss the statement given in the question and not refute it.)

Question 7

- (i) Section 403- Dishonest Misappropriation of Property [1]
- (ii) Whoever dishonestly misappropriates or converts to his own use any movable property, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to two years, or with fine, or with both. [1]
- (iii) To establish the offence of misappropriation following ingredients have to be satisfied: [2]
- There must be a movable property belonged to the complainant.
 - There should be the presence of dishonest intention to misappropriate or convert the property to his own use by the defendant.

Question 8

The MC Mehta case, particularly the Oleum Gas Leak case of 1986, was pivotal in establishing the doctrine of absolute liability in India. This legal principle mandates that industries engaged in hazardous or inherently dangerous activities are strictly liable for any harm resulting from their operations, regardless of fault or negligence. The Supreme Court of India, in this landmark judgment, emphasized that such industries have an absolute and non-delegable duty to ensure safety and compensate victims, reflecting a progressive shift towards environmental protection and public safety.

This judgment also increased awareness and vigilance among regulatory authorities and the public, prompting enhanced oversight and preventive measures in industrial operations. Consequently, the case played a critical role in promoting a safer industrial environment and better protection of public health in India.

(Candidates are required to assess the effectiveness of Absolute Liability in the context of M.C. Mehta case. They must judge whether this doctrine was effective in the case or not and discuss its impact.)

SECTION C – 28 MARKS

Question 9

- (i) The Right to Freedom of Assembly, enshrined in Article 19(1)(b) of the Constitution of India, is a fundamental aspect of a democratic society. It allows citizens to gather peacefully and express their grievances, opinions, and demands collectively. Public protests can be viewed as an extension of this Right as they communicate the responses of the people to the decisions and policies of the government be conveyed to the government and other concerned authorities. [3]

They act as a bridge between the government and the people thereby, facilitating public participation in the democratic process.

Public protests, as seen in the image, play a crucial role in the following ways:

- **Expressing Dissent:** They provide a platform to individuals or groups to express their discontent with government policies or social issues, thereby holding the government accountable.
- **Fostering Dialogue:** They encourage a dialogue between citizens and the state, leading to potential policy changes and reforms.
- **Strengthening Democracy:** They reinforce democratic values by ensuring that the government remains responsive to the needs and concerns of its citizens.
- **Protecting Minority Rights:** They allow marginalised groups a means to voice their concerns and seek redressal, hence promoting social justice and equality.

Overall, the Right to Freedom of Assembly is vital for maintaining a vibrant and responsive democracy.

(Candidates are required to analyse the interplay between Right to Freedom of Assembly and Public Protests in sustaining the democratic structure.)

- (ii) The restrictions imposed by government authorities on public protests and demonstrations can be justified under the reasonable restrictions clause of Article 19(2) of the Constitution of India. These restrictions aim to maintain **public order, ensure national security, uphold decency and morality**, and serve other legitimate interests outlined in the Constitution. However, such restrictions must be reasonable, proportionate, and subject to judicial review to ensure they comply with constitutional principles and protect individual rights. [4]

(Candidates have to refer to only those restrictions which are justified. A brief explanation of the words highlighted above is required.)

Question 10

- (i) A contract with a minor under the Indian Contract Act, 1872, is generally voidable at the option of the minor. This means the minor can choose to affirm or repudiate the contract upon reaching the age of majority or within a reasonable time thereafter. However, contracts for necessities or those beneficial to the minor may be enforceable. [3]

(Candidates have to discuss the validity of the contract on the guidelines given above.)

- (ii) Both Alternative Disagreement Resolution (ADR) and Traditional Litigation system are two approaches to resolving disputes between parties, one being informal and another formal. Both the approaches aim to bring justice. [4]

Amount of time

Alternative Disagreement Resolution (ADR) methods such as mediation and arbitration are generally much faster than Traditional Litigation. They can resolve disputes in weeks or months, allowing parties to reach a conclusion more quickly. Litigation is typically slower due to court backlogs, procedural requirements, and the possibility of appeals. Cases can take several years to be fully resolved.

Flexibility

ADR offers greater flexibility in scheduling and procedural rules. Parties can often choose their mediator or arbitrator, set timelines that suit their needs, and customise the process to fit the specific circumstances of their dispute. The litigation process is less flexible, bound by strict procedural rules and court schedules. The formal structure and regulatory requirements of the court system leave little room for customisation based on the parties' preferences.

(Candidates are required to draw the similarities and dissimilarities on the premises given in the question.)

Question 11

(i)

[3]

Basis	Criminal Force	Assault
Meaning	Whoever intentionally uses force to any person, without that person's consent, in order to the committing of any offence, or intending by the use of such force to cause, or knowing it to be likely that by the use of such force he will cause injury, fear or annoyance to the person to whom the force is used, is said to use criminal force to that other.	Whoever makes any gesture, or any preparation intending or knowing it to be likely that such gesture or preparation will cause any person present to apprehend that he who makes that gesture or preparation is about to use criminal force to that person, is said to commit an assault.
Intention	Criminal force involves the intention to cause injury, discomfort, or annoyance.	Assault primarily involves the intention to cause fear or apprehension.
Physical Contact	It involves actual physical contact or application of force.	It does not involve physical contact.
Outcome	The force applied results in physical harm or injury.	The outcome may not necessarily involve physical harm; it centres on the apprehension or fear of harm.
Presence	The angle of assault is present in every criminal force	Criminal force is not present in every assault.

(The differences between Criminal Force and Assault must be written on a common basis.)

- (ii) Stage 1. Intention: Jeevan thought of hurting Manpreet and made a plan. [4]
Stage 2. Preparation: Jeevan purchased a weapon and followed Manpreet to learn his routine.

Stage 3. Attempt: Jeevan tried to attack Manpreet but Manpreet escaped unharmed.

Stage 4. Commission of the Crime: Jeevan successfully attacked Manpreet, causing serious injury.

Question 12

[7]

- (i) The Central Authority shall perform all or any of the following functions, namely:
- (a) lay down policies and principles for making legal services available under the provisions of this Act;
 - (b) frame the most effective and economical schemes for the purpose of making legal services available under the provisions of this Act;
 - (c) utilise the funds at its disposal and make appropriate allocations of funds to the State Authorities and District Authorities;
 - (d) take necessary steps by way of social justice litigation with regard to consumer protection, environmental protection or any other matter of special concern to the weaker sections of the society and for this purpose, give training to social workers in legal skills;
 - (e) organise legal aid camps, especially in rural areas, slums or labour colonies with the dual purpose of educating the weaker sections of the society as to their rights as well as encouraging the settlement of disputes through Lok Adalats;
 - (f) encourage the settlement of disputes by way of negotiations, arbitration and conciliation;
 - (g) undertake and promote research in the field of legal services with special reference to the need for such services among the poor;
 - (h) to do all things necessary for the purpose of ensuring commitment to the fundamental duties of citizens under Part IVA of the Constitution;
 - (i) monitor and evaluate implementation of the legal aid programmes at periodic intervals and provide for independent evaluation of programmes and schemes implemented in whole or in part by funds provided under this Act;
 - (j) provide grants-in-aid for specific schemes to various voluntary social service institutions and the State and District Authorities, from out of the amounts placed at its disposal for the implementation of the legal services schemes under the provisions of this Act;
 - (k) develop, in consultation with the Bar Council of India, programmes for clinical legal education and promote guidance and supervise the establishment and working of legal services clinics in universities, law colleges and other institutions;
 - (l) take appropriate measures for spreading legal literacy and legal awareness amongst the people and, in particular, to educate weaker sections of the society about the rights, benefits and privileges guaranteed by social welfare legislations and other enactments as well as administrative programmes and measures;
 - (m) make special efforts to enlist the support of voluntary social welfare institutions working at the grass-root level, particularly among the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes, women and rural and urban labour; and
 - (n) coordinate and monitor the functioning of [State Authorities, District Authorities, Supreme Court Legal Services Committee, High Court Legal

Services Committees, Taluk Legal Services Committees and voluntary social service institutions] and other legal services organisations and give general directions for the proper implementation of the legal services programmes.

(Candidates have to write any seven functions in complete sentences.)

OR

- (ii) When consent to an agreement is caused by coercion, fraud or misrepresentation, the agreement is a contract voidable at the option of the party whose consent was so caused.

A party to a contract whose consent was caused by fraud or misrepresentation, may, if he thinks fit, insist that the contract shall be performed, and that he shall be put in the position in which he would have been if the representations made had been true.

Exception: If such consent was caused by misrepresentation or by silence, fraudulent within the meaning of Section 17, the contract, nevertheless, is not voidable, if the party whose consent was so caused had the means of discovering the truth with ordinary diligence.

Explanation: A fraud or misrepresentation which did not cause the consent to a contract of the party on whom such fraud was practised, or to whom such misrepresentation was made, does not render a contract voidable.

Examples:

1. A fraudulently informs B that A's estate is free from incumbrance. B thereupon buys the estate. The estate is subject to a mortgage. B may either avoid the contract or may insist on its being carried out and the mortgage debt redeemed.
2. An insurance agent convinces Sunita to purchase a life insurance policy by incorrectly stating that it covers certain medical conditions, knowing that it does not. Sunita's consent was induced by misrepresentation. She can choose to void the contract and claim back any premiums paid.

(An explanation of the concept of voidability of agreements has to be given with the help of any two examples.)