

**Leadership, management, social justice and ICT: Case study of unprovoked, unjustified, premeditated Violence, harassment , needless fear, anxiety , stress on Educator Civil servant in Public at Quatre Bornes Market danger area namely (a) Krav maga leg kick from oily cake sellers political agents and motorcyclist , (b) punch from taxi driver in Market, (c) threats with knife and metal bar from clothes sellers (d) opening and stealing from my bag left at frontdesk in Shopping centre : An overview of existing laws (i) Illegal use of Domestic gas in Market and Food court under The Customer Protection Price and supplies Control Act GN12/2012 Petroleum act (ii) Discrimination in selling prices, undisplayed prices The Consumer Protection Price and Supplies Control Act 12/1998 section 7 Price Label 8. Selling at a price higher than that displayed 9. Misleading price indication, section 19 Refusing to sell and Section 343 Deceiving purchaser criminal code , a selling price and quantity for their people and another price and quantity for educator civil servant (iii) Food Act 1998 section 5 Determination of fitness of food (iv) Larceny section 301(1) (v) section 228A assault with corrosive substance , section 229 Assault with premeditation, section 236 Administrating noxious substance , section 296 Insult , 348 Threatening Arson of the Mauritius Criminal Code**

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**ABSTRACT:** *The paper relates about the unprovoked, unjustified and premeditated violence, harassment, needless fear, anxiety , stress on me as an educator, Civil servant I am victim namely on my path to work, in my daily activities, namely at that danger area of Quatre Bornes and some relevant legislations.*

**KEYWORDS:** *Quatre Bornes , educator, civil servant, laws*

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## I. INTRODUCTION

The paper is an overview of the existing legislations pertaining to the unprovoked, unjustified and premeditated attacks I am victim, as an educator, civil servant along my path to work, in public namely at Quatre Bornes Market danger area.

## II. DISCUSSION

**(i) Illegal use of Domestic gas in Market and Food court under The Customer Protection Price and supplies Control Act GN12/2012 Petroleum act** Consumer Protection (Use of Liquefied Petroleum Gas in Small Cylinders) Regulations 2012 GN 12/2012 THE CONSUMER PROTECTION (PRICE AND SUPPLIES CONTROL) ACT Regulations made by the Minister under section 35 of the Consumer Protection (Price and

Supplies Control) Act (ii) **Discrimination in selling prices, undisplayed prices The Consumer Protection Price and Supplies Control Act 12/1998 section 7 Price Label 8. Selling at a price higher than that displayed** (1) No registered person or other trader shall sell any goods at a price which is higher than the price shown on a label affixed pursuant to section 7. (2) A person who fails to comply with subsection (1) shall commit an offence. Amended by [Act No. 9 of 2015] 9. Misleading price indication , section 19 Refusing to sell and Section 343 Deceiving purchaser criminal code , a selling price and quantity for their people and another price and quantity for educator civil servant **THE CONSUMER PROTECTION (PRICE AND SUPPLIES CONTROL) ACT Act 12/1998 7. Price label (1) (a) Where a registered person makes a taxable supply in respect of goods, the registered person shall affix a label in a conspicuous place on a specimen of the goods, indicating the selling price of the goods and – (i) in case the goods are zero-rated, that the amount of VAT is zero; (ii) in any other case, that the amount is inclusive of VAT. (b) Where a registered person makes a taxable supply in respect of services, the registered person shall, before the supply of the services, make available to the customer the price of the services and indicate – (i) in case the services are zero-rated, that the amount of VAT is zero; (ii) in any other case, that the amount is inclusive of VAT. (2) (a) Where a registered person or any other trader makes an exempt supply in respect of goods, he shall affix a label in a conspicuous place on a specimen of the goods, indicating – (i) the selling price; and (ii) that the amount of VAT is nil. (b) Where a registered person or any other trader makes an exempt supply in respect of services, he shall, before the supply of the services, make available to the customer the price of the services and indicate that the amount of VAT is nil. (3) Any person who fails to comply with subsection (1) or (2) shall commit an offence and shall, on conviction, be liable to a fine not exceeding 300,000 rupees and to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 5 years. (4) For the purposes of this section, the Minister may prescribe the form or colour of a label or any distinctive mark which such label shall bear. Amended by [Act No. 9 of 2015] 8. Selling at a price higher than that displayed (1) No registered person or other trader shall sell any goods at a price which is higher than the price shown on a label affixed pursuant to section 7. (2) A person who fails to comply with subsection (1) shall commit an offence. Amended by [Act No. 9 of 2015] 9. Misleading price indication Any registered person or other trader who gives (by any means whatever) to any consumer an indication which is misleading as to the price at which any goods are sold or supplied shall commit an offence. Amended by [Act No. 9 of 2015].19. Refusing to sell A trader who refuses to sell— (a) any goods exposed or kept for sale on his trading premises; (b) any goods, other than goods referred to in paragraph (a) kept in his warehouse, at a price which is displayed for the goods, shall commit an offence.**

### III. FINDINGS

(iii) Food Act 1998 section 5 Determination of fitness of food. **FOOD ACT , Act 1 of 1998 - 1 January 2000. Section 5 Determination of Fitness of Food (1) Where an authorised officer exercises any power conferred under section, he shall , as soon as is reasonably practicable, determine or cause to be determined whether the food complies with this Act or any regulations made under this Act and report the matter to the Permanent Secretary.(2) (a) Where the Permanent Secretary is satisfied that the food is fit for human consumption, he shall forthwith issue a withdrawal notice in the form specified in the Third Schedule to the person on whom a notice has been served under section 4(1) (d) (i). (b) Where the Permanent Secretary is satisfied that the food is unfit for human consumption or likely to be injurious to health or to cause food poisoning or any disease communicable to human beings, he shall- (i) serve on the person on whom a notice under section 4(1) (d) (i) has been served , a notice in the form specified in the fourth Schedule : and (ii) apply, in the form specified in the Fifth Schedule, to the District Magistrate for an order to destroy or dispose of the food in such a manner as the District Magistrate thinks fit. (3) The production by an authorised office of a certificate issued and signed by a Government Analyst of food microbiologist shall be sufficient evidence of the facts stated therein for the purpose of this Act. (iv) **Larceny section 301(1) (v) section 228A assault with corrosive substance , section 229 Assault with premeditation, section 236 Administrating noxious substance , section 296 Insult , 348 Threatening Arson of the Mauritius Criminal Code.** Chapter II Offences Against Property Section 301 Larceny (1) Any person who fraudulently abstracts anything not belonging to himself shall commit larceny and be liable , on conviction, to imprisonment and to a fine not exceeding 100,000 rupees.228A. Assault with corrosive substance. (1) Any person who, by means of an acid or other corrosive substance, wilfully inflicts any wound or blow on any other person, shall be punished by imprisonment. (2) Where as a result of an act of violence specified in subsection (1) , the person injured -(a) suffers sickness or incapacity for personal labour for more than 20 days, or (b) loses the use of one eye, both eyes,the offender shall be punished by penal servitude.**Section 296 Insult** Any injurious expression or any term of contempt of invective , or other abusive language , not carrying with it the imputation of a fact , is an insult (injure) and any person who is guilty of the offence shall be liable to the following penalties- (a) where the offence is committed by means of words , exclamations or threats not made use of in public , a fine exceeding 50,000 rupee; (b) where the offence is committed by means of words, exclamation or threats, made use of in public , a fine not exceeding 100,000 rupees, (c) where the offence is committed by means of any written or printed matter,**

drawing, picture, emblem or image, imprisonment for a term, not exceeding 2 years and a fine not exceeding 100,000 rupees

**Section 348 Threatening arson**

Any threat to set fire to a dwelling-place , or to any other property , shall be punished by the same punishment as a threat to murder, and according to the distinctions specified in sections 224, 225, 226

**IV. CONCLUSION**

As I was saying to my students in class, these people in public, those bus, market , oily cake sellers, those who unprovoked, unjustified, premeditated like to harass, attack, harm, educator, civil servant, when these people were students at school, they also were not listening to their own school teachers and now that they work in market, as oily cake sellers, bus workers, they see in me, the same (1) educator , (2) civil servant they had in their times at school, the same educator they were raising hand on and harming and (3) I preach against drug, and (4) my father was a former CID officer Policeman (5) and my mother was a successful Principal , so they have five reasons to hate me, and harass, harm and search fight with me an educator, civil servant and their big friends are watching cinema, while eating fried cakes, biryani from those vans.