



J&K Civil Services (Judicial) (Mains) Examination, 2017 Compulsory I-VI

Roll No.....

Time allowed: 3 hours)

(Paper - I)

[10]

Total No. of pages: 7

[Maximum Marks:100

Note:

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- ix) Candidates shall put a cross (x) on blank pages of answer Script.
- x) No blank page be left in between answer to various questions. xi) Attempt all questions.
- xii) Use of Bare Acts is not allowed.
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1. Write an essay in about 400 words on any one of the following:

- a) Science is changing our concepts about universe;
- b) United Nations, its role & limitations;
- c) Domestic Violence;
- d) Importance of an Independent Judiciary;
- e) Media trials.

[40]

2. Make a précis of the following passage, in your own words, in about 230 words. Marks will be deducted if your précis is much longer or shorter than the prescribed length:

"To start, we all use water for drinking, washing, cleaning, cooking, and growing food - making it our most precious resource for survival. What adds to that daily household water use, is that even more water is used by industry to generate electricity, manufacture products, and transport people and goods. All of the water





that we use comes from local lakes, rivers, streams or underground aquifers, depending on your city and state.

Common household uses consume a lot of water. It may take between 30 and 40 gallons for one bath while the average toilet uses about 5 gallons of water per flush.

Much of our freshwater resources are also used for watering lawns, flower beds, and vegetable gardens, as well as washing cars and filling swimming pools.

Cities use water for firefighting, street cleaning, and watering public areas such as parks, grass, trees, shrubs, and flowers. Water is also used to fill public drinking fountains, including those at schools and libraries. All of the different businesses in your community also use large amounts of water.

Think about all the water that is used by restaurants, hospitals, laundries, dry cleaners, golf courses, hotels, car washes, beauty shops, barber shops, gas stations, and health clubs as well as all of the other businesses in town. These all add up to quite a big demand on local water supplies.

The amount of water needed to run a farm is tremendous. When we think of water on a farm, we think of watering crops; but the amount of water needed on a dairy farm is just as large. Chickens, sheep, and all the other animals in a farmyard need drinking water to stay alive. Food must be grown for them to eat, and water is also required in the cooling systems used to keep production of meat fresh.

Vegetable and grain crops also require water. Water is used in spreading fertilizers, herbicides, and pesticides, which produce a greater crop yield (which also contaminates the water). Most of the water used on farms is used for irrigation. Studies show that by using drip irrigation, farmers can conserve up to 60% of the water that it would normally take to irrigate their crops using other systems of irrigation.

It takes about 26 gallons of water to produce one ear of corn while it takes about 2000-2500 gallons of water to produce one pound of mutton. Around 120 gallons of water is required to produce one egg. About 300 gallons of water is needed to produce one loaf of bread, and it takes about 12,000 gallons of water to grow a bushel of wheat. Believe it or not, about 1,400 gallons of water are used during the final production of one fast-food meal including a burger, fries, and a soft drink.

Hydroelectric plants capture the kinetic energy of falling water to make electricity and are the largest users of water. This is done with a dam that forces the water level to go up so that the water will have more power when falling. The force of the falling water pressing against the turbines' blades cause them to spin. The spinning turbines transmit the kinetic energy of the falling water to generators. The generators spin when the turbines spin generating electricity that will be transmitted on the power lines to homes and businesses.





Of all the electricity in the world, about 20% is generated by hydropower. About 10% of all the electricity is provided by hydropower. Hydropower generating prevents a lot of pollution. Hydropower generating is clean and does not leave any waste. Because of the electricity generated by hydropower, the amount of oil and coal needed to produce enough electricity is reduced. It prevents the need to burn about 22 billion gallons of oil or 120 million tons of coal each year. The amount of electricity that a hydroelectric plant produces depends on two things: how far the water falls and the quantity of water falling. The higher the dam, the further the water falls and the more electric power produced. If the water falls twice as far, there will be twice as much electricity generated. The quantity of water that falls also affects the amount of power produced. The more water that flows through the turbines making them spin, the more electric power is produced.

Water is also essential in industry as it is heated and the steam is used to run machinery. Water is used to cool hot metal such as in the production of steel.

Water is also an important element in many products like chemicals, drugs, lotions, shampoos, cosmetics, cleaners, and also beverages. Water is used in processing food and in innumerable factories and industrial processes including the manufacturing of paper. Water used in processing foods and beverages must be absolutely clean, while other industries such as a manufacturing plant may use a lower quality of water.

Many people enjoy fishing, boating, sailing, canoeing, rafting, and swimming, as well as many other recreational activities that depend on water.

Many people also use boats and ferries to commute to and from work every day while others enjoy going on cruise ships or just going sailing'.

[20]

3. Translate the following passage into Urdu/Hindi:

"The literal meaning of the word domestic violence basically means any violent or aggressive behaviour of any person within the home as the word here is domestic' or in other words a violent quarrel between a couple which may force a female spouse to file for mental harassment basically under domestic violence act and other provisions of Indian Penal Code (IPC) and Criminal Procedure Code (CrPC). Basically from ages, domestic violence has been committed against women but in today's scenario men can also file for domestic violence which can come under the category of domestic abuse, family violence basically arising in the relationships such as marriage including relationships with family members, family friends etc. and it can be in various forms such as physical aggressions, sexual abuse, emotional abuses etc.

Domestic violence can be said to be gender neutral in India because according to the research and studies it is clear that the number of men and women who commit violence toward each other is equal with respect to the analysis of these studies but apart from this it has also been found out that women are more likely





to report act of violence then men in India. The reason for the violence both in men and women are different as men turn into violent when they feel a sense of powerlessness such as when they are not able to overcome what they want and women turn violent when they are frustrated or do not get their spouse's attention.'

[20]

4. Translate the following passage into English:

संघ लोक सेवा द्वारा आयोजित सिविल सेवा परीक्षा में सफलता प्राप्त करने के लिये मास्टर स्ट्रेटेजी के माध्यम से विद्यार्थी के विभिन्न प्रश्नों का हल दिया जयेगा। जैसे अध्ययन सामग्री का चुनाव कैसे किया जाए, कोचिंग इन्स्टीट्यूट में जाना चाहिये अथवा नहीं, अध्ययन कैसे करना चाहिये, कितनी देर पढना चाहिये, नोट्स बनाने चाहिये अथवा नही इत्यादि सवाल जो कि तैयारी कर रहे प्रत्येक व्यक्ति के मन में घूमते रहते हैं।

सिविल सेवा भारत की प्रतिष्ठित सेवा है। सिविल सेवक को प्राप्त होने वाला सम्मान, उसे मिलने वाले अवसर तथा उसके समक्ष उपस्थित चुनौतियां, इसे देश की सबसे आकर्षक सेवा बनाती है। अधिकांश युवाओं के मन में इस सेवा से जुड़ने की अकांक्षा होती है। प्रतिवर्ष लाखों की संख्या में अभ्यर्थी संघ लोक सेवा आयोग द्वारा आयोजित सिविल सेवा परीक्षा में अपना भाग्य आजमाते हैं।

सिविल सेवा जितनी आकर्षक है, इस परीक्षा में सफल होना उतना ही चुनौतीपूर्ण है। देश भर से सुयोग्य व महत्वकांक्षी युवा इस परीक्षा में बैठते हैं, परन्तु सफलता कुछ लोगों के हाथ ही लगती है। अभ्यर्थियों की विशाल संख्या इस प्रतियोगिता को अधिक प्रतिस्पर्धी बनाती है तथा योग्यतम का चुनाव करती है। यह परीक्षा कछ इस प्रकार है कि इसमें वही अभ्यर्थी सफल हो पाते हैं जो सुनिश्चित रणनीति तथा योजना बना कर चलते हैं। इसीलिय आवश्यक है कि अभ्यर्थी सर्वप्रथम एक सटीक रणनीति का निर्माण करें तथा उस रणनीति के अनुरूप तैयारी को दिशा दें।

[20]

Linking Laws

"Link the Life with Law"

All Judiciary Exam





Roll No.....

Time allowed: 3 hours]

(Paper-II)

[11]

Total No. of pages: 4

[Maximum Marks:100

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PART-I

1.

a) Who amongst the following was the Captain of the Indian cricket team which won the Twenty 20 World Cup-2007?

- 1) Yuvraj Singh
- 2) M.S. Dhoni
- 3) Rahul Dravid
- 4) Sourav Ganguly
- 5) None of these.

b) Who amongst the following is the Head of the RBI at present?

- 1) Mr. K V. Kamath
- 2) Raghuram Rajan
- 3) Dr D. Subbarao
- 4) Mr. O.P. Bhatt
- 5) None of these.





- c) Which of the following countries in the world is the biggest consumer of gold?
- 1) USA
 - 2) Bangladesh
 - 3) Russia
 - 4) India
 - 5) None of these
- d) Who amongst the following is the Secretary-General of UNO?
- 1) Al Gore
 - 2) Shashi Tharoor
 - 3) Gordon Brown
 - 4) Hugo Chavez
 - 5) None of these
- e) Who amongst the following is selected for Basava Award (2006-07) by the Karnataka Government?
- 1) Manmohan Singh
 - 2) A. P. J. Abdul Kalam
 - 3) Sonia Gandhi
 - 4) Pratibha Patil
 - 5) None of these

[20]

- 2.
- a) Laws of gravitation were proposed by:
- 1) Newton
 - 2) Edison
 - 3) Madam Curies
 - 4) Archimedes
- b) Which State in India shares border with maximum number of other States:
- 1) Madhya Pradesh
 - 2) Rajasthan
 - 3) Uttar Pradesh
 - 4) Bihar
- c) The first revolt for India's Independence also called the 'Sepoy Mutiny' took place in the year:
- 1) 1947
 - 2) 1848
 - 3) 1857
 - 4) 1933
- d) Which of the following is not 'Union Territory':
- 1) Lakshdweep
 - 2) Manipur





- 3) Delhi
4) Chandigarh
- e) In which city is the headquarter of UNO located:
1) Paris
2) Rome
3) New York
4) Washington
- [20]

3. Write a short note on any four of the following:
1) Maharaja Gulab Singh
2) Dal lake
3) Kangchenjunga
4) Jammu & Kashmir Legislative Assembly
5) Rohtang Tunnel
- [20]

PART-II

4. a) Write a short note on Hon'ble Chairman Rajya Sabha. [10]
- b) What is the basic difference between the 'Fundamental Rights' & the 'Directive Principles'. [10]
5. What is Interstate Water Dispute and what procedure has been made to resolve it? [20]
6. 4. Write a short note on any two of the following:
a) Mandamus
b) Basic Structure of the Constitution
c) Leader of the Opposition in the Lok Sabha [20]

PART-III

7. What is 'Council of Minister' and what is the doctrine of Collective Responsibility' under the Constitution of Jammu & Kashmir? [20]
8. How is the State Governor appointed and what are his Constitutional Powers towards the State Assembly and the Council of Ministers? [20]
9. Write a short note on:
a) Breakdown of Constitutional Machinery. [10]
b) Amendment of the Constitution under Section 147. [10]





Roll No.....

Total No. of pages: 3

Time allowed: 3 hours]

(Paper-III)

[Maximum Marks:100

[12]

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PART-I

1.
 - a) When can a warrant under section 100 be issued by a Magistrate? [10]
 - b) According to the provisions in Code of Criminal Procedure a court of competent jurisdiction has the power to end the proceedings without concluding the trial and acquit the accused - Discuss. [10]
2.
 - a) What are the various provisions laid down in the Code of Criminal Procedure with regard to 'Anticipatory Bail? [10]
 - b) What is the ambit and scope of Appeal under the Code of Criminal Procedure and how is it different from Revision? [10]





3. Define the following:
- a) Complaint
 - b) Inquiries
 - c) Non-Cognizable offence
 - d) Bailable offence

[20]

PART-II

4. Discuss the evidentiary value of ---
- a) Confession by an accused before a Police Officer [5]
 - b) Revenue Record maintained by the Revenue Department under the provisions of Land Laws, [5]
 - c) Evidence by a Child Witness', [5]
 - d) Testimony of a 'Hostile Witness' [5]
- 5.
- a) State the provisions of Evidence Act relating to facts which need not be proved. [15]
 - b) 'A' is accused of theft. During the police custody he indicated the place where the stolen goods were hidden and the police recovered those goods. Can this information be used against 'A'. [5]
- 6.
- a) Explain the provisions of Evidence Act relating to Burden of proof. [15]
 - b) 'A' has declared the value of goods as Rs. 50000/- at the time of consignment. On loss of goods, he is claiming the value of goods much more than Rs. 50000/-. Can he be allowed to take this stand? Give reasons. [5]

- 7.
- a) What is evidence - State different kinds of evidence? [10]
 - b) Define admission and point out the differences between admission and confession [10]

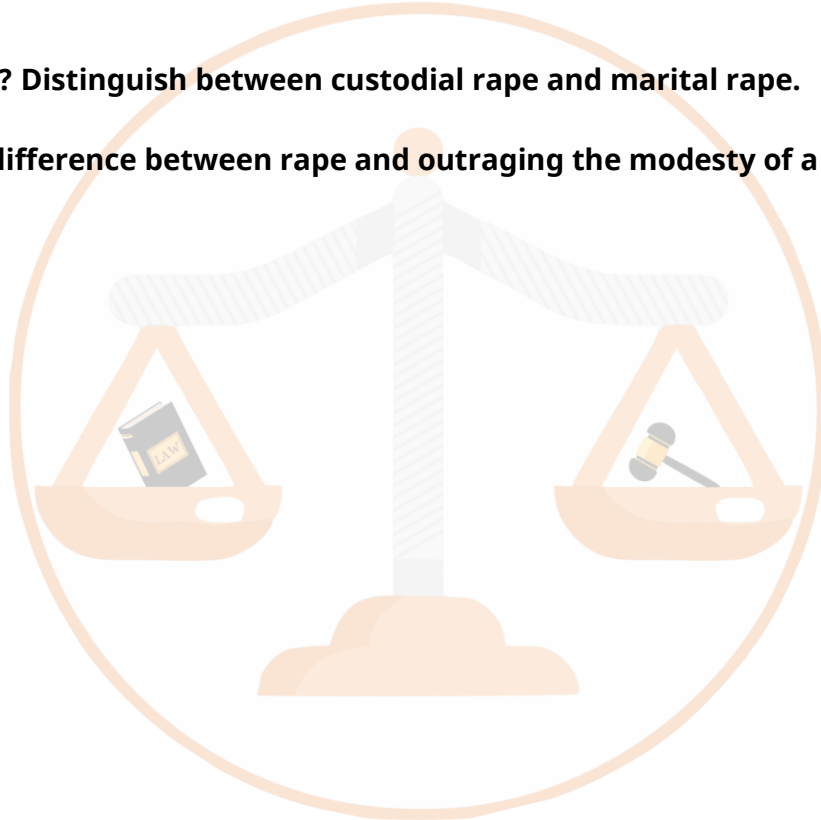
PART-III

8. What is the importance of Mens rea'? Is it necessary in socio economic and corporate crimes? Give illustrations. [20]





- 9.
- a) What are the different stages in the commission of an offence? What stages are punishable? [10]
- b) What are the essentials of the offence of 'defamation'? What are the exceptions that can be set up in relation to 'defamation'? [10]
- 10.
- a) What is rape? Distinguish between custodial rape and marital rape. [10]
- b) What is the difference between rape and outraging the modesty of a woman? [10]





Roll No.....

Time allowed: 3 hours]

(Paper-IV)

[13]

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PART-I

1. Define the following:

- a) Administrative Approval
- b) Book Transfer
- c) Book Adjustment
- d) Financial Year
- e) Local Body.

[20]

2. What are the duties and responsibilities of a Drawing and Disbursing Officer in relation to cash or stores coming under his director indirect charge?

[20]

3.

a) As a rule all Govt. receipts of money have to be deposited immediately into Treasury and not utilised to meet Government expenditure. Specify exceptions to this rule.

[10]





- b) What are the canons of financial propriety to be observed while spending Govt. money?

[10]

PART-II

4. Write a short note on:
a) Quasi-Permanent Post
b) Adhoc Employee
c) Earned Leave
d) Charge Allowance

[20]

5. a) What is meant by 'Recruitment and how is different from 'Appointment.

[15]

- b) Write a short note on 'Officiating Appointment.

[5]

6. Define 'Lien'. What is its importance for an employee in his service matters? What is meant by Retention of Lien and Suspension of Lien?

[20]

PART-III

How are Issues framed? Write a detailed note giving illustrations on various types of Issues.

[20]

- a) What is the procedure in recording the statement under Section 164 Code of Criminal Procedure?

[10]

- b) What is the procedure of summoning of witnesses in a criminal case by the Court?

[10]

8. a) What are the duties of a Magistrate in dealing with the prayer of Police for grant of Police Remand in respect of an accused person?

[10]

- b) Can a Magistrate issue non-bailable warrant for the arrest of an accused person involved in a bailable offence. If so under what circumstances.

[10]





Roll No

Time allowed: 3 hours]

(Paper-V)

[14]

Total No. of pages: 3

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PART-I

1. Discuss briefly the provisions of Civil Procedure as contained in sections 16, 17, 19 and 20 Code of Civil Procedure, 1977? [20]
2.

a) What are the essential requirements for appointing a receiver of any property? [10]

b) How is a suit filed by or against Minor and persons of unsound mind? [10]
3.

a) What do you mean by written statement, set-off and counter claim? [15]

b) A sues B on a bill of exchange. B alleges that A has wrongfully neglected to insure B's goods and is liable to him in compensation which he claims to set-off. State whether the amount can be set off? [5]





PART-II

- 4.
- a) Which documents are compulsorily registerable? What is the consequence of non-registration of such a document? [15]
- b) Can a document which is required to be registered but has not been registered in accordance with the provisions, be used in evidence. [5]
5. 'Transfer of land without a registered transfer deed in terms of the provisions contained in Section 49 of the Registration Act and Section 138 of the Transfer of Property Act, as applicable to the State, cannot be recognized'. Discuss in light of decided cases. [20]
- 6.
- a) What is the effect of certificate issued by the Registering Authority under section 60(2) of the Registration Act, 1977 [10]
- b) What is the procedure for admitting the document to Registration? [10]
- 7.
- a) What are the grounds on which a document can be refused for registration? [15]
- b) is non-payment of consideration money a ground to refuse the registration of a document? Cite case law in support of your view. [5]

PART-III

8. What is the limitation prescribed for the following:
- a) Suit for Malicious Prosecution;
- b) Suit for declaration on the ground of mistake;
- c) Suit for recovery of price of food or drink sold by the keeper of a hotel;
- d) To set aside an award;
- e) For a Criminal Acquittal Appeal. [20]
9. In what circumstances can a court extend period of limitation in a civil case pending before the Court which has been filed after the period of limitation? Cite the relevant provision of law and refer to leading cases on the subject. [20]
- 10.
- a) Write a note on "price", as appearing in Article 56 Limitation Act explain it in light of the leading case on the issue. [10]
- b) 'Injunction decree can be put into execution at any point of time' - Discuss with reference to decided cases. [10]





Roll No.....

Time allowed: 3 hours]

(Paper-VI)

[15]

Total No. of pages: 3

[Maximum Marks:100

INSTRUCTIONS

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PART-I

1. What is the ambit and scope of Section 138 Transfer of Property Act? Refer to the relevant case law on the subject. [20]
2. a) Define 'Gift'. What are its requirements? How is a valid Gift of immovable property made? [15]
b) Is oral gift allowed under law, if yes in which cases? [5]
3. Write notes on:
a) Doctrine of lis pendens. [10]
b) Contract Of Sale. [10]





PART-II

4. "The right of prior purchase being a weak right it can be legitimately defeated by a defendant - vendee by acquiring a superior or an equal right at any time before passing of the decree'. Discuss with decided cases. [20]
5. 'Law under the ground providing for pre-emption by co-sharers imposed reasonable restriction in the interest of the general public on the right under Article 19(1)(f)' Discuss in light of the provisions of Right of Prior Purchase and in the background of decided cases. [20]
6. Is partial pre-emption possible under the provisions of Right of Prior Purchase Act? Give reasons supported with case law. [20]

PART-III

7. What are the salient features of the Jammu and Kashmir Houses and Shops Rent Control Act, 1966? What is the effect of the Jammu and Kashmir (Residential and Commercial Tenancy) Act, 2012 notified in the month of April, 2012 on it? [20]
8. What are the grounds available to a landlord for eviction of a tenant from a shop under the provisions of Houses and Shops Rent Control Act? [20]
- 9.
- a) Who is a statutory tenant and how are his rights different from a contractual tenant? [10]
- b) What is a Landlord, desirous of establishing the inapplicability of the Houses and Shops Rent Control Act to a tenancy in respect of a house or a shop, required to prove. [10]





Linking Laws



"Link the Life with Law"

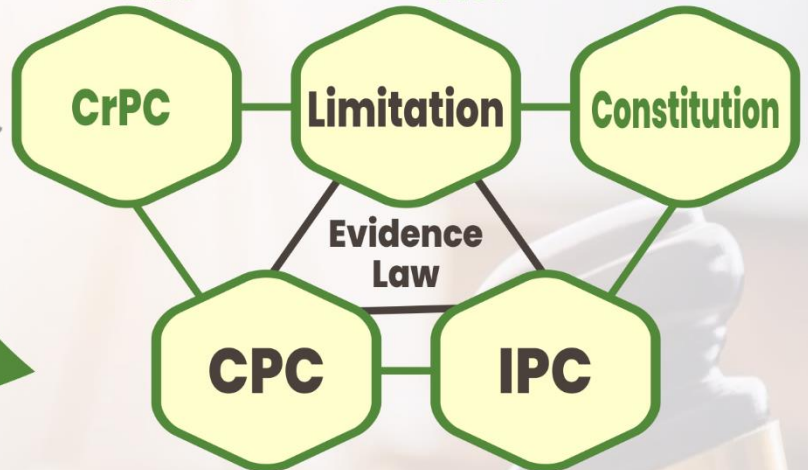
All Judiciary Exam

Why linking Laws?



INTER LINKING

Section ↔ Section
Chapter ↔ Chapter
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Online Platform For Judiciary Exam Preparation

Real Time Event Linking

Meditation of sections

News Paper Cutting Approach

Bilingual Approach

Diagrammatic notes Making

- 👉 Legal Debate Competition.
- 👉 Judges / Senior Advocates Interview Session.
- 👉 Previous Exam Papers Bird View.
- 👉 Test Series (Pre. & Mains)
- 👉 Mock Interview & Many More.



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