



Previous Year Paper

U.P. Judicial Service Civil Judge Main Examination, 2018

PAPER – I {LANGUAGE}

Time Allowed: Three Hours

Maximum Marks: 200

SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

- All Questions are compulsory.
- Marks are allotted against each question.
- Word limit in questions, wherever specified, should be adhered to.

1. Write an essay in English on any one of the following topics, not exceeding 500 words:

60

- (a) Corruption in Public Life
- (b) Science and Religion
- (c) Violence against Women

2. Make a précis of the following passage in your own words in about one-third of its length, and suggest a suitable title to it:

58 + 2 = 60

Conversation is a fine art. It is the art of exchanging thoughts. It is an art which even the least gifted of us can learn. Not everybody can paint or play music, but almost everyone can talk. Conversation, therefore, is that art which gives the greatest pleasure to the greatest number. "To talk", says R.L. Stevenson, "is our chief business in the world; and talk is by far the greatest source of pleasure. It costs nothing in money; it is all profit; it completes our education, founds and maintains our friendship and can be enjoyed at any age and in almost every state of health."

Conversation is indeed the most easily teachable of all the arts. All you need to do in order to become a good talker is to find a subject that interests you and your listener. There are, for example, numerous things to talk about. But the important thing is that you must talk about the secret of your popularity. Talk to your friends about the things that interests them, and you will get a name for good fellowship, charming wit and a brilliant mind. There is nothing that pleases people so much as your interest in their interests.

It is just as important to know what subject to avoid as what subjects to select for good conversation. If you don't want to be a bore, be careful to avoid certain unpleasant topics. Avoid talking about yourself, unless you are asked to do so. People are interested in their own problems, not in yours. Sickness and death bore everybody. The only one who willingly listens to such talk is the doctor, but he gets paid for it.

(293 words)





3. Translate the following passage into English:

40

प्राचीनकाल में विक्रमादित्य नाम का राजा इस देश में राज्य करता था। वह बड़ा न्यायी राजा था। आज भी लोग उसके न्याय की प्रशंसा करते हैं। एक दिन कुछ लड़के एक गाँव के निकट जंगल में खेल रहे थे। वहाँ उन्होंने एक मिट्टी का ढेर देखा जो एक पत्थर से ढका हुआ था। उनमें से एक लड़का उस पत्थर पर बैठ गया। उसने अपने साथियों को बुलाया और कहा, "मित्रों! आज मैं राजा विक्रमादित्य हो गया हूँ। तुम लोग अपने मुकदमे मेरे पास ले आओ मैं न्याय करूँगा।" उस लड़के ने अपने साथियों के मुकदमों का निर्णय किया। उसके निर्णय इतने अच्छे थे कि यह कहानी दूर-दूर तक फैल गयी। जो झगड़ा करते थे उस लड़के के पास आते थे। प्रत्येक व्यक्ति उस लड़के के न्याय से संतुष्ट होता था। जब वह मिट्टी का ढेर खोदा गया, लोगों को मालूम हुआ कि सचमुच वह राजा विक्रमादित्य के बैठने का स्थान था।

4. Translate the following passage into Hindi:

40

Even during the brief span of our lives, we have seen these two forces at play in India and the world at large-the forces of constructive and creative effort and the forces of destruction. Which will triumph in the end? And on which side do we stand? That is a vital question for each one of us, and, more especially, for those from whom the leaders of the nation will be drawn, and on whom the burden of tomorrow will fall. We dare not sit on the fence and refuse to face the issue. We dare not allow our minds to be befuddled by passion and hatred when clear thought and effective action are necessary.

Linking Laws

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All Judiciary Exam





U.P. Judicial Service Civil Judge Main Examination, 2018

PAPER – II {GENERAL KNOWLEDGE}

Time Allowed: Three Hours

Maximum Marks: 200

SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

- All Questions are compulsory.
- Marks carried by each question are indicated against it.
- Word limit in questions, wherever specified, should be adhered to.

1.
 - (a) Mention the methods of delimiting constituencies for Parliamentary elections in India. (Words limit - 75) 5
 - (b) In what ways can the President of India ascertain the views of Supreme Court on a particular bill? (Word limit - 75) 5
 - (c) Discuss in brief the Constitutional provisions regarding the right of children. (Word limit 75) 5
 - (d) Mention the provisions in Indian Constitution that maintain independence of Public Service Commissions. (Word limit - 75) 5
2. Critically analyse the following (Word limit - 50 each)
 - (i) Visit of Prime Minister Narendra Modi to Japan (October 2018) 5
 - (ii) Namami Gange Programme 5
 - (iii) BRICS Summit, 2018 5
 - (iv) Performance of India in 2018 Asian Games 5
3.
 - (a) How did the movement for the liberation of women receive stimulus from the rise and growth of the National Movement in India? (Word limit: 75) 5
 - (b) Trace the growth of the Indian Home Rule Movement in Britain. (Word limit: 75) 5
 - (c) "The mainstay of Mahatma Gandhi's movement was the rural India." Elucidate. (Word limit: 75) 5
 - (d) Mention the major regulations enacted by the British rulers to curb the freedom of press in India. (Word limit - 75) 5





4. Write notes on the following: (Word limit - 50 each)

20

- (a) Pratyush
- (b) Chandrayaan-II
- (c) Agni-V
- (d) Bharat Net

5. (a) Write the names of the persons honoured by the following awards:

5

- (1) Jnanpith Award (53rd), 2018
- (2) Rajiv Gandhi National Sadbhavana Award, 2018
- (3) Arjuna Award (Wrestling), 2018
- (4) Man Booker International Prize, 2018
- (5) Femina Miss India, 2018

(b) Which personality is also sub-named (or titled) as the following?

5

- (1) Shaheed-e-Azam
- (2) Swar Kokila
- (3) Deshbandhu
- (4) Dhim Express
- (5) Loknayak

(c) Write the full forms of the following abbreviations:

5

- (1) IMF
- (2) MRI
- (3) ISRO
- (4) NCERT
- (5) PSLV

(d) Who are the authors of the following books?

5

- (1) Judicial Reforms-Recent Global Trends
- (2) We the Nation
- (3) Matoshree
- (4) I Do What I Do
- (5) Swaraj





- 6.**
- (a) Mention the major causes of drought in India. (Word limit: 75) 5
 - (b) Write a note on National Water Grid. (Word limit: 75) 5
 - (c) Write the Census definition of urban places. (Word limit: 75) 5
 - (d) How can ecotourism be promoted in India (Word limit: 75)
- 7.** Throw light on the main points of the following Schemes (word limit: 50each) 20
- (i) Ayushman Bharat
 - (ii) Mission Indradhanush
 - (iii) Sagarmala Project
 - (iv) Make in India Programme
- 8.**
- (a) Discuss the main features of the Agriculture Export Policy, 2018 as approved by the Union Cabinet in December 2018. (Word limit: 200) 10
 - (b) Give brief information about the following (Word limit: 50 each)
 - (i) Fugitive Economic Offenders Act, 2018 5
 - (ii) The Prevention of Corruption (Amendment) Act, 2018 5
- 9.**
- (a) Why have the following places been in news recently? (word limit: 30 each) 10
 - (i) Tham Luang
 - (ii) Lombok Island
 - (iii) Krem Puri
 - (iv) Amravati
 - (v) Katowice - (b) Why have the following personalities been in news recently? (word limit : 30) 10
 - (i) Uttam Pacharne
 - (ii) Sunil Arora
 - (iii) S. Mirabai Chanu
 - (iv) Prof. G.D. Agrawal
 - (v) Rekha Sharma





10.

(a) After the emergency of 1975-77, how has the judiciary interpreted the Constitutional position of Directive Principles of State Policy? (Word limit: 150)

10

(b) Who said the following statements?

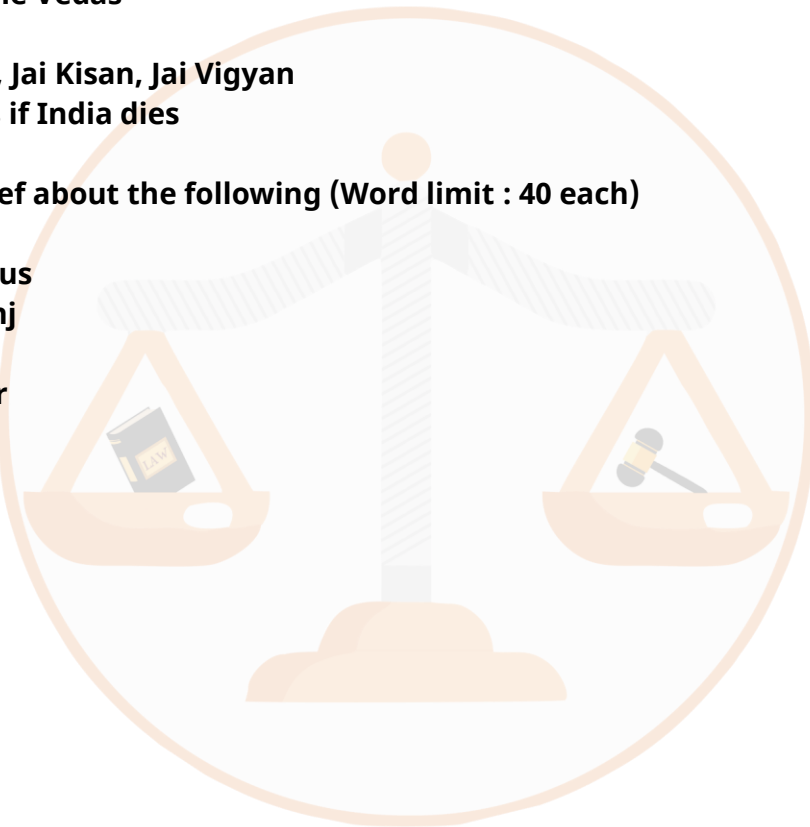
5

- (i) Sare Jahan Se Achha Hindustan Hamara
- (ii) Back to the Vedas
- (iii) Jai Jagat
- (iv) Jai Jawan, Jai Kisan, Jai Vigyan
- (v) Who lives if India dies

(c) Describe in brief about the following (Word limit : 40 each)

5

- (i) Nipah Virus
- (ii) INS Karanj
- (iii) CRR
- (iv) Zero Hour
- (v) ITCZ





U.P. Judicial Service Civil Judge Main Examination, 2018

LAW PAPER – I {SUBSTANTIVE LAW}

Time Allowed: Three Hours

Maximum Marks: 200

SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

- Candidates have to attempt Question No. 1 and 2, and any four of the remaining ones. Attempt six questions in all.
- Marks carried by each question are indicated at its end.

1.

- (a) "No person shall be deprived of his life and personal liberty except according to procedure established by law." Discuss with the help of decided cases.
- (b) Describe briefly the comparative position of the two Houses of Parliament.
- (c) What is money bill? Discuss the mode of passing of money bill.
- (d) Against whom Fundamental Rights are available? In this context, refer to the meaning of the term 'State' in Part III of the Constitution.

2.

- (a) What do you understand by void and voidable marriage? In which circumstances a marriage becomes void or voidable?
- (b)
 - (i) Describe in brief the classification of dower and explain the characteristics of widow's right of retention.
 - (ii) Distinguish between Public Waqf and Private Waqf.
- (c) Describe in brief, the doctrine of frustration as applicable in India and state the specific grounds of frustration of contract. Refer to statutory provisions and decided cases wherever relevant.

3.

- (a) Who is an ostensible owner? What are the circumstances under which a transfer made by an ostensible owner shall not be voidable?
- (b) Write notes on the following: -
 - (i) Rules against perpetuity.
 - (ii) Immovable property.

4.

- (a) What are the rights of partners in the management and conduct of the business of a partnership firm?
- (b) Can a partner use the partnership property for his own private purpose and carry on competing business? If not, what is the result if he does so?





- 5.**
- (a) Explain the principle of contributory negligence with illustration. What are the defences available in a case of contributory negligence?
 - (b) Describe the extent of the liability of the master for the torts committed by his servant.
 - (c) Explain the following maxims with illustrations:
 - (i) Res ipsa loquitur.
 - (ii) Ubi jus ibi remedium.
- 6.**
- (a) While stating the law relating to recovery of possession of immovable property, discuss the effect of combining the remedies available under Sections 5 and 6 of the Specific Relief Act, 1963 in a single suit.
 - (b) Stating the general principles on the basis of which temporary injunctions are granted, discuss the circumstances in which perpetual injunctions are granted by the Court.
- 7.**
- (a) Briefly state the various modes of creation of easement as laid down in the Easements Act.
 - (b) What are different kinds of easement? Explain with the illustrations.
 - (c) Define easement and state its essential elements.
- 8.**
- (a) Can a Muslim women divorce her husband? If so, under what circumstances?
 - (b) Discuss the grounds of exclusion from inheritance under the Muslim Law.
 - (c) What do you mean by 'pious obligation theory'? Discuss the liability of a son to pay off his father's debt.
- 9.**
- (a) What is a 'partial partition'? Describe the rules relating to partial partition.
 - (b) Can a partition be re-opened? Explain the grounds on which a partition may be re-opened.
 - (c) Define gift. Can a Karta of a joint family gift coparcenary property? Explain.





10.

- (a) Explain the difference between equitable interest and legal interest.
- (b) What are the circumstances, when a surety is discharged from his liabilities?
- (c) Explain the following maxims with illustrations:
 - (i) Equity will not suffer a wrong to be without a remedy.
 - (ii) Where equities are equal, the law shall prevail.



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All Judiciary Exam





U.P. Judicial Service Civil Judge Main Examination, 2018 LAW PAPER – II {PROCEDURE & EVIDENCE}

Time Allowed: Three Hours

Maximum Marks: 200

SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

- Attempt five questions in all. Question No. 1 is compulsory.
- At least one question must be attempted from each Section.
- Marks carried by each question have been indicated against the question.

1.

- (a) On 2nd June, 2017, Ram Singh, a school teacher, was travelling from Lucknow to Gorakhpur by a motor bus No. 1540 of UPSRTC. He sustained serious injuries due to the negligence, misconduct and wrongful act of the driver of the bus, Mohd. Hakim, and the mechanic, attached with the bus by the corporation, Sunderlal (who was driving the bus at the time of accident). He with other casualties was admitted to waka Government Hospital of Gorakhpur. He lost one of his hands This permanently. His medical treatment continued in different pl. hospitals till 12.8.2018 and during this period, he could not perform his teaching work, household duties and cultivation. Now, Ram Singh wants to file a suit against the UPSRTC, the driver of the bus and the mechanic for a compensation of Rs. 25,00,000.

Write a plaint for the plaintiff, Ram Singh, on the basis of the facts mentioned above.

- (b) Prepare a written statement for the defendant No. 1, the UPSRTC, answering the plaint made above under Question No. 1(a) in the light of the following:

Or

- (a) "The main plea of the defendant No. 1 is that the defendant No. 3, Sunderlal, is merely a mechanic of the bus and he was not authorised to drive the bus by the defendant No. 1. There occurred some mechanical defects in the bus suddenly and the defendant No. 3 was authorised only to cure the defects but after curing the defect, he took the steering wheel in his hands in order to check the bus without any authorisation and the bus met with the accident when he was driving the bus. Therefore, the Corporation is not liable vicariously."

On 15.06.2018, the victim, a fourteen-year-old girl, was alone in her house situated at Lucknow and was preparing for her examination. The two accused named Dinu and Kallu were working in the house. They took advantage of the fact of her being alone. They raped her, strangled her by using her undergarments and caused injuries on her person with a sharp weapon. They threw her body into a septic tank at the back side of the house, which showed a disregard of respect for human dead body. The prosecution has demanded for death penalty for them on the ground that the matter comes within the category of the rarest of the rare cases. On the other hand, the accused have argued against it.

Prepare a draft of charge against the accused into the matter.





- (b) On the basis of the facts in part (a), decide the matter and give your judgment. Also award the reasonable punishment.

Section A

2.

- (a) Discuss the provisions of the Civil Procedure Code relating 228 to the issue of Commission. Also give suitable illustrations.
- (b) Explain the rule of 'notice' prescribed in Section 80 of the Civil Procedure Code, 1908. Whether a right to notice could be waived?
- (c) On what grounds can a plaint be rejected by Court? Discuss.

3.

- (a) State the provisions which govern the determination of the place of suing in relation to the suits for compensation for wrong to person.
In relation to the following, determine the place of suing: A, B and C jointly take a loan from D at Prayagraj on a promissory note payable on demand. D resides in Varanasi. A, B and C reside in Bareilly, Ghaziabad and Noida respectively. A, B and C fail to repay the loan on demand.
- (b) What do you understand by 'foreign judgment'? When is it deemed to be conclusive? Discuss.
- (c) What do you understand by the mis-joinder and non-joinder of the parties? A enters into a contract with B to supply 100 quintals of sugar on 15.10.2018. The same day he agrees to supply to C and D separately the same quantity of sugar. A fails to supply sugar to all the three. Can all these i.e., B, C and D, joint together in one suit as plaintiffs against A?

4.

- (a) What is 'representative suit'? By whom and under what circumstances can such suit be brought? Is there any need to take consent of the persons who are to be represented? Discuss in the light of decided cases.
- (b)
- (i) A, who was a treasurer of an association, misappropriates the funds of the association. By a resolution of the association, B, a member, was authorised to recover the amount misappropriated. Can B successfully sue A? Give reasons for your answer.
- (ii) A, B and C were chosen by a community to represent them in a suit against K. But X, Y and Z, other members of the same community, supported the defendant K. Does it effect the representative character of the suit? Give reasons for your answer.

Section B

5.

- (a) Discuss the limits within which the rule of 'res gestate' operates. How far the ambiguities involved in this rule have been removed under the Indian Law? Explain.



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Inter-Section
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**All State
Judicial
Services**

More About Linking Laws

Bilingual
approach

Real time
event linking

Meditation
of sections

Diagrammatic
Notes
Techniques

Newspaper
Cutting
Approach

Previous Exam
Paper Bird
View

Mock test

Tansukh Paliwal
—(Linking Laws)—

CA, LLB,
University Topper
Ex- officer in State PSU

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- (b) Whether a photograph of an original is secondary evidence even though the two have not been compared, if so when? Discuss the provisions of Law.
- (c) Discuss the meaning and utility of presumptions. Draw distinction between Rebutable Presumption of Law and Irrebutable Presumption of Law.

6.

- (a) Write exhaustive but brief notes on any two of the following:
 - (i) Hostile witness.
 - (ii) Leading questions.
 - (iii) Accomplice.
 - (iv) Relevancy of custom.
- (b) Answer with reasons while mentioning the related decided cases:
 - (i) A, B and C are prosecuted for the murder and conspiracy to murder of D. As the principal evidence of the conspiracy, certain letters written by the accused to each other during the conspiracy are submitted. A statement made to the Examining Magistrate by B, giving an account of the conspiracy, after arrest, is also put in evidence. What is relevant-the letters or the statement or the both?
 - (ii) A is charged with tray 'ling on a railway without a ticket. On whom the burden of proof that he had a ticket shall lie?

7.

- (a) Discuss the relevancy of judgment with the help of the provisions of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872 and reasonable illustrations.
- (b) When the evidence of an expert is to be admitted? What are the differences between an Expert and an Ordinary Witness? Discuss.
- (c) What do you understand by the word 'Court' used in the Indian Evidence Act, 1872 ? Discuss with the help of decided cases.

Section C All Judiciary Exam

8.

- (a) What will be the venue of trial in the following? Decide:
 - (i) Where the offence has been committed in train during journey between Kolkata and Prayagraj.
 - (ii) Where the offence has been committed in the nature of cheating through letters between two persons situated in Meerut and Agra.
 - (iii) Where a boy is kidnapped from Prayagraj and first taken to Mumbai and then to Guwahati.
 - (iv) A abets B at Prayagraj to commit murder of C at Mumbai. B committed murder of C at Mumbai.





- (b) Discuss the modes of recording evidence in a Sessions Trial. How does Summon Trial differ from Warrant Trial? Explain. A police officer has no definite knowledge or definite information that A is in possession of an instrument of house-breaking. The police officer arrests A. Is A's arrest illegal even though an instrument of house-breaking may actually be found on searching after the arrest? Answer with reasons.

9.

- (a) Under what circumstances is a Magistrate empowered to take action in connection with disputes concerning immovable property under Section 145 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973? Explain.
- (b) Discuss the powers of the District Magistrate under Section 144 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973.
- (c) What is the jurisdiction of the Criminal Courts in enquiries and trials under the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973?

10.

- (a)
- (i) Whether a Magistrate can ask any accused to give specimen signature or handwriting? Discuss with exception, if any.
 - (ii) Whether an accused in appeal from acquittal can be arrested and committed to prison pending the disposal of the appeal? Discuss.
- (b) What irregularities committed by a Court do not vitiate trial? Also discuss when it vitiates.
- (c) An accused is arrested in a bailable offence and he is released on bail. During trial, he absconds and non-bailable warrants are issued against him. The police arrests him and produces him before the Court. The defence counsel pleads for his release on bail under Section 436(1), Cr.P.C. which provides that a person accused of a bailable offence shall be released on bail. Can the Court, in such circumstances, refuse to release him on bail? Give reasons briefly.





U.P. Judicial Service Civil Judge Main Examination, 2018 LAW PAPER – III {PENAL, REVENUE & LOCAL LAWS}

Time Allowed: Three Hours

Maximum Marks: 200

SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

- Candidates should answer six questions in all. Question Nos. 1 and 2 are compulsory and rest two each should be from Section - A and Section -B.
- Marks carried by each question are indicated at its end.

1.
 - (a) Discuss the conditions which are required to be fulfilled by a consolidation scheme.
 - (b) Explain the following as provided under the U.P. Consolidation of Holding Act, 1953:
 - (i) Declaration and notification regarding consolidation.
 - (ii) Consolidation.
2. As per the provisions of the U.P. Panchayat Raj Act, 1947, write notes on the following:
 - (a) Meetings and functions of Gram Sabha.
 - (b) Election of Pradhan of the Gram Panchayat.
 - (c) Bench of Nyaya Panchayat.
 - (d) Appointment of Panchs and their term.

Section A

3. As per the provisions of the U.P. Municipalities Act, 1916 write notes on the following:
 - (a) Composition of municipality.
 - (b) Removal of members of municipality.
 - (c) Corrupt practices.
4. Explain the following as provided under the U.P. Zamindari Abolition and Land Reforms Act, 1950:
 - (a) Consequences of the vesting of an estate in the State.
 - (b) Gross assets of a Mahal.
5. As per the provisions of the U.P. Zamindari Abolition and Land Reforms Act, 1950, explain the following:
 - (a) Bhumidhar with transferable rights.





- (b) Extinction of interest of Bhumidhar with transferable rights.
- (c) Bhumidhar with non-transferable rights.
- (d) Extinction of interest of Bhumidhar with non-transferable rights.

6. Write notes on the following as provided under the U.P. Urban Planning and Development Act, 1973:

- (a) Development Authority.
- (b) Advisory Council.

Section B

- 7.
- (a) "A mistake of fact is good defence but mistake of law is not." Elucidate this statement.
 - (b) A, an officer of a Court, being ordered by that Court to arrest Y and after due enquiry, believing R to be Y, arrests R instead of Y. Discuss the liability of A.
- 8.
- (a) What is kidnapping from lawful guardianship? Explain it with essential elements.
 - (b) A owes money to B for repairing the watch and B retains the watch lawfully as a security for the debt. A takes the watch out of B's possession with the intention of depriving B of the property as security for his debt. Did A commit any time?
- 9.
- (a) Explain the essential elements of criminal conspiracy and distinguish it with abetment.
 - (b) A instigates a child to put poison into the food of C and gives him poison for that purpose. The child by mistake puts the poison into the food of B and consequently B dies. Discuss the liability of A.
- 10.
- (a) Discuss the Right of Private Defence of Property? Can death of attacker be caused in the exercise of right of private defence of property? How long such Right of Private Defence continues?
 - (b) A entered the house of B with the intention of committing theft. B and other members of his family surrounded and attacked A with Lathis. Finding his life in danger. A whipped out a revolver and fired causing death of B. Is A guilty of murder?





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All Judiciary
Exam

Why
linking
Laws?



INTER LINKING

Section ↔ Section
Chapter ↔ Chapter
Act ↔ Act



Online Platform For Judiciary Exam Preparation



Real Time
Event
Linking



Meditation
of sections



News Paper
Cutting
Approach

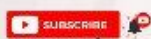


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Approach



Diagrammatic
notes Making

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