



W. Bangal Judicial Service Civil Judge Main Examination, 2021

ENGLISH COMPOSITION AND PRECIS WRITING

Time Allowed - 3 Hours

Full Marks-100

If the questions attempted are in excess of the prescribed number, only the questions attempted upto the prescribed number shall be valued and the remaining ignored.

The figures in the margin indicate the full marks for the question.

1. Write an essay on any one of the following topics:

[30]

- (a) COVID 19 Pandemic and its Social Challenge
- (b) Woman, Domestic Violence and the Law
- (c) Man and Animal Conflict: the Role of Conservation
- (d) Social Stigmas in Modern India

2. Write a precis of the following passage and add a title:

[20+5=25]

While wealth is a great factor for ensuring happiness of human life, it is easily liable to be employed by one set of people against others. Besides, wealth has a tendency to concentrate in the hands of a few with the result that the rich become richer and the poor poorer. In the existing conditions of the society we find there are classes of people who are miserable and unhappy, while there are others who are rich, well-fed and comfortable. Such differences in economic conditions are mainly due to the maldistribution of wealth in society. It is generally maintained that in a capitalistic society maldistribution of wealth is inevitable. The question is therefore, raised whether in the capitalistic society, wealth conduces to maximum human welfare. On the other hand debate may also arise that in a rigid welfare state the population becomes over dependent on state aid and consequently loses the motivation to seek avenues of self-employment. It is necessary to strike a middle of the road approach in governance to ensure the growth of a people with access to necessary help from the state but also having a climate of self-help and entrepreneurial zeal.

3. Write a dialogue between two friends on any one of the topics:

[15]

- (a) The traditional library will only survive in digital mode in future.
- (b) The growing problem of unemployment in COVID 19 affected economies

4. Write a letter on any one of the following topics:

[15]

- (a) Introducing more vocational courses in University curricula
- (b) Water-logging and its dangers

5. Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below:

[5×3=15]





The men of science, in spite of their profound influence upon modern life, are in some ways less powerful than the politicians. Politicians in our day are far more influential than they were at any former period in human history. Their relation to the men of science is like that of a magician in the Arabian Nights to a djinn who obeys his orders. The djinn does astounding things which, the magician, without his help, could not do, but he does them only because he is told to do them, not because of any impulse in himself. So it is with the atomic scientists in our day; some Government captures them in their homes or on the high seas, and they are set to work, according to the luck of their capture, to slave for one side or for the other. The politician, when he is successful, is subject to no such coercion. One of the most astounding examples of such an instance was Lenin. After his brother had been put to death by the Czarist government, he spent years in poverty and exile, and then rose within a few months to command one of the most powerful states. And this power was not that of Zeres or Caesar, merely the power to enjoy luxury and adulation, which but for him some other man would have been enjoying. It was the power to mould a vast country according to a pattern conceived in his own mind, to alter the life of every worker, every peasant and every middle class person.

- (a) Why are scientists like djinns of legends?
- (b) How does the power of politicians like Lenin compare with that of the scientists?
- (c) What compels scientists to exist like slaves?





GENERAL KNOWLEDGE AND CURRENT AFFAIRS

Time Allowed-3 Hours

Full Marks-100

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Answers may be written either in English or in Bengali, but all answers must be in one and the same language.

Separate Answer books to be used for Group-A and Group-B.

[In case a candidate writes answers of Group-A questions on the answer book for group-B, and vice versa, such answers will not be evaluated.] Figures in the margin indicate marks for each question.

Group-A

Write any four questions:

1. Write a brief note on the valour of Mewar under Maharana Pratap Singh. [12.5x4=50]
2. Write briefly on the three tier Panchayati Raj Institutions introduced by the 73rd Amendment to the Constitution of India, 1992.
3. Discuss the emergence of Quadrilateral grouping or the QUAD in the Indo-Pacific region.
4. What is Gender Development Index (GDI)?
5. Write in the significance of Public Interest Litigation (PIL) in India.
6. Discuss the impact of EASE 4.0 reforms in India.
7. What is the impact of Pandemic on global economy?
8. Write briefly on the humanitarian crisis in Afghanistan.

Group-B

Answer any five questions:

[10x5=50]

9.
 - (a) Who is the first woman to become the President of the European Commission?
 - (b) Who is the prominent woman Oxford Corona Vaccine developer?
 - (c) Who wrote Great Expectations?
 - (d) Which organization received world peace prize 2020?
 - (e) For what Salim Ali was popularly known?
10.
 - (a) Which day is observed as the International Day of the Girl Child?
 - (b) Which young girl environmental activist is fighting for the cause of climate change/ climate crisis?
 - (c) Who wrote the book Development as Freedom?
 - (d) Who wrote the book Hind Swaraj?
 - (e) Which world leader received the Padma Bhushan award for public affairs 2021?
11.
 - (a) Where is the Saha Institute of Nuclear Physics located?
 - (b) NH13 is between which major cities of India?
 - (c) Pangong Tso is located in which part of India?





- (d) What is the name of the Harappan Script?
- (e) Where did the Buddha deliver his first sermon?

- 12.
- (a) Who received Padma Shri award in Sports from Bengal (table tennis player), 2021?
 - (b) What is the Aarogya Setu app?
 - (c) Who wrote Glass Palace?
 - (d) In which category Neeraj Chopra win gold in Tokyo Olympics, 2021?
 - (e) Which category of medal was won by P.V. Sindhu in Tokyo Olympics, 2021?

- 13.
- (a) Who was the Governor of Bengal after the Battle of Plassey?
 - (b) Which is the national language of Bhutan?
 - (c) In which state are Udayagiri and Khandagiri caves located in India?
 - (d) Which musical instrument is played by Hari Prasad Chaurasia?
 - (e) Where is 'Lohri' celebrated?

- 14.
- (a) Where is the BARC (Bhabha Atomic Research Centre) situated?
 - (b) Who was the architect of the First Five-Year Plan (1951-1956) of India?
 - (c) Point out one trend of work culture during the Covid pandemic.
 - (d) What is the significance of Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO)?
 - (e) What is the capital of Austria?

- 15.
- (a) What is the significance of Aadhaar?
 - (b) Which Indian state tops in the sex-ratio chart?
 - (c) Where are Elephanta Caves located?
 - (d) Where is the Kaziranga National Park situated?
 - (e) Where is the Mountain Railways situated in West Bengal?

16. Write briefly on:

- (a) Fourth Industrial Revolution
- (b) Digilocker Programme in India.

[5x2=10]

- 17.

- (a) What is El Nino?
- (b) Which is the largest desert in the world?
- (c) Who was the last Viceroy of India?
- (d) When did the Cabinet mission come to India?
- (e) What is 'Smiling Buddha'?

[2x5=10]

18. Write briefly on the Indo-China relations in the contemporary times.

[10]





CIVIL PROCEDURE CODE

Time Allowed - 3 Hours

Full Marks-100

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Separate answer books to be used for Group-A & Group-B.

(In case a candidate write answers to Question on Group-B in the answer book meant for Group-A and vice versa such answers will not be evaluated.)

The figures in the margin indicate marks for each question.

Group-A

Answer all questions

1. Explain the scheme, scope and object of the Code of Civil Procedure 1908. [10]
2. What do you mean by 'suit of civil nature'? Give examples of 'suits impliedly barred' and 'suits expressly barred'. [5+5=10]
3. What do you mean by the doctrine of 'Res judicata'? Explain the principles with suitable judicial decisions. [10]
4. Sections 15-20 of the Code of Civil Procedure lay down the rules prescribing the venue or the place for the institution of civil suits in India. -Explain your answer with suitable illustration. [10]
5. Write short notes on any two of the following: [5*2=10]
 - (a) Representative Suit
 - (b) Interpleader Suit
 - (c) Constructive Res-judicata
 - (d) Service of summons in special cases

Group-B

Answer any five questions

6. What are the powers of Court to enforce execution? Comment on the enforcement of the decree against legal representative. [5+5=10]
7. When can a 'Receiver' be appointed? What are the powers, duties and liabilities of a 'Receiver'? [10]
8. What are the inherent powers of the Court under the Code of Civil Procedure 1908? [5+5=10]
9. What are the grounds of 'Review'? State the differences between 'Review' and 'Revision'. [10]
10. Write short notes on any two of the following: [5x2=10]





- (a) Letter of Request
- (b) Suits by or against minors and persons of unsound mind
- (c) Decree and Order
- (d) Set-off and Counter-claim

11. Write down the power of Court to issue 'Commissions'.

[10]



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CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODE AND INDIAN PENAL CODE

Time Allowed - 3 Hours

Full Marks-100

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Separate answer books should be used for Group-A & Group-B.

(In case a candidate write answers to question on Group-B in the answer book meant for Group-A and vice versa such answers will not be evaluated).

The figures in the margin indicate marks for each question.

Group-A

Answer any five questions.

1. [3+7=10]
 - (a) What is a cognizable offence?
 - (b) What is the procedure for investigation of a cognizable case?
2. [3+7=10]
 - (a) What should be the contents of a charge?
 - (b) For every distinct offence of which any person is accused there shall be a separate charge". State the exceptions to the general rule.
3. Under what circumstances a proclamation may be published against an offender? State the procedure for publication of such proclamation.
 - (b) Discuss the provisions for attachment of property of a proclaimed offender. [6+4=10]
4.
 - (a) No one should be put in peril twice for the same offence". Elucidate with reference to the provisions of the code.
 - (b) A, B and C are charged by a Magistrate of the first class with, and convicted by him of robbing D'. Can they be tried again on the same facts? Give reasons. [3+7=10]
5. Discuss the powers of the Appellate Court. When an appeal shall abate? [3+7=10]
6. Write short notes (any two): [3+7=10]
 - (a) Limitation for taking cognizance of offences
 - (b) Tender of pardon to accomplice
 - (c) Compounding of offences

Group-B

Answer any five questions.

7.
 - (a) What is the law regarding joint offenders? Discuss.





- (b) If two persons commit the same act, can they be guilty of different offences in respect of that act? Discuss.
[5+5=10]
- 8.
- (a) State what is abetment?
- (b) Under what circumstances an abettor may be punished for an offence different from that which was abetted?
[5+5=10]
9. State fully the circumstances under which the offence of murder can be reduced to one of culpable homicide not amounting to murder. Give illustrations.
10. What is defamation? What are the exceptions that may be set up against a charge of defamation?
[3+7=10]
11. What constitutes "Extortion"? Give the aggravated forms of extortion with illustrations.
[3+7=10]
12. What offence, if any, has been committed in the following cases? Give reasons.
- (a) A under the influence of passion excited by a provocation given by Z, intentionally kills Y, Z's child.
- (b) 'A' signs his own name to a bill of exchange, intending that it may be believed that the bill was drawn by another person of the same name.





INDIAN EVIDENCE ACT

Time Allowed - 3 Hours

Full Marks-100

If the questions attempted are in excess of the prescribed number, only the questions attempted first up to the prescribed number shall be valued and the remaining ones ignored.

Separate answer books to be used for Group-A & Group-B.

(In case a candidate writes answer to questions on Group-B in the answer book meant for Group-A and Vice Versa, such answer will not be evaluated.)

Answer may be written either in English or in Bengali, but all answers must be in one and the same language.

The figures in the margin indicate marks for each question.

Group-A

Answer Question No. 1 and any two from the rest.

1. Discuss elaborately the effect of The Information Technology Act, 2000 on Indian Evidence Act. [20]
2.
 - (a) Discuss the rules relating to relevancy of character in civil as well as in criminal proceedings.
 - (b) A is being tried for the murder of X. There is evidence to show that X was murdered by A and B and that B said "A and I murdered X". Is the aforesaid confession by B admissible against A? [8+7=15]
3. Discuss and reconcile the statements: [8+7=15]
 - (a) "The Court may presume that an accomplice is unworthy of credit unless he is corroborated in material particulars."
 - (b) "A conviction is not illegal merely because it proceeds upon the uncorroborated testimony of an accomplice."
4. Write short notes on any three: [5+5+5=15]
 - (a) Judicial Notice
 - (b) Estoppel
 - (c) Privilege Communication
 - (d) Patent Ambiguity

Group-B

Answer Question No. 5 and any two from the rest.

5. Distinguish between any four: [5+5+5+5=20]
 - (a) Judicial Confession and Extra Judicial Confession
 - (b) Proved and Disproved
 - (c) Presumption of Fact and Presumption of Law
 - (d) Fact in issue and Relevant Fact
 - (e) Motive and Intention.
6. Critically evaluate the common law interpretation of what constitutes "Hearsay Evidence". Also comprehend the reasons for excluding such evidence and creating exception to such rule of exclusion.





7. How and on what basis the evidentiary value of "Identification Parade" is required to be appreciated by judiciary? Is the basis of such appreciation conforms to the principles of fair trial? [7+8=15]
8. Critically examine the provisions of Indian Evidence Act relating to Examination-in-Chief, Cross-Examination and Re-Examination with reference to judicial decisions. [10+5=15]

[15]



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LAW OF CONTRACTS AND TORTS

Time Allowed - 3 Hours

Full Marks - 100

Answers may be written either in English or in Bengali, but all answers must be in one and the same language.

Separate answer book should be used for Group-A and Group-B.

(In case a candidate write answers to questions on Group-B in the answer book meant for Group-A and vice-versa, such answers will not be evaluated)

The figures in the margin indicate marks for each question.

Answer all questions.

Group-A

1.
 - (a) What is meant by 'Supervening impossibility'? What is its effect on contract?
 - (b) Is there any difference between 'Supervening impossibility' and 'Law of Frustration'? [5+5=10]
2.
 - (a) How an Agency is created? Is any consideration necessary to create an Agency? Can a minor be appointed as an agent so as to find the Principal?
 - (b) Write notes on
 - (i) Agency by estoppel
 - (ii) Agency by holding out. [5+5=10]
3.
 - (a) What is meant by 'Law of Competency' under the Indian Contract Act, 1872?
 - (b) Whether every person is competent to Contract? Answer with necessary illustration. [5+5=10]
4.
 - (a) What is meant by the Contract of Guarantee? Discuss with necessary illustration the consideration for Guarantee.
 - (b) Define:
 - (i) Proposal
 - (ii) Promise
 - (iii) Promisee
 - (iv) Reciprocal Promise
 - (v) Voidable Contract [5+5=10]
5.
 - (a) State the Law of Performance of Contract under the Indian Contract Act, 1872.
 - (b) Discuss the effect of failure or refusal to perform the contract within the specified time. [5+5=10]

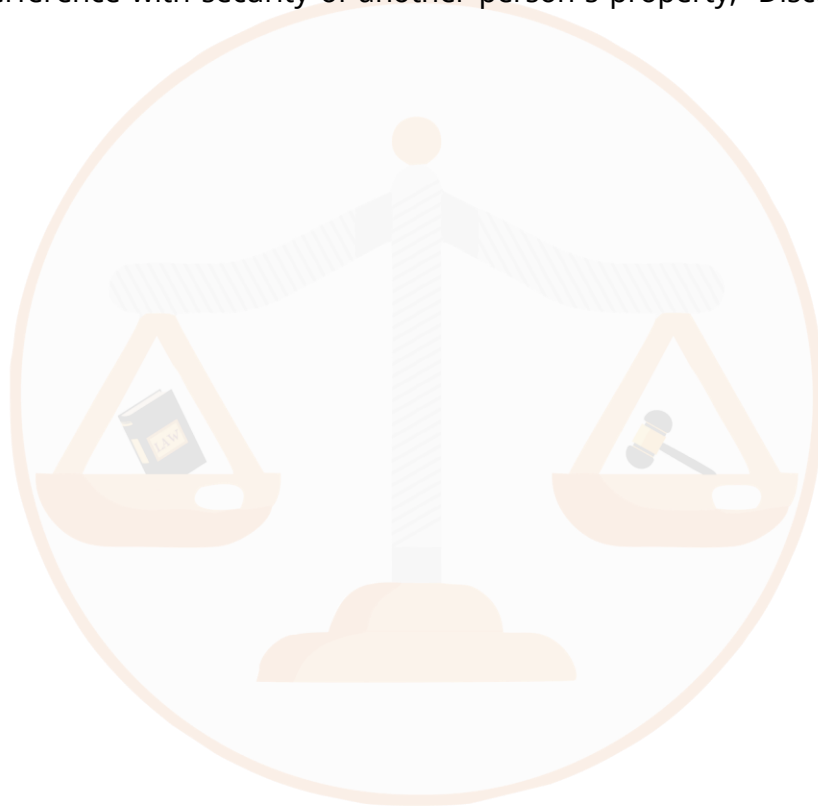
Group-B

6. Tort is an infringement of private common right in vein.'-Discuss with necessary illustrations. [10]
7. What is meant by 'Damnum sine injuria and injuria sine Damno'? Whether any of the two gives rise to any tortious liability? Discuss with necessary illustration. [10]





8. What is conversion? Distinguish between conversion and trespass to goods with necessary examples. [10]
9. A fair comment in the matter which is for Public Interest or submitted to Public Criticism is not actionable.'-Discuss with specific illustration. [10]
10. What is 'Doctrine of Necessity'? To what extent it can be cited as a defence to an action for intentional interference with security of another person's property, -Discuss with specific case law. [10]





TRANSFER OF PROPERTY ACT

Time Allowed - 3 Hours

Full Marks-100

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Separate answer books should be used for Group-A and Group-B

(In case a candidate write answers to question on Group-B in the answer book meant for Group-A and vice-versa, such answers will not be evaluated)

The figures in the margin indicate marks for each question.

Group-A

Answer question no. 1 and any two from the rest.

1.
 - (a) What property can be transferred and what property can not be transferred under the Transfer of Property Act, 1882?
 - (b) Explain the doctrine of Fixtures and determine the character of the following:
[10]
 - (i) Diesel oil engine fixed to the earth with the help of nuts and bolts on the Cemented foundation for the purpose of running a touring talkies.
 - (ii) ATM machine fixed to the earth and wall by the bank in a tenanted premises.
[4+3+3 = 10]
2.
 - (a) Explain and distinguish between Spes Successions and Doctrine of feeding the grant by Estoppel. 10 (b) 'A' mother of a minor son 'B', transferred a property in favour of C on her behalf and on behalf of 'B'. The son after getting majority, challenged the said transfer and the court held that the transfer upto the extent of share of 'B' is void. Thereafter, before 'B' could take possession he dies in a road accident and A being legal heir of 'B' inherited in the same property. Now 'C' sues A for transfer of the 'B' share in the property to him u/s 43 of T. P. Act. Decide whether 'C' would succeed?
[5]
3. Explain the Rule against perpetuity what is the procedure prescribed under the Transfer of Property Act, 1882 to transfer property for the benefit of unborn person.
[15]
4.
 - (a) Explain the Doctrine of Lis Pendens.
[10]
 - (b) A-files a Suit against 'B' for possession of property. But the plaint is returned by the Court after preliminary finding that the Court does not have pecuniary jurisdiction. Before A could file the suit before the proper Court, B gifted the property to 'C'. Whether the gift is hit by the Lis Pendens?
[5]





Group-B

Answer question no. 5 and any two from the rest.

- 5.
- (a) Define Mortgage and discuss various kinds of mortgage envisaged under section 58 of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882. [12]
- (b) A creates Anomalous Mortgage of property in favour of 'B' for a period of 99 years with conditions that entire amount with interest would be payable at the time of redemption and the property can be redeemed within 6 months after completion of the term. Whether these conditions of the mortgage amounts to clog on equity of redemption? [8]
- 6.
- (a) What are the essentials of a valid gift under the provision of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882? [8]
- (b) Define and distinguish between actual and constructive notice with the help of illustration. [7]
- 7.
- (a) Define 'Lease'. How the lease is made? What shall be duration of lease in absence of a written contract regarding duration of such lease? [2+2+2=6]
- (b) What are the rights and liabilities of the lessor and lessee? [9]
- 8.
- (a) Distinguish between sale and contract of sale. [5]
- (b) Describe the rights and liabilities of buyer and seller as per the Transfer of Property Act. 10 [10]





MUHAMMEDAN LAW

Time Allowed - 3 Hours

Full Marks - 100

Answers may be written either in English or in Bengali but all answers must be in one and the same language.

Separate answer books to be used for Group-A and Group-B.

(In case a candidate writes answer to questions on Group-B in the answer book meant for Group-A and vice-versa, such answers will not be evaluated.)

Group-A

Answer all questions.

1. Write notes on the following:
 - (a) Origin of Muhammedan Law
 - (b) Is marriage among muslims sacrament?
 - (c) Option of puberty
 - (d) Bequeathable third
 - (e) Matrimonial property under Muslim Law

[4x5=20]
2.
 - (a) What are the essential features of a valid muslim marriage?
 - (b) Explain the legal effect of irregular marriage under Muslim Law.

[5+5=10]
3.
 - (a) Discuss in brief the various sources of Muslim Law.
 - (b) Write a note on various schools of Muslim Law.

[5+5=10]
4.
 - (a) Discuss the legal position of triple talaq with special reference to India.
 - (b) Write a note on "dower".

[5+5=10]

Group-B

5. Write notes on the following:
 - (a) Doctrine of "Mushaa"
 - (b) Powers of Mutawalli
 - (c) Maintenance under Muslim Law
 - (d) Principles of inheritance under Muslim Law
 - (e) Extra-judicial divorce under Muslim Law

[4x5=20]
6.
 - (a) Discuss the legal framework of the Waqf Law in India.
 - (b) Explain the role of judiciary in maintenance and preservation of Waqf property in India.

[5+5=10]
7.
 - (a) What do you mean by "Hiba" under Muslim Law?
 - (b) How can 'Hiba' be revoked and which 'Hiba' is irrevocable?





[5+5=10]

- 8.
- (a) Explain 'Wasiyat' according to Muslim Law.
 - (b) Who can make 'Wasiyat' under Muslim Law? Do you think 'Wasiyat' can be made in favour of non-Muslim?

[5+5=10]



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PARTNERSHIP ACT

Time Allowed - 3 Hours

Full Marks-100

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Group-A

Answer all questions.

1. "As a company can become a Partner in the firm, there can be a partnership between two firms"— offer your view against the statement as per Partnership Act. [20]
2.
 - (a) State the need for registration of a firm.
 - (b) In the absence of a contract to the contrary how the mutual relations of partners are determined? Explain.
 - (c) State the circumstances in which the firm is automatically dissolved. [5+5+5=15]
3.
 - (a) What are the needs for the determination of partnership property?
 - (b) What things are included in partnership property?(What are rights and duties of partners after change in the Constitution of a firm? [5+5+5=15])

Group-B

Answer question no. 4 and any two from the rest.

4.
 - (a) Spell out the provisions of the Indian Partnership Act, with regard to non-partnership interest.
 - (b) A and B two Partners carrying on a trading business in partnership under the name and style of Fortune Traders. After sometime B retired from the business, but A continues to carry on the same business under the same name. Whether the business carried on by A alone is said to be carried on in partnership as the same name is being used? Give reasons.
 - (c) A is the sole proprietor of a firm. He admits B as a partner on the following terms:
 - (i) B is not to bring any capital,
 - (ii) B is not to be responsible for any loss,
 - (iii) B is to receive 3 Lakhs per annum in lieu of profit,
 - (iv) B is not to enter any contract on behalf of the firm.Discuss the legal position of B. [10+5+5=20]
- 5.





- (a) What is a partnership deed? State its contents.
- (b) A, B and C started a cloth business in Hati Bagan market on 1st January, 2018, for a period of Five Years. The business resulted in a loss of 10,000 in the first year, 15,000 in the second year and 18,000 in the third year. B and C wish to dissolve the firm while A wants to continue the business. Advise B and C.

[10+5=15]

- 6.
- (a) Write a short note on agreement in restraint of trade in the event of dissolution of the firm.
- (b) A firm of grocers dissolved partnership and sold the goodwill of their business to X, Y and Z, who are now carrying on the same business at the same address. Subsequently, the old partners P. Q and R again entered into partnership as grocers, set up a competing business next door to X, Y and Z, and solicited customers of their old firm. Advise X, Y and Z.

[10+5=15]

- 7.
- (a) Discuss the settling of account of a partner upon dissolution of a firm when he becomes insolvent.
- (b) Discuss the settling of account of a partner who have both firm debts and private debts.
- (c) A, B and C are three partners in a firm. Their capital contributions are A-20,000, B-5,000 and C-1,000. They share profits and losses equally. Upon dissolution it is found that realisable assets are 30,000 and debts payable are 10,000. Thus after paying the debts, assets available for partners are worth only 20,000 and as such there is a capital deficiency of 6,000. Determine the amount which each partner must contribute in this situation as prescribed under Partnership Act.

[5+5+5=15]





LAW OF LIMITATION AND LAW OF PRESCRIPTION

Time Allowed - 3 Hours

Full Marks-100

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Separate answer books to be used for Group-A and Group-B.

(In case a candidate writes answer to questions on Group-B in the answer book meant for Group-A and vice-versa, such answers will not be evaluated.)

The figures in the margin indicate marks for each question.

Group-A

Answer question no. 1 and any two from the rest.

1.
 - (a) Law of Limitation bars remedy but does not extinguish right" — Explain. [10+10=20]
 - (b) Distinguish between limitation and prescription. [20]
2. Describe the general principles for extension of time or prescribed period under section 5 of the Limitation Act, 1963. [20]
3. Discuss the effect of acknowledgement, payment and substituting or adding new plaintiff or defendant under Limitation Act, 1963 (Sections 18-22). [20]
4. Explain the rules relating to interpretation of Limitation Act, 1963.

Group-B

Answer any two questions.

5. Discuss the doctrine of disability under sections 6 to 9 of the Limitation Act, 1963. [20]
6. Explain the following terms:
 - (a) Plaintiff and Defendant
 - (b) Bond
 - (c) Bar of Limitation
 - (d) Applicant and Application[5x4=20]
7.
 - (a) Discuss the rule of acquisition of easement by prescription under section 25 of the Limitation Act, 1963.
 - (b) Write a note on extinguishment of Right to Property. [10+10=20]





HINDI COMPOSITION, ESSAY AND TRANSLATION

Time Allowed-3 Hours

Full Marks - 100

If the questions attempted are in excess of the prescribed number, only the questions attempted first up to the prescribed number shall be valued and the remaining ones ignored.

1. Translate into Hindi (any one):

(क) When Rahamat had come to Calcutta from Afghanistan, he had brought with him the impress of his little daughter Rabeya's palm on a piece of paper. He always carried it about him. With it was preserved a five-rupee note Mini had once given him when he was hawking delicacies. He carried them both to the jail. There he would often get the treasures from the jailor and have a look at them. He could not forget his daughter Rabeya or Mini either.

(ख) The human race is spread all over the world, from the polar regions to the tropics. The people eat different kinds of food, partly according to the climate in which they live, and partly according to the kind of food which their country produces. Thus in India, the people live chiefly on different kinds of grain, eggs, milk, or sometimes fish and meat. In Europe, people eat more flesh and less grain. In the Arctic regions where no grain and fruits are produced, the Eskimo and other races live almost entirely on flesh, especially fat.

2. Write an essay on any one of the following:

[30]

(क) लोकतंत्र में जनसंचार की भूमिका (ख) भारत की मौजूदा आर्थिक स्थिति।
(ग) कर्म ही धर्म है।

3. Amplify the idea contained in any one of the following:

[20]

(क) दैव दैव आलसी पुकारा (ख) परहित सरिस धरम नहीं भाई

4. Write a letter to the editor of a newspaper on any one of the following: (Write A. B. C in place of name, address etc.)

[20]

(क) कोरोना महामारी की रोकथाम के उपाय (ख) अफवाहों से पीड़ित समाज के चित्र

5. Read the passage carefully and answer the questions:

[3x5=15]

प्रेम का कारण बहुत कुछ अनिर्दिष्ट और अज्ञात होता है, पर श्रद्धा का कारण निर्दिष्ट और ज्ञात होता है। कभी-कभी केवल एक साथ रहते-रहते दो प्राणियों में यह भाव उत्पन्न हो जाता है कि वे बराबर साथ रहें, उनका साथ कभी न छूटे। प्रेमी प्रिय के संपूर्ण जीवन क्रम के सतत् माक्षात्कार का अभिलाषी होता है। वह उसका उठना बैठना, चलना, फिरना, सोना, खाना पीना सब कुछ देखना चाहता है। संसार में बहुत से लोग उठते-बैठते, चलते-फिरते हैं, पर सबका उठना-बैठना, चलना फिरना उसको वैसा अच्छा नहीं लगता। प्रेमी प्रिय के जीवन को अपने जीवन से मिलाकर एक निराला मिश्रण तैयार करना चाहता है। वह दो से एक करना चाहता है। सारांश यह है कि श्रद्धा में दृष्टि पहले कर्मों पर से होती हुई श्रद्धेय तक पहुँचती है और प्रीति में प्रिय पर से होती हुई उसके कर्मों आदि पर आ जाती है। एक में कर्म प्रधान है, दूसरी में व्यक्ति एक में व्यक्ति को कर्मों द्वारा मनोहरता प्राप्त होती है, दूसरी में कर्मों को व्यक्ति द्वारा।

(क) प्रेम और श्रद्धा के कारणों में अंतर स्पष्ट कीजिए।

(ख) प्रेम में साहचर्य का क्या महत्व होता है? (गु) प्रेमी प्रिय से क्या आकांक्षा करता है?

(घ) 'निराला मिश्रण' का आशय स्पष्ट कीजिए। (ङ) उपर्युक्त गद्यांश का समुचित शीर्षक बताइए।





HINDU LAW

Time Allowed-3 Hours

Full Marks-100

If the questions attempted are in excess of the prescribed number, only the questions attempted first up to the prescribed number shall be valued and the remaining ones ignored. Answers may be written either in English or in Bengali but all answers must be in one and the same language.

Separate answer books to be used for Group-A & Group-B.

(In case a candidate writes answer to questions on Group-B in the answer book meant for Group-A and Vice-Versa, such answer will not be evaluated.)

Group-A

Answer Question No. 1 and any two from the rest.

1.
 - (a) "Hindus are born as well as made."-Justify the statement with reasons.
 - (b) Define Legislation as a Source of Hindu Law. Mention some of the important Legislations of Hindu Law.
 - (c) Explain Equity, Justice and Good Conscience as a Source of Hindu Law

[8+6+6=20]
2.
 - (a) Discuss 'Cruelty' and 'Conversion to another religion' as grounds of divorce under the Hindu Marriage Act. 1955.
 - (b) Explain the concept of Fair Trial Rule.

[10+5=15]
3.
 - (a) Discuss the provision regarding the Restitution of Conjugal Rights under the Hindu Marriage Act. 1955.
 - (b) The What are the special grounds of Divorce available to the wife only under the Hindu Marriage Act. 1955?

[8+7=15]
4.
 - (a) How does the succession pass when a certain heir is disqualified?
 - (b) Explain the provisions relating to right of absolute property of women under Hindu Succession Act. 1956.

[5+10=15]

Group-B

Answer Question No. 5 and any two from the rest.

5. Write short notes on any four.

[5x4=20]

 - (a) Stridhan
 - (b) Sapinda Relationship
 - (c) Registration of Hindu Marriage
 - (d) Custody of Children
 - (e) Void and Voidable Marriage
6.
 - (a) Discuss the powers of Marriage Officer in respect of objections to special marriage under the Special Marriage Act, 1954.





(b) What are the grounds of divorce under the Special Marriage Act?

[8+7=15]

7.

(a) What do you mean by "Adoption? Discuss the requisites of a valid adoption under the Hindu Adoption and Maintenance Act, 1956.

(b) What are the provisions regarding maintenance of wife under the Hindu Adoption and Maintenance Act, 1956?

[8+7=15]

8.

(a) What are the criteria of determining the award of maintenance amount by the Court?

(b) Discuss the 'Maintenance of illegitimate children, under Hindu Adoption and Maintenance Act, 1956.

(c) Whether registration is necessary for a Valid Adoption Discuss.

[5+5+5=15]

