

# WEST BENGAL JUDICIAL SERVICE (MAIN)-2022

## COMPULSORY PAPERS JSS(C)/II/22

2022

### ENGLISH COMPOSITION AND PRÉCIS 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) Women in the workplace
- (b) Deforestation and ecological disasters
- (c) Nationality and economic migration in a globalized world
- (d) Social media and self-restraint

2. Write a précis of the following passage and add a suitable title. 20+5=25

That Machiavelli's *Prince* contains the most immoral things and that Machiavelli has no scruples about recommending to the ruler all sorts of deception, of perfidy, and cruelty is incontestable. There are however, not a few modern writers who deliberately shut their eyes to this obvious fact. Instead of explaining it they make the greatest efforts to deny it. They tell us that the measures recommended by Machiavelli, however objectionable in themselves, are only meant for the "common good". The ruler has to respect this common good. But where do we find this mental reservation? *The Prince* speaks in quite a different, in an entirely uncompromising way. The book describes, with complete indifference, the ways and means by which political power is to be acquired and to be maintained. About the *right* use of this power it does not say a word. It does not restrict this use to any consideration for the commonwealth. It was only centuries later that the Italian patriots began to read into Machiavelli's book all their own political and national idealism. In any word of Machiavelli, declared Alfieri, we find the same spirit, a spirit of justice, of passionate love for freedom, of magnanimity and truth.

3. Write a dialogue between two friends on *any one* of the following topics: 15

- (a) The spirit and the letter of the law
- (b) The use of Indian languages in official discourse

4. Write a letter on *any one* of the following topics: 15

(Write 'X', 'Y', 'Z' in place of Name, Address etc.)

- (a) On how the climate crisis is impacting traditional agriculture.
- (b) On how the digital divide is hampering educational progress.

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

5×3=15

The British, under the East India Company's rule disrupted the whole economic order of India, they turned the traditional land system topsy turvy, they smashed the trades and manufactures of the land and disrupted the relationship between these two sectors of the Indian economy, systematically drained the wealth of our country to their own, and destroyed the very springs of production of our economy. Every class of Indian society suffered at this new spoliator's hands. The landlords were dispossessed and the peasants rendered paupers, the merchant bourgeoisie of India liquidated as an independent class and the artisans and craftsmen deprived of their productive professions. Such unprecedented destruction of a whole economic order and of every class within it could not but produce a great social upheaval and that was the national uprising of 1857. The all-destructive British policy produced a broad popular rebellion against its rule.

- (a) How did the British disrupt Indian economy?
- (b) How did the people suffer under the rule of the East India Company?
- (c) What was the result of the economic disruption?



Linking Laws

*"Link the Life with Law"* → All Judiciary Exam

2022

## BENGALI COMPOSITION, ESSAYS &amp; 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.

The figures in the margin indicate marks for each question.

1. যেকোনো একটি অংশ বাংলায় অনুবাদ করুন : 15
  - (ক) Words have lot of power. They can help or hurt, bless or curse. Unkind words do a lot of harm, kind words do a lot of good. We can spoil a friends happiness by an unkind word, but cheer up a sad heart with a kind word which costs nothing. A kind word offers more welcome than a costly present.
  - (খ) 'It is winter', answered the swallow, 'and the chill snow will soon be here, In Egypt the sun is warm on the green palm-trees, and the crocodiles lie in the mud and look lazily about them. My companions are building a nest in the Temple of Baallbec, and the pink and white doves are watching them, and cooing to each other. Dear prince, I must leave you, but I will never forget you, and next spring I will bring you back two beautiful jewels in place of those you have given away. The ruby shall be redder than a red rose, and the sapphire shall be as blue as the great sea.'
2. যেকোনো একটি অংশের তাৎপর্য ব্যাখ্যা করুন : 20
  - (ক) ক্ষুধার রাজ্যে পৃথিবী গদ্যময়,  
পূর্ণিমা চাঁদ যেন ঝলসানো রুটি।
  - (খ) 'স্বার্থমগ্ন যে জন  
বিমুখ বৃহৎ জগৎ হতে,  
সে কখনো শেখেনি বাঁচিতে।'
3. যেকোনো একটি বিষয়ে দৈনিক পত্রিকার সম্পাদকের কাছে আপনার মতামত জানিয়ে চিঠি লিখুন : 20  
[কোনো নাম ও ঠিকানার পরিবর্তে ক, খ, গ উল্লেখ করুন]
  - (ক) সোশ্যাল মিডিয়ায় ভূমিকা ও তরুণ প্রজন্ম
  - (খ) পরিবেশ দূষণ, বিশ্ব উষ্ণায়ন এবং সভ্যতার সংকট
4. যেকোনো একটি বিষয়ে প্রবন্ধ রচনা করুন : 30
  - (ক) স্বাধীনতার পঁচাত্তর বছর : প্রত্যাশা ও প্রাপ্তি
  - (খ) প্রযুক্তি-বিপ্লব ও বাংলা ভাষার ভবিষ্যৎ
  - (গ) একুশ শতকে বাঙালি সংস্কৃতির চালচিত্র
  - (ঘ) কুসংস্কার দূরীকরণে যুবসমাজ

## 5. নিম্নলিখিত রচনাংশ পড়ে প্রদত্ত প্রশ্নগুলির উত্তর লিখুন :

ছবি আঁকা শিখতে কদিন লাগে? বেশি দিন না, ছ-মাস, আমি শিখিয়েছিও তাই। ছ-মাসে আমি আর্টিস্ট তৈরি করে দিয়েছি। এর বেশি সময় লাগা উচিত নয়। এরই মধ্যে যাদের হবার হয়ে যায় — আর যাদের হবে না তাদের বাড়ি ফিরে যাওয়া উচিত; হ্যাঁ, মানি যে ডিম ফুটে বাচ্চা বের হতে একটা নির্ধারিত সময় লাগে—তার পরে, ব্যস, উড়ে যাও, হাঁসের বাচ্চা হও তো জলে ভাসো। ছবি আঁকবে তুমি নিজে, মাস্টারমশায় তার ভুল ঠিক করে দেবেন কি? তুমি যেসকল গাছের ডাল দেখেছ তাই এঁকেছ। মাস্টারমশায়ের মতন ডাল আঁকতে যাবে কেন? তরকারিতে নুন বেশি হয়, ফেলে দিয়ে আবার রান্না করো; পায়েসে মিষ্টি কম হয়, মিষ্টি আরো দাও। ছবিতেও ভুল হয়—ফেলে দিয়ে আবার নতুন ছবি আঁকো। বারে বারে একই বিষয় নিয়ে আঁকো। আমি হলে তো তাই করতুম। ছবিতে আবার ভুল শুধরে দিয়ে জোড়াতাড়া দেওয়া ও কিরকম শেখানো। দরকার হয়, আর-একটু নুন দিতে পারো। দরকার হয়, একটু চিনি তাও দিতে পারো। কিন্তু গাছের ডালটা এমনি হবে, পাটা এমনি করে আঁকতে হবে, এরকম করে শেখাবার আমি মোটেই পক্ষপাতী নই। আমি নন্দলালদের অমনি করেই শিখিয়েছি। তবে ছাত্রকে সাহস দিতে হয়। তাদের বলতে হয়, এঁকে যাও, কিছু এদিক-ওদিক হয় তো আমি আছি।

এই কথাই বলেছিলেন রবিকাকা আমার লেখার বেলায়। একদিন আমায় উনি বললেন, ‘তুমি লেখো-না, যেমন করে তুমি মুখে গল্প কর তেমনি করেই লেখো।’ আমি ভাবলুম, বাপ রে, লেখা—সে আমার দ্বারা কস্মিন্কালেও হবে না। উনি বললেন, ‘তুমি লেখোই-না; ভাবায় কিছু দোষ হয় আমিই তো আছি।’ সেই কথাতেই মনে জোর পেলুম। একদিন সাহস করে বসে গেলুম লিখতে। লিখলুম এক বৌকে একদম শকুন্তলা বইখানা। লিখে নিয়ে গেলুম রবিকাকার কাছে, পড়লেন আগাগোড়া বইখানা, ভালো করেই পড়লেন। শুধু একটি কথা ‘পল্লের জল’ ঐ একটিমাত্র কথা লিখেছিলেম সংস্কৃত। কথাটা কাটতে গিয়ে ‘না-থাক’ বলে রেখে দিলেন। আমি ভাবলুম, যাঃ। সেই প্রথম জানলুম, আমার বাংলা বই লেখার ক্ষমতা আছে। এত যে অজ্ঞতার ভিতরে ছিলুম, তা থেকে বাইরে বেরিয়ে এলুম। মনে বড়ো ফুটি হল, নিজের উপর মস্ত বিশ্বাস এল। তার পর পটাপট করে লিখে যেতে লাগলুম—ক্ষীরের পুতুল, রাজকাহিনী, ইত্যাদি। সেই যে উনি সেদিন বলেছিলেন ‘ভয় কী, আমিই তো আছি’ সেই জোরেই আমার গল্প লেখার দিকটা খুলে গেল।

কিন্তু আমার ছবির বেলায় তা হয়নি—বিফলতার পর বিফলতা। তাই তো এদের বলি, শেখা জিনিসটা কী? কিছুই না, কেবলই মনে হবে কিছুই হল না। আবার সেই দুঃখের কথাটাই বলি। শেখা, ও কি সহজ জিনিস? কী কষ্ট করে যে আমি ছবি আঁকা শিখেছি। তোমাদের মতন নয়, দিবি আরামের ঘর, কয়েক ঘণ্টা গিয়ে বসলুম, কিছু করলুম, মাস্টারমশায় এসে ভুলটুল শুধরে দিয়ে গেলেন। আর্টিস্ট চিরদিনই শিখছে, আমার এখনো বছরের পর বছর শেখাই চলছে। যদিও ছেলেবেলা থেকেই আমার শিল্পীজীবনের শুরু, কিন্তু কী করে কী ভাবে তা এল আমি নিজেই জানি নে। দাদা সেন্ট জেভিয়ারে রীতিমতো ছবি আঁকা শিখতেন, ছবি এঁকে পুরস্কারও পেয়েছিলেন। সত্যদাদা হরিনারায়ণবাবুর কাছে বাড়িতে তেলরঙের ছবি আঁকতেন, দাদাকেও হরিবাবু শেখাতেন। মেজদা, নিরুদা আমার পিসতুতো ভাই, তাঁরও শখ ছিল ঘড়ির মেরামতের আর হাতির দাঁতের উপর কাজ করবার। এক তলার ঘরে বসে তিনি হাতির দাঁতে ছবি আঁকতেন; এক দিল্লিওয়ালা আসত তাঁকে শেখাতে। মাঝে মাঝে সেখানে গিয়ে উঁকিঝুঁকি দিতুম, ভারি ভালো লাগত। হিন্দুমেলায় যে দিল্লির মিনিয়চার দেখেছিলুম এই লোকটিই দেখিয়েছিল তা। সেও চোখ ভুলিয়েছিল তখন। সেই সময়ে আঁকতে জানতুম না তো সেরকম কিছু, তবে রঙ নিয়ে খাঁটাখাঁটি করতুম; ইচ্ছে করত আমিও রঙ তুলি দিয়ে এটা ওটা আঁকি। আঁকার ইচ্ছে ছোটোবেলা থেকেই জেগেছিল। এর বহুকাল পরে বড়ো হয়েছি বিয়ে হয়েছে, বড়ো মেয়ে জন্মেছে, সেই সময় একদিন খেয়াল হল ‘স্বপ্নপ্রয়াণ’টা চিত্রিত করা যাক। এর আগে ইস্কুলে পড়তেও কিছু-কিছু আঁকা অভ্যাস ছিল। সংস্কৃত কলেজে অনুকূল আমায় লক্ষ্মী সরস্বতী আঁকা শিখিয়েছিল। বলতে গেলে সে-ই আমার প্রথম শিল্পশিক্ষার মাস্টার, সূত্রপাত করিয়ে দিয়েছিল ছবি আঁকার।

তা, স্বপ্নপ্রয়াণে ছবি আঁকবার যখন খেয়াল হল তখন আমি ছবি আঁকায় একটু-একটু পেকেছি। কী করে যে পাকলুম মনে নেই, তবে নিজের ক্ষমতা জাহির করার চেষ্টা আরম্ভ হল স্বপ্নপ্রয়াণ থেকে। ‘স্বপ্ন-রমণী আইল এমনি, নিঃশব্দে যেমন সন্ধ্যা করে পদার্পণ’ এমনি সব ছবি, তখন সত্যি যেন ‘খুলে দিল মনোমন্দিরের চাবি’। ছবিখানি ‘সাধনা’ কাগজে বেরিয়েছিল। যাই হোক, স্বপ্নপ্রয়াণটা তো অনেকখানি ঐকে ফেললুম। মেজোমা আমাদের উৎসাহ দিতেন। ‘বালক’ কাগজের জন্য লিথোগ্রাফ প্রেস করে দিলেন তাঁর বাড়িতে। যার যা-কিছু আঁকার শখ, লেখার শখ ছিল, মায় রবিকা-সুদ্ব, সবাই তাঁর কাছে যেতুম। মেজোমা আমার স্বপ্নপ্রয়াণের ছবিগুলো দেখে ধরে বসলেন, ‘অবন, তোমাকে রীতিমত ছবি আঁকা শিখতে হবে।’ উনিই ধরে বেঁধে শিল্পকাজে লাগিয়ে দিলেন।

- (ক) ছবি আঁকা শেখার বিষয়ে লেখকের মতামত কী ছিল? 2
- (খ) লেখার বিষয়ে লেখকের প্রতি রবিকাকার পরামর্শ কেমন ছিল? 2
- (গ) লেখকের যেসব গ্রন্থের নাম উল্লেখ করা হয়েছে যেগুলির নাম কী-কী? 1
- (ঘ) রবিকাকার উৎসাহে লেখকের ‘গল্প লেখার দিকটা খুলে’ গেলেও ছবির বেলায় তাঁর ‘বিফলতার পর বিফলতা’ মনে হয়েছে কেন? 4
- (ঙ) লেখকের শিল্প শিক্ষার ‘প্রথম মাস্টার’ কে? তিনি তাঁকে কোন ছবি আঁকা শিখিয়েছিলেন? 2
- (চ) ‘উনিই ধরে বেঁধে শিল্প কাজে লাগিয়ে দিলেন’—উনি কে? কীভাবে এই শিল্প কাজে তিনি লাগিয়ে দিলেন? 1+3=4

2022

## 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*): 15
  - (a) We believe that we can change the things around us in accordance with our desires—we believe it because otherwise we can see no favourable outcome. We do not succeed in changing things in accordance with our desires, but gradually our desires change. The situation that we hoped to change because it was intolerable becomes unimportant to us. We have failed to surmount the obstacle, as we were absolutely determined to do, but life has taken us round it, led us beyond it.
  - (b) First, let no one rule your mind or body. Take special care that your thoughts remain unfettered... Give men your ear, but not your heart. Show respect for those in power, but don't follow them blindly. Judge with logic and reason, but comment not. Consider none your superior whatever their rank or station in life. Treat all fairly, or they will seek revenge. Be careful with your money. Hold fast to your beliefs and others will listen.
2. Write an Essay on *any one* of the following: 30
  - (a) नदियों में बढ़ता प्रदूषण
  - (b) लोकतंत्र एवं अभिव्यक्ति की समस्या
  - (c) आज के समय में सोशल मीडिया
3. Amplify the idea contained in *any one* of the following: 20
  - (a) मनुष्य वही है जो मनुष्य के लिए मरे
  - (b) बिना विचारे जो करे, सो पाछे पछताय
4. Write a letter to the Editor of a newspaper on *any one* of the following: 20  
(Write X, Y, Z in place of name, address etc.)
  - (a) प्लास्टिक पर प्रतिबंध लगाने की आवश्यकता
  - (b) साइबर अपराध के प्रति सजगता

5. Read the passage carefully and answer the questions:

3×5=15

अंग्रेजों ने भारत का एक बहुत बड़ा हित किया। उनके नए और हफ्ट-पुष्ट जीवन के प्रभाव ने भारत को हिला दिया और उनमें राजनीतिक एकाता और राष्ट्रीयता की भावना जागृत हो गई। शायद यह बड़ा दुःखदायी था कि हमारे प्राचीन देश और लोगों में नवजीवन लाने की आवश्यकता थी। अंग्रेजी शिक्षा का उद्देश्य केवल बल्क बनाना और तत्कालीन पश्चिमी विचारों से लोगों को परिचित कराना था। एक नया वर्ग बनने लगा, अंग्रेजी शिक्षित वर्ग, संख्या में कम और लोगों से कद हुआ, परन्तु जिसके भारय में नए राष्ट्रीय आन्दोलन का नेतृत्व था। यह वर्ग पहले इंग्लैण्ड और अंग्रेजी स्वतंत्रता के विचारों का पूरी तरह प्रशंसक था। तब ही लोग स्वतंत्रता और प्रजातंत्र के बारे में बातें कर रहे थे। यह सब अनिश्चित था और इंग्लैण्ड भारत में अपने लाभ के लिए निरंकुशता से राज्य कर रहा था, परन्तु यह आशा की जाती थी कि इंग्लैण्ड ठीक समय पर भारत को स्वतन्त्रता दे देगा।

भारत में पश्चिमी विचारों का प्रभाव हिन्दू धर्म पर भी कुछ सीमा तक पड़ा। जनसमूह तो प्रभावित नहीं हुआ, परन्तु जैसा मैं तुम्हें बता चुका हूँ, ब्रिटिश सरकार की नीति ने रूढ़िवादी लोगों की वास्तव में सहायता की, परन्तु नया मध्यम वर्ग जो अभी बन रहा था, जिसमें सरकारी कर्मचारी और व्यावसायिक लोग थे, प्रभावित हो गए थे। उन्नीसवीं शताब्दी के आरम्भ में पश्चिमी तरीकों से हिन्दू धर्म में सुधार लाने का प्रयत्न बंगाल में हुआ। हिन्दू धर्म के अनीनित सुधारक अतीत में थे। इनमें से कुछ का उल्लेख मैं तुम्हें अपने इन पत्रों में कर चुका हूँ, परन्तु नया प्रयत्न निश्चय ही ईसाईवाद और पश्चिमी विचारों से प्रभावित था। इस प्रयत्न के निर्माता राजा राममोहन राय थे, एक महान व्यक्ति और एक महान विद्वान जिसका नाम हम पहले ही सती प्रथा की समाप्ति के सम्बन्ध में ले चुके हैं। वे संस्कृत, अरबी और दूसरी कई भाषाएँ बहुत अच्छी तरह जानते थे और उन्होंने ध्यान से कई धर्मों का अध्ययन किया था, वे धार्मिक समारोह और पूजा आदि के विरुद्ध थे और उन्होंने समाज सुधार और स्त्री शिक्षा का समर्थन।

नस सा

उन्होंने स्

वह इ

ज कहलाया।

- (a) अंग्रेजों ने भारत का हित किस तरह किया?
- (b) राष्ट्रीयता के विकास में अंग्रेजी शिक्षा की भूमिका क्या थी?
- (c) पश्चिमी विचारों का हिंदू धर्म पर क्या प्रभाव पड़ा?
- (d) मध्यम वर्ग का जन्म कैसे हुआ?
- (e) राजा राममोहन राय का योगदान क्या था?



2022

## URDU COMPOSITION, ESSAY &amp; TRANSLATION

Time Allowed – 3 Hours

Full Marks - 100

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

*The figures in the margin indicate marks for each question.*

Q. 1. Translate into Urdu (any one):

15

(a) Extreme poverty is the main cause of begging. Our religious sentiments also encourages people to beg. We think it is our duty to give alms to the beggars when they come to our door for begging. Some people take advantage of this sentiment. In spite of being able-bodied people they do not like to work hard to earn their bread. On the other hand, they know that the religious sentiment of the people of our town and villages will not allow them to refuse them alms. That is why we see in the streets such a large numbers of able-bodied beggars.

(b) A clerk works in the office. A teacher teaches boys and girls at colleges. A doctor practises medicine. A lawyer practises law. The work of all these men does not require much bodily labour. Their work is mainly brain work. A cultivator works in the fields. A miner works in the mine. An artisan works in a factory. Their work requires physical labour. When we say that the work of the cultivators, miners, artisans, is as respectable as the work of the clerk, the teacher, the doctor and the lawyer, we mean there is dignity of labour.

Q. 2. Expand the idea. (any One)

20

(i) کھودا پہاڑنگلی چوہیا

(ii) چور کی داڑھی میں تنکا

Q. 3. Write a letter.

20

(Write 'X', 'Y', 'Z' in place of Name , Address etc.)

کسی اخبار کے ایڈیٹر کے نام خط لکھئے اور بتائیے کہ آپ کے علاقے میں پینے کے پانی کی شدید قلت ہے۔

Please Turn Over

26571



اپنے بھائی کے نام خط لکھئے اور بتائیے کہ تعلیم کے بغیر مستقبل تابناک نہیں ہے۔

Q.4. Make sentences using the following phrases . ( any five) :

3×5=15

سبز باغ دکھانا-خون سفید ہونا-آستین چڑھانا-صبح کو شام کرنا-آگ بگولا ہونا-آنسو پوچھنا-اپنے منہ پر طمانچہ مارنا

Q.5. Write an essay on any one of the following topics.

30

درج ذیل نکات کے پیش نظر کسی ایک پر مضمون قلمبند کریں۔

(الف) شبلی نعمانی

(ب) تحریک آزادی میں صحافت کا کردار

(ج) موبائل کے استعمال کے مضر اثرات

Linking Laws

"Link the Life with Law"

All Judiciary Exam

2022

## NEPALI 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 Nepali :

15

Nearly 1 in 10 children worldwide are subjected to child labour. Almost half of them are in dangerous work that directly risks their health and moral development. Children may be driven into work for various reasons. Usually child labour occurs when families face financial challenges which can be due to poverty, sudden illness of a parent, or job loss of a primary wage earner. Child labour can result in extreme bodily and mental harm, and even death. It can lead to slavery and economic exploitation. And in nearly every case, it cuts children off from schooling and health care, restricting their fundamental rights and threatening their futures. Organizations like UNICEF and social service workers play a key role in recognizing and preventing risks that can lead to child labour.

## 2. भाव विस्तार गर्नुहोस् (कुनै एउटा):

20

- (a) कर्म नै पूजा हो।  
(b) जहाँ इच्छा त्यहाँ उपाय।

## 3. कुनै एउटा विषयमाथि पत्र लेख्नुहोस् (पत्र लेख्दा आफ्नो नाम र ठेगाना लेख्ने ठाँउमा क, ख, ग वा X, Y, Z लेख्नुहोस्):

20

- (a) सरकारी अफिसमा कर्मचारीहरूले गर्ने लापरवाहीबारे कुनै पत्रिकाको सम्पादकलाई पत्र लेख्नुहोस्।  
(b) साइबर अपराधमा संलग्न युवावर्ग विषयबारे कुनै पत्रिकाको सम्पादकलाई पत्र लेख्नुहोस्।

## 4. निम्नलिखित अनुच्छेद पढेर तल दिएका प्रश्नहरूका उत्तर लेख्नुहोस् (Answer the questions):

3×5=15

विक्रम सम्वत् १८७१ को असार २९ गते नेपालको तनहुँ जिल्लाको रम्घा गाउँमा जन्मेका कवि भानुभक्त नेपाली साहित्यका प्रातःस्मरणीय कवि हुन्। उनका बाबु धनञ्जय आचार्य थिए। उनका बाजे श्रीकृष्ण आचार्य संस्कृतका प्रकाण्ड विद्वान थिए। यसैले आफ्ना बाजेका सान्निध्यमा रहेर भानुभक्तले अनौपचारिक शिक्षा घरमै आर्जन गरेका थिए। भानुभक्तले विश्वका विभिन्न स्थानमा छरिएर बसेका नेपाली जातिलाई भाषाका माध्यमबाट एउटा सूत्रमा बाँध्ने कार्य गरे। यसैले हामी उनलाई कवि मात्र मान्दैनौं, हामीमा जातीय भावना उत्पन्न गराउने एकताका प्रतीक पनि मान्छौं। उनी हाम्रा सांस्कृतिक धरोहर हुन्। उनको मुख्य कृति रामायण हो। यसबाहेक उनले वधुशिक्षा, प्रश्नोत्तरमाला, भक्तमाला जस्ता कृतिहरू पनि रचना गरेका हुन्। कवि भानुभक्तको साहित्यिक योगदानलाई सठिकसँग बुझ्नका निम्ति वा उनका काव्य-कृतिहरूको उचित मूल्याङ्कन गर्नका निम्ति हामीले उनका काव्य-कृतिहरूको गहन अध्ययनका साथै समकालीन नेपाली कविहरूका काव्य-कृतिहरूको अध्ययन पनि गर्न आवश्यक हुन्छ।

- (a) भानुभक्तको जन्म कहाँ र कहिले भएको थियो?  
(b) भानुभक्तले कुन कुन कृतिहरू रचना गरेका हुन्?  
(c) 'उनी हाम्रा सांस्कृतिक धरोहर हुन्' यस कथनलाई प्रष्ट पार्नुहोस्।  
(d) भानुभक्तका बाबु र बाजेका नाम लेख्नुहोस्।  
(e) प्रकाण्ड, समकालीन, प्रतीक - शब्दका अर्थ लेख्नुहोस्।

5. तलका कुनै एउटा विषयमा निबन्ध लेख्नुहोस् : (Write an essay on *any one* of the following:)

30

- (a) पर्यटन र अर्थ उपाजन
- (b) नयाँ शिक्षा नीति
- (c) भारतमा विदेशी संस्कृतिको प्रभाव



**Linking Laws**

*"Link the Life with Law"*

All Judiciary Exam

1. ২০২০২১ ০২ ০৯-১৫-২০২১ (২০২০-২১) :  
[Translate in Santali (any one)] :  
15
- A. The Champagarh is painted and pictured with variety of colors. The Badologarh and the Koynda garh are decorated too with similar paintings. Now, the Champagarh fort is infested with insects and the Badoli and Koynda are abound with wild animals (Tiger, Lion, Bear etc.). It is too pity that we have left these garhs (Forts). This is the Lamentation they expressed while leaving these Forts ignominiously.
- B. At a very later stage these people established kingdom in the Manbhum District (now bifurcated and renamed as Purulia in West Bengal and Dhanbad in Bihar). There is record to believe that the name Manbhum has been derived from their race name of the Munda People. In this context the following passage needs observation- "The district name is apparently derived from one of the fiscal divisions within it, and is merely artificial product of comparatively recent times, which cannot be taken as indicating any especially close connection in earlier times between the different estates within the district."
2. ২০২০-২১ ০২ ০৯-১৫-২০২১ :  
[Write an essay on any one of the following] :  
30
- A. ২০২০-২১ ০২ ০৯-১৫-২০২১ :  
B. ২০২০-২১ ০২ ০৯-১৫-২০২১ :  
C. ২০২০-২১ ০২ ০৯-১৫-২০২১ :  
20
3. ২০২০-২১ ০২ ০৯-১৫-২০২১ :  
[Amplify the idea contained in any one of the following] :  
20
- A. ২০২০-২১ ০২ ০৯-১৫-২০২১ :  
B. ২০২০-২১ ০২ ০৯-১৫-২০২১ :  
C. ২০২০-২১ ০২ ০৯-১৫-২০২১ :  
20
4. ২০২০-২১ ০২ ০৯-১৫-২০২১ :  
[Write a letter to the editor of a Magazine on any one of the following (Write A, B, C in place of name, address etc.)] :  
20
- A. ২০২০-২১ ০২ ০৯-১৫-২০২১ :  
B. ২০২০-২১ ০২ ০৯-১৫-২০২১ :  
C. ২০২০-২১ ০২ ০৯-১৫-২০২১ :  
20

SANTALI COMPOSITION, ESSAY AND TRANSLATION

Time Allowed — 3 Hours

Full Marks — 100

2022

JSS(C)/II(S)/22



2022

## GENERAL KNOWLEDGE AND CURRENT AFFAIRS

Time Allowed — 3 Hours

Full Marks — 100

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

*Answer 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 five questions:

10×5=50

1. Explain in brief about Akbar's religious views and social reforms.
2. Write a note on NEP-2020 for universalisation of education in India.
3. Explain in brief about emerging Indian economy after the Pandemic.
4. How the internet of things will determine the future of Smart Cities in India?
5. Write down the composition and functions of CBI.
6. Discuss in brief the jurisdiction and powers of Supreme Court.
7. Discuss in brief about the British industrial policy in India.
8. Discuss the genesis of conflict between Ukraine and Russia.
9. Write a note on the Union Government's plan to usher in a digital revolution in India.

**Group-B**

Answer any five questions:

10×5=50

10. (a) Where did Goutam Buddha attain Nirvana (enlightenment)?
- (b) The Chinese traveller Hiuen Tsang came to India during the reign of which king?
- (c) Who was the author of Kadambari?
- (d) Which Hindu sacred text book did Dr. Ambedkar burn in public?
- (e) What was the first metal discovered by man?

11. (a) In which year University of Calcutta was established?  
(b) Who founded Indian Women's University?  
(c) Which one of the following books written by Swami Vivekananda?  
(i) Kathamrita (ii) Kathamala  
(iii) Bartaman Bharat (iv) A Nation is Making  
(d) Who was the first Vice-Chancellor of Calcutta University?  
(e) Who is known as the Father of Modern India?
12. (a) When was the first Industrial Policy resolution taken?  
(b) Under whose Governor Generalship the Railways were introduced in India?  
(c) Who wrote the drama 'Neeldarpan'?  
(d) Who said, "An eye for an eye will make the whole world blind"?  
(e) What was the original name of Titumir?
13. (a) Who was the President of Indian National Congress at the time of independence?  
(b) What was the 'Eka Movement'?  
(c) In which year was India's first Cotton-Textile Industry set up in Ghusuri near Kolkata?  
(d) In which year Howrah Bridge was opened?  
(e) In which state of India the primitive tribal community 'Toto' is found?
14. (a) Which right Article 21 of the Indian Constitution ensures?  
(b) In which date and year 'Indian Constitution' was adopted by the Constituent Assembly?  
(c) Who appoints the 'District Judges' in a State?  
(d) In which list of Indian Constitution 'Law and Order' is included?  
(e) In which day the Election Commission of India celebrates the National Voters Day?
15. (a) From which river of India Kurnool-Kudapa canal is taken off?  
(b) Write down the name of the capital of the newly formed State of Andhra Pradesh.  
(c) Which of the following pairs is incorrectly matched?  
(i) Bhittar Kanika : Olive ridley turtles  
(ii) Dalma Hills : Wild elephants  
(iii) Kaziranga : One-horned rhino  
(iv) Dachigam : Asiatic lions



- (d) For which industry Bhilai in the State of Chattisgarh is famous for?
- (e) In which year Metro Rail was started in Kolkata?
16. (a) In which year Nationalisation of 14 Commercial Banks in India took place?
- (b) To measure which problem in India 'Head Count Ratio' (HCR) is widely used?
- (c) What is fiscal deficit?
- (d) In which period the first Plan-holiday in independent India took place?
- (e) For which phenomenon of radiation Sir C. V. Raman was awarded Noble Prize for his work?
17. (a) Which was the first network that has planted the seeds of Internet?
- (b) Which of the computer language is used for displaying Web pages and other information that can be displayed in a Web browser?
- (c) Which of the explosive is named as 'Noble Oil'?
- (d) Under the provision of which Article of Indian Constitution the Finance Commission of India was constituted?
- (e) When the RBI reduces the SLR by 50 basis points, which of the following is likely to happen?
- (i) India's GDP growth rate increases drastically.
  - (ii) Foreign institutional investors may bring more capital into our country.
  - (iii) Scheduled commercial banks may cut their lending rates.
  - (iv) It may drastically reduce the liquidity to the banking system.
18. (a) By applying which Article in Indian Constitution Financial Emergency can be declared?
- (b) Who was the first women cricketer has scored 10,000 runs in the International cricket format?
- (c) What is the length of pitch between the two wickets in cricket?
- (d) Which award is given for excellence in the field of sports?
- (e) Who is the first cricketer to be awarded the Rajib Gandhi Khel Ratna Award?
-

2022

## CIVIL PROCEDURE CODE

Time Allowed — 3 Hours

Full Marks — 100

*If the questions attempted are in excess of the prescribed number only the questions attempted first upto 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 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. (a) The Code of Civil Procedure is an adjective law “to facilitate justice and further its ends”.  
—Elucidate.
- (b) Distinguish between Adjective law and Substantive law with examples. 5+5
2. (a) Define Decree and state its essential elements.
- (b) Distinguish between Decree and Order. 5+5
3. (a) Explain, with reference to section 11 of the Code, the doctrine of res judicata with two illustrations.
- (b) Differentiate between res judicata and estoppel. 5+5
4. Distinguish between: 6+4
  - (a) Revision and Appeal
  - (b) Reference and Review
5. Write brief notes on any two of the following: 5×2=10
  - (a) Commissions issued by a civil court
  - (b) Interpleader suit
  - (c) Representative suit
  - (d) Affidavit

**Group-B**

Answer *any five* questions.

6. (a) What do you mean by 'Caveat'? Who may lodge a caveat?  
(b) State briefly the rights and duties of the caveator, of the applicant who intends to obtain an interim order and of the court. 5+5
7. (a) When can an application for temporary injunction be granted?  
(b) Explain in brief the guiding principles for granting such order. 5+5
8. (a) Discuss the nature, object and scope of summary suits.  
(b) What is the difference between a Summary suit and an Ordinary suit? 6+4
9. (a) Define pleading. State the object of pleadings.  
(b) Can leave to amend pleadings be allowed after commencements of trial? 5+5
10. "The executing court cannot go behind the decree." Explain and comment. 10
11. (a) What is an exparte decree? Is it enforceable like a bi-parte decree?  
(b) What are the remedies open to the defendant against the exparte decree? 5+5

2022

## CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODE AND INDIAN PENAL CODE

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 should be used for Group-A & Group-B.**

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

*The figure in the margin indicate marks for each question.*

**Group-A**

Answer any five questions.

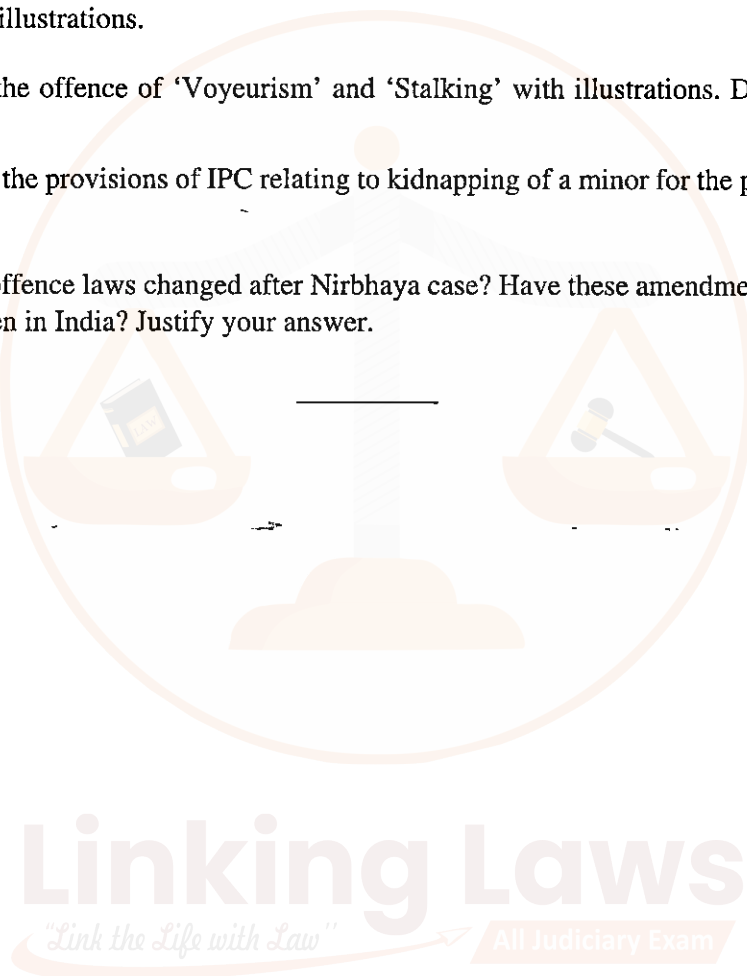
1. (a) Is there any difference between 'arrest' and 'custody'?  
(b) Discuss the various directions given by the Supreme Court in favour of the arrested person in the leading case *Sheela Barse V State of Maharashtra* (1983). 3+7=10
2. (a) 'The doctrine of 'Locus Standi' is totally foreign to Criminal Jurisdiction'. — Explain.  
(b) Can an accused person be a competent witness? — Discuss. 5+5=10
3. (a) Discuss the concept and object of 'Plea bargaining' as provided by CrPC.  
(b) Write a brief note on Victim Compensation Scheme as provided by the CrPC. 5+5=10
4. (a) What is inquest report under Section 174 of CrPC? — Explain.  
(b) Discuss the situations where Post-Mortem in case of unnatural or suspicious death are compulsory. 5+5=10
5. What do you mean by 'Fair trial'? Discuss the essential conditions for a fair trial. 10
6. (a) What do you mean by the doctrine of 'autrefois acquit' and 'autrefois convict'?  
(b) Write a note on the rights of an accused person under the CrPC. 5+5=10

**Group-B**

Answer any five from the following.

7. (a) Explain the doctrine 'Actus Non Facit Reum Nisi Mens Sit Rea' with illustrations.  
(b) Explain the doctrine 'Actus me invito factus non est mens actus' with illustration. 5+5=10

8. (a) What do you mean by attempt to commit murder? Whether without causing injury can a person be held guilty of attempt to commit murder?  
(b) Discuss the exemptions given by IPC to minors for an offence under General Exceptions.  
5+5=10
9. Define the right of private defence. Discuss the situations when this right of private defence does not apply. 10
10. What is Culpable Homicide? In what circumstances Culpable Homicide does not amount to murder? Explain with illustrations. 10
11. (a) Define the offence of 'Voyeurism' and 'Stalking' with illustrations. Distinguish between them.  
(b) Discuss the provisions of IPC relating to kidnapping of a minor for the purpose of begging.  
5+5=10
12. How sexual offence laws changed after Nirbhaya case? Have these amendments deterred crimes against women in India? Justify your answer. 10



2022

## 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.*

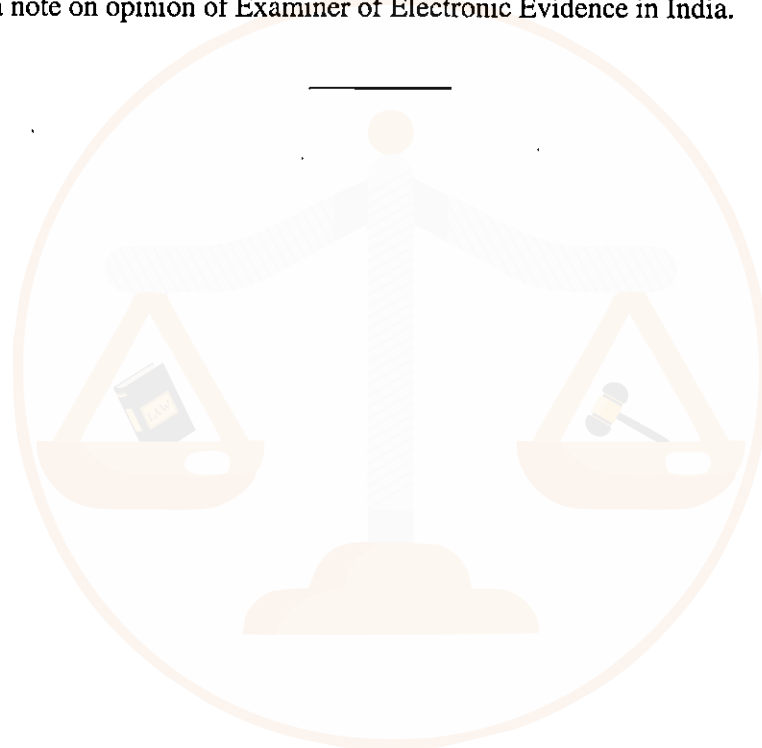
1. (a) Define the term 'evidence' and discuss significance of circumstantial evidence with special reference to the Indian Evidence Act and relevant judicial decisions.  
(b) State the evidential value of First Information Report. 15+5
2. (a) Define the terms 'fact', 'fact in issue' and 'relevant fact'.  
(b) What is the status of Tape recorder conversation under the Law of Evidence in India?  
(c) Explain the evidential value of a child witness. 5+5+5
3. When facts not otherwise relevant become relevant? Discuss with reference to relevant illustrations, decided cases and provisions of the Indian Evidence Act. 15
4. (a) What do you understand by the terms 'Admission' and 'Confession'?  
(b) Discuss the Law of Evidence in India relating to 'Admission' and 'Confession' with reference to judicial decisions and legal provisions. 5+10

**Group-B**

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

5. Discuss 'the cases in which statement of relevant fact by person who is dead or cannot be found is relevant' with reference to landmark decided cases and the provisions of the Indian Evidence Act. 20
6. (a) Distinguish between Public Documents and Private Documents.  
(b) Explain the law of Evidence in India about the exclusion of oral evidence by documentary evidence. 5+10

7. (a) What is 'Burden of Proof'?  
(b) On whom burden of proof lies?  
(c) Discuss about burden of proof as to ownership under the Indian Evidence Act. 5+2+8
8. (a) Who may testify?  
(b) Who is an accomplice?  
(c) Do you think an accomplice shall be a competent witness against an accused person?  
(d) Write a note on opinion of Examiner of Electronic Evidence in India. 5+2+5+3



**Linking Laws**  
*"Link the Life with Law"* All Judiciary Exam



2022

## 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 Books should be used for Group-A and Group-B.**

*(In case a candidate writes 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.*

**Group-A**

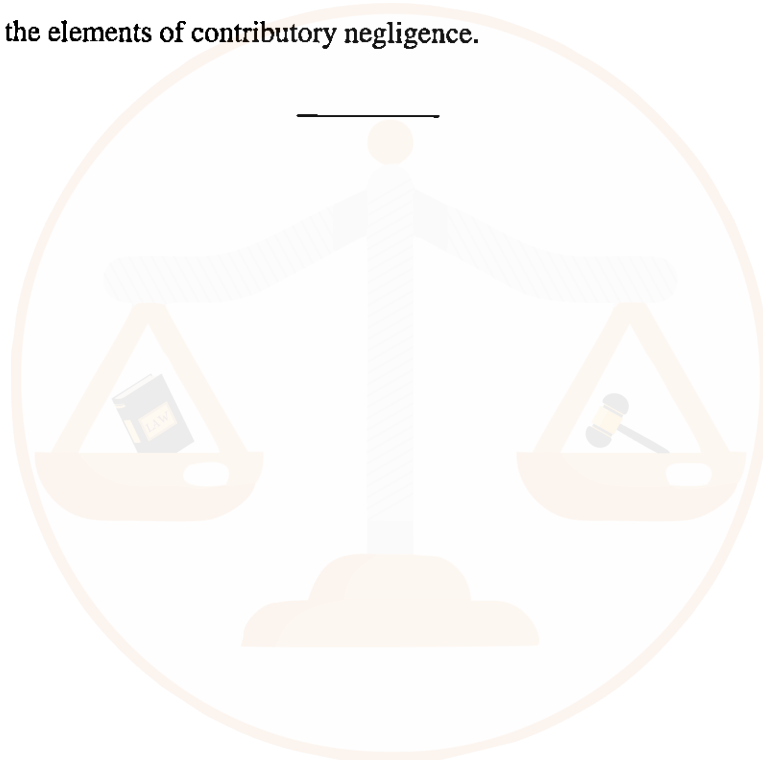
1. (a) "An offer can't be accepted after it has been terminated"— Explain when an offer ceases to be capable of acceptance. 6
- (b) Mr. Bipul started 'self-service' system in his store. Mrs. Gupta entered the store, took a basket and after taking articles of her choice into the basket reached the cashier for payments. The cashier refuses to accept the price.  
Can Mr. Bipul be compelled to sell the said articles to Mrs. Gupta? Decide with relevant provisions of law. 4
2. (a) What do you mean by consideration? State the exception to the rule that promise without consideration is void. 2+4
- (b) Sarit, a minor was studying in BA LLB(H) in a college. On 1st July, 2015 he took a loan of Rs. 50,000 from Amit for payment of his college fees and to purchase books and agreed to repay by 31st December, 2020. Sarit possesses assets worth Rs. 20 lakhs. On due date Sarit fails to pay back the loan to Amit. Amit now wants to recover the loan from Sarit out of his assets.  
Decide whether Amit would succeed referring the relevant provisions of the Indian Contract Act, 1872. 4
3. (a) Deal with the concept of 'misrepresentation' in the matter of contract. How misrepresentation differs from fraud? 2+4
- (b) Raju induced Kali to buy his motorcycle saying that it was in a very good condition. After taking the motorcycle, Kali complained that there were many defects in the motorcycle. Raju proposed to get it repaired and promised to pay 75% cost repairs. After a few days, the motorcycle did not work at all. Now Kali want to rescind the contract. Decide giving reasons and relevant provisions of law. 4

4. (a) Who are the persons by whom a contract may be performed? Can a contract be performed by a person other than a party to it? 2+4
- (b) Miss. Jarina, a film actress agreed to work exclusively for a period of two years, for a film production company. However, during the said period she enters into a contract to work for another film producer.
- Discuss the rights of the aggrieved film production company under the Indian Contract Act, 1872. 4
5. (a) Discuss the remedies of breach of contract. 5
- (b) Write notes on *any two* of the following: 2½+2½=5
- (i) Quantum Meruit
  - (ii) Agency by Estoppel
  - (iii) Agreement in restraint of marriage

### Group-B

6. (a) Explain the distinction between injury and damage. Which of these are essential in an action for tort? 4+2
- (b) Mr. Desilal, a manufacturer of sweets sold the sweets to Mr. A, a middle man, who supplied that to Mr. Pyarelal. When Mr. Pyarelal was serving the sweets to his guests, his finger was injured by a piece of wire in the sweets. He sues Mr. Desilal.
- Decide the case with relevant case laws. 4
7. (a) In which circumstances will the plea of 'Act of State' be a good answer to a suit for damages for the act, prima facie tortious. Answer with relevant case. 6
- (b) Mr. Dinesh left his car with his pet dog inside and went for shopping. When he came back, he was told that the dog broke the glass of the car and splinter of the glass fell into a passer-by Rajes's eye and blinded him.
- Decide the liability. 4
8. (a) Is the malicious prosecution of a civil proceedings against a person actionable? If so, what should be established in such action and if not, what is the remedy provided under law, if any? 2+4
- (b) Under what circumstances is a person employing a contractor liable for the Contractor's wrongful acts? 4

9. (a) What is the law regarding an individual's (private) right of action in respect of a public nuisance which causes damage to him? 6
- (b) Mr. Raj wrote a letter to Mrs. Iva, a virtuous woman, using very abusive words to her. He enclosed it in an envelope properly, fastened and posted it to her.
- Does this amount to defamation? Give reasons. 4
10. (a) Discuss the liability of the Government for the tortious acts of its employees. In what ways are Indian law different from English law in this regard. 4+2
- (b) Discuss the elements of contributory negligence. 4



# Linking Laws

*"Link the Life with Law"*

All Judiciary Exam

2022

## TRANSFER OF PROPERTY 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.*

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

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

*(In case a candidate writes 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.*

**Group-A**

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

1. (a) Right conferred u/s 53A of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882 can be used only as “a shield and not as a sword.”— Discuss.
- (b) Explain the Doctrine of performance with reference to a leading case. 10+10
2. (a) Explain vested interest and contingent interest. When does a contingent interest become vested? Is the vested interest defeated by the death of the transferee before he obtains possession?
- (b) Distinguish between restrictive covenant and affirmative covenant. 10+5
3. (a) Is there any exception to the rule that a person cannot convey a better title than what he himself has in the property? If no, state the principle upon which it is based.
- (b) Discuss the provision of law relating to the transfer of property for the benefit of an unborn child. 10+5
4. (a) (i) What are the essential ingredients of attestation?  
(ii) Discuss legal consequences of an invalid attestation.  
(iii) Can a party to the transaction be an attesting witness?  
(iv) What are the instruments required for attestation under the Transfer of Property Act, 1882?
- (b) (i) Is attestation necessary in respect of the following documents:  
(I) Will (II) Sale Deed (III) Deed of Gift (IV) Deed of Mortgage  
(ii) Does the attestation estop the attesting witness denying the knowledge of the contents of the deed? 10+5

**Group-B**

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

5. (a) Discuss the principles under the Transfer of Property Act, 1882 relating to redemption and foreclosure. .
- (b) What do you understand by the right of subrogation? When can be the right of subrogation allowed? 10+10
6. (a) What is a legal remedy available to a bonafide purchaser if before an acceptance of the conveyance he discovers material defect in the property and in the title of the vendor which have not been disclosed by the vendor?
- (b) Is the seller bound to disclose any material defect in the property? 10+5
7. (a) What is known as the Doctrine of Marshalling by a subsequent purchaser?
- (b) What do you understand by a vendor's lien? 10+5
8. (a) Distinguish between Charge and Mortgage.
- (b) What is meant by clog on equity? 10+5

**WEST BENGAL JUDICIAL SERVICE (MAIN)-2022**  
**OPTIONAL PAPERS**

JSS(O)/I/22

2022

**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 are ignored.*

*Answer 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 answers 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 Question No. 1 which is compulsory and *any two* from the rest.

1. (a) Describe the ancient and modern sources of Hindu Law.  
(b) Examine the importance of 'Dharma' under Hindu Law. 15+5
2. (a) Do you think that the provision of 'Restitution of Conjugal Rights' is an intention to preserve the institution of marriage?— Justify your answer with suitable judicial decisions.  
(b) Draw a distinction between Judicial Separation and Divorce under the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955. 8+7
3. (a) Explain the rules of succession and distribution of property among heirs of a female Hindu dying intestate under the Hindu Succession Act, 1956.  
(b) Describe the concept of 'Streedhan' and 'Women's Estate'. 10+5
4. (a) Discuss the capacity of male Hindu to take in adoption under Hindu Adoption and Maintenance Act, 1956.  
(b) 'X' a male Hindu aged about 35 years wants to adopt a girl child of 15 years. Can 'X' take the child in adoption?  
(c) 'P' a female Hindu wants to adopt 'D', a married girl. Can 'P' adopt 'D'?  
(d) What are the effects of adoption? 5+2+2+6

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**Please Turn Over**

**Group-B**

Answer Question No. 5 which is compulsory and *any two* from the rest.

5. Write short notes on *any four*:

5×4=20

- (a) Factum Valet
- (b) Prohibited Degrees of marriage
- (c) Alimony Pende-ti-lite & Permanent Alimony
- (d) Agnate, cognate, full blood, half blood and uterine blood
- (e) Dependants

6. (a) What are the grounds of Divorce under Special Marriage Act,1954?

(b) Describe the process of registration of marriages under the Special Marriage Act,1954.

8+7

7. (a) Describe different types of guardian under the Hindu Minority and Guardianship Act, 1956.

(b) Discuss the powers of a testamentary guardian under Hindu Minority and Guardianship Act, 1956.

5+10

8. (a) State the provisions of Hindu Adoption and Maintenance Act, 1956 relating to maintenance of children, aged parents and widowed-daughter-in-law.

(b) Can the amount of maintenance be altered? Give reasons.

10+5



2022

## MUHAMMEDAN LAW

Time Allowed — 3 Hours

Full Marks — 100

*Answer may be written either in English or in Bengali but all answer 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 the questions.

1. Answer the following: 2×10=20
  - (a) How far Muhammedan is a Codified Law in India?
  - (b) Can Ijma be changed afterwards?
  - (c) Is Shia sect of Muslim Community be governed by Muhammedan Law?
  - (d) Can Urf be used to change any Principle which is acquired through Qiyas?
  - (e) If any person believes in oneness of almighty but does not believe Hazrat Muhammad as Prophet, can he be treated as Muslim under Muhammedan Law in India?
  - (f) What do you mean by Istihsan?
  - (g) Point out the names of Sunni Sub Schools.
  - (h) What do you mean by 'KABIN NAMA'?
  - (i) What do you mean by Presumption of marriage?
  - (j) Is Polyandry allowed under Muhammedan Law?
2. (a) Who are the competent parties to make a contract of marriage under Muhammedan Law? 4
  - (b) Discuss the validity of the following marriages:
    - (i) Marriage occurred in a bogey of Rajdhani Express train between two parties among whom one is Keralian Muslim and the another is Assamese Muslim, fulfilling all the essential conditions for a perfect marriage under Muhammedan Law. 2
    - (ii) A marriage occurred between the two parties where the woman is illiterate and deaf and dumb. 2
    - (iii) A beautiful Muslim woman of 55 years old makes a proposal of her marriage to a Muslim man of 25 years old and the marriage took place. 2
3. (a) What is dower or Mahr under Muhammedan Law? 4
  - (b) Point out the object of dower. 3
  - (c) Explain the provision for increase or decrease the amount of dower once it is fixed. 3

4. (a) Explain 'Talakul Ahsan' and 'Talakul Hasan'. 6  
 (b) What do you mean by 'Talak-e-Tafwiz'? 4

### Group-B

Answer *all* questions.

5. Answer the following: 2½×8=20
- (a) How far Spes successions is recognized under Muhammedan Law?
  - (b) What do you mean by 'Hiba-bil-ewaz'?
  - (c) What do you mean by Doctrine of Increase (Aul) in inheritance and succession?
  - (d) Point out the legislations by which the Wakf-Alal-awlad became valid in India.
  - (e) What do you mean by 'Doctrine of Cypres'?
  - (f) Whether 'Dower' under Muhammedan Law and 'Dowry' as prevalent in the society import same and identical concept?
  - (g) What do you mean by 'Rule of Primogeniture'?
  - (h) Point out the different kinds of legal heirs of a muslim deceased person under Sunni Law.
6. (a) Define Hiba under Muhammedan Law. 4  
 (b) Is there any difference of making Hiba of self acquired property and ancestral property? 2  
 (c) Discuss the validity of the following:  
     (i) X makes a Hiba of a house to Y on condition that he shall not sell it. 2  
     (ii) A Muslim lady of 21 years old makes a Hiba of her property to B, without the consent of her husband, the property she got in lieu of dower. 2
7. (a) Explain Wakf under Muhammedan Law. 4  
 (b) Can a Wakf be revoked once it is created by the lawful creator of the Wakf? 2  
 (c) Once a lawful Wakf is created who becomes the owner of the Wakf property? 2  
 (d) Mention one valid and one invalid object of wakf. 2
8. (a) In apprehension of death 'M' a Muslim while suffering from a serious illness makes a Hiba of his entire property to 'N', his daughter. The deed of Hiba is duly registered. 'M' dies very soon. X, the youngest son of 'M' wants to file a suit challenging the Hiba and claims property. X seeks your advice. 6  
 (b) A Muslim makes a Wasiyat a piece of land by a written document to his one son. The document is duly registered. Subsequently A builds a house upon the same land.—  
 Discuss the validity of the Wasiyat. 4

2022

## JURISPRUDENCE AND PRINCIPLES OF LEGISLATION

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.*

*Answer any five questions taking at least two questions from each group.*

**Group-A**

1. Discuss importance of jurisprudence as subject for study in law and its relation with other social sciences. 20
2. (a) Explain the territorial nature of Law.  
(b) Discuss purpose and functions of law. 5+15=20
3. Critically evaluate the theories of punishment and mention with reasons, which theory you prefer most. 15+5=20
4. Write short notes on the following: 5×4=20
  - (a) Codification
  - (b) Ratio Decidendi
  - (c) Obiter dictum
  - (d) Advantages of Legislation over Precedent

**Group-B**

5. Discuss legal status of unborn person and corporation with reference to the theories of personality. 10+10=20
6. Discuss the basic principles of Natural law theory as explained by St. Thomas Aquinas and mention its demerits, if any. 20
7. (a) What do you understand by 'Question of Law' and 'Question of Fact'?  
(b) Explain the Golden Rule of interpretation and interpretation of penal statute. (5+5)+(5+5)=20
8. Explain the concept of 'property' and discuss different kinds of property in jurisprudential perspectives with examples. 5+15=20

2022

## INDIAN LAW RELATING TO COMPANIES AND INSURANCE

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.*

**Group-A**

Answer question number 1 and *any two* from the rest.

1. (a) A husband and wife were the only two members of a Private Limited Company. They were killed by their relatives. They do not have children also. Explain what happens to company.
  - (b) The promoters of a company entered into an agreement proposing to be on behalf of the company at a time when the company was not yet incorporated. The company after incorporation purported to adopt and ratify the agreement. Discuss whether the agreement can be enforced against the company.
  - (c) Six of the seven signatures of the memorandum of association of a company were forged. The memorandum was duly presented, registered and a Certificate of incorporation was issued. The existence of the company was subsequently attacked in the ground of insufficiency of the required number and forgery and asked for cancellation of registration. Is this tenable?
  - (d) The Company's Articles provided that the Directors might borrow on bonds such sums as may from time to time be authorized by a resolution passed at a general meeting of the company. The directors borrowed Rs. 50,000/- from the plaintiff without any resolution being passed. The company refused to be bound by. The plaintiff sues the company for recovery of the amount. Decide. 5×4=20
2. "A company is an artificial entity born out of the process of law having perpetual succession and a common seal." Do you agree with this statement defining a company? Write a detailed note on the merits and demerits of incorporation of a company. 20
3. (a) What do you mean by Mis-statement in Prospectus? Discuss the liability for mis-statements in the prospectus.
  - (b) Directors are not only agents but they are in some sense and to some extent trustees or in the position of trustees. Comment. 10+10

4. Distinguish between:

5×4=20

- (a) Shareholder and Debenture Holder
- (b) Transfer and Transmission of shares
- (c) Share Certificate and Share Warrant
- (d) Articles of association and Memorandum of a company

**Group-B**

Answer *any two* questions.

5. What are the characteristics of Fire insurance?

20

6. Indicate the requisites of a Marine Policy.

20

7. What are the differences between nomination and assignment in respect of a life insurance policy?

20

8. Write short notes on (*any two*):

10×2=20

- (a) Insurable Interest
- (b) Principle of Utmost Good Faith
- (c) Distinction between Double Insurance and Re insurance

2022

## PRINCIPLES OF EQUITY INCLUDING LAW OF TRUST AND SPECIFIC RELIEF

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.

The figures in the margin indicate marks for each question.

**Group-A**Answer *all* questions.

1. Explain the meaning and applicability of the following maxims in India.
  - (a) He who comes to Equity must come with clean hands.
  - (b) Equality is Equity. 10×2=20
2. State the Duties and Liabilities of Trustees under the Indian Trusts Act, 1882? 15
3. How is a Trust created, revoked and extinguished under the Indian Trusts Act, 1882? 15

**Group-B**Answer *all* questions.

4. Write short notes on the followings: 5×4=20
  - (a) Partial Redemption
  - (b) Foreclosure
  - (c) Tacking of Mortgage
  - (d) Doctrine of Marshalling
5. Enumerate the general principles regulating the grant of an Injunction. 15
6. State the various defences available to an action for specific performance. 15

2022

## PARTNERSHIP 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 writes answers 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. (a) "The law of partnership is but an extension of the law of principal and agent" — explain.  
(b) Distinguish between —  
 (i) A partnership firm and Hindu undivided family business and  
 (ii) A partnership and a Co-ownership 10+(5+5)
2. (a) "Although sharing of profit is an essential element of partnership, it is not the sole test" — comment.  
(b) The Indian Partnership Act has effectively ensured the registration of firm, without making it compulsory — comment. 8+7
3. (a) What is meant by implied authority of a partner to bind the firm? Are the third parties affected by restrictions placed on such implied authority?  
(b) Can a minor be admitted to a partnership? If so, what will be rights and liabilities during his minority and after he has attained majority? (6+2)+(2+5)

**Group-B**

Answer the Question No. 4 and any two from the rest.

4. (a) What is the doctrine of holding out? Has it any connection with estoppel? State the conditions necessary to make a person liable as a partner by holding out.  
(b) A, B and C are partners of a firm. C retires and D is admitted as a new partner. No public notice of the change is given but the firm continues its business as its old name. M, a customer of the firm deals with the firm after the change and the firm becomes indebted to M. M sues A, B, C and D to recover his dues. Will he succeed?  
(c) A, B and C are partners. C is a sleeping partner. He retires without giving a public notice. Is he liable for subsequent debts incurred by A and B? (3+2+5)+5+5



5. (a) Explain briefly the mode of settling accounts of a firm after its dissolution with special reference to a case where one of the partners has become insolvent and nothing is recoverable from his estate.
- (b) P is indebted to X for Rs. 10,000. Subsequently X becomes liable for a like sum to the firm in which P, Q and R are partners. P and X agree that the debt should be set off against each other. Is X absolved from liability to the firm? 10+5
6. (a) Discuss the rights and liabilities of incoming and outgoing partners of a partnership firm. When does a third party incur liabilities of a partner and why?
- (b) A and B are partners. A applied for insolvency and then endorses in the name of the firm a bill belonging to the partnership. Thereafter A is adjudged insolvent. Does the endorsee acquire a good title to the bill? Give reasons for your answer. (6+4)+5
7. (a) What is partnership property and how far is it liable for partner's separate debts?
- (b) What is understood by 'goodwill' of a business?
- (c) M, a partner of a firm of architects borrowed Rs. 1,000 on behalf of the firm from P. P knows that M had no express authority from the partners to borrow any money but he lent the money on an assurance from M that the money would be applied for payment of a debt of the firm. The money borrowed from P was in fact, so applied. Can P recover the amount from the firm? 5+5+5



# Linking Laws

*"Link the Life with Law"*

All Judiciary Exam

2022

## LAW OF LIMITATION AND LAW OF PRESCRIPTION

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.*

*Answer 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.)*

*The figures in the margin indicate marks for each question.*

**Group-A**

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

1. Write notes on the following: 10+10=20
  - (a) Application of law of limitation in writ petitions
  - (b) Law of limitation bars remedy but does not extinguish right
2. Discuss the law relating to limitation of suits, appeals and applications (Sections 3 to 11). 20
3. Write distinction between any two of the following: 10×2=20
  - (a) Period of limitation and Prescribed period
  - (b) Legal disability (Section 6) and Disability of one of the several persons (Section 7)
  - (c) Suits against trustees (Section 10) and Rule of Lex Fori (Section 11)
4. Discuss law relating to computation of the period of limitation under Sections 12 to 24 of the Limitation Act 1963. 20

**Group-B**

Answer any two questions.

5. Write a critical note on the distinction between law of limitation and law of prescription. 20
6. Discuss the law relating to acquisition of easement by prescription. 20
7. Write notes on the following: 10+10=20
  - (a) Concept of Easement
  - (b) Law of Prescription

2022

## THE INDIAN CONSTITUTION AND CONSTITUTIONAL 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 are ignored.*

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

*Answer **any five** questions choosing at least **two** questions from Group-A and **two** questions from Group-B.*

**Group-A**

1. (a) Discuss the 'idea of Justice' as enshrined in the preamble to the Constitution of India.  
(b) State whether preamble is part of the Constitution. Is it amendable? 15+5
2. In *S. R. Bommai vs. Union of India* (1994) 3 Sec 1 the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India has held that "Secularism is part of the basic structure of the Constitution".  
(a) What do you mean by secularism?  
(b) Write a critical note on the Right to Freedom of religion under Articles 25 to 28 of the Constitution of India with the help of decided cases. 5+15
3. (a) What do you understand by the expressions "Equality before the Law" and "Equal protection of Law" as enshrined in Article 14 of the Constitution of India? Discuss the remedies available to the aggrieved person.  
(b) Can the Fundamental Rights be waived? 15+5
4. What is the amplitude of Supreme Court's jurisdiction under Article 32 of the Constitution of India? 20

**Group-B**

5. (a) What is a Money Bill?  
(b) Discuss the special procedure in respect of passing a Money Bill in the Parliament. 10+10
6. (a) How is the President of India elected?  
(b) Write a note on powers including the pardoning powers & functions of the President of India. 10+10
7. Write short notes on the following: 5×4=20
  - (a) Speaker of the Lok Sabha
  - (b) Attorney General of India
  - (c) Free and compulsory education of children
  - (d) Advocate General for the State