

West Bengal Judicial Paperathon

Covered Years 2017 - 2025



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Preface

Hello & नमस्कार,

Since 2011, when I entered in Law field, I have felt that current system of studying law as a Law learner is quite traditional (like 1980's competition times). I strongly believed one thing that if you want to fight in present tough competition war like judiciary exams or any other law exam, you must be equipped with smart techniques to learn with tech support. So, in student life as LL.B. student, I used to start linking with one provision other similar provisions at same time, so that I can recall multiple sections/concepts in one MCQs.

Along with that I do believe in one statement, "वर्तमान को समझने के लिए, अतीत को देखें और फिर भविष्य के बारे में सोचना शुरू करें". This statement is directly linked with every student life. So, I found previous papers helpful to understand previous exam level, source of question asked in those exam etc. But frankly saying, I was not satisfied with traditional way of just solving previous exam papers MCQs, instead I decided that to get better output in preparation, we need to analysis the previous paper subject wise rather year wise.

Finally, my above said thoughts and vision concluded in one word i.e. "Paperathon" which means a unique type of marathon where you will find LINKING ANALYSIS of each question asked in previous exam paper along with subject wise weightage analysis. Further, I have also tried to give video solution of such Paperathon on YouTube. You will be able to find out video solution by scanning the QR code, which will direct you to the official website of we all Law Linkers i.e. www.LinkingLaws.com. I have strong faith that you will find the initiative of 'Paperathon' useful & productive for your exam preparation.

- Tansukh Paliwal

Founder of Linking Laws

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Note : The above Index contain the various subjects of laws as per latest syllabus for West Bengal Judiciary Prelim/mains Examination

Disclaimer: All efforts have been made to assure accuracy of the answer given and explanation provided. However, any Bonafede or unintentional error or mistake as to typing, printing or otherwise will not entitled any reader of the book for any kind of damages or compensation whatsoever.

WEST BENGAL SERVICE EXAMINATION SCHEME OF EXAMINATION

PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION

The Preliminary Examination will consist of one paper of Objective Type containing **200** Multiple Choice Questions. The paper will carry **200 marks** and will be of 2 1/2 hours duration.

The Standard of the paper will be of the level of knowledge as expected of a graduate in Law of a recognized University. The paper will include questions covering the following fields of knowledge:

- | | |
|--|----------|
| 1. English Composition | 30 marks |
| 2. General Knowledge, Current Affairs and Test of Reasoning | 40 marks |
| 3. Indian Constitution | 20 marks |
| 4. Law of Contracts and Torts | 20 marks |
| 5. Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam (BSA) | 20 marks |
| 6. Civil Procedure Codes | 20 marks |
| 7. Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita (BNSS) / Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita (BNS) | 20 marks |
| 8. Personal Law | 20 marks |
| 9. Law of Limitation | 10 marks |

Syllabus for Preliminary Examination : Questions on English Composition will cover synonyms, antonyms, idioms and phrases, vocabulary test, phrasal verbs, the same words bearing more than one meaning, use of appropriate and qualifying words etc.

MAIN EXAMINATION

Final Examination : The Final examination will consist of eight compulsory papers and three papers on optional subjects to be chosen by the candidates from the list of Optional Subjects. Each compulsory and Optional paper will carry 100 marks and will be of three hours duration.

WBJS LINKING WEIGHTAGE ANALYSIS (YEAR WISE 2017-2022)

S. No.	Subjects	Total Questions No. (In %)							
		2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Total No. of Q.	Average of Last Six Exams (%)
I. Civil Major Law									
1.	Constitution of India	20	26	23	21	20	20	130	10.9%
2.	Civil Procedure Code, 1908	19	20	19	21	20	20	119	10.1%
II. Criminal Major Law									
3.	Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023 (IPC, 1860)	11	11	11	11	7	8	59	5%
4.	Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita 2023 (CrPC, 1973)	8	9	8	8	11	10	54	4.5%
5.	Bharatiya Sakshya Adhinyam, 2023 (IEA, 1872)	20	20	20	17	20	20	117	9.75%
III. Civil Minor Law									
6.	Indian Contract Act, 1872	13	10	10	11	12	14	70	5.6%
7.	Limitation Act, 1963	20	20	20	20	22	20	122	10.1%
8.	Personal Law	10	10	11	10	10	11	62	5.15%
9.	Law of Torts	8	10	10	9	9	6	52	4.3%
IV. Others (GK/GS / Language / Computer)									
10.	General Knowledge & Current Affairs	29	25	24	29	39	29	175	14.6%
11.	English Language	30	30	30	30	30	30	180	15%
12.	Test of Reasoning	11	10	13	10	6	10	60	5%

CONSTITUTION OF INDIA

Year & Chapter - Wise Weightage Analysis

WBJS Previous Papers 2017-2022 Linking Weightage Analysis									
Part	Ch. No.	Part / Chapter Name	Total Questions No.						
			2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Total No. of Q.
-	-	History & Sources	86, 87	53, 90	-	138,172	-	10, 92	8
-	-	Preamble	71	87	39,71	176	187	43, 122	8
I	-	The Union & Its Territory	-	89	72	-	-	175	3
II	-	Citizenship	-	-	73	-	151	-	2
III	-	Fundamental Rights	72,75, 78	49, 50, 52, 71-74, 81, 83	74-79	62,76, 80, 101, 171,188, 190,197	100, 112, 113, 117, 133, 161, 167, 179	83, 183, 195	36
IV	-	Directive Principles of State Policy	88	84	-	124, 200	-	66, 76, 81	7
IVA	-	Fundamental Duties	-	75, 76	80	192	74	56, 188,	7
V		The Union	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	I.	The Executive	74,77, 84	78	81-84	-	116, 135,159	31, 39, 100	14
	II.	Parliament	80, 81, 82	77	-	-	137, 142	149, 192	8
	III.	Legislative Powers of the President	-	80	85	111	-	-	3
	IV.	The Union Judiciary	73,76	82	86,87, 88	-	103, 175	-	8
	V.	Comptroller & Auditor-General of India	-	79	-	-	-	-	1
VI		The States	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	I.	General	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	II.	The Executive	79	51	-	112	-	-	3
	III.	The State Legislature	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	IV.	Legislative Power of the Governor	85	54	-	-	-	-	2
	V.	The High Courts in the States	83	-	43	157	-	-	3
	VI.	Subordinate Courts	-	-	-	-	-	-	
VII	-	The States in Part B of the First Schedule	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
VIII	-	The Union Territories	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
IX	-	The Panchayats	-	-	-	116	-	-	1
IXA	-	The Municipalities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
IXB	-	The Co-Operative Societies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
X	-	The Scheduled & Tribal Areas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
XI	-	Relations Between the Union and the States	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	I.	Legislative Relations	-	-	89	-	-	-	1
	II.	Administrative Relations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

WBSJ PAPERATHON

Constitution of India

- History & Sources

2017

86. The basic structure or essential framework of the Constitution

- (A) is a provision of the Constitution of India.
- (B) it is borrowed from the Government of India Act, 1935.
- (C) is a judge-made conception.
- (D) is made in Parliament from time to time.

Ans. [C]

Linked Provision- Keshvananda Bharti v State of Kerala

Explanation- The concept of basic structure is a judicial innocation and was established in the landmark case of Keshwananda Bhartivs. State of Kerala.

87. The concept of "Directive Principles of State Policy" is borrowed from

- (A) Ireland
- (B) England
- (C) Scotland
- (D) United Kingdom

Ans. [A]

Explanation- Concept of DPSP is borrowed from Constitution of Ireland.

2018

53. The Federal Court created in India was vested with

- (A) only appellate jurisdiction.
- (B) only original jurisdiction.
- (C) both appellate and original jurisdiction.
- (D) original jurisdiction in some cases and appellate jurisdiction in all cases.

Ans. [C]

90. Who was the Chief Justice of India when the Public Interest Litigation is introduced to the Indian Judicial System?

- (A) Justice M. Hidayatullah
- (B) Justice A. H. Ahmadi
- (C) Justice P. N. Bhagwati
- (D) Justice V. R. Krishna Iyer

Ans. [C]

Explanation: Public Interest Litigation was introduced during the tenure of Justice P.N. Bhagwati.

2020

138. 'Union with strong centre' is taken from

- (A) Canada
- (B) Australia
- (C) Italy
- (D) USA

Ans. [A]

Explanation- The concept of a **federation with a strong center** in the Indian Constitution was borrowed from the **Constitution of Canada**. This is a key feature that distinguishes India's federal structure from that of the United States. While both are federations, the Canadian model emphasizes a more powerful central government, a feature that the framers of the Indian Constitution adopted to ensure the country's unity and integrity in the face of diverse linguistic, cultural, and regional identities.

172. The Constitution of India as framed by the Constituent Assembly was finally adopted on

- (A) 15th August 1947
- (B) 30th January 1948
- (C) 26th November 1949
- (D) 26th January 1950

Ans. [C]

Explanation- he Constitution of India, as framed by the Constituent Assembly, was adopted on **November 26, 1949**. This day is celebrated as Constitution Day or National Law Day in India. While the Constitution was adopted on this date, it came into full force on **January 26, 1950**, which is celebrated as Republic Day.

2022

10. Which of the following feature is not borrowed from United Kingdom?

- (A) The Cabinet system of Government
- (B) The Parliamentary type of Government
- (C) Bicameral Parliament
- (D) Written Constitution

Ans. [D]

Explanation:- The United Kingdom does not have a codified, written constitution; its constitutional framework is largely based on precedent, conventions, and acts of Parliament. Therefore, the concept of a "written constitution" is not a feature borrowed from the UK, while features like the Cabinet system, Parliamentary government, and Bicameral Parliament are.

92. The feature 'power of judicial review' is borrowed from which of the following country?

- (A) UK
- (B) USA
- (C) Canada
- (D) Ireland

Ans. [B]

Explanation:- The concept of judicial review, where the courts have the power to declare laws unconstitutional if they violate the constitution, was established and developed in the United States, primarily through the landmark case Marbury v. Madison (1803). The Indian Constitution explicitly incorporates this principle, granting the Supreme Court and High Courts the authority to review laws and determine their constitutionality.

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Constitution of India

- Preamble

2017

71. In the Preamble of the Constitution of India the word "Secular" was incorporated by

- (A) 1st Amendment of the Constitution of India
- (B) 15th Amendment of the Constitution of India
- (C) 27th Amendment of the Constitution of India
- (D) 42nd Amendment of the Constitution of India

Ans. [D]

Linked Provision- 42nd Constitutional Amendment

Explanation- the term "secular" was added to the preamble of COI by 42nd Amendment in 1976.

2018

87. Which is the correct sequence in the preamble of the Constitution of India?

- (A) Sovereign, Secular, Socialist, Democratic, Republic
- (B) Sovereign, Socialist, Secular, Republic, Democratic
- (C) Sovereign, Secular, Socialist, Democratic, Republic
- (D) Sovereign, Socialist, Secular, Democratic, Republic

Ans. [D]

Explanation: The correct sequence in the Preamble of the Constitution of India is Sovereign, Socialist, Secular, Democratic, Republic.

2019

39. India is a

- (A) Socialist Sovereign Democratic Republic
- (B) Sovereign Socialist Secular Democratic Republic
- (C) Sovereign Secular Socialist Democratic Republic
- (D) Sovereign Socialist Secular Republican Democratic

Ans. [B]

Explanation: Preamble of the Constitution of India (after the 42nd Amendment, 1976) describes India as a:

"Sovereign Socialist Secular Democratic Republic."

Originally (1950), the Preamble had "Sovereign Democratic Republic" only.

By the 42nd Amendment, the words "Socialist" and "Secular" were added.

The order in the Preamble is Sovereign → Socialist → Secular → Democratic → Republic.

71. The Preamble to the Constitution of India provides

- (A) "Liberty of thought, belief, expression, faith and worship".

(B) "Liberty of thought, expression, belief, faith and worship".

(C) "Liberty of thought, faith, expression, belief and worship".

(D) "Liberty of expression, thought, belief, faith and worship".

Ans. [B]

Explanation: The Preamble to the Constitution of India provides for "Liberty of thought, expression, belief, faith and worship".

2020

176. "Preamble of the Constitution is framed with the great care and deliberation so that it reflects the high purpose and noble objectives of the Constitution makers" is expressed in

- (A) I. R. Coelho v. State of Tamil Nadu, AIR 2007 SC 861
- (B) P. A. Inamdar v. State of Maharashtra, AIR 2005 SC 3226
- (C) Pradeep Jain (Dr.) v. Union of India, AIR 1984 SC 1420
- (D) Selvi v. State of Karnataka, AIR 2010 SC 1974

Ans. [C]

Explanation- The case of *Pradeep Jain v. Union of India* (1984) is a landmark judgment in which the Supreme Court addressed the constitutional validity of domicile-based reservations in medical college admissions. While the case is primarily about Articles 14 and 15, the Court did make an observation about the Preamble. In this judgment, the Supreme Court stated that the Preamble of the Constitution was "framed with great care and deliberation" and reflects the "high purpose and noble objective" of the Constitution's framers. The court emphasized that the Preamble highlights the unity of the nation and the fundamental principle of "one nation, one citizenship," which are paramount constitutional values.

2021

187. Preamble of Constitution of India secures all its citizens

- (A) Justice, Freedom, Nondiscrimination, Fraternity
- (B) Justice, Liberty, Equality, Fraternity
- (C) Cooperation, Legal aid, Equality, Liberty
- (D) None of the above

Ans. [B]

Linked Provision:

1. preamble

2. **Article 14 COI-** Equality before law.

3. **Article 21 COI** - Protection of life and personal liberty.

Explanation:- the Preamble of the Constitution of India secures to all its citizens Justice (social,

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Constitution of India

economic, and political), Liberty (of thought, expression, belief, faith, and worship), Equality (of status and of opportunity), and Fraternity (assuring the dignity of the individual and the unity and integrity of the Nation)

2022

43. Consider the following statements with reference to the term 'Secularism':

- (i) Secularism means that the State has no recognized religion of State.
- (ii) Secularism means that the State treats all the religions equally.
- (iii) Secularism means that the State regulates the relation of man with God.

Which of these statements are correct?

- (A) (i), (ii) and (iii)
- (B) (i) and (ii)
- (C) (ii) and (iii)
- (D) (i) and (iii)

Ans. [B]

Linked Provisions:-

- 1. Preamble of COI.
- 2. Article 25-28 – Right to freedom of Religion.

Explanation:- Statements (i) and (ii) are correct, while statement (iii) is incorrect. Secularism implies that the State does not have an officially recognized religion and treats all religions equally. However, it is a matter of personal belief and is separate from the State's role.

122. The text of the Preamble of the Constitution of India aims to secure

- (A) Fundamental Rights to all individuals.
- (B) Fundamental Duties to citizen of India.
- (C) dignity of the individual and unity and integrity of the nation.
- (D) security of service to Government servant.

Ans. [C]

Explanation:- The Preamble of the Constitution of India outlines the objectives the Constitution seeks to achieve. It declares India to be a Sovereign, Socialist, Secular, Democratic Republic and aims to secure:

- **Justice** – social, economic, and political;
- **Liberty** – of thought, expression, belief, faith, and worship;
- **Equality** – of status and opportunity;
- **Fraternity** – assuring the dignity of the individual and the unity and integrity of the Nation.

So, option (C) directly reflects this part of the Preamble.

Part : I -The Union & Its Territory

2018

89. The Constitution of India describes India as a

- (A) Federation of Independent States
- (B) Union of States

- (C) Quasi Federation
- (D) Dominion of States

Ans. [B]

Linked Provision- Art. 1 COI 1950.

Explanation: The Constitution of India describes India as a "Union of States" under Article 1.

2019

72. The Article 1 of the Constitution of India provides

- (A) India shall be a Union of States.
- (B) The Union of India is a federal Union.
- (C) The Union of India is a quasi federal Union.
- (D) None of the above

Ans. [A]

Explanation: Article 1 of the Constitution of India states that "India, that is Bharat, shall be a Union of States."

2022

175. Article 6 enshrines the provision conferring Rights of citizenship of certain persons who have migrated to India from Pakistan. Which one of the following provision is incorrect?

- (A) He or either of his parents or any of his grandparents was born in India as defined in the Government of India Act, 1935.
- (B) Such person has so migrated before 19 July, 1948.
- (C) Such person has so migrated on or after the 19 July, 1948, he has been registered as a citizen.
- (D) Such person has got married in India.

Ans. [A]

Linked Provisions:-

- 1. **Article 5** – Citizenship at the commencement of the Constitution.
- 2. **Article 7** – Rights of citizenship of certain migrants to Pakistan.

Explanation:- Article 6 allows persons who migrated from Pakistan to India to become Indian citizens under certain conditions:

- 1. **Clause (a):** If a person or either of his parents or any of his grandparents was born in India as defined in the Government of India Act, 1935 (i.e., they had Indian lineage), and he migrated to India before July 19, 1948, he is considered a citizen.
- 2. **Clause (b):** If the person migrated on or after July 19, 1948, he must:
 - Have been registered as a citizen of India,
 - Apply for registration,
 - Have resided in India for at least six months before the date of application.

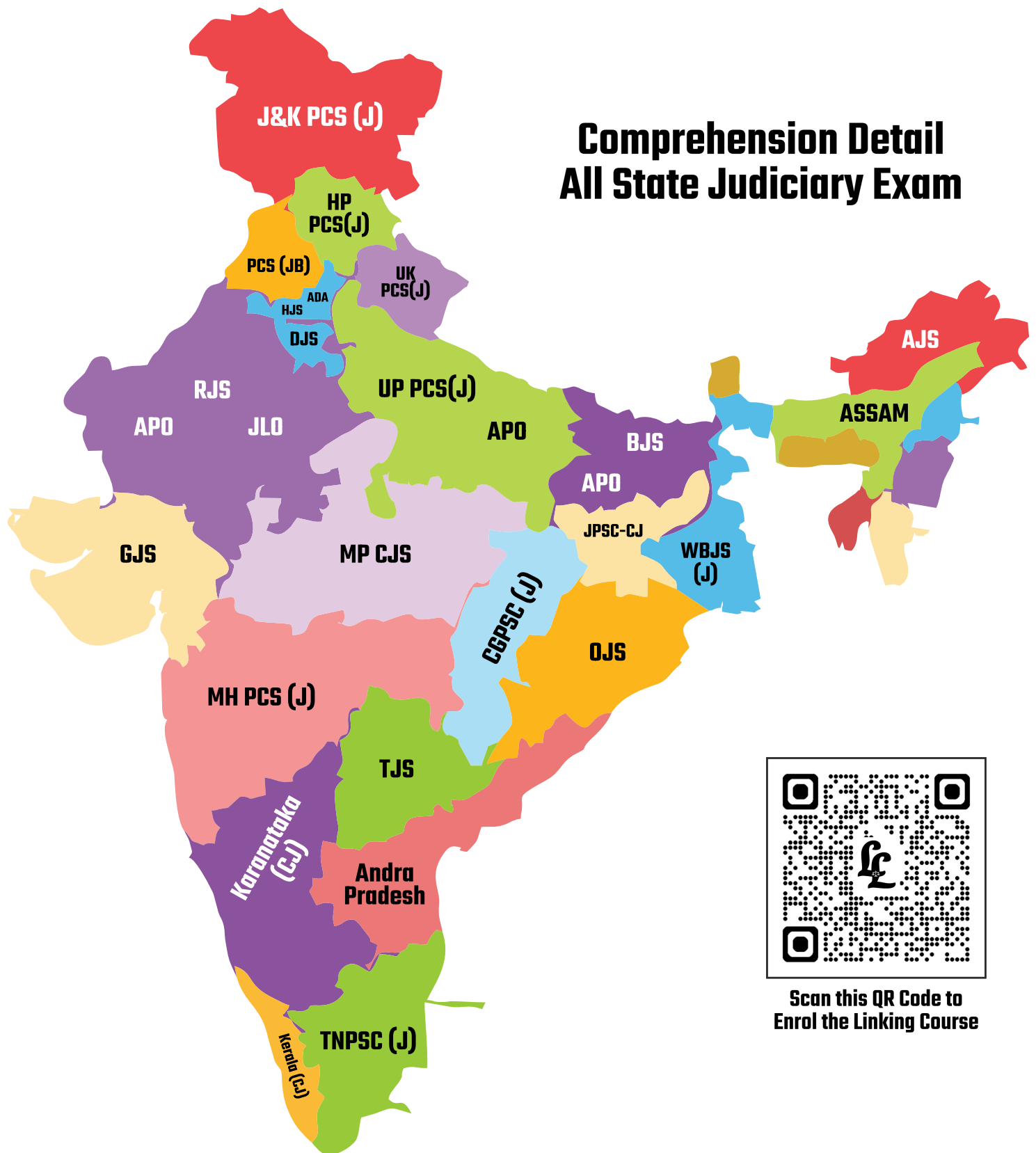


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