

WB Judicial Service (Main) - 2020 Compulsory Papers

WJM/I(E)/20

2020

ENGLISH ESSAY, 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 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. Write an essay on *any one* of the following topics: 30
 - (a) Social media and social awareness
 - (b) India's progress in the field of science and technology in the last century
 - (c) Necessity of art in the modern world

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

The world has warmed more than one degree Celsius since the Industrial Revolution. The Paris climate agreement – the nonbinding, unenforceable and already unheeded treaty signed on Earth Day in 2016 – hoped to restrict warming to two degrees. The odds of succeeding, according to a recent study based on current emissions trends, are one in 20. If by some miracle we are able to limit warming to two degrees, we will only have to negotiate the extinction of the world's tropical reefs, sea-level rise of several meters and the abandonment of the Persian Gulf. The climate scientist James Hansen has called two-degree warming "a prescription for long-term disaster." Long-term disaster is now the best-case scenario. Three-degree warming is a prescription for short-term disaster: forests in the Arctic and the loss of most coastal cities. Robert Watson, a former director of the United Nations Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, has argued that three-degree warming is the realistic minimum. Four degrees: Europe in permanent drought; vast areas of China, India and Bangladesh claimed by desert; Polynesia swallowed by the sea; the Colorado River thinned to a trickle; the American Southwest largely uninhabitable. The prospect of a five-degree warming has prompted some of the world's leading climate scientists to warn of the end of human civilization.

Is it a comfort or a curse, the knowledge that we could have avoided all this?

Because in the decade that ran from 1979 to 1989, we had an excellent opportunity to solve the climate crisis. The world's major powers came within several signatures of endorsing a binding, global framework to reduce carbon emissions – far closer than we've come since. During those years, the conditions for success could not have been more favourable. The obstacles we blame for our current inaction had yet to emerge.

Almost nothing stood in our way – nothing except ourselves.

Nearly everything we understand about global warming was understood in 1979. By that year, data collected since 1957 confirmed what had been known since before the turn of the 20th century: Human beings have altered Earth's atmosphere through the indiscriminate burning of fossil fuels. The main scientific questions were settled beyond debate, and as the 1980s began, attention turned from diagnosis of the problem to refinement of the predicted consequences. Compared with string theory and genetic engineering, the "greenhouse effect" – a metaphor dating to the early 1900s – was ancient history, described in any Introduction to Biology textbook. Nor was the basic science

especially complicated. It could be reduced to a simple axiom: The more carbon dioxide in the atmosphere, the warmer the planet. And every year, by burning coal, oil and gas, humankind belched increasingly obscene quantities of carbon dioxide into the atmosphere. (449 words)

3. Write a dialogue between two friends on *any one* of the following topics: 15
 - (a) Can teaching on digital platforms replace classroom teaching?
 - (b) Is translated literature inferior to original literature?
4. Write a letter to the editor of a newspaper on *any one* of the following topics: 15
 - (a) Without women's empowerment no society can progress.
 - (b) How to bring back normalcy in life after the pandemic attack of COVID 19.
5. Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given: 3×5=15

It's impossible to say for certain when the internet began, mainly because nobody can agree on what, precisely, the internet is. (This is only partly a philosophical question: it is also a matter of egos, since several of the people who made key contributions are anxious to claim the credit.) But 29 October 1969 – 40 years ago next week – has a strong claim for being, as Kleinrock puts it today, "the day the infant internet uttered its first words". At 10.30 pm, as Kleinrock's fellow professors and students crowded around, a computer was connected to the IMP, which made contact with a second IMP, attached to a second computer, several hundred miles away at the Stanford Research Institute, and an undergraduate named Charley Kline tapped out a message. Samuel Morse, sending the first telegraph message 125 years previously, chose the portentous phrase: "What hath God wrought?" But Kline's task was to log in remotely from Los Angeles to the Stanford machine, and there was no opportunity for portentousness: his instructions were to type the command LOGIN. To say that the rest is history is the emptiest of clichés – but trying to express the magnitude of what began that day, and what has happened in the decades since, is an undertaking that quickly exposes the limits of language. It's interesting to compare how much has changed in computing and the internet since 1969 with, say, how much has changed in world politics. Consider even the briefest summary of how much has happened on the global stage since 1969: the Vietnam war ended; the cold war escalated then declined; the Berlin Wall fell; communism collapsed; Islamic fundamentalism surged. And yet nothing has quite the power to make people in their 30s, 40s or 50s feel very old indeed as reflecting upon the growth of the internet and the world wide web. Twelve years after Charley Kline's first message on the Arpanet, as it was then known, there were still only 213 computers on the network; but 14 years after that, 16 million people were online, and email was beginning to change the world; the first really usable web browser wasn't launched until 1993, but by 1995 we had Amazon, by 1998 Google, and by 2001, Wikipedia, at which point there were 513 million people online. Today the figure is more like 1.7 billion.

- (a) On which day did the internet first start functioning? What was it first called?
 - (b) Who typed the first message on the internet? What were the words? Which places were first connected via the internet?
 - (c) What was the first sentence that Morse had typed in? In which year was the telegraph introduced?
 - (d) What are the important political events the author mentions as having taken place since 1969?
 - (e) How many computers were connected by the internet in 1981?
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BENGALI COMPOSITION, ESSAYS & TRANSLATION

Full Marks — 100

Time Allowed — 3 Hours

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The figures in the margin indicate marks for each question.

১। যে-কোনো একটি অংশ বাস্তব অনুবাদ করুনঃ

(ক) 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.

(খ) 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.

২। যে-কোনো একটি অংশের ত্রৈলোক্য বিবৃত করুনঃ

(ক) “তোমার পোষা পুত্রে, কিছু কর্পাস ধানী তদগোপন্য মত লুপে গেলো”।

(খ) “জগতে হার হার হুই হুই হুই হুই”...

৩। যে-কোনো একটি বিষয়ে নৈতিক শিক্ষার সম্পাদকের কাছে আপোনার মতামত জানিয়ে চিঠি লিখুনঃ

[শাসন ও চিকিৎসাপ্রদর্শন প্রতিবর্তে ক, খ, গ উল্লেখ করুন]

(ক) কুমোদরব্রতী ও তার ভবিষ্যৎ

(খ) পৌলিন্দর মায়ামিতিক মায়।

৪। নিম্নলিখিত বসবাস পড়ে প্রদত্ত অংশগুলির উত্তর লিখুনঃ

মৃতককাল মায়্য আলোয়, বাকদ-বাকদে ও পাল্লের লোকজনে উঠান পিঁপড় হুইয়া গেল। দরওয়ানারা চোরকে

মারিতে মারিতে আধমার্য করিয়া টানিয়া আলোর মায়্যে ধাক্কা দিয়া ফেলিয়া দিল। তখন চোরের মায়্য দেখিয়া বাউসজ

লোকের মায়্য উকাইয়া গেল। — আর, এ যে ভরুচায়ায়ামাই।

তখন কেব বা আল, কেব বা আপার বাতাস, কেব বা ভাঁড়ার চোখ-মুখে হাত বুলাইয়া দেয়। তদিকে ঘরের ভিতরে

যেজনকে বুকুয়া সোইয়া য়াপার।

পাখার বাতাস ও আলোর বাপা খাইয়া মায়াকমল প্রকৃতিস্থ হুইয়া কাদিয়া উঠিলেন। সবাই অংশ করিতে

লাগিল, আপালা অমন কবর হুইয়া কাদিলেন কেন? ভরুচায়ায়ামাই হুইয়া কাদিতে কাদিতে কাদিলেন, বাবা, বাবা, মায়, মায়, মায়, মায়

ভালুক — লায়ক মোর পৌরকখানা থেকে বেরিয়ে গেল।

ছোড়দা ও যতীনদা বারংবার কহিতে লাগিল, ভালুক নয় বাবা, একটা নেকড়ে বাঘ। হুম্ ক'রে ল্যাজ গুটিয়ে পাপোশের উপর বসেছিল।

মেজদা'র চৈতন্য হইলে তিনি নিম্নলিখিতচক্ষে দীর্ঘশ্বাস ফেলিয়া সংক্ষেপে কহিলেন, 'দি রয়েল বেঙ্গল টাইগার'।

কিন্তু কোথা সে? মেজদা'র 'দি রয়েল বেঙ্গল' হোক আর রামকমলের 'মস্ত ভালুকই' হোক, সে আসিলই বা কিরাপে, গেলই বা কোথায়? এতগুলো লোক যখন দেখিয়াছে, তখন সে একটা-কিছু বটেই!

তখন কেহ বা বিশ্বাস করিল, কেহ বা করিল না। কিন্তু সবাই লঠন লইয়া ভয়চকিত নেত্রে চারিদিকে খুঁজিতে লাগিল।

অকস্মাৎ পালোয়ান কিশোরী সিং 'উহ বয়ঠা' বলিয়াই একলাফে একেবারে বারান্দার উপর। তারপর সেও এক ঠেলাঠেলি কাণ্ড। এতগুলো লোক, সবাই একসঙ্গে বারান্দায় উঠিতে চায়, কাহারো মুহূর্ত বিলম্ব নয় না। উঠানের এক প্রান্তে একটা ডালিম গাছ ছিল, দেখা গেল, তাহারই ঝোপের মধ্যে বসিয়া একটা বৃহৎ জানোয়ার। বাঘের মতোই বটে। চক্ষের পলকে বারান্দা খালি হইয়া বৈঠকখানা ভরিয়া গেল—জনপ্রাণী আর সেখানে নাই। সেই ঘরের ভিড়ের মধ্য হইতে পিসেমশায়ের উত্তেজিত কণ্ঠস্বর আসিতে লাগিল—সড়কি লাও—বন্দুক লাও। আমাদের পাশের বাড়ির গগনবাবুদের একটা মুঙ্গেরী গাদাবন্দুক ছিল; লক্ষ্য সেই অস্ত্রটার উপর। 'লাও' ত বটে, কিন্তু আনে কে? ডালিম গাছটা যে দরজার কাছেই; এবং তাহারই মধ্যে যে বাঘ বসিয়া! হিন্দুস্থানীরা সাড়া দেয় না—তামাশা দেখিতে যাহারা বাড়ি ঢুকিয়াছিল, তাহারাও নিস্তব্ধ।

এমনি বিপদের সময়ে হঠাৎ কোথা হইতে ইন্দ্র আসিয়া উপস্থিত। সে বোধ করি সুমুখের রাস্তা দিয়া চলিয়াছিল, হাস্যম্মা শুনিয়া বাড়ি ঢুকিয়াছে। নিমেষে শতকণ্ঠ চীৎকার করিয়া উঠিল—ওরে বাঘ! বাঘ! পালিয়ে আয় রে ছোঁড়া, পালিয়ে আয়।

প্রথমটা সে থতমত খাইয়া ছুটিয়া আসিয়া ভিতরে ঢুকিল। কিন্তু ক্ষণকাল পরেই ব্যাপারটা শুনিয়া লইয়া একা নির্ভয়ে উঠানে নামিয়া গিয়া লঠন তুলিয়া বাঘ দেখিতে লাগিল।

দোতলার জানালা হইতে মেয়েরা রুদ্ধনিঃশ্বাসে এই ডাকাত ছেলেটির পানে চাহিয়া দুর্গানাম জপিতে লাগিল। পিসিমা ত ভয়ে কাঁদিয়াই ফেলিলেন। নীচে ভিড়ের মধ্যে গাদাগাদি দাঁড়াইয়া হিন্দুস্থানী সিপাহীরা তাহাকে সাহস দিতে লাগিল এবং এক-একটা অস্ত্র পাইলেই নামিয়া আসে, এমন আভাসও দিল।

বেশ করিয়া দেখিয়া ইন্দ্র কহিল, দ্বারিকবাবু, এ বাঘ নয় বোধ হয়। তাহার কথাটা শেষ হইতে-না-হইতেই সেই রয়েল বেঙ্গল টাইগার দুই থাবা জোড় করিয়া মানুষের গলায় কাঁদিয়া উঠিল। পরিষ্কার বাঙ্গালা করিয়া কহিল, না বাবুমশাই, না। আমি বাঘ-ভালুক নই—ছিঁচাথ বউরুপী। ইন্দ্র হো-হো করিয়া হাসিয়া উঠিল।

(ক) চোরের মুখ দেখে বাড়ির লোকের মুখ শুকিয়ে গেল কেন? তাঁর পুরো নাম কী? প্রকৃতিস্থ হয়ে তিনি কী জানিয়েছিলেন?

(খ) 'লাও' ত বটে, কিন্তু আনে কে?—কথাটির তাৎপর্য কী?

(গ) 'পালিয়ে আয় রে ছোঁড়া, পালিয়ে আয়।' 'ছোঁড়া' কে? সে কী করল? তাকে দেখে অন্য লোকেরা কে কী করল?

(ঘ) ইন্দ্রের কাছে ধরা পড়ে বাঘ কি বলেছিল? তার জীবিকা কী?

(ঙ) ইন্দ্রের সম্বন্ধে তার ব্যবহার থেকে কী ধারণা হয়?

৫। যে-কোনো একটি বিষয়ে প্রবন্ধ রচনা করুন:

৩০

(ক) করোনা পরিস্থিতি ও পরিযায়ী শ্রমিক

(খ) 'অনলাইন ক্লাস' ও শিশুমনে প্রভাব

(গ) পরিবেশ ও স্বাস্থ্য সুরক্ষা।

HINDI COMPOSITION, ESSAY AND TRANSLATION

Full Marks — 100

Time Allowed — 3 Hours

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

(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 जनसंघर्ष 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) देव देव आलसी पुकारा

(ख) परहित सारस 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 विश्व

Please Turn Over

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5. Read the passage carefully and answer the questions:

3×5=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 साक्षात्कार 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?

(ग) प्रेमी प्रिय से क्या आकांक्षा करता है?

(घ) 'निराला मिश्रण' का आशय स्पष्ट कीजिए।

(ङ) उपर्युक्त गद्यांश का समुचित शीर्षक बताइए।

2020

URDU COMPOSITION, ESSAY & 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. Translate into Urdu (any one) :

15

- (a) 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.
- (b) 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, and especially fat.

2. Expand the idea (any one)

20

(i) تہی کے بھاگوں چھینکا ٹوٹا

(ii) نالچ نہ جانے آنگن ٹیڑھا

3. Write a letter :

20

کسی اخبار کے ایڈیٹر کے نام ایک خط لکھئے اور بتائیے کہ 'موجودہ دور میں مفت تعلیم ضروری ہے۔'

یا

اپنی چھوٹی بہن کے نام ایک خط لکھ کر بتائیے کہ موجودہ دور میں مقابلہ جاتی امتحانات دینا کتنا ضروری ہے اور کیوں۔

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

3×5=15

چاپلوسی کرنا۔ دن میں تارے نظر آنا۔ زمین آسمان کے قلابے ملانا۔ آٹھ آٹھ آنسو رونا۔ دلی چلنا۔

سرپٹ بھاگنا۔ رنگ میں بھنگ ڈالنا

5. Write an essay on any one of the following dealing with the points given below:

30

1. درج ذیل نکات کو ملحوظ رکھتے ہوئے کسی ایک پر مضمون لکھیں۔

(الف) سرسید احمد خاں

مختصر حالاتِ زندگی۔ ادبی و علمی کارنامے۔ سماجی خدمات۔ علی گڑھ یونیورسٹی کا قیام۔ علی گڑھ تحریک کے اثرات۔ خاتمہ

(ب) عالمی وبا کے اثرات اور نتائج

وبا کی تعریف۔ ماضی میں وبا کی قسمیں اور ان کا سد باب۔ Covid-19 کی تعریف اور اس کے اسباب و اثرات۔ نتائج

(ج) کمپیوٹر کی تعریف۔ کمپیوٹر کے ایجاد کی مختصر تاریخ۔ انٹرنیٹ کے مفہوم۔ انٹرنیٹ کے فوائد۔ طلباء اور انٹرنیٹ کا

2020

NEPALI COMPOSITION, ESSAY & 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 (any one) :

15

- (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. भाव विस्तार गर्नुहोस् (कुनै एउटाको) :

20

- (क) खाइसार कि लाइसार, मरेपछि लम्पसार।
(ख) तैं रानी मै रानी को भर्ने कुवाको पानी।

3. कुनै एउटा विषयमाथि पत्र लेख्नुहोस् :

20

(पत्र लेख्दा कसैले पनि आफ्नो नाम, ठेगाना नलेख्नुहोला। नामको सट्टामा XYZ अथवा क ख ग अल्फाबेट प्रयोग गरिदिनुहोला। Please don't mention your name and address on your answer script. Use XYZ or any other alphabet in place of your name and address)

- (क) पिउने पानीको समस्याको निवारणको निमित्त सम्बन्धित अधिकारीलाई एउटा पत्र लेख्नुहोस्।
(ख) कुनै समाचार पत्रमा आफ्नो लेख छपाइ दिने निवेदन गर्दै सम्पादकलाई एउटा पत्र लेख्नुहोस्।

4. निम्नलिखित उद्धरणहरू पढेर तल दिइएका कुनै प्रश्नहरूको उत्तर लेख्नुहोस् (Answer the questions) : 3×5=15

दार्जीलिङ साह्रै राम्रो थियो। हेरिरहूँ छोडिरहूँ जस्तो। चाँप, गुराँस, सुनाखरी, मखमली, गोदावरी, बाबरी, अजम्बरी, घामफूल, बुकीफूल, झाँक्रीफूल, धोक्रफूल, बोक्सीफूल, घण्टीफूल, रङ्गीचङ्गी फूलहरू झलमल्ल फुल्थे। उतिस, लाली, गगून, पैयूँ, काउलो, टिक, कटुस, भद्रासे, पिपली, ओखर, नेभारा हरियापरिया रुखपातहरू झायामझ्याम्ती हुन्थे। लाहाँचे कुक्कु, गौथली, रानीचरी, फिस्टा, रुपी, जुरेली, कोकलो, राजपंखी, लाटोकोसेरो, धनेस, चमेरा, कलचुँडा, टिकटिके, कालिज, दुकुर, चिचिन्कोटे, तित्रा, बाज, चील, गिद्ध, कर्पाडकुरुड हाँप्ने टाउकामाथि फनफनी घुम्थे। आँगनमा विहानै भडेराहरू भलाकुसारी सोध्न आएपुग्थे। ब्यूटी कन्टेस्टमा भाग लिन आएको जस्तो गरी दश दिशाबाट रङ्गीविरङ्गी

पुतलीहरू आउँथे। पुलिसको उर्दी लगाएर दर्शन कौराहरू शर पाखाका कुनाकाप्चा चहारी चहारी घुम्थे। दार्जीलिङ शहर साह्रै रहरलाग्दो थियो, अहिलेको जस्तो डरलाग्दो होइन। केटीकेटीहरू रजनीगन्धा जस्ता थिए। आनीबानी, बोलीचाली मगमग बस्न आउने। छक्का-पञ्जाको त कुरै छैन, तिकी-चौका पनि चिन्दैनथे। 'ड्रग' भनेको के हो नानी भनेर सोझा 'भ्यागुता' भन्ला जस्ता थिए।

(क) माथि उल्लेख गरिएका फूलहरूमा कुन फूलको माला गाँसेर तिहारमा चलाइन्छ?

(ख) कुन रूखको पातले टपरा गाँसिन्छ?

(ग) केटीकेटीहरू रजनीगन्धा जस्ता थिए भन्नाले के बुझिन्छ?

(घ) उपर्युक्त उद्हरणमा वर्णन गरिएको प्रसङ्गले के बुझनुहुन्छ?

(ङ) 'ड्रग' भनेको के हो नानी भनेर सोझा 'भ्यागुत' भन्ला जस्ता थिए भन्ने वाक्यले के बुझाउँछ?

5. निम्नलिखित विषयहरूमध्ये कुनै एउटा/माथि निबन्ध लेख्नुहोस् :

30

(क) आजको विश्वमा कम्प्युटरको महत्त्व।

(ख) कोरोनाले ल्याएको मनोवैज्ञानिक डर।

(ग) आफूलाई मनपरेको कुनै पुस्तक।

2020

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.

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:

12.5×4=50

1. Write a brief note on the GUPTA KINGDOM.
2. Describe the process of Presidential Election in the US.
3. What are the Fundamental Rights in the Indian Constitution?
4. Briefly describe the problems faced by the Migrant Workers in different parts of India during the pandemic driven lockdowns and thereafter.
5. What is role of Fourth Industrial Revolution?
6. Elucidate the format of the IPL Tournament being conducted by India at UAE and Abu Dhabi.
7. Why do people in Africa face chronic hunger and undernourishment?
8. Elucidate the reasons for Britain to break away from the European Union.

Group-B

Answer any five questions:

10×5=50

9. (a) Who received the Nobel Memorial Prize in Physics in 2020?
(b) Who lost the Battle of Plassey in 1757?
(c) What is the Repo Rate announced by the RBI periodically?
(d) Where is the Atal Tunnel inaugurated?
(e) Where and when is the next Olympic Games scheduled?
10. (a) Which country in the world has the highest infection due to Covid-19 virus?
(b) Who wrote the book "Poor Economics"?

- (c) What is the difference between an epidemic and a pandemic?
 - (d) In which date is the World Yoga Day observed?
 - (e) What is the "Hindu Rate of Growth"?
11. Write in brief on the following:
- (a) Make-in-India initiative of the Government of India
 - (b) Bio-diversity
12. (a) Is NITI Aayog a constitutional body?
- (b) Who was the last Governor General of British India?
 - (c) In which year was the "Quit India Movement" launched?
 - (d) Which Indian State houses the Wagha Border between India and Pakistan?
 - (e) In which year, did India become a 'Republic'?
13. (a) Who initiated the "Swatchh Bharat Abhiyan"?
- (b) The Nobel Peace prize in 2020 was awarded to whom?
 - (c) Who authored the book, "*Wealth of Nations*"?
 - (d) Arjuna Award is given to _____ for outstanding performance and achievements.
 - (e) What is meant by the term TRIPS?
14. Write briefly on [any two]:
- (a) Freedom
 - (b) India's Rivers
 - (c) Festival of Lights in India
15. (a) What is an OTP?
- (b) Who built the Taj Mahal?
 - (c) Who was the founder of Indian Statistical Institute?
 - (d) On which date and year was the Calcutta University established?
 - (e) When was the first Satabdi Express train introduced in India?
16. (a) Who is the Chairperson of the Indian Finance Commission?
- (b) Why is the Faizabad district of Uttar Pradesh so famous in contemporary discussions in India?
 - (c) In which month of the year is the festival "Christ Mass (X mass)" celebrated?
 - (d) What is the measure of "cropping intensity"?
 - (e) Who supposedly had written the epic, "Mahabharata"?
-

2020

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 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 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

1. (a) What is a 'suit of civil nature', as mentioned under section 9 of Civil Procedure Code?
 (b) Are the following suits 'suits of civil nature'? Discuss (any two of the following) with reasons, if any
 - (i) suits relating to taking out of religious procession.
 - (ii) suits against expulsion from caste.
 - (iii) suits for restitution of conjugal rights.
 - (iv) suits involving purely religious rights or ceremonies. 5+5=10
2. Discuss the provision mentioned in order 9 of Civil Procedure Code relating to appearance and non-appearance of parties
 - (a) where neither party appears.
 - (b) where only plaintiff appears.
 - (c) where only defendant appears. 10
3. (a) Discuss the law relating to place of suing in respect of immovable property.
 (b) Define decree and state its essentials. 5+5=10
4. (a) What is object of issuing Summons?
 (b) Discuss the law relating to service of Summons upon the defendant when he refuses to accept it. 5+5=10

5. Write short notes on the following:

2½×4=10

- (a) Suit by indigent person or pauper suit
- (b) Commission
- (c) Interlocutory order
- (d) Receiver

Group-B

Answer any five questions:

- 6. What do you understand by Pecuniary Jurisdiction of a court? Will a court be competent to try a suit exceeding its pecuniary limits if the parties to suit have given their consent? 5+5=10
 - 7. What is temporary injunction and distinguish it from mandatory injunction? Discuss the law relating to grant of injunction. 5+5=10
 - 8. What is meant by a review? Who can apply for review and on what grounds? 5+5=10
 - 9. How a suit can be instigated by or against a minor? Explain with suitable illustration. 10
 - 10. Discuss the nature, scope and object of summary suits. 10
 - 11. Discuss briefly the law and procedure for filing a suit in respect of public nuisance and applications of resjudicata in public interest litigation. 5+5=10
-

2020

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 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. "FIR & Investigation determine that a prima facie case exists against the accused or not"—Under what circumstances a Magistrate can make an order for investigation of an offence? What are the effects of delay in filing FIR? 10
2. Write short notes on any four of the following: 2½×4=10
 - (a) Charge
 - (b) Warrant Cases
 - (c) Bail
 - (d) Acquittal
 - (e) Investigation
 - (f) Public Prosecutor
3. Discuss the procedure of trial of Warrant Cases. 10
4. Distinguish between: 5×2=10
 - (a) Bail and Anticipatory Bail
 - (b) Investigation and Trial
5. (a) "Every offence shall ordinarily be inquired and tried by court within the local limits of whose jurisdiction it was committed"—Explain the statement with exceptions. 5+5=10
 - (b) Discuss the rights of an arrested person.
6. (a) "Appeal is an important remedy for the person who gets dissatisfied from judgement, finding and orders of the trial court"—Justify and point out the differences between Appeal and Revision in criminal cases. 6+4=10
 - (b) Discuss the Powers of High Court to confirm death sentence.

Group-B

Answer *any five* from the following:

7. (a) Every person shall be liable to punishment under this code and not otherwise for every act or omission contrary to the provisions thereof, of which, he shall be guilty within India — Explain.
- (b) Discuss and comment on the change in law relating to Section 497 in the light of the case law *Joseph Shine V. Union of India*, (2018). 5+5=10
8. "Mental element of crime has no reference to motive"— In this context explain the importance of motive in affecting the liability in a crime distinguishing it with *mens rea*. 10
9. Distinguish *any two* of the following: 5×2=10
- (a) Theft and Extortion
- (b) Hurt over grievous hurt
- (c) Misappropriation and Breach of Trust
10. (a) Distinguish between culpable homicide and murder with illustrations.
- (b) A, a medical practitioner, had administered a medical dose of sorbitol injection to a child, because of which the child died. The doctor contended that the child was peculiarly susceptible to the medicine and therefore unexpectedly succumbed to a dose which would have been harmless in case of a normal child. Discuss the liability of the doctor. 5+5=10
11. (a) "Establishment of an overt act is not a requirement of law to allow Section 34 to operate in as much as the section gets attracted when a criminal act is done by common intention of all" — Explain.
- (b) A, B, C, D and E all members of an unlawful assembly, decided to attack X, who was member of a rival political party. Each one of them was explained that the attack should not exceed to cause the death. While all of them went on one night to attack X, on reaching D and E found that Mr. X is the same person who has deprived them earlier of some rightful claim, hence they decided to take revenge on him (X). While A, B and C attacked X by using hockey sticks, D and E had hidden pistol, they directly shot X dead. Can A, B, C, D and E be held guilty under Section 149 of IPC? Explain. 5+5=10
12. Write notes on *any four* of the following: 2½×4=10
- (a) Perjury
- (b) Voyeurism
- (c) Gang rape
- (d) Criminal breach of trust
- (e) Cheating by personation
- (f) Mischief
- (g) Criminal intimidation
-

2020

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) Discuss the object of the law of evidence with reference to the Indian Evidence Act, 1872. 8
- (b) Distinguish between rule of evidence in civil and criminal cases in India. 8
- (c) Explain the maxim 'Falsus in uno Falsus omnibus'. 4
2. Mention general rules regarding appreciation of oral and documentary evidence with illustrative cases. 15
3. Describe the terms 'may presume', 'shall presume' and 'conclusive proof' and mention the differences between the terms with reference to the Indian Evidence Act and suitable cases. 15
4. (a) Describe the forms of evidence with examples. 5
- (b) Distinguish between direct and circumstantial evidence with suitable examples. 10

Group-B

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

5. (a) What do you understand by the term 'Admission'? 5
- (b) Discuss the evidential value of 'Admission' with reference to suitable case laws. 8
- (c) When oral admission as to the contents of documents including e-records are relevant? 7

6. (a) Discuss the reasons behind the enactment of section 32(1) in the Indian Evidence Act, 1872. 5
 - (b) Describe the manner of recording dying declaration. 5
 - (c) Who can record dying declaration? 5
 7. (a) Explain admissibility of e-records. 5
 - (b) Discuss general rules relating to notice with exception referring the relevant provision of the Indian Evidence Act and related case laws. 10
 8. Discuss the law relating to burden of proof with reference to the Indian Evidence Act and suitable case laws. 15
-

2020

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 contingent contract is a contract to do or not to do “something, if some event collateral to such contract does or does not happen” — Explain the salient features of contingent contracts as per provisions of the Indian Contract Act with examples. 10
2. (a) State the various modes in which a contract may be discharged. 5
(b) X owes Y ₹ 6000/. Z, a friend of X offers ₹ 2000/ and Y accepts it as satisfaction of his claim on X. Later Y files a suit against X to recover the balance of the loan. Comment. 5
3. Discuss the position of minors as per the Law of Contracts. 10
4. (a) Distinguish between:
(i) Agreements and Contracts.
(ii) Void and Illegal Agreements. 2½×2=5
(b) Discuss the principle of privity of contracts. 5
5. (a) Write a short note on communication of acceptance and the revocation of proposals. 5
(b) Write an analytical note on undue influence and the element of fraud in contracts. 2½×2=5

Group-B

6. Discuss critically the various elements of Tort Law. 10
7. (a) What do you know about the landmark case, Rylands vs. Fletcher? 5
(b) Discuss the exceptions in tort law set out in the above case. 5

8. (a) What do you mean by trespass to goods? Discuss the various defences available for trespass to goods. 2+3=5
- (b) Critically comment upon the tort of Negligence emphasizing upon its various elements. 5
9. (a) Define Defamation. What grounds must the plaintiff prove in an action for defamation? 2½×2=5
- (b) Define Libel and Slander and set out their differences. 5
10. (a) What are the defences available in an action for assault or battery? 5
- (b) What is false imprisonment and what are the remedies for false imprisonment? 5
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2020

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.

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 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) How many kinds of transfers are recognised by the Transfer of Property Act, 1882? Briefly discuss each of them. 15
- (b) What do you mean by "transfer inter-vivos"? 5
2. State the definition of 'Notice' as given under the Transfer of Property Act mentioning the three principles enunciated in the Explanations to the said definition. 15
3. (a) What do you understand by "The rule against perpetuity"? Clearly formulate the principle underlying the said rule. 10
- (b) A property is given to X for life and then the eldest unborn son Y when he will attain the age of 25. At time of the death of X, the eldest son Y attains the age of 20. Discuss whether the gift to the unborn son is valid. 5
4. (a) State and explain "Doctrine of Election" as contained in the Transfer of Property Act, 1882. 7
- (b) Briefly analyse the application of the "Doctrine of Cypriss" as referred in the Transfer of Property Act, 1882. 4
- (c) Write a note on "Doctrine of Acceleration". 4

Group-B

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

5. (a) State the liabilities of the seller and the buyer in the case of sale of immovable property. 12
- (b) Discuss the principles of "Caveat Emptor". Does the Transfer of Property Act introduce any modification of above rule? 8

6. (a) State the provisions as contained in the Transfer of Property Act, 1882 with reference to insurance of mortgaged property. 6
 - (b) What are the rights of the mortgagee where the mortgaged property is sold owing to failure to pay arrears of revenue or rent, or where it is compulsorily acquired for public purpose? 3
 - (c) How could the rights of the prior mortgage be postponed to those of subsequent mortgage? 6
 7. (a) What are the rights and liabilities of a lessee under the Transfer of Property Act, 1882? 8
 - (b) What are the different modes provided under the Transfer of Property Act to determine a lease? 7
 8. (a) Can there be a gift of future property? 4
 - (b) What is an "Onerous gift"? 7
 - (c) Who is a "Universal donee"? 4
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