

WEST BENGAL JUDICIAL SERVICE (MAIN)-2021

COMPULSORY PAPERS

DUJ/I(E)/21

2021

ENGLISH COMPOSITION AND PRECIS WRITING

Time Allowed — 3 Hours

Full Marks — 100

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

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

1. Write an essay on *any one* of the following topics: 30

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

5×3=15

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

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

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.

১। যে-কোনো একটি অংশে বাংলায় অণুবাদ করুনঃ

(ক) Patriotism is love for one's country. It is a powerful sentiment and wholly unselfish and noble. A patriot puts his country first. A patriot can sacrifice even his own life for the good of his own country. It is idealism that gives him courage and strength. But false patriotism is dangerous. It makes a man narrow-minded and selfish. Such patriotism leads to war and much suffering. A patriot is man who loves his country, works for it and is willing to fight and die for it. Every soldier is bound to do his duty, but the best soldiers do more than this. They risk their lives because they love the country are fighting for.

(খ) Biodiversity is a term that can be used to describe biological diversity at a variety of different scales, but in this context we will focus on the description of species diversity. Species play essential roles in ecosystems, so local and global species losses could threaten the stability of the ecosystem services on which humans depend. For example, plant species harness the energy of the sun to fix carbon through photosynthesis, and this essential biological process provides the base of the food chain for myriad animal consumers. At the ecosystem level, the total growth of all plant species is termed primary production, and — as we'll see in this article — communities composed of different numbers and combinations of plant species can have very different rates of primary production.

(ক) “দেশের নামে যোদ্ধা যোদ্ধা যোদ্ধা/ অথবা সে জন যার আশ্রয় যার।”

(খ) “যাঁদের মৃত্যু হলে তবুও মানব যৌনক যাবে।”

৩। যে-কোনো একটি বিষয়ে যৌক্তিক বিশ্লেষণ করুন এবং আপনার মতামত জানিয়ে চিঠি লিখুনঃ

[নাম ও ঠিকানা সহ পরিবর্তনযোগ্য কক, ক, খ, গ উল্লেখ করুন]

(ক) গুরুত্বপূর্ণ জিনিস কী? জীবন বা কামনা? জীবন বা কামনা? জীবন বা কামনা?

(খ) জীবন ও মৃত্যুর মধ্যে পার্থক্য? জীবন ও মৃত্যুর মধ্যে পার্থক্য?

৪। যে-কোনো একটি উক্তি বিশ্লেষণ করুন এবং আপনার মতামত জানিয়ে চিঠি লিখুনঃ

(ক) বিজ্ঞান গুরুত্বপূর্ণ জিনিস। বিজ্ঞান জীবনকে বোঝায়। বিজ্ঞান জীবনকে বোঝায়। বিজ্ঞান জীবনকে বোঝায়।

(খ) কোভিড-১৯ মহামারি বিশ্বজুড়ে ছড়িয়ে পড়েছে। এটি আমাদের জীবনকে বোঝায়। এটি আমাদের জীবনকে বোঝায়।

৫। যে-কোনো একটি বিষয়ে প্রবন্ধ রচনা করুনঃ

৩০

(ক) কোভিড পরিস্থিতিতে জনস্বাস্থ্য সচেতনতা

(খ) শিক্ষাব্যবস্থায় কোভিড-১৯-এর প্রভাব

(গ) অনলাইন শপিং ও ক্ষুদ্রপুঁজির ব্যবসায়ীদের সংকট

2021

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

(क) Patriotism is love for one's country. It is a powerful sentiment and wholly unselfish and noble. A patriot puts his country first. A patriot can sacrifice even his own life for the good of his own country. It is idealism that gives him courage and strength. But false patriotism is dangerous. It make a man narrow-mind and selfish. Such patriotism leads to war and much suffering. A patriot is man who loves his country, works for it and is willing to fight and die for it. Every soldier is bound to do his duty, but the best soldiers do more than this. They risk their lives because they love the country are fighting for.

(ख) Biodiversity is a term that can be used to describe biological diversity at a variety of different scales, but in this context we will focus on the description of species diversity. Species play essential roles in ecosystems, so local and global species losses could threaten the stability of the ecosystem services on which humans depend. For example, plant species harness the energy of the sun to fix carbon through photosynthesis, and this essential biological process provides the base of the food chain for myriad animal consumers. At the ecosystem level, the total growth of all plant species is termed primary production, and — as we'll see in this article — communities composed of different numbers and combinations of plant species can have very different rates of primary production.

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

30

(क) महिला सशक्तिकरण

(ख) भारत की सामरिक शक्ति

(ग) जलवायु परिवर्तन

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

20

(क) “साहित्य समाज का दर्पण है।”

(ख) “पर उपदेश कुसल बहुतेरे।”

4. Write a letter to the editor of a newspaper on *any one* of the following: (Write X, Y, Z in place of name, address etc.)

20

(क) वर्तमान शिक्षा-प्रणाली में सुधार की आवश्यकता

(ख) नवयुवकों को रोजगार देने हेतु सहयोग

5. Read the passage carefully and answer the questions:

3×5=15

साहित्य, संगीत, कला और शिक्षा जैसे क्षेत्रों में अपनी अमूर्त प्रविष्टि प्रविष्टि का परिचय देनेवाले नोबल पुरस्कार से सम्मानित कवि रवीन्द्रनाथ टैगोर ऐसे मानवतावादी विचारक थे जिन्हें प्रकृति का सांनिध्य काफी पसंद था। उनका मानना था कि छात्रों को प्रकृति के सांनिध्य में शिक्षा दीक्षित करनी चाहिए। अपनी इसी सोच को ध्यान में रखकर उन्होंने शान्ति निकेतन की स्थापना की थी।

टैगोर दुनिया के संभवतः एकमात्र ऐसे कवि हैं जिनकी रचनाओं को दो देशों ने अपना राष्ट्रीय गान बनाया। बचपन से कुशाग्र बुद्धि के रवीन्द्रनाथ ने देश और विदेशी साहित्य, दर्शन, संस्कृति आदि को अपने अंदर समाहित कर लिया था और वह मानवता को विशेष महत्व देते थे। इसकी झलक उनकी रचनाओं में भी स्पष्ट रूप से प्रदर्शित होती है। साहित्य के क्षेत्र में उन्होंने अपूर्व योगदान दिया और उनकी रचना 'गीतांजलि' के लिए उन्हें साहित्य के नोबल पुरस्कार से भी सम्मानित किया गया था। समीक्षकों के अनुसार उनकी कृति 'गीता' कई मायनों में अद्भुत रचना है। इस उपन्यास में ब्रिटिशकालीन भारत का चित्र है। राष्ट्रीयता और मानवता की चर्चा के साथ पारंपरिक हिन्दू समाज और ब्रह्म समाज पर बहस के साथ विभिन्न प्रचलित समस्याओं पर प्रकाश डाला गया है। गुरुदेव सही मायनों में विश्वकवि होने की योग्यता रखते हैं। उनके काव्य के मानवतावाद ने उन्हें दुनिया भर में पहचान दिलाई। टैगोर की रचनाएँ बालों साहित्य में नई बहार लेकर आईं। उन्होंने एक दर्जन से अधिक उपन्यास लिखे। इन रचनाओं में 'चोखेर बाली', 'घरे बाहरे', 'गीता' आदि शामिल हैं। उनके उपन्यासों में मध्यमवर्गीय समाज विशेष रूप से उभरकर सामने आया है। रवीन्द्रनाथ टैगोर की कविताओं में उनकी रचनात्मक प्रविष्टि मुखर हुई है। उनकी कविताओं में प्रकृति से अभ्यासवाद तक के विभिन्न विषयों की बखूबी उकेरा गया है।

साहित्य की शायद ही कोई विधा हो जिनमें उनकी रचना नहीं हो। उन्होंने कविता, गीत, कहानी, उपन्यास, नाटक आदि सभी में अपने सशक्त लेखन का परिचय दिया। उनकी कई कृतियों का अंग्रेजी में भी अनुवाद किया गया। अंग्रेजी अनुवाद के बाद पूरा विश्व उनकी प्रविष्टि से परिचित हुआ।

रवीन्द्रनाथ के नाटक भी अनोखे हैं। वे नाटक सांकेतिक हैं। बचपन से ही रवीन्द्रनाथ की बिलक्षण प्रविष्टि का आभास लोगों को होने लगा था। उन्होंने पहली कविता सिर्फ आठ साल में लिखी और केवल सोलह साल की उम्र में उनकी पहली लघुकथा प्रकाशित हुई थी। उन्होंने दो हजार से अधिक गीतों की रचना की। रवीन्द्र संगीत बालों संस्कृति का अभिन्न अंग बन गया है। हिन्दुस्तानी शास्त्रीय संगीत से प्रभावित उनके गीत मानवीय भावनाओं के विभिन्न रंग प्रेष करते हैं। गुरुदेव बाद के दिनों में चित्र भी बनाने लगे थे। रवीन्द्रनाथ ने अमेरिका, ब्रिटेन, जापान, चीन सहित दर्जनों देशों की यात्राएँ की थीं। ७ अगस्त १९४१ को उनका देहवसान हो गया।

(क) विश्व साहित्य में रवीन्द्रनाथ टैगोर की क्या महत्ता है?

(ख) मानवतावाद पर संक्षेप में प्रकाश जालिए।

(ग) "गीता" उपन्यास की क्या साधकता है?

(घ) "गीतांजलि" का काव्य-जात में क्या स्थान है?

(ङ) रवीन्द्रनाथ टैगोर की प्रकृति का सांनिध्य क्यों पसंद था?

2021

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) Patriotism is love for one's country. It is a powerful sentiment and wholly unselfish and noble. A patriot puts his country first. A patriot can sacrifice even his own life for the good of his own country. It is idealism that gives him courage and strength. But false patriotism is dangerous. It makes a man narrow-minded and selfish. Such patriotism leads to war and much suffering. A patriot is man who loves his country, works for it and is willing to fight and die for it. Every soldier is bound to do his duty, but the best soldiers do more than this. They risk their lives because they love the country are fighting for.
- (b) Biodiversity is a term that can be used to describe biological diversity at a variety of different scales, but in this context we will focus on the description of species diversity. Species play essential roles in ecosystems, so local and global species losses could threaten the stability of the ecosystem services on which humans depend. For example, plant species harness the energy of the sun to fix carbon through photosynthesis, and this essential biological process provides the base of the food chain for myriad animal consumers. At the ecosystem level, the total growth of all plant species is termed primary production, and — as we'll see in this article — communities composed of different numbers and combinations of plant species can have very different rates of primary production.

2. Expand the idea. (any one):

20

- (i) ہاتھ لگن کو آری کیا
(ii) گھر کا بھیدی لٹکا ڈھائے

3. Write a letter:

20

کسی اخبار کے ایڈیٹر کے نام ایک خط لکھ کر موسم برسات کے دوران شہر کو کاتا کی سڑکوں کا حال بیان کیجئے۔

یا

اپنی چھوٹی بہن کے نام ایک خط لکھ کر اپنے شہر میں کووڈ-۱۹ کے لاک ڈاؤن کے اثرات بیان کیجئے۔

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

3×5=15

خون خشک ہونا - چراغ گل ہونا - بارغ باغ ہونا - آنکھ کا تارا ہونا - لال پیلا ہونا - آب آب ہونا - ناک میں دم کرنا

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

30

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

(الف) ہندوستان کی تحریک آزادی میں مولانا آزاد کی خدمات

تحریک آزادی کل پس منظر، مولانا آزاد کی تحریک آزادی میں شمولیت اور گانگریس سے وابستگی، سیاسی مقاصد کے

حصول میں مولانا آزاد کی تحریریں۔

(ب) سماج اور معاشرے پر سوشل میڈیا کے اثرات

سوشل میڈیا کا تعارف، اہمیت، ذمے داریاں، سماج سے تعلق۔

(ج) حصول تعلیم میں کتب خانوں کی اہمیت

کتب خانے کا تعارف اور اقسام، اہمیت و ضرورت، آن لائن کتب خانے، گشتی کتب خانے، تحقیقی کاموں میں کتب خانے کا کردار۔

2021

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) Patriotism is love for one's country. It is a powerful sentiment and wholly unselfish and noble. A patriot puts his country first. A patriot can sacrifice even his own life for the good of his own country. It is idealism that gives him courage and strength. But false patriotism is dangerous. It make a man narrow-mind and selfish. Such patriotism leads to war and much suffering. A patriot is man who loves his country, works for it and is willing to fight and die for it. Every soldier is bound to do his duty, but the best soldiers do more than this. They risk their lives because they love the country are fighting for.

(ख) Biodiversity is a term that can be used to describe biological diversity at a variety of different scales, but in this context we will focus on the description of species diversity. Species play essential roles in ecosystems, so local and global species losses could threaten the stability of the ecosystem services on which humans depend. For example, plant species harness the energy of the sun to fix carbon through photosynthesis, and this essential biological process provides the base of the food chain for myriad animal consumers. At the ecosystem level, the total growth of all plant species is termed primary production, and — as we'll see in this article — communities composed of different numbers and combinations of plant species can have very different rates of primary production.

2. भाव विस्तार गर्नुहोस् (कुनै एउटा) :

20

(क) एकता नै बल हो।

(ख) साहित्य समाजको दर्पण हो।

3. कुनै एउटा विषयमाथि पत्र लेख्नुहोस् :

20

(पत्र लेख्दा आफ्नो नाम र ठेगाना लेख्ने ठाउँमा क ख ग वा X Y Z लेख्नुहोला।)

(Please do not mention your name and address on your answer script. Use X Y Z or any other alphabet in place of your name and address.)

(क) आफ्नो गाँउमा पुस्तकालयको प्रयोजन बताउँदै सम्बन्धित अधिकारीलाई पत्र लेख्नुहोस्।

(ख) कोभिड १९ बारे जनसाधारणलाई सचेत गराउने उद्देश्य राखेर तयार पारेको आफ्नो लेख कुनै समाचार पत्रमा छपाउनका निम्ति सम्पादकलाई पत्र लेख्नुहोस्।

4. निम्नलिखित अनुच्छेद पढेर तल दिएका प्रश्नहरूका उत्तर लेख्नुहोस् :

3×5=15

(Answer the Questions)

प्रातःकालीन सूर्यका किरणले सघन वनका अग्ला अग्ला रूखका टुप्पाहरू स्पर्श गरे। वन, जङ्गल, गोठ चारैपट्टि नव प्राण सञ्चार भयो। गोठालाहरू अघि नै उठिसकेका छन्। गाईका बाँ – बाँ, भैंसीका वाई – वाई र गोठालाहरूका पुकारले गोठ गुञ्जायमान् छ। कतै गोठाला दूध दुहुँदै छन्, कोही मही पार्न लागिरेहेछन्। कतै गाईको कुँडो पाक्दछ, कोही दही ठेकीमा भर्दैछन्, कोही कुराउनी पेरुङ्गामा हाल्न लागिरेहेछन्।

पारि, अति पारि ईरावदीका किनारमा सेता जङ्गली फूल फुलेका छन्, जङ्गलै ढकमक्क पारेर। पानीमा घामको टक लागेर मनोहर टलक सृजन भइरेहेछ, आँखै तिरिमिरी पारिदिने गरी। एउटा सानो डुङ्गा। अधिल्लिर बसेको छ माझी। पछिल्लिर माझी – पुत्रे। करुण जङ्गली सुर। वन वनान्तरसम्म सुनिन्छ त्यो सुर।

(क) बिहानको समयमा गोठालाहरू के के काम गर्छन्?

(ख) दूधबाट कुन कुन परिकार बनाइन्छ?

(ग) सघन र पेरुङ्गा शब्दको अर्थ लेख्नुहोस्।

(घ) यहाँ कुन नदी र कुन बाजाको उल्लेख गरिएको छ?

(ङ) “पानीमा घामको टक लागेर मनोहर टलक सृजन भइरेहेछ” — यस वाक्यलाई स्पष्ट पार्नुहोस्।

5. तलका कुनै एउटा विषयमा निबन्ध लेख्नुहोस् :

30

(Write an essay on any one of the following:)

(क) पर्यावरण संरक्षण

(ख) जीवनमा शिक्षकको महत्त्व

(ग) देश विकासमा युवावर्गको भूमिका

2021

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**Answer all questions**

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

Group-B**Answer any five questions**

6. What are the powers of Court to enforce execution? Comment on the enforcement of the decree against legal representative. 5+5=10
7. When can a 'Receiver' be appointed? What are the powers, duties and liabilities of a 'Receiver'? 10

8. What are the grounds of 'Review'? State the differences between 'Review' and 'Revision'. 5+5=10
9. What are the inherent powers of the Court under the Code of Civil Procedure 1908? 10
10. Write short notes on *any two* of the following: 5×2=10
- (a) Letter of Request
 - (b) Suits by or against minors and persons of unsound mind
 - (c) Decree and Order
 - (d) Set-off and Counter-claim
11. Write down the power of Court to issue 'Commissions'. 10
-

2021

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

Group-B

Answer *any five* questions.

7. (a) What is the law regarding joint offenders? Discuss.
(b) If two persons commit the same act, can they be guilty of different offences in respect of that act? Discuss. 5+5=10
 8. (a) State what is abetment?
(b) Under what circumstances an abettor may be punished for an offence different from that which was abetted? 5+5=10
 9. State fully the circumstances under which the offence of murder can be reduced to one of culpable homicide not amounting to murder. Give illustrations. 10
 10. What is defamation? What are the exceptions that may be set up against a charge of defamation? 3+7=10
 11. What constitutes "Extortion"? Give the aggravated forms of extortion with illustrations. 3+7=10
 12. What offence, if any, has been committed in the following cases? Give reasons.
 - (a) A, under the influence of passion excited by a provocation given by Z, intentionally kills Y, Z's child.
 - (b) 'A' signs his own name to a bill of exchange, intending that it may be believed that the bill was drawn by another person of the same name. 5+5=10
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2021

INDIAN EVIDENCE ACT

Time Allowed — 3 Hours

Full Marks — 100

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

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

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

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

The figures in the margin indicate marks for each question.

Group-A

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

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

Group-B

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

5. Distinguish between any four: 5+5+5+5=20
(a) Judicial Confession and Extra Judicial Confession
(b) Proved and Disproved

- (c) Presumption of Fact and Presumption of Law
 - (d) Fact in issue and Relevant Fact
 - (e) Motive and Intention
6. Critically evaluate the common law interpretation of what constitutes "Hearsay Evidence". Also comprehend the reasons for excluding such evidence and creating exception to such rule of exclusion. 7+8=15
7. How and on what basis the evidentiary value of "Identification Parade" is required to be appreciated by judiciary? Is the basis of such appreciation conforms to the principles of fair trial? 10+5=15
8. Critically examine the provisions of Indian Evidence Act relating to Examination-in-Chief, Cross-Examination and Re-Examination with reference to judicial decisions. 15
-

2021

LAW OF CONTRACTS AND TORTS

Time Allowed — 3 Hours

Full Marks — 100

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

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

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

The figures in the margin indicate marks for each question.

Answer all questions.

Group-A

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

Group-B

6. 'Tort is an infringement of private common right in vein.' —Discuss with necessary illustrations. 10
 7. What is meant by 'Damnum sine injuria and injuria sine Damno'? Whether any of the two gives rise to any tortious liability? Discuss with necessary illustration. 10
 8. What is conversion? Distinguish between conversion and trespass to goods with necessary examples. 10
 9. 'A fair comment in the matter which is for Public Interest or submitted to Public Criticism is not actionable.' —Discuss with specific illustration. 10
 10. What is 'Doctrine of Necessity'? To what extent it can be cited as a defence to an action for intentional interference with security of another person's property. —Discuss with specific case law. 10
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2021

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

Group-B

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

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

2021

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

Group-B

Answer any five questions :

10×5=50

9. (a) Who is the first woman to become the President of the European Commission?
- (b) Who is the prominent woman Oxford Corona Vaccine developer?
- (c) Who wrote *Great Expectations*?
- (d) Which organization received world peace prize 2020?
- (e) For what Salim Ali was popularly known?

10. (a) Which day is observed as the International Day of the Girl Child?
(b) Which young girl environmental activist is fighting for the cause of climate change/ climate crisis?
(c) Who wrote the book *Development as Freedom*?
(d) Who wrote the book *Hind Swaraj*?
(e) Which world leader received the Padma Bhushan award for public affairs 2021?
11. (a) Where is the Saha Institute of Nuclear Physics located?
(b) NH13 is between which major cities of India?
(c) Pangong Tso is located in which part of India?
(d) What is the name of the Harappan Script?
(e) Where did the Buddha deliver his first sermon?
12. (a) Who received Padma Shri award in Sports from Bengal (table tennis player), 2021?
(b) What is the Aarogya Setu app?
(c) Who wrote *Glass Palace*?
(d) In which category Neeraj Chopra win gold in Tokyo Olympics, 2021?
(e) Which category of medal was won by P.V. Sindhu in Tokyo Olympics, 2021?
13. (a) Who was the Governor of Bengal after the Battle of Plassey?
(b) Which is the national language of Bhutan?
(c) In which state are Udayagiri and Khandagiri caves located in India?
(d) Which musical instrument is played by Hari Prasad Chaurasia?
(e) Where is 'Lohri' celebrated?
14. (a) Where is the BARC (Bhabha Atomic Research Centre) situated?
(b) Who was the architect of the First Five-Year Plan (1951-1956) of India?
(c) Point out one trend of work culture during the Covid pandemic.
(d) What is the significance of Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO)?
(e) What is the capital of Austria?
15. (a) What is the significance of Aadhaar?
(b) Which Indian state tops in the sex-ratio chart?
(c) Where are Elephanta Caves located?
(d) Where is the Kaziranga National Park situated?
(e) Where is the Mountain Railways situated in West Bengal?

16. Write briefly on :

5×2=10

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

17. (a) What is El Nino?

2×5=10

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

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

10

2021

ENGLISH COMPOSITION AND PRECIS WRITING

Time Allowed — 3 Hours

Full Marks — 100

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

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

1. Write an essay on *any one* of the following topics: 30

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

5×3=15

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

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

2021

BENGALI COMPOSITION, ESSAYS & 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.

১। যে-কোনো একটি অংশ বাংলায় অনুবাদ করুনঃ

১৫

(ক) Patriotism is love for one's country. It is a powerful sentiment and wholly unselfish and noble. A patriot puts his country first. A patriot can sacrifice even his own life for the good of his own country. It is idealism that gives him courage and strength. But false patriotism is dangerous. It makes a man narrow-minded and selfish. Such patriotism leads to war and much suffering. A patriot is man who loves his country, works for it and is willing to fight and die for it. Every soldier is bound to do his duty, but the best soldiers do more than this. They risk their lives because they love the country are fighting for.

(খ) Biodiversity is a term that can be used to describe biological diversity at a variety of different scales, but in this context we will focus on the description of species diversity. Species play essential roles in ecosystems, so local and global species losses could threaten the stability of the ecosystem services on which humans depend. For example, plant species harness the energy of the sun to fix carbon through photosynthesis, and this essential biological process provides the base of the food chain for myriad animal consumers. At the ecosystem level, the total growth of all plant species is termed primary production, and — as we'll see in this article — communities composed of different numbers and combinations of plant species can have very different rates of primary production.

২। যে-কোনো একটি অংশের তাৎপর্য বিবৃত করুনঃ

২০

(ক) “ধর্মের নামে মোহ এসে যারে ধরে/ অন্ধ সে জন মারে আর শুধু মরে।”

(খ) “মানুষের মৃত্যু হলে তবুও মানব থেকে যায়।”

৩। যে-কোনো একটি বিষয়ে দৈনিক পত্রিকার সম্পাদকের কাছে আপনার মতামত জানিয়ে চিঠি লিখুনঃ

২০

[নাম ও ঠিকানার পরিবর্তে ক, খ, গ উল্লেখ করুন]

(ক) লকডাউনে কাজ হারানো শ্রমিক বা কর্মচারীদের সংকট

(খ) আফগানিস্তানে তালিবানি সন্ত্রাস ও ভারতের আশঙ্কা

৪। যে-কোনো একটি প্রশ্নের উত্তর দিন (পরীক্ষার্থীরা নিজস্ব নাম ব্যবহার করবেন না) :

১৫

(ক) বিকল্প গণমাধ্যম হিসেবে সোশ্যাল মিডিয়ায় ভূমিকা নিয়ে আপাতবিরোধী দুজন রেলযাত্রীর সংলাপ ব্যক্ত করুন।

(খ) কোভিড পরিস্থিতিতে সরকারি হাসপাতালের ডাক্তার ও নার্সদের ভূমিকা বিষয়ে পরস্পরবিরোধী দুজন সচেতন নাগরিকের সংলাপ নির্মাণ করুন।

৫। যে-কোনো একটি বিষয়ে প্রবন্ধ রচনা করুনঃ

৩০

(ক) কোভিড পরিস্থিতিতে জনস্বাস্থ্য সচেতনতা

(খ) শিক্ষাব্যবস্থায় কোভিড-১৯-এর প্রভাব

(গ) অনলাইন শপিং ও ক্ষুদ্রপুঁজির ব্যবসায়ীদের সংকট

2021

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

(क) Patriotism is love for one's country. It is a powerful sentiment and wholly unselfish and noble. A patriot puts his country first. A patriot can sacrifice even his own life for the good of his own country. It is idealism that gives him courage and strength. But false patriotism is dangerous. It make a man narrow-mind and selfish. Such patriotism leads to war and much suffering. A patriot is man who loves his country, works for it and is willing to fight and die for it. Every soldier is bound to do his duty, but the best soldiers do more than this. They risk their lives because they love the country are fighting for.

(ख) Biodiversity is a term that can be used to describe biological diversity at a variety of different scales, but in this context we will focus on the description of species diversity. Species play essential roles in ecosystems, so local and global species losses could threaten the stability of the ecosystem's services on which humans depend. For example, plant species harness the energy of the sun to fix carbon through photosynthesis, and this essential biological process provides the base of the food chain for myriad animal consumers. At the ecosystem level, the total growth of all plant species is termed primary production, and — as we'll see in this article — communities composed of different numbers and combinations of plant species can have very different rates of primary production.

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

30

(क) महिला सशक्तिकरण

(ख) भारत की सामरिक शक्ति

(ग) जलवायु परिवर्तन

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

20

(क) "साहित्य समाज का दर्पण है।"

(ख) "पर उपदेश कुसल बहुतेरे।"

4. Write a letter to the editor of a newspaper on *any one* of the following: (Write X, Y, Z in place of name, address etc.)

20

(क) वर्तमान शिक्षा-प्रणाली में सुधार की आवश्यकता

(ख) नवयुवकों को रोजगार देने हेतु सहयोग

5. Read the passage carefully and answer the questions: 3×5=15

साहित्य, संगीत, कला और शिक्षा जैसे क्षेत्रों में अपनी अपनी प्रतिभा का परिचय देनेवाले नोबल पुरस्कार से सम्मानित कवि रवीन्द्रनाथ टैगोर ऐसे मानवतावादी विचारक थे जिन्हें प्रकृति का सान्निध्य काफी पसंद था। उनका मानना था कि छात्रों को प्रकृति के सान्निध्य में शिक्षा हासिल करनी चाहिए। अपनी इसी सोच को ध्यान में रखकर उन्होंने शांति निकेतन की स्थापना की थी।

टैगोर दुनिया के संभवतः एकमात्र ऐसे कवि हैं जिनकी रचनाओं को दो देशों ने अपना राष्ट्रीय गान बनाया। बचपन से टैगोर दुनिया के संभवतः एकमात्र ऐसे कवि हैं जिन्होंने अपने पूर्व योगदान दिया और उनकी रचना 'गीतांजलि' के लिए उन्हें साहित्य के नोबल पुरस्कार से भी सम्मानित किया गया था। समीक्षकों के अनुसार उनकी कृति 'गीता' कई मायनों में अद्भुत रचना है। इस उपन्यास में ब्रिटिशकालीन भारत का चित्र है। राष्ट्रीयता और मानवता की चर्चा के साथ पारंपरिक हिन्दू समाज और ब्रह्म समाज पर बहस के साथ विभिन्न प्रचलित समस्याओं पर प्रकाश डाला गया है। गुरुदेव सही मायनों में विश्वकवि होने की योग्यता रखते हैं। उनके काव्य के मानवतावाद ने उन्हें दुनिया भर में प्रह्वान दिलाई। टैगोर की रचनाएँ बंगला साहित्य में नई बहार लेकर आईं। उन्होंने एक दर्जन से अधिक उपन्यास लिखे। इन रचनाओं में 'चोखेर बाली', 'घरे बाहरे', 'गीता' आदि शामिल हैं। उनके उपन्यासों में मध्यमवर्गीय समाज विशेष रूप से उभरकर सामने आया है। रवीन्द्रनाथ टैगोर की कविताओं में उनकी रचनात्मक प्रतिभा मुखर हुई है। उनकी कविताओं में प्रकृति से अख्यात्मवाद तक के विभिन्न विषयों को बखूबी उकेरा गया है।

साहित्य की शायद ही कोई विधा हो जिनमें उनकी रचना नहीं हो। उन्होंने कविता, गीत, कहानी, उपन्यास, नाटक आदि सभी में अपने सशक्त लेखन का परिचय दिया। उनकी कई कृतियों का अंग्रेजी में भी अनुवाद किया गया। अंग्रेजी अनुवाद के बाद पूरा विश्व उनकी प्रतिभा से परिचित हुआ।

रवीन्द्रनाथ के नाटक भी अनोखे हैं। वे नाटक सांकेतिक हैं। बचपन से ही रवीन्द्रनाथ की विलक्षण प्रतिभा का अभ्यास लोगों को होने लगा था। उन्होंने पहली कविता सिर्फ आठ साल में लिखी और केवल सोलह साल की उम्र में उनकी पहली लघुकथा प्रकाशित हुई थी। उन्होंने दो हजार से अधिक गीतों की रचना की। रवीन्द्र संगीत बंगला संस्कृति का अभिन्न अंग बन गया है। हिन्दुस्तानी शास्त्रीय संगीत से प्रभावित उनके गीत मानवीय भावनाओं के विभिन्न रंग प्रेष करते हैं। गुरुदेव बाद के दिनों में चित्र भी बनाने लगे थे। रवीन्द्रनाथ ने अमेरिका, ब्रिटेन, जापान, चीन सहित दर्जनों देशों की यात्राएँ की थीं। ७ अगस्त १९४१ को उनका देहवसान हो गया।

(क) विश्व साहित्य में रवीन्द्रनाथ टैगोर की क्या महत्ता है?

(ख) मानवतावाद पर संक्षेप में प्रकाश डालिए।

(ग) "गीता" उपन्यास की क्या साधकता है?

(घ) "गीतांजलि" का काव्य-जगत में क्या स्थान है?

(ङ) रवीन्द्रनाथ टैगोर की प्रकृति का सान्निध्य क्यों पसंद था?

2021

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) Patriotism is love for one's country. It is a powerful sentiment and wholly unselfish and noble. A patriot puts his country first. A patriot can sacrifice even his own life for the good of his own country. It is idealism that gives him courage and strength. But false patriotism is dangerous. It makes a man narrow-minded and selfish. Such patriotism leads to war and much suffering. A patriot is man who loves his country, works for it and is willing to fight and die for it. Every soldier is bound to do his duty, but the best soldiers do more than this. They risk their lives because they love the country are fighting for.

(b) Biodiversity is a term that can be used to describe biological diversity at a variety of different scales, but in this context we will focus on the description of species diversity. Species play essential roles in ecosystems, so local and global species losses could threaten the stability of the ecosystem services on which humans depend. For example, plant species harness the energy of the sun to fix carbon through photosynthesis, and this essential biological process provides the base of the food chain for myriad animal consumers. At the ecosystem level, the total growth of all plant species is termed primary production, and — as we'll see in this article — communities composed of different numbers and combinations of plant species can have very different rates of primary production.

2. Expand the idea. (any one):

20

ہاتھ لگن کو آری کیا (i)
گھر کا بھیدی لٹکا ڈھانے (ii)

3. Write a letter:

20

کسی اخبار کے ایڈیٹر کے نام ایک خط لکھ کر موسم برسات کے دوران شہر کو لکنا تا کی سڑکوں کا حال بیان کیجئے۔

یا

اپنی چھوٹی بہن کے نام ایک خط لکھ کر اپنے شہر میں کووڈ-۱۹ کے لاک ڈاؤن کے اثرات بیان کیجئے۔

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

3×5=15

خون خشک ہونا - چراغ گل ہونا - باغ باغ ہونا - آنکھ کا تارا ہونا - لال پیلا ہونا - آب آب ہونا - ناک میں دم کرنا

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

30

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

(الف) ہندوستان کی تحریک آزادی میں مولانا آزادی کی خدمات

تحریک آزادی کل پس منظر، مولانا آزادی کی تحریک آزادی میں شمولیت اور گانگریس سے وابستگی، سیاسی مقاصد کے

حصول میں مولانا آزادی کی تحریریں۔

(ب) سماج اور معاشرے پر سوشل میڈیا کے اثرات

سوشل میڈیا کا تعارف، اہمیت، ذمے داریاں، سماج سے تعلق۔

(ج) حصول تعلیم میں کتب خانوں کی اہمیت

کتب خانے کا تعارف اور اقسام، اہمیت و ضرورت، آن لائن کتب خانے، گشتی کتب خانے، تحقیقی کاموں میں کتب خانے کا کردار۔

2021

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) Patriotism is love for one's country. It is a powerful sentiment and wholly unselfish and noble. A patriot puts his country first. A patriot can sacrifice even his own life for the good of his own country. It is idealism that gives him courage and strength. But false patriotism is dangerous. It make a man narrow-mind and selfish. Such patriotism leads to war and much suffering. A patriot is man who loves his country, works for it and is willing to fight and die for it. Every soldier is bound to do his duty, but the best soldiers do more than this. They risk their lives because they love the country are fighting for.

(ख) Biodiversity is a term that can be used to describe biological diversity at a variety of different scales, but in this context we will focus on the description of species diversity. Species play essential roles in ecosystems, so local and global species losses could threaten the stability of the ecosystem services on which humans depend. For example, plant species harness the energy of the sun to fix carbon through photosynthesis, and this essential biological process provides the base of the food chain for myriad animal consumers. At the ecosystem level, the total growth of all plant species is termed primary production, and — as we'll see in this article — communities composed of different numbers and combinations of plant species can have very different rates of primary production.

2. भाव विस्तार गर्नुहोस् (कुनै एउटा) :

20

(क) एकता नै बल हो।

(ख) साहित्य समाजको दर्पण हो।

3. कुनै एउटा विषयमाथि पत्र लेख्नुहोस् :

20

(पत्र लेख्दा आफ्नो नाम र ठेगाना लेख्ने ठाउँमा क ख ग वा X Y Z लेख्नुहोला।)

(Please do not mention your name and address on your answer script. Use X Y Z or any other alphabet in place of your name and address.)

(क) आफ्नो गाँउमा पुस्तकालयको प्रयोजन बताउँदै सम्बन्धित अधिकारीलाई पत्र लेख्नुहोस्।

(ख) कोभिड १९ बारे जनसाधारणलाई सचेत गराउने उद्देश्य राखेर तयार पारेको आफ्नो लेख कुनै समाचार पत्रमा छपाउनका निम्ति सम्पादकलाई पत्र लेख्नुहोस्।

4. निम्नलिखित अनुच्छेद पढेर तल दिएका प्रश्नहरूका उत्तर लेख्नुहोस् :

3×5=15

(Answer the Questions)

प्रातःकालीन सूर्यका किरणले सघन वनका अगला अगला रूखका टुप्पाहरू स्पर्श गरे। वन, जङ्गल, गोठ चारैपट्टि नव प्राण सञ्चार भयो। गोठालाहरू अधि नै उठिसकेका छन्। गाईका बाँ – बाँ, भैंसीका वाई – वाई र गोठालाहरूका पुकारले गोठ गुञ्जायमान् छ। कतै गोठाला दूध दुहुँदै छन्, कोही मही पार्न लागि रहेछन्। कतै गाईको कुँडो पाक्दछ, कोही दही ठेकीमा भर्दैछन्, कोही कुराउनी पेरुङ्गामा हाल्न लागि रहेछन्।

पारि, अति पारि ईशवदीका किनारमा सेता जङ्गली फूल फुलेका छन्, जङ्गलै ढकमक्क पारेर। पानीमा घामको टक लागेर मनोहर टलक सृजन भइरहेछ, आँखै तिरिमिरी पारिदिने गरी। एउटा सानो डुङ्गा। अधिल्तिर बसेको छ माझी। पछिल्लिर माझी – पुत्र। करूण जङ्गली सुर। वन वनान्तरसम्म सुनिन्छ त्यो सुर।

(क) बिहानको समयमा गोठालाहरू के के काम गर्छन्?

(ख) दूधबाट कुन कुन परिकार बनाइन्छ?

(ग) सघन र पेरुङ्गा शब्दको अर्थ लेख्नुहोस्।

(घ) यहाँ कुन नदी र कुन बाजाको उल्लेख गरिएको छ?

(ङ) “पानीमा घामको टक लागेर मनोहर टलक सृजन भइरहेछ” — यस वाक्यलाई स्पष्ट पार्नुहोस्।

5. तलका कुनै एउटा विषयमा निबन्ध लेख्नुहोस् :

30

(Write an essay on any one of the following:)

(क) पर्यावरण संरक्षण

(ख) जीवनमा शिक्षकको महत्त्व

(ग) देश विकासमा युवावर्गको भूमिका