

**UTTARAKHAND HIGHER JUDICIAL SERVICE
DIRECT RECRUITMENT EXAMINATION-2021**

PAPER-1

Maximum Marks: 100

Time: 02 Hours

Note:

- (i) All questions are Compulsory.
- (ii) Candidate can answer the Questions, contained in Part-I, either in English or in Hindi.

Part-I

Q. 1 Write short notes on the following:

- i. PM Modi-Biden Bilateral Meeting 2021: 5 T's highlighted by PM Modi.
- ii. Apprehensions of citizens protesting against Citizenship (Amendment) Act (CAA) 2019 and National Register of Citizens (NRC).
- iii. The three farm laws, enacted recently, against which farmers are agitating. The demands of the agitating farmers.
- iv. Define the term "GST". Support the proposition that GST is good for the Nation's economy.
- v. What is Bitcoin? Support the proposition that Bitcoin should be recognized as a legal and valid currency.

निम्नलिखित पर संक्षिप्त टिप्पणी लिखें :

- क. प्रधानमंत्री मोदी — बाईडन द्विपक्षीय बैठक 2021 : प्रधानमंत्री मोदी द्वारा बताये गये 05 टी।
- ख. नागरिकता (संशोधन) अधिनियम 2019 एवं राष्ट्रीय नागरिक रजिस्टर का विरोध कर रहे नागरिकों की आशंकाएँ।
- ग. हाल ही में पारित तीन कृषि कानून, जिनके विरुद्ध किसान आन्दोलनरत् हैं। आन्दोलनरत् किसानों की माँगें।
- घ. जी0एस0टी0 को परिभाषित करें। इस कथन का समर्थन करें कि जी0एस0टी0 देश की अर्थव्यवस्था के लिए लाभदायक है।
- ङ. बिटकॉइन क्या है? इस कथन का समर्थन करें कि बिटकॉइन को एक वैध एवं मान्य मुद्रा माना जाना चाहिए।

(2 x 5 = 10 Marks)

Q. 2 . What were the salient features of the Government of India Act, 1935?

Q. 3 Give the meaning of the following Legal Maxims:

निम्नलिखित विधिक युक्तियों का अर्थ बताइये:

- i. *Actio Personalis Moritur Cum Persona*
- ii. *Contemporanea Exposito Est Optima Et Fortissima In Lege*
- iii. *Delegatus non potests delegare*
- iv. *Falsus in Uno, Falsus in Omnibus*
- v. *Ignorantia Facti Excusat; Ignorantia Juris Non Excusat*

(1 x 5 = 5 Marks)

Q. 4 According to the Modi's Medical Jurisprudence, mention and describe the different types of injuries, which can be inflicted on a human body.

मोदी के चिकित्सा न्याय-शास्त्र के अनुसार, विभिन्न प्रकार की चोटों, जो कि मानव शरीर पर पहुँचायी जा सकती हैं, का उल्लेख एवं वर्णन करें।

(10 Marks)

Q. 5 State the difference between hanging and strangulation. Mention the recent judgment passed by the Hon'ble Supreme Court on the subject.

फांसी और गला घोटने में अन्तर बताइये। इस संदर्भ में हाल ही में माननीय उच्चतम न्यायालय द्वारा पारित निर्णय का उल्लेख करें।

(10 Marks)

Q. 6 Briefly describe the following terms:

निम्नलिखित का संक्षेप में वर्णन करें:

- i. Distinction between Bandwidth and Broadband
बैंडविथ और ब्रौडबैंड में अन्तर
- ii. Distinction between Internet and World Wide Web
इन्टरनेट और वर्ल्ड वाइड वैब में अन्तर
- iii. Modem - मॉडेम
- iv. Cookie - कुकि

Q. 7 Explain briefly the meaning of the following:

निम्नलिखित का संक्षेप में अर्थ बताइये:

- i. *Animus Possidendi*
- ii. *Audi Alterem Partem*
- iii. *Mutatis Mutandis*
- iv. *Obiter Dicta*
- v. *Sub Silentio*

(1 x 5 = 5 Marks)

Part-II

Q. 8 Write an essay in about 400 words (In English) on any one of the following topics:

(15 Marks)

- i. Domestic Violence: Causes, Types and Effects.
- ii. Facebook Should Be Banned.
- iii. Global Warming: Causes and Effects
- iv. Should Plastic Be Banned?
- v. Barriers to access to justice in India

Q. 9 Write a précis in English of the following write-up. You should reduce its word count to one-third without omitting important points:

(15 Marks)

Teaching is the most noble profession. A teacher has a sacred duty to perform. The responsibility of shaping the character of children rests on him. Apart from developing their intellect, he can inculcate in them qualities of being a good human, remaining neat and clean, talking decently and sitting properly. These virtues are difficult to be imbibed. Only he who himself leads a life of purity, simplicity and rigid discipline can successfully cultivate these habits in his students. Besides a teacher always remain young. He may grow old in age, but not in spirit. Perpetual contact with budding youths keeps him jolly and happy. There are moments when worries weigh heavily on his

mind, but the delightful company of innocent students makes him overcome his transient moods of despair.



Q. 10 Translate the following English passage into Hindi:

(10 Marks)

Nearly 74 years after his death, Gandhi remains the most widely known political leader of modern India. Gandhi's stature as a major historical figure was confirmed by his successful non-violent movement against British rule in India. Yet, what makes Gandhi so relevant and meaningful for our world is that his political legacy and his philosophical significance continue to inspire millions of people around the globe – to fight against inequality, injustice and historical wrongs.

Accordingly, what distinguishes Gandhi from all politicians in today's world is not only his simplicity and honesty – which have become rare characteristics for many men and women who pretend to represent our wills and wishes around the globe – but also his belief in the moral growth of humanity. In a world such as ours which suffers from an immaturity of politics and politicians, either in tyrannical situations such as Afghanistan, Myanmar, Syria, etc. or in democracies such as the United States, Spain, Poland, India, etc. reading Gandhi as a lesson of political maturity is an ethical imperative. As such, and not strangely, Gandhi believed in no divorce between politics and ethics.

Q. 11 Translate the following Hindi passage into English:

(10 Marks)

जब कोई अविवाहित पुत्री अपना विवाह होने तक, हिन्दू दत्तक और भरण-पोषण अधिनियम, 1956 के अधीन अपने भरण-पोषण के लिए अपने पिता के विरुद्ध दावा करती है तो क्या न्यायिक मजिस्ट्रेट को दंड प्रक्रिया संहिता, 1973 के अधीन उसके भरण-पोषण को मंजूर करने की अधिकारिता होती है। इसी प्रश्न पर विचार करते हुए माननीय उच्चतम न्यायालय ने अभिलाषा बनाम प्रकाश और अन्य (2021) 1 एस0सी0सी0 279 वाले मामले में, यह अभिनिर्धारित किया है कि हिंदू अविवाहित पुत्री अपना विवाह होने तक अपने पिता से हिन्दू दत्तक और भरण-पोषण अधिनियम, 1956 के अधीन भरण-पोषण का दावा प्रस्तुत कर सकती है, बशर्ते उसके द्वारा आवेदन अधिनियम की धारा 20(3) के अधीन किया गया हो और यह साबित किया गया हो कि वह अपना भरण-पोषण करने में असमर्थ है, किन्तु जहां आवेदन दंड प्रक्रिया संहिता, 1973 के अधीन किया गया हो, वहां न्यायिक मजिस्ट्रेट को हिन्दू दत्तक और भरण-पोषण अधिनियम, 1956 के अधीन भरण-पोषण मंजूर करने की अधिकारिता नहीं है। वयस्क पुत्री को उसके अविवाहित रहने तक माता-पिता से भरण-पोषण तभी मंजूर किया जा सकता है जब वह शारीरिक या मानसिक असामान्यता या क्षति के कारण अपना भरण-पोषण करने में समर्थ न हो।
