

**UTTARAKHAND HIGHER JUDICIAL SERVICE  
LIMITED COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION-2021**

**PAPER-2**

Maximum Marks: 50

Time: 01 Hour

Note:

- (i) All questions are Compulsory.

Q. 1 Write an essay in about 400 words (In English) on any one of the following topics:

(15 Marks)

- i. Protection of Human Rights: Indian Scenario.
- ii. Conservation of Natural Resources.
- iii. Environment and Human Health.
- iv. Role of Media in protecting democratic values in India.
- v. Domestic Violence: Causes, Types and Effects.

Q. 2 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)

The annual report, 'Crime in India', released by the National Crime Records Bureau in mid-September this year needs to be carefully parsed before gleaning insights and making State-wise comparisons. The reason is the significant variances in case registration across States and Union Territories, especially serious crimes pertaining to rape and violence against women. States/UTs such as Tamil Nadu with 1808.8, Kerala (1568.4) and Delhi (1309.6) recorded the highest crime rate (crimes per one lakh people) overall. But it is difficult not to see these numbers as a reflection of better reporting and police registration of cases in these States and the capital city, respectively. On the other hand, while there was an 8.3% decline in registered cases of crimes against women in 2020 (of which the bulk of them, 30.2%, were of the category "Cruelty by husband or his relatives"), this number has to be assessed along with the fact that the year saw prolonged lockdowns during the first wave of the coronavirus pandemic (between late March and May 2021 in particular). This period coincided with a high number of complaints of domestic violence – the number of complaints received by the National Commission for Women registered a 10-year high as of June 2020. The seeming mismatch between the NCW and NCRB data must be studied and can only be explained by a lack of registration of cases in some States where crime reporting remains sluggish either due to a fear of doing so or a



lackadaisical approach to such cases by law enforcement. On the other hand, the lockdown also led to an overall fall in crime related to theft, burglary and dacoity.

Q. 3 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. 4 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।

\*\*\*\*\*