

This question paper contains 16 printed pages]

HPJS (Main) Examination—2017

CIVIL LAW

Paper I

Time : 3 Hours

Maximum Marks : 200

Note :— Part A is compulsory. Answer *three* questions from Part B. Support your answers with relevant statutory provisions and appropriate judicial pronouncements as may be desirable. Answers to *all* the parts of a question may be written at one place in continuity.

Part A

1. (a) What is a 'judgment' ? Mark the differences between 'judgement' and 'decree'. 6
- (b) "Any particular judicial determination of a court may be either a 'decree' or an 'order'. To find out whether it is a decree or an order is a matter of substance. Moreover, whether or not an expression

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of the court qualifies to be a decree, the pleadings of the parties and the proceedings leading up to the passing of the order will have to be duly taken into account." Elaborate and discuss this statement in the light of the leading case law on the matter. 8

(c) "In order to determine whether a suit is of a civil nature or not, the relevant determining factor is not the status of the parties to the suit but the subject matter of the suit." Applying this criterion, give an illustrative account of the rights of civil nature and the suits of civil nature. 10

(d) A is engaged in the business of transportation and B hired the services of A for transporting goods from Delhi to Shimla for full truck loads. B was to make payment of the freight charges on delivery of the goods at Shimla but B avoided the said payment at Shimla, and the consignee at Shimla informed

A that the payment will be made by B at Delhi. Accordingly A approached B for making payment of the said freight charges, but B avoided the same.

In this regard :

- (i) suggest steps for taking legal action in the matter for the recovery of freight amount. 6
- (ii) draft a plaint and written statement based on same facts. 10

2. (a) In an assertion that a particular document is a Will made by a person namely X. Shall for substantiating that claim the status of the property of X and his family at the date of the alleged Will be relevant facts or not ? Justify your answer with reference to the relevant provision of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872. 10

- (b) A is accused of dishonest misappropriation of certain property which he had found. He contends that at

the time of appropriation of that property he believed in good faith that the real owner of the property could not be found. Are, for the purpose of looking into this contention, the following facts relevant for consideration ?

- (i) A public notice of the loss of property was given in the place where A was showing that he did not believe in good faith that the real owner of the property could not be found.
- (ii) A knew, or had reason to believe, that the notice was given fraudulently by C, who had heard of the loss of the property and wished to set up a false claim to it, showing the fact that A's knowledge of the notice did not disprove his (A's) good faith.

Support your answer with reference to the provisions of Section 14 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872.

- (c) Regarding a "deed", A affirms that it is genuine while B affirms that it is forged. Under Section 21 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872, A may prove a statement by B that the deed is genuine, and B may prove a statement by A that the deed is forged; but A cannot prove a statement by himself that the deed is genuine, nor can B prove a statement by himself that the deed is forged. Discuss in the light of the principle laid down in the given section. 12
- (d) Give an account of the penal provisions under the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 as applied in the State of Himachal Pradesh. 6

Part B

3. (a) Trace out the genesis and development of the doctrine of *resjudicata*. What is the present state of judicial precedent that has evolved in India on the application of the doctrine of *resjudicata* in its magnitude and

application to suits and writs ? Support your response with an analytical view of the case law. 10

- (b) A, B and C were three reversioners. A and B filed a suit for possession and half of the property sold by a Hindu widow D. In the suit C was made a co-defendant with the buyer E. The suit was decreed and it was held that the sale was not for any legal necessity. Later C filed another suit against E to obtain possession of other half of properties on the ground that the finding in the previous suit regarding legal necessity was not binding on C as C did not contest the previous suit. Can the former suit operate as *resjudicata* on the later suit ? Support your answer with reasons. 10

- (c) Attempt a lucid description of the provisions of Code of Civil Procedure Code dealing with the determination of the appropriate forum having jurisdiction for filing a civil suit. 10

- (d) A contract of partnership was entered into by Firm A having Head Office at Amritsar with Firm B also having Head Office at Amritsar. Firm A was to purchase wool at X in Patiala District and to send it to Amritsar to Firm B for sale. The accounts of the partnership firm were kept at Amritsar. A suit for the dissolution of partnership was filed in a court at X. Whether the court at X has jurisdiction to try the suit ? Describe the position under relevant provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure. 10
4. (a) In *State of Himachal Pradesh V. Lekh Raj*, AIR 1999 SC 3916, the Supreme Court of India held that if discrepancy in the evidence of an eye witness is trivial and does not amount to any contradiction it does not render the prosecution evidence doubtful. Explain in the light of judicial precedent. 10
- (b) In *Shamsher Singh V. State of Haryana*, AIR 2002 SC 3480, the Supreme Court opined that in case

of proof for a murder it is not necessary that all witnesses at the time of occurrence should be examined. A mere non-examination of one of the witnesses to speak on the same point does not impair the prosecution when the eye-witnesses examined fully support the prosecution case. Examine the opinion critically. 10

- (c) In the case of *Kalawati V. State of Himachal Pradesh*, AIR 1953 SC 546 it was held by the Supreme Court that Article 20(3) of the Constitution was no bar in using a retracted confession against the accused. It does not contemplate the suppression of truth. Give an accurate and concise appraisal of the position of law on the subject as it stands now. 10

- (d) A and B are jointly tried for the murder of C. It is proved that A said—"B and I murdered C". The court may consider the effect of this confession as against B. In another situation, A is on his trial

for murder of C. There is evidence to show that C was murdered by A and B, and that B said—“A and I murdered C”. This statement may not be taken into consideration by the court against A, as B is not being jointly tried. Discuss with reference to the principle as set up by Section 30 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872. 10

5. (a) Will a statement in the diary of a deceased solicitor, regularly kept by him in the course of business, that, on a given day, the solicitor attended X at a place mentioned, in Shimla, for the purpose of conferring with him upon specified business, be relevant to determine the presence of X in Shimla on a given day ? Support your answer with relevant provisions of law. 10
- (b) Can the testimony of a raped woman be accepted without corroboration ? Answer with reference to judicial precedent. 10

- (c) Give an appraisal of the position and powers of the authorities under the Indian Stamp Act, 1899, as applied in the State of Himachal Pradesh, regarding 'references' and 'revision' of any matters/issues arising for determination under the Act. 10
- (d) Give a systematic appraisal of the classification, composition and jurisdiction of Subordinate Civil Courts under the Himachal Pradesh Courts Act, 1976. 10
6. (a) Plaintiff filed suit against W (widow of his brother) for declaration of title to suit property, to put him in possession and for arrears of rent with further mesne profits. Suit was decreed on 05.09.2003. Three days thereafter, the plaintiff sold the suit property to P. The widow filed appeal. During the pendency of the appeal P was impleaded as respondent under Order 22 Rule 10 CPC, since the property in suit had been assigned to him. The plaintiff filed an

application for dismissing the suit as not pressed as he had compromised the dispute with W and wanted the compromise to be recorded. It is opposed by P contending that he being transferee-pendente-lite was virtually interested in the decree remaining intact. The plaintiff contended that under Order 23 Rule 1 CPC, he has right to compromise suit with W against whom he had filed suit and he cannot be forced by any of the parties to continue to prosecute the suit. Decide the plaintiff's application. 10

- (b) In a land acquisition matter the Reference Court enhanced the land value from ₹ 3 lakh to 25 lakhs vide award dated 13.12.2000. The State filed appeal against the award without noticing that the sole respondent in the award had died before filing the said appeal. On 23.05.2002, an application was filed quoting Order 1, Rule 10 CPC for joining names of legal representatives of the deceased respondent, alleging that government came to know about the

death of the sole respondent only when notice of appeal was returned unserved stating that he is no more. The application is contested by the proposed legal representatives on the ground that Order 22, Rule 4 CPC is the relevant provision to be invoked and the application for the impleadment of the legal representatives should have been filed within 90 days after the death of the sole respondent as per Article 120 of the Limitation Act and one officer of the government knew about the factum of death and therefore, the appeal abates. The government contends that Order 1, Rule 10 CPC is relevant and there is no specified period of limitation for making such an application and if at all any such application is necessary, the same could be filed within 3 years under Article 137 of the Limitation Act and in this case, the application was filed much ahead of that time. Decide taking a due note of the contentions of the parties in the matter.

(c) A agreed to sell a plot of land to B for 45 lakhs. An advance of ₹ 15 lakhs was paid by B to A. After another month, B paid further amount of ₹ 20 lakhs to A. On such payment, A put B in possession of the plot of land and the balance amount of ₹ 10 lakhs to be paid by B to A on the completion of the paper work and registration of the sale deed. B failed to keep his commitment, and A filed a suit for *specific performance of contract* which was decreed by court allowing B two months more time to make the balance payment. But B failed to make payment of ₹ 10 lakhs to A within the time allowed by the court. On the basis of these facts :

- (i) Prepare an application for A to seek rescission of the decree and the contract. 5
- (ii) Discuss the fate of the application of A under the applicable provisions of law. 10

7. (a) Is school certificate accepted as a positive proof of the age for the purposes of the determination of juvenile status of a child ? Refer to latest judicial trends. 6
- (b) Can a suit, though of civil nature, be barred from the cognizance of Civil Court on the ground of Public Policy ? 6
- (c) Can a court in India consider whether conclusions reached in a foreign judgement are supported by the evidence or are otherwise correct ? Substantiate your answer. 8
- (d) Do as required in the following :
- (i) A files a suit against B for property E and court passes a decree for property F. When the time to appeal had elapsed, the mistake is detected. Advice A. 6

(ii) X wants to recover his property which was sold in execution of a decree against Y.

Advice X.

6

(iii) A court allows a plaintiff to withdraw the suit filed by him with liberty to bring a fresh suit on the same cause of action. The defendant challenges the validity of the order in the fresh suit so instituted. Decide.

8

8. (a) Explain the requisites of granting Temporary, Perpetual and Mandatory Injunction under the Specific Relief Act, 1963.

10

(b) P was in possession of a shop for the last 20 years. Q forcibly dispossessed P of the shop. After 60 days of dispossession P filed against Q a suit for recovery of the shop. Q defended the suit denying forcible dispossession by him and also contended that the

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suit for possession did not lie without proof of title.

He further pleaded that a prior trespasser cannot

eject a later trespasser. P failed to produce his title

deeds to the shop. Decide the case applying the

provisions of law and principles of formal

adjudication. 10

(c) Explain the requirements for filing suits against

government. 10

(d) What is mediation as an alternative mechanism for

the resolution of disputes of civil nature ? Highlight

the merits of mediation and its requirements for

success. 10

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HPJS (Main) Examination 2017

CIVIL LAW

Paper II

Time : 3 Hours

Maximum Marks : 200

Note : — Question Nos. 1 and 8 are compulsory. Attempt three questions from the rest. In all five questions are to be attempted. Write legibly quoting provisions of the law and relevant Case law. Each part of the question must be answered in sequence in the same continuation. Give reasons for your answer.

1. (a) Sri Sri Namosadhu Naadan is a spiritual guru. Ghamandilal, owner of a chain of hotels 'Madisson Flu' in Shimla and other states of India, is his blind follower. Under Guruji's

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advice, Ghamandilal transfers his chain of hotels in the name of 'Sri Sri Namosadhu Naadan Trust' being managed by Guruji. Later, he alleges a foul play by Guruji and wants to avoid the contract claiming that his consent was not free. Advise Dukhilal. 14

(b) When a contract is made by post, it is clear law throughout that the acceptance is complete as soon as the letter is put into the post box, and where the contract is made. Discuss the above statement in the light of the provisions of Contract Law. 13

(c) Priyanka executed a promissory note in favour of Deepika for Rs. 1,00,000 on 29th Nov. 2015. She was a minor at the time of the execution

but made a false representation to Deepika that she was a major and obtained money under the promissory note. Later Priyanka refused to pay back. Deepika filed a suit of recovery of Rs. 1,00,000 under the said note. Can Deepika recover the amount ? Decide with the help of relevant case law. 13

2. (a) When can a contract be said to be discharged by frustration ? What are the grounds of frustration ? 14
- (b) The Limitation Act is a procedural law. It bars a suit for the enforcement of a right but does not extinguish the right itself. Comment on the statement. 13
- (c) Write a detailed note on Adverse Possession. 13

3. (a) Mr X is the owner of a building B and Mr Y owns the land adjacent to B. Mr Y digs a tank on his land without causing any immediate apparent injury to the building but a portion of the building B subsides. Mr X wants to sue Mr Y for compensation for the injury done to the building. When does the period of limitation for his suit begin to run. Support your answer with the help of relevant provisions of Limitation Act, 1963 and the relevant case law.

14

(b) The Transfer of Property Act deals with transfer *intervivos*. However, an interest may be

created in favour of an unborn person. Discuss the relevant provision with the help of the decided case laws. 13

(c) Once a mortgage always a mortgage. Comment on the statement with the help of relevant provisions and precedents. 13

4. Differentiate between the following :

(i) Mitakshara and Dayabhaga schools of Hindu Law 14

(ii) Vested and Contingent interests 13

(iii) Fraud and Misrepresentation. 13

5. (a) Discuss the legal provisions regarding restitution of conjugal rights and judicial separation under the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955. 14

(b) Discuss the changing concept of 'Cruelty' as a ground of matrimonial relief under the Hindu Law. Support your answer with landmark cases. 13

(c) Section 13 of the Act casts a duty on the landlord to keep the building in good repairs and on his failure to do so, the tenant gets a right to carry out such work and the charges and costs incurred by him can be deducted from the rent. In view of HP Urban Rent Control Act, analyse the statement critically. 13

6. Explain the following doctrines :

(i) 'Feeding the grant by Estoppel' 14

(ii) 'Election' 13

(iii) *Lis-pendens* 13

7. (a) Under what circumstances can delay be condoned in the filing of appeals and applications. 14

(b) Explain the doctrine of sufficient cause for condonation of delay. 13

(c) State of Himachal Pradesh (HP) filed a suit for recovery of land against Mr. Yogi after expiry of the limitation period. Mr Yogi pleaded that the said suit was barred by limitation. Can the state of HP take this plea that the Government of HP is exempted from limitation rules ?
Decide. 13

8. Describe the provisions and procedure for the following as prescribed under HP Urban Rent Control Act :

- | | | |
|-----|-------------------------------------|----|
| (a) | Determination revision of fair rent | 10 |
| (b) | Revision of fair rent | 10 |
| (c) | Eviction of tenant | 10 |
| (d) | Power to make rules | 10 |

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HPJS (Main) Examination—2017

CRIMINAL LAW

Paper III

Time : 3 Hours

Maximum Marks : 200

Note :— Attempt Five questions in all. Question Nos. 1 and 2 under Part A are compulsory questions. Attempt other three questions from Part B and Part C selecting at least one question from each Part. Each question carries 40 marks.

Write legibly quoting provisions of law and the relevant case laws in support of your answer. Each part of the question must be answered in sequence in the same continuation. Give reasons in support of your answer.

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Part A**(Compulsory Questions)**

1. (a) (i) 'A' takes up a stick, saying to 'Z', I will give you a beating. Whether the 'A's' gesture explained by the words may amount to any offence ? If yes, give reasons, case-law and legal provisions in support of your answer. 5

(ii) 'A' causes bodily injury to 'Z' by poison and thereby 'Z' dies in consequence thereof. 'A' pleads against his trial that by resorting to proper remedies and skillful treatment the death might have been prevented. Whether such plea in defence of 'A' may

be accepted by the court of law ? Give reason in support your answer. 5

- (b) (i) 'A' is the paramour of 'Z's' wife. She gives a valuable property to 'A', which 'A' knows to belong to her husband 'Z' and to be such property as she has not authority from 'Z' to give. 'A' takes the property dishonestly. Whether 'A' has committed the offence of theft ? If so, support your answer with the help of relevant provisions of law. 5

- (ii) 'A', intending himself to be likely permanently to disfigure Z's face, gives 'Z'

a blow which does not permanently disfigure Z's face, but which causes 'Z' to suffer severe bodily pain for the space of twenty days. Has 'A' committed any offence ? Support your answer with provisions of law. 5

- (c) (i) 'A', knowing that he is likely to cause the death of a pregnant woman, does an act and thereby causes bodily injury to the woman, but woman does not die. This bodily injury caused to woman resulted into the death of an unborn quick child with which she is pregnant. Is 'A' guilty of any offence defined under the Indian Penal

Code, 1860 ? If so, refer to legal provisions and decided case-law. 5

(ii) 'A', under the influence of madness, attempts to kill 'Z' and creates reasonable apprehension of danger to the body of 'Z' arises from such an attempt. Has 'Z' a right of private defence against such an attempt of 'A' ? Support your answer with legal provisions. 5

(d) (i) 'A', with the intention of murdering 'Z', instigates 'B', a child under seven years of age, to do an act which causes 'Z's' death. 'B', in consequence of the abetment, does

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the act in absence of 'A' and thereby causes Z's death. What is, if any, criminal liability of 'A' and 'B' ? Refer to the provisions of law and decided case-law to substantiate answer. 5

(ii) 'A', with intention uses criminal force to a woman 'Z' to disrobe her and causes so. What is criminal liability of 'A', if any ? Support your answer with the help of provisions of law. 5

2. (a) (i) Explain the terms 'Summons-case' and 'Warrant-case' and distinguish between the two. 5

(ii) Describe the different courts of Judicial Magistrates at district level and explain the procedure of their establishment, jurisdiction and powers. 5

(b) (i) What is procedure in making an arrest ?
When may a Magistrate arrest the offender ? Explain. 5

(ii) When may search-warrant be issued ?
What is procedure of search of place suspected to contain stolen property and objectionable articles ? Describe. 5

(c) (i) What is basic purpose of filing FIR ?
Discuss in the light of recent changes made to this regard. 5

- (ii) What is procedure for investigation and how report is submitted on completion of investigation ? Briefly explain. 5
- (d) (i) What is 'Plea-Bargaining' ? Explain power of the Court in Plea-Bargaining. 5
- (ii) Discuss the reference and revision and distinguish between the two. 5

Part B

3. (a) Discuss the various impacts arising out of dishonour of cheque for insufficiency of funds in the account. Refer to the provisions of law and decided case-law. 10

- (b) When does a company liable for committing an offence mentioned under Section 138, Negotiable Instrument Act, 1881 ? Explain in the light of decided case. 10
- (c) Explain the procedure for taking cognizance by the Court in case of offences committed under Section 138, the Negotiable Instrument Act, 1881 and discuss also the procedure of the Court to try the case. 10
- (d) "A 'Notice', in writing to the drawer of cheque, is mandatory for further legal action committed under Section 138, NIA, 1881." Elaborate while referring to decided cases. 10

4. (a) (i) Explain the meaning of the following terms described under the H.P. Excise Act, 2011 :
- (1) Excise duty
- (2) Liquor. 5
- (ii) Explain in brief the powers of Magistrate to issue warrant for search or arrest given under Section 11, the H.P. Excise Act, 2011. 5
- (b) (i) What are the restrictions subject to which the State Government may cancel or suspend grant of licenses for manufacture or sale of liquor ? 5

- (ii) When does a Holder surrender a license granted under the H.P. Excise Act, 2011 ? 5
- (c) (i) Explain briefly the provisions of penalty given under Section 39, the H.P. Excise Act, 2011. 5
- (ii) When does a Court take cognizance of any offence punishable under the H.P. Excise Act, 2011 ? Discuss in the light of Section 55 of the Act. 5
- (d) (i) Explain the provisions relating to Appeal and Revision given under the H.P. Excise Act, 2011. 5

(ii) Write brief notes on the following :

(1) Confiscation of Article

(2) Confiscation of Vehicle.

5

Part C

5. (a) Explain and illustrate the meaning of the following terms under the Wildlife (Protection)

Act, 1972 :

10

(i) Dealer

(ii) Livestock

(iii) National Board

(iv) Reserve Forest

(v) Trophy.

(b) Explain the constitution of State Board for wildlife and duties of the Board provided under the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972.

10

- (c) Discuss the circumstances in which hunting of wild animal may be permitted. Is there provisions for special purposes to grant of permit ? Explain. 10
- (d) What are the powers of the Collector in respect of declaration of sanctuary by the State Government ? How does Government ensure protection of such sanctuaries ? 10
6. (a) Discuss the powers of the appropriate authorities for entry, search, arrest and detention in case of offence committed against the Act. Is there any amendment brought by the Wildlife (Protection) Amendment Act, 2002 ? Explain. 10

(b) Write brief notes on the following :

(1) Compounding of offences

(2) Cognizance of offences. 10

(c) Discuss the procedure for forfeiture of property derived from illegal hunting and trade provided in the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972. 10

(d) Discuss the following : 10

(1) Protection of action taken in good faith

(2) Reward to person.

7. (a) Explain and illustrate the following terms defined under the Indian Forest Act 1927 : 10

(i) Timber

(ii) Tree

(iii) Protected Forest

(iv) Forest-officer

(v) Forest-produce.

(b) What are the various duties of the Forest Settlement Officer given in the Indian Forest Act, 1927 ? Explain. 10

(c) Describe the prohibited acts declared not to be done by the Indian Forest Act, 1927. 10

(d) Discuss the penalties for acts committed in contravention of notification under Section 30 or of rules under Section 32 of the Indian Forest Act, 1927. 10

8. (a) (i) Explain role of 'mens-rea' in deciding criminal liability. 5

(ii) Discuss in brief 'strict liability' in crime. 5

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- (b) (i) Explain 'intra-territorial' and 'extra-territorial' operation of the Indian Penal Code. 5
- (ii) How far 'accident' excuses criminal liability of an accused ? Explain. 5
- (c) (i) When does culpable homicide not amount to murder ? Discuss in brief. 5
- (ii) Distinguish between theft and extortion. 5
- (d) (i) Explain briefly the offence of 'Bigamy' and 'Adultery'. 5
- (ii) Distinguish between 'common-intention' and 'common-object'. 5

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HPJS (Main) Examination—2017

ENGLISH

Paper IV

Time : 3 Hours

Maximum Marks : 150

1. Write an essay on any *one* of the following topics : 100

- (a) If I were the Defence Minister of India.
- (b) 'It's the most righteous which of course not the something as most profitable.'
- (c) 'You don't have to burn books to destroy a culture. Just get people to stop reading them'.

2. Translate the following into English : 50

वर्तमान समय में राष्ट्रवाद की कोई निश्चित परिभाषा नहीं दी जा सकती है। क्योंकि भिन्न-भिन्न काल-खंडों में इसकी अलग-अलग किस्में रही हैं। राष्ट्रवाद की आधुनिक अवधारणा मुख्य रूप से यूरोपीय देशों में 19वीं और 20वीं शताब्दी में अपने को संगठित करने के प्रयासों में परिलक्षित हुई। जिसमें फ्रांस

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अग्रणी रहा और उसके राष्ट्रवाद में वैचारिक और भौगोलिक तत्वों की प्रधानता स्पष्ट होती है, जिसका अनुसरण बाद के वर्षों में इटली और जर्मनी ने अपने को एक भौगोलिक राष्ट्रीय इकाई में एकीकृत करने के लिये किया। 20वीं शताब्दी में पूँजीवादी अर्थव्यवस्था के जन्म एवं प्रथम और द्वितीय विश्वयुद्ध के परिणाम स्वरूप एशिया, अफ्रीका के देशों में राष्ट्रवाद का जन्म हुआ। जिसकी उत्पत्ति पश्चिम और पूर्व की संस्कृतियों के मिलने के परिणाम-स्वरूप हुई।

इस प्रकार यह राष्ट्रवाद जिसका जन्म विदेशी शक्तियों की गुलामी से मुक्ति पाने की जद्दोजहद के बीच हुआ, उसने उन गुलाम देशों में अपनी खोई हुई प्राचीन अस्मिता को पुनर्स्थापित करने, स्वयं को जाग्रत करने तथा समाज में व्याप्त बुराइयों को दूर करने का अवसर प्रदान किया। जिसका प्रतिउत्तर भारतीय पुनर्जागरण का सूत्रपात होता था जैसा कि यूरोप में 1453 में हुआ था। अतः 19वीं शताब्दी के मध्य और 20वीं शताब्दी के प्रारम्भिक वर्षों में भारत में एक के बाद एक, समाज सुधार और बौद्धिक आन्दोलनों की शुरुआत हुई, जिसे भारतीय पुनर्जागरण कहा गया। जिसमें धार्मिक कर्मकाण्डों से इतर धार्मिक मूल्यों एवं मानवीय सेवा

भाव और मनुष्यता को महत्ता प्रदान की गई। गरीब एवं दरिद्र व्यक्तियों की सेवा, ऊँच-नीच के ताने-बाने तथा भेद-भाव से मुक्त भारतीय समाज को बनाने का कार्य प्रारम्भ हुआ। यही राष्ट्र की सेवा और राष्ट्रीय देशभक्ति का सच्चा प्रतीक माना गया। इन्हीं विचारों के समर्थक स्वामी विवेकानन्द थे—“मैं उस व्यक्ति को महान मानता हूँ जो निर्धनों के लिये रो देता है, मैं उस प्रत्येक व्यक्ति को देशद्रोही मानता हूँ जिसने विद्या और ज्ञान को जिनके व्यव पर प्राप्त किया और अब उनकी तनिक भी परवाह नहीं करता है।”

This question paper contains 4 printed pages]

HPJS (Main) Examination 2017

HINDI

Paper V

Time : 3 Hours

Maximum Marks : 100

1. निम्नलिखित अंग्रेजी गद्यांश का हिंदी में अनुवाद कीजिए : 30

The language crisis can be resolved peacefully. Hindi may become the official language and English translation should continue for some time until the people became familiar with it or learn it. The Union and State Governments should have separate Ministries for Hindi. The governments should allocate funds in the budget for the promotion of Hindi. Hindi teachers from North India may be sent from time to time to the Southern States to teach Hindi. The authors should be encouraged to write in Hindi, original books on scientific subjects. A conference of all

P.T.O.

the Opposition leaders may be organized in order to evolve an all-acceptable formula for the national language. Our main aim should be national unity. The political parties must not rake up language issue for their selfish gains. Our motto (slogan) should be 'Nation first and every other thing later on'.

2. निम्नलिखित में से किसी एक विषय पर सारगर्भित निबंध लिखिए : 50

(क) भूमंडलीकरण और हिन्दी भाषा

(ख) भारतीय संसदीय प्रणाली की विशेषताएँ

(ग) शिक्षा का उद्देश्य।

3. निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर निर्देशानुसार दीजिये :

(क) किन्हीं चार मुहावरों/कहावतों का अर्थ लिखकर वाक्य में उनका प्रयोग कीजिए : 4

(1) अंधेर नगरी

(2) अलख जगाना

(3) लोहा बजाना

(4) दूर का ढोल सुहावन

(5) हाथ कंगन को आरसी क्या

(ख) निम्नलिखित में से किन्हीं चार शब्दों के दो-दो पर्यायवाची शब्द लिखिए : 4

(1) अनुपम

(2) पत्थर

(3) सरस्वती

(4) समूह

(5) मेघ।

(ग) किन्हीं चार शब्दों के विपरीतार्थक शब्द लिखिए : 4

(1) अनुराग

(2) आदर

(3) उदार

(4) गणतंत्र

(5) नया।

(घ) निम्नलिखित वाक्यों में से किन्हीं चार शब्दों के लिए एक-एक शब्द लिखिए : 4

- (1) जानने की इच्छा
- (2) विश्व पर्यटन करने वाला
- (3) जिसमें पाप नहीं है
- (4) लोक का
- (5) आँखों के सामने।

(ङ) किन्हीं चार शब्दों को शुद्ध रूप में लिखिए : 4

- (1) आशिर्वाद
- (2) इतिहासिक
- (3) कृप्या
- (4) अनुग्रहीत
- (5) शताब्दि।