

**Administrative Training Institute
Government of West Bengal**

**Half Yearly Departmental Examination for Officers of the
Indian Administrative Service and WBCS (Executive), December, 2020**

Accounts – Paper 1 (Without Books)

Full Marks – 50, Pass Marks – 25, Time – 2 Hours

Answer Question No. 1 and any three from the rest

1. Write short notes on the following : (5 x 4 = 20 marks)
 - a) Charged and Voted Expenditure
 - b) Public Accounts Committee
 - c) Vote on Accounts
 - d) Capital and Revenue Expenditure

2. Explain
 - a) Loans and Advances by Government.
 - b) Ways and Means. (5 x 2 = 10 marks)

3. a) What are the main functions of a Treasury?
b) How does a Treasury close its monthly accounts? (5 x 2 = 10 marks)

4. a) What are the duties of Audit in connection with the allocation of expenditure between Capital and Revenue?
b) Explain the necessity for Inspections. (5 x 2 = 10 marks)

5. a) Is House Rent Allowance a 'Compensatory Allowance'? Explain with reasons.
b) What are Scale Regulated Contingencies? (5 x 2 = 10 marks)

6. Distinguish between
 - a) Contingency Fund and Contingent Expenditure.
 - b) Appropriation and Re-appropriation. (5 x 2 = 10 marks)

Accounts 1

Set 1

1. a) The expenditure which are to be charged upon the Consolidated Fund as per provision of the Constitution are called Charged Expenditure. The estimates as relate to expenditure charged upon the Consolidated Fund shall be submitted to the Parliament/State Legislature, as the case may be, for the purpose of discussion only, but the same cannot be placed for voting. Separate items have been mentioned in the Constitution to make expenditure charged upon the Consolidated Fund of the Union and of the State.

Voted expenditure are the estimates as relate to other expenditure, submitted in the form of Demand for grants in the Parliament or State Legislature, as the case may be, for the purpose of voting on such grants and passing of the same by the Legislature.

b) Public Accounts Committee is the Committee constituted by the Parliament – Legislature for the purpose of scrutinizing the Appropriation Accounts and the Audit Report thereon. The main function of the Committee is to see that the money granted By the Legislature has been spent by the executive within the scope of the demand. The recommendations of the Committee as a result of scrutiny are embodied in a report which is laid before the Parliament- Legislature.

c) The Constitution of India provides for the grant of funds in advance by the Legislature for part of a Financial Year, pending completion of the procedure. Such grants are called 'Votes on Accounts'.

d) Capital Expenditure means the expenditure incurred with the object of either increasing concrete asset of material and permanent character or of reducing recurring liabilities, e.g., Bridge, Road, Building etc.

Expenditure on a temporary asset or expenditure on Grants-in-aid to local bodies or institutions (for the purpose of creating assets which will belong to those local bodies or institutions) can not ordinarily be classified as capital Expenditure and treated as revenue Expenditure. Maintenance charges after opening for service of a capital scheme are treated as Revenue Expenditure.

2.a) Government disburses loans and advances to public and quasi-public bodies and individuals. Some of these loans advances are made under specific laws, other for special reasons or as a matter of recognised policy. Except in the case of loans and advances made under special laws or in respect of which Government has issued general rules or orders, it is to be ensured that the reasons for making it as well as the conditions on which it is made are stated in full in the order sanctioning the loans or advances. A close watch is needed over prepayment of principal amount of loans or advances and realization of interest, if any.

b) Arrangements are made that the cash balance shall at all times be sufficient to meet Government requirements. A forecast of the opening balance, the monthly incomings and the monthly outgoings are prepared and kept to ensure that the estimated Government cash balance as a whole never fall unduly low.

3.a) Main functions of a Treasury are :-

i. Receipt of money from public and departmental officers for the purpose of crediting the same to the appropriate Govt. account,

- ii. Payment of claims against Government on bills, cheques and other instruments presented by the DDO or pensioner or other authorities,
- iii. Maintenance of initial and subsidiary accounts of receipts and payments and submission of monthly accounts to the State Accountant General for the purpose of detailed compilation and consolidation of accounts,
- iv. Acting as banker in respect of banking nature of accounts of local bodies, Zilla Parishads, Panchayats, Institutions etc., viz., Local Fund Account, Provident Fund Deposit account etc. ,
- v. Stamps, opiums and other valuables are kept in the Treasury Strong Room which is under the custody of the Treasury Officer .

b) The monthly accounts are submitted by the Treasury to the Accountant General in the following manner :-

- A. Transactions of the State and Union are separated by the Treasury.
- B. Schedules of payments made by the Treasury are sent to the Accountant general in two parts –
 - i. The first batch of payment schedules, supported by necessary vouchers is sent to the AG on the 10th or 11th day of the month.
 - ii. Remaining schedules, supporting vouchers, the list of Payments and Cash aAccount accompanied by a certificate of agreement of account balances wuth the balances reported in the cash balance report on the last date of the month are sent to the AG on first day of the subsequent month.

4. a) The duties of Auditor are :-

- i. He should see that commonly accepted accounting or commercial principles are not infringed.
 - ii. He should verify that the accounts exhibit the true financial facts and
 - iii. He should bring to notice transgression of generally accepted principles of public finance.
- It should be remembered that the Comptroller and Auditor General is ultimately responsible for laying down the correct classification of expenditure with the approval of the Government.

b) The accounts and supporting documents submitted to audit consist partly the original records and partly of copies of original records. The audit conducted in an audit office is largely dependant for its efficiency on the degree of care exercised by departmental authorities over the accuracy of the original records .

In order to review such original records as are not received in the audit office and to test the degree of care exercised by departmental authorities over the accuracy of such records and to see that they are maintained properly in the prescribed forms, inspections are conducted.

5. a) Compensatory Allowance is an allowance granted to meet personal expenditure necessitated by the special circumstances in which duty is performed. It includes travelling allowance but does not include sumptuary allowance .

House Rent allowance is allowed to meet the personal expenditure incurred towards house rent necessitated by the special circumstances in which duty is performed and hence, it is a Compensatory Allowance.

b) Scale regulated contingencies comprise of such contingent charges regulated by competent authority, e.g. rewards for destruction of wild animals.

6. a) Besides Consolidated Fund of the Union and the State Government, the Constitution also provides for the establishment of a Contingency Fund of India and a Contingency Fund of each State. The Fund is at the disposal of the President of the Union or the Governor of the State to enable

advances to be made by them for meeting unforeseen expenditure, pending authorisation of such expenditure by Parliament or the State Legislature. Each such Fund will be financed from time to time by such sums as may be determined by the Act of the appropriate Legislature establishing the Fund.

On the other hand, Contingent Expenditure or Contingencies means and includes all incidental and other expenses which are incurred for by the management of an office or for the technical working of a department. Contingencies fall into five classes, viz., Contract Contingencies, Scale regulated contingencies, Special Contingencies, Countersigned Contingencies and Fully Vouched Contingencies.

b) Appropriation means the amount provided in the budget estimate for a Unit of Appropriation or the part of the amount placed at the disposal of the DDO. It is also known as Allotment.

On the other hand, Reappropriation means the transfer of savings in the appropriation for a unit of Appropriation to meet excess expenditure anticipated under another unit.

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**Administrative Training Institute
Government of West Bengal**

**Half Yearly Departmental Examination for Officers of the
Indian Administrative Service and WBCS (Executive), December, 2020**

Accounts – Paper II (With Books)

Full Marks – 100, Pass Marks – 50, Time – 3 Hours

Answer Question No. 1 and any four from the rest

1. Answer any ten from the following : (Marks: 10x2=20)
 - a) How will you treat a Government employee who remains absent even after the expiry of leave previously granted ?
 - b) How many i) Home Travel Concession and ii) Leave Travel Concession can be availed of by an officer of the State Government during his/her entire service life spanning between 12.04 2008 and 31.10. 2040 ?
 - c) “ The authority which sanctions a loan may, in so far as the law allows, enforces a penal rate of interest including compound interest upon all overdue instalments of interest or principal and interest.” What is the rate of penal interest ?
 - d) Define Appropriation under the WBFR(1).
 - e) How the voted or charged provision of a year under a grant appearing in the schedule of authorised expenditure can be increased ?
 - f) An employee who retired on 30th April 2020 has approached you to correct the Earned Leave of 10 days *instead of 15 days* credited to his Leave Account in advance on 1st January, 2020. What will be your views on the issue ?
 - g) What is to be done with the vouchers and acquittances which are not required to be submitted to the Accountant General ?
 - h) Can Child Care Leave be combined with any other kind of Leave ? What is the maximum number of spells during a calendar year for which a Child Care Leave is permissible?
 - i) What are the circumstances for non-counting the period of service for increment ?
 - j) Can the Chairman of a Municipality become the Convenor of the Municipal Accounts Committee ?
 - k) Who can remedy the defects upon audit report of a Municipality ?
 - l) Name any four ordinary expenses which the DDO of a Panchayat Samiti is authorized to pay without requiring special sanction of higher authority .
2.
 - a) Who are responsible for overcharges under WBFR ?
 - b) What are the provisions under the West Bengal Municipal Act, 1993 regarding custody of Municipal Fund ? (10x2=20 Marks)
3. What are the checks to be applied at the Treasury on the claims presented before them by the Drawing and Disbursing Officers ? (20 Marks)

4. a) Explain in details i) the provisions for allowing increments to an employee who reaches the maximum of the scale of pay and ii) the provisions when a Government employee is ordered to be reduced to a lower stage in a time scale.
b) Can extension of joining time be allowed ? If so, what are the relevant provisions ?
(10x2=20 Marks)
5. a) An employee leaves Headquarter at 6 PM and returns at 6 AM. Is daily allowance admissible to him/her ?
b) While on tour, a Government employee attends official lunch and dinner. How drawal of daily allowances for the day will be regulated ?
(10x2=20 Marks)
6. a) What are the general limitations to Power of Sanction ? Discuss the provisions on power of sanction to expenditure by Departments other than the Finance Department.
b) What are the essential conditions governing expenditure from public funds ? Discuss the standards of financial propriety.
(10x2=20 Marks)
7. a) What should an auditor verify during Statutory Audit under the West Bengal Panchayat (Zilla Parishad and Panchayat Samiti) Accounts and Financial Rules, 2003?
b) What are the provisions under the West Bengal Municipal Act, 1993 in respect of annual budget estimates of a Municipality and alteration thereof ?
(10x2=20 Marks)

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Accounts II

Set 1

1. a) Provisions of Rule 34 (2) and (3) read with Rule 160(2)—WBSR (1).

b) GO. No. 7370 dt. 09.10.2015

c) Rule 296(2) -- WBFR(1)

d) Rule 3(4) --- WBFR(1)

e) rul 365 – WBFR(1)

f) Rule 170(2)(a) –WBSR (1).

g) SR- 565

h) GO No. 1364-F(P) dated 15.02.2012

i) Rule 48 (f) and (g) – WBSR(1)

j) Section 92(2) of the WB Municipal Act, 1993.

k) Section 88 of the WB Municipal Act, 1993.

l) Rule 56(2) and (3) of West Bengal Panchayat (Zilla Parishad and Panchayat Samiti) Accounts and Financial Rules, 2003

2.a) SR – 567

b) Section 68 of the WB Municipal Act, 1993.

3. SR 130 to 139

4. a) Rule 49A and 52 -- WBSR(1)

b) Rule 91 – WBSR(1)

5. a) & b) – GO No, 4730 F dt. 25.05.1999.

6. a) Rule 390 and 391 – WBFR(1)

b) Rule 34 and 35 – WBFR(1)

7. a) Rule 218 of West Bengal Panchayat (Zilla Parishad and Panchayat Samiti) Accounts and Financial Rules, 2003

b) Section 82 and 83 of the WB Municipal Act, 1993.

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Administrative Training Institute
Government of West Bengal
Half Yearly Departmental Examination for IAS and WBCS (Exe) Officers
December 2020
Bengali Paper I (Written) (Translation and Letter Writing)
Time- 1 Hour 45 Minutes Full Marks 45

১। যে কোনও একটি বাংলায় অনুবাদ করুন-

১০

- a) The rose is a lovely flower. There are other flowers that smell as sweet, but they are not so beautiful. There are other flowers that are as beautiful, but they do not smell so sweet. There is no flower in the world that is at once so beautiful and as sweet as the rose.
- b) The city of Kolkata is the capital of the state of west Bengal. At one time, it was the capital of India. It is one of the biggest cities in the world and certainly of our country too. It is also regarded as the cultural capital of India.

২। যে কোনও একটি ইংরেজিতে অনুবাদ করুন-

১০

ক) পোস্টমাস্টারের বেতন অতি সামান্য। নিজে রাঁধিয়া খাইতে হয় এবং গ্রামের একটি পিতৃমাতৃহীন অনাথা বালিকা তাঁহার কাজকর্ম করিয়া দেয়, চারিটিচারিটি খাইতে পায়। মেয়েটির নাম- রতন। বয়স বারোতেরো। বিবাহের বিশেষ - সম্ভাবনা দেখা যায় না।

খ) মাসী আসিয়া নিঃশব্দে রমেশের পিছনে দাঁড়াইলেন। বেণী অথবা রমা কেহই যখন একটা কথারও জবাব দিল না, তখন তিনি সুমুখের দিকে সরিয়া আসিয়া রমেশের মুখপানে চাহিয়া বলিলেন, “তুমি বাপু, তারিণী ঘোষালের ছেলে না?” রমেশ এই মাসীটিকে ইতিপূর্বে দেখেন নাই; কারণ, সে গ্রামত্যাগ করিয়া যাইবার পরে ইনি রমার জননীর অসুখের উপলক্ষ্যে সেই যে মুখুয্যে বাড়ী ঢুকিয়াছিলেন, আর বাহির হন নাই। রমেশ কিছু বিস্মিত হইয়াই তাঁহার দিকে চাহিয়া রহিল।

৩। যে কোনও একটি প্রশ্নের উত্তর দিন-

১০

ক) স্টেশন লীভের জন্যে উর্ধ্বতন কতৃপক্ষকে চিঠি লিখুন।

খ) করোনা সংক্রমণের কারণে আপনার অঞ্চলের স্যানিটাইজেশনের জন্যে পৌরপিতার কাছে একখানি আবেদনপত্র পাঠাতে হবে। সেটির মুসাবিদা করুন।

৪। নিচের অংশটি পড়ে প্রশ্নগুলির উত্তর দিন -

৫ X ২ = ১০

এক সময় যজ্ঞেশ্বরের অবস্থা ভালোই ছিল। এখন প্রাচীন ভাঙা কোঠাবাড়িটাকে সাপব্যাঙবাদুড়ের হস্তে সমর্পণ - করিয়া খোড়ো ঘরে ভগবদগীতা লইয়া কালযাপন করিতেছেন। এগারো বৎসর পূর্বে তাঁহার মেয়েটি যখন জন্মিয়াছিল তখন বংশের সৌভাগ্যশী কৃষ্ণপঙ্কের শেষকলায় আসিয়া ঠেকিয়াছে। সেইজন্য সাধ করিয়া মেয়ের নাম রাখিয়াছিলেন কমলা। ভাবিয়াছিলেন, যদি এই কৌশলে ফাঁকি দিয়া চঞ্চলা লক্ষ্মীকে কন্যারূপে ঘরে ধরিয়া রাখিতে পারেন। লক্ষ্মী সেফন্দিতে ধরা দিলেন না-, কিন্তু মেয়েটির মুখে নিজের শ্রী রাখিয়া গেলেন। বড়ো সুন্দরী মেয়ে। মেয়েটির বিবাহ সম্বন্ধে যজ্ঞেশ্বরের যে খুব উচ্চ আশা ছিল তাহা নহে। কাছাকাছি যেকোনো একটি সৎ-পাত্রে বিবাহ দিতে তিনি প্রস্তুত ছিলেন।

ক) আগে যজ্ঞেশ্বরের অবস্থা কেমন ছিল ?

খ) এখন তার অবস্থা কীরূপ?

গ) এখন তার ভাঙ্গা বাড়িতে কী নিয়ে তিনি কালযাপন করছেন?

ঘ) কত দিন আগে তার মেয়ের জন্ম হয়েছিল? মেয়ের নাম কী ?

ঙ) মেয়ে সম্পর্কে তার ভাবনা চিন্তাই বা কী ছিল ?

৫। নিচের শব্দগুলির সাহায্যে বাক্য রচনা করুন-

৫ X ১ = ৫

সুন্দরী, যজ্ঞ, বিস্মিত, আদালত, প্রশংসা।

Administrative Training Institute

Government of West Bengal

Half Yearly Departmental Examination for IAS and WBCS (Exe) Officers

December 2020

Bengali Dictation

Marks 15

Dictation: 10 Minutes

Revision: 5 Minutes

রমা দুই চক্ষু বিস্ময়ে বিস্ফারিত করিয়া বলিল, “আমি যাব তারিণী ঘোষালের বাড়ী?” বেণী ঈষৎ লজ্জিত হইয়া কহিল সে—“ত জানি দিদি! আর যেই যাক, তোরা কিছুতেই সেখানে যাবিনে। তবে গুন্চি নাকি, ছোঁড়া সমস্ত বাড়ীবজ্জাতি বুদ্ধিতে সে তার বাপেরও ওপরে —বাড়ী নিজে গিয়ে বলবে— যদি আসে—যায়, তা হলে কি বলবে?” রমা সরোষে জবাব দিল,—“আমি কিছুই বোলবো না— বাইরের দরওয়ান তার উত্তর দেবেপূজা ”— নিরতা মাসীর কর্ণরঞ্জে এই অত্যন্ত রুচিকর দলাদলির আলোচনা পৌঁছিবামাত্রই তিনি আফ্রিক ফেলিয়া রাখিয়া উঠিয়া আসিলেন। বোন্ঝির কথা শেষ না হইতেই অত্যন্ত খেঁএর মত ছিটকাইয়া উঠিয়া কহিলেন, “দরওয়ান কেন? আমি বলতে জানিনে? নচ্ছার ব্যাটাকে এমনি বলাই বলব যে, বাছাধন জন্মে কখন আর মুখুয্যেবাড়ীতে মাথা গলাবে না। তারিণী ঘোষালের ব্যাটা ঢুকবে নেমতন্ন করতে আমার বাড়ীতে? আমি কিছুই ভুলিনি বেণীমাধব! তারিণী তার এই ছেলের সঙ্গেই আমার রমার বিয়ে দিতে চেয়েছিল। তখনও ত আর আমার যতীন ভেবেছিল—জন্মায় নি, যদু মুখুয্যের সমস্ত বিষয়টা তা হবুঝলে না বাবা —লে মুঠোর মধ্যে আসবে’ !বেণি

Government of West Bengal

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December 2020

Bengali Dictation

Marks 15

Dictation: 10 Minutes

পাত্রেৰ দল একদিন আসিয়া মেয়েটিকে পছন্দ কৰিয়া ক্ষীৰেৰ ছাঁচ, নারিকেলৰ মিষ্টান্ন ও নাটোৰেৰ কাঁচাগোল্লা খাইয়া গেল। বিভূতি তাহাৰ অনতিকাল পৰে আসিয়া খবৰ শুনিলেন। যজ্ঞেশ্বৰ মনেৰ আনন্দে তাঁহাকেও কাঁচাগোল্লা খাওয়াইতে উদ্যত হইলেন। কিন্তু ক্ষুধাৰ অত্যন্ত অভাব জানাইয়া বিভূতি কিছু খাইল না। কাহাৰও সহিত ভালো কৰিয়া কথাই কহিল না, বাড়ি চলিয়া গেল। সেই দিনই সন্ধ্যাবেলায় উকিলবাবু বিভূতিৰ কাছ হইতে এক পত্ৰ পাইলেন। মৰ্মটা এই, যজ্ঞেশ্বৰেৰ কন্যাকে তাহাৰ বড়ো পছন্দ এবং তাহাকে সে বিবাহ কৰিতে উৎসুক। উকিল ভাবিলেন, “এ তো বিষম মুশকিলে পড়িলাম।

উত্তৰ পত্ৰ

উত্তর পত্র

Administrative Training Institute
Government of West Bengal
Half Yearly Departmental Examination for IAS and WBCS(Exe) Officeres
December 2020
Bengali Paper I(Written)(Translation and Letter Writing)
Time- ! Hour 45 Minutes Full Marks 45

১। যে কোনও একটি বাংলায় অনুবাদ করুন-

১০

a) The rose is a lovely flower. There are other flowers that smell as sweet, but they are not so beautiful. There are other flowers that are as beautiful, but they do not smell so sweet. There is no flower in the world that is at once so beautiful and as sweet as the rose. গোলাপ বেশ চমৎকার ফুল। আরও অনেক ফুল আছে, যেগুলি সুগন্ধভরা, কিন্তু সেগুলি গোলাপের মতো সুন্দর নয়। আবার অনেক ফুল আছে, যেগুলি ততটাই সুন্দর কিন্তু তাদের গন্ধ অত ভালো নয়। পৃথিবীর অন্য কোনও ফুলই গোলাপের মতো একাধারে এতো সুন্দর ও সুগন্ধভরা নয়।

b) The city of Kolkata is the capital of the state of west Bengal. At one time, it was the capital of India. It is one of the biggest cities in the world and certainly of our country too. It is also regarded as the cultural capital of India, কলকাতা মহানগরী পশ্চিমবঙ্গ রাজ্যের রাজধানী। একদা তা ভারতবর্ষের রাজধানী ছিল। বিশ্বের বড়

মহানগরীগুলির মধ্যে এটি অন্যতম আর ভারতবর্ষের মধ্যেও বটে। তাছাড়া এটিকে ভারতবর্ষের সংস্কৃতি-নগরীও বলা হয়ে থাকে।

২। যে কোনও একটি ইংরেজিতে অনুবাদ করুন-

১০

ক) পোস্টমাস্টারের বেতন অতি সামান্য। নিজে রাঁধিয়া খাইতে হয় এবং গ্রামের একটি পিতৃমাতৃহীন অনাথা বালিকা তাঁহার কাজকর্ম করিয়া দেয়, চারিটি-চারিটি খাইতে পায়। মেয়েটির নাম রতন। বয়স বারো-তেরো। বিবাহের বিশেষ সম্ভাবনা দেখা যায় না। (The post master's salary was quite low. He had to cook for himself and an orphan girl from the village helped him in exchange for her meals. The name of the girl was Ratan. She was about twelve to thirteen years of old. There were scarcely any chances for her to get married.)

খ) মাসী আসিয়া নিঃশব্দে রমেশের পিছনে দাঁড়াইলেন। বেণী অথবা রমা কেহই যখন একটা কথারও জবাব দিল না, তখন তিনি সুমুখের দিকে সরিয়া আসিয়া রমেশের মুখপানে চাহিয়া বলিলেন, “তুমি বাপু, তারিণী ঘোষালের ছেলে না?” রমেশ এই মাসীটিকে ইতিপূর্বে দেখেন নাই---। রমেশ কিছু বিস্মিত হইয়াই তাঁহার দিকে চাহিয়া রহিল। (Aunt came and stood silently behind Ramesh. When neither Beni or Rama replied her, she came in front of Ramesh and looking at his face directly asked him, “Well, my boy, aren't you the son of Tarini Ghosal?” Ramesh had never seen that woman before. So he looked at her somewhat surprised.)

৩। যে কোনও একটি প্রশ্নের উত্তর দিন-

১০

ক) স্টেশন-লীভের জন্যে উর্ধ্বতন কর্তৃপক্ষকে চিঠি লিখুন।

উত্তর- প্রতি

----- সমীপেষু

মহাশয়

বিনীত নিবেদন এই যে, আগামী ২৫শে ডিসেম্বর কিছু ব্যক্তিগত কাজে আমাকে দিল্লী যেতে হচ্ছে। আমার কলকাতা প্রত্যাবর্তনের সম্ভাব্য তারিখ ১লা জানুয়ারী ২০২১। অনুগ্রহপূর্বক উক্ত দিনগুলির জন্যে আমাকে স্টেশন লীভের অনুমতি প্রদান করলে বিশেষ বাধিত থাকবো।

ধন্যবাদ সহ।

কলকাতা

আপনার একান্ত অনুগত

১১ ১২ ২০২০

ক খ গ

খ) করোনা সংক্রমণের কারণে আপনার অঞ্চলের স্যানিটাইজেশনের জন্যে পৌরপিতার কাছে একখানি আবেদনপত্র পাঠাতে হবে। সেটির মুসাবিদা করুন।

মাননীয়

---- পৌরসভার পৌরপিতা মহোদয়েষু।

মহাশয়

আপনি জানেন যে, আমাদের এই শহীদ নগর কলোনী অঞ্চল খুবই ঘনবসতিপূর্ণ এবং অর্থনৈতিকভাবে অত্যন্ত দুর্বল শ্রেণীর মানুষই এখানে বসবাস করেন। তাই এই মারাত্মক করোনা মহামারীর প্রতিরোধকল্পে সামান্য স্বাস্থ্যবিধিগুলি পালনের আর্থিক সামর্থ্যও আমাদের নেই। এমতাবস্থায় আপনি পৌরসভার পক্ষ থেকে যদি নিয়মিত এই অঞ্চলের স্যানিটাইজেশনের ব্যবস্থা করেন এবং তার সঙ্গে কিছু মুখোশ ও হ্যাণ্ড স্যানিটাইজার বিলির বন্দোবস্ত করেন, তাহলে আমাদের বড়ই উপকার হয়।

আশা করি আমাদের আবেদন ও প্রার্থনা সহানুভূতির সঙ্গে বিবেচনা করবেন।

ধন্যবাদ সহ

শহীদনগর

শহীদনগর কলোনীর আবাসিকবৃন্দের পক্ষে

১২ ৬ ২০২০

শ্রী ক খ গ ইত্যাদি ইত্যাদি।

৪। নিচের অংশটি পড়ে প্রশ্নগুলির উত্তর দিন -

৫ X ২ = ১০

এক সময় যজ্ঞেশ্বরের অবস্থা ভালোই ছিল। এখন প্রাচীন ভাঙা কোঠাবাড়িটাকে সাপব্যাঙ-বাদুড়ের হস্তে সমর্পণ করিয়া খোড়ো ঘরে ভগবদগীতা লইয়া কালযাপন করিতেছেন। এগারো বৎসর পূর্বে তাঁহার মেয়েটি যখন জন্মিয়াছিল তখন বংশের সৌভাগ্যশশী কৃষ্ণপক্ষের শেষকলায় আসিয়া ঠেকিয়াছে। সেইজন্য সাধ করিয়া মেয়ের নাম রাখিয়াছিলেন কমলা। ভাবিয়াছিলেন, যদি এই কৌশলে ফাঁকি দিয়া চঞ্চলা লক্ষ্মীকে কন্যারূপে ঘরে ধরিয়া রাখিতে পারেন। লক্ষ্মী সে-ফন্দিতে ধরা দিলেন না, কিন্তু মেয়েটির মুখে নিজের শ্রী রাখিয়া গেলেন। বড়ো সুন্দরী মেয়ে। মেয়েটির বিবাহ সম্বন্ধে যজ্ঞেশ্বরের যে খুব উচ্চ আশা ছিল তাহা নহে। কাছাকাছি যে-কোনো একটি সৎপাত্রের বিবাহ দিতে তিনি প্রস্তুত ছিলেন।

ক) আগে যজ্ঞেশ্বরের অবস্থা কেমন ছিল ?

উত্তর- আগে যজ্ঞেশ্বরের অবস্থা বেশ ভালো ছিল

খ) এখন তার অবস্থা কীরূপ?

উত্তর - এখন তার অবস্থা খুব খারাপ। তার বাড়ি ভেঙে পড়েছে এবং তা সাপ বাদুড়ের আস্তানায় পরিণত হয়েছে

গ) এখন তার ভাঙ্গা বাড়িতে কী নিয়ে তিনি কালযাপন করছেন?

উত্তর-সেখানে তিনি ভগবদগীতা নিয়ে অবস্থান করছেন। অর্থাৎ ভগবানের ভরসায় বেঁচে রয়েছেন।

ঘ) কত দিন আগে তার মেয়ের জন্ম হয়েছিল? মেয়ের নাম কী ?

উত্তর- এগারো বছর আগে তার মেয়ের জন্ম হয়েছিল। তার মেয়ের নাম কমলা।

ঙ) মেয়ে সম্পর্কে তার ভাবনা চিন্তাই বা কী ছিল ?

উত্তর- কাছাকাছি কোনও একটি সৎপাত্রের সঙ্গে মেয়ের বিয়ে দেওয়ার কথাই তিনি ভেবেছিলেন।

৫। নিচের শব্দগুলির সাহায্যে বাক্য রচনা করুন-

$$৫ \times ১ = ৫$$

সুন্দরী, যজ্ঞ, বিস্মিত, আদালত, প্রশংসা।

সুন্দরী- এই মেয়েটি খুব সুন্দরী।

যজ্ঞ- বৈদিক যুগে যজ্ঞের চল ছিল খুব বেশি।

বিস্মিত-কিশোর ইন্দ্রনাথের সাহস দেখে সকলেই খুব বিস্মিত হতো।

আদালত- যে কোনো বিতর্কিত বিষয়ের সমাধানের জন্যে আদালতে যাওয়া যায়।

প্রশংসা- সব মানুষই প্রশংসা পেতে পছন্দ করেন।

**ADMINISTRATIVE TRAINING INSTITUTE
GOVERNMENT OF WEST BENGAL**

HALF YEARLY DEPARTMENTAL EXAMINATION

For WBCS (Executive) Officers

December, 2020

Hindi Paper-I (Written)

Translation, Letter Writing, Comprehension and Sentence Construction

Time Allowed : 1.45 Hours

Full Marks : 45

1. निम्नलिखित अवतरण का हिंदी में अनुवाद कीजिए:

10

One day he met a poor man like him and asked , "How do you earn your bread here?" The man replied, " I work for my bread. It is quite easy to earn a living in this city." "Would you kindly find me a job?" Said Surendra. He asked, "What work have you learnt?" Surendra Nath did not know any work at all, so he kept silent and began to think, "Are you a gentleman?" Surendra Nath nodded his head. "Why did then you not have any education?" "I have some education." The man thought a little and said "Go to the house over there. A rich reminder lives in it,- -he will surely make some provision for you ."

OR

In the bright morning sun, life was again back to normal. The classes finally restarted as the elections were over. The hostel mess, where footfall during breakfast had plunged, suddenly witnessed a surge. The demand for paranthas was more than the supply. So a few students simply had the tea and opted to move out and grab sandwich from the college canteen. The sight of students—in groups and in their own—walking towards the college block in the morning hours, after a break of a few days , appeared delightful. The noisy corridors became a treat to everyone's ears, including those of the faculty.

2. निम्नलिखित अवतरण का अंग्रेजी में अनुवाद कीजिए:

10

बालकों को मारपीट कर पढ़ाने का मैं हमेशा विरोधी रहा हूँ। मुझे ऐसी एक ही घटना याद है कि जब मैंने अपने लड़कों में से एक को पीटा था। रूल से पीटने में मैंने उचित कार्य किया था या नहीं, इसका निर्णय मैं आज तक कर नहीं सका हूँ। इस दंड के औचित्य के विषय में मुझे शंका है, क्योंकि इसमें क्रोध भरा था और दंड देने की भावना थी। यदि उसमें केवल मेरे दुःख का ही प्रदर्शन होता, तो मैं उस दंड को उचित समझता। पर उसमें विद्यमान भावना मिश्र थी। उस घटना के बाद तो मैं विद्यार्थियों को सुधारने की अधिक अच्छी रीति सीखा। यदि इस कला का उपयोग मैंने उक्त अवसर पर किया होता, तो उसका कैसा परिणाम होता, यह मैं कह नहीं सकता।

अथवा

कई तरह के दूसरे अनुभवों से मेरा यह विचार बना है कि माता-पिता की उचित देखरेख हो, तो भले और बुरे लड़कों के साथ रहने और पढ़ने से भलों की कोई हानि नहीं होती। ऐसा कोई नियम तो है ही नहीं कि अपने लड़कों को तिजोरी में बंद रखने से वे शुद्ध रहते हैं और बाहर निकालने से भ्रष्ट हो जाते हैं। हाँ, यह सच है कि जहाँ अनेक प्रकार के बालक और बालिकाएँ एकसाथ रहते और पढ़ते हैं, वहाँ माता-पिता की और शिक्षकों की कसौटी होती है, उन्हें सावधान रहना पड़ता है। बालक और बालिकाओं की गतिविधि और आचार-विचार पर ध्यान रखना पड़ता है। भले-बुरे के मिश्रण को भली-भाँति समझना हमारा परम कर्तव्य है।

3. भारतीय अर्थनीति पर कोरोना महामारी के प्रभाव का आकलन करते हुए किसी समाचार पत्र के संपादक को पत्र लिखिए। 10

4. निम्नलिखित अवतरण को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़िए और पूछे गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर अपनी भाषा-शैली में लिखिए :

संसार के सभी देशों में शिक्षित व्यक्ति की सबसे पहली पहचान यह होती है कि वह अपनी मातृभाषा में दक्षता से काम कर सकता है। केवल भारत ही एक देश है जिसमें शिक्षित व्यक्ति वह समझा जाता है जो अपनी मातृभाषा में दक्ष हो या नहीं, किंतु अंग्रेज़ी में जिसकी दक्षता असंदिग्ध हो। संसार के अन्य देशों में सुसंस्कृत व्यक्ति वह समझा जाता है जिसके घर में अपनी भाषा की पुस्तकों का संग्रह हो और जिसे बराबर यह पता रहे कि उसकी भाषा के अच्छे लेखक और कवि कौन हैं तथा समय-समय पर उनकी कौन-सी कृतियाँ प्रकाशित हो रही हैं। भारत में स्थिति दूसरी है। यहाँ प्रायः घर में साज-सज्जा और आधुनिक उपकरण को सुसंस्कृत होने का पर्याय मान लिया जाता है। यह दुखद है।

प्रश्न :

2 X 5 = 10

- क) शिक्षित व्यक्ति किसे कहा जा सकता है?
ख) भारत में शिक्षित व्यक्ति की पहचान कैसे होती है?
ग) भारत के बाहर शिक्षित व्यक्ति की पहचान कैसे होती है?
घ) सुसंस्कृत व्यक्ति किसे कहा जाता है?
ङ) क्या दुखद है और क्यों?

5. निम्नलिखित में से **किन्हीं पाँच** शब्दों से स्वरचित वाक्य रचना कीजिए:

1 X 5 = 05

तिरस्कार, प्रत्यागमन, सृजनशील, तालाबंदी, प्रवीर,
प्रबल, पूँजी, मानीखेज, सप्तक, पर्यावरण।

**ADMINISTRATIVE TRAINING INSTITUTE
GOVERNMENT OF WEST BENGAL**

HALF YEARLY DEPARTMENTAL EXAMINATION
For WBCS (Executive) Officers
December, 2020

HINDI PAPER-I

HINDI DICTATION

Dictation : 10 Minutes

Revision : 05 Minutes

Full Marks : 15

फणीश्वर नाथ रेणु हिंदी के साथ-साथ भारतीय साहित्य के प्रसिद्ध कथाकार हैं। किसी भी लेखक की रचनाएँ जब उसके अपने भाषिक भौगोलिक क्षेत्र की परिधि को लांघ कर लगभग संपूर्ण भारतीय समाज में समान रूप से समादृत होती हैं और उनमें निहित चिंताएँ और सरोकार 'भारतीयता' से समृद्ध होते हैं तो उसे भारतीय साहित्य का लेखक कहा जाना चाहिए। महज कुछ रचनाओं के भारतीय भाषाओं में अनूदित हो जाने से किसी को भारतीय साहित्यकार कहना समीचीन प्रतीत नहीं होता है। रेणु के रचना संसार को वृहद् भारतीय रचनाकारों, साहित्य-प्रेमियों और जनसाधारण ने मुक्त कंठ से स्वीकार किया है। प्रशंसा की है। उनकी रचनाओं से गुजर कर कहीं न कहीं अपने आप को ढूँढने का प्रयास किया है। उनकी रचनाओं से अपने को जोड़ा है। तादात्म्य स्थापित किया है। इसलिए फणीश्वर नाथ रेणु को सही अर्थ में भारतीय साहित्य के बहुपठित और बहुचर्चित रचनाकार स्वीकार किया जा सकता है।

रेणु का जीवन काल अल्पावधि का रहा। महज सत्तावन वर्ष का। लेकिन, उन्होंने अपने जीवन का अधिकांश भाग तीस से भी अधिक वर्ष लेखन को समर्पित किया। बहुप्रसिद्ध और बहुपठित 'मैला आँचल' सहित छः उपन्यास, पाँच कहानी संग्रह, रिपोर्टाज, संस्मरण, रेखाचित्र, कविता, निबंध, रिपोर्ट, लेख, अनुवाद, गद्य गीत, फिल्म-स्क्रिप्ट, पत्र आदि साहित्य की विविध विधाओं में लेखन के माध्यम से अपनी लेखकीय दायित्व का सफल निर्वहन किया है। इन रचनाओं के माध्यम से रेणु की चिंता और चेतना का परिचय मिलता है।

**Administrative Training Institute
Government of West Bengal**

Half yearly Departmental Examination For Officers of the
Indian Administrative Service
December-2020

Law Paper-(I)
(Land Laws of West Bengal And General Laws)
(Without Books)

***Answer to be written in English Only
Time Allowed-3 Hours***

Full Marks-100
Pass Marks-50

Group-A

Answer **any five** questions

1. Write short notes (**any four**) W.B.E.A. Act 1953 2.5x4=10
 - (a) Incumbrance
 - (b) Collector
 - (c) Date of Vesting
 - (d) Non Agricultural Land (e) Non Agricultural Tenant

2. Define the following (W.B.L.R. Act 1955) **any two**:- 2x5=10
 - (a) Consolidation
 - (b) Personal Cultivation
 - (c) Land
 - (d) Bargadar

3. Discuss the Right of Purchase by a co-sharer or contiguous tenant as provided under section 8 of the W.B.L.R. Act 1955. 10

4. State the ceiling area provided under section 14M of the W.B.L.R. Act 1955. 10

5. If a bargadar dies at the time when cultivation of such land may be continued according to section 15A of the W.B.L.R. Act 1955? 10

6. Specify the kind and extent of land an intermediary is entitled to retain under the W.B.E.A. Act 1953? 10

Group-B
Answer any five questions

7. (a) Relevant fact and fact in issue. 2x5=10
(b) Direct and indirect evidence.
8. Define and distinguish between:- 10
Proof and Testimony.
9. What are the various divisions of the evidence? Specify and explain. 10
10. Distinguish between:- 2x5=10
(a) Investigation and Trial
(b) Public and Private documents
11. (a) If a complaint is made to a Magistrate who is not competent to take cognizance! What he shall do?
(b) When can a Magistrate dismiss a complaint? 2x5=10
12. (a) When a theft becomes robbery?
(b) What is extortion? When extortion becomes robbery? 5x2=10

= = =

Model Answer Law Paper-I I.A.S. December-2020

Group-A

Q1. Answer indicated in the question.

Q2. „ „ „ „ „ .

Q3. Presumption- Sec 8 W.B.L.R. Act .

Q4. Answer suggested in the question.

Q5. Section 15A of the W.B.L.R. Act.

Q6. See section 6 of the W.B.E.A. Act.

Group-B

Q7. See section 3 of the Evidence Act.

Q8. See section 21 and sec 3 of the Evidence Act.

Q9. See section 3,4,5 of the Evidence Act.

Q10. See chapter Five(v) and section 70,71,72,73,74 of the Evidence Act.

Q11. See Cr.P.C code.

Q12. See Indian Penal Code.

Section 392,391,390.

**Administrative Training Institute
Government of West Bengal**

**Half Yearly Departmental Examination for Officers of the Indian Administrative Service
December-2020**

**Law Paper – II (Land Laws & General Laws)
(With Books)**

Answers to be written in English only

Time Allowed – 3 hours

Full Marks- 100

Pass Marks -50

Group-A

(Answer Q. 1 and any two from the rest)

- 1) Write a short notes on the following with reference to Act specified against each:-
- a) 'Appellate Authority' [The WB Government Land(Regulation of Transfer) Act,1993]
 - b) 'Court' [Land Acquisition Act,1894]
 - c) 'Unauthorised Occupation' [Public Land (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupation) Act, 1962]]
 - d) Annual Value of the Land [The Cess Act,1880]
 - e) Collector [The WB Acquisition And Settlement of Homestead Land Act,1969]

$4 \times 5 = 20$

- 2) a) Define ' Unauthorised occupants' under WB Public Land (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Act, 1962.
- b) Is notice mandatory for eviction of unauthorised occupants from public land ?
 - c) How such notice can be served?
 - d) What is the procedure if someone refuses to comply with the order of eviction passed under the Act of 1962 ?

$3+2+5+5=15$

- 3) What matters must not weigh with the collector in determining the compensation under Land Acquisition Act of 1894 ? 15
- 4) State the procedure for acquisition of land in which Homestead has been constructed within the frame work of the WB Acquisition & Settlement of Homestead Land Act, 1969 ? 15

Group-B
(Answer Q.5 and any two from the rest)

5) Write short notes on the following with reference to the relevant Act :

- a. 'Mesne Profits' [Civil Procedure Code]
- b. 'Kolkata'[Bengal Public Demand Recovery Act,1913]
- c. 'Human Rights Court'[Protection of Human Right Act,1993]
- d. 'Power of Attorney' [Indian Stamp Act,1899]
- e. 'Juvenile-in-Conflict with Law' [Juvenile justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act,2000]

4 ×5=20

- 6) . (a) Who can present a document for registration under the Registration Act of 1908 ?
(b) Is affixation of photograph on the instrument compulsory under the said Act ?
(c) What enquiry is to be held by registering officer before registration?

3+3+9=15

- 7) (a) What are the provisions in the Civil procedure code for granting temporary injunction ?
(b) What are the pre-conditions for granting such temporary injunction ?
(c) Will the order of temporary injunction survive after the disposal of the suit ?
(d) When temporary injunction may be granted ?
(e) What will be the consequence of disobedience of an order of injunction?

2+2+2+5+4=15

- 8) a) Is the State Human Rights Commission a constitutional or statutory authority ?
b) What is the composition of the State Human Right Commission ?
c) What is the status of the Secretary to the State Human Rights Commission ?
d) What are the modes of appointment & removal of the chairperson & other members of the state Human Rights Commission ?

2+2+2+9=15

====X====X=====

Model Answers to Departmental Examination, Dec 2020
for 1 AS Law paper II (Set II)

Ans to Q No 1 (a) 'Appellate authority,' as defined in the W.B. Govt. (Regulation of Transfer) Act, 1993, means any authority, not below the rank of District Judge, appointed by the Govt in respect of any Govt. estate or class of Govt. estates by notification for the purpose of this Act, and includes different such authorities for different Govt estates or different classes of Govt estates.

Ans to Q No 1 (b) The expression Court, as defined in Sec 3 (d) of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, means a principal Civil Court of original jurisdiction, unless, the appropriate Govt as it is hereby empowered to do, has appointed a special judicial officer within any specified local limits to perform functions of the Court under this Act.

Ans to Q No 1 (c) 'Unauthorized occupation' as defined in Sec 2 (8) of the Public Land (Eviction of Unauthorized occupants) Act, 1962, in relation to any public land, means the use or occupation by any person of the public land without authority in writing by or on behalf of the owner thereof and includes the continued use or occupation of any such land on the expiry or termination of such authority.

Ans to Q No 1 (d) 'Annual value of land' as defined in Sec 4 of the Gen Act, 1880, means the total revenue or rent payable or deliverable in money or in kind by all the cultivating land in Govt estates on account of the use or occupation

(2)

of such land estate or tenure or by other persons in the actual use and occupation thereof.

Ans to Q NO 1 (a). 'Collector', as defined in Section 2 (6) of the W.B. Acquisition & Settlement or Homestead Land Act, 1969 means the Collector of district and includes Additional District Magistrate or any other officer appointed by the State Govt. to discharge any of the functions of

Ans to Q NO 2 (a). 'Unauthorized occupation' as in relation to any public land as defined in Sec 2 (8) of the Public Land (Eviction of Unauthorized Occupation) Act, 1962, means the use or occupation by any person of the public land without any authority in writing by or on behalf of the owner thereof and includes the continued use or occupation of any such land on the expiry or termination of such authority.

Ans to Q NO 2 (b). As per section 3 of the Public Land (Eviction of Unauthorized Occupation) Act, 1962, a 15 days' notice to the unauthorized occupant calling upon him to show cause as to why eviction order shall not passed has to be issued by the Collector. It is mandatory.

Ans to Q NO 2 (c) Notice upon the unauthorized occupant shall be caused to be served by affixing it on a conspicuous part of the public land concerned and in such other manner as may be prescribed in terms of Section 3 (2) of the Land Act of 1962. A notice served in the said manner

(3)

referred to 3(2) of the Act shall be deemed to have been duly served.

Ans to Q No 2 (d) : Section 5 of the Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants Act 1962 provides that if, in respect of any public land or part thereof, any person refuses to comply with an order made under sub-section (1) of Section 4 within the time specified in the order, the Collector shall enforce delivery of possession of such public land or part thereof to the owner after evicting the person concerned and for this purpose the Collector or any officer authorised by him, may take such steps or use such force as may be necessary.

The costs of enforcing such delivery of possession after evicting the person concerned shall be payable by the person concerned within such time as the Collector may direct.

Ans to Q No 3. The following considerations must not weigh with the Collector in determining the compensation as per provision of Sec 15 and Sec 24 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894;

- 1) the degree of urgency which led to acquisition.
- 2) any disinclination of the person interested to part with the land acquired.
- 3) any damage sustained by him which, if caused by a private person, would not render such person liable to suit.
- 4) any damage which is likely to be caused to the land acquired, after the date of publication of the declaration u/s 6, by or in consequence of the use to which it will be put.

(4)

- 5) any increase to the value of other land of the person interested likely to accrue from the use to which the land acquired will be put
- 6) any increase to the value of the land acquired likely to accrue from the use to which it will be put when acquired.
- 7) any outlet or improvements on, or disposal of the land acquired, commenced, made or effected without the sanction of the Collector after the date of publication of the notification u/s 4(1)
- 8) any increase to the value of the land on account of its being put to any use which is forbidden by law or opposed to public policy

Ans to Q No 4: Sections 4 to 8 of the WB Acquisition & Settlement of Homestead Land Act, 1969 contain a comprehensive scheme of land in which homestead has been constructed by a person residing over there.

Sec 4 of the said Act enjoins that an occupier who has constructed a homestead on the land in his possession and has been residing therein ~~here~~ since before the commencement of the Act, may apply to the Collector within 5 years from the date of commencement of the Act with full detailed particulars thereof.

Section 5 provides that on receipt of such an application u/s 4 of the Act the Collector ~~may~~ shall make any inquiry in such manner as may be prescribed to determine whether an application whether an occupier has constructed a homestead on the land in his possession and has been residing therein

(5)

This apart, the Collector may hold inquiry on his own motion. In holding such inquiry the Collector shall exercise all the ~~greater~~ powers of a Civil Court in issuing summon for examination of ~~and~~ witnesses, and also discovery and production of documents.

Sec 6 of the said Act provides that if the Collector is satisfied on an inquiry up to 5 that an occupier has constructed a homestead on the land in his possession and has been residing over there, he shall make an order for demarcating such land and where the land exceeds .0334 hectare, for determining .0334 hectare of such land on which the homestead has been constructed.

Sec 7 of the Act provides that after determination of the land up to 6 the Collector shall by publishing in the official Gazette and in such other manner as may be prescribed a notice in the behalf, acquire the land so demarcated with effect from such date as may be specified in the notice and from that date such land shall vest absolutely in the State Govt free from all encumbrances.

The process of such acquisition can not be said to have been completed unless compensation for such acquisition is paid to every person interested and such compensation shall be equivalent to 20% of the annual revenue or rent. as per Section 8 of the said Act.

Group - B.

Ans to Q No 5 (a). Mesne Profits as defined in Section 2 (12) of the Civil Procedure Code, means those ~~proportionate~~ profits which the person in wrongful possession of such property

(6)
actually received or might with ordinary diligence have received therefrom, together with interest on such profits, but shall not include profits due to improvements made by the person in wrongful possession.

Ans to Q No 5(b) The term 'Kolkata' as defined in Sec 3(a) of the Bengal Public Demands Recovery Act, 1913, means the area comprised with the local limits for the time being of the ordinary original Civil Jurisdiction of the High Court at Calcutta.

Ans to Q No 5(c) 'Human Rights Court,' as defined in Sec 30 of the Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993, provides that for the purpose of providing for speedy trial of the offences arising out of the violation of human rights, the State Govt may, with the concurrence of the High Court by notification, specify for each district or a group of districts Court of Session to be Human Rights Court to try the said offences.

Ans to Q No 5(d) 'Power of attorney' as defined in Section 2(21) of the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 means and includes any instrument (not chargeable with a fee under the law for the time being in force) empowering a specified person to act for and in the name of the person executing it.

Ans to Q No 5(e) Juvenile in conflict with law, as defined in the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000 means a juvenile, i.e. a person who has not completed 18 years of age, who is alleged to have committed an offence.

(7)

Ans to Q NO 6 (a): Section 32 of the Registration Act provides that subject to exceptions mentioned in Ss 31, 88 & 89 every document to be registered shall be presented at the proper registration office (a) by some one executing or claiming under the same, claiming under the decree or order, or (b) by the representative or assign of such person, (c) by the agent of such person, representative or assign, duly authorised by power of attorney & duly authorised and authenticated.

Ans to Q NO 6 (b) Section 32A of the Registration Act, 1908 provides that every person presenting of document at the proper registration office up to 32 shall affix his passport size photograph and the finger prints to the document, provided that where such document relates to the transfer or of ownership of immovable property, the passport size photograph & the finger prints of each buyer & seller of such property shall be affixed.

Ans to Q NO 6 (c) Section 34 of the Registration Act, 1908 provides that subject to the provisions contained in this part and in Sections 41, 43, 45, 69, 75 & 77. 88 & 89 no document shall be registered under this Act unless the persons executing such document or their representatives, assigns or ^{authorised} agents appear before the registering officer within the time allowed for presentation up to 23, 24, 25 and 26: provided that, if owing to urgent necessity or unavoidable accident all such persons do not so appear, the Registrar, in cases where the delay in appearing does not exceed 4 months, may direct that on payment of a fine not exceeding ten times the amount

of the proper registration fees, in addition to the fine, if any, payable up to 25, the document may be registered.

- (2) The appearance under Sub-Section 1 may be simultaneous or at different times.
- (3) The registering officer shall thereupon
 - (a) enquire whether or not such document was executed by the person by whom it purports to have been executed
 - (b) satisfy himself as to the identity of the persons appearing before him & alleging they have executed the document
 - (c) in the case of person appearing as a representative assign or agent, satisfy himself as to the right such person has to appear.
- (4) Any application for a decree under Sub-Section (1) may be lodged with a Sub-Registrar who shall forthwith forward it to the Registrar to whom he is sub-ordinate.
- 5) Nothing in this Section applies to copies of decrees or orders.

Ans to Q No 7 (a) Temporary injunction may be granted on an interlocutory application filed by either party to suit u/s 39 R 122 of the CPC. In appropriate cases the trial court, during the pendency of the suit may grant temporary injunction u/s 151 CPC in exercise of the inherent power for ends of justice or to prevent abuse of the process of the court.

Ans to Q No (b) Or. 39 R. of the CPC provides that before granting injunction the Court direct notice to the opposite party provided that, & where it is proposed to grant an urgent injunction without giving notice

of application to the opposite party, the Court shall record the reasons for its opinion that the object of granting the injunction would be defeated by delay.

Ans to Q no 7(c) The effect of temporary injunction co-terminates with the disposal of the suit. It can not, therefore, survive after the disposal of the suit, when permanent injunction is granted by the Court at the time of disposal of the suit. ~~therefore~~ in the time of temporary injunction, the order of temporary injunction gets merged with the final order for permanent injunction.

Ans to Q no 7(d) Order 39 R 122 of the CPC provides that where in any suit it is provided by affidavit or otherwise —

(a) that any property in dispute in suit is in danger of being wasted, damaged or altered by any party to the suit or wrongfully sold in execution of a decree, or

(b) that the defendant threatens or intended to remove or dispose of his property with a view to defrauding his creditor

(c) that the defendant threatens to or dispossess the plaintiff in relation to any property in dispute in the suit; the Court may by order grant a temporary injunction to restrain such act, or make such order for the purpose of staying and preventing the wasting, damaging or alienating, selling removing or disposing of the property or dispossession of the plaintiff or otherwise causing injury to the plaintiff in relation to any property in suit as the Court thinks fit.

Ans to Q no 7(e) Order 39. Rule 2 A of the CPC

(10)

Lays down the consequence of disobedience or breach of injunction. It provides that in the case of disobedience of any injunction granted or order made u/s 39 R1-2 or breach of any of the terms on which the injunction was granted or order was made, the Court granting the injunction or making the orders or any Court to which the suit or other proceeding is transferred may order the property of the person guilty of such disobedience or breach to be attached, and may also order such person to be detained in the civil prison for a term not exceeding three months, unless in the meantime the Court direct his release.

(2) no attachment order under this rule shall remain in force for more than one year, at the end of which time, if the disobedience or breach continues the property attached may be sold and out of the sale proceeds the Court may award such compensation as it thinks fit to the injured party and pay the balance, if any, to the party entitled to it.

Ans to Q No 8(a) In 1993 the Protection of Human Rights Act was enacted to constitute the National and state Human Rights Commission for the better protection of protection of human rights and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto. So, the Human Rights Commission being a creation of a statute, is a statutory body and not a constitutional body.

Ans to Q No (8)(b) According to Sec 21(2) of the Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993. The state Human Rights Commission shall consist of

(a) a Chairperson who has been a

(11)

Chief Justice of a High Court.

(a) One member who is, or has been, a judge of High Court.

(b) One member who is, or has been, a judge of High Court.

(c) One member who is or has been a district Judge in that state.

(d) Two members to be appointed from amongst persons having knowledge or practical experience in matters relating to human rights.

Ans to Q no 8(c) As per section 21(3) of the Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993, there shall be a Secretary who shall be the Chief Executive Officer of the State Human Rights Commission and shall exercise such powers and discharge such functions of the Commission as it may delegate.

Ans to Q no 8(d). Section 22 of the Act, 1993 provides that the Chairman and any other member of the State Human Rights Commission shall be appointed by the Governor by warrant under his hand and seal; provided that every appointment shall be made after obtaining the recommendation of a committee consisting of (a) Chief Minister (b) Speaker of Legislative Assembly (c) MLC (d) leader of the opposition in the L.A. no sitting High Court Judge or District Judge shall be appointed except after consultation with the Chief Justice of the High Court. No appointment will be invalid merely by reason of any vacancy in the Committee.

(12)

The removal procedure has been laid down in Section 23 of the Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993. It provides that the Chairperson or any other member of the Commission shall be removed from his office by order of the President on the ground of proved misbehaviour or incapacity after the Supreme Court, on a reference being made to it by the President has on inquiry held in accordance with the procedure prescribed by the Supreme Court, reported that Chairperson or such other member ought on such ground to be removed. However, the President may by order remove from office the Chairperson or such other Member is adjudged as insolvent or (b) engages during his tenure in any paid employment outside the duties of his office or (c) is unfit to continue in office by reason of insanity infirmity of body or mind; (d) is of unsound mind and stands so or (e) is convicted and sentenced for an offence involving moral turpitude.

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**Administrative Training Institute
Government of West Bengal**

**Half Yearly Departmental Examination for Officers of the
West Bengal Civil Service Executive
December - 2020**

Law Paper – I

Time Allowed – 3 hours

Full Marks- 100

Pass Marks -50

**Group-A
(Answer any four questions)**

1. Define any four (Indian Penal Code): 4 x 5
 - a) Wrongful loss;
 - b) Document;
 - c) Grievous hurt;
 - d) Wrongful confinement;
 - e) Oath;
 - f) Criminal trespass.

2. Explain any four (Code of Criminal Procedure): 4 x 5
 - a) Summons case;
 - b) Cognizable offence;
 - c) Executive Magistrate;
 - d) Complaint;
 - e) Victim;
 - f) Indicial proceeding.

3. a) Distinguish between primary evidence and secondary evidence. 10+10
b) Define public documents and give examples thereof.

4. State on whom the burden of proof lies if the questions are: 5 x 4
 - (a) Whether the claimant is the owner of the property.
 - (b) Whether a person is a tenant;
 - (c) Whether a person is dead or live;
 - (d) Whether a child is legitimate.

5. When can a Magistrate issue an order for removal of public nuisance? 20

6. Distinguish between (any two) (IPC) 2x 10
 - a) Assault and criminal force;
 - b) Dacoity and robbery;
 - c) wrongful restraint and wrongful confinement;
 - d) Unlawful assembly and rioting.

Group-B
(Answer any two questions)

7. State whether a person aggrieved by an order of confiscation under Section 6A of the Essential Commodities Act has any legal remedy. Explain the remedy, if available. 10
8. (a) Who is qualified for appointment as a special judge under the prevention of Corruption Act? 2+3+5
(b) Who can appoint the special Judges?
(c) What are the cases triable by special Judges?
9. Enumerate the instances of criminal misconduct for which a public servant may be prosecuted under the Prevention of Corruption Act. 10
10. State the circumstances under which a person charged with an offence which is punishable under the Prevention of Corruption Act may be a Competent Witness. 10

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1. Indian Penal Code :

- (a) S. 23 ; (b) S. 29 ; (c) S. 320 ; (d) S. 340 ;
(e) S. 51 ; (f) S. 441.

2. Code of Criminal Procedure :

- (a) S. 2 (a) ; (b) S. 2 (c) ; (c) S. 20 ; ~~(d) S. 2 (d)~~ ;
~~(d)~~ S. 2 (d) ; (e) S. 2 (wa) ; (f) S. 2 (i).

3. (a) Ss 62 and 63 of the Indian Evidence Act.

Documents must be proved by primary evidence except in certain cases specifically provided for in S. 65 of the Act. Thus, while primary evidence is, of necessity, admissible, secondary evidence is permissible strictly according to S. 65.

(b) S. 74 of the Indian Evidence Act,

These documents are generally prepared by the public servants in discharge of their official duties. These are accessible to any person interested.

Record-of-rights is an example of public document.

4. ~~(a) S. 110~~ Indian Evidence Act :

- (a) S. 110 (the claimant) ;
(b) S. 109 (the tenant) ;
(c) Ss. 107 and 108
(d) S. 112.

5. S. 133 of the Code of Criminal Procedure,

6. ~~(a) S. 350~~ Indian Penal Code :

- (a) Ss 350 and 351,
(b) Ss 390 and 391.
(c) Ss 339 and 340.
(d) Ss 141 and 146.

Group B

7. S. 6C of the Essential Commodities Act.

8. (a) S. 3 (2) of the Prevention of Corruption Act,

- (b) S. 3 (1) " " " "
(c) S. 4 " " " "

9. S. 13 of the Prevention of Corruption Act.

10. S. 21 " " " "

Administrative Training Institute
Government of West Bengal
Half Yearly Department Examination for Officers of the W.B.C.S. (Executive)
December- 2020

Law Paper - II (Land Laws & General Laws)
(Without Books)

Answers to be written in English only

Time Allowed-3 hours

Full Marks -100

Pass Marks-50

Group - A
(Answer Any Four Question)

1. Define any three of the following (W.B.E.A Act,1953)
 - (a) Agricultural land,
 - (b) In cumbrance,
 - (c) Intermediary,
 - (d) Rent,

3x5=15
2. Write short notes:-
 - (a) Bargadar (E.B.L.R. Act 1955)
 - (b) Land
 - (c) Personal Cultivation

3x5=15
3. Define the following (W.B.L.R. Act 1955):-
 - (a) Family [Under section 14 K (c)]
 - (b) Irrigated area [Under section 14 K (d)]
 - (c) Project report [Under section 14 K (ee)]

3x5=15
4. State the procedure to be adopted by the collector for eviction of unauthorized occupants from public land.

15
5. (a) Who is a bargadar Under W.B.L.R. Act 1955?
 - (b) Is barga right heritable and transferrable?
 - (c) Has a bargadar any right of pre-emption under the Act?
 - (d) Will the land under Barga Cultivation revert to the owner if

bargadar dies without any heir.

(e) What is the penalty if bargadar defaults paying bhag produce?

5x3=15

Group- B

(Answer Q 6 and Any Two from the rest)

6. Write short notes (W.B.Panchayet Act 1976)

- (a) General Election,
- (b) Gram Sansad,
- (c) Mouza,
- (d) Panchayet,
- (e) Recognised Political Parties

5x2=10

7. What are the powers of the Gram Panchayet for improve of sanitation Under section 24 of the W.B.P. Act 1973.

15

8. Answer with reference to Bengal Public Demand Recovery Act 1913:-

- (a) Who may execute a certificate?
- (b) When certificate may be executed?
- (c) What are the modes of execution?
- (d) Are interest cost and charges recoverable?
- (e) Sale when becomes absolute?

3x5=15

9. State the regulatory duties of the Gram Panchayat.

15

10. Answer with Reference to Representation of the people Act 1951

- (a) Who appoints a presiding and polling officer?
- (b) Who cannot be appointed as a polling and presiding officer?
- (c) Can a presiding officer be appointed for more than one polling station?
- (d) Can an observer stop counting votes?
- (e) What is the general duty of a Returning Officer?

3x5=15

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Model Answers Law Paper II W.B.C.S (Executive) December-2020

Group-A

Q-1.(a) agricultural land - see sec 2(b) W.B.E.A. Act 1953.

(b) incumbrance - see sec 2(h) W.B.E.A. Act 1953.

(c) intermediary -see sec 2(i) W.B.E.A. Act 1953.

(d) rent - see sec 2(o) W.B.E.A. Act 1953.

Q-2.(a) Bargadar -2(2) W.B.L.R. Act.

(b)Land -2(2) W.B.L.R. Act.

(c) Personal Cultivation - 2(8) W.B.L.R. ACT.

Q.3. (a) Family - sec 14 K (c)

(b)Irrigated area - sec 14 K (d)

(c)Project Report - sec 14 K (ee)

Q-4. Read section 3,4,5 of the W.B. Public Land (Eviction of unauthorised occupants)Act 1962.

Q-5.(a) See Section 2(2) W.B.L.R. Act

(b)See Section 15 W.B.L.R.Act

(c)See Section 8(1) proviso 1

(d) As there is no provision or appointment of a bargadar, according to section 15A of the W.B.L.R. Act read with rule 2A of Bargadar Rule, the land lords will be free to appoint any person of their choice to continue the work of cultivation in respect of the disputed land (Ref N.C Dutta vs J.L.R.O. 1980(2)CLJ 282).

(e)Read section 19A of the W.B.L.R. Act.

Group-B

Q.6 (a)See section 2 (9a) W.B. Panchayet Act 1973

(b)See section 2(11b) W.B. Panchayet Act 1973

(c)See section 2(13) W.B. Panchayet Act 1973

(d)See section 2(15b) W.B.Panchayet Act 1973

(e) See section 2(20a) W.B. Panchayet Act 1973

Q.7. Read section 24 of W.B. Panchayet Act.

Q.8

(a) Read section 11 B.P.D.R. Act 1913

(b) Read section 13 B.P.D.R. Act 1913

(c) Read section 14 B.P.D.R. Act 1913

(d) Read section 16 B.P.D.R. Act 1913

(e) Read section 25 B.P.D.R. Act 1913

Q.9. Read section 21 of the W.B. Panchayet Act 1973

Q.10

(a) Read section 26 of the Representation of the Peoples Act 1951

(b) Read section 26(1) proviso Representation of the Peoples Act 1951

(c) Read section 26 proviso Representation of the Peoples Act 1951

(d) Read section 20B(2) Representation of the Peoples Act 1951

(e) Read section 27 Representation of the Peoples Act 1951

**Half Yearly Departmental Examination For Officers of W.B.C.S.
(Executive)
December-2020**

**Law Paper-III (General Laws)
(With Books)**

Answer to be Written in English Only

Time Allowed-3 Hours

Full Marks-100

Pass Marks-50

**Group-A
(Answer Any Two)**

1. (a) When a Collector may serve special notice u/s 7 of the Bengal Survey Act 1875?
(b) What penalty is provided in the Act for failure to comply with requisition in the notice?

8+8=16

2. Can a Court attach and sale government land held by any person on lease? Discuss with reference to the provisions of the Act. W.B. Govt Land (Regulation of transfer) Act 1993.

16

3. Define the term "Fish". What provisions are laid down under the Bengal Inland Fisheries Act 1984 for Protection of Fish?

4+12=16

**Group-B
(Answer Any Two)**

4. Write short notes any four:-

- (a) Trophy.
- (b) Sanctuary.
- (c) National Park.
- (d) Probation or Good Conduct.
- (e) Ammunition.

4x4=16

5. Suggest the measures to protect and improve environment.

16

6. Define Human Rights. What are the powers and functions of the commission.

16

Group-C
(Answer Any Two)

7. Define 'Conveyance' (Indian Stamp Act 1899). Is an instrument not duly stamped admissible in evidence?

18

8. Is registration of a deed of gift of an immovable property valued Rs. 10,000/- necessary? What is the effect of non-registration? of document which are required to be registered?

18

9. (a) Explain the condition in which temporary injunction may be granted?

(b) State three main points governing temporary injunction.

(c) What is meant by an order of Status Quo.

10+4+4=18

Model Answers Law Paper-III W.B.C.S.(Executive)

Group-A

Q1. (a) and (b)-Bengal Survey Act 1875 section 7 and read Part II section 12 of the Act.

Q2. Answer indicated in the question paper.

Q3. Answer indicated in the question paper.

Group-B

Q4. (a) (b) (c)-Wild Life Protection Act.(d) Probation of Offenders Act, (e) Arms Act.

Q5. See Environment Protection Act 1986 sec-3.

Q6. See Human Rights Act.

Group-C

Q7. See Indian Stamp Act 1899.

Q8. See Indian Registration Act.

Q9. See section 38 of the Sp. relief Act and O39 Rule 1 and 2 of the C.P.C.