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Netaji Subhas Administrative Training Institute
Government of West Bengal
Half-yearly Departmental Examination for IAS Officers,
November 2025
Law-I (WITHOUT BOOKS)

Full Marks – 100
Time Allowed – 3Hours

Pass Marks - 50

GROUP – A

(Answer all the questions)

1. Define any four of the following in context to West Bengal Land Reforms Act, 1955: a) Consolidation; b) co-sharer of a raiyat in a plot of land; c) Encumbrance; d) Land; e) Personal cultivation 2.5x4=10
2. Write a note on “limitation on mortgage of raiyati plots of land” in context to West Bengal Land Reforms Act, 1955. 10
3. Write a note on “payment of ad interim compensation to every intermediary whose estate or interests have vested in the State and have been taken charge of by the Collector” in context to West Bengal Estates Acquisition Act, 1953. 10
4. Elucidate on “Mines Tribunal” in context to West Bengal Estates Acquisition Act, 1953. 10
5. a) Explain “Restriction on the sale of raiyat’s plot of land or any portion thereof” in context to West Bengal Land Reforms Act, 1955. 05
b) Explain “Tank fisheries” in context to West Bengal Estates Acquisition Act, 1953. 05

GROUP – B

(Answer all the questions)

6. Define any four of the following in context to the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973: a) non-cognizable offence; b) local jurisdiction; c) Offence; d) bailable offence; e) summons-case 2.5x4=10
7. Write a note on “Security for good behaviour from habitual offenders” in context to the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973. 10
8. Explain the concept of “criminal conspiracy” in context to the Indian Penal Code, 1860. 10
9. Explain the concept of “Dowry death” in context to the Indian Penal Code, 1860. 10
10. Explain “Oral evidence must be direct” in context to the Indian Evidence Act, 1872. 10

D/1

Netaji Subhas Administrative Training Institute

Government of West Bengal

Half Yearly Departmental Examination for Officers of the WBCS(EX) ,June,2025

Law Paper-I (Criminal Law & Law of Evidence)

(Without Books)

Answers to be written in English Only

Time Allowed -3 Hours

Full Marks-100

Pass Marks-50

Group-A

(Answer any four)

Q.1 Write short notes on any four of the following with reference to Code of Criminal Procedure, Indian Penal Code and Indian Evidence Act.

- (a) Investigation
- (b) Summons Case
- (C) Document
- (d) Fraudulently
- (e) Evidence
- (f) May Presume

4x5=20

Q.2. (a) When a Magistrate can make a conditional order under section 133 of the Code of Criminal Procedure. Discuss. 16

(b) What would be the consequence if the person has failed to do such direction of the Magistrate?
4

Q.3. (a) What procedure is to be followed by the police officer while making arrest of a person under Cr.P.C.? 8

(b) How the arrest could be made under Cr.P.C? 12

Q. 4. (a). What is a confession? 5

(b) Distinguish between Judicial and extra- Judicial confession. 10

© What is the evidentiary value of confession made by an accused in Police custody? 5

Q.5. (a) What is the presumption as to the electronic record of 5 years under 90A of the Evidence Act? 5

(b) Who may testify as a witness in the Court of Law? 5

© What is primary Evidence? 5

(d) On whom burden of proof lies? 5

Q.6. Distinguish between **any two** of the following with reference to Indian Penal Code.

1. Theft and Extortion

2. Criminal Misappropriation and Criminal breach of trust

3. Abetment and Conspiracy

4. Cheating and Forgery

10x2=20

Q.7. (a) What is the right of private defence? 5

(b) When is the right of private defence available? 5

(c) To what extent a right of private defence may be exercised? 10

Group B

(Any two of the following question)

8.Q. Under what circumstances can a Special Judge try an offence summarily under the Prevention of Corruption Act. 1988 . 10

Q.9. What is the distinction between the Seizure of an essential commodity and confiscation of essential commodity under the essential commodities act 1955? 10

Q.10 . What are the key procedures and powers vested in Special Judge in relation to the taking cognizance of offences and conducting trials under The Prevention of Corruption Act 1988? 10

Netaji Subhas Administrative Training Institute

Government of West Bengal

Half yearly Departmental Examination for IPS and WBPS Officers

November-1925

Law Paper-I (without books)

Criminal Law

Time allowed- 3 hours

Full Marks-100

Pass Marks-60

Answer question no.1 and any four from the rest.

1. Write short notes on any four of the following: - 4x5
- Sedition,
 - Kidnapping,
 - Unlawful assembly,
 - Rape,
 - Dacoity,
 - Criminal breach of trust.
2. Define Nuisance. Who is authorized to pass conditional order to remove nuisance. Under what circumstances such conditional order can be passed? 4+2+14
3. a) Define 'Defamation'. Mention at least five exceptions of such offence. 8+12
4. Define 'culpable homicide' with an example. Explain the offence of 'Culpable homicide not amounting to murder' with example. 10+10
5. Specify the restrictions for prosecution for offences against the state and the criminal conspiracy to commit such offence. 20
6. Specify the power of police officer to seize any property suspected to be stolen property or which may be found under circumstances which create suspicion of commission of any offence. 20
7. a) State the power of the police officers to punish offences committed on road, Street or throughfare within the limit of a town. 10
- b) 'The police officers are required to maintain diary'-Explain with reference to the relevant provision of law. 10

Netaji Subhas Administrative Training Institute
Government of West Bengal
Half-yearly Departmental Examination for IPS & WBPS Officers,
November 2025
Law-II (WITH BOOKS)

Full Marks – 100
Time Allowed – 3Hours

Pass Marks - 60

e

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

1. Write short notes on any **four** of the following.
(4x5=20)
 - a) Complaint
 - b) Wrongful confinement
 - c) Primary evidence
 - d) Explosive substance
 - e) Industrial dispute
2. a) Explain “When bail may be taken in case of non-bailable offence”. 14
b) Explain “Anticipatory Bail”. 06
3. Explain the concept of “Rape”. 20
4. a) Write a note on “Doctrine of *Res gestae*”. 10
b) Write a note on oral evidence. 10
5. Write a note on “prohibition of lay-off”. 20
6. a) Elucidate on “Protection of forests for special purposes”. 10
b) Elucidate on “act of an insane person in context to criminal law”. 10
7. a) Write a note on “Penalties for spying”. 10
b) What kind of advertisements are prohibited under “The West Bengal Undesirable Advertisements (Control) Act, 1948”. 10

A/1

Netaji Subhas Administrative Training Institute

Government of West Bengal

Half Yearly Departmental Examination for Officers of the WBCS Nov'2025

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)

Write short notes (Any three) with reference to West Bengal Estate Acquisition Act 1953

- (a) "Collector"
- (b) "Intermediary"
- (c) "Religious Purpose"
- (d) "Homestead"
- (e) "Rent"

3x5 = 15

Q. 2. What is the procedure to be followed by the Collector before making an award under section 11 of the Land Acquisition Act 1894? 15

Q. 3. (a) What is the scope of the Revenue Officer to revise the finally published record of rights under the West Bengal Estate Acquisition Act 1953? 5

(b) What presumption is attached to the finally published record of rights? Is it rebuttable? 3+3

(c) What remedy is available to the person aggrieved by an order passed in revision under sec 44(2A) of W.B.E.A. 1953? 2

(d) Is the finally published record of rights a document of title? 2

Q. 4. Define any three with reference to W.B.L.R. Act 1955

- (a) "Encumbrance"
- (b) "Collector"
- (c) "Revenue Officer"
- (d) "Irrigated area"
- (e) "Orchard"

3x5 = 15

Q.5. (a) What safeguards does section 15 of the West Bengal Land Reforms Act 1955 for cultivation and protection of his right? 10

(b) Who is empowered to decide the question as to whether the person is or is not a bargadars in course of any proceedings before any civil or criminal court as specified in West Bengal Land Reforms Act 1955? 5

Q. 6. What procedure is to be followed for retention of vacant land under certain circumstances as embodied in Urban land (Ceiling and Regulation) Act 1976?

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Netaji Subhas Administrative Training Institute

Government of West Bengal

Half Yearly Departmental Examination for Officers of the W.B.C.S.(Executive) Nov' 2025

Law- III (General Laws)
(With Books)

Answers to be written in English Only

Time Allowed –3 Hours

Full Marks-100

Pass Marks-50

Group A

(Answer any two)

1) Write short notes on the following:-

- (a) "Survey" with the reference to The Bengal Survey Act, 1875
- (b) "Government estate" with reference to West Bengal Government Land (Regulation of Transfer) Act,
- (c) "Fisherman" with reference to The West Bengal Inland Fisheries Act , 1984
- (d) "Multi-Ownership Tank" with the reference to The West Bengal Inland Fisheries Act , 1984 4x4=16

Q2. What steps are to be taken by the State Government for proper utilization of multi ownership or other tank for pisciculture The West Bengal Inland Fisheries Act, 1984?
16

Q. 3. (a) On what grounds the Collector may issue Special notice under the Bengal Survey act 1875? 6

(b) What remedies are available against the order of Assistant Superintendent or Deputy Collector and Collector or Superintendent of Survey under the said act? 5+5

Group -B

(Answer any two)

Q4. Write short notes on the following with reference to the act mentioned here under:-

- (a) "Competent authority" under the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000
- (b) "Sanctuary" under *The Wild Life (Protection) Act*1972 Act1959
- (c) "Occupier" under *The Child Labour(Prohibition and Regulation) Act*1986
- (d) "Appointing authority" – *The West Bengal Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes(Reservation of Vacancies in service and posts) Act*1976. 4x4=16

Q 5. What precautionary measures have been taken by the appropriate Government for the health and safety of the Children employed or permitted work in any establishment or class of establishment under The Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act 1986 ?

16

Q.6.(a) Who are empowered to compound the offence under the Wild Life (Protection) Act 1972? 2

(b) What are the procedure for compounding the offence and taking cognizance of the offences under the Wild Life (Protection) Act 1972? 10+4

c/2

Q.7. What measures are outlined in the Environment (Protection) of Act 1986 for the protection and improvement of the environment? 16

Group- C

(Answer any two)

Q.8. Write short notes on the following with reference to the act mentioned here under:-

- (a) "Duly Stamped" under The Stamp Act 1899
- (b) "Stamp" under The Stamp Act 1899
- (c) "Foreign Court" under The Code of Civil Procedure 1908
- (d) "Legal representative" under The Code of Civil Procedure 1908
- (e) "Movable Property" under The Registration Act, 1908
- (f) "Market" under West Bengal Municipal Act 1993

6x3=18

Q. 9. (a) What course is open to the Plaintiff if the suit is dismissed for default under the Code of Civil Procedure 1908? 8

(b) What remedy is available to the defendant when suit is decreed ex-parte against him under the Code of Civil Procedure 1908? 10

Q. 10. (a) Who is qualified to be elected as Councillor under West Bengal Municipal Act 1993? 2

(b) What makes the person disqualify for being elected as a Councillor in the municipality election under West Bengal Municipal Act 1993? 16

**Netaji Subhas Administrative Training Institute
Government of West Bengal**

**Half-yearly Departmental Examination for IAS, IPS, IFS, WBCS (Exe) &
WBPS Officers, November 2025**

LAND LAWS OF WEST BENGAL (WITHOUT BOOKS)

Time Allowed: 3 hours

Full Marks: 100

Pass Marks: 50

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

The figures in the margin indicate marks for each question

All questions carry equal marks

PART I

Answer any three questions

- 1) Write a short note on urgent acquisition under Section 17 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894. [20 marks]
- 2) Describe the powers of the Government in acquiring private land for public purpose. [20 marks]
- 3) Describe the rights, duties and protection given to the Bargadar under West Bengal Land Reforms Act, 1955. [20 marks]
- 4) Explain the procedure of vesting of land to the State and its distribution among the landless persons as enunciated in West Bengal Land Reforms Act, 1955. [20 marks]
- 5) Discuss the objectives and importance of the West Bengal Estate Acquisition Act, 1953 and what are the significance of Section 4 of the West Bengal Estate Acquisition Act, 1953. [20 marks]

PART II

Answer any two questions

- 6) Describe the power and function of the Revenue Officer under the West Bengal Land Holding Revenue Act, 1979 and who is exempted from paying land revenue under this Act. [20 marks]
- 7) Describe the effectiveness of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 in conserving India's wildlife, and what do you understand by the term "wildlife" as per the Wildlife Protection Act, 1972. [20 marks]
- 8) Explain the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 helps in preventing deforestation and environmental degradation. [20 marks]
- 9) Write short notes with reference to Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 on any five of the following: [20 marks]
- Endangered species
 - Schedule I animals
 - Protected area
 - Hunting
 - Wildlife Sanctuary
 - Wildlife Crime Control Bureau
 - Biosphere Reserve
- 10) Explain in detail the different types of forests recognized by the Indian Forest Act, 1927 and what are the penalties for forest offences under this Act. [20 marks]
-

**Netaji Subhas Administrative Training Institute
Government of West Bengal**

**Half-yearly Departmental Examination for Forest Department Officers,
November 2025**

Subject: ___ Forest Law (Without books)

Full Marks :100

Pass Mark: _50

Time Allowed : 3hours

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

The figures in the margin indicate marks for each question.

1. Write short notes on (any **five**): 4x5
 - (a) "Animal" with reference to Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972
 - (b) "Cattle" with reference to the Indian Forest Act, 1927.
 - (c) Power of Forest Settlement Officer under section 8 of India Forest Act 1927
 - (d) "Dealer" as per the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 as amended in 2022.
 - (e) "Sanctuary" as per provision of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972-
 - (f) "Pleaders" with reference to Indian Forest Act, 1927 (West Bengal Amendment of 1988).
 - (g) "Timber" with reference to the Indian Forest Act, 1927.
2. Briefly describe (any **five**): 6x5
 - (a) Discuss the elements of scheme for compensatory afforestation under Forest Conservation Act, 1980.
 - (b) Who is the authority to control, manage and maintain the sanctuaries under the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972? Discuss briefly.
 - (c) State in brief how to inquiry and preparation of inventories under Section 41 of the Wild Life (Protection) Act 1972.
 - (d) How to dispose of unclaimed Timber under the Indian Forest Act, 1927
 - (e) What is the broad definition of 'non-forest purpose' for the purpose of the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980?
 - (f) What circumstances the certificate of ownership be issued and by whom under the Wild Life (Protection) Act 1972
 - (g) Confiscation of Forest Produce" as per provision of Indian Forest Act, 1927
3. Fill in the blanks (any **ten**): 2x10
 - (a) The Indian Forest Act 1927, empowers the forest department to carry out---
 - (b) In which section--- what percentage of the fine imposed by a Court may be awarded as a reward for assistance in detecting wild life offence under the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972.
 - (c) **Section**----- of Indian Forest Act, 1927 deals with the punishment for unlawful entering the reserve forest

(d) The National Board for Wild Life (NBWL) was constituted by the Central Government under section _____ Wild Life (Protection) Act 1972

(e) The Indian Forest Act, 1927 provides for the appointment _____ to assist the forest officers in the enforcement of the act.

(f) The Indian Forest Act, 1927 grants Government the power to declare the certain areas as _____.

(g) Which Indian State is known for its extensive mangrove forests _____

(h) Section _____ empowers forest officer to release the property seized under section 52 of The Indian Forest Act, 1927.

(i) The Forest (Conservation) Act was enacted to control _____ in India.

(j) An appeal may be preferred under section _____ of the Wild Life (Protection) Act 1972

(k) The Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980, was deemed to have come into force on which date-

(l) The main cause of forest degradation in India is _____

4. Write differences between (any five): 5x5

(a) Reserve Forest and Protected Forest

(b) Forest Conservation Act 1980 and The Indian Forest Act 1927

(c) Forest Area and Forest Cover

(d) National Park and Wild life Sanctuary

(e) Forestry and Wild life Conservation.

(f) Wild life and Wild Animal

(g) Protected Forests and Village Forests

5. Write full forms (any five): 1x5

(a) NBWL

(b) SBWL

(c) CF

(d) WPA

(e) DFO

(f) CCF

(G) NTCA

**Netaji Subhas Administrative Training Institute
Government of West Bengal**

**Half-yearly Departmental Examination for IAS, IPS, IFS, WBCS (Exe) &
WBPS Officers, November 2025**

Criminology (Without Books)

Answers to be written in English only

Time Allowed: 3 hours

Full Marks: 100

Pass Marks: 60

**[Answer any five (5) questions]
All the questions carry equal marks**

- 1) What are the main causes of juvenile delinquency? [20 marks]
- 2) What are the differences between crime and deviance? [20 marks]
- 3) What is cyber-crime? What are its precautionary measures? [20 marks]
- 4) Explain the functions and importance of punishment in the criminal justice system. [20 marks]
- 5) Discuss the role of heredity and environment in criminal behavior. [20 marks]
- 6) Explain the meaning and significance of victimology in criminology. [20 marks]
- 7) Write an essay on white collar crime and its impact on society. [20 marks]
- 8) Explain the scope of criminology with reference to Cesare Lombroso's theory of crime. [20 marks]
- 9) Explain the impact of organized crime in our society. [20 marks]
- 10) Write a note on the qualities essential to the investigating officer and general method and procedure of investigation. [20 marks]
- 11) What are the victimless crimes? Write a short note with one example. [20 marks]
- 12) How do cyber criminals adapt their modus operandi to exploit emerging technology such as AI or cryptocurrency, and what challenges does this pose for digital forensics? [20 marks]

B

**Netaji Subhas Administrative Training Institute
Government of West Bengal**

**Half Yearly Departmental Examination for the Officers of IAS, IPS, IFS, WBCS (Executive) and WBPS
November 2025**

Accounts – Paper I (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) Treasury Inspection by Accountant General
 - b) Compilation of accounts
 - c) General functions of Government Audit
 - d) Transaction with other Governments

 2.
 - a) Explain Ways and Means.
 - b) Discuss the importance of Appropriation Act .(5 x 2 = 10 marks)

 3.
 - a) What is the purpose of Local Audit ? What are its objects ?
 - b) How is audit of Establishment Charges conducted ?(5 x 2 = 10 marks)

 4. What are the main functions of a Treasury ? (10 marks)

 5.
 - a) How is Audit of Suspense Account conducted ?
 - b) Discuss the rules of nominations in respect of Provident Fund .(5 x 2 = 10 marks)

 6. Explain
 - a) Charged and Voted Expenditure
 - b) Scale Regulated Contingencies(5 x 2 = 10 marks)
- =====

**Netaji Subhas Administrative Training Institute Government of
West Bengal Half-yearly Departmental Examination for IAS,,WBCS(Exe)
Officers,**

November 2025

Subject: Accounts-Paper-II, (With books)

Full Marks : 100 _____

Pass Mark: 50 _____

Time Allowed : 3 hours

Answer Question No. 1 and any four from the rest

1. Answer the following Questions mentioning (10x2=20 Marks)
Rule/Govt. order (any ten)
- Who is entrusted with the responsibility of controlling the incurring of expenditure and or collection of the revenue by the subordinate authorities of a Department?
 - How much amount can now be spent by a Government Officer without any tender or quotation? What the purchasing authority has to certify?
 - What is the term used when cash transactions of a Treasury are done by a Bank?
 - Who acts as Leave sanctioning Authority in respect of employees of Government of W.B.? Is it same in case of Special Disability Leave?
 - Whether a Government employee may be transferred outside the regular line in public interest? If so, under which Rule?
 - When splitting of project is permissible?
 - How Budget estimates of a Municipality may be altered as per West Bengal Municipal Act 1993?
 - Who can avail 'Paternity cum child care leave'?
 - How Extraordinary leave taken during the previous six months is to be treated for calculation of admissible period of Earned leave to be credited in the beginning of next six months (i.e 1st January or 1st July)?
 - Who conducts Internal Audit of Zillah Parisad and Panchayat Samity?
 - Which certificate need to be furnished for drawal of Non-Practicing Allowance during leave or temporary transfer ?
 - Is there any time limit for submission of T.A Bill? If so, what will happen if it is not submitted within that period?

2(a) Is there any exception to the rule "Departmental receipts cannot be utilized for departmental expenses" --- Discuss

(b) What is Lapsed Deposit ?

(c) Who conducts Statutory Audit of a Zillah Parisad? What is the duty of auditor to verify in course of audit? (7+5+8=20 Marks)

3.a) A State Government employee in permanent employment retired from service on being declared by a medical authority as permanently incapacitated for further service on 28-06-24. His normal date of retirement on superannuation is 31-03-2025. On the date of retirement i.e on 28-06-24 he has 210 days earned leave and 170 days half pay leave at his credit. How many days Cash equivalent of Leave salary he will get? Would it be different if he was in temporary appointment?

b) Who appoints Auditor of a Municipality? Discuss about the powers given to the auditor under the West Bengal Municipal Act 1993? (12+8=20 Marks)

4.(a) What is Lien? During which period a Government employee retains lien on the post which he or she is holding substantively?

(b) Differentiate "Half Pay Leave" with leave not due. (10+10=20 Marks)

5(a) How articles worth Rs 20 lakhs may be procured by a Government office?

(b) How many minimum numbers of days of notice is required from the date of publication of notice in newspaper in the case of above procurement?

(c) "Every officer incurring or authorising expenditure should be guided by high standards of financial propriety" -- Discuss (10+3+7=20 Marks)

6(a) Whether Appointment letter may be issued without Medical Examination and Police Verification, if there is any urgency to fill up any post?

(b) Mention the amounts which may be recovered from subsistence allowance of a suspended Government employee with or without his/her consent?

(c) Is it necessary to attach the 'Medical Certificate of Fitness to the First Pay Bill of an employee submitted to the Treasury/PAO? (8+8+4=20 Marks)

7.(a) Which documents are required by a Treasury officer to allow a new Drawing and Disbursing officer (D.D.O) to start functioning?

(b) Is there any restriction on drawal of TA for appearing at the obligatory Departmental Examination?

(c) A State Government employee has been transferred at a distance of 50 kms from present office and residence is also required to be changed. What the employee is entitled to draw as Transfer Travelling Allowance? (8+4+8=20 Marks)

**Netaji Subhas Administrative Training Institute
Government of West Bengal**

**Half Yearly Departmental Examination for Officers of the IPS and WBPS
November 2025**

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. "Journey by cycle rickshaw will be equated to journey by scooter / motor cycle". Is the statement correct? Validate your opinion citing the relevant rule.
 - b. What kinds of evidence can be accepted as a proof for date of birth?
 - c. When a Government officer should obtain a voucher?
 - d. With whom the responsibility of overcharge shall primarily rest?
 - e. Is production of a medical certificate necessary when a person is re-employed after resignation or forfeiture of past service?
 - f. How will you treat a Government employee who remains absent even after the expiry of leave previously granted?
 - g. What is Stagnation Pay under WBSR- Part I?
 - h. What is the minimum amount for which a Tender must be invited?
 - i. What are the circumstances for non-counting the period of service for increment?
 - j. What is Non Recurring Expenditure?
 - k. Define Appropriation.
 - l. Who are Head of Departments?

2.
 - a) What is Lien? Under what circumstances, Lien may be suspended?
 - b) What are the Rules regarding Permanent Advance for i) Public Service Commission and ii) on account of His Excellency the Governor's discretionary grant? (10x2=20 Marks)

3.
 - 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)

4.
 - a) What are the conditions regulating the conditions regulating the acceptance of Fees by a Government employee? What are the important points to be considered while conveying approval to the acceptance of Fees by a Government employee?
 - b) What are the standards of financial propriety under WBFR (I)? (10x2=20 Marks)

5. a) Shri X, a Government employee has been deputed to undergo a course of training for 60 days in a training institute in Chennai where board and lodging facility exist. At what rate he will draw his daily allowance for the training period?

: 2 :

- b) Smt. Y, a Government employee continued to travel to her temporary duty point, which is 18 kms. from her permanent duty point at headquarter, from 22nd January, 2025 to 5th May, 2025. What will be her daily allowance and travelling allowance for the period ?

- c) Can extension of joining time be allowed ? If so, what are the relevant provisions ?
(5+5+10=20 Marks)

6. a) Discuss the rule regarding charges which bind Government beyond a single payment.

- b) Can expenditure in anticipation of budget provision be authorised ? (10x2=20 Marks)

7. a) Explain Technical Sanction and Administrative Approval.

- b) What are the Rules regarding avoidance of rush of expenditure towards the close of Financial Year ? (10x2=20 Marks)

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Netaji Subhas Administrative Training Institute

Government of West Bengal

Half-yearly Departmental Examination for Indian Forest Service Officers,
November 2025

Subject: Accounts-Paper-II, (With books)

Full Marks : 100 _____

Pass Mark: 50 _____

Time Allowed : 3 hours

Answer Any Four Questions from Group-A and any two questions from Group-B

Group-A

1. Write short notes on any three of the following: (5x3= 15Marks)

- (a) Deposit work
- (b) Personal Pay
- (c) Ways and Means Advance
- (d) Bank Treasury and Non-Bank Treasury

2.(a) What steps should be taken if any defalcation (10+5=15 Marks)
or loss of Government property is detected ?

(b) Why Treasury is inspected by Collector?

3(a) Discuss the provisions for grant and control of (10+5=15 Marks)
permanent Advance in Government offices.

(b) Which particulars are required to be entered in the Service Book?

4(a) What is the responsibility of a Controlling officer? (10+5=15 Marks)

(b) Which points must be taken into consideration for writing off of irrecoverable value of stores or public money lost due to fraud or negligence of the individuals or other causes?

5(a) Who are responsible for overcharges? (10+5=15Marks)

(b) Who are 'Family members' for the purpose of T.A. ?

6(a) Which expenses may be incurred out of (10+5=15Marks)
Departmental receipts ?

(b) When drawal of TA may be disallowed to a Govt. employee?

Contd.--2

Group-B

(15+5=20 Marks)

7(a) What are the duties and responsibilities of an Honorary wildlife warden?

(b) Who is 'Zoo operator' as per The Recognition of Zoo Rules 2009?

(15+5=20 Marks)

8(a) Which acts are prohibited in Reserve Forests?

(b) Define "Cattle" as per Indian Forest Act, 1927.

(15+5=20 Marks)

9(a) Whether State Government may make rules for protected forests?

If so, discuss the relevant provisions of Indian Forest Act, 1927.

(b) What actions may be taken by an officer not below rank of the Assistant Conservator of Forests for the purpose of making investigation into any offence against any provisions of wildlife Protection Act 1972 as amended in 2002?

Netaji Subhas Administrative Training Institute
Government of West Bengal

**Half-yearly Departmental Examination for IAS, IPS, IFS, WBCS (Exe) &
WBPS Officers, November 2025**

Bengali Paper-I (Written)

Full Marks: 45

Time : 1 Hr 45 Minutes

Pass Marks: 22.5

B/1

১। যে কোনও একটি বাংলায় অনুবাদ করুন-

১০

a) Everest is the highest mountain peak in the world. Man tried many times to conquer it. The 1953 expedition was the first successful one. Mr. Hunt was the leader of that expedition. He had with him Mr. Hilary and Mr. Tenzing.

b) Japan is a very beautiful country. It is full of fine mountains, with rivers leaping down the steep slope and dashing over the rocks in snowy waterfalls.

২। যে কোনও একটি ইংরেজিতে অনুবাদ করুন-

১০

ক) যখন নৌকায় উঠিলেন এবং নৌকা ছাড়িয়া দিল, বর্ষাবিস্ফারিত নদী ধরণীর উচ্ছলিত অশ্রুশির মতো চারিদিকে ছলছল করিতে লাগিল, তখন হৃদয়ের মধ্যে অত্যন্ত একটা বেদনা অনুভব করিতে লাগিলেন— একটি সামান্য গ্রাম্য বালিকার করুণ মুখচ্ছবি যেন এক বিশ্বব্যাপী বৃহৎ অব্যক্ত মর্মব্যথা প্রকাশ করিতে লাগিল।

খ) বাড়ির বড়োবউ মরিয়াছে, খুব ধূম করিয়া অস্তিত্বক্রিয়া সম্পন্ন হইল। প্রতিমা-বিসর্জনের সমারোহ সম্বন্ধে জেলার মধ্যে রায়চৌধুরীদের যেমন লোকবিখ্যাত প্রতিপত্তি আছে, বড়োবউয়ের সৎকার সম্বন্ধে রায়বাহাদুরদের তেমনি একটা খ্যাতি রহিয়া গেল— এমন চন্দনকাঠের চিতা এ মূলুকে কেহ কখনো দেখে নাই।

৩। যে কোনও একটি প্রশ্নের উত্তর দিন-

১০

ক) স্বাস্থ্যসেচনতা নিসে সংবাদপত্রের জনস্বাস্থ্যবিভাগের সম্পাদককে একটি চিঠি লিখুন।

খ) ইলেকট্রিকের মিটারের বিদ্যুতভারবহণ ক্ষমতা-বৃদ্ধির জন্যে বিদ্যুৎ সরবরাহ দপ্তরের আধিকারিকের কাছে আবেদন করুন।

৪। নিচের অংশটি পড়ে প্রশ্নগুলির উত্তর দিন(যেকোনও ৫টি) -

৫ X ২ = ১০

এমন সময় দুর্ভাগার অদৃষ্টক্রমে বিবাহের দুইদিন আগে হইতে প্রচণ্ড দুর্যোগ আরম্ভ হইল। ঝড় যদি বা থামে তো বৃষ্টি থামে না, কিছুক্ষণের জন্যে যদি বা নরম পড়িয়া আসে আবার দিগুণ বেগে আরম্ভ হয়। এমন বর্ষণ বিশ পঁচিশ বছরের মধ্যে কেহ দেখে নাই।

গৌরসুন্দর পূর্ব হইতেই গুটিকতক হাতি ও পালকি স্টেশনে হাজির রাখিয়াছিলেন। আশপাশের গ্রাম হইতে যজ্ঞেশ্বর ছইওয়ালা গোরুর গাড়ির জোগাড় করিতে লাগিলেন। দুর্দিনে গাড়োয়ানরা নড়িতে চায় না, হাতে পায়ে ধরিয়া দিগুণ মূল্য কবুল করিয়া যজ্ঞেশ্বর তাহাদের রাজি করিলেন। বরযাত্রের মধ্যে যাহাদিগকে গোরুর গাড়িতে চড়িতে হইল তাহারা চটিয়া আঙুল হইল।

গ্রামের পথে জল দাঁড়াইয়া গেছে। হাতির পা বসিয়া যায়, গাড়ির চাকা ঠেলিয়া তোলা দায় হইল। তখনও বৃষ্টির বিরাম নাই। বরযাত্রীগণ ভিজিয়া 'কাদা মাখিয়া বিধিবিড়ম্বনার প্রতিশোধ কন্যাকর্তার উপর তুলিবে বলিয়া মনে মনে স্থির করিয়া রাখিল। হতভাগ্য যজ্ঞেশ্বরকে এই অসাময়িক বৃষ্টির জন্য জবাবদিহি করিতে হইবে।

ক) বিবাহের ক'দিন আগে থেকে দুর্যোগ শুরু হ'ল?

খ) দুর্যোগের প্রকৃতি কীরকম ছিল?

গ) বরযাত্রীদের জন্যে গৌরসুন্দর কী ব্যবস্থা করে রেখেছিলেন?

ঘ) বিয়ের দিন আবহাওয়া কেমন হয়ে উঠেছিল?

ঙ) বরযাত্রীদের কী হাল হয়েছিল?

চ) বরযাত্রীরা রেগে গিয়ে কী ভাবছিল?

৫। নিচের শব্দগুলির সাহায্যে বাক্য রচনা করুন(যেকোনও ৫টি)-

৫ X ১ = ৫

প্রতিদান, উদাসীন, কল্পনা, মন, জনগণনা, পরিবেশ, নির্জনতা।

Administrative Training Institute

Government of West Bengal

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

November 2025

Bengali Dictation

Marks 15

Dictation : 10 Minutes

Revision : 5 Minutes

বিশেষত, তেরো-চৌদ্দ বৎসরের ছেলের মতো পৃথিবীতে এমন বালাই আর নাই। শোভাও নাই, কোনো কাজেও লাগে না। স্নেহও উদ্বেক করে না, তাহার সঙ্গসুখও বিশেষ প্রার্থনীয় নহে। তাহার মুখে আধো-আধো কথাও ন্যাকামি, পাকা কথাও জ্যাঠামি এবং কথামাত্রই প্রগল্ভতা। হঠাৎ কাপড়চোপড়ের পরিমাণ রক্ষা না করিয়া বেমানানরূপে বাড়িয়া উঠে; লোকে সেটা তাহার একটা কুশ্রী স্পর্ধাস্বরূপ জ্ঞান করে। তাহার শৈশবের লালিত্য এবং কণ্ঠস্বরের মিষ্টতা সহসা চলিয়া যায়, লোকে সেজন্য তাহাকে মনে মনে অপরাধ না দিয়া থাকিতে পারে না। শৈশব এবং যৌবনের অনেক দোষ মাপ করা যায়, কিন্তু এই সময়ের কোনো স্বাভাবিক অনিবার্য ত্রুটিও যেন অসহ্য বোধ হয়।

সেও সর্বদা মনে মনে বুঝিতে পারে, পৃথিবীর কোথাও সে ঠিক খাপ খাইতেছে না; এইজন্য আপনার অস্তিত্ব সম্বন্ধে সর্বদা লজ্জিত ও ক্ষমাপ্রার্থী হইয়া থাকে। অথচ এই বয়সেই স্নেহের জন্য কিঞ্চিৎ অতিরিক্ত কাতরতা মনে জন্মায়। এই সময়ে যদি সে কোনো সহৃদয় ব্যক্তির নিকট হইতে স্নেহ কিংবা সখ্য লাভ করিতে পারে, তবে তাহার নিকট আত্মবিক্রীত হইয়া থাকে।

Netaji Subhas Administrative Training Institute
Government of West Bengal
Half-Yearly Departmental Examination
 for WBCS (Executive) Officers November, 2025

Subject: Hindi Paper

Full Marks: 45

Pass Mark: 22 1/2

Time Allowed: 1 hours 45 Minutes

1. निम्नलिखित अवतरण का हिंदी में अनुवाद कीजिए:

(10 अंक)

Hard work and dedication are essential ingredients for success in any field. Those who work sincerely with full commitment always achieve their objectives. Success does not come overnight; it requires consistent effort and patience. We should never lose hope during difficult times. Challenges make us stronger and more experienced. With determination and perseverance, any goal can be accomplished.

अथवा

Technology has revolutionized the modern world. It has made communication faster and easier. The internet connects people across the globe within seconds. Online education, digital payments and telemedicine are some remarkable benefits of technology. However, excessive use of technology can lead to health problems and social isolation. We must use technology wisely and maintain a balance in our lives.

2. निम्नलिखित अवतरण का अंग्रेजी में अनुवाद कीजिए:

(10 अंक)

योग भारत की बहुत पुरानी विद्या है। यह हमारे शरीर और मन के लिए बहुत लाभदायक है। अगर हम रोज योग करें तो हमारा शरीर मजबूत और लचीला बनता है। योग से हमारी रोगों से लड़ने की ताकत बढ़ती है और हम स्वस्थ रहते हैं। प्राणायाम और ध्यान करने से मन को शांति मिलती है और तनाव कम होता है। योग से हमारा मन एकाग्र और शांत रहता है। आज पूरी दुनिया योग के फायदे मान रही है। कई देशों में योग दिवस भी मनाया जाता है। योग सिर्फ शरीर के लिए ही नहीं, बल्कि हमारे सोचने, समझने और अच्छे व्यवहार के लिए भी अच्छा है। इसीलिए योग को जीवन का हिस्सा बनाना चाहिए।

अथवा

शिक्षक हमारे समाज के निर्माता होते हैं। वे बच्चों को सही रास्ता दिखाते हैं और उनके व्यक्तित्व को विकसित करते हैं। अच्छे शिक्षक सिर्फ किताबों का ज्ञान ही नहीं देते, बल्कि अच्छे संस्कार और नैतिक शिक्षा भी देते हैं। शिक्षक बच्चों में आत्मविश्वास और सकारात्मक सोच लाते हैं। शिक्षक न केवल पढ़ाते हैं, बल्कि बच्चों को सही और गलत का फर्क भी समझाते हैं। समाज में शिक्षकों को हमेशा सम्मान और आदर देना चाहिए। उनके कारण ही बच्चे अच्छे इंसान बनते हैं और राष्ट्र का विकास होता है। शिक्षक हमारे जीवन में बहुत महत्वपूर्ण और प्रेरणादायक होते हैं।

Turn Over

3. आपके क्षेत्र / जिले के संबंधित अधिकारी को साइबर अपराध और सुरक्षा के संबंध में जागरूकता बढ़ाने तथा सुरक्षा उपाय सुझाने हेतु पत्र लिखिए। (10 अंक)

अथवा

पानी की बचत और जल संरक्षण के लिए अपने क्षेत्र में अभियान चलाने के संबंध में जिलाधिकारी को पत्र लिखिए।

4. निम्नलिखित अवतरण को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़कर नीचे दिए गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए: (2×5=10 अंक)

भारतीय समाज में संयुक्त परिवार की परंपरा बहुत पुरानी और महत्वपूर्ण रही है। हमारे देश में सदियों से यह माना जाता रहा है कि परिवार के सभी सदस्य एक साथ रहकर जीवन में सुख-दुःख, खुशियाँ और समस्याएँ साझा करें। संयुक्त परिवार में दादा-दादी, माता-पिता, चाचा-चाची और बच्चे सभी एक ही घर में रहते हैं। कभी-कभी इसमें परिवार के अन्य बुजुर्ग और रिश्तेदार भी शामिल होते हैं। इस प्रकार के परिवार में बच्चों को अच्छे संस्कार और जीवन के मूल्य सिखाए जाते हैं। यहाँ उन्हें बुजुर्गों का आशीर्वाद और मार्गदर्शन मिलता है, जिससे उनका व्यक्तित्व और सोच विकसित होती है। परिवार के सदस्य एक-दूसरे के सुख-दुःख में हमेशा साथ रहते हैं और सहयोग करते हैं। आजकल आधुनिक जीवनशैली, नौकरी और शिक्षा की वजह से संयुक्त परिवार टूट रहे हैं और एकल परिवार बढ़ रहे हैं। लोग अपने छोटे परिवार के साथ रहने लगे हैं और कभी-कभी बड़े परिवार का महत्व भूल जाते हैं। फिर भी हमें अपनी पारिवारिक परंपराओं को जीवित रखना चाहिए और परिवार में प्रेम, सहयोग और समझदारी की भावना बनाए रखनी चाहिए। इन गुणों के बिना परिवार में शांति और सौहार्द नहीं रह सकता। इस प्रकार, संयुक्त परिवार न केवल जीवन को सरल और सुखद बनाता है, बल्कि बच्चों में अच्छे संस्कार और सही सोच का विकास भी करता है।

प्रश्न:

1. भारतीय समाज में किसकी परंपरा रही है?
2. संयुक्त परिवार में कौन-कौन रहते हैं?
3. बच्चों को क्या सिखाया जाता है?
4. आधुनिकता के कारण क्या हो रहा है?
5. संयुक्त परिवार में किस भावना का होना आवश्यक है?

5. निम्नलिखित में से किन्हीं पाँच शब्दों से स्वरचित वाक्य बनाइए:

(1×5=5 अंक)

सूरज, चिड़िया, फूल, बरसात, कार, सड़क, शिक्षक, खेलकूद, बगीचा, फल

.....समाप्त.....

Netaji Subhas Administrative Training Institute
Government of West Bengal
Half-Yearly Departmental Examination
for WBCS (Executive) Officers November, 2025

Subject: Hindi Dictation

Full Marks: 15

Pass Mark: 7 1/2

Time Allowed: 15 Minutes

Dictation Time: 10 Minutes

Revision Time: 05 Minutes

लोकतंत्र भारत का सबसे महत्वपूर्ण राजनीतिक सिद्धांत है। लोकतंत्र का अर्थ है कि सत्ता का अधिकार जनता के हाथ में होता है। इसमें सभी नागरिकों को समान अधिकार और स्वतंत्रता प्राप्त होती है। जनता अपने प्रतिनिधियों का चुनाव कर देश की सरकार बनाती है। लोकतंत्र में लोग अपनी बात स्वतंत्र रूप से रख सकते हैं और अपने विचार व्यक्त कर सकते हैं। यह शासन की एक ऐसी प्रणाली है जिसमें सभी कानून और नियम जनता के भले के लिए बनाए जाते हैं। लोकतंत्र में मतदान करना प्रत्येक नागरिक का कर्तव्य और अधिकार है। इसमें समाज के सभी वर्गों और समुदायों की भागीदारी सुनिश्चित की जाती है। लोकतंत्र लोगों के बीच समानता, न्याय और स्वतंत्रता का संदेश देता है। इसके द्वारा जनता अपने नेताओं को जिम्मेदार ठहरा सकती है और उन्हें सुधारने के लिए सुझाव दे सकती है। लोकतंत्र में भ्रष्टाचार और अन्य समस्याओं को कम करने के लिए जागरूकता और कानून की आवश्यकता होती है। हमें अपने लोकतंत्र की रक्षा करनी चाहिए और इसे मजबूत बनाने में हमेशा योगदान देना चाहिए। लोकतंत्र न केवल शासन का तरीका है, बल्कि यह हमारी आजादी, अधिकार और जिम्मेदारियों का प्रतीक भी है। लोकतंत्र हमें अपने देश के विकास में भागीदार बनने का अवसर देता है। इसके द्वारा हर नागरिक को सम्मान और सुरक्षा मिलती है। हमें लोकतंत्र की शक्ति को समझकर इसका सही उपयोग करना चाहिए। लोकतंत्र सभी नागरिकों के लिए समान अवसर प्रदान करता है। यह समाज में भाईचारा और सहयोग की भावना पैदा करता है। लोकतंत्र में हर व्यक्ति की आवाज़ महत्व रखती है। हमें अपने अधिकारों के साथ-साथ अपने कर्तव्यों का भी पालन करना चाहिए।

.....समाप्त.....

Anil
10-10-2025

Set
D

Netaji Subhas Administrative Training Institute
Government of West Bengal
Half-yearly Departmental Examination for IAS Officers,
November 2025
Law-I (WITHOUT BOOKS)

ANSWER KEY for Model Question Paper – 2

GROUP – A

1. a) Section 2(5) of West Bengal Land Reforms Act, 1955.
b) Section 2(6) of West Bengal Land Reforms Act, 1955.
c) Section 2(6A) of West Bengal Land Reforms Act, 1955.
d) Section 2(7) of West Bengal Land Reforms Act, 1955.
e) Section 2(8) of West Bengal Land Reforms Act, 1955.
2. Section 7 of West Bengal Land Reforms Act, 1955.
3. Section 12 of West Bengal Estates Acquisition Act, 1953.
4. Section 36 of West Bengal Estates Acquisition Act, 1953.
5. a) Section 14F of West Bengal Land Reforms Act, 1955.
b) Section 6(e) of West Bengal Estates Acquisition Act, 1953.

GROUP – B

6. a) Section 2(l) of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973.
b) Section 2(j) of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973.
c) Section 2(n) of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973.
d) Section 2(a) of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973.
e) Section 2(w) of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973.
7. Section 110 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973.
8. Sections 120A and 120B of the Indian Penal Code, 1860.
9. Section 304B of the Indian Penal Code, 1860.
10. Section 60 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872.

1) Write a short note on urgent acquisition under Section 17 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894

Relevant Provision:

Section 17 – Special Powers in Cases of Urgency

This section empowers the Government to acquire land **immediately** without waiting for the usual procedures under Section 5A (hearing of objections), in cases of **urgent public necessity**.

Key Features:

1. Dispensing with Inquiry (Sec. 17(4)):

The Government may direct that the provisions of Section 5A shall not apply in urgent cases, allowing immediate possession of land.

2. Taking Possession (Sec. 17(1)):

- In cases of sudden urgency, such as for defence, natural disasters, or public infrastructure, the Collector may take possession of land **after 15 days** of notice under Section 9(1).
- Upon possession, the land vests absolutely in the Government, free from all encumbrances.

3. Emergency for Waste or Arable Land (Sec. 17(2)):

- For arable or waste lands, possession may be taken more swiftly if required for immediate use.

4. Payment of Compensation:

- The Collector must tender 80% of the estimated compensation before taking possession.

Objective:

To ensure **expeditious acquisition** of land in emergencies — for example, construction of roads, railways, flood control works, or defence purposes.

Criticism and Modern Context:

- Section 17 has been criticized for **violating natural justice** by denying affected persons the right to object under Section 5A.
- The **Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition Act, 2013** later replaced this provision with stricter safeguards against misuse.

2) Describe the powers of the Government in acquiring private land for public purpose

Relevant Act:

Land Acquisition Act, 1894 (now replaced by 2013 Act)

1. Declaration of Public Purpose (Sec. 4):

- The Government has the power to declare that land is needed or likely to be needed for a **public purpose**.
- This marks the beginning of the acquisition process.

2. Notification and Survey (Sec. 4 & 5A):

- Authorizes officers to enter land for surveys, measurements, and other preliminary investigations.
- Affected persons have a right to file objections under Section 5A.

3. Declaration of Intended Acquisition (Sec. 6):

- After hearing objections, the Government issues a declaration that the land is required for a public purpose.

4. Taking Possession (Sec. 16):

- Upon award of compensation and notice, the Collector takes possession and the land vests absolutely in the Government.

5. Power in Urgency (Sec. 17):

- As discussed earlier, in cases of urgency, the Government can dispense with Section 5A and take immediate possession.

6. Public Purpose (Sec. 3(f)):

Includes purposes such as:

- Roads, railways, irrigation projects, public buildings, hospitals, and educational institutions.
- Later interpretations included industrial and development projects benefitting the public.

7. Compensation Power:

The Government determines and pays fair compensation based on market value, solatium, and other factors under Sections 23–24.

Conclusion:

The Government's power is extensive but must balance **public interest** with **individual property rights**, ensuring due process and fair compensation.

3) Describe the rights, duties and protection given to the Bargadar under the West Bengal Land Reforms Act, 1955

Definition (Section 2(2)):

"Bargadar" means a person who cultivates the land of another under a sharecropping system, delivering a portion of the produce to the owner.

Rights of the Bargadar:

1. Right to Cultivate (Sec. 15-17):

The Bargadar has a secure right to cultivate the land unless terminated on specific legal grounds.

2. Right to Fair Share of Produce:

- Usually 50:50 division, unless the owner provides seeds, fertilizer, or irrigation (in which case owner gets 60%).

3. Right to Continuance:

- Cannot be evicted except under conditions prescribed by the Act and with prior approval of the Revenue Officer.

4. Right to Compensation:

- If terminated, Bargadar may claim compensation for improvements made to the land.

Duties of the Bargadar:

1. Deliver the owner's lawful share of produce.
2. Maintain fertility and productivity of land.
3. Use the land for personal cultivation and not sub-let or abandon it.

Protection of the Bargadar:

1. Prohibition on Eviction (Sec. 17(2)):

Bargadar cannot be evicted except for:

- Non-delivery of produce,
- Personal cultivation by owner,
- Neglect or misuse, or
- Voluntary abandonment.

2. Bar of Civil Court Jurisdiction (Sec. 21):

Disputes to be decided by the **Revenue Officer**; civil courts have no jurisdiction.

3. Maintenance of Record (Sec. 19):

The name of Bargadar must be recorded in the Record-of-Rights to protect his interests.

Objective:

To protect sharecroppers from exploitation and ensure equitable sharing of produce while maintaining productivity.

4) Explain the procedure of vesting of land to the State and its distribution among the landless persons as enunciated in the West Bengal Land Reforms Act, 1955

1. Ceiling on Land Holdings (Sec. 14M–14Z):

- The Act imposes a **ceiling limit** on the amount of land a person or family can hold.
- Land held in excess of the ceiling automatically **vests in the State**.

2. Vesting Process (Sec. 14S):

- The Collector identifies and declares the surplus land.
- A notice is issued to the landholder, and after due process, the land vests **free from encumbrances** in the Government.

3. Compensation:

- The landholder is entitled to **compensation** based on classification and area of land as per prescribed rules.

4. Distribution of Vested Land (Sec. 49–52):

- Vested land is distributed to:
 - **Landless agricultural labourers**
 - **Bargadars**
 - **Small and marginal farmers**
- Priority is given to those cultivating the land earlier.

5. Purpose and Conditions of Distribution:

- Distributed for **agricultural use only**, generally up to 1 acre of irrigated or 1.4 acres of non-irrigated land per family.
- Beneficiaries cannot transfer or sell such land.

6. Maintenance of Record-of-Rights (Sec. 51):

- Names of new allottees are entered in the ROR, providing legal recognition of ownership.

Objective:

To implement **land-to-the-tiller policy**, promote **social justice**, and prevent **concentration of land ownership** in few hands.

5) Discuss the objectives and importance of the West Bengal Estate Acquisition Act, 1953 and the significance of Section 4 of the Act

Objectives of the WBEA Act, 1953:

1. Abolition of Zamindari System:

To eliminate intermediaries and establish direct relationship between the State and cultivators.

2. State Ownership of Land:

To vest all estates and intermediary interests in the State.

3. Land Reform and Redistribution:

To ensure equitable distribution of land among cultivators and landless people.

4. Revenue Simplification:

To streamline rent and revenue collection.

5. Protection of Tenants and Cultivators:

To secure occupancy rights and promote agricultural productivity.

Importance of the Act:

- Marked the **first major land reform** in West Bengal after independence.
- Paved the way for the **West Bengal Land Reforms Act, 1955**.
- Created a foundation for rural equity and reduced feudal exploitation.
- Ensured economic empowerment and security for cultivators.

Significance of Section 4:

Section 4 – Notification of Vesting of Estates

The State Government may, by notification, declare that all estates and rights of intermediaries shall vest in the State from a specified date.

Key Implications:

1. Automatic Vesting:

Upon publication of the notification, all intermediary interests cease to exist.

2. Transfer of Ownership:

Land, buildings, forests, fisheries, and all associated rights pass to the State.

3. Extinguishment of Encumbrances:

All liabilities, rents, and sub-interests stand cancelled, subject to payment of compensation.

4. Basis of Land Reforms:

Section 4 served as the legal trigger for the State's ownership and subsequent redistribution.

Conclusion:

The WBEA Act, 1953 laid the legislative groundwork for comprehensive land reforms in West Bengal.

Section 4 was the cornerstone provision enabling the State to abolish landlordism and achieve socio-economic justice in rural society.

6) Describe the powers and functions of the Revenue Officer under the West Bengal Land Holding Revenue Act, 1979, and who is exempted from paying land revenue under this Act.

Introduction

The **West Bengal Land Holding Revenue Act, 1979** was enacted to rationalize and regulate the assessment and collection of land revenue from raiyats and other holders of agricultural land in West Bengal. The **Revenue Officer** plays a central administrative and quasi-judicial role under this Act.

Powers and Functions of the Revenue Officer

1. Assessment of Revenue (Section 5–8):

The Revenue Officer is empowered to assess the revenue payable by each raiyat or landholder based on the area, class, and productivity of land.

2. Preparation and Maintenance of Records (Section 9):

Responsible for maintaining the *Record of Rights (ROR)* showing ownership, possession, and revenue liabilities of every landholder.

3. Collection and Recovery of Revenue (Section 10–11):

The Revenue Officer oversees revenue collection, issues demand notices, and can initiate recovery proceedings for arrears through attachment or sale of property.

4. Exemption and Classification (Section 12):

Determines which land or person qualifies for exemption from revenue payment as per the Act or Government notifications.

5. Settlement of Disputes (Section 13):

Acts as a quasi-judicial authority to resolve disputes regarding assessment, classification, or exemption from payment.

6. Enforcement Powers:

The Revenue Officer may summon individuals, demand records, and enforce attendance, similar to powers vested in a civil court under the Code of Civil Procedure.

7. Appeal and Review:

Orders of the Revenue Officer may be appealed before the Collector or revisional authority under prescribed procedures.

Exemptions from Payment of Land Revenue

Under **Section 12** and relevant Government notifications, the following lands/persons are generally exempted:

- 1. Government Land** – Land held by or vested in the Government.

2. **Charitable and Religious Institutions** – Land used for temples, mosques, churches, or charitable trusts.
3. **Educational Institutions** – Recognized schools or universities using land for non-commercial purposes.
4. **Public Utility Land** – Land used for roads, burial grounds, tanks, and public amenities.
5. **Small Landholders** – In some cases, land held below a specified ceiling may be exempted to promote rural welfare.

Conclusion

The Revenue Officer ensures **fair assessment, effective recovery,** and **socially balanced exemptions,** serving as a vital link between land administration and revenue justice under the 1979 Act.

7) Describe the effectiveness of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 in conserving India's wildlife, and what do you understand by the term "wildlife" as per the Act.

Definition

According to **Section 2(37)** of the *Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972*:

"Wildlife" includes any animal, bees, butterflies, crustaceans, fish and moths, and aquatic or land vegetation which forms part of any habitat.

"Wild animal" as per **Section 2(36)** means any animal specified in Schedules I to IV, found wild in nature.

Effectiveness of the Act

1. Legal Framework for Protection

The Act provides a **comprehensive legal structure** to protect wild animals, birds, and plants through:

- **Prohibition of hunting** (Sections 9–12)
- **Regulation of trade and commerce** in wildlife (Chapter V)
- **Establishment of protected areas** (Chapters IV–IVB)

2. Creation of Protected Areas

- **Sanctuaries and National Parks** have been created across India.
 - Over **900 protected areas** now cover more than **5% of India's land area**.
- The Act provides mechanisms for declaration, management, and restriction of human activities in these areas.

3. Protection of Endangered Species

- The Act classifies species into **Schedules I–VI**, granting **graded protection**.
- Species under Schedule I and II receive **absolute protection**, with strict penalties for violations.

4. Regulation of Trade

- Ban on hunting and trade of endangered species.

- Establishment of **Wildlife Crime Control Bureau (WCCB)** to combat poaching and smuggling.

5. Enforcement and Punishment

- Violations attract severe penalties, including imprisonment up to 7 years and fines up to ₹25,000 or more.
- Special courts and forest officers are empowered to enforce the law.

6. Conservation Impact

- Successful recovery of species like **tiger, rhinoceros, and crocodile**.
- Strengthened **Project Tiger (1973)** and **Project Elephant (1992)** initiatives.

Limitations

- Challenges due to human encroachment, inadequate staff, and illegal trade.
- Need for community participation and scientific management.

Conclusion

The Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 has become the **cornerstone of wildlife conservation in India**, creating a legal and institutional framework that has significantly improved species protection and biodiversity conservation.

8) Explain how the **Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980** helps in preventing deforestation and environmental degradation.

Background

Prior to 1980, large-scale deforestation occurred due to diversion of forest lands for agriculture, industries, and infrastructure.

The **Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980** was enacted to check this trend and ensure sustainable use of forest resources.

Objectives

1. To conserve forests and maintain ecological balance.
2. To restrict diversion of forest land for non-forest purposes without prior approval of the Central Government.
3. To promote afforestation and regeneration of degraded forest areas.

Key Provisions

1. **Restriction on Non-Forest Use (Section 2):**

No State Government or authority can divert forest land for non-forest purposes without prior approval of the Central Government.

2. **Prohibition of De-reservation (Section 2(i)):**

Forest land once declared as reserved cannot be de-reserved without central permission.

3. **Approval for Assigning Forest Land (Section 2(iii)):**

Forest land cannot be assigned to private persons, corporations, or agencies without approval.

4. **Afforestation and Compensatory Measures:**

Users of diverted forest land must undertake **compensatory afforestation** equal to or greater than the diverted area.

5. **Advisory Committee (Section 3):**

The Central Government constitutes a committee to advise on proposals for forest clearance.

6. **Monitoring and Penalties:**

Unauthorized diversion attracts penalties, restoration orders, and cancellation of projects.

Impact on Conservation

- **Reduced Deforestation Rate:** Controlled conversion of forests for industries and mining.
- **Strengthened Central Oversight:** State proposals are now scrutinized for ecological sustainability.
- **Enhanced Awareness:** Promotes eco-sensitive planning and forest regeneration.

Conclusion

The Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 is a **crucial environmental legislation** that directly addresses deforestation and ensures that forest resources are conserved for future generations through **centralized control, compensatory afforestation, and legal deterrence.**

9) Write short notes on (any five):

(a) Endangered Species

Species that are at risk of extinction due to drastic population decline, habitat loss, or exploitation.

Under the *Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972*, many are listed in **Schedule I and II**, e.g., Bengal tiger, Asiatic lion, and Indian rhinoceros.

(b) Schedule I Animals

The most critically protected species under the Act. Hunting, trading, or possession attracts the **severest penalties** under Section 51 — imprisonment up to 7 years and fine up to ₹25,000. Examples: Tiger, Elephant, Black Buck, Snow Leopard.

(c) Protected Area

As per Section 18–36A of the Act, protected areas include **Wildlife Sanctuaries, National Parks, Conservation Reserves, and Community Reserves**.

Such areas restrict human activities to conserve wildlife habitats.

(d) Hunting

Defined under **Section 2(16)** as capturing, killing, poisoning, trapping, or attempting to do so.

Hunting is **completely prohibited** for all species listed in Schedules I–IV except under special circumstances (scientific research or self-defence).

(e) Wildlife Sanctuary

Declared under **Section 18**, a Sanctuary is an area where:

- Wildlife is protected,
- Human activities are regulated, and

- Local forest produce collection is restricted.

Examples: Kaziranga, Bharatpur, and Sunderban Wildlife Sanctuaries.

(f) Wildlife Crime Control Bureau (WCCB)

Established under the 2006 Amendment to the Wildlife Act. It coordinates with international agencies (Interpol, CITES) to prevent wildlife trafficking and illegal trade in animal parts.

(g) Biosphere Reserve

A UNESCO-designated area integrating conservation and sustainable use. Comprises **Core (protected), Buffer (research), and Transition (settlement)** zones.

Examples: Nilgiri, Sunderbans, Nanda Devi.

10) Explain in detail the different types of forests recognized by the Indian Forest Act, 1927 and the penalties for forest offences under this Act.

Introduction

The **Indian Forest Act, 1927** consolidates the law relating to forests, forest produce, and the duty on timber and other forest produce. It classifies forests into categories and prescribes penalties for offences.

Types of Forests under the Act

1. Reserved Forests (Chapter II, Sections 3–27):

- The most strictly protected category.
- Declared by the State Government by notification.
- Activities like grazing, hunting, or timber removal are prohibited without prior permission.
- Violations are punishable as serious offences.

2. Protected Forests (Chapter IV, Sections 29–34):

- Declared by State Government over government land not included in reserved forests.
- Certain rights (e.g., grazing or wood collection) may be permitted but regulated.
- The Government retains the right to close parts of the forest for preservation.

3. Village Forests (Section 28):

- Assigned to a village community for management.
- Local people are responsible for protection, reforestation, and sustainable use under government supervision.

4. Private Forests:

- Owned by individuals but regulated by the State to prevent destruction or misuse.
- May be brought under protection if necessary for environmental balance.

Penalties for Forest Offences (Chapter IX, Sections 62–79):

1. Unauthorized Felling or Removal (Section 26):

Punishable with imprisonment up to 6 months or fine up to ₹500, or both.

2. Trespass in Reserved Forest (Section 26(1)(h)):

Includes grazing or damaging trees; attracts fine or imprisonment.

3. Illegal Transport or Possession of Timber (Section 41–42):

Confiscation of timber and vehicles used in the offence.

4. Counterfeiting Forest Marks (Section 69):

Punishable with imprisonment up to 2 years or fine, or both.

5. Abetment and Attempts (Section 79):

Treated as substantive offences with equal penalty.

Conclusion

The *Indian Forest Act, 1927* provides the **legal backbone of forest management** in India.

Its classification of forests and penal provisions serve as essential tools for **preventing forest destruction, protecting biodiversity, and maintaining ecological stability.**

Netaji Subhas Administrative Training Institute
Government of West Bengal
Half-yearly Departmental Examination for IPS & WBPS Officers,
November 2025
Law-II (WITH BOOKS)
ANSWER KEY for Model Question Paper – 1

Set

Answer Key

1.

a) Section 2(d) of Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 to be explained.

b) Section 340 of Indian Penal Code, 1860 to be explained.

c) Section 62 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872 to be explained.

d) Section 2(a) of the Explosive Substances Act, 1908 to be explained.

e) Section 2(k) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 to be explained.

2. a) Section 437 of Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 to be explained.

b) Section 438 of Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 to be explained.

3. Section 375 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860 to be explained.

4. a) Section 6 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872 to be explained.

b) Sections 59 and 60 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872 to be explained.

5. Sections 25M of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 to be explained.

6. a) Section 35 of the Indian Forest Act, 1927 to be explained.

b) Section 84 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860 to be explained.

7. a) Section 3 of The Official Secrets Act, 1923 to be explained.

b) Section 3 of the West Bengal Undesirable Advertisements (Control) Act, 1948 to be explained.

MODEL ANSWER SET – CRIMINOLOGY & CRIMINAL JUSTICE – SET I

1) What are the main causes of juvenile delinquency?**Definition:**

Juvenile delinquency refers to **antisocial or criminal acts committed by persons below the age of 18**. It involves behavior that violates the law or social norms.

Main Causes:**1. Family Disorganization:**

- Broken homes, parental neglect, domestic violence, and lack of supervision contribute significantly.
- Absence of emotional bonding leads to frustration and rebellion.

2. Poverty and Unemployment:

- Economic hardship and lack of opportunity push juveniles into theft, drug trade, and gang activities.

3. Peer Influence:

- Association with delinquent peers fosters deviant behavior through imitation and group pressure.

4. Educational Failure:

- School dropouts and lack of discipline increase alienation and attraction towards crime.

5. Mass Media and Internet Influence:

- Exposure to violence, pornography, and online games encourages imitation of criminal conduct.

6. Substance Abuse:

- Drugs and alcohol impair judgment and increase aggression.

7. Urbanization and Migration:

- Displacement, anonymity, and slum life reduce community control and social monitoring.

8. Psychological and Biological Factors:

- o Emotional instability, low IQ, or neurological disorders sometimes predispose juveniles to crime.

Conclusion:

Juvenile delinquency arises from a combination of **social, economic, and psychological factors**. Preventive strategies must include **family counseling, education, rehabilitation, and community engagement** rather than punishment alone.

2) What are the differences between crime and deviance?

Basis	Crime	Deviance
Definition	Violation of formal criminal law.	Violation of social norms or customs.
Legal Status	Legally punishable by law.	Not always punishable; may attract social disapproval.
Authority	Defined by the State.	Defined by society or community.
Example	Theft, murder, rape.	Dressing unconventionally, disrespecting elders.
Control Mechanism	Police, courts, prisons.	Social pressure, family, religion.
Universality	Similar across societies.	Varies according to culture and time.

Conclusion:

All crimes are forms of deviance, but not all deviant acts are crimes. **Crime violates legal norms**, while **deviance violates social norms**, and both help society define moral boundaries.

3) What is cyber crime? What are its precautionary measures?

Definition:

Cyber crime refers to **illegal activities using computers, networks, or digital devices** as a tool or target.

Types of Cyber Crime:

1. **Hacking and Data Theft**
2. **Phishing and Identity Theft**
3. **Cyberstalking and Harassment**
4. **Online Fraud and Financial Scams**
5. **Ransomware Attacks**
6. **Child Pornography and Dark Web Crimes**
7. **Cyber Terrorism**

Precautionary Measures:

1. **Strong Passwords and Two-Factor Authentication.**
2. **Updated Antivirus and Firewall Protection.**
3. **Avoiding Suspicious Links and Emails.**
4. **Regular Software and OS Updates.**
5. **Use of Secure Networks (VPNs).**
6. **Data Encryption and Backup.**
7. **Cyber Awareness Education in Schools and Workplaces.**
8. **Reporting to Cyber Crime Cells (National Cyber Crime Portal).**

Conclusion:

Cyber crime threatens personal privacy and national security. Preventive vigilance and **digital literacy** are key to combating it in the information age.

4) Explain the functions and importance of punishment in the criminal justice system.

Functions:

1. Deterrence:

Prevents others from committing crimes by setting an example.

2. Retribution:

Reflects society's moral outrage and gives a sense of justice to victims.

3. Rehabilitation:

Aims to reform offenders through education, training, and counseling.

4. Incapacitation:

Protects society by removing dangerous individuals from the community.

5. Restoration:

Encourages offenders to make restitution to victims or society.

Importance:

- Maintains **law and order**.
- Reinforces **moral values**.
- Protects citizens and ensures justice.
- Serves as a **corrective mechanism** within the legal framework.

Conclusion:

Punishment is both a **moral and social necessity**, balancing justice with compassion and rehabilitation to maintain the rule of law.

5) Discuss the role of heredity and environment in criminal behavior.

Heredity Factors:

- Genetic influences may affect temperament, impulsivity, or aggression.
- Twin and adoption studies (Lombroso, Sheldon) suggested certain **physical or biological traits** correlated with crime.
- Example: Low serotonin linked with aggressive behaviour.

Environmental Factors:

1. **Family background and parenting.**
2. **Socio-economic conditions.**
3. **Education and peer groups.**
4. **Substance abuse and urbanization.**

Interactionist View:

Modern criminology sees criminal behavior as an **interaction between heredity and environment** — genes may predispose, but environment triggers or restrains criminal actions.

Conclusion:

Neither heredity nor environment alone causes crime; rather, **social conditions influence biological predispositions**, creating a combined effect.

6) Explain the meaning and significance of victimology in criminology.

Definition:

Victimology is the **scientific study of victims**, their relationship with offenders, and their role in the criminal justice process.

Significance:

1. **Understanding Victimization Patterns.**
2. **Policy Formulation** for victim compensation and protection.

3. **Restorative Justice:** Focuses on healing rather than punishment.
4. **Witness Protection Programs** to secure cooperation.
5. **Psychological Support and Rehabilitation** for victims.
6. **Victim Compensation Schemes** (Section 357A CrPC).

Conclusion:

Victimology shifts criminology from offender-centered to **victim-inclusive justice**, emphasizing empathy, compensation, and restorative practices.

7) Write an essay on white-collar crime and its impact on society.

Definition (Sutherland, 1939):

White-collar crime is committed by a person of respectability and high social status in the course of their occupation.

Examples:

Fraud, embezzlement, insider trading, bribery, tax evasion, corporate scams.

Impact on Society:

1. **Economic Loss:** Billions lost in corruption and fraud.
2. **Erosion of Trust:** Damages faith in institutions and governance.
3. **Social Inequality:** Powerful offenders often escape punishment.
4. **Public Health and Safety:** Industrial pollution, adulteration, and corporate negligence harm masses.
5. **Moral Corruption:** Normalizes unethical behaviour among elites.

Conclusion:

White-collar crime undermines **economic integrity and social morality**. Strong corporate governance, transparency, and ethical education are vital for prevention.

8) Explain the scope of criminology with reference to Cesare Lombroso's theory of crime.

Lombroso's Theory:

Cesare Lombroso (1835–1909), the father of criminology, proposed the “**Born Criminal**” theory, claiming that criminals are biologically different — identified by physical anomalies (atavism).

Scope of Criminology:

1. **Study of Crime Causation:**

Biological, psychological, and sociological factors.

2. **Criminal Behaviour Analysis:**

Individual and group patterns of offending.

3. **Prevention and Control:**

Correctional institutions, rehabilitation, and policy reforms.

4. **Victimology and Penology:**

Focus on victim protection and effectiveness of punishment.

Criticism:

Lombroso's theory ignored social and economic causes; yet, it opened the scientific study of criminal behaviour.

Conclusion:

Criminology today integrates **biological insights with sociological understanding**, tracing its roots to Lombroso's pioneering work.

9) Explain the impact of organized crime in our society.

Definition:

Organized crime involves **structured groups** engaging in **continuous illegal activities** such as smuggling, drug trafficking, human trafficking, and extortion for profit.

Impacts:

1. **Economic Damage:** Black money and tax evasion destabilize national economies.
2. **Political Corruption:** Criminal syndicates influence elections and public contracts.
3. **Public Safety Threat:** Violence and intimidation endanger communities.
4. **Youth Exploitation:** Recruitment into gangs and narcotics trade.
5. **Erosion of Rule of Law:** Corruption weakens state institutions.
6. **Global Networks:** Cross-border crimes linked with terrorism and cybercrime.

Conclusion:

Organized crime is a **parallel power structure** that undermines governance and social stability. Strong anti-mafia laws, financial intelligence, and international cooperation are essential.

10) Write a note on the qualities essential to the investigating officer and general method and procedure of investigation.

Qualities of an Investigating Officer:

1. **Integrity and Impartiality.**
2. **Patience and Observational Skill.**
3. **Knowledge of Law and Procedure.**
4. **Analytical Thinking.**
5. **Communication and Coordination.**

6. Respect for Human Rights.

General Method and Procedure:

1. **Receiving and Recording FIR (Sec. 154 CrPC) / 173 BNSS**
2. **Visit to Scene of Crime:** Collect evidence, photographs, fingerprints.
3. **Interrogation and Statement Recording (Sec. 161) / 180 BNSS**
4. **Collection of Physical and Documentary Evidence.**
5. **Forensic Examination:** DNA, ballistic, cyber forensics.
6. **Arrest of Accused (Sec. 41) / 35 BNSS**
7. **Preparation of Case Diary (Sec. 172) / 192 BNSS**
8. **Submission of Charge Sheet (Sec. 173) / 193 BNSS**

Conclusion:

An efficient investigating officer ensures **fair, scientific, and lawful investigation**, forming the backbone of justice delivery.

11) What are victimless crimes? Write a short note with one example.

Definition:

Victimless crimes are acts that **violate laws but have no direct victim** — i.e., they do not directly harm another person but are considered harmful to society.

Examples:

- Drug consumption
- Gambling
- Prostitution
- Abortion (in some jurisdictions)

Explanation:

In victimless crimes, offenders and participants are often willing parties. The harm is **moral or social**, not individual. Critics argue that such laws overreach into personal freedom.

Example:

Drug Use: Though self-harming, it is illegal under the NDPS Act, 1985 as it indirectly affects public health and social order.

Conclusion:

Victimless crimes highlight the tension between **individual liberty and societal morality**—demanding sensitive, reform-oriented legal responses.

12) How do cyber criminals adapt their modus operandi to exploit emerging technology such as AI or cryptocurrency, and what challenges does this pose for digital forensics?

Adaptation by Cyber Criminals:

1. AI-Powered Phishing and Deepfakes:

- AI-generated emails, voices, or videos used for identity theft and fraud.

2. Automation of Attacks:

- AI bots conduct large-scale hacking or denial-of-service attacks.

3. Cryptocurrency Exploitation:

- Use of Bitcoin and other crypto-assets for money laundering and ransomware payments due to anonymity.

4. AI Malware:

- Self-learning malware that adapts to security software.

5. Dark Web and Encrypted Channels:

- Hidden marketplaces for illegal goods and services using TOR or blockchain networks.

Challenges for Digital Forensics:

1. Anonymity and Encryption:

- Difficult to trace blockchain transactions and encrypted communication.

2. Jurisdictional Issues:

- Cyber crimes cross borders, complicating evidence collection.

3. Data Volume and Volatility:

- Massive datasets and rapidly changing online evidence.

4. AI-Generated Evidence:

- Identifying authenticity in deepfake or synthetic media.

5. Skill Gap:

- Law enforcement requires advanced technical expertise and tools.

Conclusion:

AI and cryptocurrency have **transformed cybercrime into a sophisticated enterprise**, challenging forensic investigators to develop **innovative, AI-driven, and globally coordinated** countermeasures.

Set
B

Model Answers Accounts 1 (Set 2)

1. a) Para 770 to 778, Introduction to Govt. Accounts and Audit
- b) Para 801 to 806, Introduction to Govt. Accounts and Audit
- c) Para 226, 228 and 230, Introduction to Govt. Accounts and Audit

d) Transactions with other Governments : The Treasury Rules of each State provides that money may be received and payments may be made on behalf of the State Government as well as Government of India including Union Territories and other State Governments under the Major Head '8658- Suspense Account' (for Central Government transactions) and '8793- Inter-State Suspense Account of the Government (for other State Government transactions). These are shown in the List of Payment and Cash account of the Treasury which are sent to the Accountant General of the State who then forwards the same to the Accountant General of the relevant State /Pay and Accounts Office of the Union Government for settlement. The claims from Union Government are settled by cheque/ Demand Draft. Then Claims between the States are settled through Reserve Bank of India.

2. Para 88, Introduction to Govt. Accounts and Audit

b) After Demand for Grant is passed by the Legislature, Appropriation Bill is introduced for incurring expenditure from the Consolidated Fund. After the Bill is passed, it becomes Act No expenditure from the Consolidated Fund can be incurred from 1st April till the Act is passed.

3. a) The main purpose is to conduct a test check of an account of a particular period and to verify the accuracy and completeness of accounts. The object is to check the initial accounts, to test the degree of care by the departmental authorities to examine the vouchers not examined by Central Audit, to check the accuracy and completeness of accounts and to report on important defects, errors and minor irregularities.

b) i) Pay and Allowance, Overtime Allowances, TA bill etc. are checked on the basis of records and certificates.

ii) Checking of Service Book of each staff to verify all entries, alteration of date of birth with the approval of the competent authority, re-attestation of the first page in every five years, annual certificate for verification of service, verify pay and increments, leave account etc.

4. The main functions of a treasury are as follows :

A. Receipt of money from public and departmental officers of the Government for crediting the same in the appropriate Government account.

B. Payment of claims against Government , presented by the DDOs, pensioners and other authorities.

C. Maintenance of initial and subsidiary accounts of receipts and payments and submission of monthly accounts to the Accountant General of the State .

D. Acting as banker in respect of banking nature of accounts of different local bodies, institutions etc. in the form of Local Fund Account, PF Deposit Account etc.

E. Keeping stamps, opium and other valuables in Treasury Strong Room.

5. a) Para 321 and 322, Introduction to Govt. Accounts and Audit

b) All the subscribers shall have to submit nomination in prescribed form declaring right to receive the amount of money standing to his/her credit in the fund., in the event of death before the amount has become payable or having become payable has not been paid. Nomination should be made among the member or the members of the family. When there is no member of the family, nomination may be made in favour of the person who is not a member of the family but the same will become invalid on subsequent acquiring of a family.

6. a) Charged expenditure are presented to the Legislature only for discussion and not as Demand for Grant. Voted expenditure are presented for voting in the form of Demand for Grant.

b) Para 494, Introduction to Govt. Accounts and Audit

MODEL ANSWERS—ACCOUNTS-II- FIRST SET

1(a) Controlling officer [Rule 3(8) of WBFR-I]

(b) Purchase up to Rs 10000/-(ten thousand) may be made without any tender or quotation. The purchasing authority shall have to certify that the purchase has been made at reasonable market price .

[Rule 47(8) of WBFR-I as substituted vide G.O. No 5400-F(Y) Dt 25-06-2012]

(c) Bank Treasury . [TR 1.04(e) of WBTR 2005]

(d) The authority competent to fill up the post substantively or any other authority empowered by Government to grant it[Rule 151&152]. Special Disability Leave may be granted by Secretaries-in-charge of the Administrative Departments.

(e) Yes, Under Rule 5(10A) of WBSR PT-I as inserted vide G.O. No 175- F(P) DT 09-01-2014.

(f) Splitting of project into specialised component work is permissible and tenders may also be invited accordingly. [G.O. No 465-F(Y) Dt 07-02-2022]

(g) The Budget estimates of a Municipality may be altered by the Board of Councillors on the recommendation of the chairman-in-Council . Every addition or alteration made in the budget grant for any year shall be deemed to be included in the budget estimate finally adopted for the respective year.

[Section 83 of the West Bengal Municipal Act]

(h) A male Government employee having less than two children can avail 'Paternity com Child care leave ' .[G.O. No. 1100-F(P) Dt 25-02-2016]

(i) 1/10th of the period of EOL taken subject to a maximum of 15 days shall be deducted from the period of EL to be credited for the next half year.

(j) Regional Audit and Accounts Officer acts as Internal Audit Officer of Zillah Parisad and The Samity Audit and Accounts Officer and the Parisad Audit and Accounts Officer acts as Internal Audit Officer of Panchayat Samity.

(k) Non-Practicing Allowance may be drawn during leave or

temporary transfer provided the Government employee certifies that during such period of leave or temporary transfer he did not engage in private practice

[Rule 18 of WBSR-II]

(l) Yes, a TA bill is required to be submitted within one year of its becoming due (i.e from the date succeeding the date of completion of journey). If it is not submitted within that period it is forfeited or deemed to have been relinquished)

[Rule 166A of WBSR-II and state Govt decision mentioned below thatrule]

Ans to Q.No 2(a)

As a general rule all types of Departmental receipts are to be deposited forthwith to the Government account in respective receipt heads. But in the following cases departmental receipts may be utilised for meeting departmental expenses :

see---TR 7 as modified vide Rule 3.03 of WBTR2005

Ans to Q.No 2(b)

Deposits lying over a certain period is called Lapsed Deposit . As per provisions laid down in SR 422 and 423 as revised vide Rules 6.16 of WBTR,2005 the following deposits are treated as lapsed deposit:

i) All deposits or residual deposits not exceeding

Rs 25/- remains unclaimed for one whole accounting year And

(ii) All deposits or balances in excess of the aforesaid amount unclaimed for more than:

(a) three complete accounting years after the year of deposit and

(b) Five complete accounting years in case of caution money deposits of students of educational institutions

The lapsed deposits are to be credited to government under appropriate head of account .

Ans to Q.No 2 (c)

The statutory audit of a Zilla Parisad shall be conducted by the auditor appointed by the State Government under Section 186 of WB Panchayat (Zilla Parisad and Panchayat Samiti) Accounts and Financial Rules 2003.

While conducting the Statutory Audit the auditor should verify that:

- (a) The accounts have been kept and are presented in approved form and manner in accordance with relevant rules and Act
- (b) All items of receipt and payment are stated in sufficient detail
- (c) The payments are supported by relevant vouchers and have been incurred against formal authority as per rules and the Act
- (d) All receipts have been brought into account and entered in cash book
- (e) All receipts and payments are authorised by relevant rules and act
- (f) The accounts with Banks and Treasury are reconciled at least once in every month.
- (g) Cash in hand agrees with the amount shown in cash book

[Section 218(1) of WB Panchayat (Zilla Parishad and Panchayat Samiti) Accounts and Financial Rules 2003]

Ans to Q.No 3 (a)

As per provisions laid down in Rule 168C of WBSR-PT-I a Government employee who has been declared permanently incapacitated for further service may be granted Cash Equivalent of leave salary in respect of leave at his credit and also Half pay leave at his credit subject to the condition that the period of leave for which Cash Equivalent of leave salary is granted shall not exceed beyond the date on which he would have retired in the normal course after attaining the age of superannuation.

In this case his normal date of retirement on superannuation is 31-03-2025 and his date of retirement due to invalidation is 28-06-2024. So total leave for which CELS is admissible is the difference between 31-03-2025 and 28-06-2024 i.e 276 days

So, he will get cash equivalent of leave salary in respect of the period of leave as shown below----

- i) Earned leave---210 days
- ii) Half pay leave—66 days

A Government employee not in permanent employ will not get the benefit of half pay leave. So in this case cash equivalent will be admissible for 210 days Earned Leave Only.

Ans to Q.No 3 (b)

The State Government appoints the auditor of a Municipality. Powers given to the auditor ----see provisions laid down in Section 86 of The West Bengal Municipal Act 1993 -

Ans to Q.No 4(a)

Lien means the title of a Government employee to hold substantively, either immediately or on the termination of a period or periods of absence a permanent post including a tenure post in which he has been appointed substantively. [Rule 5(23) of WBSR pt-I]

ii) A Government employee holding substantively a permanent post holds lien on that post in the following periods---

- a) While performing the duties of that post
- b) While on foreign service or holding a temporary post or officiating another post
- c) During joining time on transfer to another post unless he is transferred substantively in a post on lower pay in which case his lien is transferred to the new post from the date on which he is relieved of his duties in the old post.
- d) While on leave
- e) While under suspension.

[Rule 19 of WBSR PT-I]

Ans to Q.No 4(b)

Half pay leave is a kind of leave during which a Government employee receives 50% of normal pay

Plus allowances calculated on such pay at prevailing rates.

In terms of Rule 173 of WBSR PT-I a Government employee shall be credited with 20 days Half pay leave in respect of every completed year of service . 10 days credited in advance on 1st January and 10 days on 1st July (Vide G.O. No 3453-F DT 28-03-2001) . Half Pay leave may be granted on Medical ground or on Private affairs with some conditions .

There is provision in WBSR PT-I for leave not due to be granted in favour of a Government employee who has no leave at his/her credit. During the period of leave not due granted in favour of a Government employee he or she will draw pay as on half pay leave.

It may be seen that in both the cases of leave i.e Half Pay leave and leave not due the Government employee receives same pay and allowances. But there is some difference in both type of leave as shown below:

Sl no	Half Pay Leave	Leave Not Due
1	The leave is credited in the leave account of the employee	It is not credited
2	Period of leave sanctioned is deducted from Half pay leave account	The leave not due when sanctioned is not deducted from leave account at the time of sanction as there is no leave at credit.
3	Not sanctioned in advance and hence no future adjustment is required	It is sanctioned in advance and adjusted against Half pay leave credited later
4	It may be commuted	Commutation not possible
5	There is no maximum limit of credit	It is not credited, hence question of maximum limit of credit does not arise
6	It may be granted on Medical Ground or private affairs	It is granted only on Medical ground .

Ans to Q No 5(a).....For purchase of machinery worth Rs 20 lakh the following procedure to be followed---

- Procurement should be made inviting e-tender
- In e-tender it is submitted in two bid mode. Technical Bid and Financial Bid separately.
- The tender should be published in notice board and on website of the Department, if any.
- The tender to be advertised in three daily newspapers at least one in Bengali (in Nepali in the hill areas of Darjeeling District), one in English and one in Hindi
The Technical bid should be opened first and if technically qualified bidder is three or more Financial bid should be opened and the bidder quoting lowest rate should be selected.
If the technically qualified bidder is less than three the Financial bids should not be opened and the tender to be invited afresh.

Ans to Q No 5(b)Fourteen days.

Ans to Q No 5(c)

Standards of Financial Propriety: Every officer incurring or authorising expenditure should be guided by high standards of financial propriety. Emphasis is laid on the following principles :

- i) Every officer is expected to exercise the same vigilance in respect of incurring expenditure from public moneys as a man of ordinary prudence would exercise in spending his own money.
- ii) The expenditure should not be more than the occasion demands.
- iii) No authority should exercise its powers of sanctioning expenditure or should pass an order to his own advantage.
- iv) Public moneys should not be utilised for the benefit of a particular person or section of the community unless—
 - a) The amount involved is insignificant
 - b) A claim for the amount could be enforced in a court of law
 - c) The expenditure is in pursuance of a recognised policy or custom.

The amount of allowance granted to meet expenditure of a particular type should be so regulated that the allowances are not on the whole a source of profit to the recipients

Ans to Q. No.6(a)

Medical examination and police verification is necessary for appointment in Government service. But sometimes due to urgency administration may decide to give appointment and do Medical Examination later. Besides Rule 10 of WBSR Pt-I (where it has been mentioned that no person shall be appointed to a post in Government service without obtaining Medical certificate of fitness) provisions of G.O. No. 959-F(Pen) dated 20-07-1995 should also be taken into consideration, which states that Family Pension is payable if a Government employee expires within one year of joining in Government service provided he/she has been medically examined and found fit before entry into Government service. So, it is not advisable to give appointment to any person without Medical Examination.

Ans to Q No 6(b)

Salary of a Government employee during suspension is stopped but he/she is entitled to receive Subsistence Allowance. There may be some items which have so long been deducted from the salary of the said employee before suspension which need to be recovered . As Subsistence Allowance is not salary , all these items

can not be deducted from it without consent of the suspended Government employee . But Statutory and some other items i.e. overdrawn amount, loans and advances etc may be recovered without his/her consent.

i) Amounts which may be recovered without consent---- Rule 71(3) of WBSR Pt-I

ii) Amounts which may be recovered with consent-----Rule 71(4) of WBSR Pt-I

Ans to Q.No.6(c)

No, it is not necessary to enclose 'Medical Certificate of Fitness' in original with the first pay bill of a Government employee submitted to the Treasury/ PAO. But as per provisions of Rule 4.081(2) of WBTR 2005 a certificate to the effect that 'Medical Certificate of Fitness' in conformity with the rules prescribed by the State Government from time to time has been obtained, is required to be furnished in the first pay bill of every Government employee.

Ans to Q.No.7(a)

A Treasury Officer needs the following documents/things to allow a new DDO to start functioning;

- (i) Order on the Administrative Department declaring the officer to act as Drawing and Disbursing officer of the establishment
- (ii) Drawal authority issued by the Director of Treasury and Accounts West Bengal
- (iii) Specimen signature of D.D.O duly attested
- (iv) The D.D.O code issued by DTA West Bengal

Note: Even if all the above are fulfilled the DDO can not do any work. The DDO shall have to obtain a DONGLE loaded with Digital Signature Certificate(DSC) from authorized supplier and approach Treasury officer for its activation . After activation of the DONGLE the DDO may start functioning.

[TR 4.018&4.019 O WBTR 2005 as modified Vide G.O. No 560-0F(Y) DT 18-01-2019]

Ans to Q.No.7(b)

Yes, Travelling Allowance is not admissible for more than two times for appearing at any obligatory departmental examination.

[Proviso (1) to Rule 120(b) of WBSR PT-II]

Ans to Q.No 7(c)

Rule 100 of WBSR PT-II

MODEL ANSWERS TO ACCOUNTS PAPER-II- FIRST SET

Ans to Q No 1(a)

'Deposit work' means the works of construction or repair the cost of which is met not out of Government Fund but out of fund from Non-Government sources . The fund for such works are deposited in advance at the disposal of the concerned officer who is in charge of execution of the work. The fund is usually kept in the deposit account maintained at the Treasury .

When one Department requests other department to execute certain works of that department it is called interdepartmental work. Usually non-engineering Departments request Engineering Department for construction of buildings etc. such works are interdepartmental works. After introduction of IFMS Funds for interdepartmental works are placed to the works executing department by the requisitioning department through e- Bantan.

So, in case of Deposit work fund is deposited in advance and the fund is from non-Government source whereas in case of interdepartmental work the fund is Government fund and is usually placed after execution of work from budget of the requisitioning Department for the relevant year in which it is placed.

Ans to Q No 1(b)

Personal Pay

It is an additional pay granted to a Government employee in some special circumstances.

Personal Pay is granted to a Government employee in the following cases--

- (i) To save him from loss of his substantive pay in respect of a permanent post other than tenure post, due to a revision of pay or to any reduction of such substantive pay otherwise than on a disciplinary measure .
- (ii) In exceptional circumstances on other personal considerations.

. [Rule 5(30) of WBSR PT-I]

Ans to Q No 1(c)

Government revenues are not received evenly throughout the year. But there are committed expenditures on account of salary, wages ,pension etc. in every month. So, Government shall have to keep funds ready for meeting such regular expenses for which there is a system of Ways and Means Advance from Reserve Bank of India .Request letter to RBI for such advances on behalf of the Government shall be accompanied by a Demand Promissory Note for the same amount to be issued by the Finance Department on behalf of the Governor. The matter(i.e the amount of such advance and interest payable on the same) need to be communicated to the Accountant General(A&E) , West Bengal simultaneously.

[Rule 4.213 of WBTR,2005]

Ans to Q No 1(d)

Treasury plays a major role in collection of revenues of the Government. Earlier all cash transactions of the Government were done by treasuries. But gradually cash transactions are shifted to banks and treasury only prepares accounts on the basis of schedules of collections and paid cheques sent by banks. Where cash transactions of a Treasury are done by Bank the Treasury is called Bank Treasury and the Treasury, where cash transactions are done by the treasury itself is called Non-Bank Treasury [TR 1.04(e) of WBTR 2005]

N.B. In West Bengal there is no Non Bank Treasury. All treasuries of West Bengal are Bank Treasuries.

Ans to Q No 2(a)-

Rule 39 and 40 of WBFR PT-I]

Ans to Q.No2(b):

Treasury is inspected by the Collector to ensure the following:

- (i) That the stock of Stamps and other valuables are correct as per physical verification and agrees with the records. and the Registers of Stamps and other valuables are properly maintained
- (ii) That the procedures actually observed at the Treasury are in accordance with the rules and orders issued from time to time by the Government
- (iii) That the accounts and other records including Stock Register of Assets viz Computer Hardware etc are properly maintained.

[2.07(i) and 2.23 of WBTR 2005]

Ans to Q No 3(a)

Advances may be granted in favour of different Government officers for meeting expenses which cannot be incurred by drawing bills (i.e mostly for meeting daily urgent needs for running of the office). This is termed as permanent advance, The advance is granted observing the following conditions:

- (1) It may be granted by the Head of the respective Department for different level offices subordinate to the said Department in consultation with the Finance Department. But in respect of the offices of the Head of the Department it is to be sanctioned by the Government
- (2) The minimum amount of permanent advance will be Rs 200/- (or as fixed by Finance Department) and maximum amount will be an amount not exceeding average monthly contingent expenditure of previous twelve months in respect of the concerned Head of the office or Drawing and Disbursing officer
- (3) In case of existing office the proposal for sanction of permanent advance should be sent with a state of contingent expenses of previous twelve months. But in case of new office the amount of permanent advance should be fixed on a pragmatic basis subject to review after six months

- (4) The permanent advance should be recouped at least twice a month so that the amount sanctioned does not exceed half the amount of monthly contingent expenditure calculated as in sl (2) above while processing sanction of P.A
 - (5) The advance is mainly intended for meeting emergent contingent expenditure. But the concerned officer holding such advance may utilize it for any other bona fide expenditure except pay advance to any employee.
 - (6) Since the amount is drawn as advance and it is retained outside the Treasury, the amount of P.A should not be larger than what is absolutely necessary.
 - (7) It should not be less than what is required for the whole office or all the branches of the Department
 - (8) The expenditure from Permanent Advance should be incurred observing usual norms followed for spending Govt money
 - (9) Statement of expenditure incurred out of P.A. during a month should be furnished to the sanctioning authority in the following month
 - (10) In case of transfer of charge and annually within 15th April every year, each officer holding Permanent Advance shall send an acknowledgement of the amount due as on 31st March preceding in F.R. Form no 7 to the Sanctioning Authority which shall endorse a copy of the same to the concerned TO/PAO and to the A.G West Bengal Administrative Department
 - (11) shall annually compile a list of Permanent Advance Accountholders with the amount sanctioned under the administrative control of that department and forward the same by the 10th of November to the Finance Deptt who will consolidate and furnish a certificate of balance of such holding to the A.G(A&E) W.B. by 31st December for reconciliation and preparation of Annual Finance Accounts .
- [Rule 88 of WBFR-I as amended vide 4420-F Dt 19-04-1988]

Ans to Q No 3(b):

Service Book is a very important document of every employee. Every step of the Government employee from joining in Government service must be recorded in the service book of the employee concerned chronologically. The entries to be made in respect of -----

- a) Joining in the Service
- b) All pay fixations including fixation as per different ROPA Rules
- c) All leaves granted
- d) All transfers (Release and joining)
- e) All suspension and reinstatement, if any
- f) Any other information relating to the service of the employee concerned.

N.B. In the front page personal information of the employee concerned (Name, Father's name, Educational Qualification etc) are recorded.

[Rule 39 of Appendix No. 7-WBSR-I]

Ans to Q No 4(a)

In every department the Additional chief Secretary /Secretary in charge of the Department acts as controlling officer. The controlling officer is responsible for all expenditures as well as collection of revenue including those of subordinate offices of the Department.

A controlling officer has to ensure that:

- i) The total expenditure of the Department including its subordinate offices are within the limits of the authorized appropriation. Also all Government revenues of the concerned Department have been collected properly.
- ii) All expenditure has been made in the public interest and upon objects for which it has been provided.
- iii) in addition to current expenditures from the appropriation there is information regarding future liabilities and commitments against it.
- iv) Timely submission of replies/explanations to objections raised by audit or any other appropriate authority.
- v) Timely submission of any information to the Government and also to the Public Accounts Committee regarding Departmental expenditure or collection of revenue.

[Rule 37 of WBFR-I]

Ans to Q No 4(b):

Before issuing any order for writing off of value of stores or loss of public money etc. the following points need to be taken into consideration

- (i) That the loss does not disclose a defect of system, the amendment of which requires the orders of Government .and
- (ii) That there has not been any serious negligence on the part of some individual Government employee or Government employees which might possibly call for disciplinary action requiring the orders of higher authority.

[Rule 393 of WBFR-I]

Ans to Q No 5(a)

It is not desirable to draw any amount in excess of the amount admissible which is otherwise called "overcharges". In case of overcharges the Audit or the higher authority shall have to examine the records to determine the exact amount of excess drawal or overcharge and fix responsibility accordingly. There are three authorities connected with drawal and disbursement of Government money viz the Drawing officer ,the countersigning officer and the Treasury officer.

- a) The drawing officers for pay and allowances or contingent bills will be held responsible for any overcharge
- i) The responsibility of the countersigning officers will be that which attaches to all controlling officers and which brings them liable to make good any loss arising from their culpable negligence

- ii) The Treasury officer makes payment and will be responsible for any palpable errors and also for making payment than what is admissible as per Government order (mainly in case of change of rates)

So, the responsibility for an overcharge primarily rests with the Drawing officer and if the same could not be recovered from him the overcharge will be recovered from the countersigning officer or the Treasury officer only if there is culpable negligence on their part.

[Rule 44 of WBFR-I]

Ans to Q No 5(b)

Family members of a Government employee include----

- (i) Wife (Not more than one wife) or husband
- (ii) Legitimate children
- (iii) Step Children
- (iv) Parents
- (v) Sisters and Minor Brothers

Subject to the condition that they are residing with and wholly dependent on the Government employee.

N.B Children include major sons and married daughters including widowed daughters.

Dependent means income from all sources not exceeding 3500/- per month.

[Rule 4(7) of WBSR-II as substituted in para 10 of G.O. No 4730-F Dt 25-05-1999]

Ans to Q No 6(a):

TR 7 as modified vide Rule 3.03 of WBTR2005

Ans to Q.No 6(b)

Drawal of TA and DA may be disallowed to a Government employee in the following cases:

- (i) When the Head of the Department feels that the Government employee has culpably neglected the duty of preparing himself/herself for an obligatory examination.
- (ii) When Government feels that the said Government employee does not display a reasonable standard of proficiency in an examination which is not obligatory.

[Rule 120(b) proviso(2)--- WBSR-PT-II]

Group-B

Ans to Q.No 7(a)

The main duty and responsibility of an Honorary Wildlife

Warden is to assist whole heartedly the State organization

responsible for Wildlife conservation work, especially with

regard to the following matters:

- (a) Control of poaching and clandestine trade in wild animals and products/ articles thereof.

- (b) Detection and prosecution of offences under the Wild Life (Protection) Act and the Rules made thereunder.
 - (c) Preventing damage to the habitat of Wildlife.
 - (d) Identification and selection of areas suitable to be declared as sanctuaries, national parks, closed areas, etc; as well as measures for their proper protection.
 - (e) Measures for dealing with the problem of damage by wild animals to life and property, including the assessment and payment of compensation, etc.
 - (f) Carrying the message of conservation to the people and enlisting public support for nature and Wildlife conservation. The effort should be especially directed to the communities living in or near the declared Wildlife reserves.
 - (g) Any other matter connected with the protection of Wildlife, which may be entrusted by the Wildlife Advisory Board or the Chief Wildlife Warden of the State, from time to time.
- [Serial 13 of Guidelines for Appointment of Honorary Wildlife Wardens]

Ans to Q No 7(b)

"Zoo Operator" means the person who has ultimate control over the affairs of the zoos provided that _____

- I. in the case of a firm or other association of individuals, any one of the individual partners or members thereof; or
- II. in the case of a company, any director, manager, secretary or other officer, who is in-charge of and responsible to the company for the affairs of the zoo; or
- III. In case of zoo owned or controlled by the Central Government or any State Government or Union Territory Administration or any Trust or Society funded by the Central Government or a State

Government or a Union Territory Administration, the Secretary of the concerned Department of that Government, or as the case may be the Union Territory Administration, shall be deemed to be the Zoo Operator.

[Rule 2(m) of the Recognition of Zoo Rules 2009]

Ans to Q No 8(a)

In the Reserve Forest some activities are prohibited i.e punishable offence.

- (1) Any person who ----
 - (a) Makes any fresh clearing prohibited by section 5 or
 - (b) sets fire to a reserve forest or in contravention of any rules made by the state Government in this behalf , kindles any fire , or leave any fire burning in such manner as to endanger such a forest or who in a reserve forest –
 - (c) kindles, keeps or carriage any fire except at such seasons as the forest officer may notify in this behalf
 - (d) Trespass or pastures cattle or permits cattle to trespass

- (e) Causes any damage by negligence in felling any tree or cutting or dragging any timber, fells, griddles, lops or burns, any tree or trips off the bark or leaves from or otherwise damages the same.
- (g) Quarries stone, bums line or charcoal, or collects , subjects to any manufacturing process or removes, any forest produce
- (h) Clears or breaks up any land for cultivation or any other purpose
- (i) In contravention of any rules made in this behalf by the state Government hunts, shoots fishes, poisons water or sets straps or snares or
- (j) in any area in which the Elephants Preservation Act 1879(6 of 1879) is not in force kills or catches elephants in contravention of any rules so made shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees or with both, in addition to such compensation for damage done to the forest as the convicting court may direct to be paid

[Section 26 of Indian Forest Act 1927]

Ans to Q No 8(b)

The term 'Cattle' includes elephants, camels, buffaloes, horses, mares, geldings, ponies, colts, fillies, mules, asses, pigs, rams, ewes, sheep, lambs, goats and kids

[chapter-I –Section 2(1) of the Indian Forest Act 1927.]

Ans to Q No. 9(a)

The State Government may make rules to regulate the following matters, namely: -

- (a) the cutting, sawing, conversion and removal of trees and timber, and the collection, manufacture and removal of forest-produce, from protected forests;
- (b) the granting of licenses' to the inhabitants of towns and villages in the vicinity of protected forests to take trees, timber or other forest- produce for their own use, and the production and return of such licenses by such persons;
- (c) the granting of licenses to persons felling or removing trees or timber or other forest-produce from such forests for the purposes of trade, and the production and return of such licenses by such persons;
- (d) the payments, if any, to be made by the persons mentioned in clauses (b) and (c) for permission to cut such trees, or to collect and remove such timber or other forest- produce;
- (e) the other payments, if any, to be made by them in respect of such trees, timber and produce, and the places where such payment shall be made;
- (f) the examination of forest-produce passing out of such forests;
- (g) the clearing and breaking up of land for cultivation or other purposes in such forests;

- (h) the protection from fire of timber lying in such forests and of trees reserved under section 30;
- (i) the cutting of grass and pasturing of cattle in such forests;
- (j) hunting, shooting, fishing, poisoning water and setting traps or snares in such forests and the killing or catching of elephants in such forests in areas in which the Elephants' Preservation Act, 1879 (6 of 1879), is not in force,
- (k) the protection and management of my portion of a forest closed under section 30; and
- (1) the exercise of rights referred to in section 29

[Section 32 of Indian Forest Act 1927]

Ans. to Q. No 9(b)

The following action may be taken:

- (i) To issue a search warrant
- (ii) To enforce the attendance of witnesses
- (iii) To compel the discovery and production of the documents and material objects
- (iv) To receive and record evidence.

[Section 50 (8) of Wildlife protections Act 1972 as amended in 2002]

Model Ans. (Set 2)

1.a Note on mileage allowance for journey by road - GO No . 4730-f dt 25.05.99

- b. Rule 9 (2) WBSR 1
- c. SR 560
- d. SR – 567
- e. Rule 12 (b) – WBSR(1)
- f. Rule 160(2) read with Rule 34 – WBSR 1
- g. Rule 6(31) --- WBSR(1)
- h. GO No. 5400 F(Y) dt 25.06.2012
- i. Rule 48 (f) and (g) – WBSR 1
 - j. Rule 21 of WBFR
 - k. Rule 4 of WBFR
 - l. Rule 16 of WBFR

2. a. Rule 17 and 19 –WBSR I
 b. Rule 91 and 92 – WBFR I

3. a. Rule 49A and 52
 b. Rule 91 – WBSR i

4. a) Rule 62 and 63 -- WBSR I
 b) Rule 35 – WBFR I

5. a) and b) GO No. 4730F dt. 25.05.1999 c) Rule 91 – WBSR(1)

6. a) Rule 80 – WBFR (1)
 b) Rule 366 of WBFR

7. a) Rule 32 and 2 of WBFR
 b) Rule 389A of WBFR

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immersing ceremony following the Durga Puja. This time, the Raybahadurs' had defeated them with an even more spectacular ceremony, that of their daughter-in-law's funeral. The sandalwood that they had bought for the cremation became the talk of the town.

৩। যে কোনও একটি প্রশ্নের উত্তর দিন-

১০

ক) স্বাস্থ্যসচেতনতা নিয়ে সংবাদপত্রের জনমতবিভাগের সম্পাদককে একটি চিঠি লিখুন।

উত্তর- ক) মাননীয়----- পত্রিকার জনমত বিভাগের সম্পাদক মহাশয় সমীপেষু

আপনাদের সংবাদপত্রের মাধ্যমে আমি সাধারণ জনগণ ও রাজ্য সরকারের জনস্বাস্থ্য বিভাগের কর্মীদের বিশেষভাবে দৃষ্টি আকর্ষণ করতে চাই। কেননা, আর্থসামাজিক ও অশিক্ষার কারণে আমাদের দেশের অধিকাংশ মানুষই স্বাস্থ্য ও সুস্থতা বিষয়ে সু-অবহিত নয়। এ জন্যে সাধারণভাবে সরকার ও বিভিন্ন স্বৈচ্ছাসেবী সংস্থাগুলিকে বিভিন্ন এলাকায় যথেষ্ট সংখ্যায় স্বাস্থ্য সচেতনতা শিবির এবং প্রচারমূলক কর্মশালা গড়ে তুলতে হবে। এ ক্ষেত্রে সাধারণ নাগরিক সমাজ, বাণিজ্যিক সংবাদপত্র ও প্রচারমাধ্যমগুলিকে এগিয়ে আসতে হবে। আসুন, আমরা সবাই মিলে জাতির এই প্রয়োজনের মুহূর্তে নিজেদের স্বাস্থ্য সুরক্ষায় আরও সচেতন হয়ে উঠি এবং সেই অনুযায়ী প্রতিরক্ষামূলক ব্যবস্থা গ্রহণ করি।

ইতি

শ্রী মিলন চক্রবর্তী, বনভূগলী, উত্তর চব্বিশ পরগণা।

খ) ইলেকট্রিকের মিটারের বিদ্যুতভারবহণ ক্ষমতা-বৃদ্ধির জন্যে বিদ্যুৎ সরবরাহ দপ্তরের আধিকারিকের কাছে আবেদন করুন।

উত্তর- খ) --- কলকাতা বিদ্যুৎ সরবরাহ কোম্পানির উত্তরাঞ্চলীয় আধিকারিক মহাশয় সমীপেষু

তারিখ-----

মহাশয়

অধীনের বিনীত নিবেদন এই যে, তারিখ আমি আপনার সংস্থার একজন বিদ্যুৎ গ্রাহক(গ্রাহক আই ডি ক খ গ ঘ ইত্যাদি)। আমার বাড়ির ঠিকানা-৩২১-আর এন রোড, আকাশদীপ হাউজিং, ফ্ল্যাট নং-২-এর ক, দ্বিতল কলিকাতা-১৮। উক্ত বাড়িতে আমি একটি দেড় টন এয়ার কন্ডিশনার স্থাপন করব। সে জন্যে আমার মিটারের বিদ্যুতভারবহণক্ষমতা বৃদ্ধি করতে হবে। তাই যদি অনুগ্রহ করে আপনি আমার মিটারটির উপযুক্ত পরিদর্শনের ব্যবস্থা করে, তদনুযায়ী আমাকে প্রয়োজনীয় অর্থ জমা করার নির্দেশ দেন, তাহলে সবিশেষ বাধিত হই।

ধন্যবাদ সহ

আপনার একান্ত বিশ্বস্ত

ঠিকানা ও তারিখ-----

নাম-----

৪। নিচের অংশটি পড়ে প্রশ্নগুলির উত্তর দিন (যেকোনও পটি)।

৫ X ২ = ১০

এমন সময় দুর্ভাগার অদৃষ্টক্রমে বিবাহের দুইদিন আগে হইতে প্রচণ্ড দুর্যোগ আরম্ভ হইল। ঝড় যদি বা থামে তো বৃষ্টি থামে না, কিছুক্ষণের জন্য যদি বা নরম পড়িয়া আসে আবার দ্বিগুণ বেগে আরম্ভ হয়। এমন বর্ষণ বিশ পঁচিশ বছরের মধ্যে কেহ দেখে নাই।

গৌরসুন্দর পূর্ব হইতেই গুটিকতক হাতি ও পালকি স্টেশনে হাজির রাখিয়াছিলেন। আশপাশের গ্রাম হইতে যজ্ঞেশ্বর ছইওয়ালা গোরুর গাড়ির জোগাড় করিতে লাগিলেন। দুর্দিনে গাড়োয়ানরা নড়িতে চায় না, হাতে পায়ে ধরিয়া দ্বিগুণ মূল্য কবুল করিয়া যজ্ঞেশ্বর তাহাদের রাজি করিলেন। বরযাত্রের মধ্যে যাহাদিগকে গোরুর গাড়িতে চড়িতে হইল তাহারা চটিয়া আশুন হইল।

গ্রামের পথে জল দাঁড়াইয়া গেছে। হাতির পা বসিয়া যায়, গাড়ির চাকা ঠেলিয়া তোলা দায় হইল। তখনও বৃষ্টির বিরাম নাই। বরযাত্রগণ ভিজিয়া কাদা মাখিয়া বিধিবিড়ম্বনার প্রতিশোধ কন্যাকর্তার উপর তুলিবে বলিয়া মনে মনে স্থির করিয়া রাখিল। হতভাগ্য যজ্ঞেশ্বরকে এই অসাময়িক বৃষ্টির জন্য জবাবদিহি করিতে হইবে।

ক) বিবাহের ক'দিন আগে থেকে দুর্যোগ শুরু হল?

উত্তর-বিবাহের দুই দিন আগে থেকে দুর্যোগ শুরু হল।

খ) দুর্যোগের প্রকৃতি কীরকম ছিল?

উত্তর-বাড় থামলে বৃষ্টি থামে না, আবার একটুখানি থামলেও পরক্ষণেই তা দ্বিগুণবেগে শুরু হয়।

গ) বরযাত্রীদের জন্যে গৌরসুন্দর কী ব্যবস্থা করে রেখেছিলেন?

উত্তর-গৌরসুন্দর আগে থেকেই গুটিকতক হাতি ও পালকি স্টেশনে হাজির করে রেখেছিলেন।

ঘ) বিয়ের দিন আবহাওয়া কেমন হয়ে উঠেছিল?

উত্তর-অবিশ্রান্ত বৃষ্টি হচ্ছিল। গ্রামের পথে জল দাঁড়িয়ে গিয়েছিল। হাতির পা, গাড়ির চাকা গ্রামের কাদা-পথে বসে গিয়েছিল।

ঙ) বরযাত্রীদের কী হাল হয়েছিল?

উত্তর-বরযাত্রীরা বৃষ্টিতে ভিজেছিলেন, কাদায় সিজ হয়েছিলেন।

চ) বরযাত্রীরা রেগে গিয়ে কী ভাবছিল?

উত্তর-তারা ভাবছিল যে, তাদের এই বিড়ম্বনার প্রতিশোধ কন্যাকর্তার উপরে নেবেন। তাঁর কাছে জবাবদিহি চাইবেন।

৫। নিচের শব্দগুলির সাহায্যে বাক্য রচনা করুন (যেকোনও ৫টি)।

৫ X ১ = ৫

প্রতিদান-উপকারীরা সব সময় তাদের উপযুক্ত প্রতিদান পায় না।

উদাসীন-দেশের ভালোমন্দ বিষয়ে কারুরই উদাসীন থাকা উচিত নয়।

কল্পনা-কল্পনাশক্তি ছাড়া জীবনে কিছুই সাধিত হয় না।

মন-মানুষের শরীর ও মন উভয়ই সুস্থ থাকা দরকার।

জনগণনা-প্রতি দশ বছর অন্তর দেশে জনগণনা হওয়া উচিত।

পরিবেশ-পরিবেশ দূষণমুক্ত না হলে জনস্বাস্থ্যের হানি ঘটে।

নির্জনতা-জীবনে মাঝে মাঝে নির্জনতার প্রয়োজন হয়।

मॉडल उत्तर पत्रिका (Model Answers: Set2)

प्रश्न 1. निम्नलिखित अवतरण का हिंदी में अनुवाद कीजिए: (10 अंक)

कड़ी मेहनत और समर्पण किसी भी क्षेत्र में सफलता के लिए आवश्यक तत्व हैं। जो लोग पूरे समर्पण और निष्ठा के साथ कार्य करते हैं, वे हमेशा अपने उद्देश्यों को प्राप्त करते हैं। सफलता एक दिन में नहीं मिलती; इसके लिए निरंतर प्रयास और धैर्य की आवश्यकता होती है। कठिन समय में हमें कभी आशा नहीं छोड़नी चाहिए। चुनौतियाँ हमें मजबूत और अनुभवी बनाती हैं। दृढ़ निश्चय और निरंतरता के साथ कोई भी लक्ष्य प्राप्त किया जा सकता है।

अथवा

प्रौद्योगिकी ने आधुनिक विश्व में क्रांति ला दी है। इसने संचार को तेज और आसान बना दिया है। इंटरनेट कुछ ही सेकंड में दुनिया भर के लोगों को जोड़ देता है। ऑनलाइन शिक्षा, डिजिटल भुगतान और टेलीमेडिसिन प्रौद्योगिकी के कुछ उल्लेखनीय लाभ हैं। हालाँकि, तकनीक के अत्यधिक उपयोग से स्वास्थ्य समस्याएँ और सामाजिक अलगाव हो सकता है। हमें तकनीक का बुद्धिमानी से उपयोग करना चाहिए और जीवन में संतुलन बनाए रखना चाहिए।

प्रश्न 2. निम्नलिखित अवतरण का अंग्रेजी में अनुवाद कीजिए: (10 अंक)

Yoga is a very ancient discipline of India. It is highly beneficial for both our body and mind. If we practice yoga daily, our body becomes strong and flexible. Yoga increases our immunity power and keeps us healthy. Pranayama and meditation give peace to the mind and reduce stress. Yoga keeps our mind calm and focused. Today, the whole world recognizes the benefits of yoga. Yoga Day is celebrated in many countries. Yoga is not only good for our body but also for our thinking, understanding, and good behavior. Therefore, yoga should be made a part of our daily life.

अथवा

Teachers are the builders of our society. They guide children on the right path and help in developing their personality. A good teacher not only imparts bookish knowledge but also teaches good manners and moral values. Teachers bring confidence and positive thinking in children. They not only teach but also make students understand what is right and wrong. Teachers should always be respected and honored in society. Because of them, children become good human beings and contribute to the development of the nation. Teachers are very important and inspiring figures in our lives.

[Signature]
10-10-2023

प्रश्न 3. पत्र लेखन : (10 अंक)

विषय 1 – साइबर अपराध और सुरक्षा के संबंध में पत्र

सेवा में,

जिलाधिकारी महोदय,

[आपका जिला नाम]

विषय: साइबर अपराध और सुरक्षा के प्रति जागरूकता बढ़ाने हेतु आवेदन।

महोदय,

सविनय निवेदन है कि आजकल साइबर अपराध तेजी से बढ़ रहे हैं। इंटरनेट, सोशल मीडिया और ऑनलाइन लेन-देन के माध्यम से लोगों को ठगने की घटनाएँ आम हो गई हैं। इससे नागरिकों की व्यक्तिगत और आर्थिक सुरक्षा को गंभीर खतरा उत्पन्न हो गया है।

अतः निवेदन है कि जिले में साइबर सुरक्षा के संबंध में जन-जागरूकता अभियान चलाया जाए। विद्यालयों, कॉलेजों और पंचायत स्तर पर कार्यशालाएँ आयोजित की जाएँ, जहाँ लोगों को सुरक्षित ऑनलाइन व्यवहार, पासवर्ड सुरक्षा और डिजिटल भुगतान के नियमों की जानकारी दी जाए। साथ ही, साइबर अपराधों की शिकायत हेतु हेल्पलाइन और पुलिस सहायता केंद्रों को भी सक्रिय किया जाए।

आपसे अनुरोध है कि इस दिशा में आवश्यक कदम शीघ्र उठाएँ, ताकि नागरिक साइबर अपराधों से सुरक्षित रह सकें।

सादर,

(आपका नाम)

(पता)

दिनांक: _____

अथवा

विषय 2 – जल संरक्षण अभियान हेतु पत्र

सेवा में,

जिलाधिकारी महोदय,

[आपका जिला नाम]

विषय: जल संरक्षण के लिए अभियान चलाने हेतु आवेदन।

महोदय,

सविनय निवेदन है कि हमारे क्षेत्र में जल की कमी गंभीर समस्या बनती जा रही है। नलों और तालाबों में पानी की मात्रा लगातार घट रही है। वर्षा जल का संरक्षण न होने से स्थिति और खराब हो रही है।

अतः निवेदन है कि जिले में "पानी बचाओ – जीवन बचाओ" अभियान चलाया जाए। इसके तहत वर्षा जल संचयन, जल-रीचार्ज पिट और पेड़ लगाने जैसी गतिविधियों को बढ़ावा दिया जाए। विद्यालयों और पंचायतों में जल संरक्षण पर जागरूकता कार्यक्रम आयोजित किए जाएँ।

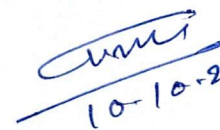
आपसे अनुरोध है कि इस दिशा में ठोस कदम उठाकर जनहित में योगदान दें।

सादर,

(आपका नाम)

(पता)

दिनांक: _____


10-10-2025

प्रश्न 4. गद्यांश पर आधारित प्रश्नों के उत्तर: (2×5=10 अंक)

1. भारतीय समाज में किसकी परंपरा रही है?

उत्तर: भारतीय समाज में संयुक्त परिवार की परंपरा रही है।

2. संयुक्त परिवार में कौन-कौन रहते हैं?

उत्तर: संयुक्त परिवार में दादा-दादी, माता-पिता, चाचा-चाची और बच्चे सभी एक साथ रहते हैं।

3. बच्चों को क्या सिखाया जाता है?

उत्तर: बच्चों को अच्छे संस्कार और जीवन के मूल्य सिखाए जाते हैं।

4. आधुनिकता के कारण क्या हो रहा है?

उत्तर: आधुनिकता के कारण संयुक्त परिवार टूट रहे हैं और एकल परिवार बढ़ रहे हैं।

5. संयुक्त परिवार में किस भावना का होना आवश्यक है?

उत्तर: संयुक्त परिवार में प्रेम, सहयोग और समझदारी की भावना आवश्यक है।

प्रश्न 5. निम्नलिखित में से किन्हीं पाँच शब्दों से स्वरचित वाक्य बनाइए:

(1×5=5 अंक)

सूरज, चिड़िया, फूल, बरसात, कार, सड़क, शिक्षक, खेलकूद, बगीचा, फल

उत्तर:

1. सूरज – सूरज निकलने से पूरी धरती पर उजाला फैल जाता है।
2. चिड़िया – चिड़िया सुबह-सुबह मधुर स्वर में चहचहाती है।
3. फूल – बगीचे में खिले फूल वातावरण को सुगंधित बना देते हैं।
4. बरसात – बरसात के मौसम में खेतों में हरियाली छा जाती है।
5. शिक्षक – हमारे शिक्षक हमें अच्छी शिक्षा और संस्कार देते हैं।
6. कार – मेरे पिता जी रोज कार से दफ्तर जाते हैं।
7. सड़क – सड़क के दोनों ओर पेड़ लगाए गए हैं।
8. खेलकूद – खेलकूद से शरीर स्वस्थ और मन प्रसन्न रहता है।
9. बगीचा – बच्चे बगीचे में खेलते और झूले झूलते हैं।
10. फल – ताजे फल खाने से हमारा शरीर मजबूत रहता है।