Delhi Judicial Service (Mains) 2022

Paper 1: General Legal Knowledge and Language · compulsory paper

Duration: 3 hours · Maximum Marks: 250

Important Instructions: (i) Please read the questions carefully and answer them as directed. (ii) All questions are compulsory, unless specified. (iii) You are allowed 15 minutes time before the examination begins, during which you should read the question paper and, if you wish, highlight and/or make notes on the question paper. However, you are not allowed, under any circumstances, to open the answer sheet and start writing during this time. (iv) The answer to each question should begin on a fresh page. (v) This paper is to test the candidate's awareness of general legal knowledge and English language. Credit will be given for substance, cohesive and concise presentation, articulation of views, ideas and employment of appropriate vocabulary and expression.

Section I: General Legal Knowledge

1. Write short notes in about 200 words on any six of the following: 6 x 10 = 60 Marks

(i) The administration of GST and its benefits to the Central Government.

(ii) The highlights of the recent Karnataka High Court's Hijab verdict.

(iii) The refugees problem and the provisions of international law.

(iv) The petition filed by Shah Bano and the significance of the verdict and orders given by the Hon'ble Supreme Court in 1985.

(v) The Armed Forces (Special Powers) Act, 1958.

(vi) The Weapons of Mass Destruction (Amendment) Bill, 2022.

(vii) The split verdict of the Delhi High Court on 11th May 2022 on Marital Rape and the two differing viewpoints of the judges.

(viii) The New Liquor Policy of the Delhi Government; the major changes and what they mean for the vendors and consumers.

2. Specify whether the following statements are True or False. 10 x 2 = 20 Marks

(i) The Kothari Commission was set up to make recommendations for the safety and protection of children.

(ii) Two of the major recommendations of the Justice Verma Committee were - Police Reforms and Bill of Rights for Women.

(iii) The first woman Advocate of India was Anna Chandy.

(iv) In August 2020, Advocate Prashant Bhushan was fined Re 1/- by the Supreme Court for criticizing the Supreme Court and the Judiciary.

(v) The 'FIR Aapke Dwar Yojana' has been launched by the Delhi Police.

(vi) Part III of the Constitution is described as the Magna Carta of India.

(vii) Article 21A prohibits religious instructions or any worship in educational institutions maintained by the State.

(viii) Quorum is the maximum number of members of a Legislature that must be present to make the proceedings valid.

(ix) Soli J. Sorabjee had been appointed as Attorney General of India, thrice.

(x) The first Federal Court of India was set up in Delhi in 1937.

3. Answer the following questions very briefly (in few words or in a sentence). 10 x 2 = 20 Marks

(i) What is the issue dealt with in the Roe vs Wade judgement?

(ii) What was the Delhi Municipal Corporation Bill, passed by the Lok Sabha in April 2022?

(iii) In May 2022, what was the Supreme Court's verdict regarding the Covid-19 Vaccination and which Article did it quote as the basis for its ruling?

(iv) Name the two judges who were elevated to the Hon'ble Supreme Court in May 2022.

(v) Where are the headquarters of the International Criminal Court located?

(vi) Which two judges were responsible for introducing PIL in the judicial system of India?

(vii) What was the Supreme Court's order regarding the Sedition Law, as pronounced on 11th May 2022?

(viii) Who has authored the book, 'We, The People'?

(ix) Who has authored the book, 'My Tryst with Justice'?

(x) When is the National Law Day or Constitution Day observed in India?

Section II: Language

4. Write an essay in 500 words each on any two of the given topics: 2 x 25 = 50 Marks

(i) An education system divided by internet inequity during the Covid 19 Pandemic and its long-term impact on India's youth and economy.

(ii) Nothing is impossible if there is a political will.

(iii) The social media is making us asocial.

(iv) There is no better test of excellence of a government than the efficacy of its judicial system.

(v) In 2021, India slipped 28 places to rank 140th among 156 countries in the World Economic Forum's Gender Gap Report 2021. What does this mean for India and how can this gap be bridged?

5. Write a precis of the following passage in about 150 words with a suitable title: 20 Marks

One of the issues that Ambedkar paid close attention to was that of power and governance. He thought that governance must reflect sociological reality as closely as possible, lest those wielding power to their advantage suppress the excluded groups. Ambedkar spent a great deal of his time and energy in advancing proposals for the purpose of stressing the need to respect justice and equity.

His commitment to democracy as the mode of governance was unwavering but he argued that democracy needed to become a way of life. He developed some interesting arguments on why parliamentary democracy was the most suitable form of government for India and advocated feasible modes of representation and franchise. His writings dwell extensively on such monumental issues as the presidential versus parliamentary form of government, the relationship between the executive and legislature, the role of the judiciary and judicial review, constitutional bodies such as the Election Commission, the federal division of powers, states in a federation, the role of the

Governor, the Constitution and the legislature, constitutional amendments, political parties and public opinion.

One of the domains that Ambedkar was engaged in very closely was civil society, in terms of its operative dimension. He basically saw it as the conscience keeper of the political sphere, determining the course of governance in the long run. Civil society is the domain in which one has to struggle for human values. He viewed religion as an important institution of civil society, which included other institutions such as political parties, the press, educational institutions, unions and associations. It is a contentious terrain of agreement and disputations resulting in relatively stable zones of agreement. Religion can play a major role in deciding the nature and stability of such agreement. Ambedkar's loathing for violence as a mode of constituting governmental authority or to settle issues in civil society was to have far-reaching implications for constitutional democracy in India. However, he emphasized the value of transformative interventions, and it is in his own organization of associations and movements and educational institutions, his writings on the need for social transformation, and eventually his conversion to Buddhism, that Ambedkar's role can be seen.

6. Translate the given extract into Hindi: 30 Marks

Many laws seem to be created for the purpose of protecting people from themselves. Some examples are age limits for off-road vehicles, seatbelt requirements for cars, and wearing a helmet when riding a motorcycle. Opponents of these laws feel that their rights are being restricted. If it doesn't hurt anyone else, why should there be a law? But if they are harmed, it can cause them a lot of pain and loss.

In another context, consider employees putting aside money for their retirement in the Employees' Provident Fund. The Employees' Provident Fund Organization (EPFO) can invest only up to 15% of investment in equity as per the pattern of investment notified by the central government. This is to protect the life's savings of employees although some may think otherwise.

It isn't easy to find the proper balance between individual rights and the common good. Some people will think that the new law goes too far. Others may complain that it doesn't go far enough. If it is too much, we can stand up and fight it. Although we may not agree with every law, some minor inconveniencies are part of living in our society.

7. Translate the given extract into English: 30 Marks

नारी सशक्तिकरण के नारे के साथ एक प्रश्न उठता है कि "क्या महिलाएं सचमुच में मजबूत बनी है"? और "क्या उनका लम्बे समय का संघर्ष खत्म हो चूका है"? राष्ट्र के विकास में महिलाओं की सच्ची महत्ता और अधिकार के बारे में समाज में जागरूकता लाने के लिए मातृदिवस, अंतर्राष्ट्रीय महिला दिवस आदि जैसे कई सारे कार्यक्रम सरकार द्वारा चलाये जा रहे और लागु किये गए है। महिलाओं को कई क्षेत्र में विकास की जरुरत है। 'सशक्तिकरण' का तात्पर्य किसी व्यक्ति की उस क्षमता से है जिससे उसमे ये योग्यता आ जाति है कि वो अपने जीवन से जुड़े सभी निर्णय स्वयं लेसके। महिला सशक्तिकरण में भी हम उसी क्षमता की बात कर रहे हैं जहां महिलायें परिवार और समाज के सभी बंधनों से मुक्त होकर अपने निर्णयों की निर्माता खुद हो।

अपनी निजी स्वतंत्रता और स्वयं के निर्णय लेने के लिए महिलाओं को अधिकार देना ही महिला सशक्तिकरण है। वे देश और परिवार की आर्थिक स्थिति का प्रबंधन करने में पूरी तरह सक्षम है। अतः महिलाओं के सशक्त होने से पूरा समाज अपने आप सशक्त हो जाएगा। भारत में, महिलाओं को सशक्त बनाने के लिए सबसे पहले समाज में उनके अधिकारों और मूल्यों को मारने वाले उन सभी राक्षसी सोच को मारना जरुरी है जैसे दहेज प्रथा, अशिक्षा, योनहिंसा, असमानता, भ्रूणहत्या, महिलाओं के प्रति घरेलु हिंसा और मानव तस्करी।

8. Fill in the blanks in the following passages / sentences, choosing the most appropriate word/words from the given choices:- 10 x 2 = 20 Marks

Shridhar often _____ (1) recants / reminisces / remanence about the time he spent at the Santiniketan University sitting _____ (2) at / under / in the shade of a huge banyan tree, drinking tea _____ (3) with / in / from his favourite cup, while musing about the interesting lectures delivered by his brilliant professors.

The judge could easily _____ (4) look through / see through / see into the culprit's sinister motives but the evidence put forth by the police was insufficient to _____ (5) exonerate / exculpate / indict him.

The journalist's description of the crime scene remained _____ (6) esoteric / convincing / dispassionate devoid of any bias or emotion.

I wanted to complete the assignment, but _____ (7) am not having / haven't had / hadn't time to do it today.

The Assistant Registrar did not _____ (8) brought / bring / bought the files to the office.

Reluctance to get vaccinated has been one of the _____ (9) reason / reasons for the rise of Covid 19 cases in the world.

Neither of the two applicants _____ (10) were / was suitable for the job.