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Assam JS Grade - I

Previous Year Paper (Mains) Paper-I 06 Jan, 2018



THE GAUHATI HIGH COURT AT GUWAHATI
(The High Court of Assam, Nagaland, Mizoram and Arunachal Pradesh)
Main Written Examination for direct recruitment to Grade-I of Assam Judicial Service, 2017
Date: 06-01-2018 (Saturday) Time: 9.00 am to 12.00 pm

PAPER – I

Full Marks-100

Total Time-3 hours

(The number indicated in the margin is the marks allotted for questions in each set)

SECTION-A

1. Write an essay on **any one** of the following topics: 25
- (a) "Enhancing the efficiency of the Justice Delivery System with modern management techniques".

OR

- (b) "Youth in Rural Entrepreneurship in Assam: Potentials and Challenge".
2. Give appropriate answers on **any two** topics: 10 × 2 = 20
- (a) Can a conviction be based on circumstantial evidence, in the absence of direct evidence? If so, what are the considerations to be kept in mind while doing so?
- (b) What are the principles of granting perpetual injunction by the Court?
- (c) What is the legal status of suit by or against minor?
- (d) Which are the ingredients to be satisfied for guilt to be established under Section 34 of the IPC?
3. (i) Read the following passage and write a précis (Maximum 110 words). 11
- (ii) Give a **Title** to the précis and give in **brief the reasons** for the **Title**. 3
- (iii) Indicate the number of **words** used by you, in writing the précis. 1

"There is an enemy beneath our feet - an enemy more deadly for his complete impartiality. He recognizes no national boundaries, no political parties. Everyone in the world is threatened by him. The enemy is the earth itself. When an earthquake strikes, the world trembles. The power of a quake is greater than anything man himself can produce. But today scientists are directing a great deal of their effort into finding some way of combating earthquakes, and it is possible that at some time in the near future mankind will have discovered a means of protecting itself from earthquakes. An earthquake strikes without warning. When it does, its power is immense. If it strikes a modern city, the damage it causes is as great as if it has struck a primitive village. Gas mains burst, explosions are caused and fires are started. Underground railways are wrecked. Buildings collapse, bridges fall, dams burst, gaping crevices appear in busy streets. If the quake strikes at sea, huge tidal waves sweep inland. If it strikes in mountain regions, avalanches roar down into the valley. Consider the terrifying statistics from the past 1755: Lisbon, capital of Portugal - the city destroyed entirely and 450 killed. 1970: Peru: 50,000 killed. In 1968 an earthquake struck Alaska. As this is a relatively unpopulated part, only a few people were killed. But it is likely that this was one of the most powerful quakes ever to have hit the world. Geologists estimate that during the tremors, the whole of the state moved over 80 feet farther west into the Pacific Ocean. Imagine the power of something that can move an entire subcontinent! This is the problem that the scientists face. They are dealing with forces so immense that man cannot hope to resist them. All that can be done is to try to pinpoint just where the earthquake will strike and work from there. At least some precautionary measures can then be taken to save lives and some of the property." (330 Words)

SECTION-B

4. Objective type questions, each question carries 1(one) mark. Put a (✓) sign to choose the correct answer in multiple choice questions: 1 × 40 = 40

- (i) Who designed the Indian Parliament Building?
 (a) Edwin Lutyens and Herbert Baker.
 (b) Benjamin Marshall and Horatio Wilson.
 (c) Thomas Tallmadge and Vernon Watson.
 (d) None of the above.
- (ii) Name the first king in the world who introduced prohibition.
 (a) Tipu Sultan (b) Ashoka (c) Shahjahan (d) Akbar
- (iii) The President of the Constituent Assembly was-
 (a) Dr. K.M. Munshi (b) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar
 (c) Jawaharlal Nehru (d) Dr. Rajendra Prasad
- (iv) Gibbon Wildlife Sanctuary is located at-
 (a) Goalpara (b) Tezpur (c) Jorhat (d) Dibrugarh
- (v) The system of dual citizenship exists in-
 (a) India (b) USA (c) France (d) United Kingdom
- (vi) Which State gives the Nandi Award?
 (a) Kerala (b) Tamil Nadu (c) Andhra Pradesh (d) Karnataka
- (vii) The highest peace time gallantry award is-
 (a) Param Vir Chakra (b) Kirti Chakra
 (c) Ashok Chakra (d) Vir Chakra
- (viii) The head quarter of NATO is located in-
 (a) Brussels (b) Paris (c) Geneva (d) New York
- (ix) Which one of the following is not part of Alternative Dispute Resolution?
 (a) Arbitration (b) Litigation (c) Conciliation (d) Mediation.
- (x) Give the synonym for the word *Fait Accompli*.
 (a) Co-accused (b) Co-conspirator
 (c) Accomplished fact (d) Supplicable.
- (xi) Wealth tax on agricultural property is levied by-
 (a) State Governments (b) Central Government
 (c) Both Central and State Government (d) None of the above.
- (xii) The only foreigner who received the 'Bharat Ratna' Award-
 (a) Dalai Lama (b) Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan
 (c) Sheikh Mujibur Rahman (d) Nelson Mandela.
- (xiii) Dr. Zakir Hussain was-
 (a) the first Muslim President of India (b) first Vice President of India
 (c) first President of Indian National Congress (d) first Speaker of Lok Sabha
- (xiv) CTBT stands for-
 (a) Conference of Test Ban Treaty

- (b) Central Tourism and Bus Transportation
(c) Central Tissue Culture Biotechnology
(d) Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty
- (xv) A _____ is a software programme used to view web pages.
(a) Host (b) Browser (c) Link (d) Site
- (xvi) Yellow fever is spread by-
(a) Air (b) Water (c) House fly (d) Mosquito
- (xvii) Find out the word which does not belong to the set:
(a) Square (b) Rectangle (c) Cube (d) Triangle
- (xviii) Which number should come in the blank space to complete the series:
1, 2, 4, 5, 7, 8, 10, 11, ____
(a) 12 (b) 13 (c) 14 (d) 15
- (xix) 1, 2, 5, 10, 17, ____
(a) 20 (b) 22 (c) 24 (d) 26
- (xx) The Bank which introduced ATM is-
(a) HSBC (b) ICICI (c) Barclays (d) Standard Chartered
- (xxi) The number of chromosomes in the human body is-
(a) 46 (b) 48 (c) 49 (d) 50
- (xxii) The Tropic of Cancer passes through-
(a) Bihar (b) Gujarat (c) Uttar Pradesh (d) Andhra Pradesh
- (xxiii) In high spirits-
(a) In a drunken state (b) In a cheerful mood
(c) Taking in coherently (d) Deeply engrossed in thoughts
- (xxiv) Gregarious –
(a) Talkative (b) Generous (c) Bold (d) Sociable
- (xxv) Abjure –
(a) Curse (b) Renounce (c) Misjudge (d) Disagree
- (xxvi) Sagacious –
(a) Timid (b) Lacking sense of enterprise
(c) Financially poor (d) Showing poor judgments.
- (xxvii) Purchase : Demand :: Sale : ?
(a) Consume (b) Want (c) Market (d) Supply
- (xxviii) Which of the following teams has won the first World Women's Kabaddi title?
(a) India (b) Pakistan (c) China (d) None of the above
- (xxix) Irom Sharmila belongs to-
(a) Nagaland (b) Mizoram (c) Assam (d) Manipur
- (xxx) Which State in India is still following the Portuguese Civil Code?
(a) Jammu & Kashmir (b) Goa (c) Nagaland (d) Gujarat

- (xxxi) First Woman Director General of Police in India was-
- (a) Kiran Bedi (b) Kanchan Choudhary
(c) Kavitha Chaudhary (d) Aswathy Tonge
- (xxxii) Operation 'Kuthir Jyothi' refers to-
- (a) Rural electrification (b) Adult literacy
(c) Self employment (d) Olympic torch
- (xxxiii) Which one of the following Acts in India formally introduced the principles of elections for the first time?
- (a) Government of India Act, 1919 (b) Government of India Act, 1935
(c) Indian Councils Act, 1909 (d) Indian Independence Act, 1947
- (xxxiv) Which among the following is not a Fundamental Right?
- (a) Right against exploitation (b) Right to equality
(c) Right to freedom of religion (d) Right to strike
- (xxxv) Power to impose reasonable restrictions on the Fundamental Rights of Indian Citizens vests with-
- (a) Parliament (b) President (c) Supreme Court (d) High Court
- (xxxvi) Parliament of India consists of –
- (a) Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha and President of India
(b) Lok Sabha and Prime Minister of India
(c) Lok Sabha and Vice-President
(d) Rajya Sabha, Prime Minister and other Ministers.
- (xxxvii) Which part of the Constitution of India embodies the concept of Panchayati Raj system?
- (a) Preamble (b) Fundamental Duties
(c) Directive Principles of State Policy (d) First Schedule
- (xxxviii) The country known as the Land of Midnight Sun-
- (a) Sweden (b) Norway (c) Finland (d) Denmark
- (xxxix) What time zone does India fall into?
- (a) GMT + IST (b) GMT + 5.5 (c) GMT + 3.5 (d) GMT – 3.5
- (xl) The Peacock throne of Shahjahan was taken away by –
- (a) Changez Khan (b) Timur (c) Nadir Shah (d) Ahmad Shah Abdali
