

THE GAUHATI HIGH COURT AT GUWAHATI

(The High Court of Assam, Nagaland, Mizoram and Arunachal Pradesh)

Main Written Examination for direct recruitment to Grade-III of Assam Judicial Service, 2017

Date: 11-03-2018 (Sunday)

Time: 9.00 am to 12.00 noon

PAPER – I (ENGLISH)

Duration : 3 Hours.

Total Marks: 100.

1. Write an essay on (any one) **20 Marks**
(a) A visit to a Wildlife Sanctuary
(b) If I became a Millionaire
2. Read the following passage carefully and write a précis (Maximum 150 words) **15 Marks**

People travelling long distances frequently have to decide whether they would prefer to go by land, sea or air. Hardly anyone can positively enjoy sitting in a train for more than few hours. Train compartments soon get cramped and stuffy. It is almost impossible to take your mind off the journey. Reading is only a partial solution, for the monotonous rhythm of the wheels clicking on the rails soon lulls you to sleep. During the day, sleep comes in snatches. At night when you really wish to go to sleep, you rarely manage to do so. If you are lucky enough to get a couchette, you spend half the night staring at the small blue light in the ceiling, or fumbling to find your passport when you cross a frontier. Inevitably you arrive at your destination almost exhausted.

Long car journeys are even less pleasant, for it is quite impossible even to read. On motorways you can at least travel fairly safely at high speeds, but more often than not, the greater part of the journey is spent on narrow, bumpy roads which are crowded with traffic. By comparison, trips by sea offer a great variety of civilized comforts. You can stretch your legs on the spacious decks, play games, swim, meet interesting people and enjoy good food - always assuming, of course, that the sea is calm. If it is not, and you are likely to get sea-sick, no form of transport could be worse. Even if you travel in ideal weather, sea-journeys take a long time. Relatively few people are prepared to sacrifice up to a third of their holidays for the pleasure of travelling on a ship.

Aeroplanes have the reputation of being dangerous and even hardened travelers are intimidated by them. They also have the grave disadvantage of being the most expensive form of transport. But nothing can match them for speed and comfort. Travelling at a height of 30,000 feet, far above the clouds, and at over 500 miles an hour is an exhilarating experience. You do not have to devise ways of taking your mind off the journey, for an aeroplane gets you to your destination rapidly. An aeroplane offers you an unusual breathtaking view of the world. You soar effortlessly over high mountains and deep valleys. You really see the shape of the land. If the landscape is hidden from view, you can enjoy the extraordinary sight of unbroken clouds, plains that stretch out for miles before you, while the sun shines brilliantly in a clear sky. The journey is so smooth that there is nothing to prevent you from reading or sleeping. However you decide to spend your time, one thing is certain: you will arrive at your destination fresh and uncrumpled. You will not have to spend the next few days recovering from a long and arduous journey.

3. Choose the word exactly opposite in meaning to the word given on the left (1 x10 =10 Marks)

- | | | |
|-----|------------|--|
| (a) | Famous | (i) Strange.
(ii) Known.
(iii) Unknown.
(iv) Unfamiliar. |
| (b) | Freedom | (i) Jailed.
(ii) Captivity.
(iii) Fugitive.
(iv) Liberty. |
| (c) | Horizontal | (i) Optical.
(ii) Curved.
(iii) Straight.
(iv) Vertical. |
| (d) | Leader | (i) Disciple.
(ii) Follower.
(iii) Student.
(iv) Servant. |
| (e) | Optimist | (i) Positive.
(ii) Negative.
(iii) Pessimist.
(iv) Atheist. |
| (f) | Wet | (i) Sun.
(ii) Dry.
(iii) Soft.
(iv) Damp. |
| (g) | Stubborn | (i) Cute.
(ii) Easygoing.
(iii) Shy.
(iv) Friendly. |
| (h) | Lend | (i) Give.
(ii) Make.
(iii) Borrow.
(iv) Sell. |
| (i) | Increase | (i) Release.
(ii) Decrease.
(iii) Rise.
(iv) Climb. |

- (j) Rich
- (i) Poverty.
 - (ii) Affluent.
 - (iii) Money.
 - (iv) Poor.

4. Choose the word/phrase similar in meaning to the word/phrase given on the left.

(1 x10 =10 Marks)

- (a) Appease
- (i) To pacify.
 - (ii) To shock.
 - (iii) To request.
 - (iv) To order.
- (b) Banquet
- (i) A band party.
 - (ii) A banking organization.
 - (iii) A formal dinner.
 - (iv) A bunch of flowers.
- (c) Camouflage
- (i) A campsite.
 - (ii) Facial make-up.
 - (iii) Flag decoration.
 - (iv) Means of disguising.
- (d) Defunct
- (i) Deformed.
 - (ii) Inactive.
 - (iii) Defraud.
 - (iv) Defective.
- (e) Effluent
- (i) Efficient.
 - (ii) Rich and wealthy.
 - (iii) Liquid industrial waste.
 - (iv) Brightly shining.
- (f) Mischievous
- (i) Powerful.
 - (ii) Naughty.
 - (iii) Sporting.
 - (iv) Of bad character.
- (g) Commonplace
- (i) Nearby.
 - (ii) Ordinary.
 - (iii) Common room.
 - (iv) Market.
- (h) Destroy
- (i) Demean.
 - (ii) Finish.
 - (iii) Demolish.
 - (iv) Quit.

- | | |
|---------------|--|
| (i) Help | (i) Request.
(ii) Give.
(iii) Settle.
(iv) Assist. |
| (j) Terminate | (i) Abnormal.
(ii) End.
(iii) To commence.
(iv) Disagree. |

5. Correct the following sentences and re-write them. (2 x 5 = 10 Marks)
- (a) I have seen him yesterday.
 (b) The hen has lain six eggs.
 (c) He is sleeping for two hours.
 (d) They discussed about the whole matter.
 (e) He asked a cup of tea.

6. Select the word that is spelt correctly. (1 x 5 = 5 Marks)
- (a) (i) Pios
(ii) Pieos
(iii) Pious
(iv) Piuos
- (b) (i) Wered.
(ii) Weird.
(iii) Werid.
(iv) Werd.
- (c) (i) Hankerchief.
(ii) Handkerchief.
(iii) Handkerchif.
(iv) Hankerchef.
- (d) (i) Conscence.
(ii) Consenco.
(iii) Conscience.
(iv) Concense.
- (e) (i) Rythm.
(ii) Rhythm.
(iii) Rhythym.
(iv) Rythym.

7. Choose the correct word from the 'same-sounding' sets given below. (1 x10= 10 Marks)

- (a) Would you like a _____ of cake?
• piece.
• peace.
- (b) I have never met a _____ actor before.
• reel.
• real.
- (c) This is _____ difficult for me.
• to.
• too.
- (d) He is not coming because he is feeling _____.
• week.
• weak.
- (e) It is so heavy because it is made of _____.
• steal.
• steel.
- (f) The boat will _____ across the ocean.
• sail.
• sale.
- (g) The wall is too _____. Let's paint it.
• plane.
• plain.
- (h) Can you _____ me a cup of coffee?
• pour.
• poor.
- (i) Ganesh _____ first prize in the essay writing competition.
• one.
• won.
- (j) Can you _____ me or should I speak up?
• here.
• hear.

8. Arrange the jumbled sentences given below in the correct format. (2 x5= 10 Marks)

- (a) Raju/write/can/with/hand/either.
(b) the few/rupees/ I had/ I have/spent/already.
(c) little/there is/success/of/hope/his.
(d) work/much/yet/to be/done/is.
(e) a/apple/an/day/the/keeps/away/doctor.

9. Write a letter to your friend in Australia describing the best tourist attractions of Assam.

(10 Marks)

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(The High Court of Assam, Nagaland, Mizoram and Arunachal Pradesh)

Main Written Examination for direct recruitment to Grade-III of Assam Judicial Service, 2017

Date: 11-03-2018 (Sunday)

Time: 1.00 pm to 4.00 pm

Total marks: 100

Duration: 3 Hours

PAPER – II

1. Write an essay on

Marks 1x25 = 25

'Look and Act East Policy of India'- a brief description, its present status, its advantages and the difficulties/ possible difficulties in its implementation.

2. Write a note on any one of the following

Marks 1x15= 15

- i) Trafficking- the provisions and protection of law and the difficulties in implementation.
- ii) The information that may be refused under the Right to Information Act 2005.
- iii) Right to Privacy- its desirability vis-à-vis the interest of the State.

3. Select the most appropriate answer-

Marks 1x25 = 25

- i) 'We the Nation' was written by
 - a) Soli Sorabjee
 - b) Ram Jethmalani
 - c) N. A. Palkhivala
 - d) Justice M. Hidayatullah
- ii) Headquarters of WIPO (World Intellectual Property Organisation)
 - a) Vienna
 - b) Dubai
 - c) Geneva
 - d) Hague
- iii) How many teams will participate in the FIFA World Cup in 2018?
 - a) 32
 - b) 36
 - c) 42
 - d) 48
- iv) Apiary relates to
 - a) ants
 - b) apes
 - c) bees
 - d) birds
- v) A general pardon that is granted to the prisoners generally during a major national celebration
 - a) Amnesty
 - b) Parole
 - c) Bail
 - d) Pardon
- vi) First woman judge of the Supreme Court of India
 - a) Leila Seth
 - b) Ruma Pal
 - c) Fathima Beevi
 - d) Sujata V Manohar
- vii) Who was recently appointed as the first independent female director of ICC (International Cricket Council)
 - a) Kiran Mazumdar Shaw
 - b) Indra Nooyi
 - c) Serena Williams
 - d) Anjum Chopra
- viii) 'Legal Services Day' is observed on
 - a) 9th November
 - b) 26th November
 - c) 16th November
 - d) 1st November
- ix) Which Indian Actress was honored with the Mother Teresa Memorial Award 2017
 - a) Priyanka Chopra
 - b) Dia Mirza
 - c) Anushka Sharma
 - d) Sonam Kapoor
- x) The first Mobile Court in India was in-
 - a) Madhya Pradesh
 - b) Uttar Pradesh
 - c) Rajasthan
 - d) Haryana
- xi) 'Ban Raja' is associated with..
 - a) Gauripur
 - b) Tezpur
 - c) Sivasagar
 - d) Kamatapur

- vii) In which district of Assam is Mahamaya Temple located?
- viii) Earlier name of Mizoram when it was a district in the undivided State of Assam.
- ix) Who composed 'O Mur Apunar Dekh' ?
- x) What is Sualkuchi famous for?

4. Answer the following questions.

Marks 1x10=10

- i) A man is 5 years elder to his wife and she is now three times the age of their daughter. If the daughter's age is 10 years, what was the age of the man when the daughter was born?
 - a) 30
 - b) 25
 - c) 45
 - d) 40
- ii) A man is facing west. He turns 45 degrees in clockwise direction and then another 180 degrees in the same direction and then 270 degrees in the anticlockwise direction. What direction is he facing now?
 - a) South
 - b) South-east
 - c) West
 - d) South –west
- iii) How is $\frac{6}{8}$ expressed as a percentage?
 - a) 0.75%
 - b) 7.5%
 - c) 75%
 - d) 50%
- iv) The largest 4 digit number exactly divisible by 88 is
 - a) 9984
 - b) 9944
 - c) 9848
 - d) 8888
- v) Fill in the missing number:
5, 11 ,....., 47
 - a) 24
 - b) 25
 - c) 27
 - d) 23
- vi) If COURT=50, and POLICE = 60, then LAWYER=?
 - a) 50
 - b) 60
 - c) 70
 - d) 45
- vii) If $7 : 21 :: x : 123$, then x is equal to which of the following?
 - a) 41
 - b) 49
 - c) 34
 - d) 77
- viii) $3x+y = 19$, and $x+3y = 1$, find the value of $2x+2y$.
 - a) 10
 - b) 20
 - c) 30
 - d) 40
- ix) How many times will you write the digit 2, if you write all the numbers from 201 to 300?
 - a) 99
 - b) 119
 - c) 131
 - d) 20
- x) Sharma family went out for a picnic and took three different types of sandwiches with them. Vegetable, grilled and cheese sandwiches were made in a ratio of 5:7: 8. If a total of 120 sandwiches were made, how many grilled sandwiches were made?
 - a) 42
 - b) 168
 - c) 55
 - d) 48

5. Write a few lines on the following topics.

Marks 3 x 5 = 15

- i) Sattriya Dance
- ii) Lakshminath Bezbaruah
- iii) Lachit Borphukan
- iv) Veer Savarkar
- v) Lord Denning.

THE GAUHATI HIGH COURT AT GUWAHATI

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Main Written Examination for direct recruitment to Grade-III of Assam Judicial Service, 2017

Date: 12-03-2018 (Monday)

Time: 10.00 am to 1.00 pm

Total marks: 100

Duration: 3 Hours

PAPER-III

(Law Paper – I)

Group-A: Constitution of India

Answer any 5 (five) questions:-

1. "The Preamble of the Constitution of India constitutes the philosophy of the Constitution" – Explain. *5 marks*
2. What kinds of freedom are guaranteed under Article 19 of the Constitution of India as Fundamental Rights? What are the limitations that may be imposed thereon? What is the test of reasonableness of a restriction? *2+2+1marks*
3. Briefly discuss the following: - *1x5=5marks*
 - i) Writ of Habeas Corpus
 - ii) Writ of Mandamus
 - iii) Writ of Prohibition
 - iv) Writ of Certiorari
 - v) Difference between Article 32 and 226 of the Constitution of India.
4. Explain the Doctrine of Pleasure in the light of Article 310 of the Constitution of India. *5marks*
5. What are the privileges guaranteed under the Constitution of India to the President? *5 marks*
6. Write a brief note on various Tribunals under Articles 323A and 323B highlighting the jurisdiction thereof. *5 marks*
7. Write a note on the constitutional safeguards against arbitrary arrest and detention of a person. *5 marks*
8. Discuss the salient features of the directive principles under the Constitution of India and the importance thereof in the governance of the country. *5 marks*

Group-B : Indian Contract Act

Answer any 5 (five) questions :-

1. Define
 - i) Undue influence *2½ marks*
 - ii) fraud *2½ marks*
2. Define Contract of Indemnity and the rights of indemnity holder when sued. *5 marks*
3. What is Bailment and who is a 'Bailor' and 'Bailee'? Whether the bailor can create a 'pledge'? If so, under what circumstances? *1+1+1+1+1+1 marks*
4. (i) Define an 'Agent' having an interest in the subject matter along with a suitable example and define 'Principal' of such agent. *3 marks*

- (ii) How and under what situation an Agency having an interest in the subject matter can be terminated? 2 marks
5. Write down the requisites for formation of a valid contract within the ambit and scope of the Indian Contract Act. 5 marks
6. Explain the law relating to compensation for Breach of Contract where the contract contains stipulation by way of penalty. 5 marks
7. Explain the Doctrine of 'Ratification'. What are the acts that cannot be ratified? 5 marks
8. Explain the stage when a communication of a proposal becomes complete? 'A' proposes by a letter to sell a house to 'C' at a certain price. When will the communication of the said proposal be completed? 5 marks

Group-C : Transfer of Property Act

Answer any 5 (five) questions:-

1. What are "Vested interest" and "Contingent interest" of a person on a transfer of property? 2½ + 2½ marks
2. (i) Write down the essential conditions for application of the Doctrine of '*lis pendens*' in a suit. 2½ marks
(ii) When a suit commences and how long does pendency of the suit continue? 2½ marks
3. Define 'Sale' and mention its essential elements. 5 marks
4. (i) What are the rights of a mortgagor to redeem? 3 marks
(ii) When and under what circumstances a mortgagor is entitled for redemption of portion of mortgaged property? 2 marks
5. Explain - "Once a mortgagee always a mortgagor". What is clog on equity of redemption? 5 marks
6. (i) Define 'Lease', 'Lessor' and 'Lessee'. 3 marks
(ii) What are the rights of Lessor's transferee over the lessee? 2 marks
7. Explain the Doctrine of 'Feeding the Estoppel'. 5 marks
8. (i) Write the difference between a 'Mortgage' and 'Lease'. 1 mark
(ii) Whether delivery of possession is mandatory for completion of a sale transaction of an immovable property? 1 mark
(iii) Explain the term 'Attested' in relation to an instrument. 1 mark
(iv) Define 'Actionable Claim'. 2 marks

Group-D : Code of Civil Procedure

Answer any 5 (five) questions:-

1. (i) Define 'Decree' as contemplated under Section 2(b) of the Code of Civil Procedure. 2½ marks
(ii) What are the powers of an Executing court on its satisfaction that a decree holder for possession of an immovable property has been resisted by the judgment debtor? 2½ marks
2. Mention the criteria in order to decide as to whether a subsequent proceeding/ suit is barred by the Principles of *Res-judicata*. 5 marks

3. (i) In which grade of court normally suits are to be instituted? *1 mark*
(ii) Specify the courts in which Suits are to be filed where the following reliefs are claimed –
- (a) Recovery of immovable property and for partition of the said property. *2 marks*
(b) For compensation for wrong to immovable property held by or on behalf of the defendant and the reliefs can be entirely obtained through his personal obedience. *2 marks*
4. What are the powers of a civil court in order to prevent the ends of justice from being defeated? *5 marks*
5. What are the powers of an appellate court and whether the appellate courts have the same powers as those of the one imposed on the courts of original jurisdiction in respect of suit instituted therein? *5 marks*
6. Enumerate the circumstances where inter-pleader suit may be instituted? *5 marks*
7. Define –
- (i) Legal representative *2 marks*
(ii) Mesne profits of property *2 marks*
(iii) Order *1 mark*
8. Discuss the revisional powers of the High Court prescribed in the Code of Civil Procedure. *5 marks*

THE GAUHATI HIGH COURT AT GUWAHATI

(The High Court of Assam, Nagaland, Mizoram and Arunachal Pradesh)

Main Written Examination for direct recruitment to Grade-III of Assam Judicial Service, 2017

Date: 13-03-2018 (Tuesday)

Time: 10.00 am to 1.00 pm

Total marks: 100

Duration: 3 Hours

**PAPER – IV
(LAW PAPER-II)**

Part A- The Indian Penal Code

1. *1x5 = 5 marks*
- (a) A, a Zamindar, tortures a rayat in order to compel him to pay his rent. Is A guilty of any offence? If so, under what provision of the IPC –
- a) section 323 b) section 329 c) section 330 d) section 327.
- (b) A hold "Z" down and fraudulently takes Z's money and jewelry from Z's clothes without Z's consent. What offence A is liable for –
- a) Theft b) extortion c) robbery d) criminal misappropriation.
- (c) "Z" the door keeper of "Y", is standing in Y's doorway. "A" commits house trespass by entering the house having deterred Z from opposing him by threatening to beat him at 8.20 P.M. What offence of IPC, A will be liable for?
- a) section 446 b) section 448 c) section 450 d) section 456
- (d) A causes cattle to enter upon a field belonging to Z intending to cause damage to Z's crop. What offence of the IPC, A is liable for ?
- a) section 426 b) section 427 c) section 432 d) section 434
- (e) A knowing that dacoity is about to be committed at B, falsely informs the Magistrate that a dacoity is about to be committed at C, a place in an opposite direction and thereby misleads the Magistrate with intent to facilitate the commission of the offence. Dacoity is committed at B in pursuance of the design. What offence of the IPC, A is liable for ?
- a) section 117 b) section 118 c) section 395 d) section 396.
2. Distinguish between (any two) – *2x2=4 marks*
- i). fraudulently and dishonestly
- ii). public nuisance and private nuisance.
- iii). rashness and negligence.
3. Write short notes (any three) *2x3=6 marks*
- i). Criminal intimidation
- ii). Cruelty with special reference to section 498A of IPC
- iii). Criminal conspiracy.
- iv). Culpable homicide not amounting to Murder.
4. What are the different kinds of punishment? Discuss about the description and limit to imprisonment for nonpayment of fine. *5 marks*
5. What is defamation under the Indian Penal Code? Discuss the exceptions. *5 marks*

Part B -Code of Criminal Procedure (Crpc)

6. Choose the correct answer – *1x7= 7 marks*

- i. Period of limitation for taking cognizance of an offence U/S 376 IPC, where such offence consists of sexual intercourse by a man with his own wife being under 15 years of age –
 - (a) Six months
 - (b) One year.
 - (c) Three years
 - (d) No limitation.
- ii. On being empowered by C.J.M the second class Magistrate can take cognizance of –
 - (a) Any offence irrespective of his power to enquire into or try such offence.
 - (b) Such offence as are with in his competence to enquire into or try.
 - (c) Such offence as are authorized by C.J.M.
- iii. When taking cognizance of offence, the Magistrate finds that the accused is residing at a place beyond the area, in which he is exercising jurisdiction –
 - (a) Magistrate may, if he thinks fit, postpone the issue of process against the accused and either enquire into the case himself or direct an investigation to be made by police officer or any other person.
 - (b) Magistrate shall postpone the issue of process against the accused and either enquire into the case himself or direct an investigation to be made by police officer or any other person.
 - (c) Return the complaint U/S 201 Crpc.
 - (d) None of the above.
- iv. When a witness is called for the defence in an enquiry or trial, whose statement has been recorded under section 161 Crpc, any part of his statement, if duly proved, may be used to contradict such witness in the manner provided under section 145 Evidence Act, by -
 - (a) The accused
 - (b) The prosecution
 - (c) The prosecution with permission of the court
 - (d) None of the above.
- v. As provided by section 315 Crpc, an accused is a competent witness in a criminal proceeding and he may give evidence on oath in disproof of the charge against him or any person charged together with him at the same trial, therefore,
 - (a) He may be called as a witness by the court or Magistrate, if, it/he deems fit for proper adjudication of the case.
 - (b) He shall not be called as a witness except on his own request in writing.
 - (c) He may be called as a witness on his request either orally or in writing.
 - (d) He shall not be allowed to cross- examine by the prosecution without consent of the court.
- vi. The power to commute a sentence of imprisonment for life, for imprisonment for life, for imprisonment for a term not exceeding fourteen years or fine, lies with the –
 - (a) Governor.
 - (b) High Court.
 - (c) The court which imposes the punishment.
 - (d) Appropriate Government.
- vii. What is the maximum period, for which a bail bond executed U/S 437 A Crpc shall remain in force –
 - (a) Three years
 - (b) One year
 - (c) Six months
 - (d) Three months

7. Write short note (any two)-

- (a) Continuous offence.
- (b) Inherent power U/S 482 Crpc.
- (c) Forfeiture of personal bond (section 446 of Crpc)

2x3=6 marks

8. Discuss the procedure to be followed by a complainant for lodging complaint in respect of offence mentioned in section 195 Crpc.

6 marks

9. Discuss briefly the procedure for trial by Magistrates of a warrant case instituted on a complaint. 6 marks

Part C –Law of Torts

10. Choose the correct answer. 1x5=5marks
- (i) There is a contract between A and B and as a result of the breach of contract by A, injury is caused to C, the question is; can C who is a stranger to the contract, bring an action against A.
- (a) C cannot bring an action for the tort committed to him because rule of privity of a contract is essential for an action in Tort.
(b) C can bring an action as, action in Tort is independent of a contract.
(c) C has to join with B to bring an action for Tort against A.
- (ii) The Doctrine "qui facit per alium facit per se" means –
- (a) He who does an act through another does himself.
(b) Let the principal be liable or the superior must be responsible.
(c) Where there is a wrong there is a remedy.
- (iii) Justification is not a defence to an action for defamation –
- (a) True (b) False.
- (iv) "Tort is a right in rem of a private individual giving a right of compensation at the suit of the injured party". Defined by -
- (a) Winfield (b) Salmond (c) Fraser (d) None of the above.
- (v) Doctrine of vicarious liability applies when there is a -
- (a) Relationship of principal and agent (b) Relationship of partners
(c) Relationship of master and servant (d) All of the above.
11. Write short note (any four) 4x2=8 marks
- (a) Injuria sine damno
(b) Ubi jus ibi remedium
(c) Doctrine of alternative danger
(d) last opportunity rule
(e) Damnum sine injuria
12. Distinguish between (any three) 3x2=6 marks
- (a) Tort and breach of contract.
(b) Malice in law and malice in fact
(c) Volenti non fit injuria and contributory negligence
(d) Contributory negligence and composite negligence

13. What are the essential of a tort? Discuss remedies for which the plaintiff can sue in an action for tort. 6 marks

Part D –Law of Evidence

14. Write short notes (any five) 2x5= 10 marks.
- (i). Hostile Witness.
(ii). False in uno falsus in omnibus
(iii). Res Gestae

- (iv). Hearsay Evidence.
- (v). Admission.
- (vi). Circumstantial evidence.

15. Choose the correct answer –

1X5 = 5 marks.

- (i). Burden to prove the plea of alibi is on the –
 - (a) Accused
 - (b) Prosecution
 - (c) On both (a) and (b)
 - (d) Either (a) or (b)
- (ii). Which section of the Evidence Act provides that no particular number of witness shall in any case be required for the proof of any fact.
 - (a) Section 118
 - (b) Section 135
 - (c) Section 134
 - (d) Section 136
- (iii). (a) Leading question may be asked in cross- examination.
 (b) Leading question must not be asked in examination –in-chief if objected by adverse party.
 (c) Leading question must not be asked in re-examination except with the permission of the court.
 (d) All the three (a), (b) and (c)
- (iv). A made a confession – “I myself and B murdered X”. During investigation after enlargement on bail A absconded and he could not be apprehended. Eventually trial proceeded against B alone –
 - (a) Court can take into consideration such confession as against B
 - (b) Court can take into consideration such confession as against B only if corroborated by other evidence
 - (c) Court cannot take into consideration such confession at all as against B
- (v). Which of the following communication to an Advocate is protected from disclosure under section 126 of the Evidence Act as professional communication-
 - (a) “I have committed forgery, I wish you to defend me”.
 - (b) “I wish to obtain possession of a property by the use of a forged deed on which I request you to sue”.
 - (c) “I am going to kill my brother because he has ruined me. You please arrange for my bail as early as possible

16. Answer any two-

5X2= 10 marks

- (a) Explain the rule of evidence relating to exclusion of oral evidence by documentary evidence under the Indian Evidence Act.
- (b) What is secondary evidence? Discuss the rules as to notice to produce document under section 66 of the Evidence Act.
- (c) Distinguish between-
 - (1) May pressure and shall presume.
 - (2) Not proved and disproved.

THE GAUHATI HIGH COURT AT GUWAHATI

(The High Court of Assam, Nagaland, Mizoram and Arunachal Pradesh)

Main Written Examination for direct recruitment to Grade-III of Assam Judicial Service

Date: 13-03-2018 (Tuesday)

Time: 2.00 pm to 4.00 pm

Total marks: 50

Duration: 2 Hours

PAPER – V

- ১। অসমীয়ালৈ অনুবাদ কৰা (প্ৰতিটো শুদ্ধ উত্তৰৰ বাবে $\frac{1}{2}$ নম্বৰকৈ) : ৫
(a) The water of the well is clean. (b) The people of Assam are brave. (c) The teachers of our school are very kind. (d) Lila danced but she did not sing. (e) We ourselves caught the thief and handed over to the police. (f) He is our headmaster and his house is close to our school. (g) The car belongs to a friend of mine. (h) Nabin had to cook his meals himself, so he did not find time to do his homework. (i) Please stand up for singing the national anthem. (j) The car swerved and ran into a ditch.
- ২। ইংৰাজীলৈ অনুবাদ কৰা (প্ৰতিটো শুদ্ধ উত্তৰৰ বাবে $\frac{1}{2}$ নম্বৰকৈ) : ৫
(ক) তুমি নাইবা তোমাৰ ভাই যিকোনো এজন আমাৰ সভাখনলৈ আহিব লাগিব। (খ) তেওঁ সফল হ'বই, কাৰণ তেওঁ কঠোৰ পৰিশ্ৰম কৰে। (গ) এতিয়াই নগ'লে তোমাৰ দেৱী হ'ব। (ঘ) মাছৰ ইমান দাম যে কিনাই টান। (ঙ) এই ফুলটোৰ গোন্ধো নাই ৰূপো নাই। (চ) চুপ! শব্দ নকৰিবা, কেঁচুৱাটো শুই আছে। (ছ) ৰজা হোৱা হ'লে মই ৰাজকাৰেঙত থাকিলোহেঁতেন। (জ) প্ৰতি দেওবাৰে মই কাপোৰ ধোওঁ। (ঝ) ভগবানে তোমাক যেন দয়া কৰে। (ঞ) বানপানীয়ে আমাৰ খেতি নষ্ট কৰিলে।
- ৩। যি কোনো তিনিটাৰ বিপৰীত্বাৰ্থক শব্দ লিখা : ৩
সধবা; জ্যেষ্ঠ; আশীৰ্বাদ; আয়; অনুকূল।
- ৪। এটা শব্দত প্ৰকাশ কৰা (যি কোনো তিনিটা) : ৩
ধান খোৱা ঘৰ; যি দুয়োটা চকুৰে নেদেখে; কঁঠালৰ সৰু ক'লি; এবাৰ ফল দি মৰা গছ।
- ৫। যি কোনো তিনিটাৰ শুদ্ধ অৰ্থটো লিখা : ৩
বৃকোদৰ— বলৰাম, গণেশ, ভীম, বলৰাম।
লম্বোদৰ— গণেশ, কাৰ্তিক, হনুমান, ৰামচন্দ্ৰ।
বিভাবৰী— মহাসাগৰ, নিশা, মধুচন্দ্ৰিকা, দিন।
পঞ্চজ— শেৰালি, ভেটফুল, পদুম, নাজী।
- ৬। যি কোনো তিনিটাৰ সন্ধি ভাঙা বা যোৰা লগোৱা : ৩
যুধিষ্ঠিৰ; শূৰ্পণখা; শিৰঃ + ছেদ; উত্তৰ + অয়ন; অক্ষ + উহিনী।
- ৭। তলত দিয়া যি কোনো আঠটাৰ অসমীয়া প্ৰতিশব্দ লিখা (শেষৰ তিনিটা আখৰেৰে) : ৮
Mother-in-law; sister's son; husband's elder brother; husband's younger sister; grandson; wife's sister's husband; deed of agreement; alimony; chief Justice; ninety nine; eighty nine; thirty five.
- ৮। খালী ঠাই পূৰণ কৰা (যি কোনো তিনিটা) : ৩
(ক) আকালৰ ভাত নিদানৰ। (খ) পৰত বনত বাস। (গ) অভাৱেই মূল।
(ঘ) কেৰ্কেটুৱাই তামোল খায় বান্ধি কিলায়।
- ৯। যি কোনো তিনিটা খণ্ডবাক্যৰে একোটাকৈ বাক্য ৰচনা কৰা : ৩
পদূলি শুঙা; মূৰত সৰগ ভাঙি পৰা; যত কূটৰ ঘাই; হোলোঙাৰে কাণ বিকোৱা; সাতঘাটৰ চেঙেলি।
- ১০। 'এক দেশ এক নিৰ্বাচন'— প্ৰধান মন্ত্ৰীৰ ঘোষণা অনুসৰি আমাৰ দেশৰ লোক সভা, বিধান সভা, গাঁও পঞ্চায়ত, নিকায়-নগৰপালিকা আদিৰ নিৰ্বাচন একেলগে অনুষ্ঠিত কৰাটো সম্ভৱপৰ বা যুক্তিসঙ্গত বুলি ভাবানে? সপক্ষে বা বিপক্ষে পঞ্চাশটামান শব্দৰ ভিতৰত তোমাৰ যুক্তি দাঙি ধৰি এটা চমু টোকা যুগুত কৰা। ৪
- ১১। ন্যূনতম এশ শব্দৰ ভিতৰত যি কোনো এখন ৰচনা লিখা : ১০
(ক) এড্‌ভাৰ্টেজ আসাম (বিশ্ব বিনিয়োগ সন্মিলন), ২০১৮ (খ) গুৱাহাটী উচ্চ ন্যায়ালয়
(গ) তথ্য জনাৰ অধিকাৰ আইন।