

THE GAUHATI HIGH COURT AT GUWAHATI

(THE HIGH COURT OF ASSAM, NAGALAND, MIZORAM AND ARUNACHAL PRADESH)

Preliminary Examination (OMR based objective type multiple choices) for direct recruitment to Grade-I of Assam Judicial Service, 2023.

Total Marks: 100 marks

Duration : 2 hours

Date : 24-09-2023 (Sunday)

Time : 10:00 am to 12:00 noon

Each question carries 1 mark. There is no negative marking.

ENGLISH

Choose the pair of words which exhibits the same relationship between each other as the given capitalized pair of words:

1. SECRET:CLANDESTINE
 - a. Overt:Furtive
 - b. Covert:Stealthy
 - c. Open:Closed
 - d. News:Rumour
2. MALAPROPISM:WORDS
 - a. Anachronism:Time
 - b. Ellipsis: Sentence
 - c. Jinjanthropism: Apes
 - d. Catechism: Religion

In each question three words in bold letters are given which have something in common among themselves. Out of the four given alternatives, choose the most appropriate description about these three words:

3. India:Pakistan:Bangladesh
 - a. Japan:China:Turkey
 - b. Sri Lanka:Japan:India
 - c. Iraq:Kuwait:Iran
 - d. Canada:California:Mexico
4. Smile:Laugh:Cry
 - a. Sit:Sleep:Play
 - b. Frown:Anger:Temper
 - c. Morning:Night:Day
 - d. Touch:Catch:Release

Choose the words similar to its meaning:

5. Calumniate:
 - a. To accuse falsely
 - b. To accuse truthfully
 - c. To denounce
 - d. To ditch
6. COALESCE:
 - a. Associate
 - b. Conspire
 - c. Combine
 - d. Cover

Choose the words opposite to its meaning:

7. Amiably:

- a. Soft
- b. Addicted
- c. Hateful
- d. Lovable

8. Adge:

- a. Motto
- b. Harangue
- c. Proverb
- d. Zenith

9. One who is not easily pleased by anything:

- a. Maiden
- b. Pessimist
- c. Vulnerable
- d. Fastidious

10. A group of three powerful people:

- a. Trio
- b. Tritium
- c. Trivet
- d. Triumvirate

GENERAL KNOWLEDGE

11. After it was approved by the Assembly, the copies of the Constitution were photolithographed in Dehradun by which Government body?

- a. Survey of India
- b. Ministry of Culture
- c. Ministry of Law and Justice
- d. Ministry of Home Affairs

12. Prayan rover of the Chandrayaan 3 mission, has confirmed the presence of which element on the moon's surface?

- a. Potassium
- b. Chlorine
- c. Sulphur
- d. Sodium

13. As per the J&K Re-organisation Bill passed, who has the authority to appoint two Kashmiri migrants to the legislative assembly?

- a. Prime Minister
- b. Lieutenant Governor
- c. Vice President
- d. DGP of J&K

14. Which state/UT released draft rules for implementation of "Provisions of the Panchayats (Extension to Scheduled Areas) Act"?

- a. West Bengal
- b. Assam
- c. Bihar
- d. Jharkhand

15. Which institution issued "Guidelines on Information Security Practices" for Government Entities for Safe and Trusted Internet?

- a. NASSCOM
- b. CERT-in
- c. CDAC
- d. NITI Aayog

16. The Assam Public Service Commission (APSC) Regulation was promulgated in the year:
- 1947
 - 1950
 - 1951
 - 1960
17. Assam's only chemical fertiliser plant is located in:
- Bongaigaon
 - Namrup
 - Jagiroad
 - Bokajan
18. The State Anthem "O Mur Apunar Desh" was first published in the magazine named:
- Bahi
 - Jonaki
 - Trishnatur
 - Bismoi
19. Who among the following is known as the "Father of Assamese Prose":
- Madhav Deva
 - Mahendra Kandali
 - Arun Sharma
 - Bhattadeva
20. Total number of National Parks in Assam:
- 3
 - 4
 - 5
 - 7

APTITUDE

21. Principle: An offer can be accepted only when the acceptor has knowledge of such offer.
Facts: Mr.Arjit offers to pay a reward of Rs.10,000, to anyone who finds his watch, Mr.Mithilesh, without knowledge of the offer made by Mr.Arjit, finds and returns the watch.
- Mr.Mithilesh can claim the reward offered by Mr.Arjit because he finds and returns the watch.
 - Mr.Mithilesh can't claim the reward amount as the offer made by Mr.Arjit was frivolous.
 - Mr.Mithilesh can't claim the reward because he didn't have knowledge of the offer made by Mr.Arjit.
 - None of the above
22. Principle: An Indian citizen, if he commits an offense within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code in any other country, will still be liable to be tried in India.
Facts: Mr.Vaibhav, a citizen of India, commits murder in the USA, which is not an offense in the USA. In, the present case:
- Mr.Vaibhav is guilty of murder and can be tried in India irrespective of the fact that murder is not an offense in the USA.
 - Mr.Vaibhav is not guilty of murder in India because it is not an offense in the USA.
 - Mr.Vaibhav is not guilty of murder because it was not committed in India.
 - None of the above
23. Principle: An agreement to do an impossible act is void.
Facts: Ms. Rajani agrees with Mr.Bala to discover treasure by magic.
- The act is not void because the act is capable of being performed.
 - The act is not void because it is not forbidden by law.

- c. The act is void because the agreement to discover treasure by magic is impossible of performance.
- d. None of the above

24. Principle: Willful rash driving is an offense.

Facts: Mr. Tiwari was driving his car after drinking alcohol. Police booked him for willful negligent driving. Is the act of the police lawful?

- a. No, because Mr. Tiwari was not driving rashly; he was drunk while driving.
- b. No, this is not a negligent act.
- c. Yes, because Mr. Tiwari was driving rashly.
- d. Yes, because the police have the power to arrest a person driving rashly.

CONSTITUTION

25. The judgment of the Supreme Court in *Rattan Lal v. State of Punjab* by the application of clause (1) of Article 20 of the Constitution of India holds that the said clause prevents retrospective operation of:

- a. Civil laws
- b. Civil as well as criminal laws
- c. Only those civil and criminal laws which provide undue advantage
- d. Only those criminal laws which are against the interest of the accused.

26. A high caste Hindu female marrying to scheduled caste boy, not entitled for reservation under Article 15(4) and 16(4) was held in:

- a. Dr. Neelima v. Dean of P.G. Studies A.P. Agriculture University
- b. Meera Kanwar v. Sunita
- c. Anil Kumar Gupta v. State of U.P.
- d. Indira Sawhney v. Union of India

27. According to which Article of the Constitution of India, the term "District Judge" shall not include the Tribunal Judge?

- a. Article 325
- b. Article 235(a)
- c. Article 236(a)
- d. Article 236(b)

28. In which judgment it was held that if landlord being State within the meaning of Article 12 of the Constitution is required to prove fairness and reasonableness on its part in initiating proceeding, it is for it to show how its prayer meets the constitutional requirements of Article 14 of the Constitution:

- a. Ashoka Marketing Ltd. v. Punjab National Bank
- b. New India Assurance Company Ltd. v. Nusli Neville Wadia
- c. Narendra Kumar Maheshwari v. Union of India
- d. None of the above

29. The protection of Article 20(3) is not available to:

- a. confession of guilt made in police custody by words
- b. confession made through intelligible gestures under compulsion
- c. confession made through the production of document or thing under compulsion
- d. confession of guilt made to a friend who visits the accused who is in police custody.

CPC

30. A decree can be transferred for execution to another court:

- a. If the judgment debtor actually & voluntarily resides or carries on business, or personally works for gain, within the local limits of that other court
- b. If the judgment debtor does not have sufficient property to satisfy the decree within the local limits of the court, passing the decree and has property within the local limits of that other court

- c. If the decree directs sale or delivery of immovable property situate outside the jurisdiction of the court passing the decree
 - d. All the above.
31. In cases of urgent or immediate relief, where leave to investigate the suit without service of notice under Section 80 of CPC has been granted:
- a. No interim or otherwise, *ex parte* relief can be granted
 - b. Interim or otherwise *ex parte* relief can be granted generally
 - c. Interim or otherwise *ex parte* relief may be granted under certain circumstances
 - d. Either (a) or (c)
32. A receiver:
- a. Can be sued generally for acts done in his official capacity by a third party
 - b. Cannot be sued at all for acts done in his official capacity by a third party
 - c. Can sue and can be sued for acts done in his official capacity by a third party only with the leave of the court appointing him
 - d. Can sue without the leave of the court but cannot be sued without the leave of the court appointing him.
33. *Dhulabhai etc. v. State of Madhya Pradesh and another*, AIR 1969 SC 78, lays down certain principles regarding the exclusion of jurisdiction of civil courts. Which of the following is not a principle laid down:
- (a) where a statute gives a finality to the orders of the special tribunals, the civil courts jurisdiction must be held to be excluded if there is adequate remedy to do what the civil court would normally do in a suit
 - (b) where there is an express bar of jurisdiction of the court, an examination of the scheme of the particular Act to find out the adequacy or sufficiency of the remedies provided may be relevant but is not decisive to sustain the jurisdiction of the civil court
 - (c) questions as to the correctness of the assessment apart from its constitutionality are the decisions of the authorities and a civil suit lies even if the orders of the authorities are declared to be final
 - (d) none of the above.
34. Law does not require issuance of notice of the application for execution of a decree, to the judgment- debtor, where the execution is applied:
- (a) within four years of the decree.
 - (b) within two years of the decree.
 - (c) within three years of the decree.
 - (d) within five years of the decree.
- CrPC
35. Continuation of investigation, in a summons case triable by a Magistrate, beyond the period of six months, from the date of arrest of the accused, without the previous permission of the Magistrate:
- a. Shall render the entire investigation vitiated bad and the accused is liable to be discharged.
 - b. Shall not render the entire investigation bad but the accused is liable to be discharged.
 - c. Shall not render the entire investigation bad, but the prosecution cannot rely on the investigation so carried out and the evidence so collected shall not be admissible.
 - d. Either (a) or (b)
36. If one is accused of an act which may amount to theft, or receiving stolen property or cheating and is charged for theft only and from evidence it appears that he has committed cheating, he can be convicted for cheating though no charge for cheating has been formally framed, by virtue of:
- a. Section 214 of CrPC
 - b. Section 221 of CrPC

- c. Section 223 of CrPC
 d. Section 224 of CrPC
37. Power under Section 319 of CrPC can be exercised:
- By the Magistrate and the Court of Sessions both only after recording of evidence during the inquiry or trial
 - By the Magistrate before recording of evidence but by the Court of Sessions only after recording of evidence
 - By the Magistrate and the Court of Sessions both even before recording of evidence
 - By the Magistrate only after recording evidence but by the Court of Sessions before recording of evidence
38. In case where an inquiry, trial or other proceedings have been conducted in a wrong place:
- The inquiry, trial or other proceedings shall be void *ab initio*
 - The inquiry, trial or other proceedings cannot be set aside as void unless it has occasioned in failure of justice
 - The inquiry, trial or other proceedings, cannot be set aside even if it has occasioned in failure of justice
 - Either (a) or (c)
39. Propositions as regards the liability of the surety under the surety bond are:
- the liability of the surety is mutually exclusive of the liability of the accused under his personal bond.
 - the liability of the surety is contingent on the liability of the accused under his personal bond and the liability of the surety.
 - is limited to the amount of the surety bond.
- Now which of the following is correct:
- I & III are correct
 - I & II are correct
 - II & III are correct
 - I, II & III all are correct

INDIAN PENAL CODE

40. The right granted under section 100, IPC to the extent of causing death can be exercised against an assault which reasonably causes the apprehension that death will otherwise be the consequence of the assault. The above rule has been explained by the Supreme Court in one of the famous case of:
- Sunil Batra v. Delhi Administration
 - Brij Kishor v State of U.P.
 - Amzad Khan v. State
 - Ramaswamy v. State of Madras
41. P gives grave and sudden provocation to M. M on this provocation, fires a pistol at P, neither intending nor knowing himself to be likely to kill Q, who is near him but out of the sight, M kills Q.
- Taking the view of this illustrations give the correct answer.
- It is a murder
 - It is not a murder but culpable homicide
 - It is neither a murder nor a culpable homicide
 - None of the above
42. A boy over 11 years but below 12 years of age picked up knife and proceeding towards with a threatening gesture saying that he would cut him into pieces actually stabs him to death:
- The boy will not be guilty, as a child under 12 years of age cannot be guilty of an offence

- b. The boy will be guilty because he had attained maturity of understanding to judge the nature and consequence of his conduct of mind and the act concurred in this case
- c. The boy will not be guilty of murder
- d. The boy will not be guilty of murder as he had not attained sufficient maturity of understanding to judge the nature and consequence of his conduct.

43. Mr. V, an appellant is an owner of a house in City A. The wife of the first respondent Y, was tenant of a part of the first floor in that house. On January 17, 1966, one R a servant of the appellant, called the wife of the first respondent a thief and Halkat. On the following day, the first respondent slapped R on his face which was followed by heated exchange of abusive words and between the first respondent and the appellant's husband.

The first respondent was annoyed and threw at the appellant's husband a file of papers. The file did not hit the appellant's husband, but it hit the elbow of the appellant causing a scratch. The appellant lodged information to the police complaining that the first respondent had committed a house trespass in order to the committing of an offence punishable with imprisonment, had thrown a shoe at her and had slapped her servant R.

During the course of the investigation the appellant and R refused to be examined at a public hospital, claiming that a private medical practitioner had certified that the appellant had suffered from bleeding incision.

As a judge of the case you would:

- a. convict the accused under Section 95 of the IPC
- b. acquit the accused under Section 95 of the IPC
- c. fine the appellant under Section 95 of the IPC
- d. Both (A) and the (C)

44. One Mrs. Komal bought a car on the name of her daughter, Kiran, who is a minor, and got the insurance policy transferred on her name (Mrs. Komal). The car met with an accident on two counts and she file for a claim on both the counts, from the insurance agency. She acknowledged the receipt of the money as Kiran. The insurance company her prosecuted under Section 467 of the IPC alleging fraud on the appellant's part?

- a. Mrs. Komal is guilty of forgery because she made the insurance company believed that she is Kiran
- b. Mrs. Komal is not guilty of forgery because the said deceit did not secure her any advantage as the entire transaction was that of Mrs. Komal
- c. Mrs. Komal is guilty of forgery because she signed all the papers in the name of Kiran
- d. Both (A) and (C)

EVIDENCE

45. B, an accused wants to submit carbon copy of the suicide note as secondary evidence. The original is with the opposite party and he has failed to produce the same. The suicide was not within the knowledge of the accused prior to the receipt of carbon copy. Which of the following statements will hold true for the case?

- a. The evidence cannot be admitted due to applicability of section 30 of the Indian Evidence Act
- b. The evidence cannot be admitted because it fails to satisfy the requirements of section 64 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872
- c. The evidence cannot be admitted because it fails to satisfy the requirements of section 65 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872
- d. The evidence can be admitted as it satisfies the requirements of both section 64 and section 65 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872

46. During the cross examination of the witness as to previous statements made before the police almost all contradictions or omissions were brought on record, which were portions from the statements made before the police that were not deposed before the court. Which of the following statements will apply to the case?
- The credibility of the witness has been impeached under section 148 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872
 - The credibility of the witness has been impeached under section 145 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872
 - The credibility of the witness has not been impeached because the contradictions were not as contemplated under section 145 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872
 - The credibility of the witness has not been impeached because the protection under section 154 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872 will apply
47. A intentionally and falsely leads B to believe that certain land belongs to A, and thereby induces B to buy and pay for it. The land afterwards becomes the property of A, and A seeks to set aside the sale on the ground that, at the time of the sale, he had no title. Applying Section 115, Indian Evidence Act:
- He must be allowed to prove his want of title
 - He must not be allowed to prove his want of title
 - He may be allowed to prove his want of title
 - none of them
48. Which of the following is true concerning retracted confession?
- The Court is bound to take the factum of retraction of confession
 - The retracted confession of co-accused is very weak and if retracted, the same is admissible against the maker of it
 - It is the law that once a confession is retracted, the Court should presume that it was tainted and be thrown overboard
 - Retracted confession must be looked upon with lesser concern
49. When the liability of a person who is one of the parties to the suit depends upon the liability of a stranger to the suit, then an admission by the stranger in respect of his liability shall be an admission on the part of that person who is a party to the suit. It has been so provided:
- Under section 21 of the Evidence Act
 - Under section 20 of the Evidence Act
 - Under section 19 of the Evidence Act
 - Under section 17 of the Evidence Act

TRANSFER OF PROPERTY ACT

50. Which of the following is true regarding the 'right of subrogation' as defined under the Transfer of Property Act, 1882?
- Any person redeeming the property under provisions of section 91 of the Act, has the same rights as the mortgagor against the mortgagee
 - Any person redeeming the property under provisions of section 91 of the Act, has the same right as the mortgagee against the mortgagor
 - either A or B depending on the facts of the case
 - neither A nor B
51. 'A' a Hindu who has separated from his father 'B' sells to 'C' three fields, X, Y and Z, representing that 'A' is authorised to transfer the same. Of these fields Z does not belong to 'A'; it having been retained by 'B' on the partition; but on 'B' dying 'A' as heir obtains Z. 'C' not having rescinded the sale, may require 'A' to deliver Z to him.
- Legal representatives of 'B' can only sell Z to 'C'
 - 'C' may require 'A' to deliver Z to him.

- c. Transaction made by 'A' is void *ab initio*. Therefore, 'A' can be prosecuted for fraud and for refund of sale consideration after annulling the sale deed.
 - d. None of the above.
52. The forfeiture under section 111(g) of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882 can _____.
- a. Not be waived off, except by express declaration of the same
 - b. Can be waived off by acceptance of rent becoming due after forfeiture, after the suit to eject lessee has been initiated
 - c. Can be waived off by accepting of rent becoming due after forfeiture, in case lessor is not aware that forfeiture has incurred
 - d. Can be waived off by accepting of rent becoming due after forfeiture, as long as lessor knows that forfeiture has incurred
53. A transfer a garden to B for her life, with a proviso that, in case B cuts down a certain wood, the transfer shall cease to have any effect. B cuts down the wood. Decide the case in the light of Transfer of Property Act, 1882:
- a. B loses his life interest in the firm
 - b. B does not lose his life interest in the firm
 - c. no such provision is made under the Transfer of Property Act, 1882
 - d. none of the above.
54. Inaccuracy in the recitals describing the property:
- a. cannot whittle down the effect of clear recitals in the documents about the property to be sold thereby
 - b. can whittle down the effect of clear recitals in the document about the property to be sold thereby
 - c. cannot depend upon the inaccuracy or accuracy of recital describing property
 - d. none of the above.

LIMITATION ACT

55. In a suit filed by the plaintiff, the defendant in his written statement has taken the objection of non-impleadment of necessary party. Despite such objection the plaintiff continued the suit and the suit finally was decreed. At the first appellate stage, the plaintiff withdraws the suit with liberty to file a fresh one on the same cause of action and subsequently filed a fresh suit. The period spent by the plaintiff in the earlier suit, under section 14 of Limitation Act is:
- (a) liable to be excluded on the ground that the plaintiff was prosecuting the earlier suit with due diligence and in good faith
 - (b) not liable to be excluded as the plaintiff cannot be said to be prosecuting the earlier suit with due diligence and in good faith
 - (c) liable to be excluded under section 14(3) of Limitation Act
 - (d) to be excluded or not to be excluded is in the discretion of the court.
56. Section 14 and Section 5 of the Limitation Act are:
- (a) independent of each other.
 - (b) mutually exclusive of each other.
 - (c) both independent and mutually exclusive.
 - (d) neither independent nor mutually exclusive
57. Plaintiff filed the next day after the period of limitation will not be barred by time:
- (a) if the plaintiff was outside India on the last date of limitation.
 - (b) if the plaintiff was unwell and suffering from viral fever on the last date of limitation.
 - (c) if the court was closed for half an hour on the last date of limitation.
 - (d) if the advocate of the plaintiff forgot to file the plaint on the last date of limitation.

JURISPRUDENCE

58. The liability in which the sole intention of the law is to enforce the plaintiff's right and not to punish the wrong doer is known as:

- a. Constructive liability
- b. Penal Liability
- c. Equitable liability
- d. Remedial Liability

59. The sources of Law was classified by _____ and _____

- a. Salmond/Keeton
- b. Salmond/Austin
- c. Keeton/Austin
- d. Hobbes/Holland

60. _____ states that all the actions of human beings are controlled by sovereigns, namely 'pain' and 'pleasure':

- a. Utilitarianism
- b. Hedonism
- c. Realism
- d. Formalism

61. _____ has presented the thesis that *Jurisprudence is a social engineering*:

- a. Black Stone
- b. Jeremy Bentham
- c. John Stuart Mill
- d. Roscoe Pound

ARBITRATION AND CONCILIATION ACT

62. *Ad-hoc* Arbitration can be sought:

- a. When the parties involved in commercial transaction choose to incorporate arbitration clause as a part of agreement to refer their future disputes
- b. When a dispute that arose between the parties to a business transaction could not be settled through mediation or conciliation
- c. When the parties agree to submit to arbitration 'all or any' differences which have arisen or may arise
- d. Only (b) and (c)

63. A plea questioning the jurisdiction of the arbitral tribunal:

- a. Must be raised before or at the time of submission of statement of defence
- b. May be raised after the submission of the statement of defence
- c. Can be raised at any time before the conclusion of arbitral proceedings
- d. Can be raised at any time before making of arbitral award

64. In Conciliation:

- a. The parties come to settlement after the award of the conciliator
- b. The parties come to a settlement without making of any award by the conciliator
- c. The parties come to any settlement only after the agreement of settlement or conciliation is signed in front of the conciliator
- d. All the above

INDIAN CONTRACT ACT

65. Under Section 73 of the Contract Act:

- a. Special damages cannot be claimed
- b. Special damages can be claimed if the party breaking the contract is made known of the special circumstances at any time before the breach
- c. Special damages can be claimed if the party breaking the contract is made known of the special circumstances at the time of contract
- d. None of the above

66. 'X' and 'Y' agreed to marry each other on a certain date and before that 'X' goes mad. 'Y' cancelled the contract & sued for damages:
- No cause of action arises till the date of marriage
 - On account of X's going mad, the contract frustrated and void. Y has no right to sue for damages
 - The contract itself is void
 - Y is guilty of breach of contract
67. Where the rate of interest prescribed in case of breach is too high, the court can interfere:
- On the proof of coercion
 - On the proof of undue influence
 - On the satisfaction that the stipulation is by way of penalty
 - On the ground of equity
68. A contingent contract based on the specified uncertain event not happening within a fixed time under Section 35:
- Can be enforced if the event does not happen within the time fixed
 - Can be enforced if before the expiry of time fixed, it becomes certain that such an event shall not happen
 - Cannot be enforced at all, being void
 - Both (a) & (b)
69. A clause in the tender authorising the party inviting tenders to terminate the contract at any time for future supplies:
- Destroys the very basis of the contract and the clause is void
 - Does not destroy the basis of the contract and the clause is valid
 - Makes the entire contract void
 - Makes the contract voidable

FAMILY LAW

70. Breakdown theory of divorce is reflected in:
- Section 13(1) of Hindu Marriage Act, 1955
 - Section 13(2) of Hindu Marriage Act, 1955
 - Section 13B of Hindu Marriage Act, 1955
 - Section 13(1A) of Hindu Marriage Act, 1955
71. A donee under a gift takes the property vis-a-vis his male lineal:
- His descendants as separate property if the donor makes the gift of his self acquired property
 - Ancestral property if the donor makes a gift out of his ancestral property as *karta*
 - His separate property irrespective of whether the donor makes a gift of his self acquired property or of joint family property as *karta*
 - Both (a) and (b) are correct
72. A gift by hiba-bil-iwaz:
- Can be revoked by the donor even after the delivery of possession of hiba but before the delivery of iwaz
 - Can be revoked by the donor even after the delivery of hiba and after the delivery of iwaz
 - Can be revoked by the donor before the delivery of possession of hiba
 - Cannot be revoked at all under any circumstances
73. If the husband or the wife dies during the period of Iddat following upon the pronouncement of an irrevocable divorce:
- Each is entitled to inherit from the other
 - Neither of them can inherit from the other
 - Only the husband can inherit from the wife and not vice-versa
 - Only the wife can inherit from the husband and not vice-versa

74. If there is evidence of the term for which the muta marriage was fixed and cohabitation continues after that term:

- a. Children conceived during the extended period shall be illegitimate
- b. Cohabitation after the expiry of the term shall be void
- c. Muta marriage stands extended for the whole period of cohabitation
- d. Both (a) and (c) are correct.

SPECIFIC RELIEF ACT

75. For the purpose of Specific Relief Act of 1963 the word 'settlement' means:

- a. An instrument whereby the destination or devolution of successive interests in movable property is disposed of
- b. An instrument including codicil or will whereby the destination or devolution of successive interests in immovable property is disposed of or is agreed to be disposed of
- c. An instrument including the codicil or will whereby the devolution of successive interests movable or immovable property is disposed of
- d. An instrument other than a will or codicil whereby the destination or devolution of successive interests movable or immovable property is disposed of or is agreed to be disposed of

76. In case of specific performance of part of contract the purchaser:

- a. May relinquish claim to further performance of the remaining part of contract and has right to compensation
- b. May not relinquish claim to further performance of the remaining part of contract and has no right to compensation
- c. Specific performance of part of contract not possible
- d. None of the above

77. A contract made by a trustee in excess of his powers or in breach of trust, under section 11 of the Specific Relief Act, 1963 is:

- a. Specifically enforceable at the instance of the trustee
- b. Specifically enforceable at the instance of the second party
- c. Specifically enforceable either at the instance of the trustee or at the instance of the second party
- d. Not specifically enforceable

MOTOR VEHICLES ACT

78. "Hit and run motor accident" is defined under which section of Motor Vehicles Act, 1988?

- a. Section 161 (1-a)
- b. Section 161(1-b)
- c. Section 161(1-c)
- d. Section 161(2)

79. Under the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988, where the "Claims Tribunal" has been constituted for an area then:

- a. Civil court has no jurisdiction to deal with claim of compensation
- b. Civil court has also jurisdiction to deal with compensation
- c. Civil court after getting order from High Court has jurisdiction to deal with compensation
- d. Civil court after getting order from Supreme Court has jurisdiction to deal with compensation

INDUSTRIAL & LABOUR LAW

80. As per Payment of Wages Act, 1936, in railway factory or industrial or other establishment upon or in which less than one thousand persons are employed, wages shall be paid before the expiry of the:

- a. Seventh day of the month.
- b. Tenth Day of the months

- c. Third Day of the months
- d. None of the above

81. The maximum amount of gratuity payable under the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972 is:
- a. Rs. 5,00,000
 - b. Rs. 7,50,000
 - c. Rs. 10,50,000
 - d. Rs. 10,00,000

LAND ACQUISITION ACT

82. As per the Land Acquisition Act, 1894 who is land authority?
- a. The Town Planning Authority
 - b. The State Government
 - c. The Central Government
 - d. The local court of the area
83. In case of land acquisition by the Central Government for public-private partnership projects, consent of how many affected families is mandated by the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 Act?
- a. 60%
 - b. 70%
 - c. 80%
 - d. 90%

LAW RELATING TO TRUST

84. Rights of beneficiaries are provided under:
- a. Section 51-65 of the Indian Trusts Act
 - b. Section 53-67 of the Indian Trusts Act
 - c. Section 55-69 of the Indian Trusts Act
 - d. Section 57-71 of the Indian Trusts Act
85. A trust is not extinguished:
- a. When its purpose is completely fulfilled
 - b. When its purpose becomes unlawful
 - c. When the trust, being revocable, is expressly revoked
 - d. Where the trustees have transferred their interests

INDIAN REGISTRATION ACT

86. A document relating to land, registered at a place where no part of the property is situate, the registration is:
- a. Void *ab initio*
 - b. Void only if parties in collusion with each other, committed fraud on the registering authority
 - c. Voidable & may be set aside within the period of limitation
 - d. Either (b) or (c)
87. An unregistered document can be admitted in evidence as regards an existence of contract in a:
- a. Suit for possession
 - b. Suit for injunction
 - c. Suit for specific performance
 - d. All the above
88. 'Lease' has been defined in the Indian Registration Act, 1908, under:
- a. Section 2(3)
 - b. Section 2(5)
 - c. Section 2(7)
 - d. Section 2(8)

COURT FEES ACT

89. Which section of the Court Fees Act deals with computation of fees payable in certain suits?

- a. Section 5
- b. Section 6
- c. Section 7
- d. Section 8

90. Under which of the following cases, the court fees under the Court Fees Act shall not be computed according to the amount at which the relief is sought by the plaintiff?

- a. For movable property of no market-value
- b. For an injunction
- c. For easement
- d. For movable property having market-value

ASSAMESE

91. তলত দিয়াবোৰৰ কোনটো সন্ধি ভুল

- a. মহৎ + আশ = মহাশয়
- b. সীমা + অন্ত = সীমান্ত
- c. গৌৰ + অঙ্গ = গৌৰাঙ্গ
- d. প্রতি + ইতি = প্রতিতি

92. তলৰ কোনটো সন্ধি শুদ্ধ ?

- a. পৰিস্ + কাৰ = পৰিষ্কাৰ
- b. পৰিঃ + কাৰ = পৰিষ্কাৰ
- c. পৰিস্ + কাৰ = পৰিষ্কাৰ
- d. পৰি + কাৰ = পৰিষ্কাৰ

93. “কপাল ধো” মানে কি বুজায় ?

- a. আশা এৰা
- b. কপাল বেয়া
- c. নোপোৱা
- d. ওপৰৰ এটাও নহয়

94. মাটিৰ মানুহ বুলিলে বুজায় ?

- a. মৰা মানুহ
- b. দুষ্টপ্ৰকৃতিৰ মানুহ
- c. আদবলীয়া মানুহ
- d. নিচেই হোজা মানুহ

95. বজা নোহোৱাকৈ বজাৰ ক্ষমতা চলোৱা লোকক কি বুলি কোৱা হয়

- a. উঠি বজা
- b. ল'ৰা বজা
- c. নপতা ফুকন
- d. তলতীয়া বজা

96. "দোঙা" তলৰ কোনটো শব্দৰ লগত সঙ্গত হ'ব?

- a. জাবৰ দোঙা
- b. পানী ডোঙা
- c. গোবৰ ডোঙা
- d. তামোল দোঙা

97. জুলীয়া বস্ত্ৰৰ পৰিমাণবাচক প্ৰত্যয় হ'ল

- a. ছালি
- b. চলু
- c. টাৰি
- d. মখা

98. আপোনাৰ নাক কাটি _____ যাত্ৰা ভংগ

- a. সতিনীৰ
- b. নিজৰ
- c. আনৰ
- d. ওপৰৰ এটাও নহয়

99. আইয়ে চায় মুখলৈ, ঘৈণীয়ে চায় _____

- a. মুখলৈ
- b. চকুলৈ
- c. হাতলৈ
- d. ওপৰৰ সকলোবোৰ

অসমীয়া ভাষাত এটা শব্দত প্ৰকাশ কৰা:

100. মাৰ সতিনীয়েক

- a. জেঠেৰি
- b. জেশাহ
- c. বিমাতা
- d. ওপৰৰ এটাও নহয়

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