

THE GAUHATI HIGH COURT AT GUWAHATI

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

MAIN WRITTEN EXAMINATION FOR DIRECT RECRUITMENT TO GRADE I OF THE ASSAM JUDICIAL SERVICE, 2024

Date :08.03.2025

Time :9 A.M. to 12 Noon

Total Marks :100

Duration : 3 Hours

PAPER-I

1. What is the meaning of *in parimateria* in legal interpretation? (10X1=10 marks)
 - a. In conflict with each other.
 - b. On the same subject matter.
 - c. In favor of the defendants.
 - d. In favor of the plaintiff.
2. Which novel by George Orwell depicts a dystopian future under a totalitarian regime?
 - a. "Animal Farm"
 - b. "1984"
 - c. "Brave New World"
 - d. "Fahrenheit 451"
3. In contract law, *quantum meruit* refers to:
 - a. The amount a party deserves to be paid for services rendered.
 - b. A contract that lacks consideration.
 - c. The requirement for certainty in contracts.
 - d. A contract that is unenforceable due to mistake.
4. What type of sentence is this: "I have never gone to Sheffield."
 - a. Interrogative
 - b. Imperative
 - c. Declarative

- d. Exclamatory
5. Choose the correct sentence with parallel structure:
- a. He likes swimming, hiking, and to ride bikes.
 - b. He likes swimming, hiking, riding bikes.
 - c. He likes to swim, hiking, and riding bikes.
 - d. He likes swimming, hiking, and riding bikes.
6. Which word is spelled correctly?
- a. Supercede
 - b. Superceed
 - c. Supersede
 - d. Superseed
7. The phrase “to hit the nail on the head” means:
- a. To cause injury.
 - b. To be exactly right.
 - c. To solve a problem.
 - d. To work hard.
8. The opposite of “Audacious” is:
- a. Bold
 - b. Timid
 - c. Brave
 - d. Daring
9. Which of the following best describes the word nincompoop?
- a. A brave and courageous person.
 - b. A foolish or silly person.
 - c. A wise and intelligent man.
 - d. A skilled and experienced professional.
10. The rule of ejusdem generis means:
- a. Of the same kind.
 - b. A penal statute should be interpreted broadly.
 - c. A contract must be executed in writing.

d. A law cannot be applied retrospectively.

(10x1=10 marks)

11. On February 18, 2025, which two countries agreed to restore diplomatic relations during a summit in Saudi Arabia?

- a. Russia and China.
- b. Russia and Ukraine.
- c. Russia and the United States of America.
- d. India and China.

12. Who has been appointed as Principal Secretary- 2 to the Prime Minister of India?

- a. Gyanendra Pratap Singh
- b. Shaktikanta Das
- c. Gyanesh Kumar
- d. Rajiv Kumar

13. Which wildlife sanctuary in Assam is famous for its Golden Langurs?

- a. Dibru-Saikhowa
- b. Nameri
- c. Chakrashila
- d. Hollongapar Gibbon Sanctuary.

14. Who is the longest serving Attorney General for India?

- a. Niren De
- b. M.C. Setalvad
- c. C.K. Daphtary
- d. K.K. Venugopal

15. Which philosopher is credited with the concept of "Allegory of Cave" concept?

- a. Aristotle
- b. Plato
- c. Socrates
- d. Confucius

16. The Halley's Comet has an orbital period of approximately how many years?

- a. 54
- b. 76
- c. 91
- d. 105

17. Who is the New Chairman of SEBI?

- a. Tuhin Kanta Pandey
- b. Shaktikant Das
- c. Madhabi Puri Buch
- d. Ajay Tyagi

18. In the novel "Great Expectations," by Charles Dickens what is the name of the protagonist orphan ?

- a) Thomas
- b) Tim
- c) Pip
- d) Jim

19. What is the title of the first novel in J.K. Rowling's "Harry Potter" series?

- a) "Harry Potter and the Chamber of Secrets"

b) "Harry Potter and the Prisoner of Azkaban"

c) "Harry Potter and the Sorcerer's Stone"

d) "Harry Potter and the Goblet of Fire"

20. Name the author of the novel "Train to Pakistan,"?

a) Khushwant Singh

b) Mulk Raj Anand

c) R.K. Narayan

d) Shashi Tharoor

(20x1=20 marks)

21. Which number would come next:

7, 10, 8, 11, 9, 12, ...

a. 15

b. 14

c. 10

d. 8

22. A is twice old as B. B is three years older than C. The sum of their ages is 37 years. How old is A?

a. 20 years.

b. 22 years.

c. 24 years.

d. 26 years.

23. Six people (A, B, C, D, E, F) are sitting in a circle. B is to the left of D. C is between E and F. F is sitting opposite to D. Who is sitting to the right of A?

a. B

b. C

c. D

d. E

24. At what time between 2:00 and 3:00 will the minute and hour hands of the clock be exactly together?

a. 2:10

b. 2:12

c. 2:13

d. 2:11

25. Find the missing number in the sequence; 2, 6, 12, 20, 30, X, 56.

a. 40

b. 46

c. 42

d. 44

26. An article is bought for Rs.600 and sold for Rs.750. The gain percent is?

a. 10

b. 25

c. 30

d. 15

27. When 75% of a number is added to 75, the result is the same number. the number is?

a. 300

b. 225

c. 375

d. 475

28. A man is facing East. He turns 90 degrees clockwise, then 180 degrees anti-clockwise, and finally 90 degrees clockwise. In which direction is he now facing?

a. North

b. East

c. South

d. West

29. If TABLE is coded as UCEPJ, how is CHAIR coded?

a. DJDMW

b. DHDMU

c. DJDMT

d. DJDMX

30. A clock is started at noon. At 3 PM, the hour hand has turned through:

a. 45°

b. 90°

c. 60°

d. 30°

31. Find the odd one out:

a. Chapter

b. Index

c. Syllabus

d. prelude

32. Fill in the blanks:

15, 23, 30, 36, 41, _____

a. 48

b. 44

c. 49

d. 45

33. Fill in the blanks:

1, 8, 27, 64, 125, 216, _____, 512

a. 250

b. 343

c. 350

d. 327

34. If a work can be completed in 14 days by 15 men, how many men will be needed to complete the work in 30 days?

a. 8

b. 10

c. 7

d. 9

35. The successive discount of 25%, 20% and 10% is equivalent to a single discount of

–

a. 46%

b. 48%

c. 54%

d. 44%

36. Find the odd one out:

1, 4, 9, 16, 23, 25, 36

a. 9

b. 23

c. 25

d. 36

37. $1528 + 525 \div 25 - 840 = 510 + ?$

- a. 199
- b. 299
- c. 159
- d. 189

38. Fill in the blanks:

1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 13, ____

- a. 21
- b. 19
- c. 17
- d. 24

39. Find the odd one out:

10, 14, 16, 18, 21, 24, 26

- a. 26
- b. 24
- c. 21
- d. 18

40. Fill in the blank:

QAR, RAS, SAT, TAU, _____

- a. UAV
- b. UAT
- c. TAS
- d. TAT

41. **Write a precise on the following passage:** (10 marks)

"The process of learning a language involves various stages. The initial stage is the most crucial as it lays the foundation for further learning. At

this stage, learners are exposed to the sounds, vocabulary, and grammar of the language. They begin to recognize and mimic the sounds, and gradually start constructing simple sentences.

As learners progress, they move on to the intermediate stage. At this stage, they refine their language skills, develop a better understanding of grammar rules, and expand their vocabulary. They start using more complex sentence structures and begin to comprehend various spoken dialects.

The final stage is the advanced stage, where learners achieve fluency and mastery over the language. They develop a sophisticated understanding of nuances, idiomatic expressions, and cultural references. At this stage, learners can effortlessly communicate in the language, both in writing and speaking."

42. Read the following passage and answer the questions framed thereupon -

"Ayurveda, the ancient Indian system of medicine, emphasizes the interconnectedness of the body, mind, and spirit. It views health as a state of balance and harmony among the three fundamental energies or doshas - Vata, Pitta, and Kapha. Each individual has a unique constitution or prakriti, which is determined by the proportion of the three doshas in their body. Ayurveda aims to restore balance to the doshas through a holistic approach that includes diet, lifestyle, and herbal remedies. The Ayurvedic concept of panchakarma, or five actions, is a detoxification and rejuvenation program that aims to remove toxins and restore balance to the body. It includes procedures such as massage, steam therapy, and nasal cleansing. Ayurveda also emphasizes the importance of prevention and self-awareness. It encourages individuals to take responsibility for their own health and well-being by adopting a healthy lifestyle and diet.

By understanding an individual's unique constitution and imbalances, Ayurveda provides a personalized approach to health and wellness."

Now, answer the 5 questions based on the aforesaid passage -

(5x2=10 marks)

1. What is the fundamental principle of Ayurveda regarding health?
2. What are the three fundamental energies or doshas in Ayurveda?
3. What is the aim of the Ayurvedic concept of panchakarma?
4. What is the importance of understanding an individual's unique constitution or prakriti in Ayurveda?
5. What approach does Ayurveda emphasize for maintaining health and wellness?

43. Write an essay on any of the following topics- (20 marks)

- (i) Rule of Law.
- (ii) The basic structure doctrine is a dynamic concept.
- (iii) Indian Judicial History.

44. Write short notes on any two of the following topics-

(10x2=20 marks)

- (i) The Preamble of the Constitution of India.
- (ii) ADM Jabalpur Vs. Shivkant Shukla – a Dark Chapter in the history of Indian Judiciary.
- (iii) The Constitutional Provisions for Subordinate Courts.
- (iv) Admissibility of a confession in a criminal trial.



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PAPER-II

All questions carry 1 mark each.

TRANSFER OF PROPERTY ACT

1. In reference to interpretation clause of "a person is said to have notice" as provided under section 3 of the Transfer of Property Act, can a person is said to have *constructive notice*, if he/she has (*Note: please answer only as per section 3 of the Transfer of Property Act and not as per judicial interpretation thereof*):-

Options:

- a. Actual notice
- b. Constructive or implied notice
- c. Notice to agent
- d. All the above.

2. Which particular section of Transfer of Property contains the following:-

If the owner of two or more properties mortgages them to one person and then sells one or more of the properties to another person, the buyer is, in the absence of a contract to the contrary, entitled to have the mortgaged-debt satisfied out of the property or properties not sold to him, so far as the same will extend, but not so as to prejudice the rights of the mortgagee or persons claiming under him or of any other person who has for consideration acquired an interest in any of the properties.

Options:

- a. Section 55.
- b. Section 56.
- c. Section 57.
- d. None of the above.

3. In a mortgage deed between the mortgagor and a mortgagee, there is a clause which provides for power of the mortgagee to sell the property in default of the payment of mortgage- money. The said agreement also provides for appointment of 'A' as receiver.

However, if 'A', the person so named is unable or unwilling to act, or is dead, is the mortgagee entitled to apply to the Court for the appointment of a receiver.

Options:

- a. Yes.
- b. No.
- c. There is no such provision in the Transfer of Property Act.
- d. Such a right is vested only to the bank, but not to any other mortgagee.

4. A gift to two or more donees, of whom one does not accept, it is:-

Options:

- a. void as to interest which he would have taken had he accepted.
- b. valid as to interest which he would have taken had he accepted.
- c. voidable at the option of the donor
- d. valid at the option of heir.

5. "The High Court may, from time to time, make rules consistent with this Act for carrying out, in itself and in the Courts of Civil Judicature subject to its superintendence, the provisions contained in this Chapter." -

Options:

- a. The said text is contained in Section 8 of the Transfer of Property Act.
- b. The said text is contained in Section 56 of the Transfer of Property Act.
- c. The aforesaid text is contained in Section 104 of the Transfer of Property Act.
- d. The Transfer of Property Act does not contain any such provision.

6. Which of the following property may be transferred under Transfer of Property Act, 1882 –

Options:

- a. Public office.
- b. *Spec successionis*.
- c. Pension.
- d. Property which has not been prohibited by law of Transfer of Property Act, 1882.

7. 'A' transfers property of which he is the owner to 'B' in trust for 'A' and his intended wife successively for their lives, and, after the death of the survivor, for the eldest son of the intended marriage for life, and after his death for 'A's second son. The interest so created for the benefit of the eldest son does not take effect, because it does not extend to the whole of A's remaining interest in the property.

The aforesaid illustration is appended to the following provision of Transfer of Property Act.

Options:

- a. Section 11.
- b. Section 12.
- c. Section 13.
- d. None of the above.

8. 'A', the lessor, gives 'B', the lessee, notice to quit the property leased. The notice expires. 'B' tenders and 'A' accepts, rent which has become due in respect of the property since the expiration of the notice. The notice is waived. Which is the correct answer:-

Options:

- a. The notice has become infructuous.
- b. The notice remains in force.
- c. There is a waiver of notice to quit.
- d. None of the above.

9. When the document is in the nature of dedication of immovable property to God – which of the options are correct:-

Options:

- a. It is a gift of immovable property, which requires compulsory registration.
- b. It constitutes a religious trust and therefore, exempt from registration.
- c. As idol of God is not a living person, the document is void *ab initio*.
- d. None of the above.

10. The provision for the joint transfer of immovable property for consideration is dealt with in the following provision of Transfer of Property Act-

Options:

- a. Section 45.
- b. Section 46.
- c. Section 48.
- d. None of the above.

CIVIL PROCEDURE CODE

11. At the stage of commencement of hearing, how many adjournments should ideally be granted by Court –

Options:

- a. One adjournment for filing evidence-on-affidavit of every witnesses; one adjournment for bringing each witness to face cross-examination; one adjournment to cross-examine every witnesses of the other side; three dates to do final argument.
 - b. Three adjournments for filing evidence-on-affidavit of every witness; three adjournments for bringing each witness to face cross-examination; three dates to cross-examine every witnesses of the other side; three dates to do final argument.
 - c. As many adjournments as is desired, and till the Court fixes the next date as a last chance.
 - d. Not more than three adjournments shall be granted during hearing of the suit.
12. Where there are several issues, the burden of proving some of which lies on the other party, the party beginning may, at his option, either produce his evidence on those issues or reserve it by way of answer to the evidence produced by the other party; and, in the latter case, the party beginning may produce evidence on those issues after the other party has produced all his evidence, and the other party may then reply specially on the evidence so produced by the party beginning; but the party beginning will then be entitled to reply generally on the whole case.

Which of the below mentioned options is correct:

- a. The said provision is contained in Order XVII, Rule 3 CPC.
 - b. The said provision is contained in Order XVIII, Rule 3 CPC.
 - c. The said provision is contained in Civil Court Rules and Orders of the Gauhati High Court.
 - d. The said provision is not contained in Civil Procedure Code.
13. How is the examination-in-chief of a witness to be recorded:-

Options:

- a. At the option of the party producing the witness, the examination-in-chief may be by oral examination.
- b. In a video/ voice recording device and such recording can be produced as evidence before the Court.
- c. In every case, the examination-in-chief of a witness shall be on affidavit.
- d. None of the above.

14. Inherent power under section 151 CPC is available to grant injunction if the following situation arises:-

Options:

- a. When there is no prima facie case for trial, but unless injunction is granted, the plaintiff will suffer huge monetary loss.
 - b. When none of the three golden principles for grant of injunction are absent.
 - c. When issuance of prior notice before grant of injunction is not felt desirable by the Court.
 - d. Powers under section 151 CPC must be exercised only in exceptional circumstances for which CPC lays down no procedure.
15. A suit relating to partnership agreements can be filed before:-

Options:-

- a. Ordinary Civil Court having pecuniary and territorial jurisdiction.
- b. Any Civil Court where plaintiff resides.
- c. Courts that are designated as Commercial Courts.
- d. Court of Principal District Judge where any one defendant resides.

16. Section 21 CPC cures:

Options:

- a. want of subject-matter jurisdiction.
- b. want of pecuniary jurisdiction.
- c. want of territorial jurisdiction.
- d. both (b) and (c).

17. A dispute arising out of technology development agreements is:

Options:

- a. Intellectual property rights dispute.
- b. Commercial dispute.
- c. Both (a) and (b)
- d. None of the above.

18. In the event a suit is registered as a commercial suit:-

Options:

- a. a party aggrieved by the first appellate decree, can file an appeal under section 100 CPC.
- b. a party aggrieved by the first appellate decree, cannot file an appeal under section 100 CPC.
- c. a party aggrieved by the first appellate decree can approach the Chief Justice of the jurisdictional High Court to nominate a particular Court of his choice to entertain an appeal against the first appellate decree.
- d. None of the above.

19. In the event the provisions of Commercial Courts Act, 2015 and Civil Procedure Code are found to be in conflict, then:

Options:

- a. The Commercial Courts Act would have an overriding effect.
- b. The Civil Procedure Code would have overriding effect.
- c. The Commercial Court would decide whether it would follow the Commercial Courts Act or it will follow the Civil Procedure Code.
- d. The Commercial Court will have to make a reference to the High Court and based on the facts of each case, the High Court shall decide whether Commercial Courts Act or the Civil Procedure Code is required to be followed.

20. Where any question put to a witness is objected to by a party or his pleader, and the Court allows the same to be put, then what is to be done:-

Options:

- a. The Judge shall take down the question, the answer, the objection and the name of the person making it, together with the decision of the Court thereon.
- b. The Judge is only required to record the answer given in cross-examination. However, within bracket, mention "under objection".
- c. This is not covered by provision of CPC.
- d. None of the above.

21. Order XVII, Rule 2 CPC and Order VII, Rule 3 CPC are:

Options:

- a. in conflict with each other.
- b. independent and mutually exclusive.

- c. Order XVII, Rule 3 is dependent on Order XVII, Rule 2 CPC.
 - d. Order XVII, Rule 3 controls Order XVII, Rule 2 CPC.
22. Which of the issues under Order XIV, Rule 2 of CPC can be tried as preliminary issue:
Options:
- a. issues of fact.
 - b. issues of law.
 - c. issues of fact and law.
 - d. both (b) and (c).
23. Documents which are meant for cross-examination a witness of the other party or meant for refreshing the memory of the witness, may be produced:
Option:
- a. at or before the settlement of issues.
 - b. after the settlement of issues.
 - c. at the time when they are required.
 - d. none of the above.
24. An *ex parte* decree passed under Order XXXVII of CPC can be set aside under Order XXXVII, Rule 4 of the CPC:
Options:
- a. under special circumstances.
 - b. on showing sufficient cause as contemplated under Order IX, Rule 13 of CPC.
 - c. under general circumstances.
 - d. None of the above.
25. Under Order V, Rule 9A of CPC, when the summons has been issued and delivered to the plaintiff for service on defendant(s) is refused unserved with endorsement "refused", the Court:
Options:
- a. shall declare that the summons is duly served on the defendant(s).
 - b. may declare that the summons has been duly served on the defendant(s).
 - c. shall on the application of party re-issue the summons to be served by the Court.
 - d. either (b) or (c).

LIMITATION ACT

26. Counter-claim, under section 3 of the Limitation Act, shall be deemed to have been instituted:
Options:
- a. on the same day as the suit in which counter-claim is made has been filed.
 - b. on the day on which the counter-claim is made.
 - c. either (a) or (b) whichever is beneficial to the defendant.
 - d. either (a) or (b) whichever is beneficial to the plaintiff.
27. Under Limitation Act, 1963, the court, not being the Supreme Court of India, has no power to extend the period of limitation on the ground of:
Options:
- a. equitable considerations.
 - b. hardship.
 - c. necessary implication.
 - d. either (a) or (b) or (c).
28. As per the provision of section 3 of the Limitation Act, *to sue in forma pauperis*, a suit is instituted:
Options:
- a. when his application for leave to sue as a pauper is made.
 - b. when plaint is properly presented before a competent court having jurisdiction.
 - c. when plaint is presented before a competent officer.

- d. when plaint might have been presently before a Court having no territorial jurisdiction.
29. For the purpose of section 4 of the Limitation Act, a court is deemed to be closed:-
Options:
- when it is open for the entire day.
 - if holiday is declared by the Central Government under the Negotiable Instruments Act.
 - if holiday is declared by the concerned State Government under the Negotiable Instruments Act.
 - if it remains closed on any part of its normal working hours.
30. If suit could not be filed on time. Then:
Options:
- The plaintiff can file an application under section 5 of the Limitation Act and seek condonation of delay.
 - Plaintiff can file leave to file suit, and then whether the delay is sufficiently explained, would be subject to order passed by the court.
 - The suit, not filed within prescribed time, would be liable to be dismissed.
 - The suit will be dismissed. Then appeal can be filed and the appellate court can invoke its inherent power to restore the suit to file.
31. A person is insane. Owing to his said legal disability, he could not file a suit within prescribed time. Then as per section 6 of the Limitation Act -
Options:
- His legal heirs/ representatives ought to have obtain leave of the court and filed the suit within prescribed time.
 - Such person can file a suit after his legal disability has ceased.
 - Where the disability continues up to the death of that person, his legal representative may institute the suit or make the application within the same period after the death, as would otherwise have been allowed from the time so specified.
 - Both (b) and (c).
32. In a suit for compensation for false imprisonment:
Options:
- the period of limitation is one year and time begins to run when the imprisonment ends.
 - the period of limitation is one year and time begins to run when the imprisonment begins.
 - the period of limitation is three years and time begins to run when the imprisonment ends.
 - the period of limitation is three years and time begins to run when the imprisonment begins.
33. In a suit for compensation for libel:
Options:
- the period of limitation is one year and time begins to run when libel is published.
 - the period of limitation is one year and time begins to run from the date when the published libel is read by a person other than the plaintiff.
 - the period of limitation is three years and time begins to run when libel is published.
 - the period of limitation is three years and time begins to run from the date when the published libel is read by a person other than the plaintiff.
34. Which Article of Schedule to Limitation Act provides for period of limitation for suits for which there is no prescribed period of limitation:
Options:

- a. Article 112.
 - b. Article 113.
 - c. Article 114.
 - d. Article 115.
35. What is the period of limitation prescribed to file an application to to hear an appeal decreed or heard *ex parte*.
- Options:
- a. Thirty days from the date of the decree or where the summons or notice was not duly served, when the applicant had knowledge of the decree.
 - b. Forty five days from the date of the decree or where the summons or notice was not duly served, when the applicant had knowledge of the decree.
 - c. Sixty days from the date of the decree or where the summons or notice was not duly served, when the applicant had knowledge of the decree.
 - d. Ninety days from the date of the decree or where the summons or notice was not duly served, when the applicant had knowledge of the decree.
36. Section 3 of the Limitation Act does not apply to:
- Options:
- a. suits.
 - b. appeals.
 - c. application.
 - d. execution.
37. Section 3 of the Limitation Act is applicable to the period of limitation prescribed by any:
- Options:
- a. local law.
 - b. special law.
 - c. both (a) and (b).
 - d. neither (a) nor (b).
38. Under the Limitation Act, the court has no power to extend the limitation on the ground of:
- Options:
- a. equitable considerations.
 - b. hardship.
 - c. necessary implication.
 - d. either (a) or (b) or (c).
39. Legal disabilities are:
- Options:
- a. minority.
 - b. insanity.
 - c. idiocy.
 - d. all the above.
40. Section 17 applies to:
- Options:
- a. suits.
 - b. execution proceedings.
 - c. both suits and execution proceedings.
 - d. neither to suits nor to execution proceedings.
41. Easementary rights under section 25 can be acquired by:
- Options:
- a. tenant.
 - b. co-owner.
 - c. both a tenant and a co-owner.

- d. neither a tenant nor a co-owner.
42. Which is true of acknowledgement:
Options:
- a. extends the period of limitation.
 - b. confers an independent right on a person.
 - c. confers a title on the person.
 - d. all the above.
43. Acknowledgement made after the period of limitation but before the opening of the courts during the period when the courts are closed on last date of expiry of limitation:
Options:
- a. is of no effect.
 - b. extends the period of limitation.
 - c. gives rise to an independent enforceable contract.
 - d. both (b) and (c).
44. Condonation of delay under section 5 of the Limitation Act:
Options:
- a. can be claimed as a matter of right.
 - b. is a matter of discretion of the court.
 - c. sufficient cause for the delay has to be shown.
 - d. both (b) and (c).
45. The period of limitation for filing a suit for recovery of possession of movable or immovable property comprised in religious or charitable endowment, transferred by previous manager for valuable consideration, under Article 96 of the Schedule:
Options:
- a. Thirty years.
 - b. Twelve years.
 - c. Three years.
 - d. Two years.

EVIDENCE ACT AND BHARATIYA SAKSHYA ADHINIYAM

46. Bharatiya Sakshya Adhinyam applies to:
Options:
- a. proceedings before tribunals.
 - b. proceedings before the arbitrator.
 - c. judicial proceedings in courts.
 - d. all the above.
47. Presumptions under Bhartiya Sakshya Adhinyam are:
Options:
- a. presumptions of facts.
 - b. presumptions of law.
 - c. presumptions of what could possibly have happened.
 - d. Both (a) and (b).
48. Provision relating to motive, preparation and previous or subsequent conduct are prescribed in which section of the Bhartiya Sakshya Adhinyam:
Options:
- a. under section 6.
 - b. under section 7.
 - c. under section 8.
 - d. under section 9.
49. Section 24 of the Evidence Act applies:

- Options:
- a. when the inducement, threat or promise comes from a person of authority.
 - b. when the inducement is of a temporal kind.
 - c. when the inducement is spiritual or religious.
 - d. only (a) and (b) are correct.
50. A dying declaration is admissible:
- Options:
- a. only in a criminal proceeding.
 - b. only in civil proceeding.
 - c. in civil as well as criminal proceeding.
 - d. in insolvency proceeding.
51. Confession of one accused is admissible against co-accused:
- Options:
- a. if they are tried jointly for the same offence.
 - b. if they are tried jointly for separate offence.
 - c. if they are tried for the same offences but not jointly.
 - d. if they are tried for different offences and not jointly.
52. A dying declaration to be admissible:
- Options:
- a. must be made before a magistrate.
 - b. must be made before the police officer.
 - c. must be made before a doctor or a private person.
 - d. may be made before a magistrate, police officer, doctor or a private person.
53. Facts which need not be proved by the parties include:
- Options:
- a. facts of which judicial notice is taken.
 - b. facts which have been admitted by the parties at or before the hearing.
 - c. both (a) and (b).
 - d. neither (a) nor (b).
54. Contents of a document under section 54 of the Bharatiya Sakshya Adhinyam (corresponding to section 59 of the Evidence Act):
- Options:
- a. can be proved by oral evidence.
 - b. cannot be proved by oral evidence.
 - c. may or may not be proved by oral evidence.
 - d. can only be proved by oral evidence under the order of the Court.
55. A will is required to be proved by calling at least one attesting witness:
- Options:
- a. when it is registered.
 - b. when it is unregistered.
 - c. when it is admitted.
 - d. all the above.
56. Admissibility of electronic record has been prescribed under the following section of the Evidence Act:
- Options:
- a. Section 65.
 - b. Section 65A.
 - c. Section 65B.
 - d. Section 66.
57. Section 94 of the Bharatiya Sakshya Adhinyam applies to documents which are:

Options:

- a. unilateral.
- b. bilateral.
- c. tripartite.
- d. all the above.

58. For presumption of death under section 111 of the Bharatiya Sakshya Adhinyam, the person is shown to be not heard for a period of:

Options:

- a. three years.
- b. seven years.
- c. twelve years.
- d. thirty years.

59. Section 112 of Evidence Act applies when there is a dispute regarding:

Options:

- a. maternity of a child.
- b. paternity of a child.
- c. both (a) and (b).
- d. neither (a) nor (b).

60. The doctrine of estoppel is:

Options:

- a. substantive law.
- b. rule of equity.
- c. rule of evidence.
- d. law of pleadings.

THE CODE OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE AND BHARATIYA NAGARIK SURAKSHA SANHITA

61. What is true to Code of Criminal Procedure-

Options:

- a. It is mainly, though not purely, an adjective or procedural law
- b. There are also certain provisions which are partly in the nature of substantive law
- c. Both (a) & (b)
- d. Neither (a) nor (b).

62. A Magistrate has the power under Cr.P.C. to direct the police to investigate into-

Options:

- a. A non-cognizable offence
- b. A cognizable offence
- c. Only a non-cognizable offence, as in a cognizable offence the police is under a duty to investigate
- d. Both (a) and (b).

63. Arrest means-

Options:

- a. Every compulsion or physical restraint
- b. Total restraint and complete deprivation of liberty
- c. Both (a) and (b)
- d. Neither (a) nor (b).

64. A warrant of arrest is command-

Options:

- a. Must be a written order
- b. Signed, sealed & issued by a Magistrate

- c. Addressed to a police officer
 - d. All of the above.
65. Attachment of the property of the person absconding-
Options:
- a. Can only be issued after publication of the proclamation under section 82 of Cr PC
 - b. Can be issued before publication of the proclamation under section 82 Cr PC
 - c. Can be issued simultaneously with the issue of proclamation under section 82 of Cr PC
 - d. All of the above.
66. The period of limitation for an application to set aside the declaration of forfeiture has been provided-
Options:
- a. Under Section 95 of Cr PC
 - b. Under Section 96 of Cr PC
 - c. Under Section 97 of Cr PC
 - d. Under Section 98 of Cr PC.
67. A person can be summoned as a witness under section 160 of Cr PC, by-
Options:
- a. Any Police Officer
 - b. The Station House Officer
 - c. An Investigating Officer
 - d. Any of the above.
68. Laying of trap is a part of-
Options:
- a. Investigation
 - b. Inquiry
 - c. Preliminary inquiry
 - d. Trial.
69. The confession of an accused or the statement of a witness under section 164 of Cr PC, can be recorded during-
Options:
- a. Inquiry
 - b. Investigation
 - c. Trial
 - d. Either (a) or (b) or (c)
70. Maintenance under section 125 of Cr PC cannot be claimed-
Options:
- a. By a married daughter having attained majority
 - b. By legitimate or illegitimate minor child
 - c. By father or mother
 - d. All of the above.
71. Period of limitation for execution of the order of maintenance is-
Options:
- a. One year from the date of which it becomes due
 - b. Three years from the date on which it becomes due
 - c. Twelve years from the date on which it becomes due
 - d. Thirty years from the date on which it becomes due.
72. The court is said to have taken cognizance when it-
Options:
- a. Orders investigation under section 153(3) Cr PC

- b. Issues a search warrant for the purpose of investigation
 - c. Both (a) and (b)
 - d. Neither (a) nor (b).
73. At the time of taking cognizance the Magistrate is to see-
- Options:
- a. Whether there are sufficient grounds on record to proceed against the accused
 - b. Whether there is a *prima facie* case against the accused person to frame the charge
 - c. Sift or appreciate the evidence with conclusion whether *prima facie* case is made out against the accused
 - d. All of the above.
74. Cognizance of offence under section 498A of IPC can be taken-
- Options:
- a. On a police report
 - b. On the complaint of the person aggrieved
 - c. On the complaint of father, mother, brother or sister of the person aggrieved
 - d. All of the above.
75. Special summons under section 206 of Cr PC can be issued-
- Options:
- a. By a Magistrate only
 - b. By a Court of Sessions
 - c. By a Magistrate as well as the Court of Sessions
 - d. By the High Court.
76. Section 210 of Cr PC provides for-
- Options:
- a. Stay of public investigation
 - b. Stay of proceedings in complainant case
 - c. Both (a) & (b)
 - d. Neither (a) nor (b).
77. Conditions on the release on bail can be imposed-
- Options:
- a. In a bailable offence
 - b. In all the non-bailable offence
 - c. In non-bailable offence punishable with imprisonment may extend to seven years or more
 - d. Only in (b) & (c).
78. Under section 216 of Cr PC, the Court has the power to-
- Options:
- a. Add to the charge(s) already framed
 - b. Alter the charge(s) already framed
 - c. Only alter & not to add to the charge already framed
 - d. Add to and alter the charge both.
79. Examination of witness in the absence of the accused can be done, under-
- Options:
- a. Section 299 of Cr PC
 - b. Section 321 of Cr PC
 - c. Section 224 of Cr PC
 - d. Section 301 of Cr PC.
80. Section 27 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 relates to which of the following-
- Options:
- a. Juvenile Jurisdiction

- b. Public Interest Litigation
- c. *Res Judicata*
- d. None of the above.

THE INDIAN PENAL CODE AND BHARATIYA NYAYA SANHITA

81. 'Dishonestly' has been defined as doing anything with intention to cause wrongful gain to one person & wrongful loss to another, under-
Options:
- a. Section 21 of IPC
 - b. Section 23 of IPC
 - c. Section 24 of IPC
 - d. Section 25 of IPC
82. Which among these Codes, is included in the Schedule to the Prevention of Money- Laundering Act, 2002-
Options:
- a. Civil Procedure Code
 - b. Criminal Procedure Code
 - c. Indian Penal Code
 - d. None of these
83. Section 73 of IPC provides for the maximum limit of solitary confinement to be-
Options:
- a. One year
 - b. Two years
 - c. Three months
 - d. Six months
84. 'Infancy' as an exception has been provided under-
Options:
- a. Section 80 of IPC
 - b. Section 81 of IPC
 - c. Section 82 of IPC
 - d. Section 84 of IPC
85. A person is stated to be partially incapax under section 83, IPC if he is aged-
Options:
- a. Above seven years and under twelve years
 - b. Above seven years and under ten years
 - c. Above seven years and under sixteen years
 - d. Above seven years and under eighteen years.
86. Right to private defence is-
Options:
- a. Available under all circumstances
 - b. Available where there is time to have the recourse to the protection of public authorities
 - c. Available where there is no time to have recourse to the protection of public authorities
 - d. All of the above.
87. Chapter V of Indian Penal Code deals with-
Options:
- a. Abetment
 - b. Attempt
 - c. Elections

- d. Religion.
88. Disaffection within section 124A of IPC includes-
Options:
- Disloyalty and all feelings of enmity
 - Disapprobation of the measures of the Government not exciting any contempt
 - Disapprobation of the administrative measures
 - All of the above.
89. Culpable homicide is not murder, if it is committed under-
Options:
- Exercise of right or private defence being in good faith
 - Without premeditation in a sudden fight in the heat of passion upon a sudden quarrel
 - Grave & sudden provocation
 - All of the above.
90. Which of the following are grievous hurt-
Options:
- Emasculation
 - Permanent disfiguration of face
 - Privation of any member or joint
 - All of the above.
91. Section 511 of IPC does not apply in case of-
Options:
- Attempt of riot
 - Attempt of murder
 - Attempt of theft
 - Attempt of affray.
92. Extortion is defined in-
Options:
- Section 383 of IPC
 - Section 390 of IPC
 - Section 387 of IPC
 - Section 384 of IPC.
93. Dacoity is dealt under-
Options:
- Section 394
 - Section 395
 - Section 391
 - Section 393.
94. In which among the following cases the Supreme Court held that "brutality is inbuilt in every murder but in case of every murder death sentence is not imposed"?-
Options:
- Prem Sagar v. Dharambir, (2004) 1 SCC 113
 - State of Uttar Pradesh v. Lalit Tandon, (2004) 1 SCC 1
 - Union of India v. Madhusudan Prasad, (2004) 1 SCC 43
 - Regu Mahesh v. Rajendra Pratap, (2004) 1 SCC 46.
95. The Information Technology (Amendment) Act, 2008 (10 of 2009) with effect from 27 October, 2009 which amended the Indian Penal Code in section 464, substituted "Electronic Signature" for -
Options:
- Digital signature
 - Documentary Evidence

- c. Digital certificate
 - d. Electronically certified signature.
96. What is the punishment for grievous hurt by use of acid under IPC?-
- Options:
- a. Imprisonment not less than 7 years
 - b. Imprisonment not less than 10 years
 - c. Imprisonment not less than 5 years
 - d. Imprisonment not less than 2 years.
97. Which of the following theories of punishment provides that "a crime is a disease and the object should be to cure disease"-
- Options:
- a. Deterrent Theory
 - b. Reformatory Theory
 - c. Retributive Theory
 - d. None of the above.
98. What type of theft does Section 304 of BNS address-
- Options:
- a. Intellectual Property theft
 - b. Burglary
 - c. Snatching
 - d. Cyber theft
99. The famous pronouncement of Delhi High Court regarding constitutional validity of Section 377 Indian Penal Code, was reversed by the Supreme Court in -
- Options:
- a. Suresh Kausal v. Naz Foundation
 - b. NALSA v. Union of India
 - c. Naz Foundation v. Government of NCT Delhi
 - d. Shubnam Hasmi v. Union of India.
100. A private person -
- Options:
- a. Cannot arrest an accused
 - b. Can arrest any person who in his presence commits a non-bailable and cognizable offence in the absence of a police officer
 - c. Can arrest a person if he sees him running away from the crime spot where an offence has been committed
 - d. Can arrest any person suspected of committing an offence.

THE GAUHATI HIGH COURT AT GUWAHATI

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

**MAIN WRITTEN EXAMINATION FOR DIRECT RECRUITMENT
TO GRADE I OF THE ASSAM JUDICIAL SERVICE, 2024**

Date :09.03.2025

Time :9 A.M. to 12 Noon

Total Marks :100

Duration : 3 Hrs

PAPER-III

1. *Answer any four of the following questions-*

4 x 8 =32

- a. Explain the doctrine of basic structure with reference to landmark judgments.
- b. What are the constitutional safeguards to ensure the independence of the judiciary in India?
- c. Explain the doctrine of colourable legislation.
- d. Explain the doctrine of pith and substance.
- e. Explain the principles of secularism enshrined in the Indian Constitution.
- f. Explain the concept of "due process of law" and how it differs from "procedure established by law" in the Indian context.

2. *Answer any one of the following questions-*

1 x 15 = 15

- a. Write a detailed essay on the evolution of judicial interpretation of the right to privacy in India, with reference to the Puttaswamy judgment.
- b. Discuss the evolving nature of Indian federalism with reference to the

relationship between the Union and States.

- c. Examine the legality and impact of reservations in education and employment with reference to recent judicial pronouncements.

3. *Answer any two of the following questions-*

2 x 5 = 10

- a. Explain the role of law in social change with examples.
- b. Compare the retributive, deterrent, reformatory, and preventive theories of punishment.
- c. Analyze the role of judicial precedents in legal interpretation and judicial decision-making.

4. *Answer any one of the following questions-*

1 x 3 = 3

- a. Explain the evolution of customary law and its relevance in modern legal systems.
- b. Critically examine the relationship between law and morality with reference to Hart-Fuller Debate.

JUDGMENT WRITING

5.

Write a judgment on the basis of the materials available in the paper-book. **40**

PAPER BOOK

SESSIONS CASE No. 56/1991

DISTRICT- KARBI ANGLONG

SRI SHABILAL CHETRY

Vs

THE STATE OF ASSAM

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(illegible seal)
Dt. 30-11-89

Seen
Sd/- Illegible
Magst

Assam Schedule XL-A (Part 1), Form No. 137

FIRST INFORMATION REPORT

GR- 760/89

First information of a cognizable crime reported Under Section 154, Criminal Procedure

Code at Police Station- **Diphu**

SUB-DIVISION- **Diphu**

DISTRICT- **K/Anglong**

Case No. **278/89**

Date and hour of occurrence- **On 28.11.89 @ about 5.30 PM**

Date and hour when reported	Place of occurrence and distance and direction from Police Station	Date of dispatch from Police Station
On 29-11-89 at 12 PM	Manja Mza- Jamunapar About- 17 KM North	29-11-89

N.B.: A first information must be authenticated by the signature mark or thumb impression of informant attested by the signature of the office recording.

Name and residence of Informant and complainant	Name and residence of accused	Brief description of offence with Section and of property carried off if any	Steps taken regarding investigation explanation of delay in recording information	Result of the case
1	2	3	4	5
Sri Karnabh Chetry Of Manja Tinali P.S. Diphu	Sri Sabilal Chetry Of Manja	U/S- 326 IPC Causing grievous hurt by sharp weapon		SI B.N. Das will investigate of the case

*Sd/- Dimbeswar Borah
Inspector Officer-in-Charge
Diphu Police Station
Karbi Anglong
29/(page torn)*

(FIRST INFORMATION TO BE RECORDED BELOW)

The written ejahar from the complt. received at P.S. through I/C Manja O.P. and treated as F.I.R. which is enclosed here with.

*Sd/- Illegible
Inspector Officer-in-Charge
Diphu Police Station
Karbi Anglong
29/11/89*

Note: The Signature seal or mark of informant should be affixed at foot of the information.

Ext. 3
Sd/- Illegible
A.D.C.

Seen
Sd/- Illegible
Magst

To

The I.C. Manja Out Post
28/11/89

Sub: Ejahar

Sir,

Humble submission is that at about 5.30 p.m. today, i.e., on 28/11/89, Sri Sabibal Chetry, S/O- Late Mon Bahadur Kharka Chetry, R/O- 9th Mile, Manja, came from Manja and grievously wounded co-villager Sri Ganesh Thapa, S/O- Lt. Sabibal Thapa, by stabbing him on his stomach with a *Khukri* (a type of machete) without any reason. I, therefore, pray to you to take necessary action after investigating into the matter and oblige.

Yours faithfully
Sd/- Karna Bahadur Chetry
(Karna Bahadur Chetry)
S/o- Gam Nahadur Chetry
9th Mile, Mile

Received vide Manja O.P. GDE No. 476 dt. 27.11.89 and forwarded to O/C (D) P.S. to register a case U/s 326 I.P.C. and I have already taken up the investigation of the case. PO: 'unit' 6-30 PM of 27.11.89.

Ext. 1(1)
Sd/- Illegible
A.D.C.

Sd/- Illegible
28/11/89
Incharge
Dehendijua Police Out Post
Karbi Anglong : Assam

Received and registered Diphu P.S. Case No. 278/89 U/s- 326 I.P.C. Dt. 29/11/89

Sd/- Dimbeswar Borah
Inspector Officer-in-Charge
Diphu Police Station
Karbi Anglong
29/11/89

Assam Schedule VIII, Form No. 250

High Court Criminal Process No. 38

S/C 56/91

:: CHARGE WITH ONE HEAD ::

(No. XXVIII (III) SCHEDULE V, Act V, 1898)

(Section : 221, 223, Code of Criminal Procedure)

(1) Name and Office Magistrate I (1)

etc.

A.D.C.

(2) Name of accused person

hereby charge you (2)

Sri Chabilal Chetry

as follows:-

First that you, on or about the 28/11/89 at about 5:30 PM at Manja committed culpable homicide not amounting to murder causing the death of Ganesh Thapa of your village.

(3)

and thereby committed an offence punishable under/s

302, the Indian Penal Code and within (3)

my cognizance

(4) In case tried by Magistrate _____ and I hereby direct that you be tried (5) by the
committed by the said Court said court on said charges.

Charge explained to him to which he pleaded not guilty.

Dated this 21st day of February 1992

Sd/- Illegible

21/2/92

Magistrate

Assam Schedule VII, Form No. 581

HIGH COURT FORM NO. (J) 1

FORM OR RECORDING OF DEPOSITION

In the Court of:

Case No.: **56/91** OF 19-

Present:

Deposition of witness No.: **1** for the: taken on

oath/solemn affirmation on the: day of: 19-

My name : **Shri Krishna Bandhu Giri**

S/O : **Late Rabilal Giri**

By caste : My age is : **65** years

resident : **Manja** P.S. : **Manja** at am/pm

District : My occupation : **Cultivator**

On S/A :-

I know the accd. I know Ganesh, since deceased. On the date of occurrence, while I was resting, Ganesh since deceased, came crying and fell down near my house. I went there and saw Ganesh with injuries, crying. He was injured on his stomach. On my enquiring Ganesh told me, Sabilal the present accd. stabbed him in the stomach. Ganesh was sent to hospital Manja for treatment and I saw people caught hold of the accd. Shri Sabilal and was taken to Thana.

I was examined by the I.O. and later on I came to know that Ganesh died of injuries.

XXXXXXX

I have not seen that the accd. stabbed the deceased. At the place of occurrence, I heard hue and cry of many people and I went out. Before my going out, hue and cry was there. It is not a fact that I was not told by Ganesh about the occurrence.

L.T.I. of Krishna Bh. Giri

R.O. & A.C.
Sd/- Illegible
16/2/95

anybody's name. After 4 days he died in hospital. After conducting P.M. doctor allowed to take back the body of Ganesh Thapa home.

Ex. 1 is the inquest report and Ex. 1(1) is my signature. After three days at hospital, I heard police arrested Chabilal.

XXXXXXXX

The place of occurrence is at distance of more than a furlong from my residence. I went alone to the place of occurrence. Many people assembled. On my arrival I saw about 20 persons there. Ganesh Thapa was properly dressed. Gante went to the P.O. after my arrival.

Sd/- Rishi B. Chetri

R.O. & A.C
Sd/- Illegible
29/6/95

XXXXXXXX

Khukuri was recovered at a distance of one furlong from the place of occurrence. I put my signature on the seizure list in the Thana.

Sd/- Monbahadur Chetry

R.O. & A.C
Sd/- Illegible
29/6/95

XXXXXXX

I had not seen the occurrence at spot. Narbahadur, Dalbahadur was present and non else at the time. It was in the evening. The persons named above heard the statement of Ganesh. My husband died one year ago. My husband, asked Ganesh Bahadur about the incident. It is not a fact that my husband did not ask Ganesh Bahadur about the incident. People arrested Chabilal on street. I was not going to the street. I was not told by anybody I heard about arrest of Chabilal through Hallah.

R.T.I. of Mina Devi Chetri

R.O. & A.C
Sd/- Illegible
15/11/95

Assam Schedule VII, Form No. 581

HIGH COURT FORM NO. (J) 1

FORM OR RECORDING OF DEPOSITION

In the Court of:

Case No.: _____ OF _____ 19-

Present:

Deposition of witness No.: **5** for the: _____ taken on

oath/solemn affirmation on the: _____ day of: _____ 19-

My name : **Chitta Bahadur Chetry**

S/O, W/O : **Late Mon Bahadur**

By caste : _____ My age is : **26** years

resident : **Manja Sugar Mill** P.S. : **Diphu** at _____ am/pm

District : _____ My occupation : **Cultivation**

On S/A :-

I know the accd Chabbilal who is my elder brother. We live together. I know the deceased, Ganesh Bahadur Thapa. About six years back, when I was at home in one evening I was at home. My brother was not present at home. I don't know whether there was any other person. When I came out of my house, I heard hue and cry coming from the road side. I went towards the road. I came to know from the public present there that a quarrel make out there. Afterwards, I came to know that one Chabbilal was arrested by police in this connection. Then I went to the Thana where I came to know that there was a quarrel between Ganesh Bahadur Thapa and Chabilal. I saw the deceased Ganesh

Bahadur Thapa from a distant place. Thapa was taken to hospital. Late on I came to know that Ganesh Bahadur had died. Police also enquired these things from me and I gave the same reply.

XXXXXXX

I have not seen the incident. I did not know where the incident took place. I was not told by anybody about the quarrel between Chabilal and the deceased Ganesh Bahadur Thapa. What is told by me above is the statement on the basis of shattered heard out of examination.

Sd/- Sri Chitra Nahadur Chetry

R.O. & A.C
Sd/- Illegible
03/03/97

Assam Schedule VII, Form No. 581

HIGH COURT FORM NO. (J) 1

FORM OR RECORDING OF DEPOSITION

In the Court of:

Case No.: _____ OF _____ 19-

Present:

Deposition of witness No.: **6** for the: _____ taken on
oath/solemn affirmation on the: _____ day of: _____ 19-

My name : **Dr. L.C. Nath**

S/O : **Late Bhog Ram Nath**

By caste : _____ My age is : **39** years

resident : **M & HO I Morigaon Civil Hospita** P.S. : **Morigaon** at _____ am/pm

District : **Morigaon** My occupation : **Govt. Service**

On S/A :-

On 2nd Dec/1989, I was at Diphu Civil Hospital as M & H.O. I. On that day I prepared the P.M. of Ganesh Thapa Male 18 yrs (Nepali) as per police requisition in connection with Diphu P.S. Case No. 278/89 U/s 326 I.P.C. Dead body was identified by Constable 170 Jiten Ch. Bora and Rishi Bahadur Chetri and Kamal Chetri both are related of the deceased. On external appearance,

~~(1)~~ A male post operated dead body with rigor mortis present, the stitches present on the exterior abdominal wall and left side of the thoracic wall. The eyes are closed and abrasion present on right side of the waist.

(2) Cranium and spinal cord- All are normal and no any deformity detected.

(3) Thorax- The seventh and eighth ribs of the left side of the thorax are broken due to sharp cut. Repaired left thoracic wall present. Diaphragm is cut on the left side and repaired. Pleurae of the left side of thoracic was lacerated. Larynx and trachea and right lung normal. Left lung – cut wound present on the lower part of left lobe. Pericardium heart and normal.

(4) Abdomen- On interior abdominal wall, stitch post operative was present and two stab wound present with drainage tube. Peritoneum- Sutured material present with old clotted blood present. Mouth pharynx oesophagus normal. Stomach empty. Small intestine full of intestinal fluid. Large intestine full faecal matter.

(5) Muscle, bones and joints- Injuries are already described above.

Abdomen- Liver left lobe of liver is repaired due to cut injury. Spleen, kidneys, bladder, organ of generation – normal.

More detailed description of injury or disease-

Abdomino thoracic injury and cut injury of pleura, left lung and left lobe of liver. Injury also present on diaphragm. All these injuries are antemortem which was operated. Such type of injuries are due to penetration by long sharp cutting weapon.

Opinion-

In my opinion, the actual cause of death is due to haemorrhage and shock as a result of injuries of vital organs like liver and lung.

XXXXXXXX

I caused the P.M. at hospital morg. I alone did it with help of sweepers. I prepared the P.M. report in my office and not in the morg. I prepared this report copying from the notes prepared at the time of examination. I examined the dead body and prepared the

report on the same day. Civil Surgeon's counter-signature was taken on 14/12/89. The original notes were put up to C.S. at the time of obtaining counter signature. About verification the word is recorded. The papers where I jotted down the points can not be produced.

Sd/- Illegible

5/11/97

R.O. & A.C
Sd/- Illegible
05/11/97

to Manja P.H.C. And police was also informed. Police arrived. Then Sabilal was arrested but other was not found. The khukri was also seized by police. Police investigated the matter and my statement was recorded. I do not know whether there was any bad blood between them.

XXXXXXX

Kaila, Ganesh Thapa was with me. We (page torn) proceeding to Manja Bazar from Manja Sugar Mills. The incident took place about 1 KM away from Manja Tinali. Sabilal resided near about Sugar Mills. Sabilal was accompanied by another boy whom I could not recognize. The place where Ganesh Bahadur passed urine was about 15 mtrs. It was dark night. I did see who did sab Ganesh bahadur. Mon bahadur with his son and about 10/12 people assembled there. Others I could not remember.

Rishi

L.T.I. of Sushil Nath

P-46 para-2

R.O. & A.C
Sd/- Illegible
12/01/98

Assam Schedule VII, Form No. 581

HIGH COURT FORM NO. (J) 1

FORM OR RECORDING OF DEPOSITION

In the Court of: **Shri/Smti**

Case No.: **S/C 56/91** OF 19-

Present: **D.K. Daloi**

Deposition of witness No.: **8** for the: taken on

oath/solemn affirmation on the: day of: 19-

My name : **Bivekananda Das**

S/O : **Shri Sudhan Ch. Das**

By caste : My age is : **45** years

resident : **Buraburi Mayang P.S.** P.S. : **Mayang** at am/pm

District : **Morigaon** My occupation : **Govt. Service**

On S/A :-

On 28/11/89 I was at Manja O.P. as I/C. On that day, one Tilbahadur Chetry informed verbally about 6 PM at Manja OP that one Chabilal Chetry of Manja nine village wounded Ganesh Thapa of the same village by a khukri. Then I made entry in the G.D. vide no. 474 of 28/11/89. Then I rushed to the P.O. with my staff. We found on the way to the P.O. that the accd Chabilal Chetry was caught by village people and he was arrested and brought to the P.O. I investigated. In the meantime the victim was sent to the hospital for treatment accompanied by Hema Bora ASI. While the accd was asked the accd stated that he attacked and injured Ganesh Thapa with a khukri. The wooden handle

of the khukri was in the hand of the accd. As stated by the accd, we could recover the handleless khukri in the nearby jungle near the P.O. Then the khukri was seized. Ex. 2 is the seizure list and 2/2 is my signature. Material Ext. 1 is the seized khukri. Then the formal Ejahar was taken from Karna bahadur Chetry as the incident took place in front of his residence. The available witnesses were examined. From the statement it was proved that Ganesh Thapa was murdered by Chabbilal. Then I came back to the O.P. along with the accd and the seized khukri. Then I wrote to Diphu P.S. for registering a case u/s 326 IPC. Ex. 3 is the ejahar and 3/1 is my signature on endorsement. Chabilal was kept in the O.P. for the night and referred to the Court next day. Next day also I recorded the statements. Next day I came to the hospital for his statement. Ganesh Thapa stated that he was attacked and wounded by Chabilal while on way to Manja.

On 3/12/89, O.C. Diphu P.S. informed that the victim Ganesh had died at Diphu Civil Hospital. On getting information, I prayed the Court to add SS. 302 I.P.C. Inquest was done by Prasanta Phukan over the body of the victim Ganesh Thapa and P.M. was also done. I collected the papers, i.e., inquest report & P.M. report from Diphu P.S. Finding Prima facie evidence against the accd on dock Chabilal Chetry, I submitted charge sheet U/s 302 I.P.C. The accd Chabilal Chetry is in the dock today.

XXXXXXX

✓ I did not record the statement of the first informer. No prayer was made for dying declaration. I did not seize the handle of khukri said to have been found in the hands of the accd. No signature of the seizure witnesses was taken on the wrapper of the M/Exhibit. It is not a fact that the seized khukri is not produced in the Court today. I obtained the FIR later on considering it to be necessary. The P.O. is about 3 KM away

from the O.P. It is not a fact that Chabilal did not confess on the murder of Ganesh Thapa.

Sd/- Bibekananda Das, S.I.

25/5/99

R.O. & A.C
Sd/- Illegible
25/05/99

Assam Schedule VII, Form No. 581

HIGH COURT FORM NO. (J) 1

FORM OR RECORDING OF DEPOSITION

In the Court of:

Case No.: **Sess 56/91** OF 1999/2000

Present:

Deposition of witness No.: **9** for the: taken on
oath/solemn affirmation on the: **13th** day of: **Sept/03**

My name : **Prasanta Phukan**

S/O : **Lt. M. Phukan**

By caste : **Assamese** My age is : **42** years

Resident of : **Jokhalabandha** P.S. : **Jokhalabandha** at am/pm

District : **Nagaon** My occupation : **S.I. of Police**

On S/A :-

On 2/12/89 I was at Diphu P.S. On that day Dr. L.C. Nath of DCH informed O.C. Diphu P.S. that the injured victim Ganesh Thappa was admitted at Diphu Civil Hospital on 28/11/89 and expired on 2/12/89 in connection of Diphu P.S. No. 278/89 U/s 326 I.P.C. O.C. endorsed me to investigate the case. I conducted inquest of the dead body of Ganesh Thappa in presence of witnesses. I found injury on the body of the victim on his belly where T shaped stitch of operation was present. Also a wound on his waist. I examined witnesses and sent the dead body to D.C.H. for P.M. exam. Ext. 1 is the

inquest, Ext. 1(2) is my signature. Then I made over my part of C.D. to Sri B.N. Das I/C Manja, I/O of the case.

XXXXXXX

I examined witnesses at Diphu Civil Hospital premises. The man found dead at hospital bed at 2 AM of 2/12/89. The victim was at hospital from 28/11/89 to 2/12/89.

Sd/- Prasanta Phukan

13/10/03

R.O. & A.C
Sd/- Illegible
13/10

Assam Schedule VIII, Form No. 93

High Court Criminal Form No. (M) 83

FORM FOR RECORDING DEPOSITION

THE DEPOSITION OF P.W.:- 10

Aged about 60 Years taken in oath or solemn affirmation under provisions of the Indian

Oaths Act X of 1878, before me

This **10th** day of **January 2019**

S/C No. 56/91

My name is : **Sri Ram Bahadur Chetry**

My father's name is : **Lt. Mon Bahadur Chetry**

I am : **Cultivator**

By caste :

I reside at present at : **Manja**

District : **Karbi Anglong**

Police Station : **Manja**

On S/A

I know the accused but don't know the informant. The occurrence took place about 30 years ago. I don't remember the actual date of the occurrence. Though I did not witness the murder myself, I heard from people that accused had killed the deceased. I did not go to see the dead body.

Q: Do you have anything to say?

Ans: No.

Sd/- Chabilal Chetri

Signature of accused

Sd/- Illegible

15/3/04

Signature of Magistrate

The above examination was taken in my presence and hearing and contains a full and true account of the statement made by the accused.

Sd/- Illegible

15/3/04

Signature of Magistrate

Assam Schedule VIII, Form No.99.

Sessions Case No. 56/1991

High Court Criminal Forms No. (M) 85.

FORM OF RECORDING EXAMINATION OF ACCUSED.

(Section 364 of the Criminal Procedure Code)

The examination of accused aged about 53 years, taken before me, Sessions Judge, Karbi-Anglong, on the 24th day of September, 2019 in the language interpreted by _____ me _____.

My name is Shri Shabilal Chetri

My father's name Late Mon Bahadur Chetry

I am by caste Other Backward Class. And by occupation Driver.

My home is at village 9th Mile, Manja, Police Station Diphu, District Karbi Anglong.

I reside at village 9th Mile, Manja, P.S. Diphu, District Karbi Anglong.

Q.No.1 PW-1 stated- "On the day of occurrence, Ganesh came crying and fell down near his house. He went out and saw Ganesh crying with injuries. He sustained injuries on his stomach. On enquiry, Ganesh told him that you stabbed on his stomach. Ganesh was sent to Manja hospital for treatment and he saw you being caught by the people." What is your saying?

Answer : False.

Q. No.2 PW-2 stated- "About four years ago in the afternoon hours while he was milking, he heard din and bustle about killing of a man and he came out of home and hence he proceeded to the place of occurrence at main road. He saw there Ganesh Thapa lying injured on his stomach. Many people gathered there. He took Ganesh Thapa to Thana. O/C sent Ganesh to Manja Hospital. Doctor gave first aid to Ganesh and referred him to Diphu Hospital. On the way to Diphu Hospital, Ganesh Thapa became senseless. After four days of the occurrence, Ganesh died in the hospital. After conducting post mortem, doctor allowed to take the dead body back to the house of Ganesh Thapa. Ext.1 is the inquest report. After three days, he heard that police had arrested you." What is your saying?

Answer : False.

Q. No.3 PW-3 stated- "About four years back at about 6:00 PM while he was coming back from market, he saw Ganesh Bahadur lying injured on the road. Police took Ganesh to the hospital and you to the police station from the place of occurrence. His son, Rishi Bahadur took Ganesh to hospital. A "Khukri" was recovered from a distance of the place of occurrence. Police seized the said Khukri. Ext.2 is the said seizure list and Ext.2(1) is his signature. M.Ext.1 is the seized Khukri." What is your saying?

Answer : False.

Shri Shabilal Chetry

Q. No.4

PW-4. stated- "About four years ago at about 6:00 PM while she was at home with her children, Shri Ganesh Lama came to their residence with physical injury on his person and lied down in their premises. He rarely talked at that moment. On being asked, he told that you cut him. Hearing this, she shouted and people of their locality assembled there. Police arrested you and took you to the police station and took the deceased Ganesh Lama to hospital. One Bal Bahadur and her husband were present at that time. After five days the deceased Ganesh Thapa died at the hospital." What is your saying?

Answer : False.

Q. No.5

PW-5 stated- "About six years back in one evening when he came out of his house, he heard hue and cry from road side. He went towards the road. He came to know from the public gathered there that there was a quarrel. Then he came to know that you were arrested by police in connection with the quarrel. Thereafter, he went to the Police Station and reaching there, he learnt that there was a quarrel between Ganesh Bahadur Thapa and you. He saw Ganesh Bahadur Thapa from a distance. Ganesh was taken to hospital. Later on, he came to know that Ganesh Bahadur died. Police examined him." What is your saying?

Answer : False.

Q. No.6

PW-6 stated- "On 02.12.1989 while he was at Diphu Civil Hospital as M & H.O., he conducted post mortem of Ganesh Thapa, 18 years on police requisition in connection with Diphu Police Station Case No. 278/1989. On examination, he found rigor mortis present and stitches on the exterior abdominal wall and left side of the thoracic wall. The eyes were closed and abrasion present on right side of the waist. He also found 7th and 8th ribs of left side broken due to sharp cut. Repaired left thoracic wall present. Diaphragm was found cut on the left side and repaired. Pleurae of the left side of thoracic was lacerated. Cut wound found present on the lower part of the left lobe. On interior abdominal wall, post operative stitches present with drainage tube. Old clotted blood present inside the abdomen. He also found abdomio thoracic injury and cut injury of pleura, left lung and left lobe of liver. Injury also present diaphragm. All the injuries were ante mortem which were operated. Such type injuries are caused by long sharp cutting weapon. In his opinion, the actual cause of death is due haemorrhage and shock as a result of injuries of vital organs like-liver and lung." What is your saying?

Answer : False.

Q. No.7

PW-7 stated- "About seven years back in one evening, he was going to Manja Bazar along with Koila and Ganesh Thapa to have some refreshment. You and one another followed them. When they reached near the house of Karna Bahadur, Ganesh Thapa went nearby to attend natural call. They were standing nearby. You attacked Ganesh Thapa after some altercation. You stabbed him with a Khukri on his body. Ganesh was taken to the residence of Karna Bahadur. Then they tried to catch you, but you fled away. Thereafter,

Chhabi Lal Chutty

Chhabi Lal Chutty

Ganesh Thapa went to the house of Krisna Bahadur and there from he was taken to Manja PHC. On being informed, police arrived there. You were arrested, but other was not found. The Khukri was seized by police. During investigation, your statement was recorded. He did not know whether there was any strained relationship between you and the deceased." What is your saying?

Answer : False.

Q. No.8

PW-8 stated- "On 18.11.1989 he was I/C at Manja Police Out Post. On that day at about 6 PM, one Til Bahadur Chetri informed verbally at Manja OP that you, the resident of Vill-9th Mile wounded Ganesh Thapa of the same village by a Khukri. Then he made GDE Vide No.474 dtd. 28.11.1989. He rushed to the place of occurrence with his staff and on the way to the place of occurrence, they found that the villagers caught you. He arrested you and brought you to the Police Station and he started investigation. In the mean time, the injured was sent to hospital for treatment being accompanied by ASI Hema Prava. On being asked, you stated that he attacked and injured Shri Ganesh Thapa with a Khukri. The wooden handle of the Khukri was in your hand. As stated by you, they could recover the Khukri in the nearby jungle of the place of occurrence. Then the Khukri was seized. Ext.2 is the seizure list and Ext.2(2) is his signature. Thereafter, the formal ejahar was taken from Karna Bahadur Chetri as the incident took place in front of his house. He examined the witnesses found available. He further told that from the statements of the witnesses, it was proved that Ganesh Thapa was murdered by you. Then he came back to the OP taking you and the seized Khukri. Thereafter, he wrote to the O/C, Diphu Police Station to register a case under section 326 of IPC. Ext.3 is the ejahar and Ext.3(1) is his signature. He kept you in the OP for the night and on the next day he forwarded you to the Court. On the next day of the occurrence, he came to the hospital for recording statement of the injured, Ganesh Thapa who stated before him that he was attacked and injured by you while he was going to Manja. On 03.12.1989, the O/C of Diphu Police Station informed him that the injured, Ganesh had died at Diphu Civil Hospital. On getting the said information, he prayed before the Court to add section 302 of IPC. The inquest was done by Prasanta Phukan on the body of the deceased, Ganesh Thapa. He collected the inquest report and P.M. report. Finding prima facie evidence under section 302 of IPC, he submitted charge-sheet against you there under." What is your saying?

Answer : False.

Q No.9

PW-9 stated- "On 02.12.1989 he was working at Diphu Police Station. On that day, he conducted inquest over the dead body of Ganesh Thapa in connection with Diphu Police Station Case No. 278/1989 in presence of the witnesses. During inquest, he found injury on the belly and T shaped stitches given after the operation. He also found a wound on his waist. He examined the witnesses and sent the dead body to Diphu Civil Hospital for post

Chunhi Lal Chetry

mortem. Ext.1 is the inquest report and Ext.1(2) is his signature." What is your saying?

Answer : False.

Q. No.10 PW-10 stated- "Although he did not see the occurrence but heard from the people that you killed Ganesh Thapa. He did not go to see the dead body of Ganesh Thapa." What is your saying?

Answer : False.

Q. No.11 Do you have anything to say?

Answer : No, I have been falsely implicated.

Q. No.12 Do you adduce defence evidence?

Answer : No.

(Signature of accused)

(Signature of Magistrate)
Sessions Judge
 Karbi Anglong, Diphu, Assam.

The above examination was taken in my presence and hearing and contains a full and true account of the statement made by you.

(Signature of Magistrate)
Sessions Judge
 Karbi Anglong, Diphu, Assam.

Chub. led. Chety

Assam Schedule XLIII (Part I), Form No. 24

POST MORTEM REPORT

129/89

Station : Diphu Civil Hospital
Day of : 2nd Dec, 1989
Ref : Diphu P.S. Case No. 278/89 U/s 326 I.P.C.

Name, Sex, age and caste :

Ganesh Thapa/male
18 yr/Nepali

Whence brought Village and Thana :

Name of constable by whom brought and names of relatives accompanying :

C/170 Jiten Ch. Bora
Rishi Bahadur Chetry
Kamal Chetry

DATE AND HOUR OF

Despatch : From Diphu Civil Hospital MSW
Arrival at dead house : 12-45 PM on 2/12/89
Examination : 1-00 PM on 2/12/89
Information furnished by Police : As per inquest report
By whom identified before Medical Officer : C/170 Jiten Ch. Bora

N.B. Observe the state of all the organs and when no disease injury is found write "Healthy"

I - EXTRANAL APPERANCE

1. Condition of subject stout emaciated, decomposed etc :

A male post operative dead boy in Rigor Mortis. The stitches present on the ant. abdominal wall, Lt side of the thoracic wall. The eyes are closed. Abrasion which is dried present on the right side of wrist.

2. Wounds - position, and character :

3. Bruise Position size and nature :

4. Mark of ligature on neck dissection, etc. :

II - CRANIUM AND SPINAL CANAL

1. Scalp, Skull, Vertebrae : NAD

2. Membrane : NAD

3. Brain and and spinal cord : NAD

III – THORAX

1. **Walis ribs and cartilages** : The 7th & 8th rib of the Lt side is broken due to sharp cut. Repaired Lt thoracic torn on the wall. Diaphragm is cut Lt lateral & repaired \bar{c} wall of thorax cat gut.
2. **Pleurae** :
3. **Laryax and trachea** : NAD
4. **Right lung** : NAD
5. **Left lung** : Cut wound in lower part of left lobe
6. **Pericardium** : NAD
7. **Heart** : Empty
8. **Vessels** : Full of clotted blood

IV - ABDOMEN

1. **Walls** : Post operative internal wound \bar{c} stitches present & stitches with two stab suture material wound for old clotted blood drainage present in side the abdomen.

2. Peritonoum :
3. Mouth, pharyanx, oesophagus : NAD
4. Stomach and its contents : Empty
5. Small intestine and its contents : Full of gases
6. Large intestine and its contents : Full of faecal matter
7. Liver : Left lobe of liver is repaired by cat gut suture
where incised cut mark present
8. Spleen : NAD
9. Kidneys : NAD
10. Bladder : NAD
11. Organs of generation external and internal : NAD

V - MUSCLES, BONES AND JOINTS

1. Injury :
2. Disease or deformity : NAD

3. Fracture : Nil
 4. Dislocation : Nil

MORE DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF INJURY OR DISEASE

There is abdomino thoracic injury and cut injury of pleura, left lung and left lobe of liver. The diaphragm is repaired on the Lt side. All these injuries were caused by long sharp cutting weapon from the Lt side of the thoracic region. The operation is probably due to repair of the wound (where laparotomy done)

OPINION OF ASSISTANT SURGEON AS TO CAUSE OF DEATH

SUB – ASSISTANT SURGEON

In my opinion the death is due to injury of vital organ with haemorrhage as a result of stab wound.

Sd/- Illegible

2.12.89

(Dr. L.C. Nath)

Medical & Health Officer I

Diphu Civil Hospital

Karbi Anglong

The 2nd day of Dec 1989

ASSISTANT SURGEON OF
SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON

REMARKS BY CIVIL SURGEON

I agree

Sd/- Illegible
Senior Medical & Health Officer
Karbi Anglong District, Diphu

The _____ day of _____ 19 _____ Signed _____
Civil Surgeon of _____

Office of the Superintendent
Civil Hospital, Diphu, Karbi Anglong, Assam

Supdt. Diphu Civil Hospital
No. 2112
Date- 15/12/89
Karbi Anglong, Assam.

To
The P.I.
Diphu Court
K/Anglong, Diphu

Police (illegible seal) Diphu

Dt. 23.12.89

(illegible seal)

Assam Schedule XL-A (Part I), Form No. 149

FINAL REPORT UNDER SECTION 173 CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODE

Charge Sheet

District – K/Anlong

Final Report No. – 157

Date – 18.12.89

Police Station – Diphu

In First Information No. – 278/89 Date – 29.11.89

(1) Name and address of informant and of the person aggrieved if the informant is not such person

Shri Karna Bahadur Chetry

S/o- Gam Bahadur Chetry

9th Mile, Manja

P.S.- Diphu

(2) Accused

Shri Shabilal Chetry

S/o- (L) Mon Bahadur Kharka Chetry

9th Mile, Manja

P.S.- Diphu

(3) Description and value of property stolen, if any

M/R No.

MR No. 185/89

(4) Wits.

1) Shri Bol Bahadur Chetry

S/o- Lt. Hem Karna Chetry

- 2) Shri Krishna Bahadur Giri (Exd.)
S/o- Lt. Rabilal Giri
- 3) Shri Mon Bahadur Chetry (Exd.)
S/o- Lt. Rudra Bahadur Chetry
- 4) Shri Rishi Bahadur Chetry (Exd.)
S/o- Shri Mon Bahadur Chetry
- 5) Shri Chitta Bahadur Chetry (Exd.)
S/o- Lt. Mon Bahadur Chetry
- 6) Shri Dharam Deo Pandey
T.H.C. of Manja O.P.
- 7) Shri Ram Bahadur Chetry (Ex, 18/1/19)
S/o- Shri Mon Bahadur Chetry
- 8) Shri Sushil Nath (Exd.)
S/o- Shri Satyendra Nath
- 9) Shri Karna Bahadur Chetry (Expired)
S/o- (L) Gam Bah, Chetry
- 10) Smti Mina Chetry (Ex)
W/o- Shri Karna Bahadur Chetry
- 11) Shri Lakhiram Mazuar (Expired)
S/o- Shri Sukhi Ram Mazuar (Mazuar)

All of 9th Mile, Manja

P.S.- Diphu

- 12) Dr. Lalit Ch. Nath (Exd.)
Diphu Civil Hospital
- 13) Shri Hem Borah
A.S.I. of Manja O.P.
P.S.- DPU
- 14) Shri Prasanta Phukan S.I. (Exd.)
Of Diphu P.S.
- 15) Bibekananda Das S.I. (Examd)
Diphu P.S.

(5) If arrested, date and hour of arrest

(6) Date and hour of release and whether on bail or recognition

(7) Property (including weapon) found with particulars of where when, and by whom found, and whether forwarded to Magistrate

(8) Brief description of information action taken by police with result, and reasons for not proceeding further with investigation. (Note here whether purpose of the report has been communicated to the informant)

Brief of the charge

The prosecution story in brief is that at about 5.30 p.m. on 28/11/89, Sri Sabibal Chetry, S/O- Lt. Mon Bahadur Kharka Chetry, R/O- Manja 9th Mile, inflicted severe injury to co-villager Sri Ganesh Thapa by stabbing him on his stomach with a *Khukri* in front of the house of Sri Karna Bahadur Chetry and he was admitted at Diphu Civil Hospital for treatment. At 2 a.m. on 02/12/89, Sri Ganesh Thapa succumbed to the aforesaid injury.

In course of investigation, as the case is found to be well established against accused Sri Sabibal Chetry u/s 302 IPC, this charge sheet is being submitted to the Hon'ble Court for holding a trial against him under the provisions of the aforesaid section.

Witnesses named in 4th, 5th, 6th, & 7th column will substantiate the veracity of the case.

A seizure list of the seized articles in connection with this case, a medical report of the injured person, a P.M. report and a sketch map of the P.O. is enclosed herewith the charge sheet.

Sd/- Vivekananda Das

S.I.

P.S.- Diphu

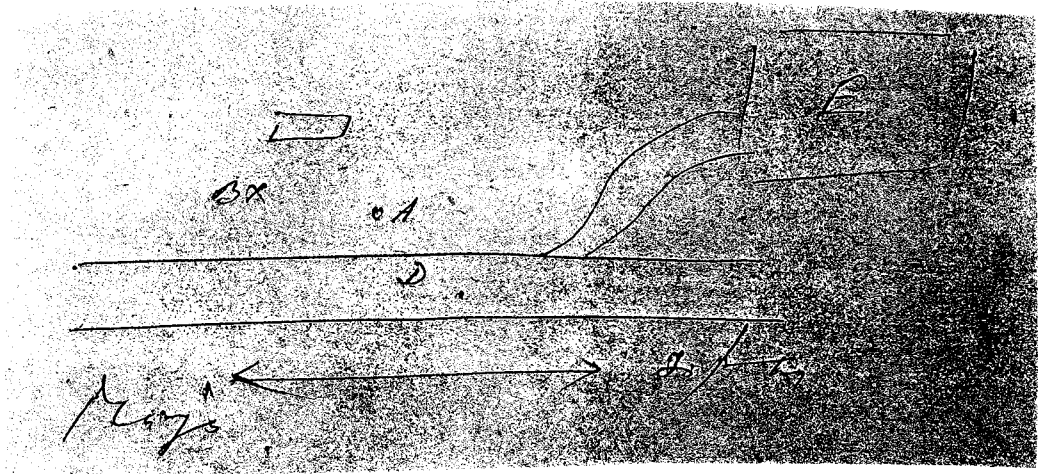
Date- 18/12/89

Forwarded to Ex DM through PI(D) Court.

Sd/- Illegible
22/12/89
O.C.(D) P.S.
Inspector Officer In-charge
Diphu Police Station
Karbi Anglong

Police (illegible seal) Diphu
Dt. 23/12/89
District Karbi Anglong, Assam

Sketch Map of the P.O.



'A' indicates the P.O.

'B' indicating the place from where the khukri used.

'C' indicating the house of Shri Karna Bah. Chetry.

'D' indicates the Diphu Manja Rd.

'E' indicates the house of Shabilal and his relatives.

Diphu Police Station
No.....
Date.....
Dist. Karbi Anglong, Assam

Assam Schedule XL-A (Part-1), Form 140

CHALAN FOR USE WHEN A DEAD BODY IS SENT FOR
EXAMINATION

Ref:- Diphu P.S. C/No. 278/89 U/s 326 IPC

Name and caste of deceased-

Ganesh Thapa

Nepali

Sex-

Male

Residence-

Manza Near Sugar Mill

Nepali bosti

Where body was found-

Diphu Civil Hospital

The branda of male surgical ward

Date & hour of dispatch and distance from place of post mortem-

2-12-89 @ 12-45 PM

At hospital

Means of dispatch-

Name of identifying police officer and of the relations of the deceased accompanying the corps-

1. **C/170 Jiten Ch. Bora**
2. **Rishi bahadur Chetry**
3. **Komol Chetry**

Marks on the body-

As per inquest report

Cause of death-

Unknown

Remarks noting what clothes and article were sent in with the body-

Sd/- Prasanta Phukan

S.I. of Police

Diphu P.S.

2/12/89

Ex. 1
Sd/- Illegible
A.D.C.

Diphu Police Station
No.....
Date.....
Dist. Karbi Anglong Assam

INQUEST REPORT

Ref: Diphu P.S. C/No. 278/89 U/s 326 IPC

Now I Sri Proshanta Phukon, S.I., Diphu P.S., in presence of the below mentioned witnesses, do hereby hold inquest on the body of the deceased Ganesh Thapa, upon identification of the deceased by Sri Rishi Bahadur Chetry, to the following effect:

The dead body is found lying on a bed in east & west direction in the verandah of the male surgical ward of Diphu Civil Hospital. The dead body is seen covered with a red blanket. When the cloth is removed, the head of the deceased is found facing upward in west direction. The hair of the deceased is long, eyes are half opened and mouth is closed. There is no shirt and trouser in the wearing of the dead body. There is a 'T' patterned surgical stitch just above the belly button on the stomach. There is a stab mark on the right waist near the belly and that wound is seen healed. The fist of deceased is found open and one hand is found on his chest. No ordure or urine/semen is seen oozing out from anus or urinary tract. The age of the deceased is about 19 years.

The deceased was admitted in the hospital for treatment and medical examination and the deceased died as a result of the injury caused with a sharp weapon. Yet, in order to know the actual cause of death, the dead body is sent for post mortem examination. The deceased was under medical treatment in that hospital in connection with the said case.

Witnesses:

1) Sd/- Shri Rishi bahadur Chetri

Ex. 1(1)
Sd/- Illegible
A.D.C.

2) Sd/- Kamal

3) Sd/- A. Saikia

2/12

D.C.H.

Ex. 1(2)
Sd/- Illegible
A.D.C.

Sd/- P. Phukan, S.I.
2/12/89
C/ Diphu Civil Hospital

Ex. 2
Sd/- Illegible
29/6/95
A.D.C.
29/6/95

Police Station Diphu
Dt. 23.12.89
District Karbi Anglong Assam

Seizure List

M.R. No. 185/89

Ref: Manja O.P. G.D.E. No. 474/89 Dt. 28/11/89

I S.I. B.N. Das I/C Manja O.P. do hereby seized the following Khukri in connection with ref. above G.D.E. from the jungle near the house of Shri Karna Bah. Chetry S/o Lt. Gam Bahadur Chetry of 9 Mile, Manja in presence of the following wits, and accd. Shabilal Chetry.

Descriptions of seized khukri:

1. A 'khukri' stained with blood and soil. It's length is about 18 inches and does not have handle. A part of the khukri measuring about 6 inches is stained with blood.

MEx. I
Sd/- Illegible
A.D.C.
29/6/95

Wits:

- 1) Sd/- Karna Bahadur Chettri
Of Manja
- 2) Sd/- Balbahadur Chettri
S/o- Late Hem Karna Chetry
Of Manja
- 3) Sd/- Mon Bahadur
S/o- Lt. Rudra Bah. Chetry
Of 9 Mile,
Manja

Ex. 2(1)
Sd/- Illegible
29/6
A.D.C.

Ex. 2(2)
Sd/- Illegible
A.D.C.

Sd/- Illegible
I/C Manja O.P.
28/11/89
C/ 9 Mile
Manja

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
the Assam Judicial Service, 2024)**

Total Marks: 50

Duration: 2 Hours

Date: 09.03.2025 (Sunday)

Time: 1:00 PM to 3:00 PM

PAPER – IV

১। তলৰ শব্দ কেইটিৰ বিপৰীত শব্দ লিখক-

$\frac{1}{2} \times 6 = 3$

- ক) বিৰহ খ) উন্মুক্ত গ) অভ্যাস ঘ) স্থিৰ
ঙ) হৰণ চ) দীঘল

২। তলত দিয়া শব্দকেইটিৰ লিংগ পৰিৱৰ্তন কৰক-

$\frac{1}{2} \times 6 = 3$

- ক) দঁতাল খ) পো গ) বাঁৰী ঘ) অভাগা
ঙ) কমাৰ চ) বলদ

৩। তলত দিয়া অশুদ্ধ শব্দকেইটি শুদ্ধকৈ লিখক-

$\frac{1}{2} \times 6 = 3$

- ক) ইৰ্ষা খ) আশীষ গ) চিনাকী ঘ) কনা
ঙ) পুব চ) চুণ

৪। এটা শব্দত প্ৰকাশ কৰক-

$\frac{1}{2} \times 6 = 3$

- ক) যি আগেয়ে হোৱা নাই খ) চেলেকি খোৱা বস্তু

গ) সখিয়েকৰ মাক

ঘ) ধান ৰোৱা তিৰোতা

ঙ) মাটিৰে নিৰ্মিত

চ) কঁঠালৰ সৰু সৰু কলি

৫) তলৰ শব্দকেইটিৰ সন্ধি ভাঙক-

$\frac{1}{2} \times 6 = 3$

ক) তৃষ্ণাতুৰ

খ) জলাধিপতি

গ) যথেষ্ট

ঘ) সপ্তৰ্ষি

ঙ) মহৌষধ

চ) গায়ক

৬) অৰ্থ লিখি বাক্য ৰচনা কৰক-

$1 \frac{1}{2} \times 4 = 6$

ক) কাণ বগৰা

খ) পানীত হাঁহ নচৰা

গ) চকু মুদা

ঘ) হাত দীঘল

৭) তলত উল্লেখ কৰা সাহিত্যিক দুজনৰ ভিতৰত যিকোনো এজনৰ কৰ্মৰাজী আৰু জীৱন সম্পৰ্কে ৫০ টা শব্দৰ ভিতৰত এটা চমু টোকা লিখক।

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ক) ৰীতা চৌধুৰী

খ) হোমেন বৰগোহাঞি

৮) তলৰ যিকোনো এটা ভাৱ সম্প্ৰসাৰণ কৰক-

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ক) পৰত আশ বনত বাস

খ) নিন্দে যেয়ে ভুঞ্জে সেয়ে

৯) তলৰ পংক্তিটোৰ সাৰাংশ লিখক

5

"টোপনি- জালত মই দেখিলোঁ সপোন,

সাৰ পাই উঠি দেখোঁ সকলোটি ভুল,

কৰ্তব্য সাধন মাথোঁ জীৱনৰ মূল।

উচৰ্গিব পাৰোঁ যদি ক্ষুদ্ৰ ই জীৱন।

মানুহৰ সেৱা আৰু হিতৰ কাৰণ,
ধৰমত মতি ৰাখি বলত সত্যৰ
যদি ৰাজ-সেৱা কল্যাণ দেশৰ,
কৰোঁ যদি প্ৰিয় কাৰ্য বিভূৰ সাধন,
বিভূত অচলা ভক্তি, সাৰ্থক জীৱন ।”

১০) তলৰ অনুচ্ছেদটো অসমীয়ালৈ অনুবাদ কৰক-

5

The answer of Mr De was unequivocal: "Consistently with my argument", he said, "there would be no judicial remedy in such a case as long as the Emergency lasts", and he added, "It may shock your conscience; it shocks mine, but consistently with my submissions, no proceedings can be taken in a court of law on that score." The above answer put the matters in plain light and left nothing in doubt so far as the position of the State was concerned.

১১) তলত দিয়া যিকোনো এটি বিষয়ৰ ওপৰত এখন ৰচনা লিখক

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ক) বৰ্তমান সমাজত দুৰ্নীতি আৰু তাৰ প্ৰতিকাৰ ।

খ) ন্যায় ব্যৱস্থাৰ ওপৰত মানুহৰ আস্থা ।

গ) কৃত্ৰিম বুদ্ধিমত্তা আৰু আমাৰ ভৱিষ্যৎ ।
