Assam Judicial Service Grade III (Mains) 2020

Paper II · General Knowledge · compulsory paper

100 marks · 3 hours · 21 January 2021 (2020 recruitment)

1) Which of the following National Park has been renamed as Rajiv Gandhi National Park: (a) Nameri National Park; (b) Manas National Park; (c) Orang National Park; (d) Dibru-Saikhowa National Park.

2) Kaziranga National Park was declared as a World Heritage Site by UNESCO in the year: (a) 1980; (b) 1985; (c) 1990; (d) 1995.

3) Which is the largest District in Assam by area: (a) Karbi Anglong; (b) Kamrup (Metro); (c) Golaghat; (d) Dhubri.

4) The Asom Divas is celebrated on — (a) 10th December; (b) 2nd December; (c) 15th August; 26th January.

5) In which location, the Manas river joins the Brahmaputra river? (a) Dhubri; (b) Jogighopa; (c) Bilasipara; (d) Halakura.

6) Which town is also known as the Manchester of Assam? (a) Sualkuchi; (b) Hajo; (c) Barpeta; (d) Halakura.

7) In which year did Assamese get recognition as the State language of Assam? (a) 1947; (b) 1950; (c) 1985; (d) 1961.

8) Assam came under President's rule for the first time in the year- (a) 1985; (b) 1990; (c) 2001; (d) 1979.

9) In which year was the Gauhati High Court established? (a) 1947; (b) 1948; (c) 1950; (d) 1951.

10) Ali-aai-Ligang is an agri-based festival celebrated by the- (a) Bodo; (b) Mishing; (c) Rabha; (d) Garo.

11) The historic Assam accord was signed on- (a) 26th January, 1985; (b) 15th August, 1985; (c) 26th June, 1985; (d) 15th March, 1985.

12) Who compiled and published the first Assamese dictionary in 1867? (a) Oliver Cutter; (b) Miles Bronson; (c) Hiren Gohain; (d) Horen Biswas.

13) Which is the first Assamese newspaper? (a) Pratidin; (b) Dainik Asom; (c) Dainik Batori; (d) Jangnagan.

14) Who was the teacher of Srimanta Sankardev (15th Century Vashnavite Saint of Assam)? (a) Mahendra Kandali; (b) S.K. Bhuyan; (c) Khersuti; (d) Kusumber Bhuyan.

15) The Assamese person who has been awarded the Dada Saheb Phalke Award. (a) Dr. Bhupen Hazarika; (b) Parbati Prasad Barua; (c) Dr. Banikanta Kakati; (d) Jyotiprasad Agarwala.

16) Assamese novelist Joyasree Goswami Mahanta has won the Sahitya Academy Awards 2019 for her novel — (a) Chanakya; (b) Dronacharya; (c) Tothar Anguthi; (d)

Asom Andolan.

17) Who wrote the book Discovery of Assam? (a) Satis Chandra Kakati; (b) Shyamal Saha; (c) Sanjoy Kalita; (d) M.P. Goswami.

18) The war of Saraighat was fought between the Ahom and Mughal in the year: (a) 1771; (b) 1650; (c) 1671; (d) 1670.

19) The Ahom kingdom was established in the year: (a) 1228; (b) 1250; (c) 1253; (d) 1220.

20) Rang Ghar was constructed during the reign of- (a) Pramatta Singha; (b) Rudra Singha; (c) Raghu Dev; (d) Biswa Singha.

21) Assam region was separated from the Bengal Presidency in the year — (a) 1906; (b) 1926; (c) 1874; (d) 1947.

22) The first rebellion against the British rule in Assam in 1828 was led by: (a) Gomdhar Knowar; (b) Kanaklata Baruah; (c) Maniram Dewan; (d) Ashalata Baruah.

23) The first peasant Uprising against the British was known as: (a) Battle of Saraighat; (b) Patharughat Raijmal; (c) Phulaguri; (d) None of the above.

24) The Treaty of Yandaboo was signed between East India Company and which one of the following? (a) King of Koch; (b) King of Ahom; (c) King of Burma; (d) King of Bhutan.

25) Which one of the following places is the confluence of three highly revered pilgrimages for the Hindu, Muslim and Buddhists? (a) Dhubri; (b) Sibsagar; (c) Surya Pahar; (d) Hajo.

26) Which district was separated from Assam and given to Pakistan in 1947? (a) Dhaka; (b) Sylhet; (c) Bengal; (d) Khulna.

27) Which State was separated from Assam in 1963? (a) Tripura; (b) Nagaland; (c) Mizoram; (d) Meghalaya.

28) In which place the first battle fought by Ahom king against the Mughals? (a) Saraighat; (b) Itakhuli; (c) Hajo; (d) Kacharighat.

29) Who is the only Assamese President of Indian National Congress? (a) Maniram Dewan; (b) Tarun Ram Phukan; (c) Deva Kanta Baruah; (d) Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed.

30) Mahatma Gandhi first visited in Assam in the year: (a) 1918; (b) 1919; (c) 1920; (d) 1921.

31) In which of the following year the Guwahati University was founded? (a) 1948; (b) 1947; (c) 1950; (d) 1949.

32) Who was the first female Judge of Gauhati High Court? (a) Meera Sharma; (b) Kanaklata Baruah; (c) Anuradha Sarma; (d) Chandana Das.

33) The Assam Police Day is observed on: (a) 1st October; (b) 2nd December; (c) 5th June; (d) 31st January.

34) At which place the Nameri Wildlife Sanctuary is located? (a) Kamrupa; (b) Kokrajhar; (c) Nalbari; (d) Sonitpur.

35) In which year, National Games was held in Assam: (a) 2002; (b) 2004; (c) 2005; (d) 2007.

36) Which city of Assam has the largest dry fish market of Asia: (a) Tangla; (b) Jagiroad; (c) Dhubri; (d) Tinsukia.

37) Total number of Parliamentary constituency in Assam: (a) 12; (b) 13; (c) 14; (d) 16.

38) In which hill top, the Kamakhya Temple is located: (a) Nilachal Hill; (b) Umachal Hill; (c) Sandhyachal Hill; (d) Chitrachal Hill.

39) In which year, the capital of Assam shifted from Shillong to Dispur: (a) 1950; (b) 1955; (c) 1971; (d) 1973.

40) Total number of National Parks in Assam (a) 3; (b) 4; (c) 5; (d) 7.

41) Total number of bridges over the river Brahmaputra: (a) 4; (b) 5; (c) 6; (d) 7.

42) Total number of Districts in Assam: (a) 25; (b) 26; (c) 27; (d) 33.

43) Who is the first barrister of Assam: (a) Holiram Deka; (b) Pranab Borooah; (c) Anundoram Borooah; (d) Parul Das.

44) The literacy rate of Assam according to 2011 census is: (a) 72.19%; (b) 72.58%; (c) 73.12%; (d) 73.98%.

45) About 91% of world population of a particular animal species found in Kaziranga National Park is which one of the following: (a) Asian hog deer; (b) Pygmy hog; (c) Asiatic wild buffalo; (d) Sangai deer.

46) In which of the following National Parks/ Wildlife Sanctuaries, the density of rhino population is the highest: (a) Manas; (b) Kaziranga; (c) Pobitora; (d) Nameri.

47) The highest concentration of forest in the State of Assam occurs in: (a) Karbi Anglong district; (b) Dima Hasao district; (c) Goalpara district; (d) Dhubri district.

48) In addition to Assamese, which other language from the State is included in the Eight Schedule of the Indian Constitution. (a) Mishing; (b) Rabha; (c) Tiwa; (d) Bodo.

49) First Governor of Independent Assam? (a) Gopinath Bordoloi; (b) Abdul Malik; (c) Sir Akbar Hydari; (d) Maidul Islam Bora.

50) Match List-1 with List-II and select the correct answer using the codes given below the list: List-I (i) PMMY (ii) PMRY (iii) PMGSY (iv) PMAY. List-II (1) Self employment scheme. (2) Scheme for funding non-corporate non-farm activity. (3) Credit-link subsidy scheme for housing. (4) Scheme for all-whether road connectivity for rural India.

51) In India the voting age was reduced from 21 years to 18 years by: (a) 45th Amendment; (b) 61st Amendment; (c) 78th Amendment; (d) 23rd Amendment.

52) Who among the following recommends distribution of taxes between the Union and the State Government? (a) Prime Minister; (b) Reserve Bank of India; (c) Finance

Minister; (d) Finance Commission.

53) Who among the following decides the Foreign Policy of India? (a) President; (b) Council of ministers; (c) Parliament; (d) Prime minister.

54) National Aquatic Animal of India? (a) Crocodile; (b) Blue Whale; (c) Dolphin; (d) Anaconda.

55) Which is the most costly city in the world? (a) Guwahati; (b) Tokyo; (c) London; (d) Mumbai.

56) Diamond and graphite are- (a) Metals; (b) Isomers; (c) Allotropes; (d) Homologous.

57) When our National Anthem was first sung and where? (a) 15th August, 1947 in Delhi; (b) 26th January, 1950 in Delhi; (c) 27th December, 1911 in Calcutta; (d) 29th December, 1911 in Calcutta.

58) Which city hosted the 2018 Secure India Conclave? (a) Guwahati; (b) New Delhi; (c) Mumbai; (d) Jaipur.

59) Vande Mataram, the nationalist song, was a part of: (a) Gita; (b) Anand Math; (c) Durgesh Nandini; (d) Saraswati Chandra.

60) Dhing Express is the nickname given to which Indian sprint runner: (a) Hima Das; (b) P.T. Usha; (c) Dutee Chand; (d) Karnam Malleswari.

61) Under section 96 CPC, no appeal can be filed — (a) against a compromise decree. (b) against a decree in any suit cognizable by the Courts of Small Causes, except on a question of law. (c) both (a) and (b). (d) only (a) is correct and (b) is incorrect.

62) Preliminary decree is one — (a) which determines the rights of the parties with regard to some or one of the matters in controversy in the suit but does not finally dispose of the suit. (b) which determines the rights of the parties with regard to some or one of the matters in controversy in the suit which may have the effect of final disposal of the suit. (c) both (a) and (b). (d) neither (a) nor (b).

63) Constructive res judicata is contained in- (a) explanation III to section 11. (b) explanation IV to section 11. (c) explanation VI to section 11. (d) explanation VII to section 11.

64) Provisions of section 10 of CPC are- (a) directory. (b) mandatory. (c) non-mandatory. (d) discretionary.

65) A suit for damages for breach of contract can be filed at a place. (a) where the contract was made. (b) where the contract was to be performed or breach occurred. (c) anywhere in India. (d) both (a) and (b).

66) A suit is bad for non-joinder of a necessary party, as provided for — (a) under Order I, Rule 9 of CPC. (b) under Order I, Rule 10 of CPC. (c) under Order I Rule 10A of CPC. (d) under Order I, Rule 11 of CPC.

67) On the ground that an amendment may take the suit out of the jurisdiction of that Court — (a) is a ground for refusing that amendment. (b) may be a ground for refusing so much of the prayer for amendment, which would take the suit out of the jurisdiction

of that Court. (c) is no ground for refusing that amendment. (d) may be a ground for refusing that amendment.

68) In a suit, the list of witnesses has to be filed by the parties — (a) before settlement of issues. (b) after settlement of issues. (c) at any time. (d) all the above.

69) A right to file counter-claim has been provided — (a) under Order VIII, Rule 6A of CPC. (b) under Order VIII, Rule 6B of CPC. (c) under Order VIII, Rule 6C of CPC. (d) under Order VIII, Rule 6D of CPC.

70) Under Order IC Rule 4 of CPC, a suit can be restored if dismissed — (a) under Order IX, Rule 2 of CPC. (b) under Order IX, Rule 3 of CPC. (c) under Order IX, Rule 8 of CPC. (d) only under (a) and (b).

71) Judgment on admission can be given- (a) under Order XII, Rule 8 of CPC. (b) under Order XII, Rule 6 of CPC. (c) under Order XII, Rule 2 of CPC. (a) under Order XX, Rule 1 of CPC.

72) Who shall produce the evidence first- (a) plaintiff. (b) defendant. (c) either plaintiff or defendant. (d) as directed by the Court.

73) Judgment and decree have been dealt in CPC — (a) under Order XIX. (b) under Order XX. (c) under Order XXA. (d) under Order XXI.

74) An executing Court — (a) can modify the terms of the decree. (b) can vary the terms of the decree. (c) can modify and vary the terms of the decree. (d) can neither modify nor vary the terms of the decree.

75) Abetment in context of civil proceeding means — (a) suspension or termination of proceedings in an action for want of proper parties. (b) the process of bringing on record the legal representatives of the party on death of a party to the suit. (c) the process of seeking permission to file a fresh suit on the same cause of action on the death of either party. (d) all the above.

76) Interlocutory injunction can be granted — (a) ex parte (b) only after service of notice to the other party. (c) only after hearing both the parties. (d) all the above.

77) Interlocutory injunction can be granted to a party establishing — (a) a prima facie case, in his or her favour. (b) balance of convenience in his or her favour. (c) irreparable injury to him or her in the event of non-grant of injunction. (d) all the above.

78) Reference means — (a) the orders given by the High Court to the Courts subordinate to the High Court (b) the opinion sought of the High Court by the Courts subordinate thereto on a question of law. (c) the opinion sought of the High Court by the Courts subordinate thereto on a question of fact (d) the opinion sought of the Supreme Court by the High Court either on a question of law or fact.

79) Right to lodge a caveat has been provided under — (a) section 147 of CPC. (b) section 148 of CPC. (c) section 148A of CPC. (d) section 151 of CPC.

80) Order XVII, Rule 1 of CPC restricts the number of adjournment to be granted to a party to — (a) five. (b) four. (c) three. (d) two.

81) Principle: An agreement may be entered into orally or in writing, or by conduct. Facts: A went to the shop of B and picked a toothbrush and gave a cheque of Rs.20/- to B and left the shop. (a) Payment of toothbrush cannot be made through a cheque. (b) A did not enter into an agreement with B. (c) A should have carried a currency note of Rs.20/- to make the payment. (d) There was an agreement between A and B.

82) Principle: Law never enforces an impossible promise. Facts: A made a promise to B to discover treasure by magic. (a) Law will not enforce the promise. (b) Law will enforce the promise. (c) Law will enforce the promise only at the option of A. (d) Law will enforce the promise only at the option of B.

83) Principle: Consent is a good defence for civil action in tort. But consent must include both knowledge and risk and assumption of risk, i.e. readiness to bear harm. Facts: A lady passenger was aware that the driver of the cab, in which she opted to travel was intoxicated. The cab met with an accident and lady got injured. (a) Driver can take the plea that he was slightly intoxicated. (b) Lady is not entitled to compensation as she had the knowledge of risk. (c) Lady is entitled to compensation as she only knew about the risk and there was no assumption of risk. (d) Lady can refuse to pay the fare as she had suffered injuries.

84) Principles: (1) A person is said to abet the doing of a thing when he instigates any other person to do that thing. (2) A mere acquiescence, however, does not amount to instigation. Facts: A says to B: I am going to kill C. And B replies: Do as you wish and take the consequences. Whereafter A kills C. (a) B has not abetted A to kill C. (b) B has abetted A by conspiracy. (c) B has abetted A to kill C. (d) B is jointly liable with A for killing C.

85. Principles: (1) A servant is one who is employed to do some work for his employer (master). He is engaged under a contract of service. He works directly under the control and directions of his master. (2) In general, the master is vicariously liable for those torts (wrongful acts) of his servant which are done by the servant in the course of his employment. Facts: M appointed D for the purpose of driving his tourist vehicle. M also appointed C exclusively for the purpose of performing the work of a conductor for the tourist vehicle. During one trip, at the end of the journey, C while D was not on the driver's seat, and apparently for the purpose of turning the vehicle in the right direction for the next journey, drove it through the street at a high speed, and negligently injured P. (a) M could be made liable for the act of C as his (C's) act of driving the vehicle was within the scope of employment. (b) M is not liable as he was not present at the time of accident. (c) M could not be made liable for the act of C as his (C's) act of driving the vehicle was not in the course of his employment. (d) M would be made liable for the act of C as C was employed under a contract of service.

86) Principle: alibi means a plea by an accused that he — (a) was facing trial. (b) was present elsewhere. (c) underwent preventive detention. (d) remained in judicial custody.

87) Under the Constitution of India restriction on freedom of religion cannot be pressed on the ground of — (a) Public order. (b) Social justice. (c) Morality. (d) Health.

88) If an authority is holding information about another in a fiduciary capacity, the information under the Right to Information Act, 2005 may not be obtainable. Fiduciary relationship is based on — (a) Authority. (b) Law. (c) Trust. (d) Contract.

89) Which one of the following is not a Directive Principle of State Policy under Part-IV of the Constitution of India? (a) Promotion of adult education. (b) Promotion of International peace and security. (c) Organization of village panchayats. (d) Provision for just and humane conditions of work and maternity relief.

90) Audi alteram partem means — (a) Not connected to facts. (b) Giving opportunity of hearing to the other side. (c) Following the substantive law. (d) A transferee cannot transfer.

91) Principle: Intentional application of force to another person is actionable in law. Facts: P and D are unknown to each other. When P is about to sit on a chair, D intentionally pulls it away as a result of which P falls on the floor and is injured. (a) D is not liable as P is not seriously injured. (b) D is liable as he intentionally caused injury to P. (c) D is not liable as such jokes are common in the society. (d) D is not liable as injury is not directly caused.

92) Principle: (1) Wagering agreement are void. (2) Collateral agreement to wagering contracts are valid. Facts: XYZ Bank lends Rs.40,000/- to S in order to enable him to award as prize money to R who is the winner of horse race. Later S refused to pay the prize stating that horse racing is wagering agreement. Can XYZ Bank recover money from S? (a) Yes it is only a collateral agreement to horse racing and therefore the bank can recover money from S. (b) Horse racing is illegal and therefore XYZ Bank cannot recover anything from S. (c) No, as it is wagering agreement. (d) Bank can recover money from S so that payment of prize money can be made to R.

93) Principle: When a person lawfully does anything for another person, or delivers anything to him, not intending to do so or to provide gratuitously, and such other person takes the benefit of that, the latter is bound to compensate the former for something done or thing provided, or to restore the thing so delivered. Facts: Trader A delivers certain eatables at B's house by mistake. B consumes the eatables without asking anything. Which of the following options is correct? (a) B is bound to pay A for the eatables. (b) B can be made liable to pay for the eatables, only if A establishes an express contract between A and B. (c) B is not bound to pay A for the eatables. (d) It is the discretion of B to make payment to A for the eatables.

94) Principle: Consent is a good defence in a civil action for tort but the act should be the same for which consent was given. Facts: B was formally invited by A to his house. B after sitting for sometime in drawing room, moved to the bedroom of the house. A sued B for trespass. (a) B has interfered with the privacy of A. (b) B has committed no trespass as he entered the house with A's consent. (c) B has offended A by moving to

bedroom. (d) B has committed trespass as there was no consent of A for entry in the bedroom.

95) Principle: Whoever takes away any moveable thing from the land of any person without that person's consent, he is said to have committed theft. Facts: During his visit to the house of C, A asked the son of C to accompany A to the forest. Neither A nor B informed C in this regard. B accompanied A to the forest. (a) A has committed theft as soon as he entered the house of C. (b) A has not committed theft. (c) A has committed theft. (d) A has not committed theft till B did not accompany him.

96) Principle: The communication of a proposal is complete when it comes to the knowledge of the person to whom it is made. Facts: A sends a letter making a proposal to B to purchase the house of B. (a) The communication of proposal is complete when B reads the letter. (b) The communication of proposal is complete when A sends the letter. (c) The communication of proposal is complete when B's wife received it. (d) The communication of proposal is complete when B's wife hands over the letter to B.

97) Principle: Law does not penalize for wrongs which are of trivial nature. Facts: In the course of a discussion, A threw a file of papers at the table which touched the hands of B. (a) A is liable for his act, as the file touched B's hand. (b) A is liable for his act, as it assaulted B. (c) A is liable for insulting B. (d) A is not liable for his act, as it was of trivial nature.

98) Principle: Copyright law protects only work. Work means cinematographic film but does not include performance by an actor in a cinematographic film. Facts: A an actress acted in a movie. (a) The acting of A can be protected under copyright law as professional work. (b) The acting of A cannot be protected under copyright law. (c) The acting of A can be protected under copyright law only as an artistic work. (d) The acting of A can be protected as film producer's work.

99) Principle: Import means bringing some consignment into India from a foreign country. Facts: A consignment from Sri Lanka entered the territorial waters of India. However, this consignment never crossed the Indian Customs barrier nor did it enter into the stream of commerce in India. (a) The consignment will only be imported into India when it enters into the stream of commerce in India. (b) The consignment was not imported into India. (c) The consignment was imported into India. (d) The consignment will only be imported into India when it crosses the Indian customs barrier.

100) Principle: A person is said to have committed assault when an apprehension is caused in the mind of a person that he is about to get physical force against his body. Facts: A abuses B while he was sitting in a moving train, by aggressively shaking his fist when B was standing on a railway platform at a distance. (a) A has caused apprehension of assault in the mind of B. (b) A has committed assault against B. (c) A has not caused assault against B. (d) A has caused fear of assault in the mind of B.