

THE GAUHATI HIGH COURT AT GUWAHATI

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

Main Written Examination in connection with direct recruitment to Grade-I of Assam Judicial Service, 2018

PAPER-I

Total Marks: 100

Date: 24.11.2018 (Saturday)

Duration: 3 hours

Time: 9.00 am to 12.00 pm

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1. "The Citizenship Amendment Bill, 2016, which is proposed to be placed before the parliament shortly, vis-a-vis the Assam Accord." Write an analysis in view of the provisions of the Constitution of India. 15 marks
 2. Write on any one: 15 marks
 - (i) The rise of women boxing in India in the international arena.
 - (ii) The Rafale deal- whether it is advantageous or it is having an adverse consequence.
 - (iii) India-China relationship in the context of trade relations.
 3. Write short notes on any three: 3 x 5 marks =15 marks
 - (i) The Sixth Schedule to the Constitution of India.
 - (ii) Article 371A- Special provisions in respect of the State of Nagaland.
 - (iii) The Constitution (Seventy-third Amendment) Act, 1992- its provisions.
 - (iv) The GST Regime.
 4. Answer the following: 5 x 4 marks =20 marks
 - (i) Is a revision or appeal maintainable against an interlocutory order of the Family Courts? Elaborate.
 - (ii) Can conviction be made on the basis of circumstantial evidence? Its restrictions and limitations.
 - (iii) If a person is found dead inside a house, to what extent the persons who ordinarily reside in the house are required to explain the cause of a homicidal death?
 - (iv) Write on the concept of adverse possession- the essential ingredients to constitute an adverse possession.
 - (v) What are the legally permissible methods by which a person can be in occupation of the land of otherwise another person?

5. Match the following words with their appropriate meanings: 5x1 mark= 5 marks

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| (i) Arbitrary | (a) Conformity to standards appropriate to a given situation |
| (ii) Fiduciary | (b) Unregulated by law or reason |
| (iii) Peremptory | (c) An exact copy, imitation or reproduction |
| (iv) Propriety | (d) Allowing for no rebuttal or overturning |
| (v) Facsimile | (e) Regarding trust and confidence |

6. Match the following in the manner it is related: 5x1 mark= 5 marks

- (i) Bridge- Coupling
- (ii) Assam Type House- Girder
- (iii) Train- Black box
- (iv) Aeroplane- Cantilever
- (v) RCC Building- Tinned roof

7. Give the meaning of the following phrases: 5x1 mark= 5 marks

- (i) Pull up the socks
- (ii) Spill the beans
- (iii) Carrot and stick
- (iv) Out of the closet
- (v) Fire in the belly

8. Give two synonyms of the following: 5x1 mark= 5 marks

- (i) Enlargement
- (ii) Hop
- (iii) Liturgical
- (iv) Polish
- (v) Solid

9. Re-write the following in one-third words by giving a title.

15 marks

Floods and landslips that caused widespread havoc all over Kerala in August have also unleashed several alien invasive species of plants into the State's waterbodies, posing a threat to native biodiversity and the aquatic environment, scientists have reported. An ongoing survey of the Kerala Forest Research Institute (KERI), Peechi, on the impact of the extreme climatic events in the State, has revealed that this might lead to invasive biota being introduced afresh, or being reintroduced in places where the control of their populations was once achieved.

The study found that physical routes and paths formed due to landslides and the overflow of rivers had paved the way for the establishment of primary colonies of invasive species like Nila grass (*Mimosa diplotricha*), mikania (*Mikania micrantha*), lantana (*Lantana camara*) and Siam weed (*Chromolaena odorata*).

The spread of the invasive species could threaten cultivable land and wildlife habitats alike. The survey revealed that invasive species like the water hyacinth (*Eichhornia crassipes*) and giant salvinia (*Salvinia molesta*), present in the backwaters of the Kuttanad region, had started colonising paddy fields, cultivated lands and other isolated water bodies in nearby areas.

In Thrissur district's Kole wetlands, notified under the Ramsar Convention, invasive plants, especially grass species, such as matamat (*Rhynchospora corymbosa*), desho grass (*Pennisetum pedicellatum*), giant salvinia and water hyacinth were reportedly establishing a beach-head, using available soil resources. This may lead to the conversion of marshy wetlands into dry land.

In many areas of Thrissur, Palakkad, Wayanad and Idukki districts, seeds of invasive species from mountainous areas have spread to new spaces formed by landslips. Hardy invasive species can grow very fast in landslip-affected areas by using available

nutrients, while native species cannot adapt to such conditions. Later, this area will be a seed source for many invasive species.

In rubber plantations, cover crops (species grown mainly to prevent soil erosion) like mucuna (*Mucuna bracteata*), a nitrogen-regulating plant, are more likely to establish themselves in the new areas and subsequently spread into the forests through the corridors created by landslips. This could affect the soil and destroy the microhabitat of that area.

The threat should be addressed in the process of reconstruction in the state. Elimination of invasive plants is a Herculean task but their spread can be tackled with the active participation of the public.

The Forest Department is conducting a survey to identify the area and density of the spread of invasive species in the Wayanad Wildlife Sanctuary.
