

THE GAUHATI HIGH COURT AT GUWAHATI
(The High Court of Assam, Nagaland, Mizoram & Arunachal Pradesh)

**LIMITED DEPARTMENTAL COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION FOR PROMOTION TO
GRADE I, OF MIZORAM JUDICIAL SERVICE, 2023**

Date : 22.07.2023 (Saturday)

Time: 9 A.M. -12 Noon

Total marks: 100

Duration : 3 Hrs.

PAPER - I

Attempt all questions.

I. Test Of Comprehension:

Marks: 12 (one mark each)

Read the given text/passage and answer the questions given below:-

If you enjoy watching crime shows on TV, you know that fingerprints play a large role in identifying people. But, you might be surprised to find out that using fingerprints for identification is not a new science. In fact, it is very old-dating back at least as far as 1885-1913 B.C.E. In Babylon, when people agreed to a business contract, they pressed their fingerprints into the clay in which the contract was written. Thumbprints have also been found on clay seals from ancient China. In 14th century Persia, which is now Iran, a government doctor recognised that all fingerprints are different. In 1684, a British doctor, Nehemiah Grew, spoke about the ridged surfaces of the fingers. In 1686, a professor of anatomy (the study of the structure of the human body) named Marcello Malpighi, wrote about the ridges and loops in fingerprints. Malpighi's work was considered so important that a layer of skin found on the fingertips was named after him. This layer of skin is called the Malpighian layer. Although scientists had studied fingerprints, the value of fingerprinting in the identification of individuals did not become clear until later. Sir William James Herschel is generally thought to be the first European to realise that fingerprints were unique to each person. In his work as Chief Magistrate in the Hoogly district in Jungipor, India, Herschel asked people to put their handprints on contracts. Herschel believed that personal contract with the contracts made people more likely to honour their commitments, or to keep their promises. As he looked at more and more handprints, he began to see that all the handprints were different. He started to believe that fingerprints were unique, which means they are all different from each other, and permanent, which means that they do not ever change. To prove that they never change, Herschel kept track of his own fingerprints over his entire lifetime. Dr. Henry Faulds, a British surgeon at a Japanese Hospital, began studying the furrows (also called ridges) on fingertips in the 1870s. He published an article in a scientific journal about the use of fingerprints as a tool in identification. He also devised, or invented, a system of classifying fingerprints. He wrote to Charles Darwin about his findings, but Darwin was getting too old to work on the findings. So, he promised to pass the information to his cousin, Sir Francis Galton. Using Henry Faulds's findings, Galton published a major book on classifying fingerprints based on arches, loops, and whorls. His work with Sir Edward R. Henry on fingerprint classification was the basis of a classification system which is still used by law enforcement agencies in English-speaking countries. The

Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) now uses a variation of the Galton-Henry system. Although the use of fingerprinting in identification originated in Britain, it has been developed in the United States. In 1924, two large fingerprint collections were combined to form the foundation of the Identification Division of the FBI. Within the Identification Division, the Integrated Automated Fingerprint Identification Systems (IAFIS) can search and find fingerprints anywhere in the United States within thirty minutes. The IAFIS can compare results with automated fingerprint systems in countries around the world. The IAFIS has the fingerprints of more than 250 million people on file. About one in six Americans has fingerprints on file with the FBI. But not all the fingerprints are related to criminal investigations. People need to have their fingerprints taken for many other reasons. People have their fingerprints taken for employment, licenses, and adoption. For example, when people want to work for the government in classified, secret jobs, their fingerprints are checked to be sure they do not have a criminal background. When prospective parents adopt a child, their fingerprints are matched against those of all criminals for the safety of the child.

Questions:

1. How were fingerprints used in ancient times?
 - A. To seal contracts
 - B. To sign agreements
 - C. To identify criminals
 - D. All of the above
 - E. Both A and B are correct.
2. Who wrote about fingerprints in 1686?
 - A. Henry Faulds
 - B. Charles Darwin
 - C. Nehemiah Grew
 - D. Marcello Malpighi
 - E. William James Herschel
3. Why did Sir William James Herschel ask people to put their handprints on contracts?
 - A. He wanted to be able to identify criminals better.
 - B. The people were not able to write.
 - C. He wanted people to keep their promises.
 - D. He wanted to follow the local customs.
 - E. This was required by the intelligence agency that he was a member of.
4. How long does it take the IAFIS to find someone's fingerprints?
 - A. 30 seconds
 - B. 30 minutes
 - C. 30 hours
 - D. 30 days
 - E. None of the above
5. Why would a non-criminal have their fingerprints taken?
 - A. To adopt a child
 - B. To get some jobs
 - C. To get certain licenses
 - D. To identify themselves
 - E. All of the above

6. Anatomy is the study of . . .
 - A. Surgery
 - B. Criminals
 - C. The body
 - D. Fingerprints
 - E. Identification
7. The best synonym for unique is . . .
 - A. Uniform
 - B. Honourable
 - C. Singular
 - D. Similar
 - E. Both C and D are correct.
8. The best synonym for permanent is . . .
 - A. Scientific
 - B. Automated
 - C. Unchanging
 - D. Unimportant
 - E. Unreasonable
9. Another way to say devised is . . .
 - A. Came about.
 - B. Came around.
 - C. Came up with.
 - D. Came through.
 - E. Came down with.
10. The place where something originated is the place where it . . .
 - A. Started
 - B. Ended
 - C. Arrived.
 - D. Was remembered.
 - E. Was forgotten
11. If you work in a classified job, you.....
 - A. May not discuss your work
 - B. Work only with finger prints,
 - C. Work with automated system
 - D. Must travel to many other places,
 - E. Probably have a criminal background,
12. Dr. Henry Faulds was a surgeon of
 - A. Japanese origin
 - B. United States origin
 - C. Indian origin
 - D. Australian origin
 - E. British origin

II. GENERAL KNOWLEDGE:

Marks :15 (one mark each)

1. Which of the following is otherwise called as World Court
 - A. United Nations(UN)
 - B. International Labour Organisation(ILO)
 - C. European Union(EU)
 - D. International Court of Justice (ICJ)

2. What is the duration of 'zero hour' in Lok Sabha?
 - A. 15 minutes
 - B. Half-an-hour
 - C. One hour
 - D. Not specified.
3. India's first transgender school "Sahaj International" has started in which state?
 - A. Tamil Nadu
 - B. Kerala
 - C. Karnataka
 - D. Andhra Pradesh
4. Who authored the book "The Secret Chord"?
 - A. Alice
 - B. Geraldine Brooks
 - C. T D Ramakrishnan
 - D. Tishani Doshi
5. The Charter of the United Nations
 - A. Enumerates human rights
 - B. Impose obligation of states to promote human right
 - C. Contains mechanism to implement human rights
 - D. Impose obligations on States to protect human rights enumerated therein
6. Under the Environment Protection Act, the term 'Environment' includes
 - A. Water, air and gas
 - B. Water, gas and land
 - C. Water, air and land
 - D. None of the above
7. Which of the following Constitutional post is not enjoyed for a fixed term?
 - A. President
 - B. Chief Justice
 - C. Prime Minister
 - D. Governor
8. On which date International Women's Day is celebrated
 - A. 18th March
 - B. 8th March
 - C. 28th March
 - D. 18th February
9. Pankaj Advani is associated with which sports?
 - A. Chess
 - B. Badminton
 - C. Tennis
 - D. Billiards.
10. Who founded the Red Cross?
 - A. Henry Dunant
 - B. Alexander
 - C. James Cook
 - D. Bismark
11. The numbers of High Courts in India is:-
 - A. 18
 - B. 25
 - C. 21
 - D. 28

12. A Governor, though he remains in office at the pleasure of the President, is an integral part of :-
 A. Lok Sabha B. State Legislature
 C. Rajya Sabha D. None of the above
13. Who said "Jurisprudence is the scientific synthesis of the essential principles of law:-
 A. Holland B. Pound
 C. C.K. Allen D. Ihering
14. A comparative mode of study of law was introduced by
 A. Savigny B. Maine
 C. Hart D. Kelsen
15. The Headquarter of European Union is situated in
 A. England B. Germany
 C. France D. Belgium

16. Write an essay on the following topic:

Marks: 5

- (i) Access to justice and Article 21 of the Constitution of India.

III. General English:

Marks: 20 (one mark each)

(i) Each word given below is followed by 4 options. Out of the 4 options, you have to find out the word nearest in meaning to the given word:-

1. Accentuate
 A. to emphasis, B. to hurt, C. to hasten D. to avoid
2. Abortive
 A. successful, B. not successful, C. interrupted, D. not started
3. Accomplice
 A. friend B. abettor C. criminal D. thief
4. Voracious
 A. voluptuous, B. victorious C. hungry, D. wild.

(ii) Every word given below has four options. You have to find out the word exactly opposite in meaning to the given word.

5. Abridgement:-
 A. summary B. abstract C. expansion D. synopsis
6. Worrisome:-
 A. Troubling B. encouraging C. disquieting D. unnerving

7. Vicarious:-
A. personal B. indirect C. secondary D. surrogate
8. Thwart:-
A. frustrate B. abet C. oppose D. prevent

(iii) Select the option which gives the meaning of the idioms in question:-

9. We have to keep our fingers crossed till the final result is declared.
A. wait expectantly B. keep praying C. feel scared D. feel suspicious.
10. The lady was murdered in cold blood.
A. unfeelingly B. coolly C. thoughtlessly D. deliberately
11. To be at loggerheads
A. to face stiff opposition B. to have tough encounter
C. to tax one's mind and body D. to be at enmity or strife
12. It has been raining cats and dogs
A. endlessly B. incessantly C. continuously D. heavily

(iv) Select the correct option:-

13. An old unmarried person
A. bachelor B. virgin C. matron D. spinster
14. A general pardon granted by Government to political offenders:
A. pardon B. excuse C. honesty D. amnesty
15. A speech by an actor at the end of a play
A. prologue B. epilogue C. monologue D. duologue
16. A man who pays too much attention to his clothes and personal appearance
A. duffer B. snob C. licentious D. dandy

(v) Choose the correct option:-

17. Although Agatha is arguably as good a mystery writer as Grundy, she is clearly far less -
----- than Grundy, having written only six books in comparison to Grundy's sixty.

A. prolific B. equivocal C. verbose D. gripping E. astronomical

18. This ----- old stone farmhouse has been a landmark even before the Independence.

A. fragile B. sturdy C. ramshackle D. flimsy E. rickety

19. Greg Chappell was impressed by the ----- of the youthful Railways team.

A. ardour B. corpulence C. languor D. impertinence E. turbulence

20. Although the food in the hostel mess was barely -----, after six months, the residents of the hostel had become ----- to it.

A. edible ----- immune B. edible ----- inured C. palatable ----- immune,
D. palatable ----- inured, E. affordable ----- attuned

IV. APTITUDE:-

Marks: 5 (one mark each)

1. Which Article defines judicial review:

A. Article 16, B. Article 13 C. Article 20 D. Article 21

2. Duration of Rajya Sabha is :-

A. 4 years, B. 5 years C. 2 years D. of a permanent nature

3. While imparting justice, the Supreme Court relies on the principle of :-

A. Rule of law, B. Due process of law
C. Procedure established by law D. All the above.

4. Who appoints the Chairman of UPSC ?

A. President B. Chief Justice of India C. Prime Minister D. Speaker of Lok- Sabha

5. The Constitution of India borrowed the Parliamentary system of government from

A. United Kingdom, B. France C. Switzerland D. USA

V. INTELLIGENCE TEST:

Marks:13 (one mark each)

Directions: – Under each of these questions, alternative answers are given. Choose the correct one.

1. Which choice provides the answer in the following relationship:-
Flower is to Butterfly as Dirt is to ?

(A) Mosquito (B) Fly (C) Bugs (D) Rats

2. Book: Author: statute:

(A) Mason (B) Painter (C) Calligraphist (D) Sculptor

Direction:- Select the related letter / word/number/figure from the given alternatives.

3. Procession : Route :: Earth: ?

(A) Space (B) Sun (C) Orbit (D) Highway

4. FERTILIZER: CROPS :: ?

(A) TEACHER : EDUCATION (B) CHLORINE : WATER
(C) TONIC : BODY (D) PESTICIDES : RATS

Directions :- Find the odd number/ letters/figure/number pair from the given alternatives.

5. (A) Ladder (B) Staircase (C) Bridge (D) Escalator

6. (A) Talking (B) Walking (C) Sleeping (D) Running

Direction:- Arrange the given words according to dictionary and choose the one that comes first.

7. (A) Temple (B) Tenant (C) Terminate (D) Temperature

8. (A) Qualify (B) Quarter (C) Quarrel (D) Quaver :

9. (A) Meeta (B) Mother (C) Meets (D) Many

Directions: In the following series, you will be looking at the letter pattern. Fill up the blank in the middle of the series.

10. CMM, EOO, GQQ, _____, KUU

(A) GRR (B) GSS (C) ISS (D) ITT

Directions- The following questions consist of two words each that have a certain relationship to each other followed by another pairs of words. Select the pair of words that has same relationship as the original pair of words.

11. Hillock: Mountain ::
(A) Hare : Animal (B) Ant : Elephant (C) Bush : Forest (D) Grass : Tree
12. Yen : Currency ::
(A) Brass : Metal (B) Flower : Fragrance (C) Paper : Book (D) Karnataka : State
13. Plaintiff: Defendant ::
(A) Judge : Jury (B) Court : Law (C) Attorney : Lawyer (D) Injured : Accused

VI. LEGAL TOPIC:- (Attempt both the question)

Total Marks: 10

1. Explain any one of the following legal principles:

(Marks: 5)

- (i) Limitation bars the remedy not the right.
- (ii) A right of action cannot arise out of an illegal activity.

2. Write few lines on the following topic:

(Marks: 5)

- (i) Drug abuse and its socio economic impact and the role of Law Enforcing Agency, with special reference to Mizoram.

VII. EXPRESSION OF LAW :

Marks: 10

Write few lines in respect of any two of the following subjects :-

- (i) Silent witness theory.
- (ii) Essential Conditions of Defence of a Consent.
- (iii) Defence of Defamation.

VIII. INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY:

Marks: 10

Write an essay on any of the following topics:-

- (1) "Role of ICT in transforming Indian Judiciary."
- (2) "Artificial Intelligence and its use in Indian Judiciary."

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