

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

Preliminary Examination (Objective type) for direct recruitment to Grade I  
of Mizoram Judicial Service.

Date: 14.09.2024 (Saturday)

Time: 10 A.M. to 12 Noon

Total Marks: 100

Duration: 2 Hours

**[Total No. of questions 100. Each question carries 1 mark. There is no negative marking.]**

**GENERAL KNOWLEDGE**

1. Which country won the 2022 FIFA Men's World Cup?
  - a) Brazil
  - b) Germany
  - c) France
  - d) Argentina
2. Who is the current Secretary-General of the United Nations as of 2024?
  - a) António Guterres
  - b) Ban Ki-moon
  - c) Kofi Annan
  - d) Ursula von der Leyen
3. What is the name of the recent Mars rover sent by NASA in 2020?
  - a) Perseverance
  - b) Curiosity
  - c) Spirit
  - d) Endurance
4. Which of the following is the Nobel Peace Prize winner (2013)?
  - a) Malala Yousafzai
  - b) Abiy Ahmed
  - c) Maria Ressa
  - d) Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons
5. The International Court of Justice (ICJ) is located in which city?
  - a) New York
  - b) Geneva
  - c) The Hague
  - d) Paris
6. Which landmark case in the United States led to the establishment of judicial review?
  - a) Marbury v. Madison
  - b) Brown v. Board of Education
  - c) Roe v. Wade
  - d) Plessy v. Ferguson
7. In 2024, which case in the European Court of Human Rights established new precedents on climate change and human rights?

- a) Duarte v. Portugal
  - b) Urgenda Foundation v. Netherlands
  - c) Friends of the Earth v. Germany
  - d) Milieudefensie v. Shell
8. In 2024, which Indian Supreme Court judgment dealt with the issue of LGBTQ+ rights and their recognition in inheritance laws?
- a) Navtej Singh Johar v. Union of India
  - b) S. S. Bhatnagar v. Union of India
  - c) Soniya Bansal v. Union of India
  - d) NALSA v. Union of India
9. Which 2024 decision by the International Criminal Court (ICC) was notable for its impact on accountability for war crimes?
- a) Al-Bashir v. ICC
  - b) Ongwen v. ICC
  - c) Gbagbo v. ICC
  - d) Bemba v. ICC
10. What was the significance of the 2024 judgment by the Indian Supreme Court concerning the right to education for underprivileged children?
- a) It mandated free and compulsory education for all children up to 18 years.
  - b) It clarified the extension of Right to Education to private schools.
  - c) It set guidelines for reservations in educational institutions.
  - d) It introduced measures for digital literacy in rural areas.

**ENGLISH**

11. What does the idiom "Hit the nail on the head" mean?
- a) To strike hard
  - b) To be exact or correct
  - c) To make a mistake
  - d) To be very angry
12. Choose the correct indirect speech of the sentence: "He said, 'I am reading a book.'"
- a) He said that he was reading a book.
  - b) He says that he is reading a book.
  - c) He said that he is reading a book.
  - d) He said that he reads a book.
13. Choose the synonym of the word "Impeccable":
- a) Faulty
  - b) Flawless
  - c) Imperfect
  - d) Damaged
14. Choose the synonym of the word "Melancholy":

- a) Joyful
  - b) Cheerful
  - c) Sad
  - d) Excited
15. Choose the synonym of the word "Ostentatious":
- a) Simple
  - b) Modest
  - c) Flashy
  - d) Humble
16. Choose the antonym of the word "Benevolent":
- a) Cruel
  - b) Kind
  - c) Generous
  - d) Compassionate

### **APTITUDE**

17. A man is found dead in a room. The room is locked from the inside, and there is no way for anyone to enter or leave the room without breaking the lock. There is a pool of water near the body, and the man has a small wound on his head. Which of the following is the most logical conclusion?
- a) The man was murdered and the killer escaped through the window.
  - b) The man slipped on the water and hit his head.
  - c) The man committed suicide by hitting his head on the floor.
  - d) The man was killed by a falling icicle that melted.
18. Two people are engaged in a contract dispute. Person A claims that Person B agreed to pay Rs50,000 for a service but failed to pay. Person B admits the agreement but argues that the service was never completed, so no payment is due. What is the most logical resolution?
- a) Person B should pay the full amount.
  - b) Person A should complete the service and then receive payment.
  - c) Person B should pay half the agreed amount.
  - d) Person A should refund any partial payments made by Person B.
19. A company is sued for negligence after a worker is injured on the job. The company argues that the worker ignored safety protocols and therefore should not be compensated. Which legal principle is most relevant in this case?
- a) Res ipsa loquitur
  - b) Contributory negligence
  - c) Vicarious liability
  - d) Strict liability
20. In a criminal trial, the defendant argues that they were coerced into committing the crime under threat of immediate harm. Which of the following defenses is the defendant likely using?
- a) Insanity
  - b) Duress
  - c) Self-defense

- d) Necessity
21. A law is passed that retroactively changes the legal consequences of actions that were committed before the enactment of the law. What is this type of law called?
- a) Ex post facto law
  - b) Habeas corpus
  - c) Stare decisis
  - d) Nulla poena sine lege

### CONSTITUTION

22. In which of the following cases did the Supreme Court of India propound the "Doctrine of Severability"?
- a) Maneka Gandhi v. Union of India
  - b) A.K. Gopalan v. State of Madras
  - c) R. M. D. Chamarbaugwalla v. Union of India
  - d) Golaknath v. State of Punjab
23. The concept of "Due Process of Law" is not explicitly mentioned in the Indian Constitution but was introduced into Indian jurisprudence by which of the following cases?
- a) A.K. Gopalan v. State of Madras
  - b) Maneka Gandhi v. Union of India
  - c) Indira Gandhi v. Raj Narain
  - d) ADM Jabalpur v. Shivkant Shukla
24. Which Constitutional Amendment Act introduced the concept of "Reserved Seats" for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the legislatures?
- a) 1st Amendment Act
  - b) 73rd Amendment Act
  - c) 74th Amendment Act
  - d) 86th Amendment Act
25. Assertion (A): the principle of equality before law means that there should be "equality of treatment under equal circumstances"  
Reason (R): All persons are not equal by nature, attainment or circumstances.
- Codes:
- a) Both A and R are true and R is correct explanation of A
  - b) Both A and R are true and R is not correct explanation of A
  - c) A is true but R is false
  - d) A is false but R is true
26. Assertion (A): The constitution makes a distinction between the legislative powers to levy a tax and power to appropriate the proceeds of the tax so levied.  
Reason (R): There is a concurrent sphere in the matter of tax legislation.

Codes:

- a) Both A and R are true and R is correct explanation of A
  - b) Both A and R are true and R is not correct explanation of A
  - c) A is true but R is false
  - d) A is false but R is true
27. The Parliament becomes competent to make law on a matter enumerated in the state list only if the:
- a) Council of States passes a resolution supported by not less than two-thirds majority of the members present and voting that it is in the national interest that the Parliament should make law on such matter
  - b) Council of States and House of the People, both passes a resolution that it is in the national interest that the Parliament should make law on such matter
  - c) President gives the prior permission for such legislation
  - d) Speaker of the House of the People in consultation with Chairman of the Council of State gives the prior permission for such legislation
28. Supreme Court Rules, 2013 have been framed under which of the following Articles of the Constitution?
- a) Article 136
  - b) Article 142
  - c) Article 141
  - d) Article 145
29. For negating the mandate of which Constitutional Provision, the Supreme Court of India has held the Illegal Migrants Act, 1983 as unconstitutional?
- a) Article 249
  - b) Article 355
  - c) Article 11
  - d) Article 359
30. The Supreme Court of India has evolved curative petition in the case of:
- a) Rameshwar Prasad v. Union of India
  - b) Hussainara Khatoon v. Home Sec. Bihar
  - c) M.K. Rai v. Union of India
  - d) Rupa Ashok Hurra v. Ashok Hurra

### **CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE**

31. Which of the following is not one of the Alternate Dispute Redressal mechanisms under section 89 of the Code of Civil Procedure:
- a) Judicial Settlement
  - b) Conciliation
  - c) Mediation
  - d) Collective Bargaining
32. Trial Court is empowered by O. XII, \_\_\_\_\_ of C.P.C to pass judgment on the basis of admissions made by parties in their pleadings or at any stage of proceedings.
- a) Rule 2
  - b) Rule 4
  - c) Rule 6

d) Rule 7

33. For determination of an objection under Section 9 of Code of Civil Procedure as to the exclusion of jurisdiction of Civil Court, the court is to primarily see the averments made in:

- a) Complaint only
- b) Complaint and written statement only
- c) Complaint, written statement and replication only
- d) Averment made in application for return of plaint

34. A sues B on a bill of exchange for Rs. 500. B holds a judgement against A for Rs. 1000. The two claims being both definite pecuniary demands may be set off. The illustration is given in:

- a) Order VIII, Rule 5 of Code of Civil Procedure
- b) Order VIII, Rule 6 of Code of Civil Procedure
- c) Order VIII, Rule 7 of Code of Civil Procedure
- d) Order VIII, Rule 9 of Code of Civil Procedure

35. A citizen institutes a suit for injunction restraining several Radio Channels from playing music without permission of and paying royalty etc. to the persons holding Intellectual Property Rights in the said music, alleging such action of the Radio companies to be in violation of laws. It is specified in the plaint itself that the plaintiff himself does not hold any copyright and is not personally interested in the matter but has filed the suit merely for enforcing the laws which the authorities had failed to enforce:

- a) The plaint in such a suit is liable to be rejected at the threshold as barred by law
- b) The suit is entitled to proceed to trial and to be decided only thereafter
- c) The suit is entitled to be decreed forthwith since the Radio companies have been unable to show any authorization for the holders of rights in the said music
- d) The Civil Judge is required to convert the suit into a Public Interest Litigation

36. The power under Order XXXVII, Rule 4 of CPC is:

- a) Confined to setting aside the ex-parte decree
- b) Not confined to setting aside the ex-parte decree, and extends to staying or setting aside the exemption and giving leave to appear and defend the suit
- c) Not confined to setting aside the ex-parte decree and extends to staying or setting aside the execution but not to giving leave to appear and defend the suit
- d) Confined to staying or setting aside the exemption

#### **CODE OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE**

37. Whom of the following can move the court for plea bargaining?

- a) The Police officer
- b) The Complainant
- c) Only the accused
- d) Both- the accused or the complainant

38. A, with six others, commits the offences of rioting, grievous hurt and assaulting a public servant endeavouring in the discharge of his duty as such to suppress the riot. Applying Section 220 Cr. P.C.:

- a) A may be separately charged with and convicted of, offences u/ss. 147, 322 and 149 of the Indian Penal Code (45 of 1860)
- b) A may be separately charged with and convicted of, offences u/ss. 147, 323 and 150 of the Indian Penal Code (45 of 1860)
- c) A may be separately charged with and convicted of, offences u/ss. 147, 324 and 151 of the Indian Penal Code (45 of 1860)
- d) A may be separately charged with and convicted of, offences u/ss. 147, 325 and 152 of the Indian Penal Code (45 of 1860)

39. Under the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 normally a person cannot be discharged unless the prosecution evidence has been taken and the Magistrate considers for the reasons to be recorded that no case is made out against the accused. Which of the following section contains exception to this rule?

- a. 239
- b. 245
- c. 248
- d. 203

40. The propositions are:

I. Delay in despatch of the FIR is not a circumstance which can throw out the prosecution case in its entirety.

II. Delay in despatch of the FIR is a circumstance which can throw out the prosecution case in its entirety.

III. The extra-ordinary delay in sending the FIR is a circumstance which provides a legitimate basis for suspecting that the FIR was recorded much later than the stated date and hour, affording sufficient time to the prosecution to introduce improvements.

Which of the following is correct in respect of the aforesaid proposition:

- a) I is true, II & III are false
- b) I & III are true, II is false
- c) II & III are true, I is false
- d) III is true, I & II are false.

41. Which of the following deals with the summary procedure for punishment for non-attendance by a witness in obedience to summons?

- a. Section 339 Cr.P.C.
- b. Section 287 Cr.P.C.

- c. Section 388 Cr.P.C.
  - d. Section 350 Cr.P.C.
42. Which of the following is true Section 82 Cr. PC.?
- a) mention of lesser period than that required under the section will make the proclamation ineffective and the defect is not under curable under Section 455 Cr. P.C.
  - b) mention of lesser period than that required under the section will make the proclamation ineffective and the defect is not under curable under Section 465 Cr. PC.
  - c) mention of lesser period than that required under the section will make the proclamation ineffective and the defect is not under curable under Section 475 Cr. P.C.
  - d) mention of lesser period than that required under the section will make the proclamation ineffective and the defect is not under curable under Section 485 Cr.PC

### **INDIAN PENAL CODE**

43. Principle: Whoever, intending to take dishonestly any moveable property out of the possession of any person without that person's consent, moves that property in order to such taking, is said to have committed theft.

Facts: Rajiv was in the habit of flying kites. One day while flying his kite, Pawan, his neighbor, with the intent to capture Rajiv's kite, used a spiked thread thereby cutting Rajiv's line. When Rajiv's kite was cut Pawan went and captured it but Rajiv complained to the police.

- a) Pawan's act shall not constitute theft
  - b) Pawan has committed theft
  - c) Pawan's act shall constitute theft at the point he captured the kite
  - d) Pawan's act shall constitute theft from the point he cut Rajiv's line.
44. Which of the following legal maxim is relevant to Section 95 of the IPC?

- a) de minimis non curat lex
- b) Ignorantia facti excusat , ignorantia juris non excusat
- c) qui peccat ebrius luat sobrius
- d) actus me invito factus non est mens actus

45. Assertion (A) : X , because of unsound state of mind and not knowing the nature of the act, attacks Y, who in self defence and in order to ward off the attack hits X, thereby injuring him. Y has not committed an Offence.

Reason (R): Y had a right of private defence against X u/s 98 of IPC .

- a) Both A and R are individually true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
- b) Both A and R are individually true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- c) A is true but R is false.
- d) A is false but R is true.

46. In a village *Vaidya* used to successfully operate wounds with shaving blade. Victim who was suffering from piles was operated with shaving blade by the *Vaidya*. Due to profound bleeding, the victim died and the *Vaidya* was prosecuted for causing death of the victim. Under which of the following sections of the Indian Penal Code *Vaidya* can be defended?



- a) Section 87
- b) Section 88
- c) Section 89
- d) None of the above

47. The accused without any provocation caught hold of the legs of a 7 year old child and dashed his head thrice in quick succession resulting in the death of the boy. Immediately after the occurrence the accused ran away. The accused pleaded insanity in defence.

- a) the offence falls under Clause (iii) of Section 300, IPC
- b) the offence falls under Clause (iv) of Section 300, IPC
- c) the offence falls under Clause (v) of Section 300, IPC
- d) the offence falls under Clause (vi) of Section 300, IPC

### **TRANSFER OF PROPERTY ACT**

48. The expression "holding over" under the Transfer of Property Act, 1882 is used in the sense of retaining possession. A distinction is made between a tenant continuing in possession after the determination of the lease without the consent of the landlord, and a tenant doing so with the landlord's consent:

- a) The former is called a "tenant by sufferance" and the latter class of tenants is called "tenant holding over a tenant at will"
- b) The former is called "tenant holding over a tenant at will" and the latter is called "tenant by sufferance"
- c) Former is called sub-tenant latter is called forfeiture lessor
- d) None of the above

49. A property may be transferred to or for the benefit of a women (not being a Hindu, Muhammadan or Buddhist), so that:

- a) She shall have power during her marriage to transfer or charge the same or her beneficial interest therein.
- b) She shall not have power before her marriage to transfer or charge the same or her beneficial interest therein.
- c) She shall have power after her marriage to transfer or charge the same or her beneficial interest therein.
- d) She shall not have power during her marriage to transfer or charge the same or her beneficial interest therein.

50. Mr. A mortgages the properties named as X and Y to Mr. B and then mortgages Y alone to Mr C. If Mr. B seeks to realise his mortgage out Y, Mr C can compel Mr. B to proceed first against X and realise the debt from it. In case Mr B is unable to realize the whole amount due to him from X, he is entitled to recover the balance from Y. This situation is called as:

- a) Absolute Assignment
- b) Marshalling of securities
- c) Anomalous Mortgage
- d) Clog on Redemption

51. Under the provisions of section 53 of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882, the relinquishment by one coparcener in favour of another cannot be said to be a transfer unless:

- a) It is found to be a device to evade debtors
- b) It is found to be a device to evade creditors
- c) It is to be a device to evade the government policy
- d) None of the above

### **CONTRACT ACT**

52. A owes Rs. 10,000 to B under a contract. It is agreed between A, B & C that B shall henceforth accept C as his debtor instead of A for the same amount. Old debt of A is discharged and a new debt from C to B is contracted. This is:
- a) Rescission of contract
  - b) Alteration of contract
  - c) Change in contract
  - d) Novation of contract
53. Consideration should be something in return of promise which:
- a) Both the law and parties regard, as having some value
  - b) Only law regards having some value
  - c) Only the parties regard some value
  - d) Only adequate value necessary
54. The liability of surety on his death under section 131 in case of continuing guarantee:
- a) Is terminated absolutely
  - b) Does not stand terminated as regards past transaction
  - c) Stands terminated as regards future transaction
  - d) Both (b) & (c)
55. 'A' and 'B' enter into a contract, whereunder 'A' agrees to pay 'B' a sum of money, against delivery of either furniture or ivory. Trade in ivory is prohibited by law.
- a) The agreement is void, and, therefore, unenforceable
  - b) The agreement is valid for delivery of furniture and void for delivery of ivory
  - c) The agreement is entirely valid
  - d) Valid at the option of 'A' and not 'B'
56. An injunction can be granted:
- a) When the plaintiff has no personal interest in the matter
  - b) To prevent continuing breach in which the plaintiff has acquiesced
  - c) To prevent the breach of a contract, the performance of which cannot be specifically enforced
  - d) When necessary to prevent multiplicity of judicial proceedings

### **FAMILY LAW**

57. In which one of the following cases it was held that, 'only in case of triple Talaq Halala is mandatory before remarrying to same husband'?
- (a) Mohd. Razak v. Mohd. Azmi
  - (b) Mohd. Ghafoor v. Sabina
  - (c) Mrs. Sabah Adnan Sami v. Adnan Sami
  - (d) Mohd. Akbaz v. Sabana
58. In Muslim Law, Divorce by lian is a right available to the
- (a) Wife only
  - (b) Husband only

- (c) Both husband and wife
- (d) Neither husband nor wife

59. Which Section of the Hindu Succession act, 1956 deals with the devolution of interest in the coparcenary property?

- a) Section 6
- b) Section 8
- c) Section 14
- d) Section 23

60. What is the significance of Section 14 of the Hindu Succession Act, 1956?

- a) It confers the status of coparcener to a daughter.
- b) It deals with the property rights of widows.
- c) It grants full ownership to a woman over property acquired after the enactment of the Act.
- d) It explains the devolution of property in the absence of a will.

#### **SPECIFIC RELIEF ACT**

61. Which section of the Specific Relief Act deals with the grant of specific performance of contracts?

- a) Section 12
- b) Section 14
- c) Section 15
- d) Section 18

62. The power to grant a temporary injunction is provided under which section of the Specific Relief Act?

- a) Section 36
- b) Section 37
- c) Section 38
- d) Section 39

63. A decree for specific performance can be refused if:

- a) The contract is not performed within a reasonable time
- b) The contract is not performed with undue delay
- c) The contract is not performed after a specific period
- d) The contract is not performed without undue delay

#### **MOTOR VEHICLE ACT**

64. Under the Motor Vehicles Act, what is the minimum age required for obtaining a driving license for a commercial vehicle?

- a. 18 years
- b. 20 years
- c. 21 years
- d. 25 years

65. What is the maximum penalty for driving under the influence of alcohol as per the Motor Vehicles Amended Act, 2019 ?

- a) ₹1,000
- b) ₹5,000

- c) ₹10,000
- d) ₹20,000

### **INDUSTRIAL AND LABOUR LAW**

66. The concept of 'Collective Bargaining' primarily involves
- a) Negotiation between individual workers and employers
  - b) Discussions between unions and employers regarding working conditions
  - c) Legal proceedings between trade unions and government
  - d) Arbitration between different trade unions
67. The Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946, requires employers to:
- a) Provide detailed conditions of service to employees
  - b) Ensure safety measures in the workplace
  - c) Offer maternity leave to female employees
  - d) Set minimum wages for workers

### **LAW RELATING TO TRUST**

68. Tracing is a claim:
- a) In rem
  - b) In personam
  - c) In rem in general but in personam in exceptional cases
  - d) In rem in exceptional cases but in personam in general
69. For creating a trust of moveable Property, it is not necessary that:
- a) There must be a declaration of intention to create a trust
  - b) The purposes of trust be specified
  - c) The beneficiary and the trust property be identified
  - d) The property is physically transferred to the trustee

### **INDIAN REGISTRATION ACT**

70. Under which section of the Indian Registration Act, 1908, is the time for presenting documents for registration prescribed?
- a. Section 17
  - b. Section 23
  - c. Section 25
  - d. Section 27
71. Which Section of the Indian Registration Act, 1908, deals with the registration of documents executed outside India?
- a) Section 26
  - b) Section 28
  - c) Section 29
  - d) Section 32

### **COURT FEES ACT**

72. When an application for review of judgment is presented, the fee payable under the Court Fees Act is:
- a) The same as the fee on the original decree
  - b) Half of the fee on the original decree
  - c) One-fourth of the fee on the original decree
  - d) A fixed nominal amount
73. Under the Court Fees Act, the court fees for filing an appeal in a civil suit is:
- a) Always fixed

- b) Always ad valorem
  - c) Based on the value of the subject matter of the appeal
  - d) Determined by the judge on a case-to-case basis
74. Which of the following sections of the Court Fees Act, 1870, provides for the determination of court fees in cases involving suits for money?
- a) Section 7
  - b) Section 5
  - c) Section 9
  - d) Section 11

**LIMITATION ACT**

75. Under Limitation Act, period of limitation for setting aside an ex-parte decree is-
- a) 1 month
  - b) 30 days
  - c) 60 days
  - d) 90 days
76. What is the period of limitation for filing a suit to recover possession of immovable property based on title under the Limitation Act, 1963?
- a) 3 years
  - b) 12 years
  - c) 30 years
  - d) 20 years

77. In a suit filed by the plaintiff, the defendant in his written statement has taken the objection of non-impleadment of necessary party. Despite such objection the plaintiff continued the suit and the suit was finally decreed. At the first appellate stage, the plaintiff withdraws the suit with liberty to file a fresh one on the same cause of action and subsequently filed a fresh suit. The period spent by the plaintiff in the earlier suit, under Section 14 of Limitation Act is:

- a) liable to be excluded on the ground that the plaintiff was prosecuting the earlier suit with due diligence and in good faith
- b) not liable to be excluded as the plaintiff cannot be said to be prosecuting the earlier suit with due diligence and in good faith
- c) liable to be excluded under section 14(3) of Limitation Act
- d) to be excluded or not to be excluded is in the discretion of the Court

**EVIDENCE ACT**

78. Which Section of Indian Evidence Act, 1872 is reflection of "Doctrine of Confirmation by subsequent facts"?
- a) Section 27
  - b) Section 115
  - c) Section 102
  - d) Section 165

79. The question is, whether A poisoned B. Applying Section 6, Indian Evidence Act which of the following facts can be relevant?

- a) marks on the ground produced by a struggle at or near the place where the murder was committed
- b) the state of B's health before the symptoms ascribed to poison, and habits of B, known to A, which afforded an opportunity for the administration of poison
- c) the facts that shortly before the poisoning, B went to a fair with money in possession, and that he showed it or mentioned the fact that he had it, to third persons
- d) none of them

80. As per section 10 of the Indian Evidence act: anything said, done or written by a conspirator when the conspiracy is taking place is relevant against the co-conspirator on the basis of the doctrine of:

- a) Absolute Secrecy
- b) Theory of Implied Agency
- c) Conspiracy
- d) Last seen theory

81. During the cross examination of the witness as to previous statements made before the police almost all contradictions or omissions were brought on record, which were portions from the statements made before the police that were not deposed before the court. Which of the following statements will apply to the case?

- a) The credibility of the witness has been impeached under section 148 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872
- b) The credibility of the witness has been impeached under section 145 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872
- c) The credibility of the witness has not been impeached because the contradictions were not as contemplated under section 145 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872
- d) The credibility of the witness has not been impeached because the protection under section 154 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872 will apply

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

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

- d. The evidence can be admitted as it satisfies the requirements of both section 64 and section 65 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872

### **JURISPRUDENCE**

83. The "Pure Theory of Law" is primarily concerned with:
- The social function of law
  - The relationship between law and morality
  - The normativity of law
  - The historical development of law
84. According to H.L.A. Hart, the legal system is a union of:
- Primary and Secondary rules
  - Rights and Duties
  - Customs and Precedents
  - Laws and Commands
85. Who among the following jurists is associated with the theory of "Social Solidarity"?
- Leon Duguit
  - Emile Durkheim
  - Herbert Spencer
  - Roscoe Pound
86. "Law is the body of principles recognized and applied by the State in the administration of justice"-This definition is attributed to:
- Salmond
  - Austin
  - Hart
  - Kelsen

### **ARBITRATION AND CONCILIATION ACT**

87. What is the maximum period for which the arbitral tribunal can extend the time for making an award under the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996?
- 6 months
  - 12 months
  - 18 months
  - 24 months
88. Under the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996, what is the period within which a party must challenge an arbitral award under Section 34?
- One month from the date of receipt of the award
  - Two months from the date of receipt of the award
  - Three months from the date of receipt of the award
  - Four months from the date of receipt of the award

### **RIGHT TO FAIR COMPENSATION AND TRANSPARENCY IN LAND ACQUISITION, REHABILITATION AND RESETTLEMENT ACT, 2013**

89. Under the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013, what is the minimum compensation for land acquired in rural areas?
- Twice the market value
  - Three times the market value
  - Four times the market value
  - Five times the market value
90. Which section of Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 deals with the "Urgency Clause" that allows faster land acquisition?

- a) Section 9
- b) Section 17
- c) Section 24
- d) Section 40

**MIZO LANGUAGE**

91. Select the appropriate meaning of 'Khawhring thawi ang' from the following:

- (a) any pain healed immediately
- (b) shoot khawhring
- (c) face hurdle
- (d) ran immediately

92. Choose 'transitive verb' from the following:

- (a) Ball kan pet
- (b) Ka kal
- (c) Kan zai e
- (d) An thu mai mai

93. Tick example of 'auxiliary verb' from the following sentences.

- (a) Ni a sa
- (b) Hmarcha a ei ngam
- (c) Dam lo
- (d) A lo kal

94. Tick appropriate sentence from the following:

- (a) A taima ma hi a hausasa an ni chuang lo.
- (b) A taimama hi, a hausasa an ni chuang lo.
- (c) A taima ma hi a hausasa anni chuang lo.
- (d) A taimama hi, a hausasa an ni chuang lo.

95. In the following sentences one Mizo word is used incorrectly and tick it from the following:

- (a) Thuhrlitu chuan a sawi tha bawk a, a hlawkthlak ka ti hle mai



- (b) Zanin chu zan dang ang lo tak takin kan hlim bawk a, rei tak meng ang aw
- (c) Zanin thusawitu tur chu Pastor Lalzuala a ni ang.
- (d) Zanin chu khua a nuam lo riau mai.

96. In the sentence 'Khua a vawt tek tawk hle mai', the words 'tek tawk' is

- (a) Double Adverb
- (b) Adjectival adverb
- (c) Emphatic Adverb
- (d) Adverb of manner

97. Mizo language is

- (a) Dual syllabic language
- (b) Disyllabic language
- (c) Tonal language
- (d) Hex syllabic language

98. Choose adjective from 'Leitlangpui nula zingah kher hi chuan Lalthanpuii Sailo chu a hmeltha ber a ni:

- (a) Leitlangpui
- (b) zingah kher
- (c) Hmeltha
- (d) ber a ni

99. Choose the correct punctuation from the following:

- (a) Nang erawh chu i ṭawngṭai hunin, i pindan chhûng rilah lût la, kawng khâr la, i Pa, a rûka awm hnênah chuan ṭawngṭai rawh; tichuan, i Pa, a rûka hmu ṭhîntu chuan a rûl ang che.
- (b) Nang erawhchu i ṭawngṭai hunin, i pindan chhûng rilah lût la, kawng khâr la, i Pa, a rûka awm hnênah chuan ṭawngṭai rawh, tichuan, i Pa, a rûka hmu ṭhîntu chuan a rûl ang che.
- (c) Nang erawh chu i ṭawngṭai hunin i pindan chhûng rilah lût la kawng khâr la i Pa,

a rûka awm hnênah chuan tawngtai rawh; tichuan i Pa, a rûka hmu thintu chuan a rûl ang che

(d) Nang erawhchu, i tawngtai hunin; i pindan chhông rilah lût la kawng khâr la i Pa, a rûka awm hnênah chuan tawngtai rawh; tichuan, i Pa, a rûka hmu thintu chuan a rûl ang che.

100. 'Sahmulphah thla' is known as:

- (a) January
- (b) April
- (c) November
- (d) December

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