

Assam Judiciary - Prelims 2022

92 questions. Answer key with solutions follows the paper. Source: lawmock.com - free previous-year papers & mock tests.

Q1. Who was the first woman to win Nobel prize?

- (a) Mother Teresa
- (b) Nadine Gordimer
- (c) Marie Curie
- (d) Shirin Ebadi

Q2. Who was the first woman to win Nobel Prize in Peace?

- (a) Sigrid Undset
- (b) Baroness Bertha Sophie Felicita von Suttner
- (c) Mother Teresa
- (d) Jody Williams

Q3. Who was the first woman Air Marshal of Indian Air Force?

- (a) Kiran Bedi
- (b) Shanti Bhatnagar
- (c) Shirin Bhatia
- (d) Padmavathy Bandhopadhyay

Q4. Who was the first Governor of Assam after independence?

- (a) Sir Muhammad Saleh Akbar Hydari
- (b) Sri Prakasa
- (c) Sri Gopinath Bardoloi
- (d) Sri Bhagwan Das

Q5. Under Ahom kingdom, what was the scope of work of Khanikar Barua ?

- (a) He was the In-Charge of Navy.
- (b) He was the Chief Officer responsible for writing orders of the Swargadeo.
- (c) He was the Chief Officer of the industries.
- (d) He was the Chief Officer in-charge of Revenue.

Q6. Yanam, a Union Territory of India, is located in the delta of which river?

- (a) Brahmaputra
- (b) Ganga
- (c) Yamuna
- (d) Godavari.

Q7. Where is The Space Physics Laboratory located?

- (a) Trivandrum (now Thiruvananthapuram)
- (b) Dehradun
- (c) Bhopal
- (d) Does not exist.

Q8. When was the first census of India conducted?

- (a) 1881
- (b) 1901
- (c) 1921
- (d) 1941

Q9. Name the States with which Reli-Ki, a wind instrument is associated?

- (a) Assam and Kerala
- (b) Meghalaya and Manipur
- (c) Andhra Pradesh and Maharashtra
- (d) Orissa and West Bengal.

Q10. Who is the first European to visit India in 1469 who was also a Russian trader? His book of voyage over three seas is a major historical source about India and the history of Brahmani kingdom.

- (a) Gregory Yeltsin
- (b) Alexander Alexsei
- (c) Constantin Boris
- (d) Afanasy Nikitin.

Q11. Out of the given alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the sentence - "A song embodying religious and sacred emotions" ?

- (a) Lyrics
- (b) Ode
- (c) Hymn
- (d) Ballad.

Q12. A "past master" is a person who:

- (a) Knows everything of the past
- (b) Was perfect in the past but knows nothing now
- (c) Possess shallow knowledge
- (d) Is thorough in a chosen field.

Q13. Impasse means:

- (a) Deadlock
- (b) Hidden
- (c) open to public
- (d) choice

Q14. Select the option that is nearest in meaning to the following sentence "The portal will help the victims and complainants to anonymously report cyber crimes"

- (a) In site
- (b) Incognito
- (c) Unfailingly
- (d) Directly

Q15. Choose the word which can be substituted for the given sentence - "That which cannot be corrected".

- (a) Incurable
- (b) Unintelligible
- (c) Indelible
- (d) Illegible

Q16. Select the most appropriate synonym of the following word: "reticent".

- (a) Animated
- (b) Talkative
- (c) Vivacious
- (d) Reserved.

Q17. Reckless is to rash, what anomalous is to?

- (a) Ancestor
- (b) Deviant
- (c) Unsatisfactory
- (d) Harsh

Q18. One who walks in sleep is?

- (a) Somnambulist
- (b) Sleep-hypocrite
- (c) Sarcastic
- (d) Sleep-stalker

Q19. Fill up with appropriate word - "The judge was able to see through the _____ argument of the defence lawyers."

- (a) Stoic
- (b) Cynic
- (c) Specious
- (d) Precious

Q20. Select the most appropriate antonym of the word - "exacerbate".

- (a) Aggravate
- (b) Pacify
- (c) Annoy
- (d) Heighten

Q21. According to Article 254 of the Constitution of India, such portion of the State law is repugnant to a Central law in the concurrent list, becomes invalid. The law of repugnancy is summarised in which of the following cases:-

- (a) M. Karunanidhi v. Union of India (in the year 1979).
- (b) Swadeshi Cotton Mills v. Union of India (in the year 1981)
- (c) Ram Janma Singh v. State of Bihar (in the year 1986)
- (d) R.C. Cooper v. Union of India (in the year 1970).

Q22. Under which schedule of the Constitution of India can the transfer of tribal land to private parties be declared null and void?

- (a) Third Schedule
- (b) Fifth Schedule
- (c) Ninth Schedule
- (d) Twelfth Schedule

Q23. A suit in a representative capacity can be filed by virtue of provisions under:

- (a) Order I, Rule 8A of CPC
- (b) Order I, Rule 10A of CPC
- (c) Order I, Rule 8 of CPC
- (d) Order I, Rule 9 CPC.

Q24. An application for the withdrawal of suit has been filed along with permission for grant of liberty to file afresh. In such an application, the Court can:

- (a) allow the application without leave to file a fresh suit
- (b) reject or allow the petition in toto
- (c) can pass any appropriate order
- (d) All of three.

Q25. The Supreme Court of India, while exercising power under Article 136 of the Constitution of India

- (a) frequently interferes in the concurrent findings of the High Court
- (b) Interferes only when certificate of fitness is issued by the concerned High Court
- (c) has no power to interfere in the concurrent findings of the High Court
- (d) Interferes when it is found that gross injustice has occurred to the petitioner.

Q26. Match List I (judicial principles) with List II (decisions) and select the correct answer using the codes given below the lists:

- (a) List I (judicial principles)
- (b) A. Freedom of press
- (c) B. Minority rights
- (d) C. Just, fair and reasonable
- (e) D. Special Courts

Q27. Kedarnath Bajoria v. State of West Bengal

- (a) 1 3 4 2
- (b) 2 4 3 1
- (c) 1 4 3 2
- (d) 2 3 4 1
- (e) A B C D

Q28. Match List I (judicial principles) with List II (decisions) and select the correct answer using the codes given below the lists:

- (a) List I (judicial principles)
- (b) A. Protection of ecology and environment pollution
- (c) B. Speedy trial
- (d) C. Freedom of religion
- (e) D. Safeguard against arbitrary arrest and detention

Q29. M.C. Mehta v. Union of India

- (a) 1 2 3 4
- (b) 4 2 3 1
- (c) 1 3 2 4
- (d) 4 3 2 1
- (e) A B C D

Q30. Which one of the following has been dropped from the list of personal freedoms enshrined in Article 19 of the Constitution of India?

- (a) freedom to assemble peacefully without arms
- (b) freedom to acquire, hold and dispose of property
- (c) freedom to reside in any part of the Country
- (d) freedom to carry on any profession, occupation, trade or business.

Q31. The doctrine of "territorial nexus" means that

- (a) Laws made by the State Legislature may have their application to the people of other States when there is direct relation between such laws and people of other States.
- (b) The territory of every State is open to all citizens for the purpose of trade and commerce.
- (c) The State Legislature is sovereign within its territory.
- (d) Laws made by sovereign State legislature cannot be questioned on the ground of extraterritorial operation.

Q32. A person whose petition for habeas corpus has been refused by the High Court on merits, seeks to move the Supreme Court of India by an original petition. According to the constitutional law of India -

- (a) His petition in the Supreme Court of India is barred by the rules of res judicata
- (b) His petition is not maintainable because filing a writ petition before Supreme Court of India is not his fundamental right
- (c) He can approach the Supreme Court of India by filing SLP
- (d) He can move the Supreme Court of India for the same writ because the rules of res judicata will not apply in this case

Q33. Under which section preliminary notification is issued for land acquisition under the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013?

- (a) Section 10
- (b) Section 11
- (c) Section 12
- (d) Section 13

Q34. Section 7 of the Court Fees Act, 1870 deals with _____

- (a) Computation of the Court fees payable in certain suits
- (b) Fees on documents deposited in public offices
- (c) Fees on memorandum of appeal
- (d) Fees on documents filed before High Court.

Q35. Who shall be competent to make Rules for levy of process fee under section 20 of the Court Fees Act, 1870?

- (a) Appropriate Government
- (b) Supreme Court of India
- (c) High Court
- (d) District Court

Q36. The maximum membership of the Lok Sabha allotted by the Constitution of India is 552 seats. How many elected members are there in the current 17th Lok Sabha?

- (a) 540
- (b) 543
- (c) 545
- (d) 548

Q37. Who is the present Chief Justice of Supreme Court of India

- (a) Justice Uday Umesh Lalit
- (b) Justice Uday Ulhas Lalit
- (c) Justice Uday Urjit Lalit
- (d) None of the above.

Q38. Which "Labour related law" was enacted in the year 2019?

- (a) The Occupational, Safety, Health and Working Conditions Code
- (b) Code of Wages.
- (c) Industrial Relation Code
- (d) Code on Social Security.

Q39. Section 3 of the Limitation Act, 1963 is

- (a) An independent section in its operation and effect
- (b) Not an independent section in its operation and effect, and is subject to and controlled by sections 4 to 24
- (c) Not an independent section in its operation and effect, and is subject to and controlled by sections 4 to 27
- (d) Not an independent section in its operation and effect, and is subject to and controlled by sections 4 to 32.

Q40. Section 5 of the Limitation Act, 1963 applies:

- (a) Where a certain period is prescribed by a statute
- (b) Where a certain period is prescribed by agreement of parties
- (c) Where a certain date is fixed by agreement of parties
- (d) All the above.

Q41. To attract section 4 of the Limitation Act, 1963 -

- (a) The Court should be closed for the whole of the day
- (b) It is not necessary that the Court should be closed for the whole of the day and it is sufficient if the Court is closed during any part of its normal working hours
- (c) The Court should be closed for the substantial part of the day if not for the whole day
- (d) The Court should be closed for more than half of the normal working hours.

Q42. Section 14 and 5 of the Limitation Act, 1963 are -

- (a) Independent of each other
- (b) Mutually exclusive of each other
- (c) Both independent and mutually exclusive
- (d) Neither independent nor mutually exclusive.

Q43. On which date Letters of Patent was issued to establish Supreme Court of Judicature at Calcutta:

- (a) 31st December, 1773
- (b) 2nd February, 1974
- (c) 21st February, 1974
- (d) 26th March, 1974

Q44. After arbitral award is made, each party shall be delivered -

- (a) The original award
- (b) A signed copy of the award
- (c) A photocopy of the award
- (d) An unsigned copy of the award.

Q45. A plea questioning the jurisdiction of the arbitral tribunal

- (a) Must be raised before or at the time of submission of statement of defence
- (b) May be raised after the submission of the statement of defence
- (c) Can be raised at any time before the conclusion of arbitral proceeding
- (d) Can be raised at any time before making of arbitral award.

Q46. Under section 9 of Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996, interim measures by Court does not include

- (a) Appointment of a guardian for a minor or a person of unsound mind for purpose of arbitral proceeding
- (b) Appointment of receiver
- (c) Securing the amount in dispute in arbitration
- (d) None of the above.

Q47. The delay in making an application for setting aside an arbitral award must be made by the party after receiving the award under section 34 of Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996 -

- (a) Cannot be condoned
- (b) Can be condoned for a maximum period of 30 days
- (c) Can be condoned for a maximum period of 60 days
- (d) Can be condoned for a maximum period of 90 days.

Q48. Section 30 of the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996 lays down the provision for -

- (a) Mutual settlement of disputes by parties before the arbitral tribunal
- (b) Form and content of the interim award
- (c) Termination of proceedings of an arbitral tribunal
- (d) Correction and interpretation of an arbitral award.

Q49. Inability of lawyer to attend arbitral sitting due to illness is ground

- (a) For setting aside arbitral award
- (b) For adjournment
- (c) For sending the case to Court.
- (d) For reappointment of the arbitrator.

Q50. Bailment means

- (a) The goods is delivered by one person to another for some purpose to be specifically returned or otherwise disposed of as per order of the bailor
- (b) The goods delivered to be returned by way of an equivalent in money
- (c) The goods delivered to be returned by way of an equivalent in other commodities.
- (d) All the above.

Q51. 'X' agreed to supply 1000 tons of iron at Rs.100/- per ton to 'Y' to be delivered not later than 31.08.2022. 'X' also entered into a contract with 'A' for purchase of 1000 tons of iron at Rs.80/- per ton clearly telling 'A' that iron is needed before 31.08.2022 to supply to 'Y' to fulfil the contract with 'Y'. 'A' fails to supply the iron to 'X' who in turn fails to supply iron to 'Y'. In action by 'X' against 'A' -

- (a) 'X' can recover damages for the loss of profit at the rate of Rs.20/-per ton, i.e. the loss of profit
- (b) 'X' can recover damages for the loss of profit he would have earned by timely supply to 'Y' and also the damages which 'X' might have paid to 'Y' on account of breach of contract
- (c) 'X' can recover damages which he might have paid to 'Y' on account of breach of contract
- (d) 'X' can recover damages in the form of penalty.

Q52. Under the Contract Act, 1872 -

- (a) A third person from whom the consideration has proceeded can sue
- (b) A third person cannot sue even if the consideration has proceeded from him
- (c) A third person who is the beneficiary under the contract can sue
- (d) A third person cannot sue at all for want of privity of contract.

Q53. Inadequacy of consideration is relevant for determining the question of -

- (a) Fraud
- (b) Misrepresentation
- (c) Undue influence
- (d) Free consent

Q54. Misrepresentation under section 16 of the Contract Act, 1872 means

- (a) A positive assertion, in a manner not warranted by the information of the person making it, not true but he believes to be true
- (b) Any breach of duty, which gains an advantage to the person committing it, by misleading another to his prejudice
- (c) Causing a party to make an agreement to make a mistake as to the subject matter of contract
- (d) All the above.

Q55. Which one of the following does not amount to fraud:

- (a) Suggestion as to a fact which is not true, by one who does not believe it to be true
- (b) Active concealment of a fact
- (c) A representation made without knowing it to be false, honestly believing it to be true
- (d) A promise made without any intention of performing it

Q56. What is a reasonable time for performance of contract -

- (a) Is a question of fact
- (b) Is a question of law
- (c) Is a mixed question of fact and law
- (d) Is a question of prudence

Q57. Mere silence is not fraud unless -

- (a) There is a duty to speak
- (b) The silence is deceptive
- (c) There is a change in the circumstances to be brought to the notice of the other party
- (d) All the above.

Q58. Conditions of Hindu marriage has been prescribed under the following provision of Hindu Marriage Act, 1955:

- (a) Section 4
- (b) Section 5
- (c) Section 6
- (d) Section 7

Q59. Rules relating to sapinda relationship is based on

- (a) Principle of endogamy
- (b) Principle of exogamy
- (c) Principle of polygamy
- (d) Principle of monogamy

Q60. Punishment prescribed under section 18 of the Hindu Marriage Act for child marriage is-

- (a) Imprisonment only
- (b) Fine only
- (c) Imprisonment or fine or both
- (d) Imprisonment and fine both.

Q61. Restitution of conjugal rights can be claimed -

- (a) When there is a withdrawal from the society of the other with an excuse
- (b) When there is a withdrawal from the society of the other without any reasonable cause
- (c) When there is a withdrawal from the society of the other without any absolute cause
- (d) Both (b) and (c).

Q62. A decree for judicial separation is a -

- (a) Judgement in rem
- (b) Judgment in personam
- (c) Not a judgement in true sense
- (d) None of the above.

Q63. Breakdown theory of divorce is reflected in section _____ of the Hindu Marriage Act-

- (a) Section 13(1)
- (b) Section 13(2)
- (c) Section 13(2)
- (d) Section 13(1A).

Q64. Court is under an obligation to make every endeavour to bring about a reconciliation between the parties under the provision of the following provision of Hindu Marriage Act -

- (a) Section 23
- (b) Section 23A
- (c) Section 21A
- (d) Section 21C

Q65. Relief of permanent alimony under Hindu Marriage Act is

- (a) Is incidental to the grant of the substantial relief
- (b) Is independent of the claim of the substantive relief
- (c) Is dependent of the grant of the substantive relief
- (d) None of the above.

Q66. An adopted child -

- (a) Can be given in adoption generally
- (b) Cannot be given in adoption
- (c) Can be given in adoption with the consent of natural parents
- (d) Can be given in adoption only with the prior permission of the Court

Q67. An adopted child -

- (a) Cannot renounce his adoptive parents and return to the family of his birth
- (b) Can renounce his adoptive parents but cannot return to the family of his birth
- (c) Can renounce his adoptive parents and return to the family of his birth
- (d) Can sue for declaration of nullity of the adoption.

Q68. A Hindu married male having his wife living can make adoption -

- (a) Without the consent of his wife
- (b) With the consent of his wife
- (c) Without the consent of his wife but with the prior permission of the Court
- (d) Without the consent of his wife but to her knowledge.

Q69. A mother of an illegitimate child has the power to give the child in adoption -

- (a) Only with the consent of the putative father
- (b) Without the consent of the putative father
- (c) With prior permission of the Court
- (d) Without the consent of the putative father but with the prior permission of the Court

Q70. Existence of an illegitimate son is

- (a) A bar to a male Hindu for taking a son in adoption
- (b) A bar to a female Hindu for taking a son by adoption
- (c) Not a bar to both a male Hindu and a female Hindu for taking a son in adoption
- (d) A bar to both a male Hindu and a female Hindu for taking a son in adoption.

Q71. Any property that might have vested in the adoptee before the adoption, on adoption

- (a) Ceases to vest in the adoptee
- (b) Continues to vest in the adoptee without any obligation attached to the property
- (c) Continues to vest in the adoptee subject to any obligation attached to the property
- (d) Continuance or cessation of property depends on the terms of adoption

Q72. If a Mitakshara coparcener is given away in adoption, his interest in the joint family property shall -

- (a) Cease to exist on his adoption
- (b) Continue to vest in him together with any liabilities attached thereto
- (c) Continue to vest in him without any liabilities attached thereto
- (d) Vest in him on adoption because the adoption shall amount to partition in the joint family.

Q73. Offspring of a Muslim woman marrying second husband shall be

- (a) Legitimate
- (b) Illegitimate but can be legitimised by subsequent acknowledgment
- (c) Illegitimate and cannot be legitimised by subsequent acknowledgment
- (d) None of the above.

Q74. Marriage of a Muslim woman with a non Muslim shall be -

- (a) Valid
- (b) Irregular
- (c) Void
- (d) None of the above.

Q75. Marriage of a Muslim man with an Idolatress or Fire worshipper shall be -

- (a) Valid
- (b) Irregular
- (c) Void
- (d) None of the above.

Q76. Which of the following is not a legal effect of a valid Muslim marriage -

- (a) Status of woman changes and she is subjected to the husband's school of law
- (b) Status of woman does not change and she is subject to her own premarital school of law
- (c) Neither the husband nor the wife acquires any interest in the property of the other by reason of marriage
- (d) Mutual rights of inheritance is established

Q77. 'Dower' ranks as

- (a) A preferential debt
- (b) An ordinary unsecured debt along with other creditors
- (c) An ordinary debt having priority over other contractual debts
- (d) A secured debt

Q78. Imprisonment of the husband is a ground for divorce under section 2(iii) of the Dissolution of Muslim Marriages Act, 1939 if his imprisonment is for a period of

- (a) Three years or more
- (b) Four years or more
- (c) Seven years or more
- (d) Ten years or more.

Q79. Failure to perform marital obligations on the part of the husband, to be available as a ground for divorce must be for a period of -

- (a) One year
- (b) Two years
- (c) Three years
- (d) Four years.

Q80. Reservation of the possession of the corpus, by the donor, in a gift, makes the gift -

- (a) Valid
- (b) Irregular
- (c) Void
- (d) None of the above.

Q81. In Islam, a gift can -

- (a) Be made validly through the medium of trust
- (b) Not be made validly through the medium of trust
- (c) Be made validly through the medium of trust only with the permission of the Court
- (d) Be made validly through the medium of trust only with the permission/ consent of the heirs.

Q82. Mohammedan law permits a disposition inter vivos -

- (a) Unfettered as to quantum
- (b) Restricted to two-thirds of the estate
- (c) Restricted to one-third of the estate
- (d) Restricted to one-fourth of the estate

Q83. Under Order VIII, Rule 6 CPC, set off may be permitted if -

- (a) Set-off claimed by the defendant is ascertained sum of money
- (b) The suit is only for recovery of property
- (c) Defendant presents a written statement of accounts at any stage of the hearing of the suit
- (d) None of the above.

Q84. Appeal under section 100 can be entertained which -

- (a) Involve questions of fact
- (b) Involve ordinary questions of law
- (c) Involves physical ascertaining and demarcation of property if not done before the trial Court
- (d) Involves substantial questions of law

Q85. Where a decree is silent as regards future interest -

- (a) Future interest shall be deemed to have been refused and a separate suit shall lie for the same
- (b) Future interest shall be deemed to have been refused and a separate suit shall not lie for the same
- (c) Future interest shall be deemed to have been inadvertently omitted and an application can be moved before the Court
- (d) Future interest shall be deemed to have been granted and it shall be a clerical or arithmetical error to be corrected on applications.

Q86. Rule of Damdupat is

- (a) A rule relating to costs
- (b) A rule relating to interest
- (c) A rule of res judicata
- (d) A rule of evidence

Q87. In a representative capacity suit, an agreement or compromise can be entered under Order XXIII, Rule 3B of CPC -

- (a) As a general rule
- (b) Without the leave of the Court
- (c) Only with the leave of the Court
- (d) Cannot be made.

Q88. The first cultural assimilation of Assam took place between _____ and _____?

- (a) Sino-Tibetan/Tibeto-Burman
- (b) Austro-Asiatic/ Irano-Scythians
- (c) Austro-Asiatic/Tibeto-Burman
- (d) Irano-Scythians/Austro-Asiatic

Q89. During which Ahom king's reign, the Saraighat battle was ended with decisive win over Mughal?

- (a) Chakradhwaj Singha
- (b) Udayaditya Singha
- (c) Jayadhvaj Singha
- (d) Pratap Singha

Q90. The speed of a car is 38 km/hr. The car locates a bus which is 40 metres ahead of it. But after 20 seconds, the bus is 60 metres behind. What is the speed of the bus?

- (a) 30 km/hr
- (b) 29 km
- (c) 28 km/hr
- (d) 20 km/hr

Q91. In which year "O Mur Apunar Desh" was officially adopted as the Assam's state song?

- (a) 1927
- (b) 1934
- (c) 1942
- (d) 1950

Q92. The age of a father is twice that of the elder son. Ten years hence the age of the father will be three times that of the younger son. If the difference of ages of the sons is 15 years, the father is ?

- (a) 50 years
- (b) 55 years
- (c) 60 years
- (d) 70 years

Answer Key & Solutions

Q1. Answer: C

Marie Curie was the first woman to win a Nobel Prize (Physics, 1903), and remains the only person to win in two sciences.

Q2. Answer: B

Baroness Bertha von Suttner was the first woman to win the Nobel Peace Prize, in 1905.

Q3. Answer: D

Air Marshal Padmavathy (Padma) Bandopadhyay was the first woman to attain the three-star rank of Air Marshal in the IAF, promoted on 1 October 2004.

Q4. Answer: A

Sir Muhammad Saleh Akbar Hydari was the first Governor of Assam after independence (1947). Gopinath Bardoloi was the first Chief Minister, not Governor.

Q5. Answer: C

The Khanikar Barua was the chief artificer/superintending officer in charge of the kingdom's artisans and industries (construction and manufacturing) under the Ahom administration.

Q6. Answer: D

Yanam, a part of the Union Territory of Puducherry, lies in the delta of the Godavari river in Andhra Pradesh.

Q7. Answer: A

The Space Physics Laboratory (SPL), part of ISRO/VSSC, is located at Thiruvananthapuram (Trivandrum).

Q8. Answer: A

The first complete and synchronous census of India was conducted in 1881 under W.C. Plowden (an earlier non-synchronous attempt was 1872).

Q9. Answer: B

Reli-Ki is a reed/wind instrument commonly associated with Meghalaya and Manipur per the official key, but reliable independent sourcing on this exact name is thin, hence flagged.

Q10. Answer: D

Afanasy Nikitin, a Russian (Tver) merchant, visited India around 1469 and recorded the Bahmani (Brahmani) kingdom in his travelogue 'A Journey Beyond the Three Seas'.

Q11. Answer: C

A 'hymn' is a song embodying religious and sacred emotions.

Q12. Answer: D

A 'past master' is one who is thoroughly expert/proficient in a chosen field.

Q13. Answer: A

'Impasse' means a deadlock or situation in which no progress is possible.

Q14. Answer: B

'Anonymously' is nearest to 'incognito' (with one's identity concealed).

Q15. Answer: A

'Incorrigible' means that which cannot be corrected or reformed.

Q16. Answer: D

'Reticent' means reserved or reluctant to speak; synonym is 'reserved'.

Q17. Answer: B

Reckless is a synonym of rash; likewise anomalous is a synonym of deviant (departing from the norm).

Q18. Answer: A

One who walks in sleep is a 'somnambulist'.

Q19. Answer: C

'Specious' (superficially plausible but actually wrong) fits an argument a judge sees through.

Q20. Answer: B

The antonym ('autonym' is a typo) of 'exacerbate' (to worsen) is 'pacify'/to ease; aggravate and heighten are synonyms.

Q21. Answer: A

The principles governing repugnancy under Article 254 were authoritatively summarised in *M. Karunanidhi v. Union of India*, AIR 1979 SC 898.

Q22. Answer: B

The Fifth Schedule deals with administration of Scheduled Areas/Tribes; under it the Governor's regulations can restrict and declare void transfers of tribal land to non-tribals.

Q23. Answer: C

Order I Rule 8 CPC provides for representative suits where numerous persons have the same interest.

Q24. Answer: B

On an application under Order XXIII Rule 1 CPC for withdrawal with liberty to file afresh, the court may reject it or allow it in toto (grant withdrawal with the liberty sought); it cannot grant withdrawal while severing/refusing the leave prayed for.

Q25. Answer: D

Article 136 SLP is discretionary; the Supreme Court ordinarily does not disturb concurrent findings but interferes where grave/gross injustice or miscarriage of justice has occurred.

Q26. Answer: A

OCR-fragmented match-the-list header; options shown are List-I items (A. Freedom of press, B. Minority rights, C. Just/fair/reasonable, D. Special Courts), not answer choices. The matching code is asked in n=27. Best guess 'a' as the List-I header option.

Q27. Answer: C

Continuation of n=26 match-list (code row). Standard pairing: Freedom of press=Bennett Coleman, Minority rights=Ahmedabad St. Xavier's, Just/fair/reasonable=Maneka Gandhi, Special Courts=Kedarnath Bajoria, giving code 1 4 3 2 = option (c). OCR-split question; lists not fully reproduced.

Q28. Answer: A

OCR-fragmented match-list header; options are List-I items (A. Ecology/pollution, B. Speedy trial, C. Freedom of religion, D. Arbitrary arrest/detention), not real choices. The code is asked in n=29. Best guess 'a' as the List-I header.

Q29. Answer: A

Continuation of n=28 (code row). Standard pairing: Ecology=M.C. Mehta, Speedy trial=Hussainara Khatoon, Freedom of religion, Arbitrary arrest=D.K. Basu, giving 1 2 3 4 = option (a). OCR-split; full lists not reproduced.

Q30. Answer: B

The right to acquire, hold and dispose of property [old Art. 19(1)(f)] was deleted by the 44th Amendment, 1978; it ceased to be a fundamental freedom under Article 19.

Q31. Answer: A

The doctrine of territorial nexus (Art. 245) permits a State law to operate extra-territorially where there is a sufficient/real connection (nexus) between the State and the object/persons sought to be regulated; only option (a) captures this. *State of Bombay v. R.M.D.C.*

Q32. Answer: D

Res judicata does not bar a fresh habeas corpus petition to the Supreme Court under Art. 32 after the High Court refused under Art. 226; the writ goes to personal liberty and the two jurisdictions are independent. *Ghulam Sarwar v.*

Union of India.

Q33. Answer: B

Under the RFCTLARR Act, 2013, the preliminary notification for land acquisition is issued under Section 11.

Q34. Answer: A

Section 7 of the Court Fees Act, 1870 is titled 'Computation of fees payable in certain suits' and lays down how ad valorem court fees are calculated for various categories of suits.

Q35. Answer: C

Under Section 20 of the Court Fees Act, 1870, the High Court frames rules to fix the process fees (table of fees for service/execution of process), subject to State Government sanction; the rule-making competence vests in the High Court.

Q36. Answer: B

The 17th Lok Sabha (constituted after the 2019 general election) has 543 elected members, the maximum permissible being 543 directly-elected (out of 552 total constitutional ceiling).

Q37. Answer: A

Justice Uday Umesh Lalit was the 49th Chief Justice of India (27 Aug-8 Nov 2022), the period this 2022 paper refers to; the correct full name is 'Uday Umesh Lalit'.

Q38. Answer: B

The Code on Wages, 2019 was the labour code enacted in 2019; the other three codes (OSH, Industrial Relations, Social Security) were enacted in 2020.

Q39. Answer: B

Section 3 of the Limitation Act, 1963 (bar of limitation) is not independent in operation; it is subject to and controlled by Sections 4 to 24, which provide for exclusion, extension and computation of the limitation period.

Q40. Answer: A

Section 5 (extension/condonation of delay) applies only where the period is 'prescribed' by the Act/statute (the Schedule); it does not apply to periods fixed by agreement of parties.

Q41. Answer: B

Under Section 4 of the Limitation Act, 1963, the day the court is 'closed' includes any day during which the court remains closed during any part of its normal working hours; it need not be closed for the whole day.

Q42. Answer: A

Sections 14 (exclusion of time of bona fide proceeding in wrong court) and 5 (condonation of delay) of the Limitation Act, 1963 operate independently of each other; neither controls or excludes the other.

Q43. Answer: D

The Letters Patent (Charter) establishing the Supreme Court of Judicature at Fort William, Calcutta, under the Regulating Act 1773 was issued on 26th March, 1774.

Q44. Answer: B

Under Section 31(5) of the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996, after the arbitral award is made a signed copy of the award shall be delivered to each party.

Q45. Answer: A

Under Section 16(2) of the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996, a plea that the arbitral tribunal lacks jurisdiction must be raised not later than the submission of the statement of defence.

Q46. Answer: D

Section 9 expressly lists interim measures including appointment of a guardian for a minor/person of unsound mind, appointment of a receiver, and securing the amount in dispute; all are included, so the answer is 'None of the above'.

Q47. Answer: B

Under the proviso to Section 34(3) of the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996, delay beyond the three-month period may be condoned for a further period of not more than thirty days, 'but not thereafter'.

Q48. Answer: A

Section 30 of the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996 ('Settlement') encourages and permits the parties to settle their dispute during arbitral proceedings, the settlement being recorded as an award on agreed terms.

Q49. Answer: B

Inability of counsel to attend an arbitral sitting due to illness is a ground only for adjournment of the proceedings, not for setting aside the award or other reliefs.

Q50. Answer: A

Under Section 148 of the Contract Act, 1872, bailment is delivery of goods by one person to another for some purpose, upon a contract that they shall, when the purpose is accomplished, be returned or otherwise disposed of according to the directions of the person delivering them (bailor). Returning an equivalent in money/commodities is not bailment.

Q51. Answer: B

Since X expressly communicated to A that the iron was needed to fulfil the contract with Y, the special loss (loss of profit on the Y contract plus damages payable to Y) was within the contemplation of both parties under the second limb of Hadley v Baxendale (Section 73, Contract Act). X can recover both heads.

Q52. Answer: A

Under Section 2(d) of the Contract Act, 1872, consideration may move from the promisee 'or any other person'. Hence a third person from whom the consideration has actually proceeded can sue (Chinnaya v Ramayya), even though a stranger to consideration.

Q53. Answer: C

Explanation to Section 16(3) of the Contract Act makes inadequacy of consideration a relevant factor in determining whether consent was obtained by undue influence; it is not itself voidable but is evidence of undue influence.

Q54. Answer: D

Section 18 of the Contract Act (the question's reference to s.16 is a typo for misrepresentation) covers all three: a positive but innocent unwarranted assertion, an innocent breach of duty gaining an advantage, and innocently causing a mistake as to the subject matter.

Q55. Answer: C

A representation made honestly believing it to be true, without knowing it to be false, is innocent misrepresentation (s.18), not fraud. Fraud under Section 17 requires absence of belief in truth or intent to deceive.

Q56. Answer: A

Section 46 of the Contract Act provides that what is a reasonable time is, in each particular case, a question of fact.

Q57. Answer: D

Per the explanation to Section 17 of the Contract Act, mere silence is not fraud unless there is a duty to speak, or where silence is in itself equivalent to speech (deceptive), or where circumstances change requiring disclosure. All the listed situations apply.

Q58. Answer: B

Section 5 of the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 prescribes the conditions for a valid Hindu marriage.

Q59. Answer: B

Sapinda relationship (s.3(f), HMA) bars marriage between persons within prohibited degrees of kinship; it is based on the principle of exogamy, which forbids marriage within one's own kinship group.

Q60. Answer: C

Section 18(a) of the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 (as amended) punishes contravention of the age condition in s.5(iii) with imprisonment which may extend to two years, or with fine, or with both. Hence 'imprisonment or fine or both'.

Q61. Answer: B

Under Section 9 of the Hindu Marriage Act, restitution of conjugal rights can be claimed when one spouse has withdrawn from the society of the other without reasonable cause.

Q62. Answer: A

A decree affecting matrimonial status (judicial separation/divorce/nullity) is a judgment in rem, binding on the whole world as to the status it determines.

Q63. Answer: D

Section 13(1A) of the Hindu Marriage Act (inserted 1964) introduced the breakdown theory by allowing divorce on non-resumption of cohabitation/non-restitution for one year after a decree of judicial separation or restitution of conjugal rights.

Q64. Answer: A

Section 23(2) of the Hindu Marriage Act imposes a duty on the court, before granting relief, to make every endeavour to bring about reconciliation between the parties (in matrimonial cases except those founded on certain grounds like conversion or unsoundness of mind).

Q65. Answer: A

Permanent alimony under Section 25 of the Hindu Marriage Act is incidental to the grant of substantive matrimonial relief; the court can order it at the time of passing any decree or subsequently. It is ancillary to the main relief.

Q66. Answer: A

Under Section 9 of the Hindu Adoptions and Maintenance Act, 1956, a child can generally be given in adoption by the father, mother or guardian as provided; an adopted child being a child can also be given in adoption. Court permission is required only for a guardian's giving (s.9(4)), not generally.

Q67. Answer: A

Section 12(c) of the Hindu Adoptions and Maintenance Act provides that an adopted child cannot renounce his adoptive parents and return to the family of his birth; the adoption severs ties with the birth family irrevocably.

Q68. Answer: B

Under Section 7 of the Hindu Adoptions and Maintenance Act, a Hindu male with a living wife can adopt only with the consent of his wife (unless she is incapacitated as listed in the proviso).

Q69. Answer: B

Under Section 9(3) of the Hindu Adoptions and Maintenance Act, the mother of an illegitimate child may give the child in adoption; her right does not require the consent of the putative father.

Q70. Answer: C

Under Section 11 of the Hindu Adoptions and Maintenance Act, the bar is on adopting a son when the adopter already has a Hindu son, son's son or son's son's son, whether by legitimate blood relationship, adoption or otherwise; an illegitimate son is not such a bar for either a male or female Hindu adopting a son.

Q71. Answer: C

Section 12, proviso (c) of the Hindu Adoptions and Maintenance Act: any property vested in the adopted child before adoption continues to vest in him subject to the obligations, if any, attaching to such ownership.

Q72. Answer: A

On adoption out of the family, a Mitakshara coparcener severs from his natural family; his interest in the joint family property ceases on his adoption (his interest devolves on the remaining coparceners), as the adoption transplants him into the adoptive family from the date of adoption (s.12, HAMA).

Q73. Answer: C

Under Muslim law, a child must be born within a valid (or at least continuing) marriage to be legitimate. The offspring of a Muslim woman who marries a second husband while the first marriage subsists (a void/bigamous union for a woman) is illegitimate, and an illegitimate child under Muslim law cannot be legitimised by acknowledgment.

Q74. Answer: C

Under Muslim law, the marriage of a Muslim woman with a non-Muslim (a man not of her faith) is void (batil), unlike a Muslim man marrying a kitabia which is merely irregular.

Q75. Answer: B

The marriage of a Muslim man with a fire-worshipper or idolatress (a woman who is neither Muslim nor kitabia) is irregular (fasid), not void, under Hanafi law; it can be regularised.

Q76. Answer: B

On a valid Muslim marriage the wife's status DOES change and she becomes subject to her husband's school of law; option (b) states the opposite, so it is NOT a legal effect. Options (a), (c) and (d) are correct effects (Mulla, Principles of Mahomedan Law).

Q77. Answer: B

Dower (mahr) is an unsecured debt; the widow ranks only as an ordinary unsecured creditor of her deceased husband's estate, along with other unsecured creditors, with no preference or priority (Mulla, Mahomedan Law; settled position).

Q78. Answer: C

Section 2(iii) of the Dissolution of Muslim Marriages Act, 1939 permits a wife to seek divorce where the husband has been sentenced to imprisonment for a period of seven years or upwards (decree passable only after the sentence becomes final).

Q79. Answer: C

Under Section 2(ii) of the Dissolution of Muslim Marriages Act, 1939, failure of the husband to perform his marital obligations for a period of three years is a ground for dissolution of marriage.

Q80. Answer: A

Under Muslim law a gift (hiba) of property where the donor reserves only possession of the corpus to himself (e.g., reserving usufruct) is valid; reservation of usufruct does not invalidate the gift, unlike reservation of dominion over the corpus (Mulla, Mahomedan Law).

Q81. Answer: A

A valid gift under Muslim law can be made through the medium of a trust (waqf/trust), provided the three essentials of hiba (declaration, acceptance, delivery of possession) are satisfied (Mulla, Mahomedan Law).

Q82. Answer: A

Under Mohammedan law a disposition inter vivos (gift/hiba) is unfettered as to quantum; a Muslim may gift away the whole of his property during his lifetime. The one-third restriction applies only to testamentary dispositions (wills/wasiyat), not to inter vivos gifts.

Q83. Answer: A

Under Order VIII Rule 6 CPC, legal set-off is permitted only where the defendant's claim is for an ascertained sum of money legally recoverable, raised in a suit for recovery of money, at the first hearing.

Q84. Answer: D

A second appeal under Section 100 CPC lies to the High Court only where the case involves a substantial question of law; it must be formulated by the Court.

Q85. Answer: B

Under Order XX Rule 11/Order II Rule 2 principles, where a decree is silent as to future interest (e.g., pendente lite/future mesne profits or interest), it is deemed refused and a separate suit will not lie for the same; relief not granted is deemed refused (Order II Rule 2 bar).

Q86. Answer: B

The rule of Damdupat is a rule relating to interest: under it the amount of interest recoverable at any one time cannot exceed the principal amount of the loan.

Q87. Answer: C

In a representative suit, no agreement or compromise can be entered into without the leave of the Court (Order XXIII Rule 3B CPC); leave of the Court is mandatory.

Q88. Answer: C

The earliest inhabitants of Assam were the Austro-Asiatic peoples, who were later assimilated by the incoming Tibeto-Burman peoples; the first cultural assimilation was thus between the Austro-Asiatic and Tibeto-Burman races.

Q89. Answer: A

Flagged: the decisive Battle of Saraighat (March 1671) technically fell in the reign of Udayaditya Singha (succeeded 1670), but the war was launched and Lachit Borphukan was appointed by Chakradhwaj Singha, whom most APSC answer keys credit. Best guess: (a) Chakradhwaj Singha.

Q90. Answer: D

Relative displacement gained by the car in 20 s = 40 m + 60 m = 100 m, so relative speed = $100/20 = 5$ m/s = 18 km/hr.
Bus speed = 38 - 18 = 20 km/hr.

Q91. Answer: A

'O Mur Apunar Desh' (by Lakshminath Bezbaruah) was adopted as Assam's state song in 1927 at the Assam Chhatra Sanmilan (Assam Students' Conference) held at Tezpur (formal government notification came later in 2013).

Q92. Answer: A

Let younger son = y , elder = $y+15$, father = $2(y+15)$. Then $2(y+15)+10 = 3(y+10)$ gives $y = 10$, so elder = 25 and father = 50. Check: $50+10 = 60 = 3 \times (10+10)$. Father is 50 years.