

**HIGH COURT OF TRIPURA
COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION FOR DIRECT RECRUITMENT TO
GRADE-III OF THE TRIPURA JUDICIAL SERVICE (TJS), 2019**

GENERAL KNOWLEDGE

100 Marks
[Duration : 3 hours]

Answer all the questions. Write the correct answer against the question number. **[1 x 100]**

1. What is the state flower of Tripura?
(a) Lotus (b) Palash
(c) Nageshwar (d) None of the above
2. Height peak of Tripura State is -
(a) Betling Chip (b) Tawitlang
(c) Zopuitlang (d) None of the above
3. The largest river of Tripura?
(a) Gomati (b) Muhari
(c) Manu (d) None of the above
4. Hojagari dance is associated with -
(a) Reang community (b) Tripuri Community
(c) Chakma Community (d) None of the above
5. What is the smallest state of the NE region -
(a) Sikkim (b) Mizoram
(c) Nagaland (d) Tripura
6. Principles laid down in a judgement is-
(a) Ratio decidendi (b) obiter dicta
(c) estoppel (d) Natural justice
7. Who is associated with the Drafting of Indian Penal Code?
(a) Lord Macaulay (b) Mulla

- (c) Sir H.S. Maine (d) Fredrick Pollock
8. Parties may refer their disputes to an independent third party, instead of regular courts, under the –
- (a) Arbitration and Conciliation Act (b) Negotiable Instruments Act
(c) Limitation Act (d) None of the above
9. What is the maximum term of imprisonment for Contempt of Courts?–
- (a) 2 months (b) 3 months
(c) 4 months (d) 6 months
10. A child offender who commits any crime can be tried and prosecuted under the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000 only when his
- (a) age is below 14 years (b) age is below 12 years
(c) age is below 18 years (d) age is below 7 years
11. Contract is said to have three essentials. Which one among the following is not an essential element in the formation of contract?
- (a) Offer (b) Acceptance
(c) Consideration (d) Damage
12. Fiduciary relationship means, the relationship is based on –
- (a) trust (b) contract
(c) money (d) bloodrelation
13. In criminal law, intention is an essential constituent of offence. In law of torts –
- (a) Intention is relevant (b) intention is irrelevant
(c) intention only in some torts (d) None of the above
14. When a person to be prosecuted for committing a criminal offence the burden of proof is on
- (a) himself (b) prosecution
(c) court (d) police
15. Offence of conspiracy needs at least, persons –
- (a) one (b) two
(c) three (d) five

16. According to the Negotiable Instruments Act, dishonour of cheque amounts to -
- (a) Two years imprisonment or with fine or both (b) One year imprisonment
- (c) only fine (d) no punishment
17. Copyright in India subsists for -
- (a) 50 years (b) 70 years
- (c) 60 years (d) 80 years
18. There are two classes of Advocate in India -
- (a) Advocates & Senior Advocates (b) Barriesters and Solicitors
- (c) Lawyers and Attorneys (d) None of the above
19. Minimum age of marriage that the boy must be _ and girl must be _
- (a) 18 and 21 years (b) 21 and 18 years
- (c) 18 and 18 years (d) 21 and 21 years
20. In law, a man is presumed to be dead if he is not heard of as alive for -
- (a) 5 years (b) 7 years
- (c) 9 years (d) 12 years
21. Which among the following is described as lawyers paradise?-
- (a) Constitution of India (b) Indian Penal code
- (c) Criminal Procedure Code (d) Supreme Court of India
22. On which date the Constitution of India was adopted?
- (a) 24th October, 1945 (b) 26th November, 1949
- (c) 25th August, 1948 (d) 26th January, 1950
23. Preamble of the Constitution is part of Constitution itself. This was held by Supreme Court in case of
- (a) Keshavanand Bharti's case (b) Vishaka v. State of Rajasthan
- (c) D.K.Basu v. Union of India (d) R.S. Nayak v. Antulay
24. Election of President of India is conducted by -
- (a) Election Commission of India (b) Law minister

- (c) Rastrapati Bhawan (d) Cabinet Committee
25. The Language are recognised under the constitution in -
(a) Seventh Schedule (b) Eighth Schedule
(c) Ninth Schedule (d) Tenth Schedule
26. Sources of Law are -
(a) Custom and precedent (b) Custom, precedent and legislation
(c) Legislation and police action (d) Court's direction
27. Civil Servant are not permitted to become -
(a) Chief Election Commissioner (b) Members of Parliament
(c) Heads of Commissioner of inquiry (d) Vice Chancellors of University
28. The Present Attorney General of India is
(a) Soli Sorabjee (b) K. Parasaran
(c) Milon Banerjee (d) K.K.Venugopal
29. How many Schedules are there in Constitution of India
(a) 12 (b) 15
(c) 18 (d) 22
30. The present Secretary General of UNO/ United Nations Organisation
(a) Mr. A.L.M. Pareto (b) Mr. Ban-Ki-Moon
(c) Antonio Guterres (d) Ms. Condoleeza Rice
31. The united Nations Organisation was formed in the year -
(a) 1948 (b) 1945
(c) 1942 (d) 1935
32. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights relates to the year -
(a) 1948 (b) 1945
(c) 1942 (d) 1940
33. According to the National Rural Employment Guarantee Act,2005
(a) Minimum 100 days of employment to every house hold @ ₹ 60 per day

- (b) Minimum 90 days of employment to every house hold @ ₹ 75 per day
(c) Minimum 80 days of employment to every house hold @ ₹ 70 per day
(d) Minimum 70 days of employment @ ₹ 100 per day
34. If the information is a matter of life or liberty of a person the information, as per the Right to Information Act, 2005 can be obtained –
(a) within 24 hours from the time of request
(b) within 30 hours from the time of request
(c) within 32 hours from the time of request
(d) within 48 hours from the time of request
35. A is appointed by the Court to represent a litigant to help the Court as a friend. A is called –
(a) Advocate for poor
(b) Amicus curiae
(c) Legal aid Advocate
(d) None of the above
36. According to the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005 appeal can be made to Sessions Court within –
(a) 7 days from the order of concerned Magistrate
(b) 15 days from the order of concerned Magistrate
(c) 30 days from the order of concerned Magistrate
(d) 45 days from the order of concerned Magistrate
37. Who among the following also had the name Devanama Piyadasi?
(a) Mauryan King Ashoka
(b) Gautama Buddha
(c) Mauryan King Chandrgupta Maurya
(d) Bhagwan Mahavira
38. With which of the following centres of learning, Chanakya the famous teacher of Chandragupta Maurya, was associated?
(a) Takshasila
(b) Nalanda
(c) Vikramshila
(d) Vaishali
39. Great Stupa at Sanchi is in –
(a) Uttar Pradesh
(b) Madhya Pradesh
(c) Arunachal Pradesh
(d) Andhra Pradesh
40. Megasthenes was an envoy of which of the following kings?

- (a) Seleucus (b) Alexander
(c) Darius (d) Antiochus
41. Language used in the inscriptions of Ashoka is-
(a) Sanskrit (b) Prakrit
(c) Apabhramsa (c) Hindi
42. Who was the writer of 'Mudrarakshasa' ?
(a) Vishakhadatta (b) Kautilya
(c) Bana (d) Kalhana
43. Kautilya was the Prime Minister of -
(a) Chandragupta Vikramaditya (b) Ashoka
(c) Chandragupta Maurya (d) Raja Janak
44. Charak was the famous court physician of -
(a) Harsha (b) Chandragupta Maurya
(c) Ashoka (d) Kanishka
45. Which one of the following dynasties was associated with Gandhara school of Art?
(a) Chalukyas (b) Guptas
(c) Kushans (d) Mauryas
46. Who of the following did not adorn the court of Kanishka I ?
(a) Ashwaghosha (b) Parshva
(c) Vasumitra (d) Vishakhadatta
47. When was the 'Panchtantra' written?
(a) Maurya period (b) Kanishka period
(c) Gupta period (d) Harsha period
48. Taxila University was situated in-
(a) Pakistan (b) India
(c) Bangladesh (d) Burma
49. Fahien and Huen - Tsang visited the kingdom of -

- (a) Chandragupta Maurya and Harsha respectively
(b) Harsha and Chandragupta Vikramaditya respectively
(c) Chandragupta vikramaditya and Krishnadeva respectively
(d) Chandragupta Vikramaditya and Harsha respectively
50. Which one of the following is considered an encyclopedia of India Medicine?
(a) Charaka Samhita (b) Surya Siddhanta
(c) Brihat Samhita (d) Lokayata
51. Carbon-dating is used to determine the age of -
(a) Fossils (b) Plants
(c) Rocks (d) None of these
52. The famous poet Amir Khusarau was associated with the court of -
(a) Nawab Asafuddaula (b) Alauddin Khalji
(c) Mahammad Shah Rangila (d) Qutubuddin Aibak
53. When *Babur* invaded India who was the ruler of Vijayanagara empire in south India?
(a) Saluva Narasimha (b) Devaraya II
(c) Krishnadeva Raya (d) Sadashiva Raya
54. Sufi Kalam, a type of devotional music, is the characteristic of -
(a) Gujarat (b) Rajasthan
(c) Kashmir (d) None of these
55. Which philosophy is called the Advaita?
(a) Shankaracharya (b) Ramanujacharya
(c) Nagarjuna (d) Vasumitra
56. The mystic poet *Mira Bai* was-
(a) a Rajput noble woman who never married
(b) from a Gujarati royal family married to a Rajput
(c) the daughter of a priest from Madhya Pradesh
(d) one of the wives of a Rajput ruler

57. Tulsidas composed his 'Ramcharitamanasa' in the reign of -
- (a) Babur (b) Akbar
(c) Aurangzeb (d) Bahadur Shah 'Zafar'
58. Who wrote 'Humayunnama'?
- (a) Abul Fazl (b) Faizi
(c) Badauni (d) Gulbadan Beghum
59. Lord Macaulay is associated with -
- (a) Reforms in Army (b) Abolition of sati system
(c) English Education (d) Permanent Settlement
60. In collaboration with David Hare and Alexander Duff, who of the following established Hindu College at Calcutta?
- (a) Henry Louis Vivian Derozio (b) Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar
(c) Keshav Chandra Sen (d) Raja Ram Mohan Ray
61. With reference to the Indian freedom struggle, who among the following was labelled as 'Moderate' leader in the Congress?
- (a) Gopal Krishna Gokhle (b) Bipin Chandra Pal
(c) Lala Lajpat Rai (d) Aurobindo Ghosh
62. Who was the founder-editor of the famous news paper Kesari during the National struggle?
- (a) Mahatma Gandhi (b) Jawaharlal Nehru
(c) Lokmanya Tilak (d) Md. Iqbal
63. Which one of the following nationalist leaders has been described as being radicle in Politics but conservative in social issues?
- (a) Bal Gangadhar Tilak (b) Gopal Krishna Gokhle
(c) Lala Lajpat Rai (d) Madan Mohan Malviya
64. Bhulabhai Desai's most memorable achievement was his defence of the Indian National Army (ANA) personnel at the Red Fort Trial towards the ends of -
- (a) 1943 (b) 1944
(c) 1945 (d) 1946

65. The issue on which the Civil Disobedience Movement of 1930 was launched was—
- (a) Equal employment opportunities for Indians
 - (b) The proposed execution of Bhagat Singh
 - (c) Salt monopoly exercised by the British Government
 - (d) Complete freedom
66. The final arrangements for the India's independence were worked out by the —
- (a) Cabinet Mission
 - (b) Simon Commission
 - (c) Gandhi-Irwin Pact
 - (d) Cripps Mission
67. Who prescribed the separate electorates for India on the basis of the Communal Award in August 1932?
- (a) Lord Irwin
 - (b) Ramsay Mac Donald
 - (c) Lord Linlithgow
 - (d) Winston Churchill
68. When Lord Mountbatten became the first Governor General of free India, who among the following became the Governor General for Pakistan?
- (a) Lord Mountbatten
 - (b) M. A. Jinnah
 - (c) Liaquat Ali Khan
 - (d) Shaukat Ali
69. Where was Azad Hind Fauj set up?
- (a) Japan
 - (b) Burma
 - (c) Singapur
 - (d) England
70. Who amongst the following is the author of the famous classical book 'A Passage To India'?
- (a) Mark Twain
 - (b) Nayantara Sehgal
 - (c) Nirad C. Choudhuri
 - (d) E.M. Foster
71. Who was the Prime Minister of England when India got independence?
- (a) Attlee
 - (b) Churchill
 - (c) Thatcher
 - (d) Wilson
72. Who headed the Cabinet Mission?
- (a) Staford Cripps
 - (b) A. V. Alexander

(c) Lord Pathic Lawrence

(d) None of the above

73. Which is the painting of Bihar?

(a) Madhubani

(b) Srirangam

(c) Pichhawai

(d) Mughal

74. Which of the following was/were the main feature(s) of the Government of India Act, 1919?

1. Introduction of separate electorates for Muslims

2. Devolution of legislative authority by the centre

3. Expansion and reconstitution of Central and Provincial Legislatures

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

(a) 2 only

(b) 1 and 3

(c) 3 only

(d) 2 and 3

75. Which of the following is correct?

(a) The Nehru Report (1928) had advocated the inclusion of Fundamental Rights in the Constitution of India

(b) The Government of India Act, 1935 referred to Fundamental Rights

(c) The August Offer, 1940 included the Fundamental Rights

(d) The Cripps Mission, 1942 referred to Fundamental Rights

76. What was the basis for constitution the Constituent Assembly of India?

(a) The resolution of Indian National Congress

(b) The Cabinet Mission Plan, 1946

(c) The Indian Independence Act, 1947

(d) The resolution of the Provincial / State legislature of the Dominion of India.

77. Who among the following was the advisor to the Drafting Committee of Constituent Assembly?

(a) B. Shiva Rao

(b) B. R. Ambedkar

(c) Sachchidananda Sinha

(d) B. N. Rau

78. Members of Constituent Assembly were:

(a) Elected by provincial assemblies

- (b) Elected directly by the people
- (c) Nominated by government
- (d) Represented only by the princely state
79. Who amongst the following was the chairperson of the Drafting Committee set up to constitute the Assembly?
- (a) Jawaharlal Nehru (b) Dr. Rajendra Prasad
- (c) Dr. B. R. Ambedkar (d) None of the above
80. The basic features of the Indian Constitution which are not amended under Article 368 are –
- (a) Sovereignty, territorial integrity, federal system and judicial review
- (b) Sovereignty, territorial integrity, federal system and parliamentary system of government
- (c) Judicial review and the federal system
- (d) Sovereignty, territorial integrity, federal system, judicial review and parliamentary system of government
81. Where was the concept of written constitution first born?
- (a) France (b) USA
- (c) Britain (d) Switzerland
82. Who called Indian Federalism as the Co-operative Federalism?
- (a) G. Austin (b) K. C. Wheare
- (c) Sri Ivor Jennings (d) D. D. Basu
83. Concept of Judicial Review in our Constitution has been taken from the Constitution of :
- (a) England (b) USA
- (c) Canada (d) Australia
84. The Preamble of our Constitution reads India as–
- (a) Sovereign, Socialist, Secular, Democratic Republic
- (b) Sovereign, Democratic, Socialist, Secular Republic
- (c) Socialist, Sovereign, Democratic, Secular Republic
- (d) Democratic, Sovereign, Secular, Socialist Republic

85. Which Amendment of the Indian Constitution inserted the two words- 'Socialist' and 'Secular' in the preamble?
- (a) 28th (b) 40th
(c) 42nd (d) 52nd
86. For which one of the following judgments of Supreme Court of India, the Kesavananda Bharti Vs State of India case is considered a landmark?
- (a) The religion cannot be mobilised for political ends
(b) Abolishing untouchability from the country
(c) Right to life and liberty cannot be suspended under any circumstance
(d) The basic structure of the Constitution, as defined in the Preamble, cannot be changed
87. Which article of the Indian Constitution provides for the institution of Panchayati Raj?
- (a) Article 36 (b) Article 39
(c) Article 40 (d) Article 48
88. Part IV of Constitution of India deals with :
- (a) Fundamental Rights (b) Citizenship
(c) Directive Principles of State Policy (d) Union executive
89. With what subject to the Article 5 to 11 of the Constitution of India deal?
- (a) Indian Union and its territory (b) Citizenship
(c) Fundamental duties (d) Union Executive
90. Which one of the following provision of the Indian Constitution deals with the appointment and dismissed of the Council of Ministers:
- (a) Article 70 (b) Article 72
(c) Article 74 (d) Article 75
91. Which Article of the Constitution of India deals with the appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court in connection with constitutional cases?
- (a) Article 131 (b) Article 132
(c) Article 132 read with Article 134 A (d) Article 133 read with Article 134 A

92. Which Article of Indian Constitution enumerates Fundamental Duties of Indian Citizens?
- (a) Article 50 A (b) Article 50 B
(c) Article 51 A (d) Article 51 B
93. Under which Article of the Indian Constitution can the president be impeached?
- (a) Article 61 (b) Article 75
(c) Article 76 (d) Article 356
94. Which one of the following writs is issued during the pendency of proceeding in a court?
- (a) Mandamus (b) Certiorari
(c) Prohibition (d) Qua Warranto
95. The 44th Amendment in the Constitution of India removed the following right from the category of Fundamental Rights-
- (a) Freedom of speech (b) Constitutional remedies
(c) Property (d) Freedom of religion
96. According to the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) Act, 1993, who amongst the following can be its Chairman?
- (a) Any serving judge of the Supreme Court
(b) Any serving judge of the High Court
(c) Only a retired Chief Justice of India
(d) Only a retired Chief Justice of High Court
97. Separation of the judiciary from the executive has been provided in one of the following parts of the Indian Constitution:
- (a) The Preamble (b) The Fundamental Rights
(c) The Directive Principles of State Policy (d) The Seventh Schedule
98. The President of India is elected by the members of an electoral college which does not include-
- (a) The elected members of the Rajya Sabha
(b) The elected members of the Lok Sabha

- (c) The elected members of the State Assemblies
- (d) The elected members of the State Legislative Councils
99. Which agency acts as co-ordinator between Union Government, Planning Commission and State Government?
- (a) National Integration Council (b) Finance Commission
- (c) National Development Council (d) Inter-State Council
100. If a member of Parliament becomes disqualified for membership, the decision of his removal is taken by:
- (a) Chief Election Commissioner
- (b) President of India on the advice of Council of Ministers
- (c) President of India on enquiry by a Supreme Court Judge
- (d) President in accordance with the opinion of the Election Commission
-