

HIGH COURT OF TRIPURA
COMPETITIVE WRITTEN EXAMINATION FOR GRADE-I OF TRIPURA JUDICIAL SERVICE
2022

PAPER-I
TOTAL MARKS-100
DURATION- 3 (THREE) HOURS

(For incorrect answers there shall be no negative marking)

PART-I

1. Write an essay within 800 words on any one of the following topics: 30 Marks.
 - (a). Role of Media in protecting Democratic Values.
 - (b). Impact of COVID-19 on Human Rights.
 - (c). White Collar Crime in India: Causes and Consequences.
2. Make a précis of the following passage in about one-third of its length. The précis should be written in your own language. 10 Marks

In terms of ecotourism Madhya Pradesh and some other Tiger States are noticed by people quite often in national media but some of the best features in North Eastern States like Tripura had remained neglected and under exploited. Indian landscape has to offer much more than Tigers and Elephants. In Tripura the Clouded Leopard National Park, Bison National Park, Rubber Estates, Trishna Wildlife Sanctuary, Elephant Reserve, Hornbill Conservation Reserve combined with scenic undulating geography and other cultural features like Ujjayanta Palace (an Indo-Saracenic structure made in 1901), Unakoti Rock Temple and Chabimura rock carvings are ideal place to enjoy the serenity of the environment. Chabimura is famous for its panels of rock carvings on the steep mountain wall on the bank of Gomati. These are 15 to 16 centuries carvings. The home to the largest Bas relief sculptures in India, Unakoti is famous for its massive stone and rock-cut sculptures dedicated to Lord Shiva that have been carved out from the hill side during 11th century. The Heritage Park in Agartala is of recent making and it depicts the geographic features of Tripura. There are several beautiful parks with water bodies all over Tripura which can be developed as ecotourism destinations. The Bamboo and Wooden handicraft of Tripura is very popular outside. The tourist flow in Tripura has been picking up slowly. During 2018-19, total 5,29,879 tourists visited Tripura including 1,12,955 foreign tourists. However, though the footfall is increasing steadily during the last three years it is nowhere near its vast untapped economic and ecological potential.

The state is one of the first in the country to have announced the Ecotourism Policy in the year 2004 but nothing substantial was done thereafter to promote ecotourism in the terms of infrastructure. Now with excellent physical infrastructure in place like an International swanky Air

Port, good Railway connections and better roads has given state's tourism potential a big boost for the last few years as Agartala has emerged as one of the fastest developing capital in the North-Eastern part of the country. Now the time is right for the state government to issue detail guidelines for the ecotourism activities inside and outside the forest areas and also to create an independent body to manage the ecotourism in the state integrating the concept with local livelihoods, conservation and culture. The Joint Forest Management (JFM) has been quite successful in Tripura and elsewhere in the country in promoting forest based livelihoods; the government must empower these JFM Committees to oversee the ecotourism and make the people real stake holders. There are 18 Tribes in the state, their food items and cultures should be part of any tourist resorts and destinations. For achieving success the local people especially women should be trained in handling the tourist, preparing hygienic food and maintaining sanitation all around because it is the clean drinking water, clean toilets and beds are the basic features which attracts the people to a destination. A well planned ecotourism shall also garner revenue for the government and it is necessary that business sense is enthused in our national forest conservation programmes and policies for which the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change must act in a proactive manner to encash the scenic beauty of our landscapes.

3. Read the given passage carefully and answer the questions that follow correctly from the given options:

1x5=5 Marks

It is an old saying that knowledge is power. Education is an instrument which imparts knowledge and therefore indirectly controls power. Therefore, ever since the dawn of our civilization, persons in power have always tried to supervise or control education. It has been handmaid of the ruling class. During the Christian era, the ecclesiastics controlled the institution of education and diffused among the people the gospel of the Bible and religious teachings. These gospels and teachings were no other than a philosophy for the maintenance of the existing society. It taught the poor man to be meek and to earn his bread with the sweat of his brow, while the priests and the landlords lived in luxury and fought duels for the slightest offence. During the Renaissance, education passed more from the clutches of the priests into the hands of prince. In other words, it became more secular. Under the control of the monarch, education began to devise and preach the infallibility of its masters, the monarch or king. It also invented and supported fantastic theories like 'The Devine Right Theory' and that king can do no wrong, etc. With the advent of the industrial revolution, education took a different turn and had to please the new masters. It now no longer remained the privilege of the baron class, but was thrown upon to the new rich merchant class of the society. The philosophy which was in vogue during the period was that of "Laissez Faire" restricting the function of the state to a mere keeping of laws and order

while on the other hand, in practice the law of the jungle prevailed in the form of free competition and the survival of the fittest.

- i. What does the theory "Divine Right of King" stipulate?
 - (a) The kings are God
 - (b) That the right of governing is conferred upon the kings by God
 - (c) They have the right to be worshipped like Gods by their subjects
 - (d) That the right of kings are divine and therefore sacred
- ii. Who controlled the education during the Renaissance?
 - (a) The common people
 - (b) The prince
 - (c) The church and the priests
 - (d) None of these
- iii. What did the ruling class in the Christian Era think of the poor man?
 - (a) That he is the beloved of God
 - (b) That he deserves all sympathy of the rich
 - (c) That he should be strong and lord over others
 - (d) That he is meant for serving the rich
- iv. What do you mean by the "Sweat of his brow"?
 - (a) very hard work
 - (b) the tiny droplets of the sweat on the forehead
 - (c) The wrinkles visible on the forehead
 - (d) The sign of innocence
- v. Which of the following describes the writer?
 - (a) Concerned
 - (b) Unconcerned
 - (c) Aggressive.
 - (d) Frustrated

4. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the idiom/phrase in the question:

1x5 = 5 Marks

- i. A snake in the grass
 - (a) A secret or hidden enemy
 - (b) An unreliable person
 - (c) Unforeseen happening
 - (d) A dangerous enemy
- ii. A fair weather friend

- (a) A friend who is fair to us at all the times
- (b) A friend who deserts us in difficulties
- (c) A friend whom we love the most
- (d) A friend who loves us the most

iii. A panacea.

- (a) An injection that serves as a life line
- (b) A lecture full of precepts
- (c) A strong drug that induces sleep
- (d) A single cure for all diseases or troubles

iv. Once in a blue moon

- (a) on auspicious days
- (b) at festivals
- (c) quickly
- (d) rarely

v. Apple of the eye

- (a) the cause of discord
- (b) the cause of jealousy
- (c) dearly loved
- (d) the apple pie

5. Choose the single word that substitutes the group of words in the following: 1x5 = 5 Marks

i. The act of killing one's wife.

- (a) Avicide
- (b) Uxoricide
- (c) Genocide
- (d) Canicide

ii. Fear of open spaces

- (a) Obsession
- (b) Agoraphobia
- (c) Hallucination
- (d) Somnambulism

iii. Government by priest or Government which has its State religion.

- (a) Aristocracy
- (b) Oligarchy
- (c) Theocracy
- (d) Sacerdotal

iv. The system of putting plants and animals into various classes.

- (a) Topiary
- (b) Ornithology
- (c) Taxonomy
- (d) Agronomy

v. Those who live in trees are.

- (a) Adhesive
- (b) Fluvial
- (c) Arboreal
- (d) Frill

6. Fill in the blanks choosing appropriate words in the following sentences. 1x5 = 5 Marks

i. His ____ behaviour stunned us.

- (a) charming
- (b) awkward
- (c) rusty
- (d) brazen

ii. The old man walked ____

- (a) gingerly
- (b) mentally
- (c) flashily
- (d) disgustingly

iii. That restaurant is a regular ____ for them.

- (a) prey
- (b) haunt.
- (c) hazard.
- (d) jeopardy

iv. When I listened to his cogent____, all my doubts were dispelled.

- (a) Speech
- (b) Monologue
- (c) arguments
- (d) prayers

v. They found the body under the ____ of the building.

- (a) remains
- (b) debris
- (c) storeys

(d) wreckage.

PART-II

Write the correct answer only:

1x25=25 Marks

1. Which among the following Act provided for the Public Service Commission in India for the first time?
 - (a) Government of India Act, 1919
 - (b) Indian Councils Act, 1999
 - (c) Government of India Act, 1935
 - (d) Government of India Act, 1858
2. Who among the following British Governor Generals founded Asiatic Society of Bengal with William Jones in 1784?
 - (a) Lord Auckland
 - (b) Warren Hastings
 - (c) Lord Clive
 - (d) Lord Wellesley
3. Which of the following leaders hailed Gandhi's call for 'Quit India' as an 'Epic Movement'?
 - (a) Ram Manohar Lohia
 - (b) Jai Prakash Narayan
 - (c) Subhash Chandra Bose
 - (d) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
4. The person who demarcated the line of separation in between India and Pakistan-
 - (a) Sir Mortimer Durand
 - (b) Sir Cyril Radcliffe
 - (c) Lord Mountbatten
 - (d) Sir Henry McMahon
5. Who is the author of the book "A Judge's Miscellany"?
 - (a) Justice H.R.Khanna
 - (b) Justice Dalveer Bhandari
 - (c) Lord M.R.Bhandari
 - (d) Justice M.Hidayatullah
6. "Paradise Regained" was written by
 - (a) John Milton
 - (b) Michel Angelo

- (c) John Keats
- (d) Lord Byron
- 7. Who wrote the book "We the People"?
 - (a) Lord Denning
 - (b) Krishna Iyer
 - (c) Nani Palkhivala
 - (d) Fali Nariman
- 8. The first Indian citizen to have won the Booker Prize in 1998 for the fiction "The God of Small Things" is
 - (a) Vikram Seth
 - (b) Arundhati Roy
 - (c) Khuswant Singh
 - (d) Gita Mehta
- 9. Which of the following first-ever talked about the concept of "Sustainable Development"?
 - (a) Earth Summit 1992.
 - (b) Kyoto Protocol
 - (c) Paris Summit
 - (d) Brundtland Report.
- 10. Who was the leader of "Chipko Movement"?
 - (a) Medha Patkar
 - (b) Balasaheb Deoras
 - (c) Subhash Ghising
 - (d) Sundarlal Bahuguna.
- 11. "Eco-mark" is issued by
 - (a) Indian Standard Organization
 - (b) Bureau of Indian Standards
 - (c) International Standards Organisation
 - (d) The Trade Marks Office
- 12. Wetland Conservation is an obligation undertaken by India in
 - (a) Ramsar Convention, 1971
 - (b) Convention on Biological Diversity, 1992
 - (c) Convention on Migratory Species, 1979
 - (d) U.N. Convention on Law of the Sea, 1982
- 13. Who is the first bowler in the world to clinch 600 wickets in Test Cricket?
 - (a) James Anderson

- (b) Pat Cummins
 - (c) Jasprit Bumrah
 - (d) Mitchell Starc
14. 'Epsom' is associated with
- (a) Polo
 - (b) Water Polo
 - (c) Table Tennis
 - (d) Horse Riding
15. Murugappa Gold Cup is related to which of the following Sports?
- (a) Wrestling
 - (b) Swimming
 - (c) Kabaddi
 - (d) Hockey
16. Which of the following rivers is called 'Narayani River' in Nepal?
- (a) Brahmaputra
 - (b) Gandak
 - (c) Ganga
 - (d) Kali
17. Which of the following rivers does not flow into the Bay of Bengal?
- (a) Godavari
 - (b) Periyar
 - (c) Kaveri
 - (d) Krishna
18. Which state is famous for bandhni, tie and dye technique?
- (a) Kerala
 - (b) Haryana
 - (c) Gujarat
 - (d) Andhra Pradesh
19. The line demarcating the boundaries of India and China is known as
- (a) McMahan line
 - (b) Durand line
 - (c) Radcliffe line
 - (d) 24th parallel.
20. India has the world's largest deposit of
- (a) Copper

- (b) Mica
 - (c) Plutonium
 - (d) Uranium
21. Bru Settlement is regarding Bru Refugee crisis and it was entered between
- (a) Central Government, Tripura, Mizoram and Reang Tribe
 - (b) Central Government and Indian Coffee Trade Association
 - (c) Tripura, Mizoram and Reang Tribe
 - (d) Central Government, Indian Coffee Trade Association and Reang Tribe.
22. Who conferred the title of 'Bharat Bhaskar' upon Rabindra Nath Tagore?
- (a) Maharaja Bir Chandra
 - (b) Maharaja Kashi Chandra
 - (c) Maharaja Bir Bikram Kishore
 - (d) Maharaja Radha Kishore
23. The bridge built over the Feni river to link Tripura in India with Chittagong in Bangladesh is known as :
- (a) Tripura Setu
 - (b) Bandhan Setu
 - (c) Bangabandhu Setu
 - (d) Maitri Setu
24. The Tripura Land Revenue and Land Reforms Act, 1960 is an Act of the
- (a) Parliament
 - (b) State
 - (c) Both State and Parliament
 - (d) None of these
25. Rajmala which is a chronicle of the kings of Tripura was written under which king?
- (a) Durga Manikya
 - (b) Ramgana Manikya
 - (c) Dharma Manikya
 - (d) Birendra Manikya

PART-III

Write the correct answer only:

1x15=15 Marks

1. Judicial Review means
- (a) The power of the Courts to examine the constitutionality of legislation and executive acts.
 - (b) Power of the Supreme Court to examine the decisions of the High Court.
 - (c) Power of Courts to punish for their contempt.

- (d) Power to entertain Public Interest Litigation.
- 2. Prorogation of the House means
 - (a) A House has been brought in session.
 - (b) The House itself stands terminated.
 - (c) The House has been dissolved.
 - (d) The service of the House has been terminated.
- 3. When two Houses of Parliament differ regarding a bill, then the deadlock is resolved by
 - (a) Joint sitting of two Houses.
 - (b) President of India.
 - (c) Prime Minister of India.
 - (d) Special Committee.
- 4. Autrefois Acquit principle is related to
 - (a) Self-incrimination.
 - (b) Expost facto law.
 - (c) Retrospective operation.
 - (d) Double jeopardy.
- 5. The President of India forms an integral part of the legislative process of Central Government because
 - (a) he is executive head of Union.
 - (b) he administers oath of Prime Minister of India.
 - (c) he takes part in discussion in joint Parliamentary Committee.
 - (d) without his assent no Central Bill can become law.
- 6. 'X' threatens to publish a defamatory libel concerning 'Y' unless 'Y' gives him money. He thus induces 'Y' to give him money. Here 'X' has committed the offence of
 - (a) Defamation.
 - (b) Mischief.
 - (c) Criminal Intimidation.
 - (d) Extortion.
- 7. 'A' in his madness attempts to kill 'B'. 'B' hits 'A' with an Iron rod seriously injuring him. Choose the correct option:
 - (a) 'B' has no right of private defence since 'A' is mad.
 - (b) 'B' has right of private defence though 'A' is mad.
 - (c) 'B' is guilty of inflicting grievous injury on 'A'.
 - (d) None of these.
- 8. Mens rea is not a necessary condition for

- (a) Kidnapping
 - (b) Murder
 - (c) Theft
 - (d) Wrongful Restraint.
9. Degrees of prohibited relationships is applicable between two persons if they are related by
- (a) Full blood.
 - (b) Half or uterine blood
 - (c) Adoption
 - (d) All of these.
10. Which of the following is a legal effect of adoption?
- (a) An adopted child shall be deemed to be child of his or her adoptive father or mother
 - (b) All the ties of the child in the family of his or her shall be deemed to be severed.
 - (c) Both (a) and (b).
 - (d) None of these.
11. Mr. A, a witness in a case gave a statement in a court for which he knows it to be false. He committed the offence of
- (a) Peril
 - (b) False evidence
 - (c) Perjury
 - (d) Mistake in law.
12. Sometimes, an accused seeks pardon from the court and offers to give evidence against all others involved in the crime. He is called:
- (a) Witness
 - (b) Clone.
 - (c) Approver.
 - (d) None of the above.
13. A, B, C, D & E are sitting on a bench. A is sitting next to B, C is sitting next to D, D is not sitting with E who is on the left end of the bench. C is on the second position from the right. A is to the right of B & E. A & C are sitting together. In which position A is sitting?
- (a) Between B & D.
 - (b) Between B & C.
 - (c) Between E & D.
 - (d) Between C & E.
14. A is the son of C; C & Q are sisters; Z is the mother of Q and P is the son of Z. Which of the following statements is true?

- (a) P & A are cousins.
 - (b) P is the maternal uncle of A.
 - (c) Q is the maternal grandfather of A.
 - (d) C and P are sisters.
15. Biren starts walking from his apartment door and walks 2 Kilometres to the South before taking a path to his right, on which he treads for 5 kilometres before taking the road to his left, on which he walks 3 kilometres before turning left again and walking for 5 kilometres, after which he decides he is lost. In which direction is he now from his apartment?
- (a) South-east.
 - (b) South-west.
 - (c) South.
 - (d) East.
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