

**LIMITED DEPARTMENTAL EXAMINATION, 2017**

**IAS/ MCS/ SDC/ ETC**

**(General Law, Acts and Regulations)**

**(With Books)**

**PAPER-IV**

**Time Allowed: Two Hour**

**Maximum Marks: 100**

**I N S T R U C T I O N S**

**DO NOT OPEN THIS QUESTION BOOKLET SEAL UNTIL YOU ARE TOLD TO DO SO**

1. Immediately after the commencement of the examination, you should check that this Test Booklet does not have any unprinted or torn or missing pages or items, etc. If so, get it replaced by a complete Test Booklet.
2. Write your Roll Number on the Test Booklet  in the Box provided alongside.
3. This Test Booklet contains 100 items (questions). Each item comprises four responses (answers) written as **(a), (b), (c) and (d)**. You will select the response which you feel is correct and want to mark on the answer sheet.
4. You have to mark all your responses **ONLY** on the separate Answer Sheet provided. Also read the directions in the Answer Sheet. Fill in all the entries in the Answer Sheet correctly, failing which your Answer Sheet shall not be evaluated.
5. Count the number of questions attempted carefully and write it down in the space provided in the OMR Sheet. This has to be verified by the Invigilator before leaving.
6. After you have completed filling in all your responses on the Answer Sheet and the examination has concluded you should hand over to the Invigilator the Answer Sheet (in original). **You are permitted to take away 2<sup>nd</sup> Copy of OMR Answer Sheet and the Test Booklet.**
7. All items carry equal marks.
8. Candidature would be cancelled in case of non-compliance with any of these instructions.
9. There will be **NO PENALTY** for wrong answers.

### **Question Starts**

1. Firearms under the Arms Act includes
  - a) Hand-grenades
  - b) Platforms and appliances for mounting
  - c) Only (a)
  - d) Both (a) and (b).
2. Which section of the Arms Act, 1959, deals with the provision of power to restrict or prohibit transport of arms?
  - a) Section 22
  - b) Section 20
  - c) Section 12
  - d) Section 8
3. Which one the following is excluded from the definition of 'arms'?
  - a) Artillery
  - b) Discharge of any noxious liquid or gas
  - c) Spears
  - d) Riot-pistols.
4. Under the Arms Act, no person shall acquire, have in his possession or carry any firearm or ammunition
  - a) Who has not completed the age of 18
  - b) Who has not completed the age of 21
  - c) Who has not completed the age of 25
  - d) None of the above.
5. Refusal of licences is provided under which section of the Arms Act
  - a) Section 20
  - b) Section 18
  - c) Section 16
  - d) Section 14.
6. Whoever shortens the barrel of a firearm or converts an imitation firearm into a firearm in contravention of section 5 of Arms Act
  - a) Shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which shall not be less than three years but may extend to seven years and shall also be liable to fine
  - b) Shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which shall not be less than three years but may extend to seven years and shall not be liable to fine
  - c) Shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which shall not be less than five years but may extend to seven years and shall also be liable to fine
  - d) Shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which shall not be less than three years but may extend to five years and shall also be liable to fine.
7. In which of the following matters the Central Government may make rules for carrying out the purposes of the Arms Act, 1959?
  - a) The appointment, jurisdiction, control and functions of licensing authorities including the areas and the categories of arms and ammunition for which they may grant licences
  - b) The procedure for the test or proof of any firearms
  - c) The form in which and the conditions subject to which any licence may be granted or refused, renewed, varied, suspended or revoked
  - d) All the above.

8. Under the Arms Rules, 1962, collection of fees is dealt under
- Rule 40
  - Rule 55
  - Rule 60
  - Rule 65
9. What is the age limit for training and target practice of any person under the Arms Rules, 1962?
- Less than sixteen years but not below the age of twelve years
  - Less than 16 years but not below the age of 11 years
  - Less than 15 years but not below the age of 12 years
  - None of the above.
10. Duration and renewal of license under the Arms Act, 1959, is dealt under
- Section 5
  - Section 15
  - Section 25
  - Section 30.
11. No restriction under the Punjab Security of the State Act, 1953 shall be operative for more than one year if made by
- A District Magistrate
  - The State Government
  - The Central Government
  - None of the above.
12. When shall the State Government or the District Magistrate impose a collective fine on the inhabitants of the dangerously disturbed area under the Punjab Security of the State Act, 1953?
- When the inhabitants are concerned in the commission of offences or other acts which are prejudicial to the security of the State or the maintenance of law and order
  - When the inhabitants are harboring persons concerned in the commission of such offences or acts
  - Only (a) is correct
  - Both (a) and (b) are correct
13. All offences punishable under the Punjab Security of the State Act, 1953 shall be
- Cognizable and non-bailable
  - Non-cognizable
  - Bailable
  - Non-cognizable and bailable.
14. Whoever makes any speech that undermines the security of the State or friendly relations with foreign States shall be
- Punishable with imprisonment which may extend to five years
  - Punishable with imprisonment or with fine
  - Punishable with imprisonment which may extend to three years or with fine or with both
  - Punishable with imprisonment which may extend to three years only.

15. Which section of the Punjab Security of the State Act, 1953, provides the provision that no person shall have in his possession, or wear, carry or display, any uniform or flag or banner etc. which has been declared unlawful by the Government?
- Section 15
  - Section 20
  - Section 5
  - Section 10
16. Who among the following has the power to prohibit meetings and processions in any public places under the Punjab Security of the State Act, 1953?
- The Residents of the concerned places
  - The District Magistrate
  - The State Government
  - The Commissioner of Police.
17. Under the Punjab Security of the State Act, 1953, the Advisory Council constituted by the State Government shall consist of
- A Chairman
  - Two members who are or have been, or are qualified to be appointed as Judges of a High Court
  - Only (b)
  - Both (a) and (b).
18. Which among the following sections has been inserted by the Punjab Security of the State (Amendment) Act, 1954?
- Section 4-A
  - Section 6-A
  - Section 7-A
  - Section 8-A.
19. If any person contravenes the provisions that no person shall take part in the organization, control, management or training of, or be a member of, any body of persons organized or trained or equipped for the purpose of enabling them to be employed in usurping the function of the Police or for the unauthorized use or display of force, then he shall be
- Punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year only
  - Punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to two year, or with fine, or with both
  - Punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three year, or with fine, or with both
  - Punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year, or with fine, or with both.
20. Within how many days the Advisory Council shall submit its report to the State Government?
- Within 15 days from the date on which a representation is placed
  - Within 30 days from the date on which a representation is placed
  - Within 45 days from the date on which a representation is placed
  - Within 60 days from the date on which a representation is placed

21. Which chapter of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 deals with control of traffic?  
 a) Chapter II  
 b) Chapter V  
 c) Chapter VIII  
 d) Chapter X
22. Under section 21(1) of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988, the period of suspension from the date on which a case of dangerous driving is registered is  
 a) 1 year  
 b) 6 months  
 c) 3 months  
 d) 2 months.
23. Under which section of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988, it is laid down that a learner's licence shall be valid for six months.  
 a) Section 24  
 b) Section 20  
 c) Section 18  
 d) Section 14
24. The registration certificates and the special registration marks to be assigned to the motor vehicles belonging to diplomatic and consular officers, are to be prescribed by the  
 a) Concerned State Government  
 b) Central government  
 c) Only (b) is true  
 d) Only (a) is true.
25. Issue of permits to State Transport Undertakings is provided under  
 a) Section 50 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988  
 b) Section 103 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988.  
 c) Section 20 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988  
 d) Section 70 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988
26. 'Protective headgear' means a helmet which by virtue of its  
 a) Shape  
 b) Material  
 c) Construction  
 d) All the above.
27. Which of the following cases observed that the principle of 'first come first serve' is not applicable?  
 a) A. Viswanathan v. State Transport Appellate Tribunal, Pondicherry  
 b) Hira Ram Toofani v. State Transport Authority, Bihar  
 c) ShaminHaider v. R.T.A. Meerut  
 d) Patiala Bus SirhandPvt. Ltd. V. State Transport Appellate, Ludhiana.
28. The provision of disposal of articles found in vehicles is provided under which section of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988?  
 a) Section 100  
 b) Section 106  
 c) Section 110  
 d) Section 115.
29. In which of the following matters the Central Government may make rules relating to the construction, equipment and maintenance of motor vehicles  
 a) The width, the height, length and overhang of vehicles and of the loads carried  
 b) The manner in which objections may be filed under sub-section (1) of section 100 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988  
 c) The period within which the owner may claim any article found left in any transport vehicle under section 106 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 and the manner of sale of such article  
 d) All the above.

30. Which section of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 deals with the provision of removal of motor vehicles abandoned or left unattended on a public place?
- Section 85
  - Section 100
  - Section 127
  - Section 130
31. All fines imposed under the Public Gambling Act, 1867, may be recovered in the manner prescribed by
- Section 61 of Indian Penal Code
  - Section 61 of Indian Evidence Act
  - Section 61 Code of Criminal Procedure
  - The Public Gambling Act.
32. Which of the following state in India legalized gambling in casinos?
- Goa
  - Sikkim
  - Only (a)
  - Both (a) and (b).
33. Who among the following shall be liable to a fine not exceeding two hundreds rupees, or to imprisonment of either description for a term not exceeding three months?
- Whoever advances or furnishes money for the purpose of gaming with persons frequenting such house, walled enclosure, room or place;
  - Whoever, being the owner or occupier of any such house, walled enclosure, room or place as aforesaid, knowingly or wilfully permits the same to be opened, occupied, used or kept by any other person as a common gaming house; and
  - Whoever, being the owner or occupier, or having the use, of any house, walled enclosure, room or place, situated within the limits to which the Public Gambling Act applies, opens, keeps or uses the same as a common gaming house;
  - All of the above.
34. Who can apprehend a person found setting any birds or animals to fight, in any public street, place, or thoroughfare situated within the limits to which the Public Gambling Act applies?
- A Police Officer
  - A Magistrate
  - A Police Constable
  - None of the above.

35. In which of the following case the learned Sessions Judge pointed out that Section 9 of the Gambling Act will not apply to an offence under section 13 and it is necessary for the prosecution to prove that a person was found playing for money or other valuable thing?
- Arambam Manikchand Singh v. Manipur Administration
  - Hawaibam Meramemcha Singh v. Manipur administration
  - Kimat Mal and Ors v. State of Madhya Pradesh
  - Kailash Chand Jain v. State of Madhya Pradesh.
36. Which of the following section/sections of the Public Gambling Act, 1867, shall extend to the whole of Manipur?
- Section 13
  - Section 17
  - Sections 13 and 17
  - Sections 13 and 15.
37. What is the penalty for being found in gambling-house under the Public Gambling Act, 1867?
- A fine not exceeding one hundred rupees, or to imprisonment for any term not exceeding one month
  - A fine not exceeding one hundred rupees, or to imprisonment for any term not exceeding two months
  - A fine not exceeding one hundred rupees, or to imprisonment for any term not exceeding three months
  - A fine not exceeding one hundred rupees, or to imprisonment for any term not exceeding one year.
38. Under the Public Gambling Act, 1867, who has the power to enter and authorise police to enter and search any house, walled enclosure, room or place, used as a common gaming-house?
- The District Magistrate
  - The District Superintendent of Police
  - Other officer invested with the full powers of a Magistrate
  - Any of the above.
39. In which of the following case it was held that the offence under section 4 read with section 7 of the Public Gambling Act, 1867, cannot be compounded according to clause (9) of section 320 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973?
- Emperor v. Subramania
  - Madhya Pradesh v. Kapoori
  - Kimat Mal and Ors v. State of Madhya Pradesh
  - None of the above.
40. The provision of penalty for being found in gambling-house is provided under which section of the Public Gambling Act, 1867?
- Section 15
  - Section 9
  - Section 6
  - Section 4
41. Every pound-keeper shall be deemed to be a public servant within the meaning of
- The Cattle Trespass Act
  - The Indian Penal Code
  - The Code of Criminal Procedure
  - The General Clauses Act.

42. Under the provision of the Cattle Trespass Act, 1871 the pounds shall be under the control of
- The village authority
  - The Magistrate of the District
  - Only (a) is true
  - Only (b) is true.
43. Penalty for damage cause to land or crops or public roads by pigs is given under
- Section 20 of the Cattle Trespass Act
  - Section 24 of the Cattle Trespass Act
  - Section 26 of the Cattle Trespass Act
  - Section 30 of the Cattle Trespass Act.
44. Under the provision of the Cattle Trespass Act, the State Government may transfer certain functions to local authority and direct credit of surplus receipts to local fund, from time to time, by notification in the
- Local newspaper
  - National newspaper
  - Official Gazette
  - Any one of the above.
45. Under the Cattle Trespass Act, 1871, the provision of cattle damaging land is provided under which section?
- Section 2
  - Section 4
  - Section 6
  - Section 10
46. The officers and pound-keepers under the Cattle Trespass Act-
- Can purchase any cattle directly
  - Can purchase any cattle indirectly
  - Cannot purchase any cattle directly
  - Cannot purchase any cattle directly or indirectly.
47. Complaint under the provision of the Cattle Trespass Act, shall be made
- In writing
  - Verbally
  - Either in writing or verbal
  - None of the above.
48. Under the Cattle Trespass Act, 1871, who shall take charge of and feed cattle?
- The State Government
  - The Village Authority
  - The Pound-Keeper
  - None of the above.
49. If the cattle be not claimed within seven days from the date of their being impounded, the pound-keeper
- shall report the fact to the officer in charge of the nearest police-station
  - shall report the fact to the Magistrate of the District
  - shall report the fact to the Village Authority
  - any of the above.
50. Under the provision of the Eastern Bengal and Assam Excise Act, 1910, the term 'board' means
- The State Government of Assam and Bengal
  - The State Government of Assam
  - The Excise Board
  - The Provincial Government of Assam
51. Excisable article under the Eastern Bengal and Assam Excise Act, 1910, includes
- Any intoxicating contraband
  - Any intoxicating drugs
  - Both (a) and (b)
  - Neither (a) or (b)



52. Which of the following of form of charas is liable to excise duty under the Eastern Bengal and Assam Excise Act, 1910?
- Charas which have been subject to any manipulations including those necessary for packing and transport
  - Charas which have not been subject to any manipulations except those necessary for packing and transport
  - Charas in any form
  - Charas which are ready for sale or transport
53. Which of the following official(s) is/are responsible for the administration of the Excise Department and the collection of excise revenue in a district?
- The District Collector
  - The Revenue Commissioner
  - The Excise Commissioner
  - Both (a) and (b)
54. Under the Eastern Bengal and Assam Excise Act, 1910, passes for import, export or transport of intoxicants can be granted by:
- The Collector alone
  - The Collector or especially authorized officer
  - The Excise Commissioner alone
  - The Excise Commissioner or especially authorized officer
55. Which of the following sections of the Eastern Bengal and Assam Excise Act, 1910 grants an investigating officer the powers exercisable by a police officer under certain circumstances?
- Section 13
  - Section 23
  - Section 43
  - Section 50
56. The maximum period of detention in custody under the Eastern Bengal and Assam Excise Act, 1910, shall not exceed
- 15 days
  - 7 days
  - 3 days
  - 24 hours.
57. Any kind of intoxicant can be imported if
- Permission is obtained from the State Government
  - Conditions imposed by the State Government is fulfilled
  - Any duty, if payable, has been paid
  - All of the above.
58. Bottling of liquor for sale is prohibited unless
- Permitted by the concerned authority
  - Conditions on the license are fulfilled
  - Both (a) and (b) are fulfilled
  - Either (a) or (b) is fulfilled

59. A Collector has power to investigate any offence punishable under the Eastern Bengal and Assam Excise Act, 1910 which a court in the Collector's jurisdiction would have power to inquire into or try under Chapter XV of the CPC relating to the place of enquiry or trial,
- Only with the order of the Magistrate
  - Only with the order of the District Judge
  - Without the order of the Magistrate
  - None of the above
60. Under the Indian Stamp Act, 1899, 'promissory note' means a promissory note as defined by
- The Transfer of Property Act
  - The Negotiable Instruments Act
  - The Sale of Goods Act
  - The Indian Evidence Act.
61. Which of the following instruments shall not be chargeable with duty under the Indian Stamps Act, 1899?
- Every instrument mentioned in Schedule I which, not having been previously executed by any person, is executed in India on or after the first day of July, 1899
  - Every bill of exchange payable otherwise than on demand or promissory note drawn or made out of India on or after that day and accepted or paid, or presented for acceptance or payment, or endorsed, transferred or otherwise negotiated, in India
  - Any instrument executed, by, or, on behalf of, or, in favour of, the Developer, or Unit or in connection with the carrying out of purposes of the Special Economic Zone
  - Every instrument or promissory note mentioned in Schedule I which, not having been previously executed by any person, is executed out of India on or after the first day of July, 1899.
62. The provision relating to 'policies of sea-insurance' is provided under which section of Indian Stamp Act, 1899?
- Section 20
  - Section 17
  - Section 10
  - Section 7.
63. Which among the following can be stamped with adhesive stamps under the Indian Stamp Act, 1899?
- Entry as an advocate, vakil or attorney on the roll of a High Court
  - Notarial acts
  - Transfers by endorsement of shares in any incorporated company or other body corporate
  - All the above.
64. Which chapter of the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 deals with instruments not duly stamped?
- Chapter III
  - Chapter IV
  - Chapter V
  - Chapter VI.
65. According to the Indian Stamp Act, 1899, any person who, being required under section 30 to give a receipt, refuses or neglects to give the same shall be
- Punishable with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees
  - Punishable with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees
  - Punishable with fine which may extend to one lakh rupees
  - Punishable with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees.

66. Which section of the Indian Stamp Act, 1899, casts no obligation upon the vendor to pay the stamp duty but makes it obligatory upon the vendee to pay the stamp?
- Section 29(a)
  - Section 29(b)
  - Section 29(c)
  - Section 29(d).
67. In which of the following cases it was held that 'the Chief Controlling Revenue Authority had been empowered to intervene with an order passed by the Collector if it was erroneous'?
- P. Balakrishna v. The District Registrar, Tuticorin
  - Japudi v. Pulavarthi
  - Trideswar Dayal v. Maheswar Dayal
  - Hari Jiwan Sahu v. Jairam Sahu.
68. Which section of the Indian Stamp Act, 1899, does not apply to a copy of document or secondary evidence recorded to prove the contents of an unstamped or insufficiently stamped document?
- Section 30
  - Section 32
  - Section 34
  - Section 36
69. The applicability of section 36 of the Indian Stamp Act, 1899, is that it does not apply to
- A copy of document
  - Secondary evidence recorded to prove the contents of an unstamped or inefficiently stamped document.
  - Both (a) and (b)
  - None of the above.
70. Which of the following statement regarding the Court Fees Act, 1870 is not correct?
- The Judges of High Court shall declare persons to be taxing-officer.
  - The order or judgment under section 5, by the Taxing Judge is final and no appeal is maintainable
  - The definition of Chief Controlling Authority was repealed twice in 1870 and 1937
  - Appropriate Government means either the Central or State Government
71. The Court Fees Act, 1870 came into force
- 11<sup>th</sup> March, 1870
  - 11<sup>th</sup> February, 1870
  - 11<sup>th</sup> April, 1870
  - 1<sup>st</sup> April, 1870.
72. Refund of fee paid on memorandum of appeal in the Court Fees Act, 1870 is provided under
- Section 11
  - Section 12
  - Section 13
  - Section 14.
73. In which of the following years the provision of 'recovery of penalties' under the Court Fees Act, 1870 was inserted?
- 1871
  - 1881
  - 1891
  - 1899
74. As per the Court Fees Act, 1870, tables of process fees shall be
- Printed in English
  - Printed in vernacular language
  - Both (a) and (b)
  - Neither (a) nor (b).

75. Consider the following statements on the Court Fees Act, 1870.
- I) The enactment of the Act was intended only to enhance the functioning of judiciary
  - II) Decision by the Court in which plaint or memorandum is filed shall be final and hence there is no scope for appeal
  - III) Refund of fees where Court reverses or modifies its former decision is provided under section 14
- Select the correct code
- a) I, II and III are correct
  - b) I and III are correct
  - c) Only I is correct
  - d) None of the above.
76. All fees referred to in section 3 of the Court Fees Act, 1870 shall be collected by
- a) Stamps
  - b) Cheques
  - c) Demand Drafts
  - d) Money order.
77. Fees for appeal against order relating to compensation as provided under the Court Fees Act, 1870 is subject to
- a) Amount awarded
  - b) Amount claimed
  - c) Both (a) and (b)
  - d) Neither (a) nor (b).
78. The power of Court to direct for an investigation for any wrongly estimated annual net profits or the market value of any land and for further purpose of computing the fee payable in any suit is provided in the Court Fees Act, 1870 under
- a) Section 7
  - b) Section 11
  - c) Section 5
  - d) Section 9.
79. Exemption from proper fee not being paid while filing in a Criminal Court is decided by..... under the Court Fees Act, 1870.
- a) Chief Justice
  - b) Registrar
  - c) Presiding Officer
  - d) None of the above.
80. In the first instance, the Agriculturists' Loan Act, 1884, extends only to
- a) Bombay
  - b) Assam
  - c) Delhi
  - d) All the above.
81. Who has the power to make rules as to loans under the Agriculturists' Loan Act, 1884?
- a) The State Government
  - b) The Central Government
  - c) The Revenue Commissioner of a State
  - d) None of the above.
82. Which section of the Agriculturists' Loan Act, 1884, provides the provision of liability of joint-borrowers as among themselves?
- a) Section 10
  - b) Section 8
  - c) Section 6
  - d) Section 4

83. Section 3 of the Agriculturists' Loan Act, 1884, extends to the whole of India except
- The Territories
  - The Part B States
  - The Part C States
  - The Provinces.
84. The Revenue Recovery Act, 1890 was extended to Manipur in
- 1949
  - 1950
  - 1971
  - 1972
85. Suit for the recovery of an amount stated in a certificate under The Revenue Recovery Act, 1890 must be instituted in a Civil Court having the jurisdiction of
- The office of the collector who made the certificate
  - The office of the collector who received the certificate
  - Either a) or b)
  - None of the above
86. According to The Revenue Recovery Act, 1890 which of the following states can issue certificates for the recovery of arrear of land revenue to collectors in India?
- Pakistan and Bangladesh
  - Burma and Pakistan
  - Pakistan, Burma and Bangladesh
  - Burma
87. Which suit must be instituted in a Civil Court having jurisdiction in the local areas in which the office of the Collector who made the certificate is situate, and that the suit shall be determined in accordance with the law in force at the place where the arrear accrued or the liability for the payment of the sum arose?
- Section 6(2)
  - Section 9(1)
  - Section 3(3)
  - Section 4(1).
88. Under the Revenue Recovery Act, 1890, who may issue a proclamation prohibiting the transfer of or charging of any immovable property belonging to the defaulter in the district?
- The Collector of a District
  - Any Public Officer of a District
  - Any Public Authority of a District
  - None of the above.
89. Who gave the assent for the Revenue Recovery Act, on 14<sup>th</sup> February 1890?
- The Governor-General of India
  - The British Parliament
  - Only (a)
  - Only (b)
90. Which among the section/sections of the Revenue Recovery Act, 1890, is/are added by the Government of India (Adaptation of Indian Laws) Order 1937?
- Section 8
  - Section 8 and 9
  - Section 9 and 10
  - Section 10

91. Which of the following offences under the Army Act, 1950, is not punishable with death?
- Directly or indirectly assists the enemy with money, arms, ammunition, stores or supplies
  - Knowingly harbours or protects an enemy not being a prisoner
  - In time of action leaves his commanding officer or his post, guard, picquet, patrol or party without being regularly relieved or without leave
  - Without due authority sends a flag of truce to the enemy.
92. Any person under the Army Act, 1950, uses insubordinate language to his superior officer shall be
- Liable to suffer imprisonment for a term which may extend to ten years
  - Liable to suffer imprisonment for a term which shall not exceed five years.
  - Liable to suffer imprisonment for a term which may extend to fourteen years
  - Liable to suffer imprisonment for a term which shall not exceed seven years.
93. The provision of "provost-marshals" is given under which section of Army Act, 1950?
- Section 100
  - Section 103
  - Section 107
  - Section 110.
94. Who has the power to convene a summary court-martial under the Army Act, 1950?
- Commanding officer of any corps of the regular army
  - Commanding officer of any department of the regular army
  - Commanding officer of any detachment of the regular army
  - All the above.
95. 'Delivery of lunatic accused to relatives' is dealt in
- Section 110 of the Army Act, 1950
  - Section 130 of the Army Act, 1950
  - Section 149 of the Army Act, 1950
  - Section 160 of the Army Act, 1950.
96. Who shall be the presiding officer at every general courts-marshal under the Army Act, 1950?
- The Commander-in-Chief of the Army
  - The Senior Member
  - The Commanding Officer of the Regular army
  - The Central Government.
97. Any trial by a court-martial under the provisions of the Army Act, 1950, shall be deemed to be a judicial proceeding within the meaning of sections 193 and 228 of
- The Indian Penal Code
  - The Code of Criminal Procedure
  - The Code of Civil Procedure
  - The Indian Evidence Act.

98. Which section of the Army Act, 1950, deals with the provision of capture of deserters?
- a) Section 45
  - b) Section 75
  - c) Section 85
  - d) Section 105.
99. Any person subject to the Army Act, 1950, refuses or by culpable neglect omits to make or send a report or return which it is his duty to make or send
- a) Shall be liable to suffer imprisonment for a term which may extend to seven years
  - b) Shall be liable to suffer imprisonment for a term which may extend to ten years
  - c) Shall be liable to suffer imprisonment for a term which may extend to fifteen years
  - d) Shall be liable to suffer imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years.
100. Right of accused to prepare defense is provided under
- a) Rule 36 of the Army Rules, 1954
  - b) Rule 35 of the Army Rules, 1954
  - c) Rule 34 of the Army Rules, 1954
  - d) Rule 33 of the Army Rules, 1954.

**Question Ends**