

# LIMITED DEPARTMENTAL EXAMINATION, 2017

## IFS/MFS

(General / Special Laws, Act & Regulations)

(With Books)

### PAPER-II

Time Allowed: Two Hours

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. Every pound-keeper shall be deemed to be a public servant within the meaning of
  - a) The Cattle Trespass Act
  - b) The Indian Penal Code
  - c) The Code of Criminal Procedure
  - d) The General Clauses Act.
2. Under the provision of the Cattle Trespass Act, the pounds shall be under the control of
  - a) The village authority
  - b) The Magistrate of the District
  - c) Only (a) is true
  - d) Only (b) is true.
3. Penalty for damage cause to land or crops or public roads by pigs is given under
  - a) Section 20 of the Cattle Trespass Act
  - b) Section 24 of the Cattle Trespass Act
  - c) Section 26 of the Cattle Trespass Act
  - d) Section 30 of the Cattle Trespass Act
4. 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
  - a) Local newspaper
  - b) National newspaper
  - c) Official Gazette
  - d) Any one of the above.
5. The officers and pound-keepers under the Cattle Trespass Act-
  - a) Can purchase any cattle directly
  - b) Can purchase any cattle indirectly
  - c) Cannot purchase any cattle directly
  - d) Cannot purchase any cattle directly or indirectly.
6. Complaint under the provision of the Cattle Trespass Act, shall be made
  - a) In writing
  - b) Verbally
  - c) Either in writing or verbal
  - d) None of the above.
7. Any Police-Officer may without an order from a Magistrate and without warrant, any person committing in his view any offence under section 4 or 5 of the Indian Fisheries Act, 1897
  - a) If the name and address of the are unknown to him
  - b) If the person declines to give his name and address
  - c) If there is reason to doubt the accuracy of the name and address
  - d) All the above
8. The provision that the State Government may make rules for the purposes of protection of fish in selected water is given under which section of the Indian Fisheries Act, 1897?
  - a) Section 3
  - b) Section 4
  - c) Section 6
  - d) Section 7
9. Who may suspend the operation of section 5 of the Indian Fisheries Act, 1897?
  - a) The State Government by notification in the Official Gazette
  - b) The Central Government by notification in the State Government
  - c) Only (a) is true
  - d) Only (b) is true

10. If any person uses any dynamite or other explosive substance in water with intent thereby to catch or destroy any of the fish that may be therein then
- He shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months, or with fine which may extend to three hundred rupees
  - He shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to two months, or with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees
  - He shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one months, or with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees
  - He shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to seven months, or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees.
11. The Indian Fisheries Act, 1897, shall be read as supplemental to any other enactment for the time being in force relating to fisheries in the territories to which this Act extends. This is subject to the provision of
- The Specific Relief Act
  - The General Clauses Act
  - The Constitution of India
  - None of the above
12. Government may not constitute a reserve forest in the manner provided under the Indian Forest Act, 1927 in:
- Any forest land or waste land.
  - Any forest land or waste land, which is the property of the Government.
  - Any forest land or waste land, over which the Government has proprietary rights.
  - Any forest land or waste land, to the whole or any part of the forest produce of which the Government is entitled.
13. Forest Settlement Officer shall have the power:
- To enter upon any land and reserve the same as forest land.
  - Similar to the one a civil court has in the trial of suits.
  - Similar to the one a criminal court has in the trial of an accused person.
  - None of the above.
14. Before extinguishing any right of any individual over any land under section 9 of the Indian Forest Act, 1927, the Government has to establish that the land in dispute is a:
- Forest land
  - Waste land
  - Neither (a) nor (b)
  - Either (a) or (b).
15. In case of a claim to rights of pasture or to forest produce, the following officer may pass an order admitting or rejecting the claim in whole or in part.
- Deputy Forest Officer
  - Forest Ranger
  - Forest Settlement Officer
  - All of the above.
16. Which is the most appropriate statement regarding claims relating to the practice of shifting cultivation under the Indian Forest Act, 1927?
- The Indian Forest Act, 1927 may permit the said practice.
  - The Indian Forest Act, 1927 may prohibit the said practice.
  - The Indian Forest Act, 1927 may permit or prohibit the said practice, subject to control, restriction and abolition by the State Government.
  - The Indian Forest Act, 1927 may permit or prohibit the said practice, subject to control, restriction and abolition by the Central Government.

17. Which of the following act(s) is/are not punishable under the Indian Forest Act, 1927?
- Pasturing cattle or permitting cattle to trespass in a reserve forest.
  - Burning leaves in such a manner as not to endanger a reserve forest.
  - Clearing land for cultivation in a reserve forest.
  - Quarrying stone or burning lime or charcoal in a reserve forest.
18. Which of the following rules shall be observed by a person desirous of clearing any standing forest or grass land by fire within half a mile of any reserved or protected forest, under the Manipur Forest Rules, 1971?
- He shall not burn when a high wind is blowing
  - He shall give notice of his intention to burn at least one week before hand to the nearest local Forest Beat Office or the Forest Ranger Office under whose jurisdiction such land lies
  - He shall clear a fire-belt at least 30 ft. broad on that side of the area which he proposes to burn and which is nearest to the protected forest in such manner that no fire can spread across such belt
  - All the above
19. A license granted under Rules 13 of the Manipur Forest Rules, 1971,
- Shall be transferable if the licensee permits
  - Shall be transferable if the Chief Conservator Forests permits
  - Shall not be transferable
  - None of the above
20. Nothing contained in which Chapter of the Manipur Forest Rules, 1971, shall be taken to cancel any privileges granted to resident hill tribes unless the Government otherwise directs.
- Chapter XV
  - Chapter X
  - Chapter V
  - Chapter III
21. Who has the power to order the removal of any obstruction on the banks or in the channel or the closure of any diversion of any river used for the transport of forest produce?
- The Chief Conservator of Forest
  - The Deputy Commissioner
  - The Forest Officer
  - The Divisional-Forest Officer.
22. The provision concerning 'raft' is given under which rule of the Manipur Forest Rules, 1971?
- Rule 32
  - Rule 48
  - Rule 56
  - Rule 60.
23. In which of the following matters the Deputy Commissioner is required to render help?
- Forest Settlements
  - Grazing fees
  - Afforestation and deforestation
  - All the above
24. 'Hunting' under the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 includes
- Snaring
  - Damaging the eggs of birds or reptiles
  - Driving any wild animals for any of the purposes specified in sub-clause (a) of section 16 of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972
  - All the above.
25. 'Salim Ali fruit bat' is included in which of the following Schedule of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972?
- Schedule I
  - Schedule II
  - Schedule III
  - Schedule IV
26. Who shall be the Chairman of the Steering Committee within the tiger range States under the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972?
- The Prime Minister
  - The Chief Minister
  - Minister in-charge of Wild Life

- d) Chief Wild Life Warden.
27. Punishment for wrongful seizure is given under which section of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972?
- Section 35
  - Section 40
  - Section 53
  - Section 55
28. The provision that the power to declare an area as a sanctuary or national park of Central Government is given under which section of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972?
- Section 18
  - Section 27
  - Section 30
  - Section 38.
29. Which of the following is protected under the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972?
- Porcupine
  - Bandicoot rat
  - Gerbil
  - Squirrel.
30. Under whose charge each tehsil shall be placed under the Manipur Land Revenue and Land Reforms Act, 1960?
- Sub-divisional officer
  - Sub-deputy collector
  - Deputy Commissioner
  - Extra-assistant Commissioner.
31. Which section of the Manipur Land Revenue and Land Reforms Act, 1960, deals with the provision of 'seals'?
- Section 20
  - Section 15
  - Section 10
  - Section 5
32. Any person who occupies or continues to occupy any land belonging to Government without lawful authority shall be regarded as a
- Unlawful occupier
  - Unlawful owner
  - Thief
  - Trespasser
33. Under the provision of the Manipur Land Revenue and Land Reforms Act, 1960, if any person on whom a summons to attend as witness or to produce any document has been served fails to comply with the summons, the officer by whom the summons has been issued may
- Issue a bailable warrant of arrest
  - Order him to furnish security for appearance
  - Impose upon him a fine not exceeding rupees twenty
  - All the above
34. After the expiry of how many days no appeal shall lie in the case of first appeal, under the Manipur Land Revenue and Land Reforms Act, 1960?
- 30 days
  - 45 days
  - 60 days
  - 90 days
35. Any transfer or partition of land made in contravention of the provisions of Chapter XII under the Manipur Land Revenue and Land Reforms Act, 1960, shall be
- Valid
  - Void
  - Only (b) is wrong
  - Both (a) and (b) are wrong.
36. Heinous offences under the Manipur State Hill Peoples (Administration) Regulation, 1947 does not include:
- Culpable Homicide
  - Grievous Hurt
  - Simple Hurt
  - Robbery
37. In which authority was the responsibility for administration in the hills, which shall be exercised only in accordance with the Constitution Act of the State and the provisions of this Regulation, was vested in 1947?
- The Provincial Chief Minister of the State
  - The Maharaja in Council
  - The Village Chief of the Hills
  - The Minister of the State Council for the Hill Peoples

38. Under the Manipur State Hill Peoples (Administration) Regulation, 1947 (un-amended) within a circle, the Circle Authority shall be responsible for the administration of:
- Lower & Upper Primary Education
  - Middle English
  - Higher Education
  - Both (b) and (c)
39. How many members shall be there for the constitution of Village Authority under the Manipur (Village Authority in Hill Areas) Act, 1956, where the number of tax-paying houses in the village is more than one hundred and fifty?
- Five members
  - Seven members
  - Ten members
  - Twelve members.
40. Under the provision of the Manipur (Village Authority in Hill Areas) Act, 1956, who has the power to remove members of Village Authorities?
- The Chairman
  - The Deputy Commissioner
  - The Khulakpa
  - The Village Authority.
41. Election of members of Village Authorities is given under which section of the the Manipur (Village Authority in Hill Areas) Act, 1956?
- Section 20
  - Section 15
  - Section 7
  - Section 5
42. In which of the following matters courts do not have power to grant injunction under the Manipur (Village Authority in Hill Areas) Act, 1956?
- In election matters
  - In removal of members from Village Authorities
  - In dismissal of case for default
  - None of the above.
43. Which of the following Act, shall not apply in the trial of any case or suit by a village court?
- The Court Fees Act, 1870
  - The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898
  - The Code of Civil Procedure, 1908
  - The Indian Evidence Act, 1872.
44. 'Reconnaissance operations' does not include
- Geological mapping
  - Geochemical surveys
  - Trenching
  - None of the above
45. Every registers maintained under the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957
- Shall be open to inspection by any person on payment of fee as the State Government may fix.
  - Shall be not be open to inspection by any person
  - Shall be open to inspection by Government Officials only
  - Shall be open to inspection by any person with or without payment of fee as the State Government may fix
46. Who among the following has the power to authorize Geological Survey of India to make investigation?
- The State Government
  - The Central Government
  - Only (a) is correct
  - Only (b) is correct
47. In which section of the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957, the protection of action taken in good faith is provided?
- Section 11
  - Section 20
  - Section 27
  - Section 31

48. For the purpose of ascertaining the position of the working, actual or prospective, of any mine or abandoned mine or for any other purpose connected with the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957, or rules made thereunder, any person authorized by the Central Government or a State Government in this behalf, by general order, may
- Survey and take measurements in any such mine
  - Examine any person having the control of, or connected with, any mine.
  - Enter or inspect any mine
  - All the above
49. Whoever contravenes the provisions of sub-section (1) or sub-section (1A) of section 4 of the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957, shall be
- Punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years, or with fine which may extend to twenty-five thousand rupees, or with both
  - Punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to two years, or with fine which may extend to twenty-five thousand rupees, or with both
  - Punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to two years, or with fine which may extend to twenty thousand rupees, or with both
  - Punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to five years, or with fine which may extend to thirty thousand rupees, or with both
50. The Chairperson of the Central Pollution Board under the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act should be
- A person having experience of scientific engineering
  - A person having Knowledge of scientific management
  - An expert in environmental matters
  - None of the above.
51. Which chapter of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act deals with Service Conditions of the members of the Board?
- Chapter V
  - Chapter IV
  - Chapter III
  - Chapter II.
52. The functions of the State Pollution Control Board includes
- To evolve methods of utilization of sewage and suitable trade effluents in agriculture
  - The prevention, control or abatement of discharges of waste into streams or wells
  - To advice the State Government on any matter concerning the prevention, control or abatement of water pollution
  - All the above
53. Which section of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act provides the composition of Joint Boards?
- Section 13
  - Section 14
  - Section 25
  - Section 30
54. Whoever damages any work or property, belonging to the Board under the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act
- Shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months or with fine which may extend to ten thousand rupees
  - Shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to five months or with fine which may extend to twenty thousand rupees
  - Shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to five months or with fine which may extend to ten thousand rupees
  - Shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months or with fine which may extend to twenty thousand rupees.

55. Under the provision of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, where an offence has been committed by any Government Department, then
- The Head of Department shall be deemed to be guilty of offence
  - The Individual Government Servant shall be deemed to be guilty of offence
  - The Director of the Department shall be deemed to be guilty
  - The Secretary of the Department shall be deemed to be guilty.
56. Noise pollution has been inserted as pollution in the Air Act in
- 1981
  - 1982
  - 1987
  - 2000
57. Under which Chapter of Air Act, 1981, the power to give instructions for ensuring standards for emission from automobiles is given?
- Chapter III
  - Chapter IV
  - Chapter V
  - Chapter VI.
58. In which of the following Supreme Court cases it was held that 'carrying of mining operation of stones on the border of Rajasthan and U.P. without necessary permission from competent authority was held to be illegal and persons were restrained from carrying out mining activities'?
- M.C. Mehta v. Union of India, (1986)
  - D.L.F. Power Ltd. v. State of Jharkhand (2004)
  - Krishna Gopal v. State of Uttar Pradesh
  - M.C. Mehta v. Union of India (2003)
59. The provision of 'budget' is given under which section of the Air Act, 1981?
- Section 20
  - Section 24
  - Section 34
  - Section 40.
60. When can the State Government supersede State Board under the Air Act, 1981?
- If at any time the State Government is of the opinion that a State Board constituted under this Act has persistently made default in the performance of the functions on it by or under this Act
  - If at any time the State Government is of the opinion that circumstances exist which render it necessary in the public interest so to do
  - Only (a) is correct
  - Both (a) and (b) are correct.
61. Power to give instructions for ensuring standards for emission from automobiles is given under
- Section 40 of Air Act, 1981
  - Section 20 of Air Act, 1981
  - Section 30 of Air Act, 1981
  - Section 10 of Air Act, 1981.
62. The Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 is an act primarily meant to provide for, but not for:
- Conservation of unreserved forests.
  - Matters connected to forests
  - Matters ancillary to forests
  - Matters incidental to forests
63. What is true of the following statements?
- Reserve forest can be de-reserved.
  - Forest land can be used for non-forest purpose.
  - Forest land can be assigned to any private person on lease, with the prior approval of the Central Government.
  - Forest land can be cleared for the purpose of re-afforestation.



64. If an offence is committed under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980:
- By an authority, only the person presently responsible for the conduct of the business of the authority is liable.
  - By a Government Department, the Head of Department is liable.
  - By a Government Department, the Head of Department is liable, even though the offence was committed without his knowledge.
  - By a Government Department, the Head of Department is liable, even though he exercised due diligence in preventing the commission of the offence.
65. When a penalty is imposed to any person for using a forest land for non-forest purpose, the person may prefer an appeal to:
- The District Green Tribunal.
  - The State Green Tribunal.
  - The National Green Tribunal.
  - The National Tribunal for the Environment.
66. Using forest land for "non-forest purpose" does not include breaking up or clearing of any forest land or portion thereof for :
- The cultivation of tea and coffee.
  - The cultivation of medicinal plants.
  - The purpose of hunting wildlife.
  - The purpose of re-afforestation.
67. With the prior approval of the Central Government, a State Government may:
- Not de-reserve a reserved forest.
  - De-reserve a reserved forest, notwithstanding any state law in force.
  - De-reserve a reserved forest, but subject to any state law in force.
  - De-reserve a reserved forest, but subject to any international law in force.
68. The definition of the word "environment" as per section 2 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 is:
- exclusive
  - inclusive
  - exhaustive
  - elaborative
69. In *Vellore Citizen's Welfare Forum vs. Union of India*, the Supreme Court of India observed that the main purpose of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 is to create an authority under section 3(3) of the Act with adequate power to:
- Control pollution
  - Protect environment
  - Both (a) and (b)
  - Neither (a) nor (b)
70. Under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 the Central Government may not make rules in relation to the following:
- The standards of quality of air, water or soil.
  - The maximum allowable limits of accidents that may cause environmental pollution
  - The maximum allowable limits of noise pollution
  - The procedures and safeguards for the handling of hazardous substances.
71. Which statement is not correct about the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986?
- The Central Government issue directions in writing to any person, officer or authority in exercise of the powers under the Act.
  - Such person, officer or authority is bound to comply with such directions.
  - Such directions have to be complied irrespective of any other law.
  - Such directions need not be complied if they contravene other laws.

72. Offences under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 is cognizable by the court on a complaint made by:
- The Central Government or any authorized authority or officer
  - Any person who has given notice of at least 60 days of the alleged offence and of his intention to make a complaint to the Central Government or any authorized authority or officer
  - Either (a) or (b)
  - Neither (a) nor (b)
73. Challenge to any action taken or intended to be taken by the Government or any authorized officer or employee in good faith pursuant to the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986:
- Can lie in a court of law.
  - Cannot lie in a court of law.
  - Can lie only in the High Court.
  - None of the above.
74. Which of the following is one of the objectives of the Convention on Biodiversity Diversity?
- Conservation of biological diversity
  - Sustainable use of the diversity
  - Ensuring fair and equitable sharing of benefits of sustainable use
  - All the above
75. Under the Biological Diversity Act, 2002, the term 'landrace' means
- A variety of plant that has originated and persisted under cultivation or was specifically bred for the purpose of cultivation
  - Primitive cultivar that was grown by ancient farmers and their successors
  - A cultivated variety of plants that was developed, grown and exchanged informally among farmers
  - None of the above.
76. Whoever contravenes or attempts to contravene or abets the contravention of the provisions of section 7 of the Biological Diversity Act, 2002, shall be
- Punishable with imprisonment for a term of which may extend to three years, or with fine which may extend to five lakh rupees, or with both
  - Punishable with imprisonment for a term of which may extend to three years, or with fine which may extend to three lakh rupees, or with both
  - Punishable with imprisonment for a term of which may extend to five years, or with fine which may extend to five lakh rupees, or with both
  - Punishable with imprisonment for a term of which may extend to three years, or with fine which may extend to three lakh rupees, or with both
77. Power of State Biodiversity Board to restrict certain activities violating the objectives of conservation etc. is given under which section of the Biological Diversity Act, 2002?
- Section 20
  - Section 24
  - Section 30
  - Section 34.
78. Under the Biological Diversity Rules, 2004, which of the following are the general functions of the Authority?
- Provide technical assistance and guidance to the State Biodiversity Boards
  - Report to the Central Government about the functioning of the Authority and implementation of the Biological Diversity Act, 2002
  - Approve the method of recruitment to the officers and servants of the Authority
  - All the above.

79. Which among the following is/are the main aim(s) of the National Environment Tribunal Act, 1995?
- To provide compensation to the victims of the hazardous substances
  - To provide for a national legislation in compliance to the recommendations of the Rio Summit/Earth summit (Principle 11)
  - Both (a) and (b) are correct
  - Both (a) and (b) are incorrect.
80. Which of the following sections of the National Environment Tribunal Act, 1995 deals with the establishment of Tribunal and the Benches thereof?
- Sections 8 to 15
  - Sections 8 to 18
  - Sections 10 to 18
  - Sections 8 to 20
81. The provision that the deposit of amount payable for damage caused to environment shall be credited to the Environmental Relief Fund created under
- the National Environment Tribunal Act, 1995
  - the National Environment Appellate Authority Act, 1997
  - the Specific Relief Act, 1963
  - the Public Liability Insurance Act, 1991
82. Who may apply claim for compensation under the National Environment Tribunal Act, 1995?
- By the person who has sustained the injury
  - By the owner of the property to which the damage has been caused
  - Where death has resulted from the accident, by all or any of the legal representatives of the deceased
  - All the above.
83. The Tribunal shall not be bound by the procedure laid down by the Code of Civil Procedure, but shall be guided by
- The Principles of Natural Justice
  - The Rule of Law
  - The procedures established by law
  - None of the above.
84. Whoever fails to comply with any order made by the Tribunal, he shall be punishable
- With imprisonment for a term which may extend to seven years, or with fine which may extend to ten lakh rupees, or with both
  - With imprisonment for a term which may extend to five years, or with fine which may extend to ten lakh rupees, or with both
  - With imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years, or with fine which may extend to ten lakh rupees, or with both
  - With imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years, or with fine which may extend to five lakh rupees, or with both.
85. "Scheduled Areas" under the Scheduled Tribes and other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 means the Scheduled Areas referred to in clause (1) of
- Article 222
  - Article 225
  - Article 236
  - Article 244
86. Under the provision of the Scheduled Tribes and other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006, the forest right related to conversion of forest villages into revenue villages is to be adjudicated by
- The District Level Committee
  - The Divisional Level Committee
  - The Gram Sabha
  - All the above.
87. Why did the opponents of the Scheduled Tribes and other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006, wanted the Act to be repealed?
- Because it will bring chaos and conflicts among the dwellers on mass basis
  - Because it will lead to massive forest destruction
  - Only (a) true
  - Only (b) is true.

88. For how many years the claimant must have been residing in the forest to be eligible to get the rights under the Scheduled Tribes and other Traditional forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006?
- 50 years
  - 75 years
  - 80 years
  - 90 years.
89. The rights to protect regenerate or conserve or manage any community forest resource which they have been traditionally protecting and conserving for sustainable use is provided under which section of the Scheduled Tribes and other Traditional forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006?
- Section 10
  - Section 5
  - Section 3(1)
  - None of the above.
90. Who shall be the nodal agency for the implementation of the provisions of the Scheduled Tribes and other Traditional forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006?
- Ministry of the Central Government dealing with Tribal Affairs
  - Ministry of the Central Government dealing with Forest Affairs
  - Ministry of the Central Government dealing with Trade and Commerce Affairs
  - All the above
91. Which of the following does not come under the definition of 'information' under RTI Act, 2005?
- Log books
  - File notings
  - Data material held in any electronic forms
  - Circular
92. What is the time limit to get the information under RTI Act, 2005?
- 15 days
  - 45 days
  - 60 days
  - 30 days
93. The officer designated by the public authorities in all administrative units or offices under it to provide information to the citizens requesting for information under the RTI Act, 2005, is known as
- Appellate Authority
  - Chief Information Commissioner (CIC)
  - Public Information Officer (PIO)
  - Assistant Public Information Officer.
94. Consider the following statements about the RTI Act, 2005 and select the one which is not provided for or specially exempted
- It is not applicable in the state of Jammu and Kashmir
  - An applicant making request for information will have to give reasons for seeking information
  - Removal of Chief Information Officer
  - Every Information Officer shall hold office for a term of 5 years or till the age of 65 years whichever is earlier.
95. The time limit specified in the RTI Act, 2005, for the Central/State Information Commissions to decide on complaints is
- 15 days
  - One month
  - Two months
  - No such time limit has been specified
96. With reference to the CITES, which of the following statements is/are true?
- It is an international agreement between governments
  - It runs thousands of field projects around the world to better manage natural environments
  - This Convention takes the place of national laws
  - It is legally binding on the States that have joined it, but this Convention does not take the place of national laws

97. What is the full form of the specific programme called MIKE under the CITES?
- a) Monitoring the Illegal Killing of Elephants
  - b) Menu Interaction Kontrol Environment
  - c) Micro Interpreter for Knowledge Engineering
  - d) Methyl Isobutyl Ketone.
98. Under which Article of the CITES, Management and Scientific Authorities, each Party to the Convention must designate one or more Management Authorities in charge of administering the licensing system and one or more Scientific Authorities to advise them on the effects of trade on the status of CITES listed species?
- a) Article VII
  - b) Article VIII
  - c) Article IX
  - d) Article X.
99. Which among the following country is granted the permission to import elephant ivory from four African Government stockpiles in 2008?
- a) India
  - b) China
  - c) South Korea
  - d) None of the above.
100. When did India became Party to the CITES?
- a) 18<sup>th</sup> October 1976
  - b) 18<sup>th</sup> October 1986
  - c) 18<sup>th</sup> November 1976
  - d) 18<sup>th</sup> November 1986.

Question Ends