

Question Starts.

1. The term "estate" under the Assam Land and Revenue Regulation, 1886, does not include:
 - (a) Any land subject to the payment of land revenue, for the discharge of which a separate engagement has been entered into
 - (b) Any land subject to the payment of or assessed with a separate amount as land revenue
 - (c) Any land which is for the time being entered in the Deputy Commissioner's register of revenue, for which no separate engagement has been entered into
 - (d) Any char or island thrown up in a navigable river which under the laws in force is at the disposal of the Government

2. "Agricultural year" under the Assam Land and Revenue Regulation, 1886, means the year commencing on:
 - (a) The first of January
 - (b) The first of April
 - (c) Such date, as the State Government may, in the case of any specified local area, by notification appoint
 - (d) Both (b) and (c)

3. "Rights over land" under the Assam Land and Revenue Regulation, 1886, does not include rights over land included in:
 - (a) A protected forest
 - (b) A reserve forest
 - (c) A private land
 - (d) A forest land

4. X, a landholder of Y land, voluntarily relinquishes Y land and ceases to pay revenue assessed thereon in the year 1886. Under the Assam Land and Revenue Regulation, 1886, X's status of landholder of Y land:
 - (a) Is forfeited w.e.f. 1886
 - (b) Is forfeited immediately
 - (c) Will continue till Y land is bought by another person
 - (d) Will continue till the State Government directs otherwise

5. Under the Assam Land and Revenue Regulation, 1886, a settlement-holder who is not a land holder shall have _____ over the land held by him beyond such as are expressed in his settlement lease.
 - (a) Limited rights
 - (b) Full rights
 - (c) Partial
 - (d) No rights.

6. Under the Assam Land and Revenue Regulation, 1886, settlement operations may consist of:
 - (a) Survey and demarcation
 - (b) Assessment of land revenue
 - (c) Records of rights
 - (d) All the above.

7. Under the Assam Land and Revenue Regulation, 1886, which of the following persons is not bound to give immediate notice of the fact that any permanent boundary mark lawfully erected on any land is injured, destroyed or removed, or requires repairs, to the prescribed Revenue Officer:
 - (a) The proprietor of the said land
 - (b) The settlement holder of the said land
 - (c) Any person living in the neighbourhood of the said land
 - (d) Any person occupying the said land as a tenant

8. Any land which is exempted from assessment under the express terms of any grant made or confirmed by, or on behalf of, the Government, under the Assam Land and Revenue Regulation, 1886, is:
 - (a) Not liable to assessment of revenue
 - (b) Liable to assessment of revenue
 - (c) Not liable to assessment of revenue, only if the Government directs
 - (d) Liable to assessment of revenue, only if the Government directs

9. Under the Assam Land and Revenue Regulation, 1886, if a person to whom a settlement has been offered does not, within the prescribed time, does not deliver such an acceptance or inform the Settlement Officer in the prescribed manner that he has refused the proposed settlement, he shall be deemed:
 - (a) To have accepted the settlement, even if the Settlement Officer does not direct so
 - (b) To have accepted the settlement, if the Settlement Officer by order in writing so directs
 - (c) To have postponed his acceptance
 - (d) To have refused the settlement

10. Under the Assam Land and Revenue Regulation, 1886, when the whole or part of the land comprised in an estate is held in severalty, the Settlement Officer shall, on the application of one or more of the settlement holders, may make an order apportioning to several holdings the revenue assessed on the estate. This statement is:
 - (a) True
 - (b) False
 - (c) Partially true
 - (d) None of the above.

11. "Family holding" under the MLR&LR Act, 1960, means land used for agricultural purposes which is equal to:
 - (a) Five hectares in area
 - (b) Five sq. acres in area
 - (c) Three hectares in area
 - (d) Three sq. acres in area

12. Under the MLR&LR Act, 1960, improvement in relation to any land does not include:
- The conversion of one crop to two-crop land
 - The construction of works for the drainage of the land
 - The reclaiming, clearing, enclosing, levelling or terracing of and used for agricultural purposes
 - The reclaiming, clearing, enclosing, levelling or terracing of and used for construction purposes
13. Under the MLR&LR Act, 1960, a tehsil is placed under the charge of a:
- Sub Divisional Officer
 - Sub Divisional Collector
 - Sub Deputy Collector
 - Assistant Collector
14. Under the MLR&LR Act, 1960, unless it is otherwise expressly provided in the terms of a grant made by the Government, the right to mines, minerals or mineral products vests with:
- Lessor of the grant
 - Lessee of the grant
 - The Government
 - None of the above
15. The rights to all trees or other natural products growing on or by the side of any public road or path, under the MLR&LR Act, 1960, vest in:
- The person(s) who nourishes the trees
 - The Mayor of the Municipal Corporation
 - The Government
 - None of the above.
16. Under the MLR&LR Act, 1960, any person in possession of the land shall be primarily liable for the payment of land revenue assessed on land, provided:
- the person is promised to share equally with the owner of the land for the amount paid by him
 - the person shall be entitled to credit from the owner of the land for the amount paid by him
 - the person is promised to credit by a relative of the owner of the land for the amount paid by him
 - None of the above.
17. Under the MLR&LR Act, 1960, the table of revenue rates submitted by the settlement officer to the state government may be confirmed by the government, with modification if any, and shall be published in :
- The Notice Board of the settlement office
 - A newspaper having wide publicity in the state
 - The public announcement system
 - Official Gazette
18. Under the MLR&LR Act, 1960, on an application made to the survey officer or on his own motion, a bona fide mistake on an entry in the record of rights may be corrected within _____ from the date of final publication of the record of rights:
- Three months
 - Six months
 - Twelve months
 - Twenty four months
19. When a local area is under settlement under the MLR&LR Act, 1960, the duty of maintaining the maps and land records may, by orders of the state government, be transferred:
- From the Settlement Officer to the Deputy Commissioner
 - From the Deputy Commissioner to the Revenue Officer
 - From the Deputy Commissioner to the Map Officer
 - From the Deputy Commissioner to the Settlement Officer
20. By what process an arrear of land revenue may be recovered under the MLR&LR Act, 1960?
- By disdain and sale of the defaulter's movable property
 - By attachment and sale of the defaulter's immovable property
 - By serving a written notice of demand on the defaulter
 - All the above.
21. The Manipur Land Revenue and Land Reforms Act, 1960—
- extends to those areas as specified from time to time issued by the order of the State Government.
 - extends to the whole of the State of Manipur except the hill areas thereof.
 - extends to the whole of the State of Manipur except the hill areas thereof:

Provided that the State Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, extend the whole or any part of any section of the Act to any of the hill areas of Manipur also as may be specified in such notification.
 - does not extend to any part of the hill areas.
22. Sub-section (1) of section 14 of the Manipur Land Revenue and Land Reforms Act, 1960 empowers the Deputy Commissioner of the district to allot land for -
- agricultural purposes
 - the purpose of an industry
 - for commercial purposes
 - for fisheries

23. Choose the correct option of the officers who have the power to take cognizance of all matters connected with the survey of land, the settlement of revenue rates and the preparation and maintenance of land records:-
- Sub-Divisional Officer, Assistant Survey & Settlement Officer
 - Deputy Commissioner, Sub-Deputy Collector
 - Director of Settlement and Land Records, Assistant Survey and Settlement Officer
 - Survey and Settlement Officer, Sub-Divisional Officer
24. Choose the option which are all revenue officers –
- District Magistrate, Revenue Inspector, Sub-Divisional Magistrate
 - Additional Deputy Commissioner, Sub-Divisional Officer
 - Executive Magistrate, Settlement Supervisor, Supervisor Kanungo
 - Sub-Deputy Collector, Sub-Divisional Magistrate.
25. A Revenue Officer while exercising power under the MLR & LR Act, 1960 to inquire into or decide any question arising for determination between the Government and any person or between parties, shall be –
- a Revenue Court
 - an Arbitrator
 - a Commission of Inquiry
 - a Magisterial office
26. An appeal shall lie from every original order, if the order is passed by the Sub-Divisional Officer, to the –
- Sub-divisional Officer
 - Tribunal
 - Deputy Commissioner
 - Assistant Survey and Settlement Officer
27. The limitation of appeal in the case of first appeal is –
- 15 days
 - 7 days
 - 30 days
 - 45 days
28. 'Fragment' means a holding of less than –
- one hectare
 - one and half hectare
 - two hectares
 - three hectares
29. When question of title arises in a partition case, the Deputy Commissioner –
- shall be guided by the decision of the Civil Court
 - need not be guided by the decision of the Civil Court
 - shall act on the order of the Chief Secretary
 - shall act on the decision of the local club
30. Subject to the provisions of the MLR&LR Act, 1960 and rules, all or any proceedings taken by a Revenue Officer shall apply the –
- Code of Civil Procedure
 - Code of Criminal Procedure
 - Allotment Rules
 - Land Bye- Laws
31. The Assam Land and Revenue Regulation, 1886 –
- has been repealed by the M.L.R. & L.R. Act, 1960
 - is still in force in the State of Manipur
 - is in force in the office of Deputy Commissioner
 - is in force in the office of Sub-Deputy Collector
32. Rules made under the MLR & LR Act, 1960
- are required to be placed in the State Legislative Assembly
 - are not required to be placed in the State Legislative Assembly
 - are required to be published in the Manipur Gazette only without placing in the Assembly
 - are not compulsorily required to be published in the State Gazette
33. Every application, appeal or other proceeding before a Revenue Officer shall bear
- a postage stamp of such value as may be notified by the State Government
 - a revenue stamp of such value as determined by the State Government
 - a court-fee stamp of such value as prescribed
 - an affidavit swornin before a Judicial Magistrate
34. All applications presented to a Revenue Court
- shall be disposed of by order
 - shall be disposed of by letter
 - shall be disposed of by notification
 - shall be disposed of by memorandum
35. Where a boundary dispute exists, the survey officer shall decide
- after an enquiry at the spot
 - not necessarily without enquiry on the spot
 - by presumption on the dispute
 - on the material produced by the applicant
36. For diversion of land in specified areas, -
- prior approval of the Government shall be obtained
 - prior approval of the Cabinet shall not be required
 - approval of the Minister in-charge of the Revenue Department is sufficient
 - approval of the Deputy Commissioner is sufficient

37. Every sum on account of the land revenue shall be payable to the office of -
- the Sub-Deputy Collector
 - the Deputy Commissioner
 - the Revenue Inspector
 - the Asstt Survey & Settlement Officer
38. 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 may -
- issue available warrant of arrest and order to furnish security
 - re-summon till the appearance of the person
 - ask the person to be represented by another member of his family
 - direct the person to approach the Commissioner (Revenue) to stay his appearance.
39. If any party to a case or proceeding before a Revenue Officer does not appear on the date fixed for hearing,
- the case or proceeding may be heard and determined in his absence
 - the case or proceeding may be heard and determined in his absence or may be dismissed for default.
 - the case or proceeding cannot be heard and determined in his absence at all
 - the case or proceeding may be heard and determined only after thirty days from the date of hearing
40. No second appeal may lie –
- after the expiry of ninety days
 - after the expiry of eighty days
 - after the expiry of seventy days
 - after expiry of sixty days
41. A revenue officer subordinate to the Deputy Commissioner may review, any order passed by him or by any of his predecessor,
- without the permission of the Deputy Commissioner within thirty days from the date of the order
 - within sixty days from the date of the order without the permission of the Deputy Commissioner
 - within ninety days from the date of the order with the permission of the Deputy Commissioner
 - within ninety days from the date of the order without the permission of the Deputy Commissioner
42. Where any order is passed by a revenue officer directing any person to deliver possession of land or the eviction of any from land, the compliance of the order can be made –
- by agreement
 - by contract
 - by use of force
 - by enforcing excess revenue
43. The value of land used for agricultural purpose can be determined by the revenue officer after taking into consideration –
- the market value of the dwelling house neighbourhood to that land
 - the market value of the similar land used for similar purpose at any place
 - the market value of the similar land used for similar purpose in the neighbourhood
 - the market value of the land as so determined by the Deputy Commissioner at his discretion
44. A landless person under the MLR&LR(Allotment of Land) Rules, 1962, does not include:
- A person who does not possess or hold land exceeding one basic holding
 - A person along with his family, if he has a family, who do not possess or hold land exceeding one basic holding
 - An agricultural worker
 - Either (a) or (b)
45. To be eligible for allotment of land under section 14 of the MLR&LR(Allotment of Land) Rules, 1962, the person should be:
- An Indian national
 - An Indian citizen
 - A person born and brought up in India
 - Any of above three
46. In allotting land for construction of a dwelling house of the MLR&LR(Allotment of Land) Rules, 1962, a landless agricultural worker or an artisan, not owning any house or site for a house, is preferred over any other person not owning any house or site for a house and who intends to build the house for personal habitation. The above statement is:
- True
 - False
 - Partially true
 - None of the above.
47. When there are more than one applicant who are entitled to the same preference under the MLR&LR(Allotment of Land) Rules, 1962, the allotment shall be made:
- To the first applicant
 - By apportioning equally to all applicants
 - By draw of lot
 - To the highest bidder
48. Disputes arising from titles may be tried by –
- the District Magistrate
 - the Civil Court
 - the Superintendent of Police
 - the Commissioner (Revenue) to the Government of Manipur
49. The conduct of revenue survey and the preparation or revision of record-of-rights shall consist of the following stages –
- offer of settlement followed by cadastral survey
 - revenue attestation followed by field classification
 - traverse survey first and then cadastral survey
 - publication of draft record-of-rights first and then record attestation

50. Please read the following order passed by the Court of the Sub-Deputy Collector in a mutation case and answer the correct option :

“ In the Court of the Sub-Deputy Collector, Bishnupur
Mutation Case No.158 of 2015

LeishamthengChaoba Singh of Bishnupur
... Petitioner

Vs

MaibamSorojini Devi of Nambol
... Opposite Party

ORDERS

Bishnupur, January 22, 2016

Registered as Mutation Case No.158 of 2015.

Both parties are voluntarily present and heard and verified by Jugeswor, Pradhan. The land under patta No.42/350 (New) C.S. Dag No.109 are of 2.12 of Phourel Class. As per physical possession, the applicant prays to mutate in his name.

Hence the prayer is allowed and send this case to the SK for record correction.

Announced.

Sd/-

Sub-Deputy Collector, Bishnupur”.

The answer options are -

- (a) The order is correct and will be upheld on revision by the Tribunal.
- (b) The SDC has no original jurisdiction and the SDO should have passed the order.
- (c) The Order is bad and liable to process afresh inasmuch as no written intimation was given.
- (d) The order must be passed by the Under Secretary Revenue) to the Government of Manipur.

51. Rights of a landowner include –

- (a) right to lease limiting for a period of five years
- (b) right to lease for a period of three years
- (c) right to lease for a period of ten years
- (d) right to lease for period whatsoever

52. Every person who has become a landowner under the MLR & LR Act, 1960 shall –

- (a) have at least a transferable right
- (b) have temporary and transferable right
- (c) have permanent, heritable and transferable rights in the land
- (d) have non-transferable right.

53. A landowner -

- (a) has to pay land revenue whatever be the circumstances
- (b) may not pay land revenue when there is flood or drought
- (c) maynot pay land revenue when the State Government suspends the payment in those years when crops have failed in such area
- (d) may be exempted from land revenue when he becomes a co-owner

54. The operation carried out in accordance with the provisions of Survey and Settlement of Land Revenue in order to determine or revise the land revenue payable on lands in any local area are called –

- (a) a revenue survey
- (b) a settlement survey
- (c) a revision of revenue survey
- (d) the term of settlement

55. For the purpose of determining the revenue rates, the settlement officer may –

- (a) divide any area into units and he shall have regard to the physical features like the trade facilities, agricultural conditions etc
- (b) determine in accordance with the sale price fixed by the landowner
- (c) as calculated by the lawyer representing the landowner
- (d) add the advantage accruing to it from electricity connection.

56. In general, when there are no lands held in common, -

- (a) the lands held in severalty by the applicant for partition cannot be declared a separate holding and should not be separately assessed to land revenue
- (b) the lands held in severalty by the applicant for partition shall be declared a separate holding and shall be separately assessed to land revenue
- (c) the lands held by those other than the applicant shall not be declared separate holding
- (d) the lands held by those other than the applicant shall not be separately assessed to land revenue.

57. An appeal against the decision of the Deputy Commissioner making the partition will lie to the Tribunal –

- (a) within thirty days
- (b) within forty-five days
- (c) within sixty days
- (d) within ninety days

58. A revenue officer may –

- (a) review any order passed by him only on the application of the party interested
- (b) review only on his own motion
- (c) review either on his own motion or on the application of any party interested
- (d) review only on the order of the Deputy Commissioner.

59. An order which has been dealt with by the Deputy Commissioner in appeal or on revision –

- (a) can be reviewed by the Deputy Commissioner
- (b) can be reviewed by the Sub-Divisional Officer
- (c) can be reviewed by the Sub-Deputy Collector on the direction of the Deputy Commissioner
- (d) can be reviewed by the District Court.

60. From the date of publication of the preliminary notification for acquiring the land likely to be required for a public purpose, any person in land which has been notified may object to within:
- 30 days
 - 90 days
 - 60 days
 - 45 days
61. In fixing the actual assessment of a plot of land, the area thereof measuring less than 0.01 acre shall be taken to be :
- 0.01 acre
 - 0.001 acre
 - 0.013 acre
 - 0.01 hectare
62. The revenue rate of any class of agricultural land shall not exceed
- One-sixth of the value of the yield of the land
 - One-third of the value of the yield of the land
 - One-fourth of the value of the yield of the land
 - One-eighth of the value of the yield of the land
63. The traverse survey of an area notified under section 26 of the MLR&LR Act, 1960 shall ordinary be carried out by :
- alignment video
 - lathe alignment
 - theodolite observation
 - by chain system
64. As per section 132(1) of the MLR&LR Act, 1960 the notice has to be given by the land owner to the tenant in form 46. This notice shall be given by :
- hand post
 - speed post
 - registered post
 - Either of the above.
65. A void judgment has been defined as :
- One which has no legal force or effect validity of which may be asserted by a person whose rights are affected at any time and at any place directly or collaterally.
 - One which has legal effect in validity of which may be asserted by a person whose rights are affected at any time and at any place directly or collaterally.
 - One which has no legal force or effect invalidity of which may be asserted by a person whose rights are affected at any time and at any place directly or collaterally.
 - One which has legal force of which may be asserted by a person whose rights are affected at any time and at any place directly or collaterally.
66. The Survey & Settlement officer shall first cause to be prepared a dag chitha in form 7. This shall be prepared by the Revenue Officer after consulting the previous record and also making local investigation, if there is any dispute, the fact shall be noted in the remarks column and the column regarding the entry where there is dispute may be left blank. All the disputes shall be referred to the
- Deputy Commissioner
 - Director of Settlement and Land Records
 - Survey and Settlement Officer or the Assistant Survey and Settlement Officer
 - Sub-Divisional Officer.
67. Where the purchaser is restricted by any person in obtaining possession of the property, he may make an application complaining of such resistance or obstruction to
- Police station within jurisdiction
 - District Magistrate
 - Sub-Divisional Magistrate
 - Deputy Commissioner
68. Every summons, notification, or other document required to be affixed or published at or in court house, shall be affixed or published at or in the _____ office of the presiding officer of the court.
- main
 - head
 - branch
 - headquarters
69. Fees for certified copies of maps and records in respect of manuscript or typed copies shall be -
- 30 paise per folio consisting as nearly as possible 150 words or part thereof
 - 50 nayepaise per folio consisting as nearly as possible 150 words or part thereof.
 - 60 nayepaise per folio consisting as nearly as possible 150 words (four figures counting as one word) or part thereof.
 - None of the above.
70. A case before a Village Court may be instituted by a complaint made to:
- Any member of the Village Authority
 - All the members collectively of the Village Authority
 - The Chief Commissioner
 - None of the above.
71. The number of members required for the constitution of a 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, is:
- Ten members
 - Twelve members
 - Fifteen members
 - Twenty members.
72. Whenever a Village Authority is constituted for a village, the Chief Commissioner may appoint some members of the Village Authority to be a Village Court. The number of such member(s) should be:
- At least one
 - At least two
 - At least three
 - At least four.

73. Power to remove members of Village Authorities under the Manipur (Village Authority in Hill Areas) Act, 1956, lies with:
- The Chairman
 - The Deputy Commissioner
 - The Khulakpa
 - The Village Authority.
74. 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.
75. The Manipur State Hill Peoples (Administration) Regulation, 1947 has been repealed by –
- The Manipur District Council Act, 1961
 - The Manipur (Village Authorities in Hill Areas) Act, 1956
 - The Manipur Hill Areas (Village Authorities) Act, 1956
 - The Manipur Autonomous District Council Act, 1961
76. There shall be a village authority for every village having _____ tax-paying houses.
- not less than twenty
 - more than twenty
 - twenty or more
 - twenty five
77. To be a membership of the village authority he shall:
- not be a citizen of India
 - attain the minimum age of twenty-five years
 - not be registered in the electoral roll as a voter for the election of a member of the village authority,
 - a Government employee
78. If a dispute arises as to the election of any member of a village authority, the matter shall be referred to the :
- Returning Officer
 - Sub-Divisional Officer,
 - Deputy Commissioner
 - Chairman of Village Authority
79. Under the Manipur (Village Authorities in Hill Areas) Act, 1956, a case before a village court may be instituted by :
- a complaint, made orally to a Chairman of the village court.
 - a complaint, made in writing to a member of the village court.
 - a complaint, made orally or in writing to a Chairman of the Village Court.
 - a complaint, made orally or in writing to a member of the village court.
80. To be registered as a voter at any election of the members of the village authorities, the person should attain the age of :
- | | |
|--------------|--------------|
| (a) 25 years | (b) 21 years |
| (c) 18 years | (d) 30 years |
81. Who is the authority person to appoint the authority member of Village Authority to be a village court?
- Deputy Commissioner,
 - Sub Divisional Officer
 - Chief of Village
 - Governor of Manipur
82. All proceedings before a village court shall be communicated in :
- Local language
 - Manipuri language
 - English language
 - None of the above
83. The rules for carrying out the purposes of the Manipur (Village Authorities in Hill Areas) Act, 1956 are made by the :
- Chief of the Village
 - Commissioner
 - Chief Secretary
 - Governor of Manipur
84. The Deputy Commissioner may remove any member of a village authority from his office on any of the following ground. Choose the wrong answer from the following option
- Who is convicted of any bailable offence ; or
 - Who refuses to act, or becomes incapable of acting or is declared to be insolvent ; or
 - Who has been declared by notification to be disqualified for employment in the public service ; or
 - Who, without an excuse sufficient in the opinion of the Deputy Commissioner, absents himself from six consecutive meetings of the village Authority ; or
85. When the amount of compensation has been settled, if any dispute arises as to the apportionment of the same or any part thereof, or as to the persons to whom the same or any part thereof is payable, the Collector may refer such disputes to the
- High court
 - Authority
 - State government
 - None of the above
86. In case the allottee is a co-operative farming society and the registration of such a society is _____ within ten years from the date of allotment, the land allotted to such society shall there upon be deemed to have been resumed by the Government, and the Government shall not be liable to pay any compensation.
- cancelled
 - void
 - terminated
 - invalid
87. When the Village Authority is unable to arrest an offender, they may apply to which authority for assistance:
- The Circle Officer
 - A Head Lambu
 - Both (a) and (b)
 - None of the above.

88. Heinous offences under the Manipur State Hill Peoples (Administration) Regulation, 1947 does not include:
- Culpable Homicide
 - Grievous Hurt
 - Robbery
 - Simple Hurt.
89. Under the Manipur State Hill Peoples (Administration) Regulation, 1947, criminal justice shall be administered by:
- The Court of the Village Authority
 - The Court of the Circle Authority
 - The Chief Court of Manipur
 - Any of the above.
90. Land under the Land Acquisition Act, 1894 (before repeal) includes:
- Benefits to arise out of land
 - Things attached to the earth
 - Things permanently fastened to anything attached to the earth
 - All the above
91. Under the Land Acquisition Act, 1894 (before repeal), whenever it appears to the appropriate government that land in any locality is needed, or likely to be needed, a notification to that effect shall be published in the Official Gazette and two local daily newspapers. Such need should be :
- For any purpose
 - For a public purpose
 - For a private purpose
 - None of the above
92. Under the Land Acquisition Act, 1894 (before repeal), any person interested in the land notified under section 4(1), as being needed or likely to be needed, may object to the acquisition of the said land within _____ days of the publication of the notification:
- | | |
|-------------|------------|
| (a) Fifteen | (b) Twenty |
| (c) Thirty | (d) Sixty |
93. The Land Acquisition Act, 1894 has been repealed by –
- The Right to Fair and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2015
 - The Right to Fair and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Resettlement and Rehabilitation Act, 2015
 - The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013
 - The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Resettlement and Rehabilitation Act, 2013
94. The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Bill having passed by :
- | | |
|----------------|-----------------------|
| (a) Lok Sabha | (b) Rajya Sabha |
| (c) Parliament | (d) None of the above |
95. The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 (30 of 2013) came into force on
- 26th September, 2013
 - 1st January, 2014
 - 27th September, 2013
 - 19th December, 2013
96. Baden Powell in his “A Short Account of the Land Revenue and its Administration in British India” wrote that in Assam, -
- the Land Regulation did not have provision for revenue collection
 - as a rule, revenue was paid punctually and easily.
 - recovery of revenue was not there
 - the administration was solely done by the Assam Government.
97. Choose one of the correct of the three principal sources which derived landlord villages amongst the followings principal:
- Single founders, grantees, revenue farmers
 - Dismemberments of rule in chiefs houses
 - Tribe groups; colonists association
 - None of the above
98. According to Baden’s Short Account of the Land Revenue and its Administration in British India, a year for all official purposes begins in:
- | | |
|------------------|----------------|
| a) First January | b) First March |
| c) First April | d) First June |
99. According to Baden’s Short Account of the Land Revenue and its Administration in British India, North India is generally used to mean:
- Very much the same as Hindustan
 - The country north of the group of hills conveniently described as the Vindhyan Range
 - Both (a) and (b) are correct
 - Neither (a) nor (b) is correct
100. According to Baden’s Short Account of the Land Revenue and its Administration in British India, majorities of the laws in the British India was enacted:
- As per the local customs of India
 - By the Central and Provincial Legislatures of India
 - By the Imperial Parliament in England
 - None of the above.

Question Ends.