

Question Starts.

1. Under the Arms Act, a person may acquire, have in his possession or carry any firearm or ammunition
 - a) If he completes the age of 18
 - b) If he completes the age of 19
 - c) If he completes the age of 20
 - d) If he completes the age of 21.
2. "Firearms" under the Arms Act includes
 - a) Hand-grenades
 - b) Platforms and appliances for mounting
 - c) Only (a)
 - d) Both (a) and (b).
3. A person may acquire, possess or carry any prohibited arms or ammunitions if specifically authorized by:
 - a) The Central Government
 - b) The State Government
 - c) The concerned Deputy Commissioner
 - d) The concerned License Officer with approval of the State Government
4. Whoever shortens the barrel of a firearm or converts an imitation firearm into a firearm in contravention of the Arms Act, 1959:
 - 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 not be liable to fine
 - b) 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
 - c) 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
 - 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.
5. Under the Arms Act, 1969, a person who does not hold a license may, with a written authority of the holder of the license, carry any firearm or ammunition for the purpose of:
 - a) Repair
 - b) Renewal of license
 - c) Use by the holder of license
 - d) All the above
6. "Arms" under the Arms Act, 1959, does not include:
 - a) Weapons for defense
 - b) Deadly weapons
 - c) Firearms
 - d) Lathi
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 licenses
 - b) The procedure for the test or proof of any firearms
 - c) The form in which and the conditions subject to which any license may be granted or refused, renewed, varied, suspended or revoked
 - d) All the above.
8. The Arms Act, 1959 extends to:
 - a) The whole of India
 - b) The whole of India, except the state of Jammu & Kashmir
 - c) The whole of India, except Part A States
 - d) The whole of India, except Part B States
9. Under the Arms Rules, 1962, collection of fees is dealt under
 - a) Rule 40
 - b) Rule 55
 - c) Rule 60
 - d) Rule 65.

10. 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.
11. The State Government or the District Magistrate may 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
 - When the inhabitants are concerned in the commission of offences or other acts which are prejudicial to the maintenance of law and order
 - When the inhabitants are harboring persons concerned in the commission of such offences or acts
 - All the above.
12. 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, or with fine, or with both
 - 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 but no fine.
13. 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).
14. All offences punishable under the Punjab Security of the State Act, 1953 shall be:
- Bailable
 - Non-cognizable
 - Cognizable and non-bailable
 - Non-cognizable and bailable..
15. If anyone makes a speech which undermines the security of the State or friendly relations with foreign States, the person shall be:
- Issued a warning but no punishment
 - Punishable with imprisonment only but no fine
 - Punishable with imprisonment which may extend to three years or with fine or with both
 - Punishable with imprisonment which may extend to five years or with fine or with both.
16. Under section 5 of the Punjab Security of the State Act, 1953, no person shall have in his possession, or wear, carry or display, any uniform or flag or banner etc. which has been declared:
- Unjust by the Government
 - Unreasonable by the Government
 - Unlawful by the Government
 - None of the above
17. Which among the following sections has been inserted by the Punjab Security of the State (Amendment) Act, 1954?
- Section 7-A
 - Section 8-A
 - Section 9-A
 - Section 10-A.

18. 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.
19. 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.
20. When a representation is placed, the Advisory Council have to submit its report to the State Government:
- Within 15 days from the date on which a representation is placed
 - Within 20 days from the date on which a representation is placed
 - Within 30 days from the date on which a representation is placed
 - Within 60 days from the date on which a representation is placed.
21. In order to drive a motor vehicle in a public place, a person must attain the age of:
- Sixteen years
 - Eighteen years
 - Twenty one years
 - None of the above.
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
- 1 year
 - 6 months
 - 3 months
 - 2 months.
23. No person shall drive a motor vehicle or cause or allow a motor vehicle to be driven in any public place at a speed:
- Exceeding the maximum limit fixed under the Act
 - Below the minimum limit fixed under the Act
 - Both
 - None of the above.
24. Which of the following cases observed that the principle of 'first come first serve' is not applicable?
- A. Viswanathan v. State Transport Appellate Tribunal, Pondicherry
 - Hira Ram Toofani v. State Transport Authority, Bihar
 - Shamin Haider v. R.T.A. Meerut
 - Shamin Haider V. R.T.A. Ludhiana.
25. The registration certificates and the special registration marks to be assigned to the motor vehicles belonging to diplomatic and consular officers, are to prescribed by the
- Concerned State Government
 - Central government
 - Only (b) is true
 - Only (a) is true.
26. Under the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988, a learner's license is valid for:
- Four months
 - Six months
 - One year
 - None of the above.
27. Driving a motor vehicle, not registered under Chapter IV the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988, in a public place is:
- Permitted if the Transport Commissioner agrees
 - Permitted if the Deputy Commissioner agrees
 - Not permitted
 - Not permitted unless the owner intends to register it under Chapter IV the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988.

28. 'Protective headgear' means a helmet which by virtue of its
- Shape
 - Material
 - Construction
 - All the above.
29. In which of the following matters the Central Government may make rules relating to the construction, equipment and maintenance of motor vehicles
- The width, the height, length and overhang of vehicles and of the loads carried
 - The manner in which objections may be filed under sub-section (1) of section 100 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988
 - 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
 - All the above.
30. When death or permanent dismemberment of any person is caused from an accident arising out of the use of a motor vehicle, the owner or owners is / are bound to pay compensation:
- On the principle of equity
 - On the principle of equality
 - On the principle of fault liability
 - On the principle of no fault liability.
31. Which of the following persons are not liable to penalty in relation to a gaming house?
- Owner who uses the place as a gaming house
 - Occupier who allows the place to be used as a gaming house
 - Person who advances money for the purpose of gaming with persons frequenting gaming houses
 - None of the above.
32. Which of the following state(s) in India legalized gambling in casinos?
- Goa and Sikkim
 - Mumbai and Sikkim
 - Goa and Mumbai
 - Kerala and Goa.
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. Penalty for being found in gaming-house under the Public Gambling Act, 1867 is:
- 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.

35. All fines imposed under the Public Gambling Act, 1867, may be recovered in the manner prescribed by
- Section 61 of Indian Evidence Act
 - Section 61 of Indian Penal Code
 - Section 61 Code of Criminal Procedure
 - The Public Gambling Act.
36. On conviction for keeping a gaming house, all instruments of gaming, money and articles seized, not being instruments of gaming, may be:
- Destroyed
 - Forfeited
 - Converted into money
 - All the above
37. Under the Public Gambling Act, 1867, who has the power to enter and authorize 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.
38. A person found in gaming-house is liable to penalty If he was found:
- For the purpose of gaming under section 13
 - For the purpose of searching the gaming house under section 5
 - For the purpose of gaming under section 4
 - None of the above.
39. 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.
40. Under the Public Gambling Act, 1867, the District Magistrate, the Officer having the full powers of a Magistrate or the District Superintendent of Police may enter or authorize police to enter and search a place used as gaming house:
- By day
 - By night
 - By force
 - All the above.
41. If the cattle is 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.
42. 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.
43. 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
 - Both (a) and (b) are true
 - Both (a) and (b) are false.
44. For damage caused to land or crops or public roads by pigs, the following persons will be penalized:
- The owner, if damage is caused by his neglect
 - The keeper if damage is caused by his neglect
 - The owner if damage is caused not by his neglect
 - All the above

45. Complaint under the provision of the Cattle Trespass Act, shall be made
- In writing
 - Verbally
 - Either in writing or verbal
 - None of the above.
46. Under the Cattle Trespass Act, 1871, any cattle damaging land or its produce may be impounded and sent to the :
- Office of the District Cattle Officer
 - Office of the District Magistrate
 - Office of the Superintendent of Police
 - Pound of the village
47. Under the Cattle Trespass Act, 1871, which of the following takes charge of and feeds the cattle?
- The State Government
 - The Village Authority
 - The Pound-Keeper
 - None of the above.
48. Under the Cattle Trespass Act, 1871, 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.
49. 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.
50. 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)
51. 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
 - Without the order of the Magistrate
 - Only with the order of the District Judge
 - None of the above
52. Which of the following of form of charas is liable to excise duty under the Eastern Bengal and Assam Excise Act, 1910?
- Charas in any form
 - 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 which are ready for sale or transport
53. The maximum period of detention in custody under the Eastern Bengal and Assam Excise Act, 1910, shall not exceed
- 24 hours
 - 48 hours
 - 3 days
 - 7 days
54. 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)

55. Section 43 of the Eastern Bengal and Assam Excise Act, 1910, grants an investigating officer the powers exercisable by a police officer:
- In all circumstances
 - Under certain circumstances
 - Only when the Excise Commissioner directs
 - Only when the Excise Commissioner directs
56. Any kind of intoxicant prohibited from import unless:
- Conditions imposed by the State Government is fulfilled
 - Permission is obtained from the State Government
 - Any duty, if payable, has been paid
 - All of the above.
57. 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
58. 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 of Eastern Bengal
 - The Provincial Government of Assam
59. Bottling of liquor for sale is not prohibited if:
- Permitted by the concerned authority
 - Conditions on the license are fulfilled
 - Either (a) or (b) is fulfilled
 - Both (a) and (b) are fulfilled.
60. An improperly stamped instrument, when certified as duly stamped on payment of duty, shall be deemed to be duly stamped as from the date of:
- Execution
 - Rectification
 - Both (a) and (b)
 - None of the above.
61. 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 five hundred rupees.
 - Punishable with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees
 - Punishable with fine which may extend to ten thousand rupees
62. Any instrument which is not duly stamped is:
- Illegal to hold
 - Inadmissible in evidence
 - Partly admissible in evidence
 - Admissible in cross examination
63. The provision relating to 'policies of sea-insurance' is provided under which section of Indian Stamp Act, 1899?
- Section 7
 - Section 10
 - Section 17
 - Section 20.
64. 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.

65. 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.
66. Under Section 29 of the Indian Stamp Act, 1899, the expenses for providing proper stamps in case of a conveyance, in the absence of any agreement to the contrary, shall be borne by:
- Grantor
 - Grantee
 - Vendor
 - Vendee.
67. An instrument inadvertently misused or rendered useless may get cancelled and allowed as spoiled stamp on an application made to:
- The Stamp Commissioner six months after the date of instrument
 - The Collector six months after the date of instrument
 - The Stamp commissioner three months after the date of instrument
 - The Collector three months after the date of instrument
68. The admission of an instrument, that has been admitted in evidence, cannot be questioned at any stage of the same suit:
- Can be questioned at any stage
 - Can be questioned only for the limited purpose of finding if the instrument is duly stamped
 - Can be questioned only for the limited purpose of finding if the instrument is sufficiently stamped
 - Except as provided in section 61 of the Act
69. Under the Indian Stamp Act, 1899, the following can be stamped with adhesive stamps:
- 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.
70. In an appeal against order relating to compensation for acquisition of land for public purposes, the amount of fees payable shall be computed on the basis of the:
- Amount awarded
 - Amount claimed
 - The difference of the above two
 - None of the above.
71. In an investigation into the annual net profits or the market value of any land, if the Court finds that the valuation is wrongly estimated, the Court may:
- Refund the excess amount on demand by the owner
 - Refund the excess amount at its discretion
 - Not refund the excess amount since stamps are already cancelled
 - Not refund the excess amount since it is the fault of the owner

72. The Court Fees Act, 1870 came into force
- 11th February, 1870
 - 11th March, 1870
 - 1st April, 1870
 - 11th April, 1870.
73. Before any document requiring a stamp is filed or acted upon in any proceedings before the court, the stamp should be:
- Signed
 - Cancelled
 - Refunded
 - Endorsed.
74. As per the Court Fees Act, 1870, tables of process fees shall be printed in:
- English
 - Vernacular language
 - Both (a) and (b)
 - Neither (a) nor (b).
75. If a judgement is reversed or modified in a review application, the applicant is entitled to a refund of the excess fee paid on the application. However, such reversal or modification should be:
- On the ground of mistake of fact
 - On the ground of mistake of law
 - Either (a) or (b)
 - At the discretion of the Court.
76. Which of the following statement regarding the Court Fees Act, 1870 is not correct?
- The order or judgment under section 5, by the Taxing Judge is final and no appeal is maintainable
 - The Judges of High Court shall declare persons to be taxing-officer.
 - The definition of Chief Controlling Authority was repealed twice in 1870 and 1937
 - Appropriate Government means either the Central or State Government
77. Consider the following statements on the Court Fees Act, 1870.
- The enactment of the Act was intended only to enhance the functioning of judiciary
 - Decision by the Court in which plaint or memorandum is filed shall be final and hence there is no scope for appeal
 - Refund of fees where Court reverses or modifies its former decision is provided under section 14
- Select the correct code
- I, II and III are correct
 - I and III are correct
 - Only I is correct
 - None of the above.
78. All fees referred to in section 3 of the Court Fees Act, 1870 shall be collected by:
- Cheques
 - Demand Drafts
 - Stamps
 - Money order.
79. The provision of 'recovery of penalties' under the Court Fees Act, 1870 was inserted in the year:
- 1869
 - 1879
 - 1889
 - 1899.
80. The liability amongst joint borrowers as amongst themselves for agricultural loans under the Agriculturists' Loan Act, 1884, where there is a statement signed by each of them or their agents as regards their share of contribution on repayment, is determined as per:
- The principle of equal share
 - The principle of equity
 - The principle of ability to contribute
 - The Statement.

81. The power to make rules as to loans under the Agriculturists' Loan Act, 1884, lies with:
- The State Government
 - The Central Government
 - The Revenue Commissioner of a State
 - None of the above.
82. The extension of the Agriculturists' Loan Act, 1884, in the first instance, includes the state(s) of:
- Uttar Pradesh
 - Assam
 - Delhi
 - All the above.
83. Recovery of loans made under the Agriculturists' Loan Act, 1884, may be made, in the event of non-availability of the borrower, from:
- The witnesses to the loan agreement
 - The drafter of the loan agreement
 - The surety of the loan
 - None of the above.
84. A proclamation issued by the Collector of the district prohibiting the transfer of or charging of any immovable property belonging to the defaulter in the district shall be made by:
- Pasting a copy of the proclamation in a conspicuous place
 - The beating of the drum
 - Any customary method
 - Any of the above.
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
 - The office of the revenue commissioner who made the certificate
 - The office of the revenue commissioner who received the certificate
86. X, a defaulter, has an arrear of land revenue payable to a Collector of District A and he has property in another District B. The Collector of District A may issue a certificate for recovery of the arrears and the Collector of District B:
- May not proceed to recover the arrears from X since the arrears accrue in District A
 - May not proceed to recover the arrears from X since he does not have concurrent jurisdiction in District A
 - May proceed to recover the arrears from X as if the arrears accrue in District B
 - May proceed to recover the arrears from X since a defaulter is a defaulter in all districts.
87. 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.
88. The term "defaulter" under the Revenue Recovery Act, 1890 includes:
- A person who acts as a surety for repayment of the arrear
 - A person from whom an arrear of land revenue is due
 - Both (a) and (b)
 - Neither (a) nor (b)
89. Who gave the assent for the Revenue Recovery Act, on 14th February 1890?
- The Governor-General of India
 - The British Parliament
 - Both (a) and (b)
 - Neither (a) nor (b).

90. 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
 - Shamefully cast away his arms, ammunition, tools or equipment or misbehaves in such a manner as to show cowardice to his commanding officer
 - Treacherously or through cowardice sends a flag of truce to the enemy.
91. Any person subject to the Army Act, 1950, is not liable to punishment for committing any of the following offences:
- Uses criminal force to a sentry
 - Leaves post or patrol without authorization
 - Being a sentry sleeps upon his post
 - Drinking and talking loudly
92. Right of accused to prepare defense is provided under
- Rule 36 of the Army Rules, 1954
 - Rule 35 of the Army Rules, 1954
 - Rule 34 of the Army Rules, 1954
 - Rule 33 of the Army Rules, 1954.
93. A courts-marshal under the Army Act, 1950 may be:
- A general courts-marshal
 - A district courts-marshal
 - A summary courts-marshal
 - All the above.
94. The power to convene a summary court-martial under the Army Act, 1950, is given to:
- 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. In the course of trial by a court-marshal, if the court finds that the accused person is by reason of unsoundness of mind incapable of making his defense, the court shall:
- Record a finding accordingly
 - Call for a report of his mental status accordingly
 - Proceed as if the accused is a normal person
 - None of the above.
96. The presiding officer at every general courts-marshal under the Army Act, 1950, shall be:
- The Commander-in-Chief of the Army
 - The Senior Member
 - The Commanding Officer of the Regular army
 - The Central Government.
97. No person subject to the Army Act, 1950, shall:
- Attend, address or take part in any political meeting
 - Belong to any political association
 - Join or subscribe in the aid of any political movement
 - All the above.
98. 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.
99. A person who is not a citizen of India can be enrolled in the regular Indian,
- If the Central Government consents in writing
 - If the person is a subject of Nepal
 - Either (a) or (b)
 - None of the above.
 -
100. Which section of the Army Act, 1950, deals with the provision of capture of deserters?
- Section 45
 - Section 75
 - Section 85
 - Section 105.

Question Ends.