

# LIMITED DEPARTMENTAL EXAMINATION, 2022

## IAS/MCS/JR. MCS

(GENERAL LAWS, ACTS AND REGULATIONS)  
(With books)

### PAPER-IV

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.

1. The Arms Act, 1959 replaced the Indian Arms Act, 1878 passed during the Viceroyship of
  - A. Lord Curzon
  - B. Lord Lytton
  - C. Lord Irwin
  - D. None of the above
2. Which section of the Arms Act, 1959 deals with the power to restrict or prohibit transport of arms?
  - A. section 8
  - B. section 12
  - C. section 18
  - D. none of the above
3. Under the Arms Act, 1959, no person shall acquire, have in his possession or carry any firearm or ammunition who has not completed the age of
  - A. 18 years
  - B. 21 years
  - C. 30 years
  - D. none of the above
4. Section 4 of the Arms Act, 1959 implies that
  - A. primarily the possession of arms other than firearms and ammunition requires no licence
  - B. unless the person who acquires or possesses or hold licence, it is always an offence
  - C. both (A) and (B) are correct
  - D. none of the above is correct
5. Proviso to Section 10 of the Arms Act, 1959 indicates that if the Arms licence allows one to own a particular firearm, then he may also have the right to import a firearm of that particular category
  - A. without a license for importing it
  - B. another license for importing it should be obtained
  - C. in any quantities for his/her own private use with another license
  - D. none of the above
6. Arrest of persons conveying arms etc. under suspicious circumstances is provided in Arms Act, 1959 under
  - A. section 11
  - B. section 20
  - C. section 26
  - D. section 32
7. Which of the following is/are not a ground for refusing to grant licences under the Arms Act, 1959
  - A. if the applicant is of unsound mind
  - B. if the applicant is habitual offender
  - C. if the applicant does not possess sufficient property
  - D. both (A) and (B)
8. Duration for renewal of licence under the Arms Act is normally
  - A. 1 year
  - B. 2 years
  - C. 3 years
  - D. 5 years unless revoked earlier
9. Section 45 of the Arms Act, 1959 enumerates certain set of cases wherein that Act does not apply which includes
  - A. the import or export of arms or ammunition by a public servant in the course of his duty
  - B. acquisition or carrying of arms or ammunition by member of the National Cadet Corps raised and maintained under the National Cadet Corps Act, 1948
  - C. any weapon of an obsolete pattern which is not capable or being used as a Firearm either or without repair
  - D. None of the above
10. "Acquisition" in the Arms Act, 1959 includes –
  - A. hiring
  - B. borrowing
  - C. accepting as gift
  - D. all the above

11. The advisory council constituted under provision of Punjab Security of State Act, 1953 shall submit its report within
  - A. 2 weeks
  - B. 30 days
  - C. 45 days
  - D. 60 days
  
12. Whoever contravenes, disobeys or neglects to comply with any order made or direction given under section 4, 6 or 7 of the Punjab Security of the State Act, 1953 shall be punishable with imprisonment which extends to
  - A. 6 months
  - B. 1 year
  - C. 3 years
  - D. 5 years
  
13. Regarding the confidential communication between the State Government and the Advisory Council constituted under section 10 of the Punjab Security of the State Act, 1953
  - A. the court shall be entitled to call the record of such communication
  - B. the court shall not be entitled to call the record of such communication
  - C. the court shall be entitled to redirect the constitution of Advisory Council
  - D. none of the above
  
14. To any officer who causes any damage by an act done in good faith or in pursuance of this Act
  - A. no suit or other legal proceeding shall lie against him as he is absolutely immune under the Act
  - B. suit or other legal proceedings shall lie against him just as an ordinary person
  - C. no suit or other legal proceedings shall lie against him except with the sanction of the State Government
  - D. all the above
  
15. Any person aggrieved by the order of the District Magistrate for imposition of fine under section 10 of the Punjab Security of the State Act, 1953 may prefer an appeal before
  - A. High Court only
  - B. District Court
  - C. Commissioner of Division
  - D. all the above
  
16. All offences punishable under the Punjab Security of the State Act, 1953 shall be
  - A. Non-cognizable and bailable
  - B. cognizable and bailable
  - C. cognizable and non-bailable
  - D. non-cognizable and non-bailable
  
17. Punjab Security of the State (Amendment) Act, 1954 extends the Punjab Security of the State Act, 1954
  - A. to Union Territory of Haryana
  - B. to Union Territory of Himachal Pradesh
  - C. to Union Territory of certain areas of Oudh and Haryana
  - D. none of the above
  
18. No restriction order issued by District Magistrate under the Punjab Security of the State (Amendment) Act, 1954 shall be operated for more than
  - A. 20 days
  - B. 1 month
  - C. 6 months
  - D. 1 year

19. The Punjab Security of the State (Amendment) Act, 1954 amended the sub-section (2) of section 13 of the Punjab Security of the State Act, 1953 for the words – “State Government or except with the sanction of State Government against any of its officers” as
- Central Government or the Lieutenant Governor of Himachal Pradesh or except with the sanction of the Lieutenant Governor against any of the officers under his administration
  - Central Government or Lieutenant Governor against any of the officers under his administration
  - Central Government or the Commissioner in Division against any of the officers under his administration
  - all the above
20. The authority to cancel or modify the restriction order under the Punjab Security of the State (Amendment) Act, 1954 resides with
- Central Government only
  - District Magistrate
  - Lieutenant Governor only
  - Commissioner in the Division only
21. Under which section of Motor Vehicle Act, 1988 the liability to pay compensation in certain cases on the principle of no fault?
- section 81
  - section 91
  - section 140
  - section 172
22. Penalty for travelling without pass or ticket is dealt with under which chapter of the Motor Vehicle Act, 1988
- chapter X
  - chapter XIII
  - chapter XVI
  - none of the above
23. A school or establishment imparting instruction in driving or motor vehicles without licence before the commencement of the Motor Vehicle Act, 1988 may continue after the commencement of the Act for a period of
- 1 month
  - 3 months
  - not fixed
  - till the disposal of application by the Licensing Authority
24. Issue of permits to State Transport Undertakings is provided Under which section of Motor Vehicle Act, 1988
- section 20
  - section 50
  - section 70
  - section 103
25. Which of the following court is bound to adjudicate cases relating to grant of permit?
- High Court
  - Civil Court
  - Tribunal
  - all the above
  -
26. Under the Motor Vehicle Act, 1988 the power of making rules of how to make an application for registration of vehicle resides with
- State Government
  - Central Government
  - Regional Transport Authority
  - both (A) and (C)
27. “Articulated Vehicle” under the Motor Vehicle Act, 1988 means a motor vehicle
- which is structurally modified
  - to which artistic designed mark is attached
  - to which a semi trailer is attached
  - both (A) and (C)

28. Which of the following cases observed that the principle of "first come first serve" in granting permit is not applicable
- Hira Ram Toofani -Vs- STA, Bihar
  - Shamin Haider -Vs- RTA, Meerut
  - Patiala Bus Sirhand -Vs- STA, Ludhiana
  - all the above
29. "Temporary Registration" under the Motor Vehicle Act, 1988 shall be valid for a period of
- 3 months
  - 6 months
  - 1 month
  - until renewal
30. The registration certificates and the special registration marks to be assigned to the motor vehicle belonging to diplomat and consular officers are to be prescribed by the
- State Government
  - Central Government
  - Foreign Embassy
  - both (B) and (C)
31. "Common gaming –house" as defined under the Public Gambling Act, 1867 does not cover
- the owner of the house
  - the occupier of the house
  - tenant of the house
  - none of the above
32. Penalty for owning or keeping, or having charge of a gaming-house has been provided
- under the Public Gambling Act, 1867
  - under the Indian Penal Code, 1860
  - under the Procedure of Criminal Code
  - both (A) and (B)
33. "Compounding of Offence" is provided in the Public Gambling Act, 1867 under
- section 15
  - section 10
  - section 14-A
  - section 7
34. Which of the following offence(s) shall not abate as provided under the Public Gambling Act, 1867
- offence punishable under the Motor Vehicle Act, 1988
  - any offence punishable with fine only
  - offence punishable under the Arms Act, 1959
  - None of the above
35. Any person setting any bird or animals to fight in any public street, place or through fare for money is punishable with imprisonment
- not exceeding 2(two) calendar months
  - not exceeding 1(one) calendar month
  - not exceeding 6(six) calendar months
  - none of the above
36. Which of the following is/are correct regarding on conviction for keeping a gaming-house
- the gaming instrument shall be returned after taking reasonable fine
  - the money seized and proceeds shall be forfeited
  - the article seized not being gaming instrument shall be destroyed
  - all the above
37. Offence committed under the Public Gambling Act, 1867 is
- cognizable offence and bailable
  - non-cognizable offence and bailable
  - cognizable offence and non-bailable
  - non-cognizable offence and non-bailable

38. Under the Public Gambling Act, 1867, penalty for every subsequent offence is provided as double the amount of punishment of the first offence, however, the terms of imprisonment should not exceed
- 1 month
  - 6 months
  - 1 year
  - 2 years
39. In order to convict any person of keeping a common gaming-house, which of the following is correct
- he should prove his innocence
  - proof of playing for stakes unnecessary
  - he was just watching can be a defense
  - none of the above
40. Witnesses are indemnified under the provisions of Public Gambling Act, 1867 by way
- handsome reward
  - a certificate in writing
  - lucrative post
  - all the above
41. Within the definition of "Cattle" under the Cattle Trespass Act, 1871 include
- goats and lambs
  - ponies and fillies
  - wolf and bear
  - both (B) and (C)
42. All fines so levied by a pound keeper shall be sent to
- Veterinary Department of State Government
  - Magistrate of the District
  - Deputy Commissioner of the District
  - all the above
43. Proclamation of an impounded cattle can be made if a repeat is received of non-claim against such cattle within
- 30 days
  - 15 days
  - 10 days
  - 7 days
44. Any cattle trespassing on cultivated land and doing damage there to may not be seized by
- the occupier of the adjacent land
  - any person who has seen firsthand though unrelated with such land
  - any person who borrowed money from the owner
  - all the above
45. Complaints regarding illegal seizure or detention can be made under which section of the Cattle Trespass Act, 1871
- section 10
  - section 15
  - section 20
  - section 24
46. Under the Cattle Trespass Act, 1871, if the owner refuse to pay the prescribed fine for cattle trespass, the officer concerned shall
- pass such cattle to the aggrieved owner of the land
  - sell such cattle by public auction
  - hand over such cattle to the owner after 30 days
  - mortgaged such cattle to interested person
47. The maximum period of imprisonment for forcibly opposing the seizure of cattle liable to be seized is
- 1 year
  - 6 months
  - 3 months
  - 1 month

48. Any cattle doing damage to public canals or embankment may be seized and send to the nearest pound within
- 7 days
  - 2 days
  - 24 hours
  - 1 hour
49. Under section 22 of the Cattle Trespass Act, 1871, compensation for illegal seizure or detention payable is
- a maximum of Rs.100 only
  - a maximum of Rs.1000 inclusive of any expenses incurred by the complainant
  - a maximum of Rs.100 along with any fines or expenses incurred by the complainant
  - none of the above
50. Any person whose crops or produce of land have been damaged by trespass of cattle
- cannot sue for compensation before any court as no court shall take cognizance of any offence punishable under the Cattle Trespass Act, 1871
  - can sue for compensation before any competent court
  - can sue for compensating as well as taking possession of the cattle before the Magistrate of the District only
  - none of the above
51. Within the definition of "duly Stamped" under the Indian Stamps Act, 1899 means and includes
- an impressed stamp of proper value
  - an impressed stamp affixed in accordance with law
  - any stamp recognized internationally
  - both (A) and (B)
52. The provision relating to 'policies of sea-insurance' is provided under which section of Indian Stamps Act, 1899
- section 20
  - section 17
  - section 7
  - section 10
53. Which of the following is/are not the purpose of cancelling adhesive stamp to any instrument chargeable with duty
- so that it cannot be used again
  - otherwise the instrument shall be deemed to be unstamped
  - to show the initials of his firm
  - none of the above
54. Under the Indian Stamps Act, 1899, 'promissory note' means a 'promissory note as defined by
- Indian Stamps Act
  - the Sale of Goods Act
  - the Negotiable Instruments Act
  - as prescribed under the Indian Stamps Act, 1899
55. Which section of the Indian Stamps Act, 1899 does not apply to a copy of document or secondary evidence recorded to provide the contents of an unstamped document
- section 20
  - section 34
  - section 36
  - section 40
56. In the absence of an agreement to the contrary, the expenses of providing the proper stamp in case of a certified of sale shall be borne by
- the seller of the property
  - the purchaser of the property
  - by the parties in equal shares
  - the matter of the certificate

57. The applicability of section 36 of the Indian Stamps Act, 1899, is that it does not apply to
- a copy of document
  - secondary evidence recorded to prove the contents of an unstamped document
  - both (A) and (B)
  - none of the above
58. Under the Indian Stamps Act, 1899, an instrument bearing stamp of sufficient amount but of improper description may be certified as duly stamped by
- collector under his authority
  - State Government by making rules
  - Court only
  - all the above
59. The maximum punishment as provided under the Indian Stamps Act, 1899 for executing etc. instrument not duly stamped is
- imprisonment for 1 month with fine upto Rs.50
  - with fine upto Rs.500
  - imprisonment for 2 months or fine upto Rs.50
  - both (A) and (B)
60. Description of Instrument is Dissolution of Partnership then, the proper stamp duty is
- Rs.2
  - Rs.10
  - Rs.5
  - Rs.20
61. In which of the following years the provision of "recovery of penalties" under the Court Fees Act, 1870 was inserted
- 1871
  - 1881
  - 1891
  - 1899
62. Every question relating to valuation for the purpose of determining the amount of the fee chargeable on a plaint shall be decided by
- appropriate government
  - Court
  - Chief Controlling Revenue
  - none of the above
63. Under the Court Fees Act, 1870, refund of fee paid on Memorandum of Appeal is provided under
- section 9
  - section 13
  - section 17
  - section 21
64. Which of the following document(s) is/are not chargeable with any court fee
- written statement called for by the court
  - written authority to an agent to distrain
  - both (A) and (B)
  - none of the above
65. Provision for the case where a person has paid too high a court fee thereon a probate or letters is provided in the Court Fees Act, 1870 under
- section 11
  - section 19A
  - section 13
  - section 19J
66. Under the Court Fees Act, 1870, rules relating to fees chargeable for serving and executing processes issued by civil and criminal courts shall be made by
- Supreme Court only
  - the High Court only
  - the Law Department
  - State Government



67. When a document requiring a stamp under the Court Fees Act, 1870 has not been cancelled, the document
- becomes void ab-initio
  - shall not be filled
  - remain ineffective
  - both (B) and (C)
68. As per the Court Fees Act, 1870, table of process fees shall be printed in
- English only
  - vernacular language only
  - English and vernacular
  - English and Hindi in Devanagiri script
69. Under the Court Fees Act, 1870, if any document requiring is used in any office without being properly stamp through mistake, the Head of the office may
- immediately invalidate the same as required by this Act
  - direct to get it stamped and thereby validate the document and all related proceedings
  - may direct an enquiry to be caused
  - no require to do anything as the document becomes null and void ab-initio
70. Under the Court Fees Act, 1870, when any difference arises between the concerned officer of the High Court and an Attorney relating to collect fee, then the first person to be referred to is
- Chief Justice of the High Court
  - Any Judge appointed by the Chief Justice in this regard
  - Taxing-Officer
  - Clerk of the Court
71. The Agriculturists Loan Act, 1884 is made to amend the Northern India Takkavi Act, 1879. What is/are true of Takkavi loan?
- Takkavi loan was a short-term loan given to poor farmers
  - the objective of Takkavi loan was to enable the poor farmer to meet daily minimum food requirements at times of emergency or distress like famines, flood, drought, etc.
  - both (A) and (B)
  - Takkavi loan was subsidized long-term loan primarily given to poor farmers to re coup their losses
72. In the first instance, the Agriculturists Loan Act, 1884 extends only to
- Gujarat and Ajmer
  - Assam and Bengal
  - Bombay and Delhi
  - none of the above
73. Who has the power to make rules as to loan under the Agriculturists Loan Act, 1884?
- State Government only
  - Board of Revenue
  - Financial Commissioner
  - all the above
74. As per section 5 of the Agriculturists Loan Act, 1884, loan which has become due shall be recovered from
- loanee
  - surety
  - loanee and surety in equal proportion
  - either (A) or (B)
75. Loan under the Agriculturists Loan Act, 1884 can be made to
- owners of arable land only
  - occupier of arable land as well
  - both (A) and (B)
  - the farmer only who tile the land

76. The recovery of loan under the Agriculturists Loan Act, 1884 includes
- the loan capital and interest chargeable only
  - the loan capital, interest chargeable and the costs incurred in the recovery
  - the loan capital and the produce of the land
  - half of the loan capital and full interests chargeable only
77. Which section of the Agriculturist Loan Act, 1884 provides liability of joint-borrowers
- section 3
  - section 4
  - section 5
  - section 6
78. The purpose of loan under the Agriculturists Loan Act, 1884 does not include
- purchase of the fertilizer and weedicide etc.
  - purchase of bricks, stones, etc. for construction of water tanks
  - purchase of cattle for tilling the land
  - none of the above
79. Under the State amendments of the Agriculturists Loan Act, 1884, Madhya Pradesh State, the recovery of loan shall be made by
- Sub-Deputy Collector
  - Deputy Commissioner
  - Survey and Settlement Officer
  - all the above
80. The Agriculturists Loan Act, 1884 came into force on
- 20<sup>th</sup> February, 1885
  - 20<sup>th</sup> July, 1885
  - 24<sup>th</sup> July, 1884
  - 1<sup>st</sup> August, 1884
81. The objective of the Revenue Recovery Act, 1890 was to make a better provision for recovering certain public demands. The "Public demands" referred to here, connotes
- an arrear of land revenue payable by defaulter
  - a sum recoverable as an arrear of land revenue payable by a defaulter
  - both (A) and (B)
  - a sum total of revenue recovered from land holder on 3 annually basis
82. Under the Revenue Recovery Act, 1890, who may issue a proclamation prohibiting the transfer of immovable property belonging to the defaulter in the district
- District Collector
  - Civil Court
  - Administrator
  - all the above
83. Under which section of the Revenue Recovery Act, 1890, the duty of collectors to remit money collected in certain cases was provided
- section 5
  - section 6
  - section 8
  - section 10
84. The Revenue Recovery Act, 1890 was extended to Manipur in the year
- 1947
  - 1949
  - 1950
  - 1972

85. "Defaulter" under the Revenue Recovery Act, 1890 means and includes
- a person to whom agricultural loan had been due to repay
  - a person from whom an arrear of land revenue is due
  - a surety towards repayment of agriculture loan not paid by owner
  - both (A) and (B)
86. The "Certificate" as mentioned under section 3 of the Revenue Recovery Act, 1890 can be issued by the collector of a district
- to any revenue officer of the other district where the defaulter resides
  - only to the collector of the other district where the defaulter resides
  - only to the defaulter of the district with particulars of amount payable by him
  - both (B) and (C)
87. A defaulter under protest can institute a suit for recovery of any payment made under protest in a Civil Court having jurisdiction where
- the defaulter resides
  - the office of the Collector who issued the certificate
  - the liability for payment of the sum arose
  - all the above
88. Under section 6 of the Revenue Recovery Act, 1890 any private alienation of the property of the defaulter after the proclamation and before withdrawal of such proclamation shall be
- voidable as against the purchaser
  - null and void
  - valid in case the defaulter paid the sum out of the sale proceeds
  - both (A) and (C)
89. Who gave the assent to the Revenue Recovery Act on 14<sup>th</sup> February, 1890?
- the Central Government
  - the British Parliament
  - the Governor General
  - both (B) and (C)
90. Under the Revenue Recovery Act, 1890, the collector in India can issue certificate for recovery of arrear of land revenue accruing in
- Bangladesh
  - Burma
  - Sri Lanka
  - all the above
91. The following person are not subject to the Army Act, 1950
- a retired Junior Commissioned Officers
  - persons not otherwise subject to military law
  - officers or the Territorial Army when discharged from doing duty
  - all the above
92. "Civil Prison" as defined under the Army Act, 1950 means
- any place used for detention of Civil prisoner only
  - any jail for detention of criminal prisoner
  - both (A) and (B)
  - none of the above
93. Under the Army Act, 1950, the provisions for disobedience to superior officer is provided under which chapter of the Act?
- chapter II
  - chapter IV
  - chapter VI
  - chapter IX

94. Which of the following offences amounts to disgraceful conduct?
- cruelty
  - voluntarily causing hurt to himself
  - produces diseases in himself
  - all the above
95. Which section of the Army Act, 1950 deals with the provision of capture of deserters?
- section 45
  - section 75
  - section 85
  - section 105
96. Which of the following offence(s) is/are punishable with death under the Army Act, 1950
- in time of action leaves his commanding officer without being regularly relieved
  - willfully omits to discover the intelligence to the enemy when having come across to his commanding officer
  - is taken prisoner by willful neglect of duty
  - all the above
97. How many kinds of Court-martial as provided under the Army Act?
- 2(two) kinds
  - 3(three) kinds
  - 4(four) kinds
  - 5(five) kinds
98. Any person subject to the Army Act, 1950, refuses or by culpable neglect omits to make or send a report or return which it is his duty to make or send, shall be liable for imprisonment which may extend to
- 3 years
  - 5 years
  - 7 years
  - 10 years
99. Right of accused to prepare defense is provided under
- Rule 23 of Army Rule, 1954
  - Rule 33 of Army Rule, 1954
  - Rule 43 of Army Rule, 1954
  - Rule 40 of Army Rule, 1954
100. Under Rule 21 of the Army Rule, 1954, communication prohibited from publication to the press should related to
- social security questions
  - political questions
  - sensitive economic issues
  - all the above