

LIMITED DEPARTMENTAL EXAMINATION, 2022

IFS/ MFoS

(GENERAL/SPECIAL LAWS, ACTS AND 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 2nd 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. When did the Indian Forest Act 1927, come into force?
 - A) 01 April 1927
 - B) 01 March 1927
 - C) 21 September 1927
 - D) 23 April 1927
2. Which section of The Indian Forest Act 1927 deals with the Powers of Forest Settlement-officer?
 - A) Section 12 of The Indian Forest Act 1927
 - B) Section 8 of The Indian Forest Act 1927
 - C) Section 14 of The Indian Forest Act 1927
 - D) Section 9 of The Indian Forest Act 1927
3. Which section of The Indian Forest Act 1927 deals with Record to be made by Forest Settlement-officer?
 - A) Section 16 of The Indian Forest Act 1927
 - B) Section 14 of The Indian Forest Act 1927
 - C) Section 13 of The Indian Forest Act 1927
 - D) Section 18 of The Indian Forest Act 1927
4. Section 25 of The Indian Forest Act 1927 deals with?
 - A) Record where he admits claim
 - B) Power to stop ways and water-courses in reserved forests
 - C) Power to declare forest no longer reserved
 - D) Protected forests³
5. Publication of translation of such notification in neighbourhood of forest, is provided in section of The Indian Forest Act 1927
 - A) Section 24 of The Indian Forest Act 1927
 - B) Section 22 of The Indian Forest Act 1927
 - C) Section 21 of The Indian Forest Act 1927
 - D) Section 23 of The Indian Forest Act 1927
6. Section 16 of The Indian Forest Act 1927 provides _?
 - A) Commutation of rights
 - B) Appeal under section 17
 - C) Acts prohibited in such forests
 - D) Formation of village-forests
7. Which section of The Indian Forest Act 1927 deals with Bar of accrual of forest-rights?
 - A) Section 7 of The Indian Forest Act 1927
 - B) Section 4 of The Indian Forest Act 1927
 - C) Section 5 of The Indian Forest Act 1927
 - D) Section 9 of The Indian Forest Act 1927
8. Section 12 of The Indian Forest Act 1927 deals with?
 - A) Order on claims to rights of pasture or to forest-produce
 - B) Rights not to be alienated without sanction
 - C) Protection of forests for special purposes
 - D) Procedure on claim preferred to such timber
9. Which section of The Indian Forest Act 1927 deals with the Extinction of rights?
 - A) Section 7 of The Indian Forest Act 1927
 - B) Section 9 of The Indian Forest Act 1927
 - C) Section 4 of The Indian Forest Act 1927
 - D) Section 5 of The Indian Forest Act 1927
10. Section 10 of The Indian Forest Act 1927 deals with?
 - A) Power to reserve forests
 - B) Power to declare forest no longer reserved
 - C) Treatment of claims relating to practice of shifting cultivation.
 - D) Protection of forests at request of owners.
11. When did The Wildlife Protection Act 1972, come into force?
 - A) 01 April 1972
 - B) 01 March 1973
 - C) 09 September 1972
 - D) 23 April 1972
12. Which section of The Wildlife Protection Act 1972 deals with Prohibition of hunting?
 - A) Section 12 of The Wildlife Protection Act 1972
 - B) Section 9 of The Wildlife Protection Act 1972
 - C) Section 14 of The Wildlife Protection Act 1972
 - D) Section 20 of The Wildlife Protection Act 1972

13. Which section of The Wildlife Protection Act 1972 deals with the Hunting of wild animals to be permitted in certain cases?
 - A) Section 16 of The Wildlife Protection Act 1972
 - B) Section 14 of The Wildlife Protection Act 1972
 - C) Section 11 of The Wildlife Protection Act 1972
 - D) Section 18 of The Wildlife Protection Act 1972
14. Section 25 of the Wildlife Protection Act 1972 deals with?
 - A) Prohibition of entry into the sanctuary with a weapon
 - B) Acquisition proceedings
 - C) Declaration and management of conservation reserve
 - D) Causing fire prohibited.
15. Proclamation by Collector is provided in section of The Protection Act 1972
 - A) Section 24 of The Wildlife Protection Act 1972
 - B) Section 22 of The Wildlife Protection Act 1972
 - C) Section 21 of The Wildlife Protection Act 1972
 - D) Section 23 of The Wildlife Protection Act 1972
16. Section 18 of The Wildlife Protection Act 1972 provides _?
 - A) Declaration of sanctuary
 - B) Acquisition of rights
 - C) Control of sanctuaries
 - D) Powers of Collector
17. Which section of The Wildlife Protection Act 1972 deals with Constitution of the National Board for Wild Life?
 - A) Section 7 of The Wildlife Protection Act 1972
 - B) Section 4 of The Wildlife Protection Act 1972
 - C) Section 5A of The Wildlife Protection Act 1972
 - D) Section 9 of The Wildlife Protection Act 1972
18. Section 12 of The Wildlife Protection Act 1972 deals with?
 - A) Grant of permit for special purposes.
 - B) Declaration of stock.
 - C) Powers of Collector
 - D) Duties of State Board for Wild Life
19. Which section of The Wildlife Protection Act 1972 deals with the Dealings in trophy and animal articles without licence prohibited?
 - A) Section 47 of The Wildlife Protection Act 1972
 - B) Section 49 of The Wildlife Protection Act 1972
 - C) Section 44 of The Wildlife Protection Act 1972
 - D) Section 45 of The Wildlife Protection Act 1972
20. Section 50 of The Wildlife Protection Act 1972 deals with?
 - A) Restriction on transportation of wildlife
 - B) Constitution of Appellate Tribunal
 - C) Power of entry, search, arrest, and detention
 - D) Officers to be public servants
21. On which date did the president give an assent of Water Act 1974?
 - A) 9 April 1974
 - B) 11 March 1974
 - C) 21 May 1974
 - D) 23 March 1974
22. Which section of Water act 1974 deals with the Vacancy in Board not to invalidate acts or proceedings?
 - A) Section 12 of Water act 1974
 - B) Section 11 of Water act 1974
 - C) Section 14 of Water act 1974
 - D) Section 20 of Water act 1974
23. Which section of Water act 1974 deals with Functions of Central Board?
 - A) Section 16 of Water act 1974
 - B) Section 14 of Water act 1974
 - C) Section 13 of Water act 1974
 - D) Section 18 of Water act 1974
24. Section 25 of Water act 1974 deals with?
 - A) Restrictions on new outlets and new discharges
 - B) Power of State Board to carry out certain works
 - C) Penalty for certain acts
 - D) Offences by companies
25. Power to take samples of effluents and procedure to be followed in connection therewith, is provided in section of Water act 1974
 - A) Section 24 of Water act 1974
 - B) Section 22 of Water act 1974
 - C) Section 21 of Water act 1974
 - D) Section 23 of Water act 1974

26. Section 16 of Water act 1974 provides?
 A) Functions of Central Board
 B) Cognizance of offences
 C) State Water Laboratory
 D) Power of State Government to make rules
27. Which section of Water act 1974 deals with Terms and conditions of service of members?
 A) Section 7 of Water act 1974
 B) Section 4 of Water act 1974
 C) Section 5 of Water act 1974
 D) Section 9 of Water act 1974
28. Section 12 of Water act 1974 deals with?
 A) Member-secretary and officers and other employees of Board.
 B) Local authorities to assist
 C) Protection of action taken in good faith
 D) Power of State Government to make rules
29. Which section of Water act 1974 deals with Compulsory acquisition of land for the State Board?
 A) Section 57 of Water act 1974
 B) Section 56 of Water act 1974
 C) Section 54 of Water act 1974
 D) Section 55 of Water act 1974
30. Section 10 of Water act 1974 deals with?
 A) Disqualifications
 B) Meetings of Board
 C) Temporary association of persons with Board for particular purposes
 D) State Water Laboratory
31. When was the Air Prevention and Control of Pollution Act passed?
 A) 01 April 1982
 B) 29 March 1981
 C) 01 May 1981
 D) 23 April 1982
32. Which section of the Air Act 1981 deals with the Vacation of seats by members?
 A) Section 12 of Air Act 1981
 B) Section 9 of Air Act 1981
 C) Section 14 of Air Act 1981
 D) Section 20 of Air Act 1981
33. Which section of the Air Act 1981 deals with the Functions of the Central Board?
 A) Section 16 of Air Act 1981
 B) Section 14 of Air Act 1981
 C) Section 13 of Air Act 1981
 D) Section 18 of Air Act 1981
34. Section 25 of Air Act 1981 deals with?
 A) Restrictions on use of certain industrial plants
 B) Power to obtain information
 C) Contribution by Central Government
 D) Power of State Government to supersede State Board
35. Restrictions on the use of certain industrial plants is provided in section of Air Act 1981
 A) Section 24 of Air Act 1981
 B) Section 22 of Air Act 1981
 C) Section 21 of Air Act 1981
 D) Section 23 of Air Act 1981
36. Section 39 of Air Act 1981 provides?
 A) Penalty for contravention of certain provisions of the Act.
 B) Contribution by Central Government
 C) Accounts and audit.
 D) Budget
37. Which section of the Air Act 1981 deals with the Constitution of State Boards?
 A) Section 7 of Air Act 1981
 B) Section 4 of Air Act 1981
 C) Section 5 of Air Act 1981
 D) Section 9 of Air Act 1981
38. Section 12 of Air Act 1981 deals with?
 A) Temporary association of persons with Board for a particular purpose
 B) Meetings of Board
 C) Power of entry and inspection
 D) Appeals
39. Which section of the Air Act 1981 deals with the Terms and conditions of service of members?
 A) Section 7 of Air Act 1981
 B) Section 9 of Air Act 1981
 C) Section 4 of Air Act 1981
 D) Section 5 of Air Act 1981
40. Section 10 of Air Act 1981 deals with?
 A) Central Pollution Control Board
 B) Power to give directions
 C) Meetings of Board
 D) Reports of analysis
41. When did The Forest Conservation Act 1980, come into force?
 A) 01 April 1980
 B) 25 October 1980
 C) 01 May 1980
 D) 23 April 1980

42. Which section of The Forest Conservation Act 1980 deals with the Penalty for contravention of the provisions of the Act?
- Section 3 of The Forest Conservation Act 1980
 - Section 3A of The Forest Conservation Act 1980
 - Section 4 of The Forest Conservation Act 1980
 - Section 2 of The Forest Conservation Act 1980
43. Which section of The Forest Conservation Act 1980 deals with Offences by authorities and Government department?
- Section 3 of The Forest Conservation Act 1980
 - Section 5 of The Forest Conservation Act 1980
 - Section 3B of The Forest Conservation Act 1980
 - Section 2 of The Forest Conservation Act 1980
44. Constitution of Advisory Committee., is provided in section of The Forest Conservation Act 1980
- Section 4 of The Forest Conservation Act 1980
 - Section 2 of The Forest Conservation Act 1980
 - Section 1 of The Forest Conservation Act 1980
 - Section 3 of The Forest Conservation Act 1980
45. Which section of The Forest Conservation Act 1980 deals with the Restriction on the dereservation of forests or use of forest land for non-forest purposes?
- Section 3 of The Forest Conservation Act 1980
 - Section 3A of The Forest Conservation Act 1980
 - Section 4 of The Forest Conservation Act 1980
 - Section 2 of The Forest Conservation Act 1980
46. Which section of The Forest Conservation Act 1980 deals with Repeal and saving?
- Section 7 of The Forest Conservation Act 1980
 - Section 4 of The Forest Conservation Act 1980
 - Section 5 of The Forest Conservation Act 1980
 - Section 9 of The Forest Conservation Act 1980
47. When did The Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, come into force?
- 01 April 1986
 - 01 March 1986
 - 01 May 1986
 - 19 November 1986.
48. Which section of The Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 deals with the Persons handling hazardous substances to comply with procedural safeguards?
- Section 12 of The Environment (Protection) Act, 1986
 - Section 9 of The Environment (Protection) Act, 1986
 - Section 14 of The Environment (Protection) Act, 1986
 - Section 20 of The Environment (Protection) Act, 1986
49. Which section of The Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 deals with the Offences by companies?
- Section 16 of The Environment (Protection) Act, 1986
 - Section 14 of The Environment (Protection) Act, 1986
 - Section 13 of The Environment (Protection) Act, 1986
 - Section 18 of The Environment (Protection) Act, 1986
50. Section 25 of The Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 deals with?
- Government Analysts
 - Power to make rules
 - Bar of jurisdiction.
 - Protection of action taken in good faith.
51. Penalty for contravention of the provisions of the Act and the rules, orders and directions, is provided in section of The Environment (Protection) Act, 1986
- Section 24 of The Environment (Protection) Act, 1986
 - Section 22 of The Environment (Protection) Act, 1986
 - Section 15 of The Environment (Protection) Act, 1986
 - Section 23 of The Environment (Protection) Act, 1986
52. Section 4 of The Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 provides?
- Appointment of officers and their powers and functions.
 - Offences by companies
 - Effect of other laws
 - Information, reports or returns.

53. Which section of The Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 deals with Rules to regulate environmental pollution?
 A) Section 7 of The Environment (Protection) Act, 1986
 B) Section 4 of The Environment (Protection) Act, 1986
 C) Section 6 of The Environment (Protection) Act, 1986
 D) Section 9 of The Environment (Protection) Act, 1986
54. Which section of The Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 deals with the Persons handling hazardous substances to comply with procedural safeguards?
 A) Section 7 of The Environment (Protection) Act, 1986
 B) Section 8 of The Environment (Protection) Act, 1986
 C) Section 4 of The Environment (Protection) Act, 1986
 D) Section 5 of The Environment (Protection) Act, 1986
55. When did Forest Conservation Act, 1980, come into force?
 A) 01 April 1986
 B) 01 March 1986
 C) 01 May 1986
 D) 25 October, 1980
56. When did The water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act,, come into force in the year of?
 A) 1980
 B) 1978
 C) 1976
 D) 1974
57. When did The Wildlife Protection Act, 1972, come into force?
 A) 01 April 1986
 B) 20 July 1973
 C) 01 May 1986
 D) 19 November 1986.
58. When did The Indian Forest Act, 1927, come into force?
 A) 21 November 1927
 B) 01 March 1928
 C) 01 May 1927
 D) 01 April 1928
59. When did Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981, come into force?
 A) 01 April 1986
 B) 01 March 1986
 C) 01 May 1986
 D) 29 March 1981
60. When did Biological Diversity Act, 2002, come into force?
 A) 01 April 1966
 B) 01 March 1967
 C) 01 May 1960
 D) 1 October 2003
61. Which section of the Biological Diversity Act, 2002 deals with the Establishment of the National Biodiversity Authority.?
 A) Section 12 of Biological Diversity Act, 2002
 B) Section 08 of Biological Diversity Act, 2002
 C) Section 14 of Biological Diversity Act, 2002
 D) Section 20 of Biological Diversity Act, 2002
62. Which section of the Biological Diversity Act, 2002 deals with Functions and powers of National Biodiversity Authority?
 A) Section 16 of Biological Diversity Act, 2002
 B) Section 14 of Biological Diversity Act, 2002
 C) Section 13 of Biological Diversity Act, 2002
 D) Section 18 of Biological Diversity Act, 2002
63. Section 22 of Biological Diversity Act, 2002 deals with?
 A) Budget, accounts, and audit.
 B) Establishment of State Biodiversity Board.
 C) Biodiversity heritage sites
 D) Constitutions of Biodiversity Management Committees
64. Constitution of Local Biodiversity Fund, is provided in section of Biological Diversity Act, 2002
 A) Section 44 of Biological Diversity Act, 2002
 B) Section 42 of Biological Diversity Act, 2002
 C) Section 43 of Biological Diversity Act, 2002
 D) Section 33 of Biological Diversity Act, 2002
65. Section 16 of Biological Diversity Act, 2002 provides _?
 A) Delegation of powers
 B) Transfer of biological resource or knowledge
 C) Functions of State Biodiversity Board.
 D) Power of Central Government to designate repositories

66. Which section of the Biological Diversity Act, 2002 deals with Meetings of National Biodiversity Authority?
- Section 17 of Biological Diversity Act, 2002
 - Section 14 of Biological Diversity Act, 2002
 - Section 12 of Biological Diversity Act, 2002
 - Section 19 of Biological Diversity Act, 2002
67. Section 52 A of Biological Diversity Act, 2002 deals with?
- Appeal to National Green Tribunal
 - Grants to Local Biodiversity Fund
 - Functions of State Biodiversity Board
 - Transfer of biological resource or knowledge
68. Which section of the Biological Diversity Act, 2002 deals with the Transfer of biological resource or knowledge?
- Section 17 of Biological Diversity Act, 2002
 - Section 20 of Biological Diversity Act, 2002
 - Section 24 of Biological Diversity Act, 2002
 - Section 25 of Biological Diversity Act, 2002
69. Section 10 of Biological Diversity Act, 2002 deals with?
- Delegation of powers
 - Committees of National Biodiversity Authority
 - Chairperson to be Chief Executive of National Biodiversity Authority.
 - Establishment of State Biodiversity Board.
70. If the Public Information Officer fails to give information to the RTI Applicant within the period specified under the Right to Information Act, 2005, it is called?
- Contempt
 - Holding information
 - Time out
 - deemed Rejection
71. Right to information under the RTI Act, 2005 includes
- inspect works, documents, records.
 - takes notes, extracts or certified copies of documents or records
 - take certified samples of material
 - obtain information in forms of printouts, diskettes, floppies, tapes, videos cassettes or in any other electronic mode or through printouts
- Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
- I, II and III
 - I, II and IV
 - I, III and IV
 - all the above
72. The maximum amount if penalty under Right to Information Act, 2005 that can be imposed on CPIO/SPIO is
- Rs. 20000/-
 - Rs. 25000/-
 - Rs. 50000/-
 - Rs. 75000/-
73. Time limit to get information concerning the life and liberty of a person under the Right to Information Act, 2005 is
- 24 hours
 - 48 hours
 - 3 days
 - five days
74. 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
75. 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
76. 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
77. 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
78. 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

79. Which one of the following revenue officers does not have the power to take cognizance of matters relating to survey of land and preparation of land records
- Director of settlement land record
 - Survey and Settlement officers
 - Assistant Survey and settlement officers
 - None of the above
80. The power for allotment of land for agricultural purpose is vested
- To the state Government
 - To the Deputy Commissioner with prior approval of Government
 - To the Agriculture Department of Govt.
 - All the above
81. Under Section 41 of the MLR & LR Act, 1960, the Deputy Commissioner is vested with powers to correct any error which does not includes
- Mistake of survey
 - Erroneous depiction of the map
 - Compilation of rights
 - Final record of rights under section 41 of MLR & LR Act, 1960
82. The power and duties exercisable by the officers referred to in section 6 of MLR & LR Act, 1960 may also be exercised by
- Director Settlement and Land Records
 - Deputy Commissioner only after prior approval from the Government.
 - Deputy Commissioner or such other revenue officer as may be specified by the State Government for the purpose
 - All the above
83. Any person acquiring any right on land by succession, partition, gift or otherwise shall report of such acquisition to the competent authority within
- 1 month
 - 3 months
 - 6 months
 - 1 year
84. Under Section 41 of MLR & LR Act, 1960, the Deputy Commissioner is vested with powers to correct errors etc and for the purpose, the Deputy Commission before actual rectification
- Is to enquire in to the matter suo-moto as it is inherent powers.
 - Is to form a Commission to enquire into the matter
 - Is to register miscellaneous case and to enquire into the matter
 - All the above
85. Any person aggrieved by an order under section 11 (3) of MLR & LR Act, 1960 may file a civil suit to contest the order within
- 1 month from the date of such order
 - 3 months from the date of such order
 - 6 months from the date of such order
 - 1 year from the date of such order
86. On the commission of any heinous offence, the inhabitant of the village shall at once apprehend and hand over the offender to
- Village Authority
 - Circle Officer
 - Sub-Divisional Officer
 - Mukhtar
87. Any person aggrieved by the decision of a village Authority may appeal to Circle Bench
- within 15 days
 - within 45 days
 - within 30 days
 - within 60 days
88. An appeal shall lie from an original or appellate order of the Circle Bench to the Hill Bench within
- within 15 days
 - within 30 days
 - within 45 days
 - reasonable time not exceeding 60 days
89. The Court of Village Authority shall not try the case of the following nature of offence
- theft
 - illegal slaughter of cow
 - robbery
 - none of the above
90. The responsibility for maintenance of law and order within the Circle lies solely to
- Village Authority
 - Circle Authorities
 - Sub-Divisional Officer
 - Mukhtars
91. An appeal shall lie from a sentence of the Hill Bench to
- Village Authority
 - Circle Bench
 - Chief Court of the State
 - Minister in-charge
92. Under the repealed provision of the Manipur Hill people (Administration) Regulation, 1947 civil justice shall be administered by the civil courts in order of precedence as
- Circle Bench, Village Authorities, Hill Bench, Chief Court
 - Circle Bench, Hill Bench, Village Authorities, Chief Court
 - Village Authorities, Circle Bench, Hill Bench, Chief Court
 - Village Authorities, Hill Bench, Circle Bench, Chief Court

93. The Manipur Hill people (Administration) Regulation, 1947 has been repealed past by
- Manipur Land Revenue and Land Reform Act, 1960
 - Manipur (Hill Areas) District Council Act, 1971
 - Manipur (Village Authority in Hill Area) Act, 1956
 - All the above
94. When a case is received by the Village Court and it appears to the village Court that the village Court is not competent to try the case – it shall
- dismiss the case outright by order in writing
 - transfer the case to the competent court
 - direct the complainant to the proper court
 - direct the complainant to withdraw the case
95. Regarding transfer of criminal cases from village court which of the following statement is/are correct
- the Deputy Commissioner may transfer the case suo-moto
 - the Sub-Divisional Magistrate may also transfer the case suo-moto
 - both (A) and (B)
 - only the village Court may transfer the case suo-moto
96. Every person who is arrested under Section 16 of the Manipur (Village Authority in Hill Area) Act, 1956 shall be produced before the nearest magistrate
- within 24 hours of such arrest
 - within 2 days of such arrest
 - the next day after detention in the custody
 - within shortest reasonable time after excluding the time travel to court
97. Any person who has committed a heinous offence may be arrested by village Authority outside its local jurisdiction and in such case
- the permission of the Sub-Divisional Magistrate is sufficient
 - the consent of the village Authority where the person is found is mandatory
 - no consent is required as the person has committed a heinous offence
 - all the above
98. Release on probation of good conduct is provided under which of the following section of the Manipur (Village Authority in Hill Area) Act, 1956 –
- section 16(2)
 - section 17(2)(b)
 - section 27
 - section 37
99. Regarding suits to be instituted before a village court
- it may be instituted by a petition made orally only
 - it may be instituted in writing only
 - both orally or in writing
 - all the above
100. Which of the following is/are true regarding suits not to be tried by Village Courts –
- principle of res-judicate is equally applicable in village courts also
 - principle res-subjudice is equally applicable in village courts also
 - only (A) is true
 - both (A) and (B) are true