

LIMITED DEPARTMENTAL EXAMINATION, 2017

IPS/ MPS

(General Laws, Acts & 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.

Question starts:

1. The statutory powers of Inspector General of Police under section 7 of the Police Act, 1861 is subject to-
 - a) Article 32 of the Constitution of India
 - b) Article 226 of the Constitution of India
 - c) Article 309 of the Constitution of India
 - d) Article 311 of the Constitution of India.
2. All moneys payable under section 13, 14, 15, and 15A shall be recoverable by the Magistrate in the manner-
 - a) For the recovery of fines
 - b) By suit in any competent Court
 - c) Either (a) or (b)
 - d) Both (a) and (b).
3. Any charge against a police officer not below the rank of constable shall be inquired into and determined by
 - a) A person authorised by State government
 - b) Only by an officer exercising the powers of Magistrate
 - c) District Magistrate
 - d) None of the above.
4. Who is at liberty to call for and inspect the diary?
 - a) Defendants' Counsel
 - b) Plaintiff's Counsel
 - c) Magistrate of the district.
 - d) All of the above.
5. Which section of Police Act, 1861, cast a duty on every police officer to take the charge of all unclaimed property?
 - a) Section 30
 - b) Section 25
 - c) Section 20
 - d) Section 15.
6. Penalties for neglect of duties are provided under which section of the Police Act?
 - a) Section 20
 - b) Section 23
 - c) Section 25
 - d) Section 29.
7. Firearms under the Arms Act includes
 - a) Hand-grenades
 - b) Platforms and appliances for mounting
 - c) Only (a)
 - d) Both (a) and (b).
8. Which one the following is excluded from the definition of 'arms'?
 - a) Artillery
 - b) Discharge of any noxious liquid or gas
 - c) Spears
 - d) Riot-pistols.
9. Under the Arms Act, no person shall acquire, have in his possession or carry any firearm or ammunition
 - a) Who has not completed the age of 18
 - b) Who has not completed the age of 21
 - c) Who has not completed the age of 25
 - d) None of the above.
10. Refusal of licenses is provided under which section of the Arms Act
 - a) Section 20
 - b) Section 18
 - c) Section 16
 - d) Section 14.

11. Whoever shortens the barrel of a firearm or converts an imitation firearm into a firearm in contravention of section 5 of Arms Act
- 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
 - 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
 - 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
 - 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.
12. Under the Arms Rules, 1962, collection of fees is dealt under
- Rule 40
 - Rule 55
 - Rule 60
 - Rule 65.
13. Which chapter of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 deals with control of traffic?
- Chapter II
 - Chapter V
 - Chapter VIII
 - Chapter X.
14. 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.
15. Under which section of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988, it is laid down that a learner's license shall be valid for six months.
- Section 24
 - Section 20
 - Section 18
 - Section 14.
16. 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.
17. Issue of permits to State Transport Undertakings is provided under
- Section 50 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988
 - Section 20 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988
 - Section 70 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988
 - Section 103 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988.
18. All fines imposed under the Public Gambling Act, 1867, may be recovered in the manner prescribed by
- Section 61 of Indian Penal Code
 - Section 61 of Indian Evidence Act
 - Section 61 Code of Criminal Procedure
 - The Public Gambling Act.
19. Which of the following state in India legalized gambling in casinos?
- Goa
 - Sikkim
 - Only (a)
 - Both (a) and (b).

20. 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.
21. 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.
22. In which of the following case the learned Sessions Judge pointed out that Section 9 of the Gambling Act will not apply to an offence under section 13 and it is necessary for the prosecution to prove that a person was found playing for money or other valuable thing?
- ArambamManikchand Singh v. Manipur Administration
 - HawaibamMeramemcha Singh v. Manipur administration
 - Kimat Mal and Ors v. State
 - Kailash Chand Jain v. The State of Madhya Pradesh.
23. 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
 - None of the above.
24. Excisable article under the Eastern Bengal and Assam Excise Act, 1910, includes
- Any alcoholic liquor for human consumption
 - Any intoxicating drugs
 - Both (a) and (b)
 - Only
25. The Eastern Bengal and Assam Excise Act, 1910, gives the provision that, within a district the administration of the Excise Department and the collection of excise revenue shall be under the charge of
- The District Collector
 - The Revenue Commissioner
 - The Excise Commissioner
 - None of the above.
26. Which chapter of the Eastern Bengal and Assam Excise Act, 1910, provides the 'grant of passes'?
- Chapter VI
 - Chapter V
 - Chapter IV
 - Chapter III.

27. Powers of investigating officer is given under which section of the Eastern Bengal and Assam Excise Act, 1910.
- Section 13
 - Section 23
 - Section 43
 - Section 53.
28. Maximum period of detention under the Eastern Bengal and Assam Excise Act, 1910, shall not exceed
- 15 days
 - 7 days
 - 3 days
 - 24 hours.
29. 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.
30. Under the provision of the Cattle Trespass Act, the pounds shall be under the control of
- The village authority
 - The Magistrate of the District
 - Only (a) is true
 - Only (b) is true.
31. Penalty for damage cause to land or crops or public roads by pigs is given under
- Section 20 of the Cattle Trespass Act
 - Section 24 of the Cattle Trespass Act
 - Section 26 of the Cattle Trespass Act
 - Section 30 of the Cattle Trespass Act.
32. Under the provision of the Cattle Trespass Act, the State Government may transfer certain functions to local authority and direct credit of surplus receipts to local fund, from time to time, by notification in the
- Local newspaper
 - National newspaper
 - Official Gazette
 - Any one of the above.
33. 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.
34. Complaint under the provision of the Cattle Trespass Act, shall be made
- In writing
 - Verbally
 - Either in writing or verbal
 - None of the above.
35. Who among the following is authorised to administer oaths under the Indian Oaths Act, 1873?
- Commanding Officer of air force
 - Commanding Officer of naval
 - Commanding Officer of military
 - All the above.
36. Which section of the Indian Oaths Act, 1873 provides the provision for oath and affirmation to be made by witnesses?
- Section 3
 - Section 5
 - Section 7
 - Section 8.

37. When shall a person make an affirmation, instead of making an oath?
- When the witness, interpreter or juror is a Christian
 - When the witness, interpreter or juror is of unsound mind
 - When the witness, interpreter or juror is a minor
 - When the witness, interpreter or juror has an objection to making an oath.
38. All oaths and affirmations made under section 5 of the Indian Oaths Act, 1873 shall be administered according to such forms prescribed by
- The Supreme Court
 - The High Court
 - The Magistrate Court
 - Both Supreme Court and High Court.
39. Who is bound to state the truth under the Indian Oaths Act, 1873?
- Every person giving information
 - Every person giving report
 - Every person giving evidence
 - Every person refusing to give evidence.
40. Which chapter of the Indian Oaths Act, 1873 contained the forms of oaths and affirmations?
- Chapter VI
 - Chapter V
 - Chapter IV
 - Chapter III.
41. Under the Indian Explosives Act, 1884, 'aircraft' includes
- Airships
 - Flying machine
 - Balloons
 - All the above
42. Rules made under section 5 of the Indian Explosives Act, provides for
- The period for which licences are to remain in force
 - The authority by which licences may be granted
 - The total quantity of explosives that a licence can purchase in a given period of time.
 - All the above.
43. Who is empowered to make rules to regulate or prohibit the manufacture, possession, sale, transport and export of explosives, or any specified class of explosives?
- The Central Government
 - The State Government
 - Commissioner of Police
 - Deputy Commissioner of Police.
44. Which section of the Indian Explosives Act, lays down the procedure in respect of appeals?
- Section 5A
 - Section 6A
 - Section 6C
 - Section 6F.
45. An order of suspension or revocation of a license can also be made by
- A Convicting Court
 - The Central Government
 - A High Court
 - All the above.

46. Whoever, in contravention of the rules made under section 5 of the Indian Explosives Act, manufactures, imports or exports any explosive shall be
- Punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to five years, or with fine which may extend to five thousand rupees, or with both
 - Punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years, or with fine which may extend to five thousand rupees, or with both
 - Punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years, or with fine which may extend to three thousand rupees, or with both
 - Punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to seven years, or with fine which may extend to five thousand rupees, or with both.
47. Under the Armed Forces (Assam and Manipur Special Powers Act), 'disturbed area' means an area which is for the time being declared by notification under to be disturbed area
- Section 6
 - Section 3
 - Section 2
 - Section 5.
48. If the Chief Commissioner is of the opinion that the whole or any part of the Union Territory, is in such a disturbed or dangerous condition then he may declare the area to be a disturbed area, by
- Notification in the national paper
 - Notification in the local paper
 - Notification in general public meeting
 - Notification in the Official Gazette.
49. The choice of declaring any area as 'disturbed' vests with
- Central Government
 - State Government
 - Both with Central and State Government
 - None of the above.
50. In which of the following cases it was held that the armed forces must act in cooperation with the district administration and not as an Independent body, and Armed Forces could work in harmony when they deployed in disturbed area?
- Inderjit Barua v. State of Assam
 - Luithukla v. Rishang Keishing
 - Horendi v. Union of India
 - Naga People's Movement of Human Rights v. Union of
51. The case of *Horendi Gogoi v. Union of India* deals with
- The special powers of the armed forces
 - Arrested persons to be made over to the police
 - Powers to declare areas to be disturbed area
 - Protection of person acting under the Armed Forces (Assam and Manipur Special Powers Act).
52. Which of the following statement is not true about an army officer acting under the AFSPA?
- The army officers shall have legal immunity for their actions under the Act
 - Government's decision as to why an area is found to be disturbed cannot be questioned in a court of law
 - Any person arrested under the Act shall be made present first to the officer-in-charge of the nearest police station without any delay
 - Any person arrested under the Act shall be made present first to the nearest magistrate without any delay

53. Which of the following statement is not true about the AFSPA?
- The Act allows firing upon or using force even if it causes death, after giving due warning, against anyone committing offence in a disturbed area
 - The Act allows arrest without warrant anyone committing cognizable offence in a disturbed area
 - The Act allows entering and searching any premises to make arrests or to recover any arms etc. in a disturbed area
 - The Act allows stopping and searching, only after approval from a magistrate, any vehicle reasonably suspected to carrying arms in a disturbed area
54. 'Public servant' under the West Bengal Security Act, 1950 includes any public servant as defined in
- The Indian Penal Code, 1860
 - The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1873
 - The General Clauses Act, 1897
 - The Constitution of India.
55. Which among the following is not an essential commodity under the West Bengal Security Act, 1950?
- Food
 - Water
 - Clothes
 - Light or power.
56. 'Protected area' under the West Bengal Security Act, 1950 means an area declared under
- Section 3
 - Section 5
 - Section 7
 - Section 9.
57. Any person who effects or attempts to effect entry into a protected place or protected area after taking precautions to conceal his entry or attempted entry from any such person shall be
- Punishable with imprisonment for a term of five years or with fine or with both
 - Punishable with imprisonment for a term of seven years or with fine or with both
 - Punishable with imprisonment for a term of five years or with fine
 - Punishable with imprisonment for a term of three years or with fine or with both.
58. Who has the power to make orders restricting the movements or actions of certain persons?
- The Central Government
 - The State Government
 - A Police Officer
 - None of the above.
59. The provision of 'unlawful drilling' is given under
- Section 22 of the West Bengal Security Act, 1950
 - Section 23 of the West Bengal Security Act, 1950
 - Section 24 of the West Bengal Security Act, 1950
 - Section 25 of the West Bengal Security Act, 1950.
60. Under the United Provinces Panchayat Raj Act, 1947, 'adult' means a person , who has attained the age of
- Fifteen years
 - Eighteen years
 - Twenty years
 - Twenty one years.

61. If a person is suffering from leprosy under the United Provinces Panchayat Raj Act, 1947, then he shall be
- Disqualified for being chosen or appointed in the Gram Sabha or Gram Panchayat for a period of two years
 - Disqualified for being chosen or appointed in the Gram Sabha or Gram Panchayat
 - Qualified for being chosen or appointed in the Gram Sabha or Gram Panchayat
 - Disqualified for being chosen or appointed in the Gram Sabha or Gram Panchayat for a period of five years.
62. Under the provision of the United Provinces Panchayat Raj Act, 1947, every Gram Sabha holds half yearly meetings in a year, one is held in the month of May and the other is held in the month of
- October
 - November
 - December
 - January.
63. In which section of the United Provinces Panchayat Raj Act, 1947, the provision of improvement of sanitation is provided?
- Section 15
 - Section 18
 - Section 20
 - Section 25.
64. The State Government may reserve the offices of Pradhans for the SCs, the STs and the backward classes, but the percentage of reservation for is limited to:
- 15 % of the total offices
 - 17 % of the total offices
 - 27 % of the total offices
 - 31 % of the total offices
65. A member of the State Assembly is not permitted to hold the office of:
- A Pradhan
 - A Member of Gram Panchayat
 - A Panch of a Nyaya Panchayat
 - All the above
66. Forest-produce under the Indian Forest Act, 1927, includes
- Natural varnish
 - Cocoons
 - Surface soil
 - All the above.
67. Formation of village-forest is given under which section of the Indian Forest Act, 1927?
- Section 10
 - Section 15
 - Section 28
 - Section 35.
68. The State Government may invest any Forest Officer with
- Power to issue a search-warrant under the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898
 - Power to enter upon any land and to survey, demarcate and make a map of the same
 - Power to hold an inquiry into forest-offences, and, in the course of such inquiry, to receive and record evidence
 - All the above.
69. Any Forest-Officer or Police-Officer without orders from a Magistrate and without a warrant, arrest any person against whom a reasonable suspicion exists of having been concerned in any forest-offence is
- Punishable with imprisonment for five months or upwards
 - Punishable with imprisonment for three months or upwards
 - Punishable with imprisonment for one month or upwards
 - Punishable with imprisonment for 15 days or upwards.

70. Under the provision of the Indian Forest Act, no suit shall lie against any public servant for anything done by him in
- Private defense
 - Good faith
 - Negligence
 - None of the Above.
71. Government and Forest-officers not liable for damage to forest-produce at depot is provided under
- Section 30 of the Indian Forest Act, 1927
 - Section 35 of the Indian Forest Act, 1927
 - Section 40 of the Indian Forest Act, 1927
 - Section 43 of the Indian Forest Act, 1927.
72. The "detention order" under the National Security Act means an order under
- Section 8
 - Section 6
 - Section 5
 - Section 3.
73. Inordinate delay in disposing of the representation of the detenu renders the order of detention
- Legal as well as constitutional
 - Illegal as well as un-constitutional
 - Illegal but constitutional
 - Legal but un-constitutional.
74. Protection of action taken in good faith, is given under which section of the National Security Act?
- Section 46
 - Section 26
 - Section 16
 - Section 10.
75. In which of the following case it was that 'subjective satisfaction must be two fold, i.e., the detaining authority must be satisfied that the person to be detained is likely to act in any manner prejudicial to the security of the State or from acting in any manner prejudicial to the maintenance of the public order and the authority must be further satisfied that it is necessary to detain the said person in order to prevent him from so doing'?
- A.K. Roy v. Union of India
 - Amin MahammedQureshi v. Commissioner of Police, Greater Mumbai
 - Kali Charan, etc. v. State of Uttar Pradesh
 - PebamNingolMikoi Devi v. State of Manipur.
76. No detention order shall be invalid or in-operative merely by reason that
- The person to be detained thereunder is outside the limits of the territorial jurisdiction of the Government or officer making the order
 - The place of detention of such person is outside the said limits
 - Only (a) is true
 - Both (a) and (b) are true.
77. Every Advisory Board constituted under the National Security Act, shall consists of three persons who are, or have been, or are qualified to be appointed as
- Judge of Supreme Court
 - Judge of High Court
 - Judge of Session Court
 - None of the above.

78. The maximum period for which any person may be detained in pursuance of any detention order which has been confirmed under section 12 of the National Security Act, shall be
- 24 months from the date of detention
 - 20 months from the date of detention
 - 15 months from the date of detention
 - 12 months from the date of detention.
79. Which Article of the Indian Constitution empowered the Parliament to make laws with respect to trade and commerce in, and the production, supply and distribution of, certain essential commodities?
- Article 359
 - Article 369
 - Article 379
 - Article 389.
80. In which of the following case it is held that 'tea' is not a foodstuff?
- Rashu Seeds & Farms v. Union of India
 - Harrisons Malayalam v. Union of India
 - Tulsidas Modi v. State of Orissa
 - Daily Foods v. Union of India.
81. Under the Essential Commodities Act, confiscation of essential commodities is provided in
- Section 9
 - Section 8
 - Section 6A
 - Section 6B.
82. Where a person is prosecuted for contravening any order made under section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act which prohibits him from doing any act or being in possession of a thing without lawful authority or without a permit, license or other document, the burden of proving that he has such authority, permit, license or other document shall be on
- Him
 - The Prosecutor
 - The concerned State Government
 - None of the above.
83. Under the provision of the Essential Commodities Act, 'culpable mental state' includes
- Intention
 - Knowledge of a fact
 - Reason to believe
 - All the above.
84. The case of ManasRanjan Das v. State of Orissa, AIR 2004 Ori 62, deals with
- Appointment of new retail outlet dealership of petrol
 - Public Distribution System
 - Award of Gas Agency in the defence category
 - Kerosene dealership.
85. Any Police-Officer may without an order from a Magistrate and without warrant, any person committing in his view any offence under section 4 or 5 of the Indian Fisheries Act, 1897
- If the name and address of the are unknown to him
 - If the person declines to give his name and address
 - If there is reason to doubt the accuracy of the name and address
 - All the above.

86. The provision that the State Government may make rules for the purposes of protection of fish in selected water is given under which section of the Indian Fisheries Act, 1897?
- Section 3
 - Section 4
 - Section 6
 - Section 7.
87. Who may suspend the operation of section 5 of the Indian Fisheries Act, 1897?
- The State Government by notification in the Official Gazette
 - The Central Government by notification in the State Government
 - Only (a) is true
 - Only (b) is true.
88. If any person uses any dynamite or other explosive substance in water with intent thereby to catch or destroy any of the fish that may be therein then
- He shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months, or with fine which may extend to three hundred rupees
 - He shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to two months, or with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees
 - He shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one months, or with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees
 - He shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to seven months, or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees.
89. The Indian Fisheries Act, 1897, shall be read as supplemental to any other enactment for the time being in force relating to fisheries in the territories to which this Act extends. This is subject to the provision of
- The Specific Relief Act
 - The General Clauses Act
 - The Constitution of India
 - None of the above.
90. Under the provision of the Bihar Control of the Use and Play of Loudspeakers Act, 1955, no person shall use and play a loudspeaker
- Between the period of 10 p.m. and 6 a.m.
 - Between the period of 11 p.m. and 5 a.m.
 - Between the period of 10 p.m. and 5 p.m.
 - Between the period of 11 p.m. and 6 p.m.
91. Every application for permission to use loudspeaker under section 3 or 4 of the Bihar Control of the Use and Play of Loudspeakers Act, 1955, shall be made to
- The prescribed authority in the prescribed form and shall bear a court fee stamp of three rupees
 - The prescribed authority in the prescribed form and shall bear no court fee.
 - The prescribed authority in the prescribed form and shall bear a court fee stamp of one rupee
 - The prescribed authority and shall bear a court-fee stamp of five rupees.

92. Who has the power to seize loud-speaker under the Bihar Control of the Use and Play of Loudspeakers Act, 1955?
- Any Police Officer not below the rank of Sub-Inspector of Police
 - Any Police Officer not below the rank of Assistant Sub-Inspector of Police
 - Any Police Officer not below the rank of Inspector of Police
 - None of the above.
93. In which of the following occasions the prescribed authority shall not charge fees for the application of the use and play of loudspeaker?
- For humanitarian purposes
 - For purposes connected with the maintenance of law and order
 - Both (a) and (b) are correct.
 - Both (a) and (b) are incorrect.
94. Any offence under the Bihar Control of the Use and Play of Loudspeakers Act, 1955, shall be
- A bailable offence
 - A non-bailable offence
 - A bailable or non-bailable offence
 - All the above.
95. Under the Police Act, 1861, who shall pay the service rendered by deployment of the force in sites of railway, canal or public work, or any manufactory or commercial?
- The Provincial Government
 - Police Special Fund
 - Whom the service is rendered
 - None of the above.
96. Any member of police force if violates the restrictions on right to association and freedom of speech provided under the Police Forces (Restriction of Rights) Act, 1966 shall be punishable with
- Imprisonment for a term which may extend to two years
 - Imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years
 - Imprisonment for a term which may extend to five years
 - Imprisonment for a term which may extend to seven years.
97. Under Assam Police Service Rules, 1966 which among the following is not mentioned as member of the Selection Committee for Recruitment by Promotion
- Any officer nominated by the Chief Secretary
 - The Chairman, Assam Police Service Commission
 - Member nominated by the Chairman, APSC
 - All the above.
98. Which part of Assam Police Service Rules, 1966 provides the provision for resignation of woman candidate if being married may compromise the maintenance of the efficiency of the service?
- Part II
 - Part III
 - Part IV
 - Part V.

99. During the stages of implementation of the Assam Police Service Rules, 1966 if any question arises relating to the interpretation of these rules, whose decision shall be final?
- a) The State Government
 - b) The Gauhati High Court
 - c) The Governor
 - d) Any of the above.
100. Under the Assam Police Telecommunication Rules, 1982, the maximum period to hold an appointment order valid, when a person failed to join within 15 days after the issuance of the appointment order is
- a) not exceeding two months
 - b) not exceeding three months
 - c) not exceeding five months
 - d) not exceeding seven months.

Question Ends.