

**Question Starts.**

1. A police officer can engage in an employment or office other than his duties under the Police Act, 1861:
  - a) If the Home Minister of the State expressly permits him to do so in writing
  - b) If the Inspector General of Police expressly permits him to do so in writing
  - c) If the Director General of Police expressly permits him to do so in writing
  - d) He cannot engage in such employment at all.
  
2. Who is at liberty to call for and inspect the dairy?
  - a) Defendants' Counsel
  - b) Plaintiff's Counsel
  - c) Magistrate of the district.
  - d) All of the above.
  
3. The Police Act, 1861 does not empower the District Superintendent or Assistant District Superintendent of Police to direct:
  - a) The conduct of all assemblies and processions on public roads
  - b) The prescription of the routes on which such processions may pass
  - c) The number of persons who shall participate in such processions  
The timings at which such processions may pass
  
4. 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.
  
5. The term "person" in the Police Act, 1861, includes:
  - a) A police officer
  - b) Company
  - c) Corporation
  - d) All the above.
  
6. A police officer is liable to penalty on conviction before a Magistrate, if he is guilty of:
  - a) Willful breach of lawful order of a competent authority
  - b) Withdrawal from official duties without permission
  - c) Engaging without authority in any employment other than his police duties
  - d) All the above.
  
7. 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.
  
8. Under the Arms Act, 1959, 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.
  
9. 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
  
10. Under the Arms Act, 1959, 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

11. In which of the following matters the Central Government may make rules for carrying out the purposes of the Arms Act, 1959?
- 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
  - The procedure for the test or proof of any firearms
  - The form in which and the conditions subject to which any license may be granted or refused, renewed, varied, suspended or revoked
  - All the above.
12. 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.
13. 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.
14. 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.
15. 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.
16. 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.
17. 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.
18. 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.

19. 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
20. 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.
21. 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.
22. 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.
23. 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
24. 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
25. 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)
26. 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.
27. 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
28. 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.

29. 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.
30. 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.
31. 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.
32. 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.
33. 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
34. 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
35. Omission to take oath or make an affirmation shall not invalidate any proceedings or render any evidence inadmissible, in respect of which such omission shall affect the obligation of a witness to state the truth. This statement is:
- False
  - True
  - True only if supported by affidavit
  - True only if supported by surety.
36. A person may 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.
37. Which of the following is not authorized to administer oaths under the Indian Oaths Act, 1873?
- Commanding Officer of military
  - All Courts
  - Persons having authority to receive evidence by law
  - All the above.
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. Which of the following persons is bound to state the truth under the Indian Oaths Act, 1873?
- Every person giving information
  - Every person giving report
  - Every person examining a witness
  - Every person giving evidence.
40. Oaths or affirmations under the Indian Oaths Act, 1873, shall be made by:
- Witnesses
  - Interpreters
  - Jurors
  - All the above.
41. Under the Indian Explosives Act, 1884, 'carriage' does not include:
- Wagon
  - Cart
  - Truck
  - Private cars.
42. Rules made by the Central Government for the manufacture, possession, use, sale, transport, import or export of explosives under the Indian Explosives Act, shall provide for:
- The period for which licenses are to remain in force
  - The authority by which licenses may be granted
  - The fees to be charges for such licenses
  - All the above.
43. 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.
44. Which of the following authority 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, for the whole country
  - The Central Government, for a few states specified under the Act
  - The State Government, if the such explosives are to be manufactured within the state
  - The State Government, if such explosives are in the possession of a person residing in the state.
45. 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.
46. Manufacture, possession, sale or transport of explosives by a person under the age of eighteen years is:
- Prohibited
  - Not prohibited if he is merely possessing but not manufacturing
  - Not prohibited if he is transporting on the instructions of a person who is above the age of eighteen years
  - Not prohibited if he is selling a small quantity.
47. X is arrested and taken into custody under the AFSPA by the officers of the Assam Regiment at Imphal. X should be handed over to:
- The officer in charge of the nearest police station within 24 hours
  - The officer in charge of the nearest police station with the least possible delay
  - The commanding officer of the Assam Regiment with the least possible delay
  - The Commissioner of Police within 24 hours.

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. A commissioned officer, warrant officer, non-commissioned officer or person of equivalent rank may:
- If he is of the opinion that it is necessary to do so, fire upon or use force, against a person acting in contravention to law
  - If he is of the opinion that it is necessary to do so, destroy any arms dump or shelter from which armed attacks are likely to be made
  - Arrest without warrant any person who has committed a cognizable offence
  - Enter and search without warrant any premises to recover any stolen arm or property.
51. 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
52. 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 any vehicle reasonably suspected to carrying arms in a disturbed area, but only after obtaining approval from a magistrate.
53. Under the Armed Forces (Assam and Manipur Special Powers Act), 'disturbed area' means an area which is for the time being declared by notification to be:
- Partly disturbed area
  - Unlawful area
  - Disturbed area
  - Dangerous area.
54. Which among the following is not an essential commodity under the West Bengal Security Act, 1950?
- Food
  - Water
  - Light or power
  - Garments.
55. 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 three 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.

56. Which section of the West Bengal Security Act, 1950, deals with 'unlawful drilling'?
- Section 20
  - Section 22
  - Section 24
  - Section 26.
57. 'Public servant' under the West Bengal Security Act, 1950 includes any public servant as defined in
- The Constitution of India
  - The General Clauses Act, 1897
  - The Indian Penal Code, 1860
  - The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1873.
58. Which section of the West Bengal Security Act, 1950, provides for declaring an area as 'protected area':
- Section 5
  - Section 6
  - Section 7
  - Section 8.
59. The power to make orders restricting the movements or actions of certain persons lies with:
- The Central Government
  - The State Government
  - Both (a) and (b)
  - Neither (a) nor (b).
60. In which section of the United Provinces Panchayat Raj Act, 1947, the provision of improvement of sanitation is provided?
- Section 18
  - Section 18A
  - Section 18B
  - Section 18C.
61. 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
62. 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 at all
  - Disqualified for being chosen or appointed in the Gram Sabha or Gram Panchayat for a period of three years
  - Disqualified for being chosen or appointed in the Gram Sabha or Gram Panchayat for a period of five years.
63. 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.
64. Under the provision of the United Provinces Panchayat Raj Act, 1947, every Gram Sabha holds two meetings in a year, one is held in the month of May and the other is held in the month of
- January
  - March
  - November
  - December.
65. 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:
- 7.5 % of the total offices
  - 15 % of the total offices
  - 27 % of the total offices
  - 50 % of the total offices
66. The State Government may by notification declare a reserve forest as unreserved:
- For the whole portion
  - For only a portion
  - For only a limited period
  - Any of the above.

67. The power to pass an order admitting or rejecting the claim to rights of pasture or to forest produce in whole or in part, lies with the:
- Deputy Forest Officer
  - Forest Ranger
  - Forest Claims Officer
  - Forest Settlement Officer.
68. Forest Settlement Officer shall have the power:
- Similar to the one a criminal court has in the trial of an accused person.
  - Similar to the one a civil court has in the trial of suits.
  - To enter upon any land and reserve the same as forest land.
  - None of the above.
69. Government may not constitute a reserve forest in the manner provided under the Indian Forest Act, 1927 in:
- Any forest land or waste land.
  - Any forest land or waste land, which is the property of the Government.
  - Any forest land or waste land, over which the Government has proprietary rights.
  - Any forest land or waste land, to the whole or any part of the forest produce of which the Government is entitled.
70. Which is the most appropriate statement regarding claims relating to the practice of shifting cultivation under the Indian Forest Act, 1927?
- The Indian Forest Act, 1927 may permit the said practice.
  - The Indian Forest Act, 1927 may prohibit the said practice.
  - The Indian Forest Act, 1927 may permit or prohibit the said practice, subject to control, restriction and abolition by the State Government.
  - The Indian Forest Act, 1927 may permit or prohibit the said practice, subject to control, restriction and abolition by the Central Government.
71. Act(s) not punishable under the Indian Forest Act, 1927, include(s):
- Pasturing cattle or permitting cattle to trespass in a reserve forest.
  - Breaks up land for cultivation in a reserve forest.
  - Burning leaves which may not endanger a reserve forest.
  - Burning lime or charcoal in a reserve forest.
72. When a person is detained in pursuance to a detention order, the grounds for such detention shall be communicated to him:
- Within five days
  - Within seven days
  - Within ten days
  - Within fifteen days in exceptional circumstances.
73. Inordinate delay in disposing of the representation of the detenu renders the order of detention:
- Illegal as well as un-constitutional
  - Illegal but constitutional
  - Legal as well as constitutional
  - Legal but un-constitutional.
74. The qualification for being a member of an Advisory Board constituted under the National Security Act, 1980, includes the qualification of being appointed as:
- A Judge of Supreme Court
  - A Judge of High Court
  - A Judge of Session Court
  - None of the above.
75. 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.

76. 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
- 12 months from the date of detention
  - 15 months from the date of detention
  - 20 months from the date of detention
  - 24 months from the date of detention.
77. Under the National Security Act, 1980, no suit, prosecution or other legal proceedings shall lie against any person for action:
- Intended to be done pursuance of the Act
  - Taken in good faith
  - Either (a) or (b)
  - Neither (a) nor (b).
78. The power to detain a person with a view to prevent him from acting in a manner prejudicial to the relation of India with foreign countries lies with:
- The Central Government
  - The State Government
  - Either (a) or (b)
  - Neither (a) nor (b).
79. Before making an order for confiscation of an essential commodity package, covering, receptacle, animal, vehicle, vessel or other conveyance, the owner of such items or the person from whom such items are seized should be given:
- A notice in writing informing him of the grounds on which such items are proposed to be confiscated
  - An opportunity of making a representation in writing
  - An opportunity of being heard
  - All the above.
80. "Collector" under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955, includes such other officer not below the rank of Sub-Divisional Officer as authorized to perform the functions and exercise the powers of under this Act. The above statement is:
- True
  - False
  - Partly true
  - None of the above.
81. Where a person is prosecuted for contravening any order made under section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955, 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
- The Prosecutor
  - The person
  - The concerned State Government
  - None of the above.
82. 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 301
  - Article 302
  - Article 369
  - Article 379.
83. Under the provision of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955, 'culpable mental state' includes
- Intention
  - Knowledge of a fact
  - Reason to believe
  - All the above.

84. An order of confiscation may be appealed by an aggrieved person:
- Within one month of passing the order
  - Within two months of passing the order
  - Within one month of communication of the order to him
  - Within two months of communication of the order to him
85. The term "private water" under the Indian Fisheries Act, 1897, does not include water
- In which any person has exclusive right of fishery as an owner
  - In which any person has exclusive right of fishery as a lessor
  - In which any person has exclusive right of fishery as a lessee
  - Which is the exclusive property of any person.
86. 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 Official Gazette
  - Both (a) and (b) are true
  - Neither (a) nor (b) is true.
87. 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.
88. 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.
89. X, a police officer, without an order from a magistrate and without warrant, may arrest Y which in the view of X is committing an offence punishable under the Act:
- If the name and address of Y are unknown to him
  - If Y declines to give his name and address
  - If there is reason to doubt the accuracy of the name and address of Y
  - All the above.
90. A magistrate shall not take cognizance of an offence under the Bihar Control of the Use and Play of Loudspeakers Act, 1955:
- On a complaint made by an aggrieved person
  - On a complaint made at the instance of an aggrieved person
  - Upon a report in writing of a Collector
  - Upon a report in writing of a police officer.
91. 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 11 p.m. and 6 p.m.
  - Between the period of 11 p.m. and 5 a.m.
  - Between the period of 10 p.m. and 6 a.m.
  - Between the period of 10 p.m. and 5 p.m.

92. 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 one rupee
  - 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 and shall bear a court-fee stamp of five rupees.
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. To use and play a loudspeaker is not restricted under the Bihar Control of the Use and Play of Loudspeakers Act, 1955:
- Within a prescribed distance from a hospital
  - Within a prescribed distance from a religious building
  - Within a prescribed distance from a government educational education
  - Within a prescribed distance from a telephone exchange building
95. Which of the following officer(s) shall have the full powers of a magistrate in the general police district under the Police Act 1861:
- Director General of Police
  - Addl. Director General of Police
  - Inspector General of Police
  - Deputy Inspector General of Police.
96. Under the Police Act, 1861, who shall pay for the services rendered by deployment of the force in sites of railway, canal or public work, or any manufactory or commercial?
- The Provincial Government
  - The Police Special Fund
  - Whom the service is rendered
  - None of the above.
97. Which among the followings is not mentioned as member of the Selection Committee for Recruitment by Promotion, under the Assam Police Service Rules, 1966:
- The Chairman, Assam Police Service Commission
  - Any officer nominated by the Chief Secretary
  - Any member nominated by the Chairman, APSC
  - All the above.
98. 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?
- The State Government
  - The Gauhati High Court
  - The Governor
  - Any of the above.
99. 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
- not exceeding one month
  - not exceeding two months
  - not exceeding three months
  - not exceeding five months.
100. The term "property" under the Police Act, 1861, does not include:
- Movable property
  - Immovable property
  - Money
  - Valuable security.

**Question Ends.**