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Manipur Police SI

Previous Year Paper
(General Laws, Acts &
Regulations) 2022



LIMITED DEPARTMENTAL EXAMINATION, 2022

IPS/MPS SI/ ASI OF POLICE

(GENERAL 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. Under the Police Act, 1861, the word cattle shall, besides horned cattle, include
 - (a) Elephant and camel only
 - (b) Horse and mule only
 - (c) Only sheep and goats
 - (d) All of the above
2. What is not defined in Section 1 of the Police Act, 1861?
 - (a) hair
 - (b) person
 - (c) Property
 - (d) none of these
3. There is a provision regarding the appointment of police force around the railway and other works under-
 - (a) section 13
 - (b) section 14
 - (c) section 15
 - (d) section 18
4. Announcement to increase additional police numbers in disturbed or distressed districts will be notified in the Gazette by
 - (a) proclamation by state government in Gazette
 - (b) Director General of Police
 - (c) SP of the district
 - (d) All of the above
5. A member of the police force has to give notice before resigning
 - (a) one month in advance
 - (b) two months in advance
 - (c) three months in advance
 - (d) six months in advance
6. Ordinarily from the police districts everywhere the administration of the police is vested: -
 - (a) Director General and Inspector General of Police
 - (b) Senior Superintendent of Police
 - (c) District Superintendent of Police
 - (d) none of the above
7. Which of the following can be a punishment for the carelessness of duty or negligent manner: -
 - (a) A fine equal to one month's salary
 - (b) Drake, extra guard, hallucination or quarter confinement up to 15 days
 - (c) Removal from specific post
 - (d) All of the above
8. Who can order to stop and disperse the gatherings and processions violating the conditions of license?
 - (a) a magistrate
 - (b) Superintendent of Police or Assistant Superintendent
 - (c) Inspector or Officer-in-charge of the police station
 - (d) All of the above
9. Any kind of intoxicant is prohibited from import unless:-
 - (a) Conditions imposed by the State Government is fulfilled
 - (b) Permission is obtained from the State Government
 - (c) Any duty, if payable, has been paid
 - (d) All of the above.
10. The financial burden of the appointment of additional police force in a disturbed or distressed district is borne by: -
 - (a) the district administration
 - (b) residents of areas declared disturbed or endangered
 - (c) district collection
 - (d) none of the above
11. Give the correct answer – where the licensing authority prior to grant of licence to any person under the Arms Act, calls for a report about the person from the concerned police station but the police station did not send the police report in the prescribed time. Then: -
 - (a) the order of licence will be cancelled
 - (b) the report will be again asked to be sent
 - (c) after the prescribed time licence may be given without report of the police
 - (d) licence without report will not be valid
12. Upto what period a licence for holding fire-arms by an individual continue in force?
 - (a) for 5 years
 - (b) for 3 years
 - (c) for 2 years
 - (d) for a period till licence is cancelled
13. How much punishment may be imposed to a person having a pistol without licence?
 - (a) Imprisonment upto 3 years and fine
 - (b) Imprisonment upto 5 years
 - (c) Imprisonment upto 5 years and fine
 - (d) none of the above
14. What is not included in the definition of 'Ammunitions' under the Arms Act?
 - (a) Rockets and Bombs
 - (b) Fuses and friction tubes
 - (c) Machinery for manufacturing ammunition
 - (d) Fire – arms

15. How many fire-arm can a person have in his possession at any time?
- Three
 - Two
 - One
 - Five
16. Who is not allowed to have in his possession pistol or gun?
- Who is below the age of twenty – one years
 - Who has been punished for the offence of moral – turpitude
 - Who has executed a bond for keeping good behavior
 - All of the above
17. Which of the following statements is incorrect about the Arms Act, 1959?
- that it repeals Indian Arms Act of 1878
 - does not apply to arms or ammunition on any sea going vessel
 - punishes for shortening the barrel
 - every offence under this Act is non – cognizable
18. From whom, special authority is required to acquire, possess or carry a prohibited 'arm' or ammunition?
- State Government
 - Police Commissioner
 - District Magistrate
 - Central Government
19. Who has power to restrict or prohibit transport of arms?
- Central Government
 - State Government
 - District Magistrate
 - Police Commissioner
20. Which of the following is true regarding the AFSPA, 1958?
- it is effective in the whole of Nagaland, Assam, Manipur (excluding seven assembly constituencies of Imphal and parts of Arunachal Pradesh)
 - The Centre revoked it in Meghalaya on April 1, 2018
 - Earlier, the AFSPA was effective in a 20 km area along the Assam Meghalaya border
 - all of the above
21. Which of the following statement/s is/are correct regarding AFSPA, 1958?
- The armed forces may shoot to kill or destroy a building on mere suspicion.
 - A non – commissioned officer of anyone of equivalent rank and above may use force based on opinion and suspicion, to arrest without warrant, or to kill
- only 1 is correct
 - only 2 is correct
 - both 1 and 2 are correct
 - none of them is correct
22. Once AFSPA is implemented 'no prosecution' shall be instituted, in respect of anything done or purported to be done under this act, except with the previous sanction of the:
- Central Government
 - State Government
 - Both Central and State Government
 - Neither Central nor State Government
23. According to the Cattle Trespass Act, 1871, cattle includes which of the following:
- elephants, camels, buffaloes
 - mares, gelding, colts
 - all of the above
 - none of the above
24. Duties of Pound Keepers include: -
- To keep register and furnish returns
 - To register seizures
 - To take charge of and feed cattle
 - All of the above
25. All officers of police shall, when required, aid in preventing: -
- resistance to such seizures
 - rescues from persons making such seizures
- only (1) is correct
 - only (2) is correct
 - Both (1) and (2) are correct
 - neither (1) or (2) is correct
26. Who shall appoint a pound keeper for every pound?
- The State Government
 - The Central Government
 - The District Magistrate
 - None of the above

27. When cattle are brought to a pound, the pound-keeper shall enter in his register, —

- (i) the number and description of the animals,
- (ii) the day and hour on and at which they were so brought,
- (iii) the name and residence of the seizer, and
- (iv) the name and residence of the owner, if known

The correct option is/are: -

- (a) (i) and (ii) are correct
- (b) (iii) and (iv) are correct
- (c) all of them are correct
- (d) none of them are correct

28. Levying fine for impounded cattle: -

- (a) Different scales may be prescribed for different local areas
- (b) Same Scales shall be prescribed for different local areas
- (c) No scale is required
- (d) None of the above

29. The Motor Vehicle (Amendment) Act, 2019 increases the minimum compensation for hit and run cases, in case of death: -

- (a) from Rs 25000 to Rs. 50,000
- (b) from Rs. 25000 to one lakh Rupees
- (c) from Rs. 25000 to two lakh Rupees
- (d) from Rs. 25000 to three lakh Rupees

30. What is the age limit in connection with driving of motor vehicles?

- (a) 16 years
- (b) 17 years
- (c) 18 years
- (d) 21 years

31. Whenever while driving or attempting to drive a motor vehicle has in his blood alcohol exceeding of blood detected in a test by a breath analyser shall be punished with imprisonment of 6 months or with fine or both.

- (a) 25mg per 100ml
- (b) 30 mg per 100ml
- (c) 40 mg per 100ml
- (d) 45mg per 100ml

32. Which of the following option is incorrect? A good Samaritan is a person who renders emergency medical or non-medical assistance to a victim at the scene of an accident. The assistance must have been: -

- (a) in good faith
- (b) voluntary
- (c) without the expectation of any reward
- (d) to a known person

33. Can a person transfer his driving license to another person?

- (a) He can with the permission of the licensing authority
- (b) He cannot transfer under any circumstances
- (c) He can transfer without any permission
- (d) Depends on the circumstance of the case

34. "Contract Carriage" means a motor vehicle which carries a passenger

- (a) on a time basis
- (b) from one point to another
- (c) both
- (d) None

35. Who has the power to fix the age limit of motor vehicle?

- (a) State Government
- (b) The licensing authority empowered by the state
- (c) Central Government
- (d) The Central Government can leave it to the state government

36. "Invalid Carriage" means

- (a) Carriage has some defect
- (b) Carriage made by the manufacturer does not follow specification given by the government
- (c) Vehicle solely used for a person suffering from some physical defect or disability
- (d) None

37. The Schedule of MVA 1988 is about _____

- (a) Road Marking
- (b) Traffic Sign
- (c) Driving Regulation
- (d) All of the above

38. Objectives of the Explosive Act, 1884 is to regulate: -

- (a) manufacture, possession and use of explosives
- (b) sale and transport of explosives
- (c) import and export of explosives
- (d) all the above

39. Under the Explosive Act, 1884, the Central Government has power to make rules regarding: -

- (a) Manufacturing
- (b) Inspection and search
- (c) Seizure and detention
- (d) Removal

40. Who is the main authority under the Explosive Act, 1884 to recognize competent person?

- (a) Director General of Mines Safety
- (b) Chief Controller of Explosive
- (c) Director General of Explosive
- (d) Chief of Mining

41. Explosives are divided into four categories according to the risks which they present when initiated, which of the following category does not exist:

- (a) Category W
- (b) Category X
- (c) Category Y
- (d) Category ZZ

42. Those explosives, which have a mass explosion risk and minor missile effect, is categorized under: -

- (a) Category W
- (b) Category X
- (c) Category Y
- (d) Category ZZ

43. Magazine means: -

- (a) A journal which gives information and updates regarding explosives at a regular interval
- (b) A building to store more than 5 kg of explosive.
- (c) A dwelling house, college, school, hospital, theatre, factory etc.
- (d) A distance required between a protected work and a licensed factory.

44. Recently Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food & Public Distribution has issued notification under the Essential Commodities Act to declare which item as essential commodities up to 30th June 2020?

- (a) Hand Sanitizer & Mask
- (b) Laptop & Stationery for work from home
- (c) Both A & B
- (d) None of these

45. Which of the following commodities are covered under Essential Commodities Act, 1955?

- (i) Textiles
- (ii) Drugs
- (iii) Fertilizers
- (iv) Petrol
- (a) (i), (ii)
- (b) (iii), (iv)
- (c) (ii), (iii), (iv)
- (d) (i), (ii), (iii), (iv)

46. Who can include new commodities or take them off the list of essential commodities?

- (a) The President
- (b) The Governor
- (c) The Centre
- (d) The State

47. The Essential Commodities Act, 1955 covers major essential commodities in its schedule?

- (a) 7
- (b) 10
- (c) 12
- (d) 15

48. An offender under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 may be punished: -

- (a) with imprisonment upto 3 years only
- (b) with imprisonment upto 7 years or fine or both
- (c) with imprisonment for a maximum of 6 month or fine or both
- (d) with fine only

49. Which of the following is/ are essential commodity under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955?

- (i) Vanaspati
- (ii) Fertilizers
- (iii) Naptha
- (iv) Sugar
- (v) diesel
- (a) (ii), (v)
- (b) (ii), (iv), (v)
- (c) (ii), (iii), (iv)
- (d) (i), (ii), (iii), (iv), (v)

50. Under NSA 1980 the Advisory Board shall consist of how many members?

- (a) 2
- (b) 3
- (c) 4
- (d) 5

51. "Detention Order" means an order made under –

- (a) Section 2
- (b) Section 3
- (c) Section 4
- (d) Section 5

52. The manner of executing detention order

- (a) is provided in the National Security Act itself
- (b) is provided in the Probation of Offenders Act
- (c) is provided for the execution of warrants of arrest under the Code of Criminal Procedure
- (d) All the above

53. Every person in respect of whom a detention order has been made shall be liable—

(i) to be detained in such place and under such conditions, including conditions as to maintenance, discipline and punishment for breaches of discipline, as the appropriate Government may, by general or special order, specify

(ii) to be removed from one place of detention to another place of detention, whether within the same State or in another State, by order of the appropriate Government

- (a) only (i) is correct
- (b) only (ii) is correct
- (c) both (i) & (ii) are correct
- (d) none of them is correct

54. No detention order shall be invalid or inoperative merely by reason—

(i) that the person to be detained thereunder is outside the limits of the territorial jurisdiction of the Government or officer making the order

(ii) that the place of detention of such person is outside the said limits.

- (a) only (i) is correct
- (b) only (ii) is correct
- (c) both (i) & (ii) are correct
- (d) none of them is correct

55. The maximum period for which any person may be detained in pursuance of any detention order which has been confirmed under section 12 shall be _____ months from the date of detention.

- (a) Six
- (b) Twelve
- (c) Eighteen
- (d) Twenty Four

56. What does Chapter II under the Eastern Bengal and Assam Excise Act, 1910 says?

- a) Establishments and Control;
- b) Establishment and Contract;
- c) Establishment and Central;
- d) Establishment and Conotrol.

57. How many clauses are there under Section 10 of the Eastern Bengal and Assam Excise Act, 1910?

- a) three;
- b) five;
- c) two;
- d) none of the above.

58. What does Section 11 of the Eastern Bengal and Assam Excise Act, 1910 says?

- a) Restriction on import and transport;
- b) Restriction on export and transportation;
- c) Restriction on expert and transport;
- d) Restriction on export and transport.

59. Under what chapter "Import, Export and Transport" mentioned?

- a) Chapter IV;
- b) Chapter V;
- c) Chapter VI;
- d) Chapter III.

60. How many clauses and sub-clauses are there under Section 15 of Eastern Bengal and Assam Excise Act, 1910?

- a) three clauses and eight subclauses;
- b) three clauses and five subclauses;
- c) three clauses and three subclauses;
- d) three clauses and two subclauses.

61. What does Section 17 of the Eastern Bengal and Assam Excise Act, 1910 says?

- a) Limit of possessions with exception and prohibitions in special cases;
- b) Limits of possession with exception and prohibitions in special cases;
- c) Limit of possession with exception and prohibitions in special cases;
- d) Limit of possession with exceptional and prohibitions in special cases.

62. How many clauses are there under Section 22 of the Eastern Bengal and Assam Excise Act, 1910?

- a) five;
- b) thirteen;
- c) eleven;
- d) none of the above

63. Under what Section "Form and conditions of license, etc." are contain under Eastern Bengal and Assam Excise Act, 1910?

- a) 31;
- b) 32;
- c) 29;
- d) 25.

64. What does Section 31 of the Eastern Bengal and Assam Excise Act, 1910 says?

- a) Surrender of licence;
- b) Surrender of licences;
- c) Surrender of license;
- d) Surrender of licensing.

65. What is the term of punishment under Section 55 of the Eastern Bengal and Assam Excise Act, 1910?

- a) shall be liable to imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months, or to fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or to both;
- b) shall be liable to imprisonment for a term which may not extend to three months, or to fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or to both;
- c) shall be liable to imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months, or to fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or with both;
- d) shall be liable to imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months, or to fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or to both.

66. Is there any contempt of court proceeding under The Eastern Bengal and Assam Excise Act, 1910?

- a) definitely yes;
- b) definitely not;
- c) definitely not yet;
- d) none of the above.

67. How many Schedule are there under The Eastern Bengal and Assam Excise Act, 1910?

- a) three;
- b) four;
- c) two;
- d) one.

68. If any person uses any dynamite or other explosive substance in any water with intent thereby to catch or destroy any of the fish that may be therein, he shall be punishable with:-

- (a) imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month, or with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees.
- (b) imprisonment for a term which may extend to two months, or with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees.
- (c) imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months, or with fine which may extend to three hundred rupees.
- (d) imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees.

69. If any person puts any poison, lime or noxious material into any water with intent thereby to catch or destroy any fish he shall be punishable with: -

- (a) imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month, or with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees.
- (b) imprisonment for a term which may extend to two months, or with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees.
- (c) imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months, or with fine which may extend to three hundred rupees.
- (d) imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees.

70. "Fixed Engine" means: -

(i) any net, cage, trap or other contrivance for taking fish

(ii) fixed in the soil

(iii) a turbine used for power generation

(iv) made stationary in any other way

Which is/ are correct?

- (a) (i), (ii), (iii)
- (b) (i), (iii), (iv)
- (c) (i), (ii), (iv)
- (d) (ii), (iii), (iv)

71. The State Government may make rules which may prohibit or regulate which of the following: -

- (a) The erection and use of fixed engines
- (b) The construction of weirs
- (c) The dimension and kind of the nets to be used and the modes of using them
- (d) All the above

72. Under the West Bengal Security Act, 1950 who can declare a commodity to be an "Essential Commodity" for the life of community: -

- (a) The President
- (b) The Governor
- (c) The State Government
- (d) The Central Government

73. If any person is in a protected area of any of the provisions of Section 7 of the West Bengal Security Act 1950, he shall be punishable with: -

- (a) imprisonment for a term which three years or with fine or with both
- (b) imprisonment for a term which two years or with fine or with both
- (c) imprisonment for a term which one year or with fine or with both
- (d) None of the above

74. A person is said to commit the offence of looting if he commits, dacoity, robbery, theft, or theft in a building, vessel or vehicle or criminal misappropriation, if the commission of such offence takes place, —

- (a) during a riot or any disturbance of the public peace at or in the neighbourhood of the riot, or the place at which such disturbance of the public peace occurs
- (b) in any area in which a riot or disturbance of the public peace has occurred and before law and order has been completely restored in such area
- (c) in circumstances such that a person whose property is stolen or criminally misappropriated is not, as a consequence of rioting or any other disturbance of the public peace, present or able to protect such property
- (d) all the above

75. Any police officer may use such force as may be necessary _____ in order to stop the commission of the offence of looting within his view.

- (a) to the causing of hurt
- (b) to the causing of grievous hurt
- (c) to the causing of death
- (d) none of the above

76. Who may arrest without warrant any person who is reasonably suspected of having committed, or of committing a contravention of any order made under section 17 of the West Bengal Security Act, 1950?

- (a) Any person
- (b) Any person specially empowered
- (c) Any police officer
- (d) Any police officer specially empowered

77. No Court shall take cognizance of any alleged contravention of the provisions of the West Bengal Security Act or of any order made thereunder,

- (a) except on a police report
- (b) except on a report in writing of the facts constituting such contravention, made by a public servant.
- (c) Except with the prior permission of the State Government
- (d) The Court can take cognizance *suomotu*

78. Which of the following is/are correct under the West Bengal Security Act, 1950?

- (i) No order made in exercise of any power conferred saving by or under this Act shall, be called in question in any Court
 - (ii) Where an order purports to have been made and signed by any authority in exercise of any power conferred by or under this Act, a Court shall, within the meaning of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872, presume that such order was so made by that authority
- (a) only (i) is correct
 - (b) only (ii) is correct
 - (c) Both are correct
 - (d) None is correct

79. Which of the following is/ are the aim of Indian Forest Act, 1927?

- (a) To consolidate law relating to forest
- (b) To regulate transit of forest produce
- (c) To levy duty on timber and other produce
- (d) All the above

80. Which of the following is not a type of forest under the Indian Forest Act, 1927?

- (a) Reserved Forest
- (b) Prohibited Forest
- (c) Protected Forest
- (d) Village Forest

81. Forest, under the Indian Forest Act, is defined in: -

- (a) It is not defined under the act
- (b) Section 2
- (c) Section 8
- (d) None of the above

82. Which of the following statement regarding the powers for Forest Settlement Officers is/ are correct?

- (i) power to enter, by himself or any other officer authorized by him to survey, demarcate and make a map of the same
 - (ii) the power of a Civil Court in the trial of suits.
- (a) only (i)
 - (b) only (ii)
 - (c) both are correct
 - (d) None of them is correct

83. Any person who made a claim under the IFA, may within 3 months from the date of the order, present an appeal to: -

- (a) The High Court
- (b) The District Court
- (c) National Green Tribunal
- (d) Revenue officer of rank not lower than that of a collector

84. The control of all rivers and their banks as regards the floating of timber, as well as the control of all timber and other forest-produce in transit by land and water is vested in: -

- (a) The Central Government
- (b) The State Government
- (c) The Local Government
- (d) The District administration

85. Who has powers to make rules to prescribe the route by which alone timber or other forest-produce may be imported, exported or moved across custom frontiers?

- (a) The Central Government
- (b) The State Government
- (c) The Local Government
- (d) The District administration

86. Under APSSHA, 1951, whoever smokes, during a demonstration, or exhibition, in any part of a show house reserved for the audience or the spectators shall be punishable: -

- (a) with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees
- (b) with imprisonment for 1 month
- (c) with imprisonment for 1 month or fine of one hundred rupees or both
- (d) with imprisonment of 3 months

87. Who may arrest without warrant any person committing an offence under section 3 of APSSHA, 1951, in his presence?

- (a) Any person
- (b) Any police officer not below the rank of Inspector
- (c) Any police officer not below the rank of Sub-Inspector
- (d) Any police officer not below the rank of Assistant Sub Inspector

88. Who may, by general or special order in writing, direct that the provisions of this Act shall not apply in respect of any show house or any demonstration or exhibition therein?

- (a) The Central Government
- (b) Any officer of the Local Government
- (c) The State Government or any officer of the state government authorized in this behalf
- (d) none of the above

89. What is the main objective of the APSSHA, 1951?

- (a) to prohibit smoking in public places
- (b) to prohibit smoking in cinema halls and other show houses in Assam
- (c) to prohibit smoking in cinema halls and other show houses in the Northeast
- (d) to give awareness to the public

90. Penalty for owning or keeping, or having charge of a gaming-house: -

- (a) shall be liable to a fine not exceeding two-hundred rupees, or to imprisonment of either description, as defined in the Indian Penal Code (45 of 1860), for any term not exceeding three months
- (b) shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five-hundred rupees, or to imprisonment of either description, as defined in the Indian Penal Code (45 of 1860), for any term not exceeding six months
- (c) shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one thousand rupees
- (d) shall be imprisonment three months

91. Penalty for being found in gaming-house: -

- (a) shall be liable to a fine not exceeding two-hundred rupees, or to imprisonment of either description, as defined in the Indian Penal Code (45 of 1860), for any term not exceeding three months
- (b) shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred rupees, or to imprisonment of either description, as defined in the Indian Penal Code (45 of 1860), for any term not exceeding one month
- (c) shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five-hundred rupees, or to imprisonment of either description, as defined in the Indian Penal Code (45 of 1860), for any term not exceeding six months
- (d) None of the above

92. The Magistrate trying the case may direct any portion of any fine which shall be levied under sections 3 and 4 of this Act: -

- (a) to be paid to a police officer who made arrest
- (b) to be paid to an approver
- (c) to be paid to an informer
- (d) cannot be paid to anybody

93. Offences punishable under this Act shall be triable by

- (a) any Magistrate having jurisdiction in the place where the offender resides
- (b) any Magistrate having jurisdiction in the place where the offence is committed
- (c) any Executive Magistrate
- (d) any Judicial Magistrate

94. Any house, walled enclosure, room or place in which cards, dice, tables or other instruments of gaming are kept or used for the profit or gain of the person owning, occupying, using or keeping such house, enclosure, room or place, whether by way of charge for the use of the instruments of gaming, or of the house, enclosure, room or place, or otherwise howsoever is called:-

- (a) Casino
- (b) Common Gaming House
- (c) Gambling House
- (d) Betting House

95. Any police officer, not below the rank of _____, who finds a person using and playing a loudspeaker in contravention of the provisions of this BCUPLS Act, may seize the loud-speaker.

- (a) assistant sub-inspector of police
- (b) sub-inspector of police
- (c) inspector of police
- (d) police officer of any rank

96. Any person who contravenes any of the provisions of the BCUPLS Act shall be punishable with: -

- (a) imprisonment which may extend to one month or with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees or with both
- (b) imprisonment which may extend to two months or with fine which may extend to Two hundred rupees or with both
- (c) imprisonment which may extend to three months or with fine which may extend to three hundred rupees or with both
- (d) none of the above

97. For carrying out the purposes of BCUPLS Act: -

- (a) The State Legislature may make rules
- (b) The State Cabinet in consultation with the Advocate General of the State may make rules
- (c) The Pollution Control Department of the State may make rules
- (d) The State Government may, after previous publication in the official gazette, make rules

98. The Assam Police Manual relates to:

- (a) The Civil Police only
- (b) The Military Police only
- (c) Both
- (d) None

99. Under the Assam Police Manual, who exercises general control over the police force and who is the head of the police department and the counsellor of Government in all matters connected with that branch of the administrations?

- (a) Superintendent of Police
- (b) Deputy Inspector General of Police
- (c) Inspector General of Police
- (d) Director General of Police

100. 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

- (a) Imprisonment for a term which may extend to two years
- (b) Imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years
- (c) Imprisonment for a term which may extend to five years
- (d) Imprisonment for a term which may extend to seven years.