

**MIZORAM PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION**  
**MIZORAM CIVIL SERVICE (JUNIOR GRADE)**  
**DEPARTMENTAL EXAMINATIONS, JULY, 2022**

**PAPER - II**

Time Allowed : 3 hours

Full Marks : 100

Pass Marks : 40

*Answer any 10 (ten) questions of the following.  
Each question carries equal marks of 10 each.*

1. Distinguish between the terms cognizable and non-cognizable offences as given in the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973.
2. No person shall be prosecuted and punished for the same offence more than once. Elaborate this statement giving examples.
3. What is meant by the term 'bail'? Explain the distinguishing features between bailable and non-bailable offence.
4. Describe the provisions relating to investigation by police as provided in the Code of Criminal Procedure.
5. Explain the procedure to undertake when investigation cannot be completed within twenty four hours of arrest.
6. A, B, C, D and E armed with weapons forcefully entered Z house. A shot dead Z and C stole jewellery from Z's wife. Discuss the liability of each member of the group as provided in the sections of the Indian Penal Code, 1860.
7. Nothing is an offence which is done in the exercise of the right of private defence. Discuss this provision of the Indian Penal Code.
8. Who is an abettor? What constitutes abetment of a thing as per the provisions of Indian Penal Code?
9. A intending to kill B fires at B's coat hanging on the wall of the bedroom. Can A be successfully prosecuted for attempt to commit murder? Explain.
10. Explain what constitutes 'defamation' as provided in section 499 of the Indian Penal Code. Give illustrations.
11. Discuss the meaning of 'fact' as interpreted in the provisions of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872 with illustrations.
12. 'No one when about to die is presumed to lie'. Discuss this rationale behind dying declaration.
13. Involuntary confessions are never received in evidence. Elaborate this statement with suitable case laws.
14. Explain and illustrate what is meant by *res gestae* in Indian Evidence Act. To what extent is it admissible in court?
15. A desires a court to give judgement that B shall be punished for a crime which A says B committed. To whom does the burden of proof lies? Explain.