

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

PAPER - III

Time Allowed : 3 hours

Full Marks : 100

Pass Marks : 40

Marks for each question is indicated against it.

Attempt all questions.

PORTION - A : CENTRAL CIVIL SERVICE (CONDUCT) RULES, 1964 (40 Marks)

This Section should be answered only on the Separate Answer Sheet provided.

1. Mark the following activities as \checkmark and X. Those which can be done without the previous sanction of the Government are to be marked as \checkmark and those which cannot be done without the previous sanction of the Government are to be marked as X. **(6×1=6)**
- (a) To undertake honorary work of a social nature.
 - (b) To accept international awards.
 - (c) To have recourse to the press for vindication of any official act which has been the subject-matter of adverse criticism or an attack of a defamatory character.
 - (d) To join course of studies for University Degree.
 - (e) To seek redress in Courts of Law of grievances arising out of seniority position or pay and allowances.
 - (f) To dispose immovable property.
2. Answer *any four* of the following questions: **(4×1.5=6)**
- (a) Name the authorities which can give official information to the representatives of the Press without obtaining prior approval from the Government.
 - (b) Give any three acts and behaviours that can be included in the definition of 'sexual harassment'.
 - (c) Mention the provision contained in Rule 20 of CCS (Conduct) Rules, 1964 regarding canvassing of non-official or other outside influence.
 - (d) Define 'Public Place' for the purpose of Rule 22 of CCS (Conduct) Rules, 1964 (Consumption of intoxicating drinks and drugs).
 - (e) Define 'Prescribed Authorities' for the purpose of transaction of moveable / immoveable property.
 - (f) What are the restrictions imposed on a Government servant regarding insolvency and habitual indebtedness?

3. Define 'members of family' for the purpose of CCS (Conduct) Rules, 1964. (5)
4. A Government servant is required by CCS (Conduct) Rules, 1964 to seek prior permission from the Government in some cases. Give the different time limits set for the Competent Authority to grant or refuse permission in respect of some of the provisions of the Rules. (4)
5. A Government servant is permitted to accept gifts from his near relatives or from personal friend having no official dealings with him on occasions such as weddings anniversaries, funerals or religious functions. Give the maximum limit of the value of gifts on i) occasions as mentioned above, and ii) in other cases. (5)
6. What constitutes a 'strike' under CCS (Conduct) Rules, 1964? (4)
7. State whether the following statements are True or False: (10×1=10)
- (a) CCS (Conduct) Rules, 1964 is not applicable to members of All India Service.
 - (b) The provisions of CCS (Conduct) Rules, 1964 are not applicable to persons appointed as personal staff of a Minister whose tenure is coterminous with the term of office of the Minister.
 - (c) A Government servant may be permitted to play cards on the lawns of the office building.
 - (d) Complaints Committee on sexual harassment may be headed by man or woman.
 - (e) Representation by relatives is also treated as 'outside influence' and hence should be discouraged.
 - (f) Group D employees are exempted from furnishing information (nationality, occupation, etc.) in respect of their close relations on first appointment.
 - (g) A Government servant may be permitted to attend meetings organized by a political party under certain conditions.
 - (h) A Government servant is not permitted to give evidence in any enquiries including judicial enquiry without taking previous sanction of the Government.
 - (i) A Government servant is not permitted to attend any meeting in his honour without the previous sanction of the Government.
 - (j) No Government servant shall employ to work any person below the age of 18 years.

PORTION - B : The Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 (30 Marks)

This Section should be answered only on the Separate Answer Sheet provided.

8. Fill in the blanks: (10×1=10)
- (a) Disqualification of Driving licence relating to Section 185 (Drunken Driving) of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 by a competent Court shall be for a period of not less than _____ months.
 - (b) As per section 177A of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 whoever drive a motor vehicle in contravention to section 118 of the Act - The Motor Vehicles (Driving) Regulations, 2017 shall be punishable with fine which shall not be less than _____ rupees, but may extend to _____ rupees.
 - (c) No person under the age of _____ years shall drive a transport vehicle in any public place.

- (d) Whoever, without the written consent of the State Government permits or takes part in a race or trial of speed of any kind between motor vehicles in any public place shall be punishable for the first offence with imprisonment for a term which may extend to _____ months or with a fine of _____ rupees, or with both.
- (e) No motor vehicle when towing another vehicles other than a trailer or a side car shall be driven at a speed exceeding _____ kilometres per hour.
- (f) As per sub-section (1) section 4 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 no person under the age of _____ years shall drive a motor vehicle in any public place.
- (g) Under Section 185 of the Motor Vehicles Acts, 1988 a drunken person is one who has, in his blood, alcohol exceeding _____ of blood detected in a test by a breath analyser.
- (h) A Driving Licence to drive a transport vehicle, issued or renewed under the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 shall be effective for a period of _____ years.
- (i) Under section _____ of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 any authority who is empowered to enforce the provisions of this Acts shall, if such authority commits an offence under this Act, shall be liable for twice the penalty corresponding to that offence under this Act.
- (j) No person shall be granted a learner's licence to drive a transport vehicle unless he has held a driving licence to drive a _____ for at least one year.
9. What, as per section 192 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 shall be the amount of first and second or subsequent fines or penalty to be imposed on a person driving a motor vehicle without registration? (2)
10. Write down the important documents that any person driving a commercial vehicle in any public place is required to carry. (3)
11. Who, according to sub-section (8) section 9 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 are the person to whom a Licensing Authority may refuse grant of Driving Licence? (3)
12. What are the important precautions to be undertaken by a driver of a motor vehicle while approaching an unguarded railway level crossing as per section 131 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988? (2)
13. Write down any four circumstances where overtaking is prohibited as mentioned in Rules of the Road Regulations, 1989. (3)
- OR**
- Who are the person or persons that are included in the meaning of 'Road Users' in Rules of the Road Regulations, 1989?
14. What are the acts and conducts of Drivers of a motor vehicles that amount to 'Dangerous Driving' for the purpose of section 184 of the Motor Vehicles, Act, 1988? (3)
15. What shall be the amount of first and second or subsequent fines/penalty imposed on the driver of a motor vehicle who has contravened the provision of section 196 (Driving Uninsured Vehicle) of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988? (2)
16. Mention the appropriate section and the amount of fines/penalty to be imposed to the owner or person in charge of a vehicle who causes or permits unauthorised person to drive a motor vehicle. (2)

PORTION - C : THE INDIAN EVIDENCE ACT, 1872 (30 Marks)

This Section should be answered only on the Separate Answer Sheet provided.

All questions carry equal marks of 5 each. Attempt any 6 (six) questions of the following.

17. It is said that 'evidence is the only possible way by which the court can make inferences to render a decision'. Do you agree with the statement? Explain.
18. A is accused of the murder of B. Discuss the facts which will be in issue at the time of his trial in the court of law.
19. A was arrested under section 304A of IPC for causing death of X for rash and negligent driving. While in police custody he told B who is not a police officer that he was drunk and that he made no attempt to stop the car while knocking down X. Can the statement of A be admissible as evidence as his confession?
20. What is the rationale of making dying declaration? Also write down the essential requirements of a relevant dying declaration.
21. A sues B for land which is in B's possession. A claims that the land was left to him by the will of C which is B's father. To whom does the burden of proof lie? Explain your answer.
22. Discuss and illustrate the concept of res gestae as provided in the Indian Evidence Act, 1872. To what extent is it admissible in court?
23. Who may testify as witnesses in trials? Can the following persons testify as witness –
 - (a) lunatic
 - (b) dumb witnesses
 - (c) parties to civil suit
 - (d) judges

A, a client says to his lawyer B 'I wished to obtain possession of property by use of forged deed on which I request you to sue'. Is the communication made by A to his lawyer barred by law from disclosure?

* * * * *