

MIZORAM PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION
MIZORAM POLICE SERVICE (JUNIOR GRADE)
DEPARTMENTAL EXAMINATIONS, JUNE-2024

PAPER - III

Time Allowed : 3 hours

Full Marks : 100

Pass Marks : 40

Attempt all questions.
Marks for each question is indicated against it.

Central Civil Service (Conduct) Rules, 1964

1. State whether the following statements are 'True' or 'False'. (15×1=15)
- (a) Making joint representation is violative of Conduct rules.
 - (b) A Government servant is not required to obtain permission to leave the station.
 - (c) For the purposes of addressing sexual harassment, the term "workplace" also includes a house.
 - (d) A Government servant is not required to inform his official superior if he is arrested by the police but subsequently released on bail.
 - (e) Permission is not necessary for a Government servant to seek redress in a court of law for grievances arising from his service conditions.
 - (f) A conviction by a court of law in a civil case does not amount to misconduct.
 - (g) The Complaints Committee on Sexual Harassment should consist of at least half women members.
 - (h) Government servants who are office bearers of Service Associations should refrain from handling cases related to their associations in their official capacity.
 - (i) Government servants resorting to mass casual leave do not violate Conduct Rules.
 - (j) Holding of demonstration by Government servants within office premises without permission is strictly prohibited.
 - (k) Government servants are required to obtain prior sanction from the Government to be involved in the management of newspapers.
 - (l) A casual meal, lift or other social hospitality shall also deemed to be a gift.
 - (m) Attending a public meeting held in his honour is against Conduct Rules for a Government servant if done without prior sanction from the Government.
 - (n) Every Government servant, except Group D employees, is required to report to the Government if any member of their family is engaged in a trade or business.
 - (o) A Government servant is not required to seek permission for an engagement that offers remuneration if such engagement is conducted after office hours.
 - (p) A Government servant is permitted to occasionally invest through stock brokers who have obtained a certificate of registration under the relevant law.
 - (q) Government servant is required to inform the prescribed authority if immovable property owned by his wife is to be sold.
 - (r) Bidding by Government servants is prohibited where auctions are arranged by their own office.

- (s) A Government servant is required to obtain permission if he intends to marry a person who is not of Indian nationality.
- (t) Severe punishment should be imposed on a Government servant found guilty of violating the provisions related to intoxicating drinks and drugs.
2. What should be the conduct of a Government servant regarding 'taking part in politics and election'? (7)

OR

What restrictions are imposed on a Government servant with regard to 'private trade or employment'?

3. Mention **any ten** essential qualities of conduct to be maintained by a Government Servant at all times under Rule 3 (1) of the CCS (Conduct) Rules, 1964? (10×0.5=5)
4. What conduct should a Government servant maintain in relation to 'Criticism of Government'? (5)
5. What restrictions bind a Government servant in relation to 'Insolvency and habitual indebtedness'? (3)

The Motor vehicles Act, 1988

6. What are the three conditions where overtaking is prohibited as per Rule 14 of the Motor Vehicles (Driving) Regulations 2017? (3)
7. Who is the person known as "The Good Samaritan" as per Sec 134A of the Motor Vehicles Act 1988? (3)
8. What are the three conditions which can disqualify a person from holding Driving Licence as per Sec 19(1) of the Motor Vehicles Act 1988? (3)
9. Write the duties of driver in case of accident and injury to a person as per Sec 134 of the Motor Vehicles Act 1988. (3)
10. Describe the necessity for driving license as per Sec 3 of the MV Acts 1988. (3)
11. Fill up the blanks: (10×1=10)
- (a) No person under the age of _____ yrs. shall drive a motor vehicle in any public place.
- (b) No person shall drive or cause or allow to be driven in any public place any motor vehicle with a _____ steering control unless it is equipped with a mechanical or electrical signalling device of a prescribed nature and in working order.
- (c) Whoever, 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 punishable for the first offence with imprisonment for a term which may extend to 6 months or with fine of Rs 10,000/- or with both.
- (d) The driver of a motor vehicle shall drive the vehicle as close to the _____ of the road as may be expedient and shall allow all traffic which is proceeding in the opposite direction to pass on his right hand side.
- (e) No vehicle shall be driven backwards into a road designated "_____".
- (f) No holder of Driving License/Learners' License shall _____ it to be used by any other person.
- (g) Under Section 14(1) of the Motor Vehicles Act 1988, a Learner's Licence issued under this act shall be effective for a period of _____ months from the date of issue of the license.

- (h) Carriage of excess passengers in a transport vehicle is a compoundable offence under Sec 194(A) of the Motor Vehicles Act 1988 which shall be punishable with a fine of Rs. _____ per excess passenger.
- (i) _____ means an area or locality notified by the competent authority where the use of sound signal is prohibited.
- (j) A person travelling on a motor vehicle otherwise than as a driver of the vehicle, whether for hire or reward or otherwise is called a _____.

12. Define the following terms:

(2×2.5=5)

- (a) Protective headgear
(b) Laboratory Test

The Indian Evidence Act, 1872

(Attempt any 6(six) questions from Question Nos. 13 to 19)

13. The question is whether *A* sold pure milk to *B*. *A* wants to offer in evidence the fact that he sold pure milk to *C, D, E* and some other customers on the same day. Discuss the relevancy of the aforesaid fact sought to be proved by *A*. (5)
14. In certain cases the state has been given the privilege not to produce certain documents which relate to the affairs of the state. Discuss the law relating to it. (5)
15. 'Confession is an admission made at any time by a person charged with crime, stating the inference that he committed the crime'. Discuss the law relating to admission in the context of the Indian Evidence Act. (5)
16. Discuss the rationale behind 'dying declaration' and the essential requirements of a relevant dying declaration. (5)
17. *A* intentionally leads *B* to believe that certain land belongs to *A* and thereby induces *B* to buy it. The land afterwards becomes the property of *A* and *A* seeks to set aside the sale on ground that at the time of the sale he had no title. Is *A* bounded by the Doctrine of Estoppel? Discuss. (5)
18. Burden of proof lies upon the party who substantially asserts the affirmative of the issue. Elaborate on this statement. (5)
19. Explain the meaning of Res gestae in the law of evidence and mention under what section of the Indian Evidence Act it is provided. (5)

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