

MIZORAM PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION
DEPARTMENTAL EXAMINATION FOR SUB-INSPECTOR
UNDER EXCISE & NARCOTICS DEPARTMENT, GOVERNMENT OF MIZORAM
(JULY-2025)

PAPER – III

Time Allowed : 3 hours

FM : 100 PM : 40

SECTION - A (Multiple Choice Question)

(50 Marks)

All questions carry equal marks of 1 each. Attempt all questions.

*This Section should be answered only on the **OMR Response Sheet** provided.*

1. The NDPS Act was enacted in the year:
(a) 1980 (b) 1985
(c) 1995 (d) 2000
2. “Addict” means:
(a) Anyone using prescription medicine
(b) A person dependent on any narcotic drug or psychotropic substance
(c) A person who traffics drugs
(d) None of the above
3. Which of the following is a narcotic drug?
(a) Alprazolam (b) Diazepam
(c) Opium (d) Paracetamol
4. Which body is empowered to regulate controlled substances?
(a) NITI Aayog (b) Central Bureau of Narcotics
(c) Narcotics Control Bureau (d) Ministry of Health
5. Under the Act, “Small Quantity” means:
(a) Any quantity below 1 gram (b) Quantity notified by the government
(c) Below ₹500 in value (d) None of the above
6. The maximum punishment for commercial quantity trafficking is:
(a) 1 year imprisonment (b) 5 years imprisonment
(c) 10 years imprisonment (d) 20 years imprisonment
7. A key international convention relevant to the NDPS Act is:
(a) Geneva Convention
(b) Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961
(c) Kyoto Protocol
(d) Montreal Agreement

8. NDPS Act prohibits:
- (a) Use of alcohol
 - (b) Use of tobacco
 - (c) Manufacture and trafficking of drugs
 - (d) Use of herbal medicines
9. Section 27 of the NDPS Act deals with:
- (a) Penalties for consumption of narcotic drugs
 - (b) Bail provisions
 - (c) Search and seizure
 - (d) Rehabilitation
10. Section 67 empowers certain officers to:
- (a) Arrest without warrant
 - (b) Call for information and record statements
 - (c) Confiscate property
 - (d) Transfer case to CBI
11. The term “Controlled Substance” refers to:
- (a) Any cosmetic substance
 - (b) Any food product
 - (c) Any substance used in manufacture of narcotic drugs or psychotropic substances
 - (d) Any precursors
12. The competent authority for asset forfeiture under NDPS Act is:
- (a) Enforcement Directorate
 - (b) NCB
 - (c) Magistrate
 - (d) Appointed by Central Government under Chapter VA
13. Repeat offenders under NDPS Act may face:
- (a) A warning
 - (b) Higher punishments
 - (c) Immunity from punishment
 - (d) Bail without conditions
14. Narcotics Control Bureau was constituted in:
- (a) 1986
 - (b) 1990
 - (c) 2000
 - (d) 1995
15. NDPS Act extends to:
- (a) Whole of India except Jammu & Kashmir
 - (b) Whole of India including Jammu & Kashmir
 - (c) Only to Union Territories
 - (d) Whole of India including Daman & Diu
16. For possession of intermediate quantity, the punishment is:
- (a) Up to 6 months
 - (b) 6 months to 1 year
 - (c) 1 to 10 years
 - (d) Minimum 20 years
17. Who can conduct search without warrant under NDPS Act?
- (a) Magistrate only
 - (b) Any officer of Gazetted rank
 - (c) Any officer empowered under Section 42
 - (d) Only NCB officials

- 18.** Which schedule in the Act lists psychotropic substances?
- (a) Schedule I (b) Schedule II
(c) Schedule III (d) Schedule IV
- 19.** Bail under NDPS Act is:
- (a) Easily available
(b) Subject to strict conditions under Section 37
(c) Mandatory for all accused
(d) Not applicable
- 20.** Which agency is the apex enforcement body for NDPS Act?
- (a) Narcotics Control Bureau
(b) Central Drugs Standard Control Organization
(c) CBI
(d) National Investigation Agency
- 21.** Section 64A provides immunity to addicts if:
- (a) They bribe the police
(b) They agree to undergo de-addiction treatment
(c) They name other traffickers
(d) They plead guilty
- 22.** Opium is derived from:
- (a) Cannabis (b) Poppy plant
(c) Cocoa (d) Tobacco
- 23.** Punishment under Section 20 relates to:
- (a) Cocaine (b) Cannabis-related offences
(c) Prescription drugs (d) LSD
- 24.** Storage of seized drugs is regulated under:
- (a) Section 55 (b) Section 60
(c) Section 35 (d) Section 70
- 25.** Destruction of seized narcotic drugs must be done:
- (a) By burning them at home
(b) Without court order
(c) In presence of magistrate and as per procedure
(d) After the case has been disposed of
- 26.** The Chairman of the State Prohibition Council is -
- (a) The Chief Minister (b) Minister of Excise & Narcotics
(c) Commissioner of Excise & Narcotics (d) The Chief Secretary of Mizoram
- 27.** What is the punishment for illegal sale of liquor?
- (a) Fine only (b) Imprisonment only
(c) Both imprisonment and fine (d) No punishment
- 28.** Who is empowered to search and seize under the Act?
- (a) Any person (b) Only police constables
(c) Village/Local Council members (d) Authorized Enforcement Officers

29. The Act prohibits which of the following?
- (a) All activities including possession, consumption, sale, and transport
 - (b) Only manufacturing of liquor
 - (c) Only sale of liquor
 - (d) Drinking in public places only
30. What is the minimum imprisonment for selling liquor illegally?
- (a) 6 months
 - (b) 1 year
 - (c) 2 years
 - (d) No minimum mentioned
31. Section 2(r) defines which term?
- (a) Sale
 - (b) Search
 - (c) Liquor
 - (d) Manufacturer
32. The Act came into force in which year?
- (a) 2020
 - (b) 2019
 - (c) 2018
 - (d) 2021
33. Possession of how much liquor is punishable under the Act?
- (a) Any quantity
 - (b) Above 2 liters
 - (c) More than 5 bottles
 - (d) If sold in market
34. The Mizoram Liquor (Prohibition) Act, 2019 is -
- (a) Act No. 6 of 2019
 - (b) Act No. 12 of 2019
 - (c) Act No. 10 of 2019
 - (d) Act No. 8 of 2019
35. Who notifies the Enforcement Officers?
- (a) Governor
 - (b) Excise Commissioner
 - (c) State Government
 - (d) Parliament
36. Repeat offenders may face:
- (a) Lesser punishment
 - (b) Warning only
 - (c) Enhanced punishment
 - (d) No action
37. Who can try offences under MLP Act 2019:
- (a) Judicial Magistrate of the Second Class
 - (b) Judicial Magistrate of the First Class
 - (c) Chief Judicial Magistrate only
 - (d) District & Sessions Judge only
38. Who has power to grant bail under this Act?
- (a) Any authorised officer
 - (b) Gazetted Officer
 - (c) Magistrate
 - (d) Commissioner
39. Enforcement Officers can conduct search and seizure:
- (a) Only with court warrant
 - (b) Without any authority
 - (c) With or without warrant as per the Act
 - (d) Never
40. Which body can frame rules under the Act?
- (a) Central Government
 - (b) High Court
 - (c) State Government
 - (d) Lok Sabha
41. What does “Prohibition” mean in the Act?
- (a) Ban
 - (b) Permission
 - (c) Allowance
 - (d) Regulation

- 42.** Section 8 deals with:
- (a) Manufacturing of liquor
 - (b) Punishment for possession and consumption
 - (c) Publication of advertisement of liquor
 - (d) Appointment of officers
- 43.** The Act allows liquor consumption with permit.
- (a) True
 - (b) False
 - (c) Depends on age
 - (d) If prescribed by physicians only
- 44.** Which section deals with the power of search and seizure?
- (a) Section 18
 - (b) Section 10
 - (c) Section 14
 - (d) Section 25
- 45.** Liquor stored for private use is:
- (a) Legal
 - (b) Legal up to 5 bottles
 - (c) Illegal under this Act
 - (d) Legal on festivals
- 46.** Under the Act, offences are:
- (a) Cognizable and bailable
 - (b) Non-cognizable
 - (c) Cognizable and non-bailable
 - (d) Civil in nature
- 47.** What is the punishment for transporting liquor without license?
- (a) No punishment
 - (b) Same as manufacturing
 - (c) Warning only
 - (d) Community service
- 48.** The Act repealed which previous law?
- (a) MLPC Act 2014
 - (b) Excise Act 1950
 - (c) Mizoram Liquor Control Rules
 - (d) No law was repealed
- 49.** What is the maximum imprisonment for manufacturing liquor?
- (a) 2 years
 - (b) 3 years
 - (c) 5 years
 - (d) 10 years
- 50.** The MLP Act, 2019 came into force on:
- (a) 28th May, 2019
 - (b) 30th June, 2019
 - (c) 20th February, 2019
 - (d) 15th August, 2019

SECTION - B (Conventional Type)

(50 Marks)

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

Marks for each question is indicated against it.

1. Define **any four** of the following as defined by the NDPS Act, 1985. (4×2=8)
 - (a) Narcotic Drug
 - (b) Psychotropic Substance
 - (c) Addict
 - (d) Controlled Substance
 - (e) Cannabis (Hemp)
 - (f) Small Quantity
2. Under what circumstances can search and seizure be conducted without a warrant under the NDPS Act? (4)
3. What is the primary objective of the NDPS Act, 1985? (2)
4. Explain Section 64A of the NDPS Act. (4)
5. What are the punishments provided under the Act for possessing small, intermediate and commercial quantities of narcotic drugs or psychotropic substances? (3)
6. What does Section 52A of the NDPS Act mention? Why is it so important? (2)
7. Which provision of the NDPS Act empowers officers of certain departments with the powers of an officer-in-charge of a police station? What is the rationale behind this provision? (2)
8. Discuss the main objectives of the Mizoram Liquor (Prohibition) Act, 2019. (4)
9. Define the term “**Liquor**” as per the Mizoram Liquor (Prohibition) Act, 2019. What is prohibited under this definition? (3)
10. What is the punishment for allowing premises to be used for the commission of an offence under MLP Act, 2019? (2)
11. How is ***culpable mental state*** explained in the MLP Act, 2019? (3)
12. What is the punishment for consuming liquor under MLP Act, 2019? (2)
13. What is the procedure which the officer has to follow after making seizure and arrest under MLP Act, 2019? (5)
14. Mention the punishment for possession in small, intermediate or commercial quantity of any liquor under MLP Act, 2019. (6)

* * * * *