

MIZORAM PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION
MIZORAM POLICE SERVICE (JUNIOR GRADE)
DEPARTMENTAL EXAMINATION.

(JULY, 2025)

PAPER - III

Time Allowed : 3 hours

Full Marks : 100

Pass Marks : 40

SECTION - A (40 MARKS)

*This Section should be answered only on the **Answer Sheet** provided.
Marks for each question is indicated against it. Attempt all questions.*

CCS (CONDUCT) RULES, 1964

1. Choose the correct answer from the given options: (20×1=20)

- (a) Quote the rule under which the 'Prohibition of Sexual Harassment of Working Women' is covered.
- | | |
|---------------|---------------|
| (i) Rule 3-A | (ii) Rule 3-C |
| (iii) Rule 15 | (iv) Rule 22 |
- (b) Within how many days should a final reply be sent to a communication received from a Member of Parliament, if the required information needs to be obtained from another office?
- | | |
|---------------|--------------|
| (i) 10 days | (ii) 15 days |
| (iii) 20 days | (iv) 30 days |
- (c) The Complaints Committee constituted for redressal of the complaints by the women employee should be headed by _____.
- | | |
|---|-------------------------|
| (i) The Administrative Head of the concerned Department | (ii) The Head of Office |
| (iii) The Head of Department | (iv) A woman officer |
- (d) Which Conduct Rule governs the conduct of a Government servant with respect to the consumption of intoxicating drinks and drugs?
- | | |
|---------------|--------------|
| (i) Rule 7 | (ii) Rule 15 |
| (iii) Rule 18 | (iv) Rule 22 |
- (e) Which of the following categories of officials are specially authorised to meet representatives of the press?
- | | |
|---|--|
| (i) Ministers, Secretaries, Heads of Departments, and other officers specially authorised by the Minister | (ii) Ministers, Secretaries, and other officers specially authorised by the Minister |
| (iii) Ministers, Heads of Departments, Joint Secretaries and above | (iv) Only Ministers |

- (f) Which Conduct Rule governs the conduct of a Government servant with respect to taking part in politics and election?
- (i) Rule 7
 - (ii) Rule 5
 - (iii) Rule 18A
 - (iv) Rule 21
- (g) Which of the following statements is correct regarding a Government servant marrying a person who is not an Indian national?
- (i) A Government servant is not allowed to marry a foreign national while in service.
 - (ii) Prior permission from the Government must invariably be obtained before marrying a foreign national.
 - (iii) The Government servant must intimate the Government about such marriage.
 - (iv) A Government servant may marry a citizen of a Commonwealth country without prior permission.
- (h) What is the maximum value of gifts that a Group B officer is permitted to receive on occasions such as weddings, funerals, or religious functions?
- (i) ₹5000
 - (ii) ₹7500
 - (iii) ₹12000
 - (iv) ₹15000
- (i) Which Ministry should be consulted for accepting invitation for free inaugural flights as a gift?
- (i) Ministry of Finance
 - (ii) Ministry of Home Affairs
 - (iii) Ministry of Civil Aviation
 - (iv) Ministry of External Affairs
- (j) Except on occasions such as weddings, funerals, or religious functions, a Group A or Group B officer shall not accept any gift without the Government's prior sanction if its value exceeds _____ -
- (i) ₹5000
 - (ii) ₹7500
 - (iii) ₹2000
 - (iv) ₹1500
- (k) No Government servant shall employ to work, any child below the age of _____ years.
- (i) 18
 - (ii) 16
 - (iii) 14
 - (iv) 12
- (l) Who is the Prescribed Authority for Class III (Group C) to order for a full and complete statement regarding acquired movable and immovable property?
- (i) The Government
 - (ii) The Head of Department
 - (iii) Head of Office
 - (iv) Any Controlling Officer
- (m) The expression 'moveable property' includes insurance policies, the annual premia of which exceeds _____.
- (i) two months' basic pay of the Government servant.
 - (ii) three months' basic pay of the Government servant.
 - (iii) Rupees one lakh
 - (iv) Rupees 2.5 lakh
- (n) What is the time limit after which, in the absence of any communication from the Competent Authority, permission may be deemed to have been granted to a Government servant for a transaction involving immovable property?
- (i) 15 days
 - (ii) 30 days
 - (iii) three months
 - (iv) six months

- (o) Which of the following statements is correct regarding a Government servant participating in an auction conducted by his own office?
- (i) A Government servant is not permitted to participate under any circumstances.
 - (ii) Participation is allowed only with prior sanction of the competent authority.
 - (iii) Participation is allowed at the discretion of the Government servant.
 - (iv) The Conduct Rules do not cover this situation.
- (p) What action should be taken against a Government servant who is found, for the first time, to have violated Conduct Rule 20, which states: "No Government servant shall bring or attempt to bring any political or other outside influence to bear upon any superior authority to further his interests in respect of matters pertaining to his service under Government"?
- (i) The Government servant should be advised to desist from such conduct; no need to place a copy of the advice in his Confidential Report (CR) dossier.
 - (ii) The Government servant should be advised to desist from such conduct and a copy of such advice should be placed in his CR dossier.
 - (iii) A written warning should be issued, but it need not be placed in his CR dossier.
 - (iv) A written warning should be issued and a copy should be placed in his CR dossier.
- (q) Can a Government servant seek redressal from a court of law in service-related matters?
- (i) No, not under any circumstances.
 - (ii) Yes, but only with prior permission from the competent authority.
 - (iii) Yes, a Government servant can directly approach a court of law.
 - (iv) Yes, a Government servant may approach a court of law directly, depending on the nature and gravity of the case.
- (r) Which of the following is correct regarding the vindication of acts and character by a Government servant?
- (i) Prior sanction of the Government is required to approach a court or the press for vindication of any official act subject to adverse criticism or defamation.
 - (ii) Prior sanction is required for vindicating both official acts and private conduct if criticized or defamed.
 - (iii) No prior sanction is needed to approach a court or the press for vindicating an official act under criticism.
 - (iv) Government servants are not permitted to seek vindication of official acts while in service.
- (s) Which of the following is correct regarding political involvement of family members of a Government servant?
- (i) Family members of a Government servant are prohibited from enrolling in any political party.
 - (ii) Family members may enroll in political parties, but they are prohibited from assisting any movement or activity that is subversive of the Government.
 - (iii) Prior sanction is required for family members to join any political party.
 - (iv) There is no prohibition on joining a political party, but prior sanction is required to contest in any election.

- (t) Which of the following statements is correct regarding joint representations by Government **servants**?
- (i) Joint representations are considered subversive of discipline and should not be entertained.
 - (ii) Joint representations are permissible if made in the common interest to avoid duplication or waste.
 - (iii) Government servants submitting joint representations are liable for disciplinary action.
 - (iv) None of the above.
2. Mention **any eight** essential qualities of conduct to be maintained by a Government Servant at all times under Rule 3 (1) of the CCS (Conduct) Rules, 1964? (8×½=4)
3. Write what you know about 'Intimation about detention' (3)

OR

What are the rules governing a Government servant's conduct with respect to criticism of the Government?

4. List **four** actions that can be taken without obtaining approval from the competent authority. (4)
5. What circumstances, among others, may constitute sexual harassment when connected with any act or behaviour at the workplace? (5)
6. What constitute a 'strike' under CCS (Conduct) rules, 1964? (4)

OR

List out the different assets and liabilities to be declared by the Government servant on his first appointment.

7. Define the following terms: (3×2=6)

(a) Protective head gear (b) Carriageway

(c) Traversed marking

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 three duties of drivers and riders according to Motor Vehicles(Driving) Regulations 2017 (3)

10. Write the duty of owner of motor vehicle to give information as per Sec 133 of the Motor Vehicle Act 1988. (3)

11. Choose the correct answer: (15×1=15)

(a) No person under the age of (16/18/20) 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 (left/right/side) steering control unless it is equipped with a mechanical or electrical signalling device of a prescribed nature and in working order.

(c) No person driving or in charge of a motor vehicle shall carry any person or permit any person to be carried on the top/on the bonnet/ on the running board or otherwise than within the body of the vehicle.

(d) Whoever, while driving or attempting to drive a motor vehicle has in his blood, alcohol exceeding 30 mg/100 ml or 20 mg/100 ml or 40 mg/ 200 mg 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.

(e) Pass/Ticket/Permission means a duty privilege or courtesy pass entitling the person to whom it is given to travel in a stage carriage gratuitously and includes a pass issued on payment for travel in a stage carriage for the period specified therein.

(f) The driver of a motor vehicle shall cause the vehicle to stop and remain stationary so long as(may for such reasonable time as may be necessary, but not exceeding 24/12/7 hours).

(g) The driver of a motor vehicle shall drive the vehicle as close to the left side of the road as may be expedient and shall allow all traffic which is proceeding in the opposite/same/one direction to pass on his right hand side.

(h) No vehicle shall be driven backwards into a road designated (“One way/Two way/No way”).

(i) No holder of Driving License/Learners’ License shall (allow/permit/oppose) it to be used by any other person.

(j) 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 (3/6/12) months from the date of issue of the license.

(k) Body Wearable Camera means a (mobile audio/ telephone / tape recorder) and video capture device worn on the body or uniform of a person authorised by the State Government.

- (l) 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 (100/200/300) per excess passenger.
- (m) Whoever drives a motor vehicle without wearing a safety belt or carries passengers not wearing seat belts shall be punishable with a fine of (one/two/five) thousand rupees.
- (n) (Silence zone/No horn zone/ Prohibited zone) means an area or locality notified by the competent authority where the use of sound signal is prohibited.
- (o) (Traffic island/Traffic point/ Traffic Control Room) means a physical provision and road markings marked on a carriageway, at or near an inter-section to regulate the vehicular traffic.

SECTION - C (30 MARKS)

*This Section should be answered only on the **Answer Sheet** provided.
Marks for each question is indicated against it.*

INDIAN EVIDENCE ACT 1872

Direction (Question Nos. 12 - 26) Choose the correct answer from the following: (15×1=15)

- 12.** Under the Indian Evidence Act, a confession made to a police officer is:
- (a) Always admissible
 - (b) Admissible only if recorded in the presence of a magistrate
 - (c) Inadmissible under any circumstances
 - (d) Admissible if made voluntarily and recorded by a DSP
- 13.** A dying declaration is admissible under which Section of the Indian Evidence Act?
- (a) Section 27
 - (b) Section 32(1)
 - (c) Section 39
 - (d) Section 60
- 14.** Which of the following is NOT a relevant fact under Sections 5-55 of the Indian Evidence Act?
- (a) Motive or preparation for an offence
 - (b) The character of the accused when irrelevant to the charge
 - (c) Conduct of parties after the offence
 - (d) Facts necessary to explain or introduce a fact in issue
- 15.** A police officer arrests a person who later confesses in custody, leading to the discovery of stolen property. Which part of the confession is admissible in court under Section 27?
- (a) The entire confession
 - (b) Only the confession made to a magistrate
 - (c) Only the part that leads to the discovery of the stolen property
 - (d) None of the confession is admissible
- 16.** Under which Section is an expert opinion (e.g., forensic or handwriting analysis) admissible as evidence?
- (a) Section 17
 - (b) Section 27
 - (c) Section 45
 - (d) Section 54

- 17.** In which of the following circumstances is secondary evidence admissible in court?
- (a) When the original document is available
 - (b) When the party seeks convenience
 - (c) When the original has been destroyed or lost
 - (d) When the court permits delay in producing original
- 18.** Which Section of the Indian Evidence Act provides that oral evidence must be direct?
- (a) Section 59
 - (b) Section 60
 - (c) Section 61
 - (d) Section 65
- 19.** A police officer is asked in court to testify about a statement made by a witness who has now died. Under which section is this testimony relevant?
- (a) Section 32
 - (b) Section 27
 - (c) Section 60
 - (d) Section 114
- 20.** A woman reports sexual assault. The medical report supports her claim. Can the court presume the absence of consent under the Evidence Act?
- (a) No, because presumption is not allowed in such cases
 - (b) Yes, under Section 114A
 - (c) Only if the woman is below 18 years
 - (d) Only after the accused is convicted
- 21.** Under the Indian Evidence Act, who is considered a competent witness?
- (a) Only adults above 18 years
 - (b) Only literate persons
 - (c) Anyone who is capable of understanding and answering questions
 - (d) Only those who have taken oath
- 22.** The principle of estoppel under Section 115 prevents:
- (a) A witness from retracting a statement
 - (b) A party from denying a fact that they previously asserted
 - (c) A police officer from testifying against an accused
 - (d) The use of circumstantial evidence
- 23.** During cross-examination, a prosecution witness turns hostile. What should the prosecutor do?
- (a) Ignore the witness
 - (b) Request permission to treat the witness as hostile and cross-examine
 - (c) Immediately close the examination
 - (d) Ask the police officer to re-investigate
- 24.** Which of the following statements about leading questions is correct?
- (a) Leading questions are always allowed
 - (b) They can be asked during examination-in-chief
 - (c) They are allowed during cross-examination
 - (d) They can never be asked in court

25. Under Section 167, if improper evidence has been admitted or excluded, what should the court do?
- (a) Automatically order retrial
 - (b) Ignore the mistake
 - (c) Reverse the judgment
 - (d) Examine whether the mistake affected the merits of the case
26. During investigation, a police officer discovers a document written by the accused. It's unsigned. Can it still be admitted as evidence?
- (a) No, unsigned documents are inadmissible
 - (b) Yes, if the authorship can be proven
 - (c) Only if the accused admits it in court
 - (d) Only if witnessed by two people

Directions (Question Nos. 27 - 31) Answer any three (3) from the following: (3×5 = 15)

27. Explain the concept of burden of proof under the Indian Evidence Act 1872.
28. What are the essential elements of a dying declaration? State the conditions under which it is admissible.
29. Explain the importance of an expert witness under the Indian Evidence Act 1872.
30. Explain the importance of oral evidence. Can it be used to contradict documentary evidence?
31. Discuss the role of cross examination of witness in evaluating evidence.

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