

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

PAPER – II

Time Allowed : 3 hours

FM : 100 PM : 40

SECTION - A
(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. What does Section 12 of the IPC define?
 - (a) Public
 - (b) Government servant
 - (c) Judicial officer
 - (d) Police officer
2. What does Section 29 of the IPC define?
 - (a) Voluntarily
 - (b) Electronic record
 - (c) Evidence
 - (d) Document
3. What is the definition of “offence” under Section 40 of the IPC?
 - (a) Any act or omission punishable by law
 - (b) Any act or omission punishable by the Indian Penal Code
 - (c) Any act or omission punishable by imprisonment
 - (d) Any act or omission punishable by death
4. What does Section 41 of the IPC define?
 - (a) Special law
 - (b) Local law
 - (c) General law
 - (d) Animal
5. What is the punishment for public servant framing an incorrect document with intent to cause injury under Section 167 of the IPC?
 - (a) Imprisonment up to 10 years or fine or both
 - (b) Imprisonment up to 7 years or fine or both
 - (c) Imprisonment up to 3 years or fine or both
 - (d) Life imprisonment
6. Section 168 of the IPC deals with-
 - (a) Personation at elections.
 - (b) Failure to keep election accounts.
 - (c) Punishment for non- treatment of victim
 - (d) Public servant unlawfully engaging in trade

7. Punishment provided under section 170 IPC is-

- (a) Imprisonment for a term which may extend to two years, or with fine, or with both.
- (b) Imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years, or with fine, or with both.
- (c) Imprisonment for a term which may extend to two years, or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or with both.
- (d) Imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years, or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or with both.

8. Section 177 of the IPC provides that-

- (a) Taking gift to help to recover stolen property, etc.
- (b) Furnishing false information
- (c) Counterfeiting coin
- (d) Counterfeiting Indian coin

9. What is the purpose of section 179 of the IPC?

- (a) Non-attendance in obedience to an order from public servant.
- (b) Illegal payments in connection with an election.
- (c) Undue influence at elections.
- (d) Refusing to answer public servant authorised to question.

10. Punishment for refusing to sign statement is-

- (a) Imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months, or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or with both.
- (b) Imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or with both.
- (c) Imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year, or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or with both.
- (d) Imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or with both.

11. What is the punishment for giving false information with intent to cause a public servant to use their power to the injury of another person under Section 182 of the IPC?

- (a) Imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months, or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or with both.
- (b) Imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or with both.
- (c) Imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year, or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or with both.
- (d) Imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or with both.

12. What is the punishment for obstructing public servant in discharge of public functions under Section 186 of the IPC?

- (a) Imprisonment up to 3 months or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or with both.
- (b) Imprisonment up to 6 months or fine or both
- (c) Imprisonment up to 3 months or with fine which may extend to five thousand rupees, or with both.
- (d) Imprisonment up to 2 years or fine or both

- 13.** What is the punishment for attempt to murder by life convicts and if hurt is caused under Section 307 of the IPC?
- (a) Imprisonment up to 3 years or fine or both
 - (b) Death
 - (c) Imprisonment up to 10 years or fine or both
 - (d) Imprisonment for life or imprisonment up to 10 years and fine
- 14.** What does Section 375 of the IPC define?
- (a) Assault
 - (b) Kidnapping
 - (c) Abduction
 - (d) Rape
- 15.** What is the punishment for sexual intercourse by husband upon his wife during separation under Section 376-B of the IPC?
- (a) Imprisonment for a term not less than 5 years but which may extend to 10 years and fine
 - (b) Imprisonment for a term not less than 2 years but which may extend to 7 years and fine
 - (c) Imprisonment for a term which may extend to five years and shall also be liable to fine.
 - (d) Imprisonment for a term not less than 2 years but which may extend to 5 years and fine
- 16.** What is the punishment for defamation under Section 500 of the IPC?
- (a) Imprisonment up to 1 year or fine or both
 - (b) Imprisonment up to 2 years or fine or both
 - (c) Imprisonment up to 3 years or fine or both
 - (d) Fine only
- 17.** What does Section 2 of the CrPC define?
- (a) Powers of the High Court
 - (b) Classes of criminal courts
 - (c) Definitions of various terms used in the Code
 - (d) Application and extend of the Cr PC.
- 18.** Under what circumstances can a police officer arrest without a warrant under Section 41 of the CrPC?
- (a) When a complaint is filed
 - (b) When a non-cognizable offence is committed
 - (c) When a superior officer directs.
 - (d) When a cognizable offence is committed
- 19.** What is the purpose of Section 154 of the CrPC?
- (a) To define the powers of the police
 - (b) To provide for the registration of FIR
 - (c) To grant bail
 - (d) To frame charges
- 20.** What is the purpose of Section 167 of the CrPC?
- (a) To provide for the grant of bail
 - (b) To frame charges
 - (c) To provide for the detention of accused in police custody
 - (d) To conduct trial
- 21.** What is the power of the Magistrate under Section 190 of the CrPC?
- (a) To take cognizance of an offence
 - (b) To grant bail
 - (c) To frame charges
 - (d) To conduct trial

- 22.** Under Section 193 of the CrPC, who can commit a case to the Sessions Court for trial?
- (a) High Court
 - (b) Public Prosecutor
 - (c) Magistrate
 - (d) Police Officer
- 23.** Under Section 216 of the CrPC, who has the power to alter or add to any charge?
- (a) Investigating Officer
 - (b) Court
 - (c) Public Prosecutor
 - (d) Defence Counsel
- 24.** Under Section 260 of the CrPC, which of the following offences can be tried summarily?
- (a) Offences punishable with imprisonment for more than 2 years.
 - (b) Offences punishable with imprisonment for more than 5 years.
 - (c) Offences specified in the section, such as theft, dishonest misappropriation, and certain offences under the IPC.
 - (d) All offences.
- 25.** What is the provision of Section 302 of the CrPC?
- (a) Appointment of defence counsel
 - (b) Permission to conduct prosecution of the case
 - (c) Legal aid to accused at state expense
 - (d) To frame charges
- 26.** Under Section 360 of the CrPC, what is the purpose of releasing an offender on probation?
- (a) To punish the offender more severely
 - (b) To provide an opportunity for reform and rehabilitation
 - (c) To deter others from committing similar offences
 - (d) To reduce the workload of courts
- 27.** Under Section 361 of the CrPC, what is required to be recorded by the court?
- (a) Reasons for convicting the accused
 - (b) Reasons for sentencing the accused to imprisonment
 - (c) Special reasons for not applying the provisions of Section 360
 - (d) Reasons for committal of the case to the sessions court.
- 28.** Under Section 155 of the CrPC, what action can a police officer take when receiving information about a non-cognizable offence?
- (a) Register an FIR and start investigation
 - (b) Send the report to the Magistrate
 - (c) Conducting preliminary inquiry immediately.
 - (d) Take down the information in writing and refer the informant to the Magistrate
- 29.** Under Section 156 of the CrPC, what power does a police officer have in cognizable cases?
- (a) To grant bail
 - (b) To investigate without a warrant
 - (c) To try the case
 - (d) To sentence the accused
- 30.** What is the purpose of Section 377 of the CrPC?
- (a) To provide for appeal against conviction
 - (b) To provide for appeal against acquittal
 - (c) To provide for enhancement of sentence
 - (d) To provide for reduction of sentence

- 31.** What does the term “bailable offence” mean under Section 2(a) of the CrPC?
- (a) An offence which are triable by the Magistrate of the First Class.
 - (b) An offence for which bail can be granted as of right
 - (c) An offence punishable with imprisonment for less than 3 years
 - (d) An offence punishable with fine only
- 32.** What does the term “High Court” mean under Section 2(e) of the CrPC?
- (a) The highest court in a state
 - (b) The highest court in a district
 - (c) The Supreme Court of India
 - (d) A court established by a state legislature
- 33.** What does the term “cognizable offence” mean under Section 2(c) of the CrPC?
- (a) An offence punishable with fine only
 - (b) An offence for which a police officer cannot arrest without a warrant
 - (c) An offence for which a police officer can arrest without a warrant
 - (d) An offence punishable with imprisonment for more than 3 years
- 34.** What does the term “public prosecutor” mean under Section 2(u) of the CrPC?
- (a) A lawyer appointed to defend accused persons
 - (b) A police officer empowered to investigate cases
 - (c) A lawyer appointed to conduct prosecutions on behalf of the state
 - (d) A judge empowered to try cases
- 35.** What does the term “charge” mean under the CrPC?
- (a) Evidence collected against a person
 - (b) Accusation made against a person
 - (c) Statement made by a witness
 - (d) Judgment delivered by a court
- 36.** What does the term “investigation” mean under Section 2(h) of the CrPC?
- (a) Collection of evidence by a court
 - (b) Appeal against a judgment
 - (c) Trial of a case by a court
 - (d) Collection of evidence by a police officer
- 37.** What does the term “judicial proceeding” mean under the CrPC?
- (a) Any proceeding in the course of which evidence is or may be legally taken
 - (b) Any proceeding in which a police officer investigates a case
 - (c) Any proceeding in which a public prosecutor conducts a trial
 - (d) Any proceeding in which a judge delivers a judgment
- 38.** What does the term “complaint” mean under Section 2(d) of the CrPC?
- (a) Any judgment delivered by a court
 - (b) Any information given to a police officer
 - (c) Any evidence collected by a police officer
 - (d) Any allegation made orally or in writing to a Magistrate
- 39.** What does the term “inquiry” mean under the CrPC?
- (a) Every inquiry other than a trial, conducted under this Code by a Magistrate or Court
 - (b) Investigation conducted by a police officer
 - (c) Trial of a case by a court
 - (d) Appeal against a judgment

40. What does the term “victim” mean under the CrPC?
- (a) Any complainant in the criminal case.
 - (b) A person who has suffered any loss or injury caused due to crime but not includes his or her guardian or legal heir.
 - (c) A person who has suffered any loss or injury caused due to crime and includes his or her guardian or legal heir.
 - (d) An informant in criminal proceedings.
41. What does the term “warrant-case” mean under the CrPC?
- (a) A case punishable with death, imprisonment for life or imprisonment for a term exceeding two years
 - (b) Any offence punishable for imprisonment.
 - (c) An offence punishable for rigorous imprisonment
 - (d) A case punishable with death, imprisonment for life or imprisonment for a term exceeding three years
42. What is the protection provided by Article 20 of the Indian Constitution?
- (a) Protection against arbitrary arrest
 - (b) Protection against double jeopardy and self-incrimination
 - (c) Protection of freedom of speech
 - (d) Protection of right to property
43. What does Article 21 of the Indian Constitution guarantee?
- (a) Right to equality
 - (b) Right to freedom of speech
 - (c) Protection of life and personal liberty
 - (d) Right to opportunity in public employment
44. What is the main purpose of Article 22 of the Indian Constitution?
- (a) To provide protection against exploitation
 - (b) To provide safeguards against arbitrary arrest and detention
 - (c) To guarantee freedom of speech
 - (d) To provide right to education
45. What does Article 50 of the Indian Constitution direct?
- (a) Separation of judiciary from executive
 - (b) Uniform civil code
 - (c) Promotion of international peace and security
 - (d) Protection of environment
46. What is the effect of a judgment of the Supreme Court under Article 141 of the Indian Constitution?
- (a) It has no binding effect to other courts.
 - (b) It is advisory in nature
 - (c) It can be modified by the High Court
 - (d) It is binding on all courts within the territory of India.

47. What does Article 309 of the Indian Constitution deal with?
- (a) Recruitment and conditions of service of public servants
 - (b) Conduct of business of the Parliament
 - (c) Powers of the President
 - (d) Powers of the Governor
48. What protection does Article 311 of the Indian Constitution provide to civil servants?
- (a) Protection against arbitrary dismissal
 - (b) Protection against reduction in rank
 - (c) Protection against suspension
 - (d) Protection against dismissal, removal, or reduction in rank without inquiry
49. What special provision does Article 371G of the Indian Constitution make?
- (a) For the state of Mizoram
 - (b) For the state of Nagaland
 - (c) For the state of Assam
 - (d) For the state of Manipur
50. What does Paragraph 12B of the Sixth Schedule to the Constitution of India deal with?
- (a) Application of Acts of Parliament and of the Legislature of the State of Mizoram to autonomous districts and autonomous regions in the State of Mizoram
 - (b) Financial powers of the District Councils
 - (c) Judicial powers of the District Councils
 - (d) Reservation of seats in the District Councils

SECTION - B
(50 Marks)

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

Marks for each question is indicated against it.

1. Briefly explain the followings: (5×2 = 10)
- (a) “document” in terms of Section 29 of the IPC
 - (b) “public servant” under Section 21 of the IPC
 - (c) “wrongful confinement” under Section 340 of the IPC
 - (d) “defamation” under Section 500 of the IPC
 - (e) “grievous hurt” under section 320 IPC
2. Discuss the essential ingredients of the offence of rape under Section 375 of the IPC. (5)
3. Write the differences between Giving False Evidence and Fabricating False Evidence. (4)
4. Briefly discuss the procedure under Section 100 of Cr PC for conducting search of a closed place. (5)
5. What are the procedures for making an arrest, and what are the rights of the accused person? (4)
6. Under what circumstances can a pardon be tendered to an accused person, and what are the consequences of accepting or rejecting a pardon? (4)

7. Explain charge sheet and closer report and their consequences. (4)
8. Discuss the reasons and grounds for releasing the convicted accused person on probation of good conduct under section 360 Cr PC. (4)
9. What special provisions are made for the State of Mizoram under Article 371G? How do these provisions address the unique needs and circumstances of the state? (5)
10. Briefly discuss the legislative relationship between the State Legislature and the Autonomous District Councils under para 12B of the Sixth Schedule of the Constitution of India. (3)
11. What is the significance of Article 21, which guarantees the protection of life and personal liberty? How has this article been interpreted by the judiciary? (2)

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