

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

PAPER – II

Time Allowed : 3 hours

FM : 100 PM : 40

PART - A (Multiple Choice Questions) (50 Marks)

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

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

1. Whoever, being legally bound by an oath or by an express provision of law to state the truth, or being bound by law to make a declaration upon any subject, makes any statement which is false, and which he either knows or believes to be false or does not believe to be true, is said to give _____.
(a) Fabricating false evidence (b) Falsification of evidence
(c) False evidence. (d) Duplication of evidence
2. A, with the intention of causing Z to be convicted of a criminal conspiracy, writes a letter in imitation of Z' handwriting, purporting to be addressed to an accomplice in such criminal conspiracy, and puts the letter in a place which he knows that the officers of the police are likely to search. A has _____.
(a) Fabricated false evidence (b) Falsification of evidence
(c) False evidence (d) Duplication of evidence
3. A, being bound by an oath to state the truth, states that he believes a certain signature to be the handwriting of Z, when he does not believe it to be the handwriting of Z. Here A states that which he knows to be false, and therefore gives _____.
(a) Duplication of evidence (b) Falsification of evidence
(c) False evidence. (d) Fabricated false evidence
4. Whoever gives or fabricates false evidence intending thereby to cause, or knowing it to be likely that he will thereby cause, any person to be convicted of an offence which by the law for the time being in force in India is not capital, but punishable with _____.
(a) imprisonment for life, or imprisonment for a term of seven years or upwards
(b) imprisonment for life, or imprisonment for a term of six years or upwards
(c) imprisonment for life, or imprisonment for a term of five years or upwards
(d) imprisonment for life, or imprisonment for a term of eight years or upwards
5. The Punishment for Section 224 of IPC is-
(a) Imprisonment for a term which may extend to 2 years
(b) Imprisonment for a term which may extend to 3 years or fine
(c) Imprisonment for a term which may extend to 3 years or fine or with both
(d) Imprisonment for a term which may extend to 2 years or fine or with both
6. The offence under section 307 is tried by _____.
(a) Court of Magistrate First Class (b) Court of Magistrate Second Class
(c) Executive Magistrate (d) Court of Session

7. Whoever does any act with the intention of thereby causing hurt to any person, or with the knowledge that he is likely thereby to cause hurt to any person, and does thereby cause hurt to any person, is said _____.
- (a) cause hurt (b) voluntarily to cause hurt
(c) cause grievous hurt (d) cause slight harm
8. A man is said to commit "rape" if he-
- (I) penetrates his penis, to any extent, into the vagina, mouth, urethra or anus of a woman or makes her to do so with him or any other person;
(II) inserts, to any extent, any object or a part of the body, not being the penis, into the vagina, the urethra or anus of a woman or makes her to do so with him or any other person;
(III) manipulates any part of the body of a woman so as to cause penetration into the vagina, urethra, anus or any part of body of such woman or makes her to do so with him or any other person;
- (a) I & II are correct (b) I & III are correct
(c) I, II & III are correct (d) I, II & III are not correct
9. Sexual intercourse or sexual acts by a man with his own wife, the wife not being under fifteen years of age, is _____ under 375 of IPC.
- (a) Rape (b) Not Rape
(c) Marital rape (d) Sexual assault
10. Whoever wrongfully confines any person for the purpose of extorting from the person confined or any person interested in the person confined any confession or any information which may lead to the detection of an offence or misconduct, or for the purpose of constraining the person confined or any person interested in the person confined to restore or to cause the restoration of any property or valuable security or to satisfy any claim or demand, or to give information which may lead to the restoration of any property or valuable security, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to _____ years, and shall also be liable to fine.
- (a) two (b) three
(c) four (d) five
11. Whoever voluntarily causes grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting from the sufferer or from any person interested in the sufferer any confession or any information which may lead to the detection of an offence or misconduct, or for the purpose of constraining the sufferer or any person interested in the sufferer to restore or to cause the restoration of any property or valuable security, or to satisfy any claim or demand or to give information which may lead to the restoration of any property or valuable security _____.
- (a) Cognizable Offence and Non Bailable (b) Non-Cognizable Offence and Non Bailable
(c) Cognizable Offence and Bailable (d) Non-Cognizable Offence and Non Bailable
12. Whoever commits extortion shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to _____ years, or with fine, or with both.
- (a) two (b) three
(c) four (d) five
13. Extortion is a _____.
- (a) cognizable offence and non bailable (b) non-cognizable offence and non bailable
(c) cognizable offence and bailable (d) non-cognizable offence and non bailable

14. Whoever, knowing or having reason to believe that an offence has been committed, gives any information respecting that offence which he knows or believes to be false, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may _____.
- (a) extend to three years, or with fine, or with both. (b) extend to five years, or with fine, or with both.
(c) extend to two years, or with fine, or with both. (d) extend to two years and with fine
15. Section 376 B of IPC talk about sexual intercourse by a husband upon his wife during separation, in this section, "sexual intercourse" shall mean any of the acts mentioned in clauses _____ of section 375.
- (a) (a) to (d) (b) (a) to (c)
(c) (a) and (b) (d) (a) to (e)
16. As per section 25 (3), Where no Assistant Public Prosecutor is available for the purposes of any particular case, the District Magistrate may appoint any other person to be the Assistant Public Prosecutor in charge of that case;
- Provided that a police officer shall not be so appointed-
- if he has taken any part in the investigation into the offence with respect to which the accused is being prosecuted; or
- if he is below the rank of _____.
- (a) Sub- Inspector (b) Deputy Inspector
(c) Assistant Sub-Inspector of Police (d) Inspector
17. Any officer in charge of a police station may, in like manner, arrest or cause to be arrested any person, belonging to one or more of the categories of person specified in section _____ or section _____.
- (a) 109 or 110 (b) 108 or 109
(c) 110 or 111 (d) 111 or 112
18. Choose the correct statement-
- (a) Every summons shall be served by an excise personnel, or subject to such rules as the State Government may make in this behalf, by an officer of the Court issuing it or other public servant.
(b) Every summons shall be served by Indian army or police officer, or subject to such rules as the State Government may make in this behalf, by an officer of the Court issuing it or other public servant.
(c) Every summons shall be served by a police officer, or subject to such rules as the State Government may make in this behalf, by an officer of the Court issuing it or other public servant.
(d) Every summons shall be served by a police officer, or subject to such rules as the Union Government may make in this behalf, by an officer of the Court issuing it or other public servant.
19. Where the person summoned cannot, by the exercise of due diligence, be found, the summons may be served by leaving one of the duplicates for him with _____ of his family residing with him, and the person with whom the summons is so left shall, if so, required by the serving officer, sign a receipt therefor on the back of the other duplicate.
- (a) some adult male member (b) some adult female member
(c) any member of the family (d) the parents

20. If service cannot by the exercise of due diligence be effected as provided in section _____ section _____ or section _____ the serving officer shall affix one of the duplicates of the summons to some conspicuous part of the house or homestead in which the person summoned ordinarily resides; and thereupon the Court, after making such inquiries as it thinks fit, may either declare that the summons has been duly served or order fresh service in such manner as it considers proper.
- (a) 63, 64 or 65 (b) 61, 62 or 63
(c) 65, 66 or 67 (d) 62, 63 or 64
21. Section 100 of CrPc talk about-
- (a) Arrest by Magistrate.
(b) Power of police officer to seize certain property.
(c) A person in charge of close place to allow search
(d) Reciprocal arrangements regarding processes.
22. Any person who, without reasonable cause, refuses or neglects to attend and witness a search under section 100, when called upon to do so by an order in writing delivered or tendered to him, shall be deemed to have committed an offence under _____ of the Indian Penal Code (45 of 1860).
- (a) Section 188 (b) Section 189
(c) section 187 (d) Section 190
23. A copy of the information as recorded under Section 154, Sub-Section (1) shall be given forthwith, _____ to the informant.
- (a) Free of cost (b) After paying Rs 5.
(c) After paying Rs 10 (d) After paying Rs 2
24. Report of Police Officer on completion of investigation is given under _____.
- (a) Section 172 (b) Section 173
(c) Section 174 (d) Section 175
25. Section _____ says that, any Magistrate of the first class, and any Magistrate of the second class specially empowered in this behalf under Sub-Section (2), may take cognizance of any offence-
- upon receiving a complaint of facts which constitute such offence;
 - upon a police report of such facts;
 - upon information received from any person other than a police officer, or upon his own knowledge, that such offence has been committed.
- (a) 180 (b) 170
(c) 190 (d) 200

26. The following persons may be charged and tried together, namely;
- (I) persons accused of the same offence committed in the course of the same transaction;
 - (II) persons accused of an offence and persons accused of abetment of, or attempt to commit, such offence;
 - (III) persons accused of more than one offence of the same kind, within the meaning of section 219 committed by them jointly within the period of twelve months;
 - (IV) persons accused of different offences committed in the course of the same transaction;
 - (V) persons accused of an offence which includes theft, extortion, cheating, or criminal misappropriation, and persons accused of receiving or retaining, or assisting in the disposal or concealment of, property possession of which is alleged to have been transferred by any such offence committed by the first-named persons, or of abetment of or attempting to commit any such last-named offence;
- (a) I, II, III, IV only
 - (b) I, II, IV, V only
 - (c) II, III, IV & V only
 - (d) I, II, III, IV & V
27. Section 223 of CrPC permit charge jointly of persons accused of offences under sections _____ and _____ of the Indian Penal Code (45 of 1860) or either of those sections in respect of stolen property the possession of which has been transferred by one offence;
- (a) 410 and 412
 - (b) 413 and 414
 - (c) 411 and 414
 - (d) 414 and 415
28. Every information relating to the commission of a cognizable offence, if given orally to an officer in charge of a police station, shall be reduced to writing by him or under his direction, and be read over to the informant; and every such information, whether given in writing or reduced to writing as aforesaid, shall be signed by the person giving it, and the substance thereof shall be entered in a book to be kept by such officer in such form as the State Government may prescribe in this behalf, is given under
- (a) 154 of CrPC
 - (b) 155 of CrPC
 - (c) 153 of CrPC
 - (d) 156 of CrPc
29. As per section 173 (1)A, the investigation in relation to an offence under sections 376, 376A, 376AB, 376B, 376C, 376D, 376DA, 376DB or 376E of the Indian Penal Code shall be completed within _____ from the date on which the information was recorded by the officer in charge of the police station.
- (a) one month
 - (b) two month
 - (c) three month
 - (d) four month
30. As per Proviso of section 154, if the information is given by the woman against whom an offence under section 326A, section 326B, section 354, section 354A, section 354B, section 354C, section 354D, section 376, section 376A, section 376AB, section 376B, section 376C, section 376D, section 376DA, section 376DB, section 376E or section 509 of the Indian Penal Code is alleged to have been committed or attempted, then such information shall be recorded, by _____.
- (a) Police Inspector or Sub- Inspector of Police in Police Station
 - (b) Woman police officer or any woman officer;
 - (c) Women police officer only
 - (d) Any police present in the Police Station

31. As per section 190 (2), The Chief Judicial Magistrate may empower any Magistrate of the _____ to take cognizance under Sub-Section (1) of such offences as are within his competence to inquire into or try.
- (a) First class (b) Second class
(c) First class & Second Class (d) First class with executive magistrate
32. Tender of Pardon to accomplice is mentioned under section _____.
(a) 306 (b) 307
(c) 308 (d) 309
33. No appeal under Sub-Section (1) or Sub-Section (2) of Section 378 shall be entertained except with the _____.
(a) permission of Chief Judicial Magistrate (b) permission of Session Court
(c) leave of the High Court. (d) permission of Magistrate First Class
34. Notwithstanding anything contained in Section 436 Sub-Section (1), where a person has failed to comply with the conditions of the bail-bond as regards the time and place of attendance, the Court may refuse to release him on bail, when on a subsequent occasion in the same case he appears before the Court or is brought in custody and any such refusal shall be without prejudice to the powers of the Court to call upon any person bound by such bond to pay the penalty thereof under _____.
(a) Section 446 (b) Section 447
(c) Section 448 (d) Section 449
35. Notwithstanding anything contained in this Code—
-any Chief Judicial Magistrate;
-any Metropolitan Magistrate;
-any Magistrate of the first class specially empowered in this behalf by the High Court, may, if he thinks fit, try in a summary way all or any of the following offences:
(I) offences not punishable with death, imprisonment for life or imprisonment for a term exceeding two years;
(II) theft, under section 379, section 380 or section 381 of the Indian Penal Code (45 of 1860), where the value of the property stolen does not exceed two hundred rupees;
(III) receiving or retaining stolen property, under section 411 of the Indian Penal Code (45 of 1860), where the value of the property does not exceed two hundred rupees;
(IV) assisting in the concealment or disposal of stolen property, under section 414 of the Indian Penal Code (45 of 1860) where the value of such property does not exceed two hundred rupees;
(V) offences under sections 454 and 456 of the Indian Penal Code (45 of 1860);
(a) I, II, III, IV only (b) I, II, III, V only
(c) II, III, IV & V only (d) I, II, III, IV & V
36. Article 22 applies to _____ and protects individuals in cases of arrest and detention in certain cases by providing certain important rights.
(a) both citizens and non-citizens (b) citizens only
(c) non-citizens only (d) only citizens from Bangladesh and Pakistan

37. Which of the following is an exception to the requirement of an inquiry before dismissal under Article 311?
- (a) The employee is involved in corruption
 - (b) It is not reasonably practicable to hold an inquiry, and the reason is recorded in writing
 - (c) The employee has been suspended
 - (d) The employee has been promoted
38. Which of the following clauses is/are covered under Article 20 of the Indian Constitution?
- (I) .No person shall be convicted of any offence except for violation of a law in force at the time of the commission of the act charged as an offence.
 - (II) No person shall be prosecuted and punished (of the same offence more than once.
 - (III) No person accused of any offence shall be compelled to be a witness against himself.
- (a) Only I
 - (b) II and III
 - (c) I and III
 - (d) I, II and III
39. Article 22(2) states that any person who is arrested and detained must be produced before the nearest magistrate within _____ of their arrest, excluding the time required for transportation. This provision is aimed at preventing arbitrary detention and ensuring that the detained person is produced before a judicial authority within a reasonable time.
- (a) 12 hours
 - (b) 15 hours
 - (c) 20 hours
 - (d) 24 hours
40. The Sixth Schedule of the Indian Constitution, enacted in 1949, provides for the administration of tribal areas in the states of _____. It's a significant part of the Constitution, addressing the unique needs and aspirations of tribal communities in these regions.
- (a) Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura, and Mizoram
 - (b) Assam, Tripura, and Mizoram
 - (c) Assam, Meghalaya, and Mizoram
 - (d) Meghalaya, Tripura, and Mizoram
41. Article 20(3) of the Indian Constitution is about “accused’s immunity from being compelled to be a witness against himself”. This clause gives protection:
- (a) to a person accused of an offence
 - (b) against compulsion to be a witness
 - (c) against himself
 - (d) a, b, c
42. The protection of the Article 21 extends to which of the following?
- (a) Citizens
 - (b) All persons
 - (c) Foreigners
 - (d) Persons under imprisonment
43. ‘Protection against arrest and detention in certain cases’ is mentioned in which of the following Articles of the Indian Constitution?
- (a) Article 21
 - (b) Article 21A
 - (c) Article 22
 - (d) Article 22A
44. Article 21 of the Indian Constitution, also known as the “Right to Life and Personal Liberty,” is often referred to as the _____.
- (a) “heart of fundamental rights”.
 - (b) “heart and soul of fundamental rights”
 - (c) “centre of fundamental rights”
 - (d) “blood of fundamental rights”
45. Equal pay for equal work’ has been ensured in the Indian Constitution as one of the _____.
- (a) Fundamental Duties
 - (b) Directive Principles of State Policy
 - (c) Economic Rights
 - (d) Fundamental Rights

- 46.** Which constitutional provision deals with the Fundamental Duties of Indian citizens?
- (a) Article 14 (b) Article 19
(c) Article 32 (d) Article 51A
- 47.** Who has the power to make rules regulating the recruitment and conditions of service for Union posts until the Legislature enacts a law?
- (a) The Prime Minister (b) The President
(c) The Chief Justice of India (d) The Speaker of the Lok Sabha
- 48.** Which of the following is a key safeguard provided by Article 311 of the Constitution?
- (a) Right to free speech (b) Right to property
(c) Right to a fair inquiry before dismissal (d) Right to vote
- 49.** When was Article 51A added to the Indian Constitution?
- (a) 1950 (b) 1976
(c) 1990 (d) 2000
- 50.** Under the Directive Principles of State Policy, up to what age are children expected to be provided free and compulsory education?
- (a) 14 years (b) 15 years
(c) 18 years (d) 16 years

PART- B (Conventional Type) (50 Marks)

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

Marks for each question is indicated against it.

Attempt all questions.

1. Define the following: (5×1=5)
 - (a) Document
 - (b) Special Law
 - (c) Local Law
 - (d) Personating a public servant
 - (e) Hurt
2. In a landmark case, a public servant was charged for fabricating records to support a fraudulent claim regarding land ownership. The accused altered official documents to show false ownership, intending to benefit from the sale of the land. The court found the accused guilty, emphasizing the critical need for integrity in public service and the severe consequences of violating public trust. What offence does the public servant committed? (2½)
3. Ravi, a resident of Mumbai, dresses up in a police uniform and stops vehicles on the road, pretending to be a traffic police officer. He demands fines from drivers for alleged traffic violations. Ravi knows he is not a police officer and has no authority to collect fines. What is the liability of Ravi under Indian Penal Code. (2½)
4. Define furnishing false information as per section 177 of IPC and give suitable example to support your answer. (5)
5. Define the following. (5×1=5)
 - (a) Complaint
 - (b) Local jurisdiction
 - (c) Pleader
 - (d) Warrant-case and summon case
 - (e) Officer in charge of a police station
6. What is the procedure for order to release on probation of good conduct or after admonition under CrPC. (5)
7. Explain the condition on how police may arrest without warrant. (5)
8. A Police has recorded information regarding a cognizable offence in his police diary on the basis of a phone call. Can it be regarded as an FIR. If so, explain the reason. (5)
9. Write Short notes on the following: (2×2½=5)
 - (a) Double Jeopardy
 - (b) Self-Incrimination:
10. In the light of Article 22, explain the safeguards and rights of arrested person. (5)
11. Discuss the special provision relating to Art 371G of the Indian constitution. (5)