

MIZORAM PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION
DEPARTMENTAL EXAMINATION FOR INSPECTOR
UNDER EXCISE & NARCOTICS DEPARTMENT, GOVERNMENT OF MIZORAM
(DECEMBER-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. A, in support of a just claim which B has against Z for one thousand rupees, falsely swears on a trial that he heard Z admit the justice of B's claim. A has given false evidence under _____.
(a) Section 226 of BNS (b) Section 227 of BNS
(c) Section 228 of BNS (d) Section 229 of BNS
2. A, knowing the general character of Z's handwriting, states that he believes a certain signature to be the handwriting of Z; A in good faith believing it to be so. Here A's statement is merely as to his belief, and is true as to his belief, and therefore, although the signature may not be the handwriting of Z, A has _____.
(a) not given false evidence (b) given false evidence
(c) give false testimony (d) lie under oath
3. As per the explanation of Section _____, an investigation directed by law preliminary to a proceeding before a Court, is a stage of a judicial proceeding, though that investigation may not take place before a Court.
(a) 226 (b) 227
(c) 228 (d) 229
4. Giving or fabricating false evidence with intent to procure conviction of offence punishable with imprisonment for life or imprisonment is given under _____.
(a) Section 230 (b) Section 231
(c) Section 232 (d) Section 233
5. A gives false evidence before a Court, intending thereby to cause Z to be convicted of a dacoity. The punishment of dacoity is imprisonment for life, or rigorous imprisonment for a term which may extend to ten years, with or without fine. A, therefore, is liable to imprisonment for life or imprisonment, with or without fine under _____.
(a) Section 231 (b) Section 232
(c) Section 234 (d) Section 233
6. As per 240, "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 extend to _____, or with fine, or with both.
(a) 6 months (b) One year
(c) Two years (d) Three years

7. As per Section 261, “Whoever, being a public servant legally bound as such public servant to keep in confinement any person charged with or convicted of any offence or lawfully committed to custody, negligently suffers such person to escape from confinement, shall be punished with _____ for a term which may extend to two years, or with fine, or with both.
- (a) Rigorous imprisonment (b) Imprisonment
(c) Solitary Confinement: (d) simple imprisonment
8. Destruction of document or electronic record to prevent its production as evidence is given under _____.
- (a) Section 238 (b) Section 239
(c) Section 240 (d) Section 241
9. Whoever intentionally offers any resistance or illegal obstruction to the lawful apprehension of himself for any offence with which he is charged or of which he has been convicted, or escapes or attempts to escape from any custody in which he is lawfully detained for any such offence, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to _____ or with fine, or with both.
- (a) 6 months (b) One year
(c) Two years (d) Three years
10. Resistance or obstruction by a person to his lawful apprehension is given under _____.
- (a) Section 262 (b) Section 239
(c) Section 240 (d) Section 263
11. A threatens to publish a defamatory libel concerning Z unless Z gives him money. He thus induces Z to give him money. A has committed _____.
- (a) robbery (b) extortion
(c) Both (a) and (b) (d) Neither (a) nor (b)
12. Whoever defames another shall be punished with simple imprisonment for a term which may extend to two years, or with fine, or with both, or with _____.
- (a) Community Service (b) Rigorous imprisonment of one year
(c) 5000 fines (d) 10000 fines
13. Whoever commits extortion shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to _____, or with fine, or with both.
- (a) Five years (b) Six years
(c) Seven years (d) Eight years
14. Whoever intentionally gives false evidence in any stage of a judicial proceeding, or fabricates false evidence for the purpose of being used in any stage of a judicial proceeding, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to seven years, and shall also be liable to fine which may extend to _____.
- (a) two thousand rupees. (b) five thousand rupees.
(c) one thousand rupees. (d) ten thousand rupees.
15. Dishonest or fraudulent execution of deed of transfer containing false statement of consideration is given under _____.
- (a) Section 222 BNS (b) Section 224 BNS
(c) Section 262 BNS (d) Section 332 BNS

16. 'A' threatens to send club-men to plough up Z's field unless Z will sign and deliver to B a bond binding Z under a penalty to deliver certain produce to B, and thereby induces Z to sign and deliver the bond. A has committed _____.
- (a) extortion (b) robbery
(c) burglary (d) stealing
17. As per _____ "audio-video electronic" means shall include use of any communication device for the purposes of video conferencing, recording of processes of identification, search and seizure or evidence, transmission of electronic communication and for such other purposes and by such other means as the State Government may, by rules provide;"
- (a) Section 2(1)(a) (b) Section 2(1)(b)
(c) Section 2(1)(c) (d) Section 2(1)(d)
18. As per _____ "cognizable offence" means an offence for which, and "cognizable case" means a case in which, a police officer may, in accordance with the First Schedule or under any other law for the time being in force, arrest without warrant;
- (a) Section 2(1)(a) (b) Section 2(1)(b)
(c) Section 2(1)(c) (d) Section 2(1)(d)
19. According to section 18. (1) For every High Court, _____, after consultation with the High Court, appoint a Public Prosecutor and may also appoint one or more Additional Public Prosecutors, for conducting in such Court, any prosecution, appeal or other proceeding on behalf of the Central Government or the State Government, as the case may be:
- (a) the Central Government shall
(b) the State Government shall
(c) the Central Government or the State Government shall
(d) Neither (a), (b) or (c)
20. As per _____, no police officer shall be eligible to be appointed as an Assistant Public Prosecutor, if he—
- (A) has taken any part in the investigation into the offence with respect to which the accused is being prosecuted; or
(B) is below the rank of Inspector.
- (a) Section 18 (b) Section 19
(c) Section 66 (d) Section 67
21. According to section 64(2), The summons shall, if practicable, be served personally on the _____, by delivering or tendering to him one of the duplicates of the summons:
- (a) person summoned or family member (b) person summoned or his spouse
(c) person summoned or his legal representative (d) person summoned
22. A servant is not a member of the family within the meaning of section _____.
- (a) Section 66 (b) Section 67
(c) Section 68 (d) Section 69
23. If service cannot by the exercise of due diligence be effected as provided in section 64, section 65 or section 66, the serving officer shall affix one of the duplicates of the summons to some conspicuous part of _____ 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) the house or premises of trial court (b) the homestead
(c) the house or homestead (d) the premises of trial court

24. As per 339. (1) Any Magistrate inquiring into or trying a case may permit the prosecution to be conducted by any person other than a police officer below the _____; but no person, other than the Advocate-General or Government Advocate or a Public Prosecutor or Assistant Public Prosecutor, shall be entitled to do so without such permission:
- (a) rank of sub-inspector
 - (b) rank of DSP
 - (c) rank of Superintendent of Police
 - (d) rank of inspector
25. Section 343 applies to:
- (A) any offence triable exclusively by the Court of Session appointed under any other law for the time being in force;
 - (B) any offence punishable with imprisonment which may extend to seven years or with a more severe sentence.
- (a) Only A is correct
 - (b) Only B is correct
 - (c) Both A & B is correct
 - (d) Both A & B is not correct
26. Service when persons summoned cannot be found is given under-
- (a) Section 66
 - (b) Section 67
 - (c) Section 68
 - (d) Section 64
27. Section 343 (3) state that - Every Magistrate who tenders a pardon under sub-section (1) shall record—
- (A) his reasons for so doing;
 - (B) whether the tender was or was not accepted by the person to whom it was made, and shall, on application made by the accused, furnish him with a copy of such record free of cost.
- (a) Only A is correct
 - (b) Only B is correct
 - (c) Both A & B is correct
 - (d) Both A & B is not correct
28. As given under 239.
- (1) Any Court may alter or add to any charge at any time before judgment is pronounced.
 - (2) Every such alteration or addition shall be read and explained to the accused.
 - (3) If the alteration or addition to a charge is such that proceeding immediately with the trial is not likely, in the opinion of the Court, to prejudice the accused in his defence or the prosecutor in the conduct of the case, the Court may, in its discretion, after such alteration or addition has been made, proceed with the trial as if the altered or added charge had been the original charge.
- (a) 1, 2 & 3 are the correct answers
 - (b) 1 & 2 are the correct answers
 - (c) 1 & 3 are the correct answers
 - (d) 1, 2 & 3 are not correct
29. The following persons may be charged and tried together, namely: —
- (A) persons accused of the same offence committed in the course of the same transaction;
 - (B) persons accused of an offence and persons accused of abetment of, or attempt to commit, such offence;
 - (C) persons accused of more than one offence of the same kind, within the meaning of section 242 committed by them jointly within the period of twelve months;
 - (D) persons accused of different offences committed in the course of the same transaction;
- (a) A, B, C & D are correct
 - (b) A, B & C are correct
 - (c) B, C & D are correct
 - (d) A, B & D are correct
30. The persons who may be charged jointly is given under :
- (a) Section 239
 - (b) Section 246
 - (c) Section 339
 - (d) Section 343

31. Section 478 (1) states the powers conferred by sections 474 and 475 upon the _____ to remit or commute a sentence, in any case where the sentence is for an offence.
- (A) which was investigated by any agency empowered to make investigation into an offence under any Central Act other than this Sanhita; or
 - (B) which involved the misappropriation or destruction of, or damage to, any property belonging to the Central Government; or
 - (C) which was committed by a person in the service of the Central Government while acting or purporting to act in the discharge of his official duty, shall not be exercised by the State Government except after concurrence with the Central Government.
 - (a) Central and state Government
 - (b) Central Government
 - (c) State Government
 - (d) Governor power
32. As per section 480, When any person other than a person accused of a non-bailable offence is arrested without warrant by an officer in charge of a police station, or appears or is brought before a Court, and is prepared at any time while in the custody of such officer or at any stage of the proceeding before such Court to give bail, such person shall be released on bail:
- Provided that such _____, if he or it thinks fit, may, and shall, if such person is indigent and is unable to furnish surety, instead of taking bail bond from such person, discharge him on his executing a bond for his appearance as hereinafter provided.
- (a) Officer
 - (b) Court
 - (c) Officer or court
 - (d) Officer or Prosecutor
33. As explanation given under section 480, where a person is unable to give bail bond within _____ of the date of his arrest, it shall be a sufficient ground for the officer or the Court to presume that he is an indigent person for the purposes of this proviso:
- (a) 4 weeks
 - (b) 3 weeks
 - (c) 2 weeks
 - (d) a week
34. As per section 482. (1) When any person accused of, or suspected of, the commission of any non-bailable offence is arrested or detained without warrant by an officer in charge of a police station or appears or is brought before a Court other than the _____, he may be released on bail-
- (a) High Court
 - (b) Court of Session
 - (c) Court of Magistrate First Class
 - (d) High Court or Court of session
35. Section 482 (3) states that, When a person accused or suspected of the commission of an offence punishable with imprisonment which may extend to seven years or more or of an offence under Chapter VI, Chapter XVI or Chapter XVII of the Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita, 2023 or abatement of, or conspiracy or attempt to commit, any such offence, is released on bail under subsection (1), the Court shall impose the conditions,—
- (A) that such person shall attend in accordance with the conditions of the bond executed under this Chapter;
 - (B) that such person shall not commit an offence similar to the offence of which he is accused, or suspected, of the commission of which he is suspected; and
 - (C) that such person shall not directly or indirectly make any inducement, threat or promise to any person acquainted with the facts of the case so as to dissuade him from disclosing such facts to the Court or to any police officer or tamper with the evidence,
 - (a) Only A is correct
 - (b) Only B is correct
 - (c) Both A & B are correct
 - (d) A, B & C are correct

36. Section 483. (1) states that, Before conclusion of the trial and before disposal of the appeal, the Court trying the offence or the Appellate Court, as the case may be, shall require the accused to execute bond or bail bond, to appear before the higher Court as and when such Court issues notice in respect of any appeal or petition filed against the judgment of the respective Court and such bond shall be in force for _____.
- (a) six months. (b) nine months
(c) three months (d) two months
37. Which Article of the Indian Constitution provides protection against arrest and detention in certain cases?
- (a) Article 20 (b) Article 21
(c) Article 22 (d) Article 23
38. Article 20(2) of the Indian Constitution deals with protection against:
- (a) Ex-post facto laws (b) Self-incrimination
(c) Double jeopardy (d) Violation of procedure established by law
39. According to the Constitution, an arrested person must be produced before the nearest magistrate within how many hours?
- (a) 12 hours (b) 24 hours
(c) 36 hours (d) 48 hours
40. The fundamental right to “Life and Personal Liberty” is guaranteed under which Article?
- (a) Article 19 (b) Article 20
(c) Article 21 (d) Article 22
41. Which of the following protections is NOT guaranteed under Article 20 of the Indian Constitution?
- (a) Protection against ex post facto laws
(b) Protection against double jeopardy
(c) Protection against self-incrimination
(d) Protection against arbitrary arrest and detention
42. The rights under Article 20 and Article 21 are unique because they cannot be suspended even during a:
- (a) State Emergency (b) Financial Emergency
(c) National Emergency (d) None of the above
43. Article 22 grants protection to persons who are:
- (a) Accused of an offence (b) Detained under preventive detention laws
(c) Both (a) and (b) (d) None of the above
44. Article 50 of the Indian Constitution mandates the separation of the judiciary from the:
- (a) Legislature (b) Executive
(c) Police (d) Military
45. Article 50 is part of which section of the Indian Constitution?
- (a) Fundamental Rights (b) Fundamental Duties
(c) Directive Principles of State Policy (d) Preamble

46. Article 141 of the Constitution of India states that the law declared by the:
- (a) President is binding on all courts in India.
 - (b) Supreme Court is binding on all courts within the territory of India.
 - (c) Parliament is binding on all courts in India.
 - (d) Supreme Court is binding on the President only.
47. Which principle of law is primarily encapsulated by Article 141 of the Constitution of India?
- (a) The power to grant special leave to appeal
 - (b) The doctrine of stare decisis (precedent)
 - (c) The power of the President to consult the Supreme Court
 - (d) The power to do 'complete justice'
48. What is the role of the President or Governor under the proviso to Article 309 in the absence of any law by the legislature?
- (a) To make rules for public services until the legislature passes a law
 - (b) To take over the responsibility of appointing all public servants
 - (c) To dismiss any public servant who does not follow the rules
 - (d) To delegate the power to local authorities
49. Which of the following articles of the Indian Constitution states about the recruitment and conditions of service of persons serving the Union or a State?
- (a) Article 311A
 - (b) Article 309A
 - (c) Article 309
 - (d) Article 311
50. Article 309 is related to which part of the Indian Constitution?
- (a) Part X
 - (b) Part XII
 - (c) Part XIV
 - (d) Part XV

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. Write short notes on the following: - (5×1=5)
 - (a) Document
 - (b) Local law
 - (c) Public servant
 - (d) Offence
 - (e) Punishment for sexual inter course with his own wife, who is living separately
2. Define Grievous Hurt. Explain the difference between “Hurt” and “Grievous Hurt”. (5)
3. Define when a public servant is said to be framed an incorrect document with intent to cause injury, and discuss the punishment for his action under section 201 of BNS, 2023. (3)
4. Give correct answer. (2×1=2)
 - (a) A, a landholder, knowing of the commission of a murder within the limits of his estate, wilfully misinforms the Magistrate of the district that the death has occurred by accident in consequence of the bite of a snake. A is guilty of the offence of _____.
 - (b) A informs a Magistrate that Z, a police officer, subordinate to such Magistrate, has been guilty of neglect of duty or misconduct, knowing such information to be false, and knowing it to be likely that the information will cause the Magistrate to dismiss Z. A has committed the offence of _____ under section 217 BNS.
5. Write short notes on the following: (3×2=6)
 - (a) Sentences which High Courts, Sessions Judges & Magistrates may pass.
 - (b) Information in cognizable cases.
 - (c) Release of accused when evidence is deficient.
6. Explain the procedure for investigation under section 176 in which he is empowered under section 175 to investigate. (3)
7. Discuss the situation when police may arrest without warrant. Is it compulsory to record the reason of arrest? Can a Police officer detain person arrested more than twenty-four hours? (6)
8. Explain in detail when police making arrest should inform the person arrested the grounds of arrest and of their right to bail under BNSS. (2)
9. When a place liable to search or inspection under BNSS is closed, what are the responsibility of persons in charge of such closed place for successful search, also explain the duty of the police officer conducting search under section 103 of BNSS? (3)
10. Answer the following: (3×1=3)
 - (a) When were fundamental duties added to the Constitution?
 - (b) When were Article 51A(k), “*who is a parent or guardian to provide opportunities for education to his child or, as the case may be, ward between the age of six and fourteen years*”, inserted to the constitution?
 - (c) How do fundamental duties differ from fundamental rights in terms of enforceability?
11. When was Article 371G inserted to the Indian Constitution? Explain its main purpose for the Mizo society. (5)
12. Explain the provision of para 12B of Sixth Schedule relating to 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. (4)
13. Define the significance of Seventh Schedule Entry 51 List II relating to duties of Excise. (3)