

MIZORAM PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION
MIZORAM CIVIL SERVICE (JUNIOR GRADE)
DEPARTMENTAL EXAMINATION.
(DECEMBER-2025)

PAPER - II

Time Allowed : 3 hours

Full Marks : 100

Pass Marks : 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. Inquiry is conducted by a Magistrate with a view to:
 - (a) find out a prima facie case
 - (b) convict the accused
 - (c) authorize remand of the accused
 - (d) release the accused
2. Under Section 126 of BNSS, 2023 in which circumstances can an Executive Magistrate require a person to execute a bond for keeping the peace?
 - (a) Only when a breach of the peace has already occurred
 - (b) Only when the person has a criminal record
 - (c) When the Executive Magistrate receives information that such person is likely to commit a breach of the peace or disturb public tranquility, and there is sufficient ground for proceeding
 - (d) When there is a request from the local police
3. Who amongst the following cannot give an order to disperse an assembly by use of civil force?
 - (a) Executive Magistrate
 - (b) Officer-in-charge of the police station
 - (c) Judicial Magistrate First Class
 - (d) Officer above the rank of Sub-inspector
4. Provisions relating to ‘plea bargaining’ are found in which Chapter of the BNSS, 2023?
 - (a) Chapter XX
 - (b) Chapter XXI
 - (c) Chapter XXII
 - (d) Chapter XXIII
5. Who among the following cannot record statement or confession under Section 183 of BNSS, 2023?
 - (a) Any Metropolitan Magistrate
 - (b) Any Judicial Magistrate
 - (c) Any Executive Magistrate in the absence of the Metropolitan Magistrate or the Judicial Magistrate of the competent jurisdiction
 - (d) Any Chief Judicial Magistrate

6. How many sections and schedules are there in the BNSS, 2023?
- (a) 484 Sections and 2 Schedules (b) 511 Sections and 2 Schedules
(c) 531 Sections and 2 Schedules (d) 532 Sections and 2 Schedules
7. What is the significant amendment introduced by Section 187 of the BNSS, 2023 concerning police custody?
- (a) Police custody can now extend beyond 60 days without court approval
(b) The 15-day police custody period can now be utilized in parts, at different times, within the first 40 to 60 days of the investigation
(c) Police custody had been reduced to maximum of 7 days
(d) Accused can no longer be remanded to judicial custody after initial police custody
8. 'Witness Protection Scheme' has been introduced in Section 398 of the BNSS, 2023 and has entrusted the duty to notify the same to:
- (a) Ministry of Law, Government of India (b) Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India
(c) State Government (d) Supreme Court of India
9. Which of the following areas have been defined as 'tribal areas' in the BNSS, 2023?
- (a) All tribal areas in India
(b) The tribal areas defined after 1972
(c) The tribal areas covered under Fifth Schedule of the Constitution of India
(d) The territories which immediately before 21.10.1972 were included in the tribal areas of Assam, other than those within the local limits of Shillong Municipality
10. Which of the following is newly introduced in the BNSS, 2023?
- (a) Audio-video electronic means (b) Complaint
(c) Electronic communication (d) Both (a) and (c)
11. Every police officer while making an arrest shall prepare a memorandum of arrest under Section 36 of BNSS, 2023 which shall be-
- (a) attested by at least two witnesses, one of whom should be a member of the family of the person arrested or a respectable member of the locality where the arrest is made
(b) attested by at least one witness, who is a member of the family of the person arrested or a respectable member of the locality where the arrest is made
(c) attested by at least two witnesses, one of whom should be a gazetted officer
(d) attested by at least one witness
12. Written proclamation under Section 84 of BNSS, 2023 requiring a person to appear at a specified place and at a specified time shall not be for less than _____ from the date of publishing such proclamation.
- (a) 7 days (b) 15 days
(c) 30 days (d) 60 days

- 13.** The three new criminal laws came into effect on:
- (a) 1st July, 2024 (b) 26th January, 2024
(c) 1st June, 2024 (d) 25th December, 2023
- 14.** Under which Section of the BNSS, 2023 the State Government can authorize to appoint a special executive magistrate?
- (a) Section 14 (b) Section 15
(c) Section 16 (d) Section 17
- 15.** Section 194(2) of the BNSS, 2023 provides _____ for forwarding the report on suicide to the District Magistrate or the Sub-Divisional Magistrate.
- (a) 24 hours (b) 48 hours
(c) 12 hours (d) 72 hours
- 16.** Summons and warrants may also be issued through electronic means under which Section of the BNSS, 2023?
- (a) Section 224 (b) Section 225
(c) Section 226 (d) Section 227
- 17.** An Executive Magistrate is empowered to secure a security bond from habitual offenders under Section 129 of the BNSS, 2023 for a period not exceeding:
- (a) One Year (b) Two Years
(c) Three Years (d) Six Months
- 18.** Executive Magistrate can put a party in possession of immovable property:
- (a) Upon the police report that a dispute in respect of such property is likely to disturb public peace
(b) If that party is dispossessed unlawfully
(c) If the rival party denies to deliver possession of a property though such party is owner of it
(d) Upon the police report that a dispute in respect of such property is likely to disturb public tranquility
- 19.** Complaint means:
- (a) Any allegation made orally or in writing to a police officer
(b) Any allegation made orally or in writing to a Magistrate to take action against known or unknown person who has committed an offence
(c) Police Report
(d) Charge
- 20.** Proceedings be vitiated if the Magistrate is not empowered?
- (a) to issue a search warrant (b) to hold an inquest
(c) to try an offender summarily (d) to tender a pardon

- 21. Culpable homicide means:**
- (a) Attempt to cause death
 - (b) Causing death intentionally
 - (c) Causing grievous injury
 - (d) Causing injury which is likely to cause death
- 22. Which is not an offence against the public tranquility?**
- (a) Riot
 - (b) Affray
 - (c) Unlawful assembly
 - (d) Assault
- 23. 'A' sets fire by night to an inhabited house in a large town for the purpose of facilitating to commit robbery and thus cause the death of 'B'. Here 'A' will be punishable for the offence of:**
- (a) Causing death voluntarily
 - (b) Abetment
 - (c) Mischief
 - (d) An attempt to commit robbery
- 24. When in the committing of theft, hurt or wrongful restraint is caused to person, the offence is:**
- (a) Extortion
 - (b) Robbery
 - (c) Dacoity
 - (d) Theft only
- 25. Adulterating food or drink intended for sale so as to make the same noxious is dealt under-**
- (a) Section 274 of BNS, 2023
 - (b) Section 275 of BNS, 2023
 - (c) Section 276 of BNS, 2023
 - (d) Section 277 of BNS, 2023
- 26. Which of the following is not "Grievous Hurt"?**
- (a) Permanent privation of the hearing of either ear
 - (b) Dislocation of a tooth
 - (c) Emasculation
 - (d) Any hurt which causes the sufferer bodily pain for ten days
- 27. To constitute a criminal conspiracy, there must be an agreement between:**
- (a) At least two persons
 - (b) At least five persons
 - (c) At least seven persons
 - (d) At least three persons
- 28. Right of private defence under the BNS, 2023 is:**
- (a) An equitable remedy
 - (b) A legal remedy
 - (c) A judicial remedy
 - (d) An extra judicial remedy
- 29. Which of the following amounts to defamation?**
- (a) To convey a caution intended for good of person, to whom conveyed or for public good
 - (b) To make an imputation concerning a company or an association or collection of persons as such
 - (c) Censure passed in good faith by the person having lawful authority over others
 - (d) Publication of reports of proceedings of court

- 30.** Which one of the following statements is not true?
- (a) For an unlawful assembly the number of persons must be five or more
 - (b) Mere presence of a person at the scene of offence does not make him a member of an unlawful assembly
 - (c) An assembly which was not unlawful when it assembled may subsequently become an unlawful assembly
 - (d) When the accused person are charged for committing mischief and for rioting separately, the acquittal from charge of mischief would entail automatically acquittal from charge of rioting
- 31.** Who, according to Section 2(28) of the BNS, 2023, is not a public servant:
- (a) A commissioned officer in Indian Army, Navy, and Air Force
 - (b) An arbitrator to whom any cause has been referred for adjudication by the court of justice
 - (c) An officer, who, by virtue of his office, is empowered to place or keep any person in confinement
 - (d) An advocate, who practices law in a court of justice
- 32.** The benefit of general exceptions must be proved and pleaded by the:
- (a) Prosecution
 - (b) Accused
 - (c) Witness
 - (d) Court
- 33.** For rioting, which of the following is correct:
- (a) Mere show of force is sufficient
 - (b) Mere possession of deadly weapon is sufficient
 - (c) Actual force or violence must be used
 - (d) All of the above
- 34.** Robbery becomes dacoity when committed conjointly by:
- (a) Two persons
 - (b) More than two persons but less than five persons
 - (c) Five persons or more
 - (d) At least ten persons
- 35.** Chapter IX of the BNS, 2023 deals with:
- (a) Offences Against Public Tranquility
 - (b) Offences Relating to Elections
 - (c) Offences Relating to the Contempt of the lawful authority of Public Servants
 - (d) Offences Relating to Public Servants
- 36.** Which Section of the BSA, 2023 deals only with civil matters?
- (a) Section-21
 - (b) Section-22
 - (c) Section-23
 - (d) Section-24

37. Facts under the BSA, 2023 means:

- (a) Anything capable of being perceived by the senses only
- (b) Anything not being capable of being perceived by the senses only
- (c) Only any mental condition of which any person is conscious
- (d) Anything capable of being perceived by the senses and any mental condition of which any person is conscious

38. When a person summoned to produce a document produces it, then:

- (a) he becomes a witness
- (b) he is cross-examined by both the parties
- (c) he is cross-examined with the permission of the court
- (d) he does not become a witness and cannot be cross examined unless and until he is called as a witness

39. Electronic records produced before the court are:

- (a) Oral evidence
- (b) Documentary evidence
- (c) Ordinary evidence
- (d) Technical evidence

40. The principle of proving beyond reasonable doubt applies to:

- (a) Criminal proceedings only
- (b) Civil proceedings only
- (c) Evidence Law
- (d) All the Civil and Criminal proceedings

41. Confidential Communication with whom of the following is protected under the BSA, 2023?

- (a) To Magistrate
- (b) To Police Officer
- (c) To Legal Advisor
- (d) To Revenue Officer

42. Proof is the result of:

- (a) Inquiry
- (b) Evidence
- (c) Investigation
- (d) Statement

43. No Judge or Magistrate can be compelled to answer any question as to own conduct in Court as such Judge or Magistrate except upon the special order of:

- (a) High Court
- (b) Supreme Court
- (c) Court to which he is subordinate
- (d) Court having administrative control over him

44. According to Indian Evidence Act, a fact is said to be 'not proved', when the:

- (a) Court believes that the fact does not exist
- (b) Court considers its non-existence probable
- (c) Fact is neither proved nor disproved
- (d) Court considers its existence doubtful beyond reasonable doubt

45. Under the Evidence Act, Court includes:

- (a) All Judges
- (b) All Magistrates
- (c) All Arbitrators
- (d) (a) and (b)

46. In civil cases the BSA, 2023 bestows burden of proof on

- (a) The Plaintiff
- (b) The Defendant
- (c) The State Government
- (d) The Court

47. Estoppel-

- (a) Need not be specifically pleaded
- (b) Should be specifically pleaded
- (c) May be specifically pleaded or may not be specifically pleaded
- (d) Both (b) and (c) are correct

48. Which section of the BSA, 2023 provides that no particular number of witnesses shall in any case be required for the proof of any fact?

- (a) Section 136
- (b) Section 137
- (c) Section 138
- (d) Section 139

49. A document which is old will be presumed to be true by the Court, if it is:

- (a) Old for more than 5 years
- (b) Old for more than 10 years
- (c) Old for more than 20 years
- (d) Old for more than 30 years

50. The court cannot take judicial notice of which fact?

- (a) Any news item published in the newspaper
- (b) The existence of titles recognized by the Government of India
- (c) The territories under the dominant of the Government of India
- (d) The rule of the road and land or at sea

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 any 10 (Ten) questions.

1. Whether a private person can arrest another person under the provisions of the Bhartiya Nyaya Suraksha Sanhita, 2023? (5)
2. What is the procedure contemplated in the Bhartiya Nyaya Suraksha Sanhita, 2023 where any dispute concerning land or water is likely to cause breach of peace? (5)
3. Discuss the provisions under BNSS, 2023 relating to security for keeping good behavior. (5)
4. What do you mean by conditional order for removal of nuisance under Section 152 of BNSS, 2023? (5)
5. Explain the power and responsibilities of Magistrate under Section 161 of BNSS. (5)
6. Explain the duties and responsibilities of Executive Magistrate under Section 194 of BNSS. (5)
7. Explain the rights of an arrested person as guaranteed under BNSS, 2023. (5)
8. Explain the concept of 'Mens rea' and 'Actus Reus'. (5)
9. What is unlawful assembly? When is unlawful assembly rioting? (5)
10. Enumerate the distinction between cognizable and non-cognizable offences. (5)
11. Distinguish 'Kidnapping' from 'Abduction'. (5)
12. Distinguish 'Robbery' from 'Extortion'. (5)
13. What are the differences between public documents and private documents? (5)
14. Write short notes on Privileged Communication. (5)
15. Write short notes on primary and secondary evidence. (5)

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