

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

PAPER - III

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. Under rule 13, which of the following shall NOT be considered as a “gift”?
 - (a) Free transport
 - (b) A casual meal or social hospitality
 - (c) Free lodging
 - (d) Pecuniary advantage received from a firm having official dealings
2. Under rule 18(2), a Government servant must obtain previous sanction of the prescribed authority for:
 - (a) Acquiring movable property worth more than two months’ basic pay
 - (b) Acquiring or disposing of immovable property
 - (c) Granting loans to relatives
 - (d) Investing in share markets
3. As per Rule 9, which of the following statements may a Government servant NOT make?
 - (a) Views expressed in official capacity
 - (b) Views expressed while assisting in conduct of election duties
 - (c) Evidence before a judicial committee
 - (d) Personal opinion criticizing a recent Central or State Government policy
4. Under Rule 10(1), a Government servant must obtain previous sanction of the Government for:
 - (a) Giving evidence in a judicial enquiry
 - (b) Giving evidence before Parliament
 - (c) Giving evidence in connection with an enquiry by any person, committee, or authority
 - (d) Giving evidence in departmental enquiries
5. Under Rule 21(1), a Government servant-
 - (a) May contract a second marriage if spouse consents
 - (b) Cannot marry a foreign national
 - (c) Shall not enter into a marriage with a person having a spouse living
 - (d) Can marry during probation after intimation

6. A Superintendent of Police attends the wedding of his cousin (a near relative). The cousin's father gifts him a wristwatch worth ₹48,000. The relative has no official dealings with him. The SP does not report this gift, believing it is permissible as a customary gift.

Which statement is correct?

- (a) He has violated the rules because no gifts may be accepted from near relatives
 - (b) He has not violated the rules because gifts from near relatives are fully exempt
 - (c) He must report the gift since it exceeds ₹ 25,000
 - (d) He needs sanction from Government to accept a gift exceeding ₹1,500
7. A Deputy Superintendent of Police writes a detailed article criticizing recent State Government decisions on law enforcement reforms. He uploads it anonymously on a public blog. He also appears as an unpaid panelist on a privately produced web-series discussing policing issues, without obtaining any prior sanction.

Which rule(s) has he violated?

- (a) Rule 9 only
 - (b) Rule 8 only
 - (c) Rule 8 and Rule 9
 - (d) Rule 3-A and Rule 5
8. An Executive Engineer sells a piece of land he owns to a private contractor who has frequent official dealings with his department. He reports the transaction after the sale is complete, stating there was no need for prior approval.

Which of the following statements is correct?

- (a) He has committed no violation if the sale is reported within one month
 - (b) Violation- prior sanction was required because the buyer has official dealings
 - (c) Violation- sale of immovable property is completely prohibited
 - (d) No violation if transaction value is below ₹25,000
9. A Police Inspector participates in a peaceful demonstration by an NGO demanding better working conditions for police personnel. The demonstration does not involve violence, but it uses slogans criticising State policies and urging changes in service rules. The officer claims it is his "right as a citizen".

Which is correct?

- (a) The action is permissible if he does not make speeches
 - (b) It is a violation because he participated in a demonstration concerning service matters
 - (c) It is permissible as long as the demonstration is peaceful
 - (d) It is not a violation since the criticism concerns service improvement
10. A Block Development Officer files a civil defamation case against a newspaper for an article criticising his official action. He does so without seeking Government sanction.
- (a) No violation; vindication of official acts is his right
 - (b) Violation - sanction required for vindication of official acts
 - (c) No violation if the criticism was unjustified
 - (d) Only a departmental report is required, not sanction
11. An Under Secretary buys a motorcycle worth 2.5 months of his basic pay from his brother. He reports the purchase after two months.
- (a) No violation- transaction with relative is exempt
 - (b) Violation - previous sanction was required
 - (c) Violation - report must be made within one month
 - (d) No violation if the transaction was by bank transfer

12. A superior gives a Police Officer an unwritten verbal order to detain a journalist briefly for questioning. The officer implements it without seeking written confirmation.
- (a) Correct, because the order is from a superior
 - (b) Incorrect- Conduct Rules requires seeking written confirmation of oral directions
 - (c) No violation if detention is legal
 - (d) No violation if urgent circumstances exist
13. A Superintendent employs a 13-year-old boy at home to assist with domestic chores after school hours.
- (a) Permissible if part-time
 - (b) Violation of Rule 22-A
 - (c) Permissible if consent of parents is taken
 - (d) Violation only if the child works full-time
14. A Joint Secretary frequently buys and sells shares on a stock exchange through an authorized broker.
- (a) No violation - trading on stock exchange is allowed
 - (b) Violation because frequent trading amounts to speculation
 - (c) No violation if he declares all trades annually
 - (d) Violation only if losses occur
15. A Group A officer is offered part-time consultancy work with a private security company run by his childhood friend. The company has no official dealings with the Government. He accepts without permission.
- (a) No violation since the friend is personal
 - (b) Violation - any other employment requires prior sanction
 - (c) No violation if done outside office hours
 - (d) Permissible if remuneration is below ₹5,000
16. A Superintendent shares a classified internal circular with a retired senior officer seeking advice. He argues that the retired officer is trustworthy and was his former superior.
- (a) Violation - Rule 11 prohibits communicating classified information except as authorised
 - (b) No violation- information shared with another Government servant
 - (c) No violation if the retired officer signs confidentiality papers
 - (d) No violation if no public dissemination occurs
17. A Head of Department is served a court notice in a case filed by a bank to recover unpaid loan dues. He ignores the notice and does not inform his administrative department.
- (a) No violation - loan is personal
 - (b) No violation unless the amount exceeds ₹5 lakh
 - (c) Violation only if declared insolvent by court
 - (d) Violation - must report legal proceedings regarding insolvency or indebtedness
18. Rule 22 prohibits Government servants from:
- (a) Consuming intoxicating drinks in private homes
 - (b) Using intoxicating drinks or drugs to excess
 - (c) Transporting liquor for official purposes
 - (d) Enforcing prohibition laws

19. A Group A Officer may permit his dependent child to accept employment in a company having official dealings with him only-
- (a) With previous sanction of the Government
 - (b) By reporting the matter within one month
 - (c) Through a written undertaking by the child
 - (d) After severing his official link with the company
20. A Government servant who marries a foreign national must-
- (a) Obtain prior sanction of the Government
 - (b) Resign from service
 - (c) Intimate the fact to the Government forthwith
 - (d) Apply for an exemption under Rule 23
21. As per Section 4, a person aged 16 years is legally permitted to drive which of the following?
- (a) Heavy goods vehicle
 - (b) Motor cycle with gear
 - (c) Motor cycle without gear up to 50cc
 - (d) Light motor vehicle
22. Which authority is empowered to suspend or cancel a driving licence upon conviction for certain offences under Section 22?
- (a) Licensing Authority alone
 - (b) Superintendent of Police (Traffic)
 - (c) District Magistrate
 - (d) Court
23. Which section makes insurance against third-party risk mandatory?
- (a) Section 146
 - (b) Section 140
 - (c) Section 160
 - (d) Section 177
24. Under Section 185, a driver is punishable if the alcohol content in blood exceeds:
- (a) 10 mg per 100 ml
 - (b) 20 mg per 100 ml
 - (c) 30 mg per 100 ml
 - (d) 50 mg per 100 ml
25. Under Section 207, a police officer may detain a motor vehicle-
- (a) When the driver has no insurance
 - (b) When used without valid registration or permit
 - (c) When the driver has unpaid road tax
 - (d) When vehicle exceeds speed limit once
26. A 17-year-old boy with no licence takes his father's motorbike and rides in a public place. The father claims he did not permit him to ride. Under the Act, who is primarily liable?
- (a) Only the minor, because he drove the vehicle
 - (b) Only the father, because he is the owner
 - (c) Both the boy and the father
 - (d) No one, because the boy is a minor
27. A vehicle is involved in an accident causing injury. The driver flees without informing police or aiding the victim. Which section is directly violated?
- (a) Section 132
 - (b) Section 133
 - (c) Section 134
 - (d) Section 187

28. A driver with a valid LMV licence begins driving a heavy passenger motor vehicle (HPMV) for a transport company. Which is correct under the Act?
- (a) LMV licence automatically authorises HPMV
 - (b) Driving is allowed if the driver has 3+ years' experience
 - (c) Driving is illegal without licence specifically authorising that class
 - (d) Driving is legal if employer gives written permission
29. A person refuses to take a breath test when required by a police officer having reasonable suspicion of drunken driving. What can the officer legally do?
- (a) Nothing, because breath test requires consent
 - (b) Arrest the driver without warrant
 - (c) Fine without arrest
 - (d) Only issue a warning
30. A driver exceeds the permissible speed limit by a large margin and has prior convictions. What may the court do under Section 20?
- (a) Nothing, only fine is allowed
 - (b) Disqualify from holding licence
 - (c) Impose life ban
 - (d) Only issue a warning
31. A driver holding only an LMV (Non-Transport) licence is found driving a commercial taxi. What is the appropriate offence?
- (a) Section 3 read with Section 181
 - (b) Section 5 read with Section 180
 - (c) Section 192A
 - (d) Section 130
32. Driving dangerously under Section 184 is detected through CCTV footage. For the first offence, which punishment applies?
- (a) Only warning
 - (b) Imprisonment up to 6 months or fine up to ₹ 1,000.
 - (c) Only licence suspension
 - (d) Mandatory imprisonment
33. A transport company continues to use a goods vehicle on public roads even after the fitness certificate expired last week. The vehicle appears visually fine and causes no obstruction. What is legally correct?
- (a) No offence because it is mechanically sound
 - (b) Offence only if the vehicle breaks down
 - (c) Offence because transport vehicles must possess a valid fitness certificate
 - (d) Offence only if the driver is unaware of expiry
34. A police officer stops a vehicle and demands a driving licence and insurance. The driver produces only a digital copy of the driving licence on DigiLocker but not the original. The Officer insists that only physical documents are valid. What is the correct legal reasoning?
- (a) Officer is correct; only physical documents are valid
 - (b) Digital documents are invalid unless printed
 - (c) Digital DL or RC stored in DigiLocker/e-Parivahan is legally valid and must be accepted
 - (d) Driver must produce originals within 24 hours

35. A driver refuses to stop his vehicle when signalled by a uniformed police officer at a checkpoint, arguing that he was in a hurry and no crime was committed. What is the correct legal view?
- (a) No offence since he was not carrying contraband
 - (b) Offence because every driver must stop when required by an authorised officer
 - (c) Offence only if the officer had a written order
 - (d) Not an offence if the driver apologises later
36. Under Section 3, which of the following is not included within the definition of “fact”?
- (a) A man’s reputation
 - (b) A man’s state of mind
 - (c) A man’s mental condition
 - (d) A man’s character as to good or bad qualities
37. Under Section 27, which part of a statement made by an accused in police custody is admissible?
- (a) The entire confession if voluntary
 - (b) Only that portion which relates distinctly to the fact thereby discovered
 - (c) Only statements made before a Magistrate
 - (d) Only statements recorded under Section 161 CrPC
38. Which of the following is NOT a requirement under Section 33 for admitting previous testimony in a later proceeding?
- (a) The witness must now be dead or cannot be found
 - (b) The first proceeding must involve the same parties or representatives
 - (c) Issues in both proceedings must be identical
 - (d) The witness must have been cross-examined in the former proceeding
39. A confession made to a police officer is inadmissible under Section 25. It becomes admissible only:
- (a) If made voluntarily
 - (b) If corroborated by independent evidence
 - (c) If made in the presence of a Magistrate
 - (d) If recorded in writing
40. Under Section 65B, electronic records are admissible as secondary evidence only if:
- (a) The original device is produced in Court
 - (b) A certificate under Section 65B(4) is produced
 - (c) The author of the electronic record testifies in person
 - (d) The record is stored in a secure server
41. Under Section 108, a person not heard of for seven years is presumed:
- (a) Dead, unless proved otherwise
 - (b) Alive, unless proved otherwise
 - (c) Missing but presumed alive
 - (d) To have died on a specific date after seven years
42. Under Section 145, a witness may be cross-examined about a previous statement in writing:
- (a) Without showing the writing to him
 - (b) Only after confronting him with the writing
 - (c) Only with court’s permission
 - (d) Only if the statement is signed by the witness

43. A is found dead in his house. Before dying, he tells his neighbour: "B stabbed me because I refused to lend him money."

In B's trial for murder, this statement is sought to be admitted.

Which provision applies?

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| (a) Section 6 – Res gestae | (b) Section 32(1) – Cause of death |
| (c) Section 157 – Former statements | (d) Section 60 – Direct evidence |
44. A is prosecuted for theft. The prosecution wants to show that A had previously stolen from the same shop.

Is this admissible?

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| (a) Yes, always | (b) No, previous bad acts irrelevant |
| (c) Yes, to show intent or absence of mistake | (d) No, unless A confesses |
45. A sues B for defamation. B wants to prove that A has a bad reputation in the community.

Is this allowed?

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| (a) Yes | (b) No |
| (c) Yes, but only if A permits | (d) Yes, if done in writing |
46. A business ledger kept in electronic form automatically records transactions daily. It is produced in court along with a proper 65B certificate.

Can it be used to charge liability against the accused?

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| (a) Yes, ledger entries alone are sufficient |
| (b) No, electronic records cannot be used |
| (c) Yes, but only with independent supporting evidence |
| (d) Yes, if entries are older than 30 years |
47. A alleges that B forged a document. B wants to compare handwriting with his admitted handwriting.

Who can compare the handwriting?

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| (a) Only handwriting expert | (b) Only Magistrate |
| (c) Court itself | (d) Only police officer |
48. A forensic expert's report is submitted without calling the expert to court. Defence demands cross-examination.

Is the report admissible?

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| (a) Yes, expert testimony is optional |
| (b) Yes, but defence has right to summon expert |
| (c) No, expert must appear |
| (d) Yes, only if Magistrate certifies it |
49. A witness testifies using signs. An Interpreter records it. Defence challenges validity.

Is it admissible?

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------|
| (a) Yes | (b) No, must be oral |
| (c) Only if written by Magistrate | (d) None of the above |

50. A person threatens a witness before trial. The prosecution wants to prove this.

Is it relevant?

- | | |
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| (a) No | (b) Yes, as conduct |
| (c) Yes, only if recorded by police | (d) Yes, only if linked to motive |

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.

1. List the restrictions imposed by rule 15(1) of the CCS (Conduct) Rules, 1964 relating to private trade, business or employment for Government servants. (4)
2. Rule 8 deals with the publication of articles, books, and participation in media programmes. Explain the restrictions imposed under this rule. In what circumstances may a police officer express personal views in public without violating the rule? (5)
3. Write down at least 5 qualities which every government servant shall maintain at all times as mandated under rule 3(1) of the CCS (Conduct) Rules, 1964? (5)
4. Discuss the obligations of a Government servant under rule 18 relating to the acquisition and disposal of immovable and movable property. Explain how these provisions help prevent corruption and conflict of interest. (6)
5. Explain the legal provisions relating to the powers of police officers or authorised persons to regulate, inspect, and detain vehicles. (5)
6. Explain the provisions of the Motor Vehicles Act relating to the necessity for a driving licence and the circumstances under which a person is prohibited from driving a motor vehicle. (5)
7. Explain the provisions related to mandatory insurance against third-party risk, including the requirement for insurance, the types of liabilities covered, and the legal consequences of using an uninsured vehicle. (5)

OR

Describe the legal requirements regarding the registration of motor vehicles, including the prohibition on driving unregistered vehicles, validity of registration, temporary registration, and assignment of new registration marks when a vehicle is kept in another state. (5)

8. Explain the provisions relating to “Admissions” under the Indian Evidence Act, 1872 (5)

OR

Explain the law relating to “Expert Evidence” under the Indian Evidence Act, 1872. (5)

9. Describe in detail the definition of “Relevant Facts” and “Facts in Issue” under the Indian Evidence Act, 1872. (5)
10. Explain the provisions relating to “Primary and Secondary Evidence” under the Indian Evidence Act, 1872. (5)