

**MIZORAM PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION**  
**MIZORAM POLICE SERVICE (JUNIOR GRADE) DEPARTMENTAL EXAMINATIONS**  
**GOVERNMENT OF MIZORAM, JULY -2019**

**PAPER - III**

Time Allowed : 3 hours

Full Marks : 100

Pass Marks : 40

*Marks for each question is indicated against it.*

*Attempt all questions.*

**PORTION-A**

*(CCS (Conduct) Rules, 1964)*

1. Mention the assets and liabilities on which every Government servant shall submit a return on his first appointment to any service or post. (5)
2. Define 'gift'. State the maximum value of gift which a Government servant may accept on occasions such as weddings, anniversaries, funerals or religious functions without making a report to the Government. (2+3=5)
3. What restrictions are imposed on Government servants regarding consumption of intoxicating drinks and drugs? (5)
4. Write down any 4 (four) tenets under Rule 3 (1) of CCS (Conduct) Rules, 1964 which every Government servant should adhere to at all times. (4)
5. What constitutes 'sexual harassment' in the context of Rule 3-C (2)(a) of the CCS (Conduct) Rules, 1964? (5)
6. Who are included as 'members of family' in relation to a Government servant under CCS (Conduct) Rules, 1964 (3)
7. Write a short note on 'political neutrality of Government servants' in the context of Rule 5 of CCS (Conduct) Rules, 1964 (5)
8. What constitutes a 'strike' under CCS (Conduct) Rules, 1964? (3)

9. State whether the following statements are 'True' or 'False'. (5×1=5)

- (a) The CCS (Conduct) Rules, 1964 is applicable to members of All India Service.
- (b) Joint representation from Government servants should be viewed as subversive of discipline.
- (c) According to CCS (Conduct) Rules, 1964, no Government servant shall use his position to secure employment for any members of his family. Here the term employment includes 'apprenticeship'.
- (d) Mass abstention from work does not constitute a 'strike'.
- (e) The time limit for granting or refusing permission to a Government servant with regard to 'gifts' is 20 days.

### PORTION-B

*(The Central Motor Vehicle Act 1988)*

10. Fill up the blanks: (5×1=5)

- (a) A motor cycle with engine capacity not exceeding 50 cc may be driven in a publicplace by a person after attaining the age of \_\_\_\_\_ years.
- (b) No person under the age of \_\_\_\_\_ years shall drive a Transport Vehicle in any publicplace.
- (c) Except as provided in regulation 5, the driver of a motor vehicle shall pass to the \_\_\_\_\_ of all traffic proceeding in the same direction as himself.
- (d) No motor vehicle when towing another vehicles other than a trailer or signs car shall be driven at a speed exceeding \_\_\_\_\_ km/hr.
- (e) A driver shall not drive a motor vehicle on road declared \_\_\_\_\_ except in the direction specified by sign boards.

11. What are the three restrictions on the holding of Driving Licences? (3)

12. Mention the four grounds for disqualifications for the grant of Conductor's Licence. (4)

13. What are the duties of driver in case of accident and injury to a person? (5)

14. What are the power of Police Officer to impound document as per Sec 206 of the Central Motor Vehicle Act 1988? (5)

15. Mention the five signals to be given by the Drivers as mentioned in Rules of the Road Regulations. (5)

16. What are the three conditions on the use of horns as per the Rules of the Road Regulations? (3)

**PORTION-C**

*(The Indian Evidence Act, Part-III)*

17. Write short note on *any two* of the following: (4×2=8)
- (a) Leading Questions
  - (b) Fact, Fact in issues and Relevant fact
  - (c) Dumb witness
  - (d) Res Geste
18. Distinguish between “Admission” and “Confession”. Discuss the essential of a valid confession. Can the Court convict an accused solely on the basis of his confession? (3+2+1=6)
19. Define “Documents”. Distinguish between Public and Private Documents. How are public document proved in court? (2+2+2=6)
20. Discuss the rule regarding Burden of Proof. (5)
- OR**
- Discuss the law regarding “Estoppel” as laid down in the Indian Evidence Act. (5)
21. Discuss the essentials of a valid “Dying Declaration”. In a murder case the person attacked by the accused is unable to speak due to serious injuries and replied to the question put to him through signs and gestures and dies. Will his reply amount of dying declaration. (5)
- OR**
- When the statement by a person who cannot be called as witness, are relevant? Discuss with illustration. (5)

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