

LIMITED DEPARTMENTAL EXAMINATION, 2022

EXCISE

(LAW-I)
(With books)

PAPER-I

Time Allowed: Two Hours

Maximum Marks: 100

I N S T R U C T I O N S

DO NOT OPEN THIS QUESTION BOOKLET SEAL UNTIL YOU ARE TOLD TO DO SO

1. Immediately after the commencement of the examination, you should check that this Test Booklet does not have any unprinted or torn or missing pages or items, etc. If so, get it replaced by a complete Test Booklet.
2. Write your Roll Number on the Test Booklet in the Box provided alongside.
3. This Test Booklet contains 100 items (questions). Each item comprises four responses (answers) written as **(A), (B), (C) and (D)**. You will select the response which you feel is correct and want to mark on the answer sheet.
4. You have to mark all your responses ONLY on the separate Answer Sheet provided. Also read the directions in the Answer Sheet. Fill in all the entries in the Answer Sheet correctly, failing which your Answer Sheet shall not be evaluated.
5. Count the number of questions attempted carefully and write it down in the space provided in the OMR Sheet. This has to be verified by the Invigilator before leaving.
6. After you have completed filling in all your responses on the Answer Sheet and the examination has concluded you should hand over to the Invigilator the Answer Sheet (in original). **You are permitted to take away 2nd Copy of OMR Answer Sheet and the Test Booklet.**
7. All items carry equal marks.
8. Candidature would be cancelled in case of non-compliance with any of these instructions.
9. There will be **NO PENALTY** for wrong answers.

1. What does Chapter II under the Eastern Bengal and Assam Excise Act, 1910 say ?

- (a) Establishments and Control;
- (b) Establishment and Contract;
- (c) Establishment and Central;
- (d) Establishment and Coverage.

2. How many clauses are there under Section 10 of the Eastern Bengal and Assam Excise Act, 1910 ?

- (a) three;
- (b) five;
- (c) two;
- (d) none of the above.

3. What does Section 11 of the Eastern Bengal and Assam Excise Act, 1910 say?

- (a) Restriction on import and transport;
- (b) Restriction on export and transportation;
- (c) Restriction on sell and transport;
- (d) Restriction on export and transport.

4. Under what chapter "Import, Export and Transport" mentioned ?

- (a) Chapter IV;
- (b) Chapter V;
- (c) Chapter VI;
- (d) Chapter III.

5. How many clauses and sub-clauses are there under Section 15 of Eastern Bengal and Assam Excise Act, 1910 ?

- (a) three clauses and eight subclauses;
- (b) three clauses and five subclauses;
- (c) three clauses and three subclauses;
- (d) three clauses and two subclauses.

6. What does Section 17 of the Eastern Bengal and Assam Excise Act, 1910 say ?

- (a) Limit of possessions with exception and prohibitions in special cases ;
- (b) Limits of possession with exception and prohibitions in special cases;
- (c) Limit of possession with exception and prohibitions in special cases;
- (d) Limit of possession with exceptional and prohibitions in special cases.

7. How many clauses are there under Section 22 of the Eastern Bengal and Assam Excise Act, 1910 ?

- (a) five;
- (b) thirteen;
- (c) eleven;
- (d) none of the above

8. Under what Section "Form and conditions of license, etc." are contain under Eastern Bengal and Assam Excise Act, 1910 ?

- (a) 31;
- (b) 32;
- (c) 29;
- (d) 25.

9. What does Section 31 of the Eastern Bengal and Assam Excise Act, 1910 say ?

- (a) Surrender of license;
- (b) Surrender of licenses;
- (c) Surrender of license;
- (d) Surrender of licensing.

10. What is the term of punishment under Section 55 of the Eastern Bengal and Assam Excise Act, 1910 ?

- (a) shall be liable to imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months, or to fine which may extended to one thousand rupees, or to both;
- (b) shall be liable to imprisonment for a term which may not extend to three months, or to fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or to both;
- (c) shall be liable to imprisonment for a which may extend to three months, or to fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or with both;
- (d) shall be liable to imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months, or to fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or to both.

11. Is there any contempt of court proceeding under The Eastern Bengal and Assam Excise Act, 1910?

- (a) definitely yes;
- (b) definitely not;
- (c) definitely not yet;
- (d) none of the above.

12. How many Schedules are there under The Eastern Bengal and Assam Excise Act, 1910 ?

- (a) three;
- (b) four;
- (c) two;
- (d) one.

13. 'Wrongful loss' means

- (a) loss by unlawful means of property which the person losing it, is legally entitled
- (b) loss by unlawful means of property which the person losing it is not legally entitled
- (c) loss by lawful means of property which the person losing is not legally entitled
- (d) all the above

14. When a criminal act is done by several persons in furtherance of the common intention of all

- (a) each of such person is liable for that act in the same manner as if it were done by him alone.
- (b) each of such person is liable for his own over act
- (c) each of such person shall be liable according to the extent of his participation in the crime.
- (d) both (b) & (c)

15. To establish section 34 of IPC

- (a) common intention be proved but not overt act be proved
- (b) common intention and overt act both be proved
- (c) common intention need not be proved but overt act be proved
- (d) all the above

16. Illegal signifies

- (a) everything which is an offence
- (b) everything which is prohibited by law
- (c) everything which furnishes ground for civil action
- (d) all the above

17. How many types of punishments have been prescribed under the Indian Penal Code

- (a) three
- (b) six
- (c) five
- (d) four

18. In the case of an offence punishable with fine only, imprisonment for non-payment of fine

- (a) has to be rigorous
- (b) has to be simple
- (c) can be rigorous or simple
- (d) can be partly rigorous and partly simple.

19. The maximum 'ignorantia juris non excusat' means

- (a) ignorance of law is no excuse
- (b) ignorance of fact is no excuse
- (c) ignorance of law is an excuse
- (d) ignorance of fact is an excuse

20. The maxim 'actus non facit ream nisi mens sit rea' means

- (a) crime has to be coupled with guilty mind
- (b) there can be no crime without a guilty mind
- (c) crime is the result of guilty mind
- (d) criminal mind leads to crime.

21. The defense 'consent' applies to

- (a) private wrongs
- (b) public wrongs
- (c) both (a) and (b)
- (d) neither (a) nor (b)

22. Consent given under compulsion arising out of threat of injury

- (a) excuses the causing of death
- (b) excuses causing of any offence against the state punishable with death
- (c) both (a) & (b)
- (d) neither (a) nor (b)

23. The right to private defense is available with respect to

- (a) harm to body
- (b) harm to movable property
- (c) harm to immovable property
- (d) all the above

24. In cases of kidnapping & abduction the right of private defense extends voluntarily causing

- (a) any harm other than death
- (b) any harm other than death & grievous hurt
- (c) any harm including death
- (d) both (a) & (b)

25. Abetment under section 107 of IPC can be constituted by

- (a) instigation
- (b) conspiracy
- (c) intentional aid
- (d) all the above

26. Abetment is complete as soon as

- (a) the abettor has incited another to commit an offense
- (b) the person instigated has done some overt act towards the commission of the offense
- (c) the offense abetted has been committed
- (d) both (b) & (c) above.

27. Under criminal conspiracy

- (a) mere agreement is made an offence even if no step is taken to carry out that agreement
- (b) mere agreement is not made an offence unless a step is taken to carry out that agreement
- (c) both (a) & (b) are correct
- (d) neither (a) nor (b) are correct

28. Murder is defined as

- (a) an act by which the death is caused, must have been done with the intention of causing such bodily injury as is likely to cause death
- (b) an act by which the death is caused, is done with the knowledge that he is likely to cause death by his act.
- (c) an act by which the death is caused, with the intention of causing of such bodily injury as the offenders knows which is likely to cause death of the person to whom the injury is caused
- (d) all the above

29. Grave & sudden provocation is

- (a) question of fact
- (b) question of law
- (c) mix question of fact & law
- (d) a presumption under the law

30. A person who causes bodily injury to another who is laboring under a disorder, disease or bodily infirmity and thereby accelerates the death of that other, shall be deemed to have caused his death, by virtue of

- (a) explanation I to section 299
- (b) explanation I to section 300
- (c) explanation II to section 299
- (d) explanation III to section 299

31. If the offender does not know that his act is so imminently dangerous that it must, in all probability causes death he will be guilty of

- (a) murder
- (b) attempt to murder
- (c) culpable homicide not amounting to murder
- (d) either (a) or (b)

32. Two ladies of young age, A & B fight with each other. A was having a blade with which 'A' inflicts injury on the face of B leaving a scar on the cheek of B. A is guilty to offence of causing

- (a) grievous hurt
- (b) grievous hurt by rash or negligent act
- (c) simple hurt
- (d) simple hurt by rash or negligent act

33. Assault in order to outrage the modesty of a woman is punishable

- (a) under section 363 of IPC
- (b) under section 354 of IPC
- (c) under section 509 of IPC
- (d) under section 511 of IPC

34. 'A' puts 'Z' into fear of hurt & dishonestly induces 'Z' to sign a blank cheque & delivers it to A. 'A' is guilty of

- (a) theft
- (b) extortion
- (c) robbery
- (d) attempt to commit extortion

35. When in the committing of theft, hurt or wrongful restraint is cause to the person, the offence

- (a) extortion
- (b) robbery
- (c) dacoity
- (d) theft only

36. Immovable property can be the subject matter of

- (a) theft
- (b) extortion
- (c) robbery
- (d) dacoity

37. The expression 'harm' is used in section 81 of the Indian Penal Code in the sense of

- (a) hurt
- (b) injury or damage
- (c) physical injury
- (d) moral wrong or evil

38. The causing of death of child in the mother's womb is not homicide under

- (a) Indian law only
- (b) English law only
- (c) both English and Indian Law
- (d) none of these

39. The essential ingredients of a crime are

- (a) motive, mens rea, actus reus
- (b) motive, intention and knowledge
- (c) actus reus and mens rea
- (d) knowledge, intention and action

40. Wrongful restraint has been defined under:

- (a) section 339 of IPC
- (b) section 340 of IPC
- (c) section 341 of IPC
- (d) section 342 of IPC.

41. Wrongful confinement has been defined under:

- (a) section 342 of IPC
- (b) section 341 of IPC
- (c) section 340 of IPC
- (d) section 339 of IPC.

42. Obscene songs are dealt under-

- (a) Section 291 of IPC
- (b) Section 292 of IPC
- (c) Section 293 of IPC
- (d) Section 294 of IPC

43. Sale, etc., of obscene books etc. is dealt under-

- (a) Section 291 of IPC
- (b) Section 292 of IPC
- (d) Section 293 of IPC
- (e) Section 294 of IPC

44. Maliciously insulting the religious beliefs of any class is dealt under-

- (a) Section 292 A of IPC
- (b) Section 293 A of IPC
- (c) Section 294 A of IPC
- (c) Section 295 A of IPC

45. A, by pledging as diamonds articles which he knows are not diamonds intentionally deceives Z, and thereby dishonestly induces Z to lend money.

- (a) A is guilty of cheating under Section 412, IPC
- (b) A is guilty of cheating under Section 415, IPC
- (c) A is guilty of cheating under Section 420, IPC
- (d) None of them

46. A, intentionally deceives Z into a belief that A means to deliver to Z certain quantity of indigo plant which he does not intend to deliver, and thereby dishonestly induces Z to advance money upon the faith of such delivery.

- (a) A is guilty of cheating under Section 412, IPC
- (b) A is guilty of cheating under Section 415, IPC
- (c) A is guilty of cheating under Section 420, IPC
- (d) None of them

47. A knowing that his effects are about to be taken in execution in order to satisfy a debt due from him to Z, destroys those effects, with the intention of thereby preventing Z obtaining satisfaction of the debt and of thus causing damage to Z.

- (a) A is guilty of mischief under Section 411, IPC
- (b) A is guilty of mischief under Section 415, IPC
- (c) A is guilty of mischief under Section 425, IPC
- (d) None of them

48. A having insured a ship, voluntarily causes the same to be cast away, with the intention of causing damage to the under-writers.

- (a) A is guilty of mischief under Section 411, IPC
- (b) A is guilty of mischief under Section 415, IPC
- (c) A is guilty of mischief under Section 425, IPC
- (d) None of the above

49. Who is the authority to grant passes under Section 14 of the East Bengal and Assam Excise

Act, 1910 ?

- (a) the Collector;
- (b) the Excise Commissioner;
- (c) the Provincial Government;
- (d) none of the above.

50. Under what Section permission to be granted for manufacture of intoxicant under Section 15 of the East Bengal and Assam Excise

Act, 1910 ?

- (a) Collector or the Provincial Government
- (b) Collector or the Excise Commissioner;
- (c) Collector of the District;
- (d) none of the above.

51. Who is the authority to grant license for sale of intoxicant under Section 18 of the East Bengal and Assam Excise Act, 1910 ?

- (a) the Provincial Government;
- (b) the State Government;
- (c) the Director;
- (d) none of the above.

52. How many explanation are there under Section 21 of the East Bengal and Assam Excise Act, 1910 ?

- (a) one
- (b) two
- (c) three
- (d) four.

53. Under what Section "method of levy of duty" have been contained under the East Bengal and Assam Excise Act, 1910 ?

- (a) Section 25;
- (b) Section 23;
- (c) Section 22;
- (d) none of the above.

54. What does Chapter VI contain under the East Bengal and Assam Excise Act, 1910 ?

- (a) licenses, permits and passes;
- (b) licensing, permission and passes;
- (c) license, permits and pass;
- (d) none of the above.

55. Is there any provision of cancellation of licenses in other cases under the East Bengal and Assam Excise Act, 1910 ?

- (a) no;
- (b) yes;
- (c) does not arise;
- (d) none of the above.

56. How much time is there for giving notice for surrender of license under the East Bengal and Assam Excise Act, 1910 ?

- (a) two months;
- (b) three months;
- (c) one month;
- (d) none of the above.

57. Under what Section recovery of dues have to made under the East Bengal and Assam Excise Act, 1910 ?

- (a) under Section 40;
- (b) under Section 35;
- (c) under Section 37;
- (d) none of the above.

58. Under what provision the Provincial Government can make Rules under the East Bengal and Assam Excise Act, 1910 ?

- (a) under Section 36;
- (b) under Section 39;
- (c) under Section 38;
- (d) none of the above.

59. Under which provision for arrest, seizure and search without warrant under the East Bengal and Assam Excise Act, 1910 ?

- (a) under Section 47;
- (b) under Section 45;
- (c) under Section 44;
- (d) under Section 38.

60. How many category of powers are there by an investigating officer under East Bengal and Assam Excise Act, 1910 ?

- (a) four
- (b) three
- (c) two
- (d) one.

61. The maximum period of detention under Section 48 of the East Bengal and Assam Excise Act, 1910 is_____

- (a) ten hours;
- (b) twelve hours;
- (c) twenty-four hours;
- (d) none of the above.

62. Provision of Bail have been contained under the East Bengal and Assam Excise Act, 1910, under which Section?

- (a) under Section 49;
- (b) under Section 50;
- (c) under Section 51;
- (d) none of the above.

63. The maximum punishment for Consumption of intoxicants in druggists' shop under the East Bengal and Assam Excise Act,1910 is_____

- (a) 3 months;
- (b) 4 months;
- (c) 2 months;
- (d) 1 month.

64. The punishment for abetment under the East Bengal and Assam Excise Act,1910 is prescribed_____

- (a) under Section 116 of the I.P.C.;
- (b) under Section 117 of the I.P.C.;
- (c) under Section 118 of the I.P.C.;
- (d) none of the above.

65. Punishment of cowardice under the East Bengal and Assam Excise Act,1910 is_____

- (a) three months;
- (b) four months;
- (c) two months;
- (d) one month.

66. Chapter II of the Indian Penal Code, 1860 contains_____

- (a) general knowledge;
- (b) general information;
- (c) general explanation;
- (d) none of the above.

67. "Procedure of export of spirituous preparations" have been contained under the Manipur Excise Rules, 1962, under which Rule?

- (a) 43;
- (b) 45;
- (c) 39;
- (d) 48.

68. The authority to issue passes for import of India made foreign liquor under the Manipur Excise Rules, 1962 is _____

- (a) Collector of the importing district ;
- (b) Commissioner;
- (c) Chief Collector;
- (d) none of the above.

69. India made rectified spirit under the Manipur Excise Rules, 1962 means ?

- (a) absolute alcohol;
- (b) preparations containing spirits;
- (c) flavoring essences;
- (d) none of the above.

70. Manipur Excise Rules, 1962 defines overseas foreign liquor _____

- (a) under Rule 13;
- (b) under Rule 19;
- (c) under Rule 20;
- (d) none of the above.

71. The pass fee rate under Rule 21 of the Manipur Excise Rules, 1962 is _____

- (a) yet to be amended;
- (b) amended;
- (c) not amended;
- (d) none of the above.

72. Under what Section the definition of "medical hemp" has been defined ?

- (a) Under Section 2 (c);
- (b) Under Section 2 (d);
- (c) Under Section 2 (f);
- (d) Under Section 2 (h).

73. How many Section are there under CHAPTER II of the Dangerous Drugs Act, 1930 ?

- (a) 9;
- (b) 8;
- (c) 7;
- (d) 6.

74. What is the maximum punishment for contravention of Section 4 of the Dangerous Drugs Act, 1930 ?

- (a) three years with or without fine;
- (b) two years with or without fine;
- (c) one year with or without fine;
- (d) none of the above.

75. What is the maximum penalty for contravention of Section 9 of the Dangerous Drugs Act, 1930 ?

- a) with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees ;
- b) with fine which may extend to one ten thousand rupees ;
- c) with fine which may extend to one twenty thousand rupees ;
- d) with fine which may extend to one thirty thousand rupees ;

76. How many classification of force are there under Section 349 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860 ?

- a) three classification;
- b) two classification;
- c) one classification;
- d) zero classification.

77. How many explanations are there under Section 351 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860 ?

- (a) three;
- (b) two;
- (c) one;
- (d) none of the above.

Q.78. How many clauses and sub-clauses are there under Section 354-A of the Indian Penal Code, 1860 ?

- a) four clauses and four sub-clauses;
- b) three clauses and four sub-clauses;
- c) two clauses and four sub-clauses;
- d) none of the above.

79. Under what Section punishment of voyeurism have been content under the Indian Penal Code, 1860 ?

- a) 354-A;
- b) 354-B;
- c) 354-C;
- d) 354-D.

80. What is the term of imprisonment for assault or criminal force on grave provocation under the Indian Penal Code, 1860 ?

- (a) four months;
- (b) three months;
- (c) two months;
- (d) one months.

81. Under what Section cheating has been contained under the Indian Penal Code, 1860 ?

- (a) 420;
- (b) 419;
- (c) 418;
- (d) none of the above.

81.The District Magistrate or the Sub-Divisional Magistrate , may by notice in writing to the licensee, require that any shop in which any intoxicant is sold by retail shall be closed at such times for such periods as such Magistrate may deem necessary for the preservation of public place. This is laid down in the Excise Act, 1910 in-

- (a) Section 49
- (b) Section 50
- (c) Section 51
- (d) Section 52

82.Which court is empowered to try cases under the Excise Act ,1910?

- (a) Stipendiary Magistrate
- (b) Metropolitan Magistrate
- (c) Special Judicial Magistrate
- (d) Magistrate exercising powers not less than those of a magistrate of the second class

83.The Opium Smoking Act ,1927 prescribes penalty for smoking opium in company. The liability as per the Act is that if 2 or more persons smoke opium in company,

- (a) only the person who was found smoking red -handed , is punishable
- (b) each of them shall irrespective of their common object is punishable.
- (c) (a) above is correct and not (b)
- (d) None of the above

84. According to opium Smoking Act, 1927 laid down if 2 or more persons smoke opium in company, each of the persons are liable for-

- (a) imprisonment of a term of one month
- (b) imprisonment or fine of rupees 50
- (c) imprisonment of either description of a term which may extend to one month or with fine which may extend to 50 rupees or both
- (d) none of the above.

85. The Opium Smoking Act,1927 laid down as to who shall be deemed to be a member of opium smoking assembly as to-

- (a) any person who joins an opium smoking assembly, for the purpose of smoking opium
- (b) any person who joins an opium smoking assembly for preparing opium for smoking
- (c) any person who continues to remain there for smoking or preparing opium
- (d) all of the above are correct.

86. " Whoever is a member of an opium smoking assembly , shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to one month or with fine which may extend to 50 rupees or with both". This is laid down in _____the Opium Act.

- (a) Section 6
- (b) Section 7
- (c) Section 9
- (d) Section 8

87. The provision of bail and security, is enacted under the Opium Act of 1927 as-

- a) When any person is arrested under the Act, he is not entitled to bail as of right.
- b) When any person is arrested under the Act, is prepared to furnish bail, he shall be released on bail
- c) at the discretion of the officer making the arrest, he may be released on his own bond
- d) all of the above are correct.

88. When a Magistrate may take cognizance of an offence punishable under the Opium Act, 1927?

- (a) On a complaint made by any public spirited person
- (b) On a complaint made by the Collector
- (c) Complaint may be made by one officer of Excise Department not below the rank of Sub Inspector or Sub Inspector of police department
- (d) (b) and (c) are correct.

89. Certain officials are bound to aid Excise officers, which is laid down in the Opium Act, 1927. Who are those officials? Tick the one from the following:

- a) Every officer of the police and land revenue department
- b) Every village headman
- c) Every village chowkidar
- d) all of the above.

90. "Whenever two or more persons are prosecuted for any offence under the Opium Act, 1927, the magistrate may if he thinks fit tender to any accused a pardon on the condition of his making a full or true disclosure of all facts connected with the offence". This is enacted under the Act in-

- a) Section 19
- b) Section 20
- c) Section 21
- d) Section 22

91. The provisions for General Exceptions is laid down in the IPC at

- a) Chapter II
- b) Chapter I
- c) Chapter III
- d) Chapter IV

92. X, a police officer, whose duty is to prevent robbery, abets the commission of robbery. Here even though the robbery be not committed, X is liable one half of the longest term of imprisonment provided for the offence and also to fine". This is an illustration attached to a particular section of IPC. What is that section?

- a) section 112
- b) section 114
- c) section 113
- d) section 116

93. The Eastern Bengal and Assam Excise Act, 1910 consists of – (Choose the right one)

- a) 52 sections
- b) 62 sections
- c) 42 sections
- d) 67 sections

94. The Eastern Bengal and Assam (Excise Act), 1910 was an excise law in force in Eastern Bengal and Assam. The same has been extended to Manipur a Council Resolution and approved by the then Maharaja of Manipur. What is the Council resolution and date? (Choose the right answer)

- a) Council Resolution No. 20 dt 20.8.1948
- b) Council Resolution No. 18 dt 18.8.1948
- c) Council Resolution No. 16 dt 16.8.1948
- d) Council Resolution No. 23 dt 25.8.1948

95. The terms " Excisable article" as defined in the Excise Act, 1910 means-
- Any alcoholic liquor for human consumption.
 - Any intoxicating DRUG
 - Any medicinal or toilet preparation containing alcohol.
 - All of the above.
96. Intoxicating drug as defined in the Excise Act ,1910 means, amongst others-
- Canabis sativa* known as bhang
 - Siddhi
 - Ganja
 - All of the above
97. The term "Liquor" as defined in the Excise Act, 1910 to mean include-
- Intoxicating liquor
 - Tari and panchwai in any form
 - Any substance The Government by notification declare to be liquor for the purposes of the Act
 - All of the above are correct.
98. The term "Sale" as defined in the Excise Act, 1910 to include-
- Any transfer by way of gift.
 - Any transfer other than by way of gift
 - Any transfer
 - None of the above
99. The power to define Country liquor and foreign liquor is vested under the Excise Act, which is enacted in-
- Section 1
 - Section 2
 - Section 3
 - Section 4
100. The Excise Act of 1910 lays down the provision for imposition of duties and fees at-
- Chapter I
 - Chapter II
 - Chapter III
 - Chapter V