

DE-7/2021/32

Question Booklet
Alpha Code

A

Question Booklet
Serial Number

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Name:	Reg.No.	Signature:
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DEPARTMENTAL TESTS — JULY, 2021

Total Number of Questions : 100

[Time : 2 hours

(Maximum Marks : 100)

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

1. The question paper will be given in the form of a Question Booklet. There will be four versions of question booklets with question booklet alpha code viz. A, B, C & D.
2. The Question Booklet Alpha Code will be printed on the top left margin of the facing sheet of the question booklet.
3. The Question Booklet Alpha Code allotted to you will be noted in your seating position in the Examination Hall.
4. If you get a question booklet where the alpha code does not match to the allotted alpha code in the seating position, please draw the attention of the Invigilator IMMEDIATELY.
5. The Question Booklet Serial Number is printed on the top right margin of the facing sheet. If your question booklet is un-numbered, please get it replaced by new question booklet with same alpha code.
6. The Question Booklet will be sealed at the middle of the right margin. Candidate should not open the question booklet, until the indication is given to start answering.
7. Immediately after the commencement of the examination, the candidate should check that the question booklet supplied contains all the 100 questions in serial order. The question booklet does not have unprinted or torn or missing pages and if so the fact should be brought to the notice of the Invigilator and get it replaced by a complete booklet with same alpha code. This is most important.
8. A blank sheet of paper is attached to the question booklet. This may be used for rough work.
9. **Please read carefully all the instructions on the reverse of the Answer Sheet before marking your answers.**
10. Each question is provided with four choices (A), (B), (C) and (D) having one correct answer. Choose the correct answer and darken the bubble corresponding to the question number using Blue or Black Ball-Point Pen in the OMR Answer Sheet.
11. **Each correct answer carries 1 mark and for each wrong answer 1/3 mark will be deducted. No negative marks for unattended questions.**
12. No candidate will be allowed to leave the examination hall till the end of the session and without handing over the Answer Sheet to the Invigilator. Candidates should ensure that the Invigilator has verified all the entries in the Register Number Coding Sheet and that the Invigilator has affixed his/her signature in the space provided.
13. Strict compliance of instructions is essential. Any malpractice or attempt to commit any kind of malpractice in the Examination will result in the disqualification of the candidate.
14. **If any candidates make a marking of answer in the question paper and exchange with other candidate during the course of the examination, the answer script will be invalidated and the candidates will be debarred for a minimum period of 2 years from appearing the Departmental Tests.**

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1. Heroin is
 - (A) A manufactured as well as narcotic drug
 - (B) Synthetic drug
 - (C) Not a manufactured drug
 - (D) Not a narcotic drug

2. The definition of “preparation” in NDPS Act is satisfied if the substance of narcotic drug or psychotropic substance is in
 - (A) Other than in dosage form
 - (B) Other than in solution form
 - (C) Other than in mixture form
 - (D) Dosage, solution or mixture form

3. Cannabis means and include
 - (A) Only Charas
 - (B) Only Ganja
 - (C) Only Hashish
 - (D) All the above three

4. “Commercial quantity” of ganja as per Notification under NDPS Act 1985 is
 - (A) 20 kg.
 - (B) 5 kg.
 - (C) 1 kg.
 - (D) None of these

5. “Small Quantity” of ganja notified is
 - (A) 100 gm
 - (B) 1000 gm
 - (C) 5 kg
 - (D) 20 gm

6. “Small quantity” of LSD, LSD 25 prescribed is
 - (A) .1gm
 - (B) 1gm
 - (C) 0.002 gm
 - (D) .02 gm.

7. Ketamine is included in the NDPS Notification under NDPS Act in the year
 - (A) 1985
 - (B) 2001
 - (C) 2011
 - (D) 2014

8. Punishment for contravention in relation to psychotropic substances prescribed in NDPS Act is
 - (A) sec. 23
 - (B) sec.22
 - (C) sec. 21
 - (D) sec. 20

9. Punishment for contravention in relation to manufactured drugs and preparations involving small quantity is
- (A) with rigorous imprisonment which may extend to one year
 - (B) with fine which may extend to Rs.10,000
 - (C) with RI upto one year and fine of Rs.10,000
 - (D) with RI upto one year or with fine upto Rs.10,000 or with both.
10. Provisions for body search under NDPS ACT is described in
- (A) sec.50 A
 - (B) sec. 42
 - (C) sec.50
 - (D) sec. 41
11. Which statement is correct?
- (A) A female shall be searched by anyone excepting a female
 - (B) A female shall be searched by any gazetted officer
 - (C) No female shall be searched by anyone excepting a female
 - (D) No female shall be searched by anyone.
12. Power to stop and search conveyance under NDPS Act is laid down in
- (A) Sec.48
 - (B) Sec.49
 - (C) Sec.50
 - (D) Sec.47
13. Power to issue authorization under Sec. 41(2) of NDPS Act is empowered in excise dept.
- (A) of and above the rank of AEC
 - (B) All CIs of Excise
 - (C) Excise Inspectors of Ranges
 - (D) No one is authorized till date
14. The date from which prohibition against the cultivation of the cannabis plant shall take effect from
- (A) 14-11-1983
 - (B) 14-11-1985
 - (C) 15-05-1989
 - (D) 30-05-1989
15. The NDPS Act came into force on
- (A) 14-11-1985
 - (B) 15-05-1989
 - (C) 30-05-1989
 - (D) 29-05-1989
16. As per Sec 36(1) of NDPS Act special courts in Kerala are specified by
- (A) Govt of Kerala
 - (B) High Court of Kerala
 - (C) Central Govt
 - (D) Govt of Kerala with the concurrence of the Chief Justice of the High Court of Kerala

17. Every offence punishable under NDPS Act shall be cognizable and non-bailable is specified in
 (A) Sec.36 (B) Sec.37
 (C) Sec.38 (D) None of these
18. Maximum detention period under judicial custody of an accused in NDPS Act is
 (A) 90 days (B) 180 days
 (C) 270 days (D) One year
19. NDPS Special Courts are functioning in
 (A) Thodupuzha (B) Thodupuzha and vadakara
 (C) Idukki and Kozhikkode (D) Vadakara
20. Provisions regarding power of seizure and arrest in public place under NDPS Act is
 (A) Sec.43 (B) Sec.44
 (C) Sec.42 (D) None of these
21. Power of seizure and arrest without warrant under NDPS Act is laid down in
 (A) Sec. 43 (B) Sec.42
 (C) Sec. 50 (D) Sec.44
22. The expression of "PUBLIC PLACE" under NDPS Act includes
 (A) Only public conveyance (B) Only hotel
 (C) Only shop (D) All the above (A), (B), (C)
23. In NDPS Act provisions for forfeiture of property derived from or used in illicit traffic is specified in Chapter
 (A) V (B) VA
 (C) VIA (D) VI
24. Protection of action taken in good faith under NDPS Act shall lie in favour of
 (A) Other than Central govt. or a state govt.
 (B) Other than any officer of the Central govt.
 (C) Other than any officer of the state govt.
 (D) All the above (A), (B), (C) categories
25. Permit for the import, transport and possession of manufactured drugs other than prepared opium for medical, scientific purposes etc. is in
 (A) ND2 (B) ND3
 (C) ND4 (D) None of these
26. Before issuing the ND3 permit by the Commissioner, he should consult with-
 (A) Drug Inspector (B) Government
 (C) Drug Controller (D) Any one of these

27. Permit for possession of opium for the preparation of medicinal oil for personal use is issued under Kerala NDPS Rules sec.44 in Form No
- (A) ND 20 (B) ND 19
(C) ND 3 (D) ND 1
28. "Coca Derivative" under M&TP(ED) Act means
- (A) Crude cocaine only (B) Ecgonine only
(C) Cocaine only (D) All the above
29. Which one among this is incorrect; "Indian hemp" means
- (A) Bhang (B) Charas
(C) Opium poppy (D) Siddhi or Ganja
30. "Rectified spirit" means plain undenatured alcohol of a strength not less than _____ over proof and includes absolute alcohol.
- (A) 100° (B) 50°
(C) 51° (D) 42.86°
31. Which of the following Ayurvedic preparations containing alcohol are capable of being consumed as ordinary alcohol beverages?
- (A) Other than Pippalyasavam (B) Other than Draksharishtam
(C) Other than Drakshasavam (D) All the above three
32. Excise duty for Ayurvedic medicinal preparations containing self-generated alcohol which are not capable of being consumed as ordinary alcohol beverages?
- (A) 8% ad valorem (B) 4% ad valorem
(C) Nil (D) 2% ad valorem
33. Excise duty for Ayurvedic medicinal preparations containing self-generated alcohol which are capable of being consumed as ordinary alcoholic beverages
- (A) 4% (B) 4% ad valorem
(C) 8% ad valorem (D) Nil
34. The Prohibition Act, 1950 is a
- (A) Central Act (B) Kerala State Act
(C) Other than Kerala State Act (D) None of these
35. The Govt have suspended the operation of all the provisions of The Prohibition Act, 1950 except sections
- (A) 1, 2 and 6 (B) 1,2 and 7
(C) 1,6 and 7 (D) 1,7 and 11

36. Sec. 11 of the Prohibition Act, 1950 is
(A) Definition clause
(B) Short title and commencement
(C) Prohibition of advertisement
(D) Offences and Penalties
37. The punishment for Prohibition of advertisement prescribed in the Prohibition Act is
(A) Imprisonment extending to 6 months only
(B) Fine extending up to Rs 1,000
(C) Fine of Rs.10,000
(D) Both (A) or (B) or with both
38. Definition of Liquor under Prohibition Act means
(A) All liquor consisting of or containing alcohol only
(B) Only spirits of wine, beer, spirits, wine
(C) Methylated spirits only
(D) All the above three
39. The Prohibition Act, 1950 was duly amended in
(A) 1960 and 1967 only (B) 1973 and 1978 only
(C) 1967 and 1978 only (D) Both (A) and (B)
40. The NDPS Consultative committee consists of Chairman and
(A) not exceeding 20 members (B) upto 25 members
(C) not more than 10 members (D) 7 members
41. Punishment for cultivating ONE cannabis plant is
(A) RI for 6 months or fine of Rs.10,000
(B) RI for 3 years
(C) RI upto 10 years and fine up to Rs.1,00,000
(D) No fine is prescribed
42. In NDPS Act small quantity of Cocaine prescribed is
(A) 1 gm (B) 2 gm
(C) 3 gm (D) 10 gm
43. Commercial quantity of Heroin prescribed is
(A) 250 gm (B) 25 gm
(C) 500 gm (D) 20 gm
44. In NDPS Act small quantity of morphine is
(A) 5 gm (B) 25 gm
(C) 250 gm (D) 50 gm

45. In NDPS Act small quantity of opium is
 (A) 250 gm (B) 25 gm
 (C) 2.5 kg (D) 2.5 gm
46. In NDPS Act Commercial quantity of opium is
 (A) 1 kg (B) 2 kg
 (C) 2.5 kg (D) 20 kg
47. In NDPS Act Commercial quantity of morphine is
 (A) 5 gm (B) 25 gm
 (C) 50 gm (D) 250 gm
48. Non proprietary name of PHENCYCLIDINE is
 (A) magic mushroom (B) Hashish
 (C) brown sugar (D) PCP
49. Psilocybin is also known as
 (A) Magic mushroom (B) Brown sugar
 (C) PCP (D) Charas
50. The Kerala spirituous preparations (control) Rules was enacted in
 (A) 1961 (B) 1963
 (C) 1967 (D) 1969
51. The medicinal and Toilet preparations (Excise Duties) Rules was framed in
 (A) 1950 (B) 1956
 (C) 1961 (D) 1969
52. A Regd Homeopathic medical practitioner with an L3 license can possess at the premises for dispensing to his patients each homeopathic preparation
 (A) 1500 ml (B) 1500 Lts
 (C) 375 Lts (D) 375 ml
53. A Regd Medical practitioner in the indigenous system of medicine with an L3 license can possess at the premises any ayurvedic or unani preparation manufactured by him, each of any Asava or Arishta
 (A) 25 Litres (B) 50 Lts
 (C) 10 Lts (D) 5 Lts
54. An Ayurvedic Medical practitioner holding with both L3 and SP VII licenses can possess Asavas and Arishtas each upto
 (A) 25 Lts (B) 250 Lts
 (C) 100 Lts (D) 1000 Lts

55. An Ayurvedic Medical practitioner with L3 license can possess any ayurvedic preparation containing added alcohol
 (A) 1500 ml (B) 10 Lts
 (C) 500 ml (D) Cannot possess any quantity
56. License fee for SP VI License is
 (A) Rs. 500 (B) Rs. 5,000 for 3 Years
 (C) Rs. 5,000 for 1 Year (D) Rs. 3,000 for 3 Years
57. To sell in whole sale of any spirituous preparation, the license is
 (A) Form SP V (B) Form SP VI
 (C) Form SP VII (D) Form L2
58. License in Retail sale of any spirituous preparation shall be in Form
 (A) SP IV (B) SP VII
 (C) SP VI (D) SP VIII
59. Whole sale license for sale of a allopathic medicinal preparations will be allowed only to those holding licenses in Form 20 B and 21 B under the
 (A) NDPS Rules (B) M and TP Rules
 (C) Drugs Rules (D) None of these
60. License fee for SP VII licence in case of allopathic preparation is
 (A) Rs. 500 per year (B) Rs. 300 per year
 (C) Rs. 1,000 per year (D) Rs. 300 for 3 years
61. SP VII License fee in case other than allopathic preparation is
 (A) Rs. 1,000 per year (B) Rs. 500 per year
 (C) Rs. 300 per year (D) Rs. 300 for 3 years.
62. Application for renewal of SP VII or SP VI license with fee payment challan shall be sent at least before
 (A) 60 days
 (B) 31st December
 (C) 31st March
 (D) One month before the expiry of the currency of the license.
63. If the SP VI or SP VII license renewal application is not submitted as mentioned in Rule 2A, additional fee shall be payable
 (A) 25% of the prescribed fee or Rs 2 whichever is higher
 (B) Rs 100 as fine
 (C) License will be cancelled
 (D) Same amount of license fee

64. No license shall be required under the kerala SP (C) Rules to
- (A) Medical officers only
 - (B) Health Inspectors etc of Central Govt and State Govt Hospitals only
 - (C) Officers in charge of the Central Veterinary Stores only
 - (D) All these three categories.
65. The Kerala SP(C) Rules contains provision for change of place of business of license in the case of
- (A) SP VI
 - (B) SP VII
 - (C) Both SP VI and SP VII
 - (D) New application for fresh license shall be made
66. Form SP X Inspection Note Book is prescribed in the Kerala SP (C) Rules for the use of
- (A) Preventive offices and above ranks in Excise Dept and any police officer duly empowered
 - (B) Only Excise officers are empowered above the rank of Excise Inspectors
 - (C) Any Abkari Officer not below the rank of Asst. Excise Inspectors
 - (D) None of these.
67. The Inspection Note Book in Form S. P .X should record details of punishment inflicted on the licensee with details
- (A) Only Date of offence and date of judgment or order
 - (B) Only by whom inflicted, number of case or order
 - (C) Only nature of offence, nature of punishment
 - (D) All details of (A), (B) and (C)
68. Penalty for contravention of the SP (C) Rules or any condition of license is a fine upto
- (A) Rs 5,000
 - (B) Rs 10,000 or cancellation of license
 - (C) Rs 30,000 or cancellation of license or both
 - (D) No fine is prescribed, only cancellation of license.
69. The Spirituous Preparations (Inter-State Trade and Commerce) Control Act was enacted in
- | | |
|----------|----------|
| (A) 1969 | (B) 1955 |
| (C) 1961 | (D) 1985 |
70. If any person contravenes any of the provisions of the Spirituous Preparations (Inter-State Trade & Commerce) Control Act the penalties prescribed is
- (A) Imprisonment upto 1 year only
 - (B) Only a fine of Rs.1,000
 - (C) Both (A) or (B) or with both
 - (D) RI upto 5 years and fine of Rs. 1 lakhs.

71. All offences under the Spirituous Preparation (Inter State Trade and Commerce) Central Act is
- (A) Non — cognizable
 - (B) Non — cognizable and non bailable
 - (C) Cognizable
 - (D) Cognizable and non bailable
72. According to Sec. 10 of the Spirituous Preparation (Inter State Trade and Commerce) Control Act, a company means
- (A) Other than a body Corporate
 - (B) Other than an Association of individuals
 - (C) Other than a partnership firm
 - (D) Any Body corporate or Association of persons or a Partnership firm
73. According to the Spirituous Preparation (Inter State Trade and Commerce) Control Act, a Director” means
- (A) Managing Director of a company only
 - (B) Director nominated by Govt
 - (C) In relation to a partnership firm, a partner in that firm
 - (D) None of these
74. Power of arrest under M& TP (ED) Act is laid down in
- (A) Sec 7
 - (B) Sec 8
 - (C) Sec 9
 - (D) Sec 6
75. Failure of excise officers on duty is provided under M & TP (ED) Act in
- (A) Sec 18
 - (B) Sec 16
 - (C) Sec 8
 - (D) Provision is made only in Abkari Act
76. Under M & T (ED) Act
- (A) Only searches can be made
 - (B) Searches and arrest can be made
 - (C) No provision for search and arrest
 - (D) Searches can only be made with the permission of Excise commissioner
77. An enquiry by an Excise officer to give evidence under the M & TP (ED) Act is deemed to be
- (A) A judicial proceeding as per Sec 193 & Sec 228 of IPC
 - (B) A police enquiry
 - (C) An investigation
 - (D) All these three.

78. Searches and arrest under M & TP (ED) Act shall be made in accordance with provisions of
- (A) Criminal procedure Code 1898
 - (B) Abkari Act
 - (C) Indian Penal Code
 - (D) No provision for search and arrest
79. On completion of production of a medicinal or toilet preparation, quantity of preparation ordinarily to be taken for analysis is
- (A) 180 ml
 - (B) 200 ml
 - (C) 227 ml
 - (D) 500 ml
80. Who is authorized to take sample of preparation on completion of production of a medicinal or toilet preparation
- (A) The officer in charge shall permit the licensee to take sample
 - (B) The licensee himself has to take sample upon his own initiative
 - (C) Not necessary to take any sample and analysed from RCEL
 - (D) The Licensee to take a sample and sent through a CEO
81. On completion of production of a medicinal or toilet preparation for declaring strength of the preparation manufactured, the sample has to be
- (A) Analysed from a FSL
 - (B) Analysed in his own laboratory by the licensee
 - (C) Got analysed from any Laboratory except RCEL
 - (D) Not necessary to take sample
82. As per M & TP (ED) Rules, the licensee shall deliver to the officer in charge, a return of transactions of preceding month
- (A) By the 3rd of each month
 - (B) By the 4th of each month
 - (C) By the 5th of each month
 - (D) By the 1st of each month
83. As per M & TP (ED) Rules, the size of supervisory staff is determined by the
- (A) Licensee
 - (B) Government
 - (C) The Excise Commissioner in consultation with the licensee
 - (D) The Excise Commissioner
84. Each preparation manufactured and registered with batch number to be maintained in the register
- (A) Form A.L.2
 - (B) Form R.G -3
 - (C) Form R.G -4
 - (D) Form R.G -2

85. All preparations transferred to the "finished store" and enter in the accounts register in
 (A) Form R .G -4 (B) Form R .G -3
 (C) Form R .G -2 (D) None of these.
86. Storage of medicinal and toilet preparations finished products shall be stored in bulk in jars or bottles each containing not less than
 (A) 10 Litres (B) 2.273 ml
 (C) 12.273 ml (D) No such quantity is prescribed
87. The period of taking samples by the Excise officer as per M & TP (ED) Act is
 (A) Once in 3 months (B) Every 15 days
 (C) 3 times in a year (D) Once a month
88. If the proof strength variation is more than 3% proof spirit, the manufacturer under the M & T (ED) Rules is liable to a penalty of
 (A) Rs 2,000 and above
 (B) Rs 5,000
 (C) Not exceeding Rs 2,000
 (D) 20 times of the difference in Excise duty
89. Application for a license to manufacture Ayurvedic preparations by an ayurvedic practitioner shall be made in
 (A) Form A.L-1 (B) Form A.L-3
 (C) Form A.L-2 (D) Form A.L-4
90. License for a Bonded Warehouse is in
 (A) Form B 1 (B) Form L- 4
 (C) Form A.L-2 (D) Form L1
91. Excise duty for allopathic medicinal preparations containing alcohol which are capable of being consumed as ordinary alcoholic beverages
 (A) 20% ad valorem (B) 4% ad valorem
 (C) 4% (D) 20%.
92. Excise duty for medicinal preparations not containing alcohol but containing narcotic drug or narcotic
 (A) 20% (B) 4%
 (C) 4% ad valorem (D) 20% ad valorem
93. The Excise duty for Toilet Preparations containing alcohol or narcotic drug or narcotic is
 (A) 50% ad valorem (B) 20% ad valorem
 (C) 4% ad valorem (D) No such preparation allowed

94. "Unrestricted preparation" means any medicinal preparation containing alcohol other than a
- (A) Standard preparation
 - (B) Restricted preparation or a spurious preparation
 - (C) Sub- Standard preparation
 - (D) None of these.
95. "Dutiable goods" in the definition of M & TP (ED) Act clearly indicate
- (A) Present liability to Excise duty
 - (B) Liability to Excise duty in future
 - (C) Excise duty leviable other than Medical and Toilet preparations
 - (D) None of these
96. Which officer among these are required to assist Excise officers under M & TP (ED) Act
- (A) All officers other than customs land Central Excise
 - (B) All Police officers and all officers engaged in the collection of land revenue
 - (C) All such other officers other than that of the Central Excise
 - (D) None of these
97. Punishment for connivance at offence prescribed under M & TP (ED) Act is
- (A) Imprisonment upto 6 months or with fine upto Rs 500 or with both
 - (B) Imprisonment upto 6 months and fine of Rs 500
 - (C) Imprisonment upto 6 months and a fine of Rs 100 for each offence
 - (D) Only fine of Rs 500
98. Any person willfully and maliciously giving false information and so causing an arrest or a search under M & TP (ED) Act shall be punishable with
- (A) Imprisonment upto 6 months or fine upto Rs 2,000
 - (B) Imprisonment upto 2 years or fine upto Rs 1,000
 - (C) Imprisonment upto 2 years or with fine upto Rs 2,000 or with both
 - (D) None of these
99. The power to exempt from Excise duty is vested with
- (A) The Central Govt. by notification in the official Gazette
 - (B) State Government concerned
 - (C) The Excise Commissioner
 - (D) The State Govt.
100. Ware house under M & TP (ED) Rules means any place or premises licensed under
- (A) Rule 70
 - (B) Rule 72
 - (C) Rule 73
 - (D) Rule 74

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