

MIZORAM PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION
MIZORAM CIVIL SERVICE (JUNIOR GRADE)
DEPARTMENTAL EXAMINATION.
(JULY-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. Which of the following matters is outside the scope of jurisdiction of civil courts under Section 9 of the CPC?
 - (a) Disputes involving contractual rights
 - (b) Enforcement of fundamental rights
 - (c) Matters relating to property ownership
 - (d) Tortious claims involving damages
2. Which one of the following is not an essential condition for applying the doctrine of res judicata under Section 11 of the CPC?
 - (a) Identity of subject matter
 - (b) Decision must be on merits
 - (c) Different parties in both suits
 - (d) Competence of earlier court
3. The object of the rule of res sub judice under Section 10 CPC is to:
 - (a) Avoid conflicting decisions
 - (b) Enable appellate review
 - (c) Protect judicial independence
 - (d) Grant interim relief
4. Which provision under CPC governs the territorial jurisdiction of civil courts?
 - (a) Section 9
 - (b) Section 15
 - (c) Section 10
 - (d) Section 144
5. An ex parte decree may be set aside under Order IX Rule 13 if:
 - (a) The plaintiff was absent on the date of hearing
 - (b) The defendant shows sufficient cause for non-appearance
 - (c) The decree has been executed
 - (d) A new witness appears after decree
6. Which of the following is a condition precedent for execution of a decree under CPC?
 - (a) Consent of parties
 - (b) Entry of decree in the register
 - (c) Application for execution
 - (d) Appeal against the decree

7. Revision under Section 115 CPC lies when:
- (a) The order is interlocutory
 - (b) The subordinate court has exercised jurisdiction illegally or with material irregularity
 - (c) The High Court disagrees with the findings
 - (d) A new fact arises after the order
8. Under Section 151 CPC, inherent powers can be exercised by the court when:
- (a) The Code expressly provides a remedy
 - (b) The matter involves criminal liability
 - (c) There is no express provision in CPC to address the issue
 - (d) The case is pending before a tribunal
9. A suit is said to be res sub judice under Section 10 of CPC when:
- (a) It has already been decided by a competent court
 - (b) It is pending before another court between the same parties and on the same matter
 - (c) It involves a criminal case also
 - (d) The suit relates to different reliefs
10. Which of the following is not a condition for applying the doctrine of res judicata under Section 11?
- (a) Same parties or their representatives
 - (b) Competent jurisdiction of the earlier court
 - (c) Matter must have been decided on merits
 - (d) The former decision must be appealable
11. The principle of restitution is embodied in which provision of CPC?
- (a) Section 144
 - (b) Section 148
 - (c) Section 151
 - (d) Section 152
12. A civil court may stay the execution of a decree under which provision?
- (a) Section 115
 - (b) Order XXI Rule 26
 - (c) Section 151
 - (d) Order I Rule 10
13. Which of the following sections of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, defines the concept of “decree”?
- (a) Section 2(1)
 - (b) Section 2(2)
 - (c) Section 2(9)
 - (d) Section 2(14)
14. Which section of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, deals with the power of the court to issue commissions?
- (a) Section 72
 - (b) Section 75
 - (c) Section 80
 - (d) Section 88
15. Under which section of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, can a court transfer a suit from one court to another?
- (a) Section 22
 - (b) Section 23
 - (c) Section 24
 - (d) Section 25

- 16.** What is the minimum number of members required to constitute a Village Council under the Lushai Hills (Village Councils) Act, 1953?
- (a) 3 (b) 5
(c) 7 (d) 9
- 17.** Who has the authority to dissolve a Village Council before the end of its term?
- (a) Village Elders (b) Deputy Commissioner
(c) Governor of Mizoram (d) President of India
- 18.** What is the tenure of a Village Council as per the Act?
- (a) 2 years (b) 3 years
(c) 5 years (d) 6 years
- 19.** What is the minimum age for a person to contest in Village Council elections?
- (a) 18 years (b) 35 years
(c) 25 years (d) 21 years
- 20.** Who conducts the elections to the Village Councils under the Act?
- (a) Deputy Commissioner (b) State Election Commission
(c) Village Elders (d) Sub-Divisional Officer
- 21.** What is the role of the Deputy Commissioner concerning the Village Councils as per the Act?
- (a) Approves all village laws
(b) Conducts annual audits of Village Councils
(c) Oversees elections and can dissolve Village Councils if necessary
(d) Appoints village council members
- 22.** Under the Act, which of the following is a judicial function of the Village Council?
- (a) Approving construction of roads (b) Settling local disputes among villagers
(c) Issuing birth and death certificates (d) Collecting village taxes
- 23.** What is the minimum legal age for marriage for males under the Mizo Marriage, Divorce and Inheritance of Property Act, 2014?
- (a) 18 years (b) 19 years
(c) 21 years (d) 20 years
- 24.** A male person appointed by the bride's family to safely escort the bride and her party as she leaves for the house of the bridegroom and to present her to the bridegroom.
- (a) Palai (b) Lawichal
(c) Pazawn (d) Pusum

25. The marriage price paid by the bridegroom and received by the head of the bride's family.
- (a) Man
 - (b) Mantang
 - (c) Sumfang
 - (d) Thutphah
26. Which of the following amounts to a voidable marriage under the Mizo Marriage, Divorce and Inheritance of Property Act 2014.
- (a) Inru
 - (b) Dan Hnihna
 - (c) Falak
 - (d) Mak
27. Who is entitled to inherit the property of a deceased woman under the Act?
- (a) Only her husband
 - (b) Only her male children
 - (c) Her children and legal heirs irrespective of gender
 - (d) Her father only
28. What is the primary purpose of the Mizoram Municipalities Act, 2007?
- (a) To regulate rural development
 - (b) To establish municipalities for urban governance
 - (c) To manage forest resources
 - (d) To control agricultural practices
29. Which of the following is not a function of a municipality under the Act?
- (a) Construction and maintenance of public streets
 - (b) Regulation of building operations
 - (c) Control of village grazing grounds
 - (d) Collection and disposal of solid waste
30. How is a municipal area constituted under the Mizoram Municipalities Act, 2007?
- (a) By a resolution passed in the State Legislative Assembly
 - (b) By a notification issued by the Governor
 - (c) By a majority vote in the municipal area
 - (d) By a directive from the Union Government
31. What is the minimum number of wards in a Municipal Corporation as per the Act?
- (a) 5
 - (b) 11
 - (c) 15
 - (d) 23
32. Who has the authority to determine the number of wards in a municipal area?
- (a) The State Election Commission
 - (b) The State Government
 - (c) The District Magistrate
 - (d) The Municipal Council

- 33.** Under the Act, who is responsible for the administration of a municipality?
- (a) The State Government (b) The Municipal Board or Council
(c) The District Magistrate (d) The Union Government
- 34.** Under the Mizoram Public Demands Recovery Act, 2001, who is designated as the Certificate Officer responsible for recovery proceedings?
- (a) District Magistrate (b) Sub-Divisional Officer (S.D.O.)
(c) Revenue Officer (d) Chief Secretary
- 35.** Which of the following is considered a 'public demand' under the Act?
- (a) Private loans (b) Land revenue arrears
(c) Personal debts (d) Corporate taxes
- 36.** What is the first step in the recovery process of a public demand under the Act?
- (a) Issuance of a certificate (b) Attachment of property
(c) Filing a civil suit (d) Publication of a notice
- 37.** Which of the following actions can a Certificate Officer take to enforce recovery?
- (a) Seize and sell movable property (b) Impose a fine
(c) Issue an arrest warrant (d) All of the above
- 38.** If a defaulter fails to pay the public demand, what legal recourse is available?
- (a) Civil suit in a District Court
(b) Appeal to the High Court
(c) Recovery through the Public Demands Recovery Act
(d) No legal recourse
- 39.** Can a defaulter appeal against the recovery proceedings under the Act?
- (a) Yes, to the District Revenue Officer (b) Yes, to the High Court
(c) No, appeals are not permitted (d) Yes, to the Certificate Officer
- 40.** Who is empowered to issue a certificate for recovery of public demand under Section 4?
- (a) District Magistrate (b) Deputy Commissioner
(c) Certificate Officer (d) Chief Secretary
- 41.** What is the first step a Certificate Officer must take before proceeding with recovery under Section 5?
- (a) Arrest of the defaulter (b) Seizure of property
(c) Serving a notice to the defaulter (d) Approving a warrant
- 42.** Within how many days can a defaulter file a petition denying liability under Section 6?
- (a) 7 days (b) 15 days
(c) 30 days (d) 60 days

- 43.** Which of the following is not a ground for divorce under the Mizo Marriage, Divorce and Inheritance of Property Act 2014.
- (a) Kawngka sula mak (b) Sum chhuah
(c) Mak (d) Falak
- 44.** Under the Mizo Marriage, Divorce and Inheritance of Property Act 2014, an illegitimate child is referred as;
- (a) Tlangau (b) Sawn
(c) Palai (d) Tual Upa
- 45.** A community voluntary labour practice, often involving collective work for the betterment of the village or a specific project, often called by the Village Council Leader is:
- (a) Tlangau (b) Zawlbuk
(c) Hnatlang (d) Zualko
- 46.** What is the validity period of a Regular Inner Line Permit (ILP) in Mizoram?
- (a) 3 months (b) 6 months
(c) 12 months (d) 18 months
- 47.** What is the penalty for a sponsor failing to comply with Inner Line Permit (ILP) regulations in Mizoram?
- (a) Warning
(b) Fine
(c) Forfeiture of security deposit and suspension of sponsorship rights
(d) Imprisonment
- 48.** What is the full form of ILP?
- (a) Intensive Line Permit (b) Inner Line Permit
(c) Internal Line Permit (d) Inner Line Provision
- 49.** Which authority is responsible for enforcing the Inner Line Permit (ILP) regulations in Mizoram?
- (a) Ministry of Home Affairs (b) Mizoram Police
(c) District Magistrate (d) Deputy Commissioner
- 50.** What is the procedure for obtaining a Regular Inner Line Permit (ILP) in Mizoram?
- (a) Apply directly to the Ministry of Home Affairs
(b) Submit an application to the Deputy Commissioner with necessary documents
(c) Obtain from Liaison Officers in specified cities
(d) Apply online through the Ministry of External Affairs

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 all questions.

1. Explain the doctrine of res judicata. (5)
2. Distinguish between an order and a decree. (5)
3. What is a summon? Explain how a summon is served. (5)
4. Describe the composition and structure of a Village Council as per the Lushai Hills (Village Councils) Act, 1953. (5)
5. Explain the role of “Tlangau” as per the provisions of the Lushai Hills (Village Councils) Act, 1953. (5)
6. Explain the provision for detention in and release from prison under the Mizoram Public Demand Recovery Act 2001 (5)
7. What provisions does the Mizo Marriage, Divorce and Inheritance of Property Act, 2014 make for resolving inheritance disputes in cases where a person dies without leaving a will? (5)
8. Explain the different grounds for divorce in a Mizo society under Mizo Marriage, Divorce and Inheritance of Property Act, 2014 (5)
9. Explain the procedure for election of Councillor under the Mizoram Municipalities Act 2007. (5)
10. Define Inner Line Permit. What was the rationale behind its introduction?? (5)

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