

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

PAPER - I

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. The Constitution of India was adopted by the Constituent Assembly on:
(a) 26th January, 1950 (b) 26th November, 1949
(c) 15th August, 1947 (d) 26th January, 1949
2. Which part of the Indian Constitution is often referred to as the 'Magna Carta of India'?
(a) Part I (The Union and its Territory) (b) Part II (Citizenship)
(c) Part III (Fundamental Rights) (d) Part IV (Directive Principles)
3. The real executive power of the Union is vested in the:
(a) President (b) Prime Minister
(c) Council of Ministers (d) Parliament
4. A Money Bill can only be introduced:
(a) in the Lok Sabha (b) in the Rajya Sabha
(c) in either House of Parliament (d) with the President's prior recommendation
5. The Supreme Court of India has original jurisdiction in any dispute between:
(a) Two or more States
(b) The Government of India and one or more States
(c) The Government of India and any State or States on one side and one or more States on the other
(d) All of the above
6. The procedure for amendment of the Constitution is laid down in:
(a) Article 368 (b) Article 367
(c) Article 369 (d) Article 370
7. The "Heart and Soul of the Constitution" was how Dr. B.R. Ambedkar described:
(a) The Right to Equality (b) The Right to Constitutional Remedies
(c) The Directive Principles of State Policy (d) The Preamble

8. The system of 'Proportional Representation' is used in India for the election of:
- (a) The President
 - (b) The Vice-President
 - (c) Members of the Rajya Sabha
 - (d) All of the above
9. Which article prohibits human trafficking and forced labour?
- (a) Article 22
 - (b) Article 23
 - (c) Article 24
 - (d) Article 25
10. The phrase "equality before the law" in Article 14 is inspired by the Constitution of:
- (a) United States of America
 - (b) United Kingdom
 - (c) Ireland
 - (d) France
11. The freedom to reside and settle in any part of the territory of India is found in Article:
- (a) 19(1)(d)
 - (b) 19(1)(e)
 - (c) 19(1)(f)
 - (d) 21
12. Article 27 states that no person shall be compelled to pay any taxes:
- (a) for the promotion of any particular religion
 - (b) to the local government
 - (c) if they belong to a minority community
 - (d) for the maintenance of religious institutions.
13. Who appoints the members of the Election Commission under Article 324?
- (a) Prime Minister
 - (b) President
 - (c) Parliament
 - (d) Chief Justice of India
14. In The Representation of the People Act 1950, the term "Assembly constituency" refers to:
- (a) Constituency for Lok Sabha elections
 - (b) Constituency for Legislative Assembly elections
 - (c) Constituency for Panchayat elections
 - (d) Constituency for Council elections
15. In the RP Act 1950, the word, "State" in Section 2 includes:
- (a) Only Indian States
 - (b) Union territories
 - (c) Foreign territories
 - (d) Panchayat areas
16. In the RP Act 1950, allocation of seats in the House of the People is shown in:
- (a) Second Schedule
 - (b) First Schedule
 - (c) Third Schedule
 - (d) Fourth Schedule
17. The qualifying date with reference to which a person's age is determined for enrolment in the electoral roll is:
- (a) 1st January of the year
 - (b) 1st April of the year
 - (c) 1st July of the year
 - (d) 1st October of the year

- 18.** No person can be registered in more than one constituency under:
- (a) Section 17 of the RP Act, 1950
 - (b) Section 15 of the RP Act, 1951
 - (c) Section 19 of the RP Act, 1950
 - (d) Section 25 of the RP Act, 1951.
- 19.** Who determines Council constituencies?
- (a) President
 - (b) Prime Minister
 - (c) Election Commission
 - (d) Governor
- 20.** Seats in Legislative Councils are partly filled by:
- (a) Direct election
 - (b) Indirect election
 - (c) Nomination only
 - (d) Lottery
- 21.** In the RP Act, 1950, District Election Officers are mentioned in:
- (a) Section 13AA
 - (b) Section 13B
 - (c) Section 14
 - (d) Section 21
- 22.** Officers under The RP Act, 1950 are deemed to be on deputation to:
- (a) Election Commission
 - (b) State Government
 - (c) President
 - (d) Parliament
- 23.** Breach of official duty in electoral roll preparation is covered under:
- (a) Section 32
 - (b) Section 30
 - (c) Section 28
 - (d) Section 29
- 24.** The Representation of the People Act, 1950 was enacted on:
- (a) 12th May, 1950
 - (b) 15th August, 1947
 - (c) 26th January, 1950
 - (d) 1st March, 1956
- 25.** The Representation of the People Act, 1951 primarily deals with:
- (a) Allocation of seats and delimitation of constituencies
 - (b) The actual conduct of elections and related offenses
 - (c) Preparation of electoral rolls
 - (d) The structure of the Election Commission
- 26.** The authority responsible for the conduct of elections to Parliament and State Legislatures is the:
- (a) President of India
 - (b) Chief Justice of India
 - (c) Election Commission of India
 - (d) Parliament of India
- 27.** As per Section 33(7) of The RP Act, 1951, a candidate can contest a general election from a maximum of:
- (a) One constituency
 - (b) Two constituencies
 - (c) Three constituencies
 - (d) There is no limit
- 28.** Disqualification for a failure to lodge an account of election expenses (Section 10A) is decided by:
- (a) The President
 - (b) The Supreme Court
 - (c) The Election Commission
 - (d) The High Court

29. A candidate can withdraw their candidature by submitting a notice in the prescribed form to the Returning Officer before:
- (a) 3 p.m. on the day fixed for withdrawal.
 - (b) 5 p.m. on the day fixed for withdrawal.
 - (c) 3 p.m. on the day after the last date of nomination.
 - (d) 5 p.m. on the day after the last date of nomination.
30. The security deposit for a candidate belonging to a Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe in case of an election from a Parliamentary constituency is:
- (a) ₹ 10,000
 - (b) ₹ 15,000
 - (c) ₹ 25,000
 - (d) ₹ 12,500
31. The hours of poll for a general election are fixed by the:
- (a) Returning Officer
 - (b) State Government
 - (c) Election Commission
 - (d) District Magistrate
32. The counting of votes is undertaken under the supervision of the:
- (a) Presiding Officer
 - (b) Electoral Registration Officer
 - (c) Returning Officer
 - (d) Chief Electoral Officer
33. An election petition must be presented within ____ days from the date of election of the returned candidate.
- (a) 30
 - (b) 45
 - (c) 60
 - (d) 90
34. "Booth Capturing" includes:
- (i) Seizing a polling station and preventing votes
 - (ii) Threatening any elector and preventing him from going to the polling station
 - (iii) Seizing or damaging EVMs
- Choose the correct option:
- (a) (i) only
 - (b) (ii) only
 - (c) (iii) only
 - (d) (i), (ii), and (iii)
35. A candidate who loses his deposit forfeits it if he fails to secure more than ____ of the total valid votes polled.
- (a) One-third
 - (b) One-fourth
 - (c) One-sixth
 - (d) One-eighth
36. Voting by postal ballot is governed by:
- (a) Section 60 of RP Act, 1951
 - (b) Section 60 of RP Act, 1950
 - (c) Section 50 of RP Act, 1951
 - (d) Section 50 of RP Act, 1950

- 37.** The last date for making nominations, as per the election notification, must be:
- (a) The 7th day after the date of publication of the notification.
 - (b) The 6th day after the date of publication of the notification.
 - (c) The 8th day after the date of publication of the notification.
 - (d) The 10th day after the date of publication of the notification.
- 38.** Section 126 of The RP Act, 1951 prohibits any public meeting during the period of:
- (a) 24 hours before the conclusion of the poll.
 - (b) 48 hours ending with the hour fixed for the conclusion of the poll.
 - (c) The entire day of polling.
 - (d) 72 hours before the polling day.
- 39.** The State of Mizoram Act, 1986 was enacted on:
- (a) 23rd December 1986
 - (b) 30th June 1986
 - (c) 20th February 1987
 - (d) 14th August 1986
- 40.** As per Section 3 of The State of Mizoram Act, 1986, the State of Mizoram was formed from the territories which, immediately before the appointed day, were comprised in:
- (a) The State of Assam
 - (b) The Union Territory of Mizoram
 - (c) The Lushai Hills District
 - (d) The State of Manipur
- 41.** Under Section 24 of The State of Mizoram Act, 1986, “proceedings shall be deemed to be pending in a court until that court has disposed of all issues between the parties, including any issues with respect to:”
- (a) The transfer orders
 - (b) The allocation of assets
 - (c) The taxation of the costs of the proceedings
 - (d) The legislative authority
- 42.** The President may authorize expenditure from the Consolidated Fund of the State of Mizoram for a period not exceeding six months, pending sanction by:
- (a) Parliament
 - (b) The Governor of Mizoram
 - (c) The Legislative Assembly of the State of Mizoram
 - (d) The Central Government
- 43.** Part IV of The State of Mizoram Act, 1986 (Sections 17-24) deals with:
- (a) Common High Court
 - (b) Authorisation of expenditure
 - (c) Legislative Assembly
 - (d) Council of Ministers

44. The provisions of Section 31 of The State of Mizoram Act, 1986 which deals with assets and liabilities shall not apply to or in relation to:
- (a) Any institution, undertaking or project the expenditure in relation to which is immediately before the appointed day met from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India.
 - (b) Any institution, undertaking or project financed exclusively by private donations and endowments before the appointed day.
 - (c) Any institution, undertaking or project funded solely by international grants before the appointed day.
 - (d) Any institution, undertaking or project whose expenditure was met from the Consolidated Fund of India from the appointed day.
45. Section 3 of The State of Mizoram Act, 1986 establishes the State of Mizoram as comprising the territories which immediately before the appointed day were comprised in:
- (a) The North-Eastern Areas
 - (b) The State of Tripura
 - (c) The existing Union territory of Mizoram
 - (d) The territories determined by the Delimitation of Parliamentary and Assembly Constituencies Order, 1976.
46. Which of the following best captures the primary purpose of The State of Mizoram Act, 1986?
- (a) To confer special constitutional provisions on Mizoram under Article 371G
 - (b) To reorganize representation and constituencies for Mizoram in the Parliament and its Legislative Assembly
 - (c) To establish the State of Mizoram and provide for its governance and related transitional arrangements
 - (d) To create a separate High Court for the State of Mizoram
47. The State of Mizoram Act, 1986 specifies that the official language of the State of Mizoram shall be:
- (a) Mizo and English
 - (b) Mizo
 - (c) English
 - (d) It does not specify the official language
48. The State of Mizoram Act, 1986 is an example of Parliament's power to:
- (a) Form new states and alter areas of existing states under Article 3 of the Constitution.
 - (b) Grant Union Territory status to a state.
 - (c) Amend the Constitution without a majority.
 - (d) Legislate on state list matters.
49. The continued functions of Courts and Tribunals in the State of Mizoram, established under Section 45 of The State of Mizoram Act, 1986 are explicitly terminated if they are inconsistent with the Act or if
- (a) the appropriate Government fails to make adaptations within two years.
 - (b) their expenditure is not authorised by the Governor within 6 months.
 - (c) the Central Government exercises its power to remove difficulties under Section 47.
 - (d) other provision is made by a competent Legislator or other authority

50. Under Section 30 of the State of Mizoram Act, 1986, who determines the grants-in-aid of the revenues of the state of Mizoram and its share in Union duties of excise, estate duty and taxes on income?
- (a) The Governor of Mizoram in consultation with the Finance Commission.
 - (b) Parliament by law, under Article 158 of the Constitution.
 - (c) The President, by order.
 - (d) The Comptroller and Auditor-General.

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.*

Direction (Question nos. 1 - 3): Answer any one of the following:

1. Critically analyse the emergency provisions contained in the Indian Constitution. Discuss the effects of the proclamation of a National Emergency (under Article 352) on the Fundamental Rights of citizens and on the Centre-State relations. (10)
2. Examine the regulations that oversee the governance of tribal regions as outlined in the Sixth Schedule of the Indian Constitution. (10)
3. What is the 'Rule of Law'? How does the Indian Constitution, particularly through the provisions of Fundamental Rights and the power of Judicial Review, ensure the establishment of a Rule of Law society in India? (10)

Direction (Question nos. 4 - 6): Answer any one of the following:

4. Write in detail the procedure for 'correction of entries' and 'inclusion of names' in the electoral rolls for Assembly Constituencies. (5+5=10)
5. Explain in detail the power of the Election Commission to determine the constituencies to be reserved for Scheduled Tribes in certain States. (10)
6. The Representation of the People Act, 1950, along with the Constitution of India, forms the bedrock of India's electoral democracy. Discuss how the provisions of this Act collectively work to realize the democratic principles of universal adult suffrage and equal representation, as enshrined in the Constitution. (10)

Direction (Question nos. 7 - 9): Answer any one of the following:

7. The Representation of the People Act, 1951 places a ceiling on election expenditure to ensure a level playing field. Explain the provisions regarding the accounting of election expenses. (10)
8. Discuss the legal provisions regulating the conduct of political parties and the election campaign. (10)
9. Who are the different administrative machineries for the conduct of elections? Briefly describe their roles and functions in the conduct of election. (10)

Direction (Question nos. 10 - 12): Answer any one of the following:

- 10.** Examine the comprehensive scheme laid out in Part VI (Assets and Liabilities) of The State of Mizoram Act, 1986, regarding the transfer of property, assets, rights, liabilities, and obligations. **(10)**
- 11.** Analyse how Part V (Authorization of Expenditure and Revenue Distribution) of The State of Mizoram Act, 1986 guaranteed the prompt and ongoing fiscal operation of the newly established State. **(10)**
- 12.** Elaborate on how The State of Mizoram Act, 1986 facilitated the continuity of governance by addressing Provisions as to Services (Part VII) and the continuance of existing laws and their adaptations (Part VIII). **(10)**

Direction (Question nos. 13 - 17): Write short note on the following:

- 13.** House of the People in the context of The State of Mizoram Act, 1986. **(2)**
- 14.** Right to Freedom of Religion in the context of the Indian Constitution. **(2)**
- 15.** Scrutiny of nominations. **(2)**
- 16.** Governor's Executive Role. **(2)**
- 17.** Conditions of registration in the electoral roll. **(2)**

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