

**MIZORAM PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION**  
**COMPETITIVE EXAMINATIONS FOR RECRUITMENT TO THE POST OF**  
**GRADE-V OF MSCS (COOPERATIVE AUDIT OFFICER)**  
**UNDER COOPERATION DEPARTMENT,**  
**GOVERNMENT OF MIZORAM, DECEMBER, 2022**

**GENERAL STUDIES PAPER - II**

Time Allowed : 2 hours

Full Marks : 200

*All questions carry equal marks of 2 each.*  
*Attempt all questions.*

1. Which among the following Acts established 'Dyarchy' in the Provinces?
  - (a) Indian Council Act, 1892
  - (b) Indian Council Act 1909
  - (c) Government of India Act, 1919
  - (d) Government of India Act, 1935
2. Who described the Indian Constitution as "Quasi – federal"?
  - (a) K.C Wheare
  - (b) K Santhanam
  - (c) Morris Jones
  - (d) Ivor Jennings
3. Judicial Review in the Indian Constitution is based on
  - (a) procedure established by law
  - (b) due process of law
  - (c) rule of law
  - (d) precedents and Conventions
4. Which one of the following books was known as the Bible of Modern Bengalee Patriotism?
  - (a) Gora
  - (b) Anandmath
  - (c) Wreck
  - (d) Dev Das
5. The Drafting Committee was appointed by the Constituent assembly on
  - (a) 29<sup>th</sup> August, 1947
  - (b) 25<sup>th</sup> November, 1947
  - (c) 26<sup>th</sup> December, 1947
  - (d) 15<sup>th</sup> August, 1948
6. The characterization of British rule in Pre - 1857 India as 'destructive and regenerative' was made by
  - (a) Rammohan Roy
  - (b) Karl Marx
  - (c) Dadabhai Naoroji
  - (d) Surendra Nath Bannerjee
7. The Indian National Congress observed 'Independence Day' for the first time on 26<sup>th</sup> January in
  - (a) 1920
  - (b) 1925
  - (c) 1930
  - (d) 1947
8. The Regulating Act of 1773 can be regarded as the measure to
  - (a) assert the right of British Parliament to legislate for India
  - (b) separate the executive from the legislature
  - (c) separate the judiciary from the executive
  - (d) centralize law making
9. 'Sons of the soil' theory is one of the popular manifestations of
  - (a) Regionalism
  - (b) Populism
  - (c) Parochialism
  - (d) Nationalism
10. Originally, the State list in the Constitution consists of
  - (a) 47 subjects
  - (b) 61 subjects
  - (c) 66 subjects
  - (d) 97 subjects

11. Zonal Councils are provided
  - (a) by the Constitution
  - (b) by Parliamentary Act
  - (c) under the 42<sup>nd</sup> Amendment Act
  - (d) by a Presidential ordinance
12. Who presides over the meeting of the Cabinet in the State?
  - (a) the Governor
  - (b) the Chief Minister
  - (c) the Speaker
  - (d) the Deputy Speaker
13. An Inter State Council was set up in 1990 under Art 263 of the Constitution by the
  - (a) President
  - (b) Parliament
  - (c) Government
  - (d) Planning Commission
14. Under the Constitution, the Fundamental rights are restricted. The reasonableness of the restrictions is decided by
  - (a) Parliament
  - (b) President
  - (c) Courts
  - (d) Executive
15. To prevent a person from holding a public office to which he is not entitled, the court issues the writ of
  - (a) mandamus
  - (b) certiorari
  - (c) Quo Warranto
  - (d) prohibition
16. The term of Rajya Sabha members was fixed by the
  - (a) Parliament
  - (b) President
  - (c) Cabinet
  - (d) Executive
17. In Kesavanand Bharti Case
  - (a) it was held that Parliament could not amend Fundamental Rights
  - (b) the decision of Golak Nath Case was held
  - (c) 24<sup>th</sup> Amendment was held valid and Parliament could amend Fundamental rights
  - (d) none of the above was decided
18. Which one of the following rights was described by Dr. B.R.Ambedkar as ‘the heart and soul of the Constitution’?
  - (a) Right to Equality
  - (b) Right to Freedom
  - (c) Right to Freedom of Religion
  - (d) Right to Constitutional Remedies
19. Directive Principles as provided in the Constitution of India
  - (a) have no meaning
  - (b) can be challenged in the court of law if violated
  - (c) can be punished by the executive if violated
  - (d) are a valuable direction for action for the coming government
20. What is the maximum gap permissible between the two sessions of parliament?
  - (a) Six months
  - (b) Four months
  - (c) Six months and twenty days
  - (d) Ninety days
21. With whom is associated the beginning of modern intelligentsia in the form of a new school, welcoming modernization of the Indian society?
  - (a) Dadabhai Naoroji
  - (b) Dayanand Saraswati
  - (c) B.G Tilak
  - (d) Raja Ram Mohan Roy
22. Who described the Indian National movement as “bourgeoisie national movement”?
  - (a) Jawaharlal Nehru
  - (b) Gokhale
  - (c) Mahatma Gandhi
  - (d) Lala Lajpat Rai
23. “Swaraj is my birth right and I shall have it” Who said this?
  - (a) Sri Aurobindo
  - (b) M.N Roy
  - (c) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
  - (d) M.K Gandhi

24. Political parties are indispensable in
- (a) a Parliamentary system of government (b) a presidential system of government  
(c) a confederation (d) a dictatorship
25. Which one of the following is NOT a merit of bi – party system?
- (a) difficulty in the formation of an alternative government  
(b) stability of government  
(c) strong policies  
(d) easy choice for the people
26. The Panchayati Raj is based on the Principle of
- (a) Decentralisation (b) Deconcentration  
(c) Democratic centralism (d) Democratic decentralisation
27. District Judges in a State are appointed by the
- (a) Chief Justice of High Court (b) Council of Ministers of the State  
(c) Advocate General of the State (d) Governor
28. How many members are nominated by the Governor in the Legislative Council of State?
- (a) 1/3 of the total membership (b) 1/6 of the total membership  
(c) 1/12 of the total membership (d) 12 members
29. The Directive principle of State policy underline the philosophy of
- (a) Socialism (b) Idealism  
(c) Sarvodaya (d) Democratic centralisation
30. Politburo is a term associated with
- (a) Samajwadi Party (b) Congress Party  
(c) Bhartiya Janata Party (d) Communist Party
31. Drain of Wealth theory is associated with
- (a) M.N Roy (b) Sri Surobindo  
(c) Dadabhai Naoroji (d) M.A Jinnah
32. Sri Aurobindo attempted to reconcile nationalism with
- (a) alienation of foreigners (b) the ideal of human unity  
(c) war (d) violence
33. According to Ambedkar, oppression and social waste is caused much more by
- (a) caste - Society (b) creed  
(c) class - society (d) place of birth
34. For Gandhi, the only means to bring about true socialism is
- (a) centrally planned economy (b) classless society  
(c) satyagraha (d) swaraj
35. The Lingayats and Okkaligas have been the main contending castes in
- (a) Tamil Nadu (b) Kerala  
(c) Rajasthan (d) Karnataka
36. The warrior class who enjoyed second position in the traditional Hindu society was
- (a) Sudras (b) Brahmins  
(c) Vaishyas (d) Kshatriyas
37. Political elites of a democratic system are backed by
- (a) the general support and consent of the masses (b) social medias  
(c) economy (d) none of the above

38. The first State to be formed on linguistic basis after independence was  
(a) Karnataka (b) Bihar  
(c) Andhra state (d) Odisha
39. The current base year for measuring Gross Value Added in India is  
(a) 2004-05 prices (b) 2009-10 prices  
(c) 2010-11 prices (d) 2011-12 prices
40. As of September 2022, Adani Group has become India's most valued conglomerate in terms of revenue, profits and market capitalization by surpassing  
(a) Mahindra Group (b) TATA Group  
(c) Reliance Group (d) Bajaj Finance
41. Accession Tax is levied on which among the following?  
(a) New property (b) Gifts and bequests received by heirs  
(c) Rented property (d) Purchased land
42. In which of the following sectors, growth in GDP continuously decrease from 2013-14?  
(a) Industrial sectors (b) Manufacturing  
(c) Agriculture (d) Real estate
43. The government has merged the Central Statistical Office (CSO) and the National Sample Survey Office (NSSO) under the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MOSP) into a single entity on 23<sup>rd</sup> May, 2019 called  
(a) National Statistical Commission (NSC) (b) National Statistical Office (NSO)  
(c) National Sample Office (NSO) (d) National Commission Office (NCO)
44. In terms of Purchasing Power Parity, India is currently the  
(a) Second largest economy in the world (b) Third largest economy in the world  
(c) Fourth largest economy in the world (d) Fifth largest economy in the world.
45. Under which of the following five-year plans, 'Sustainability' was given special emphasis?  
(a) 9<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan (b) 10<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan  
(c) 11<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan (d) 12<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan
46. 'Plan Holiday' in Indian planning refers to which of the following years?  
(a) 1956-59 (b) 1966-69  
(c) 1975-78 (d) 1986-89
47. The 'Rolling Plan' concept in National Planning was introduced during the reign of  
(a) Nehru government (b) The Janata government  
(c) Rajiv Gandhi government (d) Indira Gandhi government
48. The Vice-Chairperson of NITI Aayog is  
(a) Suman Bery (b) Narendra Modi  
(c) Parameswaran Iyer (d) Satya Nadella
49. The term 'Gross National Happiness' was coined in 1972 by Jigme Singye Wangchuk. He was the king of  
(a) Nepal (b) Bhutan  
(c) Thailand (d) Indonesia
50. The scheme that targets the rural, landless households where one earning member within the age group of 18-59 years is insured at a premium of Rs 200/- per year is  
(a) Universal Health Insurance Scheme (UHS)  
(b) Janshree Bima Yojana (JBY)  
(c) Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana (PMJJBY)  
(d) Aam Admi Bima Yojana (AABY)

51. Which of the following is not the four essential elements of Human Development Index?  
(a) Education (b) Sustainability  
(c) Productivity (d) Empowerment
52. The institution providing the largest credit to agricultural sector in India is  
(a) Commercial Banks (b) Cooperative banks  
(c) Regional rural banks (d) NABARD
53. Which one of the followings is not included in the five major crops covered under 1<sup>st</sup> Green Revolution?  
(a) Rice (b) wheat  
(c) Maize (d) Millet
54. When a number of crops are grown one after another in a fixed rotation to maintain the fertility of the soil, it is called  
(a) Multiple Cropping (b) Mixed Farming  
(c) Crop Rotation (d) Truct Farming
55. The term 'Operation Flood' is concerned about  
(a) Increasing production of fish  
(b) Prevention of floods in flood prone areas  
(c) Construction of Dams along river banks to check floods  
(d) Increasing production of milk and milk products
56. In the budget of Mizoram 2022-23, the amount of money allocated for implementation of the Socio-Economic Development Programme (SEDP) is  
(a) Rs 500 crore (b) Rs 700 crore  
(c) Rs 800 crore (d) Rs 1000 crore
57. India's density of population in 2011 census  
(a) 324 (b) 382  
(c) 333 (d) 394
58. Inflation brings the most benefit to which one of the following categories?  
(a) Creditors (b) Debtors  
(c) Government pensioners (d) Savings Bank Account holders
59. Which of the following Agency regulates the working of the share markets in India?  
(a) MRTP Act (b) FERA  
(c) SEBI (d) FEMA
60. Which one of the followings is not a public sector undertaking?  
(a) Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL) (b) Oil and Natural Gas Commission (ONGC)  
(c) Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited (BHEL) (d) Reliance Industries Limited (RIL)
61. Who recommends the MSP and issue prices in India?  
(a) NABARD  
(b) NITY Aayog  
(c) Ministry of Agriculture  
(d) Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices (CACP)
62. 'TRYSEM' is a programme made for  
(a) Employment to Rural youths  
(b) Employment to Urban Youths  
(c) Providing road connectivity to the villages  
(d) Development of nutrition intake in the food of poor of the country

63. Price discrimination is possible and profitable under which of the following market conditions?  
(a) Monopoly (b) Monopolistic Competition  
(c) Oligopoly (d) Perfect Competition
64. Which of the following is a short-term debt instruments that mature within 12 months?  
(a) Debentures (b) Treasury Bills  
(c) Mortgage (d) Masala Bonds
65. The first bank to be nationalized in India is  
(a) State Bank of India (b) Punjab National Bank  
(c) United Bank of India (d) Reserve Bank of India
66. In order to control inflation in the economy, the RBI  
(a) Buys securities in the open market (b) Sells securities in the open market  
(c) Reduces reverse repo rate (d) Lowers Statutory Liquidity Ratio
67. The equity of the RRBs is contributed by the Central Government, State Government and the Sponsor Bank in the proportion of  
(a) 50 : 20 : 30 (b) 50 : 15 : 35  
(c) 30 : 50 : 20 (d) 40 : 40 : 20
68. Which of the followings is the biggest source of revenue for the Union Government?  
(a) Central Goods and Services Tax (CGST)  
(b) State Goods and Services Tax (SGST)  
(c) Union Territory Goods and Services Tax (UTGST)  
(d) Integrated Goods and Services Tax (IGST)
69. Article 280 of the Indian constitution contains  
(a) Money Bill (b) Finance Commission  
(c) Planning Commission (d) Union Budget
70. When the government can not borrow from the market and the RBI resorted to printing of fresh currency, this type of deficit is called  
(a) Fiscal Deficit (b) Primary Deficit  
(c) Monetised Deficit (d) Revenue Deficit
71. The purchase of assets in the rest of the world without any control over that asset is called  
(a) Foreign Direct Investment (b) Foreign Portfolio Investment  
(c) Banking Capital Transaction (d) Balance of Trade
72. The most important item of India's import is  
(a) Electronics (b) Defense equipment  
(c) POL (d) Gold and Jewellery
73. The price at which the Government purchase food grains for maintaining Public Distribution System and for building Buffer Stocks are known as  
(a) Minimum Support Prices (b) Issue Prices  
(c) Ceiling of Prices (d) Procurement Prices
74. In India, the core sector of the economy consists of how many industries?  
(a) Six (b) Seven  
(c) Eight (d) Ten
75. RBI issues currency notes against which of the following?  
(a) Gold (b) Foreign Exchange Reserve  
(c) Government Securities (d) All of the above

76. Which one of the water bodies separates the Andaman from the Nicobar?  
(a) 11° Channel (b) 10° Channel  
(c) Gulf of Mannar (d) Andaman Sea
77. Arrange the following rivers from north to south  
(a) Indus, Jhelum, Chenab, Ravi, Sutlej (b) Indus, Chenab, Jhelum, Ravi, Sutlej  
(c) Indus, Ravi, Chenab, Jhelum, Sutlej (d) Indus, Chenab, Jhelum, Sutlej, Ravi
78. Which one of the following climatic phenomena is found in the northern plains of India?  
(a) Nor westers (b) Bardoisila  
(c) Mango showers (d) Loo
79. Which one of the following states receives floods during winter?  
(a) Assam (b) Kerala  
(c) West Bengal (d) Tamil Nadu
80. In which of the following states black soil is predominantly found?  
(a) Jammu and Kashmir (b) Manipur  
(c) Maharashtra (d) Jharkhand
81. "Project Tiger" was launched in  
(a) 1975 (b) 1973  
(c) 1971 (d) 1970
82. In which one of the following states is the Nandadevi Biosphere reserve situated?  
(a) Bihar (b) Uttarakhand  
(c) Uttar Pradesh (d) Odisha
83. Rihand Dam is built across  
(a) Chambal River (b) Son River  
(c) Narmada River (d) Luni River
84. \_\_\_\_\_ is the largest fresh water lake in India.  
(a) Loktak lake (b) Wular lake  
(c) Periyar lake (d) Chilika lake
85. Which one of the following passes connects Srinagar with Ladakh?  
(a) Zoji La (b) Nathu La  
(c) Shipki La (d) Jelep La
86. Which region is often called as the 'Ruhr of India'?  
(a) The Chotanagpur Plateau (b) The Malwa Plateau  
(c) North Indian Plain (d) Meghalaya Plateau
87. Which one of the following statement is Incorrect?  
(a) Anaimudi is the highest peak in Kerala  
(b) The Eastern Ghats are not as high as the Western Ghats  
(c) The western coastal plains are wider than the eastern plains  
(d) The coastal strip in southeast India is known as the Coromandel Coast
88. The Himalayas consist of \_\_\_\_\_ main parallel ranges from north to south.  
(a) Two (b) Three  
(c) Four (d) Five
89. Which one of the following ports is an artificial harbor?  
(a) Chennai Port (b) Kochi Port  
(c) Marmagao Port (d) Mumbai Port

90. Atal Tunnel connects Manali with  
(a) Lahaul-Spiti valley (b) Jammu  
(c) Kullu (d) Shimla
91. The number of 'million-plus cities' in India as per the Census of India 2011 was  
(a) 43 (b) 53  
(c) 63 (d) 73
92. Konkan railways connect the states of  
(a) Maharashtra, Goa and Karnataka (b) Karnataka, Goa and Tamil Nadu  
(c) Maharashtra, Goa and Gujarat (d) Karnataka, Kerala and Maharashtra
93. The four most populated states in India are  
(a) Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, Bihar and West Bengal  
(b) Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, Bihar and Andhra Pradesh  
(c) Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, West Bengal and Rajasthan  
(d) Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, West Bengal and Madhya Pradesh
94. Population explosion occurred in India during the period of  
(a) 1901 – 1921 (b) 1921 – 1951  
(c) 1951 – 1981 (d) 1981 – 2021
95. The Mon-Khmer branch of Austro-Asiatic linguistic family is NOT spoken by  
(a) Khasi (b) Garo  
(c) Nicobarese (d) Shompens
96. Which one of the following statements is incorrect?  
(a) The people of Lakshadweep island mostly follow Islam and speak a dialect of Malayalam  
(b) Rubber is primarily produced in Kerala and the adjoining districts of Tamil Nadu  
(c) Madhya Pradesh is the leading producer of gold in India  
(d) Silver is obtained from the lead and zinc ores of Zawar mines in Udaipur
97. The percentage composition of Christian population India according to 2011 Census was  
(a) 2.1 (b) 2.3  
(c) 2.5 (d) 2.7
98. Which one of the following states has the highest proportion of urban population in India according to 2011 Census?  
(a) Tamil Nadu (b) Kerala  
(c) Maharashtra (d) Goa
99. Which one of the following states of India has the lowest female literacy?  
(a) Jammu and Kashmir (b) Jharkhand  
(c) Arunachal Pradesh (d) Bihar
100. In India, Wheat is NOT grown in  
(a) Indo-Gangetic plain (b) Malwa plateau  
(c) Himalayas (d) Western Ghats