

# MIZORAM PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

## COMPETITIVE EXAMINATIONS FOR RECRUITMENT TO THE POST OF GRADE-V OF MIZORAM FOOD, CIVIL SUPPLIES & CONSUMER AFFAIRS SERVICE (i.e. INSPECTOR) UNDER MIZORAM FOOD, CIVIL SUPPLIES & CONSUMER AFFAIRS DEPARTMENT, GOVERNMENT OF MIZORAM, MARCH, 2019

### GENERAL STUDIES PAPER - II

Time Allowed : 2 hours

Full Marks : 200

*All questions carry equal marks of 2 each.*

*Attempt all questions.*

1. The British introduced the policy of 'divide and rule' in India to drive a wedge between
  - (a) The workers and industrialists
  - (b) The rural and the urban areas
  - (c) The Hindus and the Muslims
  - (d) All of the above
2. Who was the author of Indian National Song – 'Vande Mataram' ?
  - (a) Prem Chand
  - (b) Rabindranath Tagore
  - (c) Bankim Chandra Chatterjee
  - (d) MK Gandhi
3. The British partitioned Bengal in 1905 on the plea of
  - (a) Pleasing the Hindus
  - (b) Pleasing the Muslims
  - (c) The Hindus and the Muslims
  - (d) Railways development
4. Jawahar Ragar Yojona was launched in
  - (a) 5<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan
  - (b) 6<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan
  - (c) 7<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan
  - (d) 8<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan
5. The state Chief Minister can ask the Governor to dissolve the Legislative when
  - (a) The President issue a proclamation of State Emergency
  - (b) Defection from the ruling party
  - (c) Because of Cabinet Members' resignation
  - (d) His ministry loses absolute majority in the Assembly
6. The relation between the Union and the State are being regulated according to
  - (a) The Law passed by the Parliament in this regard
  - (b) The provisions of the Constitution
  - (c) Well established conventions prevailing in other federations of the world
  - (d) None of the above

7. Judicial Review means
- (a) The right of the judiciary to advise the President on constitutional matters
  - (b) The power of Judiciary to pronounce upon the constitutionality of laws passed by the legislature and others issued by Executive
  - (c) The right of Parliament to asked Judiciary to review its own judgment in view of of the popular resentment
  - (d) None of the above
8. Electoral College constituted for the election of the President consists of
- (a) All Members of Parliament and state Assemblies
  - (b) All Members of Parliaments
  - (c) All elected members of both the Houses of Parliaments and State Assemblies
  - (d) None of the above
9. Orders for suspension of Fundamental Rights can be issue by
- (a) The President on the advise from the State Governor
  - (b) By both the Houses of Parliaments
  - (c) The President with the approval of the Parliaments
  - (d) President with the approval of the Council of Minister
10. The Directive Principles of State Policy were accorded an overriding position over the Fundamental Rights under certain circumstances by
- (a) Forty-Second Amendment
  - (b) Forty-Fourth Amendment
  - (c) Twenty-Fifth Amendment
  - (d) Twenty-Eight Amendment
11. Which part of the Constitution of India has been described as the 'soul of the constitution'
- (a) The Preamble
  - (b) Fundamental Rights
  - (c) Directive Principles of State Policy
  - (d) Right to Constitutional Remedies
12. Which Amendment omitted the Right to Property from the Indian Constitution?
- (a) 40<sup>th</sup> Amendment
  - (b) 42<sup>th</sup> Amendment
  - (c) 43<sup>th</sup> Amendment
  - (d) 44<sup>th</sup> Amendment
13. Home Rule Movement in India was started by
- (a) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
  - (b) Gopal Krishna Gokhale
  - (c) Dadabai Nauroji
  - (d) Mrs Anne Besant
14. Rajya Sabha can take initiative in
- (a) Creating a new All India Services
  - (b) Censuring a Minister
  - (c) Considering a Money Bill
  - (d) Appointing Judges
15. Which of the following statements correctly defines the Judicial Review?
- (a) The authority of the courts to punish political offenders
  - (b) The authority of the Court to correct the errors of the Government
  - (c) The authority of the court to issue various writs
  - (d) The authority of the court to interpret the legality of laws.
16. Sarkaria Commission was concerned with
- (a) Judicial Reform
  - (b) Centre-state relation
  - (c) Electoral reform
  - (d) Financial reforms

17. The Supreme Court of India declares by issuing a writ that the respondent was not entitled to an office he was holding or a privilege he was exercising. Which writ is that?
  - (a) Habeas Corpus
  - (b) Mandamus
  - (c) Prohibition
  - (d) Quo warranto
18. Maximum number of unstarred questions for a day in Lok Sabha has been fixed at
  - (a) 200
  - (b) 210
  - (c) 220
  - (d) 230
19. Which of the following replaced the Planning Commission?
  - (a) NITIAYOG
  - (b) The Finance Commission
  - (c) Lok Sabha Secretariat
  - (d) Rajia Sabha Secretariat
20. The word 'Caste' meaning breed, strain or a complex hereditary qualities is derived from
  - (a) Latin
  - (b) Greek
  - (c) Spanish
  - (d) French
21. On the basis of political participation, those who remain away from politics are known as
  - (a) Peripheral
  - (b) Apathetics
  - (c) Spectators
  - (d) Politists
22. Which one of the following Article makes provision for the reservation of SC/ST in government services?
  - (a) Article 322
  - (b) Article 335
  - (c) Article 337
  - (d) Article 338
23. Who termed Indian Constitution as 'Quasi-Federal'?
  - (a) MV Pylee
  - (b) DD Basa
  - (c) KC Wheare
  - (d) Ivor Jennings
24. Which one of the following is the Seventh Schedule of the Indian Constitution?
  - (a) Lists of languages
  - (b) Subjects in the Union, State and Concurrent List
  - (c) List of Oath and affirmation
  - (d) Duties of the President and Vice President
25. Which languages have been added to the 8<sup>th</sup> Schedule of the Constitution by 92<sup>nd</sup> Constitutional Amendment in 2003?
  - (a) Bodo, Santhali, Andmani, Bhojpuri
  - (b) Bodo, Santhali, Maithili, Andmini
  - (c) Bodo, Santhali, Maithili, Dogri
  - (d) Bodo, Santhali, Maithili, Andmani
26. The Mizo National Front (MNF) were declared 'Outlaw' by Indian Government in
  - (a) 1965
  - (b) 1966
  - (c) 1986
  - (d) 1967
27. The basis of power elites is
  - (a) Religion
  - (b) Socio-economics
  - (c) Ethnicity
  - (d) Caste system
28. According to Gahdhi, the only means to bring about true Socialism is
  - (a) Ahimsa
  - (b) Swadeshi
  - (c) Swaraj
  - (d) Satyagraha

29. Which one of the following is not a manifestation of regionalism in India?  
(a) Demand for secession from the union      (b) Demand for full-fledged statehood  
(c) Demand for national integration      (d) Demand for regional separate autonomy
30. Which of the following is not an All India Service?  
(a) Indian Administrative Service      (b) Indian Foreign Service  
(c) Indian Forest Service      (d) Indian Police Service
31. According to 73<sup>rd</sup> Amendment of Indian Constitution, the minimum age for contesting elections to the Panchayati Raj institutions should be  
(a) 18 years      (b) 21 years  
(c) 25 years      (d) 30 years
32. The purpose of incorporation of Directive Principles of State Policy is  
(a) To establish political democracy  
(b) To establish social democracy  
(c) To establish Gandhian democracy  
(d) To establish social and economic democracy.
33. The Communal Electorates were introduced in India with a view;  
(a) To protect the minorities from the tyranny of majority  
(b) To protect the Muslims interests  
(c) To establish real social equality  
(d) To prevent the Muslims from joining the nationalist struggle
34. Quit India Movement was started in  
(a) 1941      (b) 1942  
(c) 1943      (d) 1944
35. Who among the following is known as the Father of Local Self Government in India?  
(a) Mahatma Gandhi      (b) Lord Canning  
(c) Lord Ripon      (d) Lord Wellesly
36. Smart City Mission was launched by Narendra Modi in:  
(a) 2015      (b) 2016  
(c) 2017      (d) 2014
37. Who founded the Brahmo Samaj or the congregation of the absolute?  
(a) Ram Mohan Roy      (b) Swami Vivekananda  
(c) Dadabhai Naoroji      (d) MN Roy
38. Sri Aurobindo was critical of  
(a) Modern Socialism      (b) Modern Industrialisation  
(c) Modern Capitalism      (d) Modern Individualism
39. India opted for 'mixed economy' in \_\_\_\_\_  
(a) Framing of the constitution      (b) Second Five-Year Plan  
(c) First Five Year Plan      (d) Industrial Policy of 1948
40. The contribution of agriculture to India's economy is  
(a) increasing      (b) decreasing  
(c) remains the same      (d) increasing at a decreasing rate

41. Absolute Poverty means
- (a) Poverty in terms of absolute number of people
  - (b) Poverty in terms of the basic minimum calories requirements
  - (c) Poverty in terms of the prevailing price level
  - (d) Poverty in terms of the absolute level of unemployment
42. Planning in India derives its objectives from
- (a) Fundamental Rights
  - (b) Directive Principles of State Policy
  - (c) Fundamental Duties
  - (d) Preamble of the Constitution
43. Who wrote the book 'Planned Economy for India'?
- (a) M. Visvesvaraya
  - (b) Prof. Amartya Sen
  - (c) Mahatma Gandhi
  - (d) Jawaharlal Nehru
44. For which type of crop was Minimum Support Price (MSP) first announced by the Government of India in 1966-67?
- (a) Corn
  - (b) Maize
  - (c) Rice
  - (d) Wheat
45. According to the 14<sup>th</sup> Finance Commission recommendations, states' share in the divisible pool of central taxes is \_\_\_\_\_
- (a) 35%
  - (b) 38%
  - (c) 42%
  - (d) 45%
46. Land Reforms refer to
- i) Abolition of intermediaries
  - ii) Tenancy reforms
  - iii) Ceilings on land holdings
- Select the correct answer using the code given below:
- (a) (i) only
  - (b) (i) and (ii) only
  - (c) (ii) and (iii) only
  - (d) (i), (ii), and (iii)
47. Assertion (A): Disguised unemployment is a common feature of Indian agriculture  
Reason (R): India has been relatively slow in adopting farm mechanisation  
Select your answer using the codes given below:
- (a) Both A & R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
  - (b) Both A & R are true but R is NOT the correct explanation of A
  - (c) A is true but R is false
  - (d) A is false but R is true
48. Which of the following Industrial Policies made a clear-cut classification of Indian industries into A, B, and C schedules?
- (a) Industrial Policy Resolution, 1948
  - (b) Industrial Policy Resolution, 1956
  - (c) Industrial Policy Statement, 1969
  - (d) Industrial Policy Statement, 1973
49. The National Food Security Act, 2013 ensures the supply of wheat and rice at \_\_\_\_\_
- (a) Rs. 3 and Rs. 2 respectively
  - (b) Rs. 2 and Rs. 3 respectively
  - (c) Rs. 2 and Rs. 4 respectively
  - (d) Rs. 3 and Rs. 4 respectively

50. Which of the following pairs is NOT correct?
- (a) EXIM Bank : Financing of export-import
  - (b) RBI : Bankers' bank
  - (c) IDBI : Industrial Finance
  - (d) FCI : Financial Assistance to Commercial institutions
51. The main agency that provides foodgrains to the public distribution system India is \_\_\_\_
- (a) FCI
  - (b) NABARD
  - (c) NAFED
  - (d) None of these
52. The main objective of India's public distribution system is \_\_\_\_\_
- (a) Export of food
  - (b) Import of food
  - (c) Quality of food
  - (d) Food security
53. Which among the following criteria was given the least weightage by the 14<sup>th</sup> Finance Commission of India while recommending horizontal distribution?
- (a) Population
  - (b) Demographic change
  - (c) Income distance
  - (d) Area
54. Buying of securities by RBI leads to \_\_\_\_\_
- (a) Decrease in liquidity
  - (b) Increase in liquidity
  - (c) Constant liquidity
  - (d) None of these
55. The rate of interest the RBI charges from commercial banks on their short-term borrowings is called \_\_\_\_
- (a) Repo Rate
  - (b) Reverse Repo Rate
  - (c) Bank Rate
  - (d) Base Rate
56. Invisible exports in the balance of payment means export of \_\_\_\_\_
- (a) Services
  - (b) Prohibited goods
  - (c) Unrecorded goods
  - (d) Goods through smuggling
57. The continuous deficit in India's balance of payment is due to \_\_\_\_\_
- (a) Continued rise in imports
  - (b) Slow rise in exports
  - (c) Exchange rate volatility
  - (d) All of these
58. Which Five-Year Plan of India had adopted 'Removal of Poverty' as its foremost objective?
- (a) 2<sup>nd</sup> Five-Year Plan
  - (b) 3<sup>rd</sup> Five-Year Plan
  - (c) 4<sup>th</sup> Five-Year Plan
  - (d) 6<sup>th</sup> Five-Year Plan
59. Which of the following is/are the main problem(s) faced in Indian Planning?
- (a) Lack of 'perspective' in Planning
  - (b) Failure in promoting a balanced growth and development
  - (c) Highly centralized nature of Planning
  - (d) All of these

- 60.** Assertion (A) : Indian economy is referred to as a 'mixed economy'  
Reason (R) : Government of India recognizes the relative importance of both public as well as private sectors in economic development process  
Select your answer using the codes given below:  
(a) Both A & R are true and R is the correct explanation of A  
(b) Both A & R are true but R is NOT the correct explanation of A  
(c) A is true but R is false  
(d) A is false but R is true
- 61.** Per capita income of India as per IMF estimate in 2017 is  
(a) 1983 \$ (b) 1720 \$  
(c) 2500 \$ (d) 2750 \$
- 62.** According to Dr Dandekar and Mr. N. Rath the minimum amount of calories one should take is  
(a) 2500 (b) 2450  
(c) 2250 (d) 2350
- 63.** The share of Agricultural and allied sector in National Income or GDP in 2018-19 was  
(a) 21.5 % (b) 18.6 %  
(c) 17 % (d) 15.87 %
- 64.** The technological break through, use of chemical fertilizers, pesticides, HYV seeds, irrigation, machinery in agriculture is called  
(a) The Glorious Revolution (b) The Green Revolution  
(c) The Technological Revolution (d) The New Agricultural Revolution
- 65.** The three land tenure system before independence were  
(a) Zamindari system, Koraput system, Mahalanobes system  
(b) Mahalwarisystem, Mahalanobis system, Maharashi system  
(c) Ryotwari system, Mahalwari system, Zamindari system  
(d) Ryotwari system, Zamindari system, Maharashi system
- 66.** The Food Policy of India involved heavy expenditure in the form of  
(a) Chemical fertilizer subsidy (b) High Yielding Variety seeds subsidy  
(c) Harvesting subsidy (d) Food subsidy
- 67.** The use of Providing Urban Amenities in Rural Areas (PURA) strategy in the Indian Planning was advocated by.  
(a) Jawahar Lal Nehru (b) Gandhiji  
(c) APJ Abdul Kalam (d) Dr. Manmohan Singh
- 68.** The main cause of the failure of Planning in India was  
(a) Rapid growth rate of Indian population  
(b) Slow rate of growth of Industries.  
(c) The crisis of implementing the strategy of planning advocated by the economists due to the existence of a gap between theory and practice  
(d) The polician are not keen to implement the model of planning.

69. Reserve Bank of India fixed the cash reserve ratio now at  
(a) 7 % (b) 8 %  
(c) 6 % (d) 4 %
70. The Industrial Development Bank of India (IDBI) was set up in 1964 to provide  
(a) Short term loan (b) Medium term loan  
(c) Long term loan (d) None of these
71. Chairman of NITI Aayog is  
(a) Prime Minister of India (b) President of India  
(c) Vice President of India (d) Home Minister of India
72. NREGS was started by UPA Government to uplift the rural poor in the year  
(a) 2006 (b) 2007  
(c) 2008 (d) 2005
73. The Indian constitution that specifies the distribution of legislative, administrative and executive power between the state and the Union is written in  
(a) Part XI of the constitution (b) Part X of the constitution  
(c) Part IX of the constitution (d) Part VIII of the constitution
74. Nationalisation of 14 Commercial banks took place in  
(a) June 1968 (b) March 1969  
(c) April 1970 (d) July 1969
75. The two causes of Low Profitability of Public Sector banks are  
(a) the declining interest income for banks and increasing cost of operation  
(b) fluctuation of interest rate and high cash reserve ratio  
(c) Low rate of lending fund and high rate of interest  
(d) Inefficient managerial skill and low level of technology
76. Nainital, one of the famous hill stations in India is located at  
(a) Siwalik Range (b.) The Lesser Himalayas  
(c) The Inner Himalaya (d) Purvanchal Range
77. Among the following, which state receives rainfall from the north-easterly monsoon?  
(a) Punjab (b) West Bengal  
(c) Tamil Nadu (d) None of these
78. In India, which type of forest among the following occupies the largest area?  
(a) Montane wet evergreen forest (b) Sub-tropical dry evergreen forest  
(c) Tropical moist deciduous forest (d) Tropical wet evergreen forest
79. In which one of the following places is the Shompen tribe found?  
(a) Nilgiri Hills (b) Nicobar Islands  
(c) Spiti Valley (d) Lakshadweep islands
80. The population policy currently adopted in India is known as  
(a) National Population Policy, 2000  
(b) National Population Policy, 2005  
(c) New Population Policy, 2001  
(d) National Population Control Programme, 2006

- 81.** In Andhra Pradesh, shifting cultivation is called
- (a) Jhuming (b) Podu  
(c) Bringa (d) Watra
- 82.** When you travel in certain parts of India, you will notice red soil. What is the main reason for this colour?
- (a) Abundance of magnesium (b) Accumulated humus  
(c) Presence of ferric oxides (d) Abundance of phosphates
- 83.** The Jayakwadi dam for Hydro-electric project, completed with the help of Japan, is on the river
- (a) Ganga (b) Cauvery  
(c) Narmada (d) Godavari
- 84.** Which is the cleanest village in India?
- (a) Mawlynnong (b) Punsari  
(c) Dharnai (d) Ballia
- 85.** Which one of the following major Indian cities is located most eastward?
- (a) Hyderabad (b) Lucknow  
(c) Bhopal (d) Bengaluru
- 86.** Among the following, which Indian state has the longest coastline?
- (a) Gujarat (b) Tamil Nadu  
(c) Karnataka (d) Andhra Pradesh
- 87.** Which of the following are the most oldest rocks in the world?
- (a) Archaean rocks (b) Dravidian rocks  
(c) Aryan rocks (d) Purana rocks
- 88.** The Lakshadweep Islands are located in
- (a) Indian Ocean (b) Arabian Sea  
(c) Bay of Bengal (d) None
- 89.** Who were the earliest occupants of India?
- (a) Mongoloids (b) Negritos  
(c) Proto-Austroloids (d) Palaeo-Mongoloids
- 90.** The term fallow land refers to
- (a) Uncultivable land (b) Cultivable land  
(c) Forest (d) Wasteland
- 91.** A majority of the farmers in India practice
- (a) Subsistence farming (b) Plantation agriculture  
(c) Shifting cultivation (d) Pisciculture
- 92.** The first iron industry in India in the year 1830 was established in
- (a) Tamil Nadu (b) Andhra Pradesh  
(c) Maharashtra (d) Arunchal Pradesh
- 93.** The oldest iron and steel industry in India is
- (a) Tata Iron and Steel Company (b) Indian Iron and Steel Company  
(c) Bilai Iron and Steel Centre (d) Hindustan Steel Limited

94. Which of the following indicators has not been taken by the national committees for the identification of backward areas in India ?
- (a) Agriculture area (b) Total per-capita income  
(c) Sex ratio (d) Population density
95. Which of the following is the longest National Waterway in India?
- (a) Allahabad-Haldia-Baghirathi-Hoogly river system  
(b) Kollam-Kottapuram Coast Canal  
(c) Champakaru Canal  
(d) Udyog Mandal Canal
96. An urban area should have
- (a) At least 50% of male working population  
(b) A minimum of 5000 population  
(c) Population density at least 250 persons per sq.km  
(d) None of these
97. The transition zone between rural and urban centres is known as
- (a) Rural-Urban Fringe (b) Urban Sprawl  
(c) Urban Centre (d) Satellite Town
98. Indira Gandhi canal in Rajasthan was developed under
- (a) Command Area Development Program (b) Desert Development Program  
(c) Drought Prone Area Development (d) None of these
99. Which south Indian state was reorganized in the year 2014?
- (a) Andhra Pradesh (b) Tamil Nadu  
(c) Karnataka (d) Kerala
100. The Siachen glacier is located in between
- (a) India and China (b) India and Pakistan  
(c) Both (a) & (b) (d) None of these

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