

MIZORAM PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION
COMPETITIVE EXAMINATIONS FOR RECRUITMENT TO
ASSISTANT JAILOR UNDER HOME(PRISON) DEPARTMENT, FEBRUARY, 2018.

GENERAL STUDIES
PAPER-I

Time Allowed : 2 hours

Full Marks : 150

Marks for each question is indicated against it.

Attempt all questions.

1. The first jute mill in India was set up at
(a) Rishra (b) Surat
(c) Bombay (d) Delhi
2. Tata Steel was established in the year
(a) 1905 (b) 1906
(c) 1907 (d) 1908
3. Drain of Wealth Theory was propounded by
(a) RC Dutt (b) Dadabhai Naoroji
(c) RP Dutt (d) Gokhale
4. Predecessor of the Indian National Congress was
(a) Indian National Conference (b) Landholders Society
(c) Indian Association (d) British Indian Association
5. The real reason for the Partition of Bengal was
(a) Unity of Indians (b) Administrative convenience
(c) Dividing the Indians (d) Economic reason
6. The period of the so called moderates basically cover the years
(a) 1885-1890 (b) 1885-1895
(c) 1885-1900 (d) 1885-1905
7. Surat Split of 1907 was a split between
(a) Muslims and Hindus (b) Moderates and Extremists
(c) Muslim League and INC (d) Communists and Liberals
8. The first railway line was established in the year
(a) 1853 (b) 1855
(c) 1857 (d) 1858

9. Magna Carta of Indian Education
- (a) Macaulay Minute (b) Hunter Commission
(c) Woods Despatch (d) Fort William College
10. Macaulay Minute 1835 was passed in favour of
- (a) English as the medium of instruction (b) Hindi as the medium of instruction
(c) Persian as the medium of instruction (d) None of these
11. The slogan “Go back to the Vedas” was preached by
- (a) Raja Rammohan Roy (b) Dayanand Saraswati
(c) Swami Vivekananda (d) Jyotibha Phule
12. The first martyr of Indian Independence was
- (a) Rani Lakshmi Bai (b) Kunwar Singh
(c) Tantia Tope (d) Mangal Pandey
13. Sati was abolished in the year
- (a) 1829 (b) 1857
(c) 1885 (d) 1892
14. Moplah rebellion was a rebellion in the region of the
- (a) Malabar Coast (b) Bombay
(c) Chennai Sea Port (d) Dandi
15. Composer of the song “Vande Mataram” was
- (a) Rabindranath Tagore (b) Acharya Dey
(c) Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay (d) Mukunda Das
16. Gandhi first experimented Satyagraha in India at
- (a) Ahmedabad (b) Dandi
(c) Sabarmati Ashram (d) Champaran
17. Father of modern India
- (a) Raja Rammohan Ray (b) Surendranath Banerjee
(c) Dadabhai Naoroji (d) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
18. The Aligarh Muslim University was founded in
- (a) 1874 (b) 1875
(c) 1877 (d) 1880
19. The proclaimed leader of the Revolt of 1857 was
- (a) Bahadur Shah II (b) Rani Lakshmi Bai
(c) Kunwar Singh (d) Tantia Tope
20. Dyarchy in the provinces was abolished by
- (a) Act of 1909 (b) Act of 1919
(c) Act of 1935 (d) Act of 1947
21. The other Communist organization besides the CPI was the
- (a) The Hindu Mahasabha (b) Congress Socialist Party
(c) Swaraj Party (d) All India Federation

22. Annexation of Indian states was abolished by
- (a) Regulating Act of 1773
 - (b) An Act for the Better Government of India 1858
 - (c) Act of 1861
 - (d) Government of India Act, 1909
23. Swami Vivekananda attended Parliament of the World's Religion at
- (a) Chicago
 - (b) Vienna
 - (c) New York
 - (d) London
24. Santhal Rebellion was fought in the year
- (a) 1852
 - (b) 1853
 - (c) 1854
 - (d) 1855
25. The creator of the term Pakistan was
- (a) Muhammed Ali Jinnah
 - (b) Abul Kalam Azad
 - (c) Muhammed Iqbal
 - (d) Sheikh Mubarak
26. Separate electorate for the Muslims was first granted by
- (a) Act of 1858
 - (b) Act of 1909
 - (c) Act of 1919
 - (d) Act of 1935
27. The Governor General of India during the Revolt of 1857 was
- (a) Lord Curzon
 - (b) Lord Canning
 - (c) Lord Amherst
 - (d) Lord Dalhousie
28. The number of princely states during Indian Independence was
- (a) 215
 - (b) 519
 - (c) 565
 - (d) 600
29. Jinnah's demands was called
- (a) Plan Proposal of Jinnah
 - (b) Jinnah's Fourteen Points
 - (c) Jinnah's Pakistan Demand
 - (d) Partition Plan
30. The famous slogan, "Swaraj is my birthright and I shall have it" was a line by
- (a) Lala Lajpat Rai
 - (b) Bipin Chandra Pal
 - (c) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
 - (d) Aurobindo Ghosh
31. No- confidence motion, to be admitted in the Lok Sabha, needs the support of at least:
- (a) 40 members
 - (b) 50 members
 - (c) 60 members
 - (d) 70 members
32. Which of the following statements about the President's ordinance making power is not correct?
- (a) It is co extensive with legislative power of Parliament
 - (b) laid down in Article 123
 - (c) shall cease to operate on expiry of six weeks from the reassembly of the parliament
 - (d) cannot be withdrawn at any time by the president
33. The Indian federation is based on the pattern of
- (a) Switzerland
 - (b) USA
 - (c) Russia
 - (d) Canada

- (d) The centre acquires control over states in administrative matters
41. If any question arises as to the age of a judge of a High Court, the question shall be decided by the President after consultation with:
- (a) The Chief Justice of the concerned High Court
 - (b) The Governor of the concerned state
 - (c) The Attorney- General of India
 - (d) The Chief Justice of India
42. Which one of the following is not a National party?
- (a) BJP
 - (b) NCP
 - (c) Telugu Desam
 - (d) BSP
43. Which one of the following items comes under the Concurrent List of the Indian Constitution?
- (a) Inter State rivers
 - (b) Trade Unions
 - (c) Citizenship
 - (d) Local government
44. Who among the following is not the ex- Officio member of the National Human Rights Commission?
- (a) The Chairperson of the National Commission for Minorities
 - (b) The Chairperson of the National Commission for Scheduled Tribes
 - (c) The Prime Minister
 - (d) The Chairperson of the National Commission for Women
45. Mizo National Front (MNF) started their combing operations in the year
- (a) 1965
 - (b) 1966
 - (c) 1967
 - (d) 1968
46. India has adopted
- (a) Capitalistic economy
 - (b) Communist economy
 - (c) Mixed economy
 - (d) None of these
47. Think tank of Govt. of India that replaces planning commission of India is
- (a) Niti Vakya
 - (b) Niti Yoga
 - (c) Niti Aayog
 - (d) None of these
48. In India coins are issued by
- (a) RBI
 - (b) Central government
 - (c) Local government
 - (d) State government
49. Bank credit is a credit from
- (a) its share capital
 - (b) Its liabilities
 - (c) its securities
 - (d) Cash deposits
50. In India, percentage of people dependent on agriculture is more than
- (a) 50%
 - (b) 60%
 - (c) 70%
 - (d) 80%
51. Low productivity for agriculture in India is attributed to
- (a) Poor irrigation facilities
 - (b) Heavy dependence on monsoon
 - (c) Absence of New Technology
 - (d) All of these

52. Nationalisation of 14 Major banks took place in
(a) 1965 (b) 1969
(c) 1970 (d) 1971
53. The largest of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in India comes from
(a) Agriculture and allied sectors
(b) Manufacturing ,construction ,electricity and gas
(c) Service sector
(d) Defence and Public administration
54. Main objective of public distribution system
(a) exports of food (b) import of food
(c) food security (d) quality of food
55. Employment Guarantee scheme was first introduced in
(a) Gujarat (b) Madhya Pradesh
(c) Maharashtra (d) Tamil Nadu
56. Which Five Year Plan had adopted 'Removal of poverty' as its foremost objective
(a) 2nd (b) 3rd
(c) 4th (d) 6th
57. Balance of Payments accounts consist of
(a) Current account and fixed account (b) Capital account and fixed account
(c) Current account and Savings account (d) Current account and Capital account
58. Stagnation is a state of the economy in which economic activity is
(a) slowing down, but wages and prices continue to rise
(b) increasing, but wages and prices fall
(c) increasing and wages as well as prices also increase
(d) none of these
59. Yellow Revolution is related to
(a) Maize (b) Bajra
(c) Wheat (d) Oil seeds
60. One of the problem in calculating the national income in India correctly is
(a) under employment (b) low savings
(c) non monetized consumption (d) inflation.
61. In ancient Indian literature 'Himadri' is a name given to:
(a) Karakoram Range (b) Greater Himalaya
(c) Kailash Range (d) Zaskar Range
62. The southern part of the Western Ghats is separated from the main Sahyadri range by:
(a) Thal ghat (b) Bhor ghat
(c) Palghat gap (d) Tamhini ghat

63. Soils which have been formed by the decomposition rocks in situ are often referred to as:
- (a) Azonal soil
 - (b) Alkaline soils
 - (c) Transported soils
 - (d) Sedentary soil
64. The Arabian sea current of the south-west monsoon brings rains to the west coast of India and much of the rainfall along the Western Ghats is:
- (a) Cyclonic Rainfall
 - (b) Orographic Rainfall
 - (c) Frontal Rainfall
 - (d) Convectional Rainfall
65. In India tank irrigation is popular in the peninsular plateau, which state has recorded the highest area under tank irrigation?
- (a) Andhra Pradesh
 - (b) Maharashtra
 - (c) Madhya Pradesh
 - (d) Andhra Pradesh
66. National Programme of Flood Management was set up in:
- (a) 1954
 - (b) 1952
 - (c) 1960
 - (d) 1964
67. The first complete and synchronous census in India for providing vital demographic data was conducted in:
- (a) 1901
 - (b) 1881
 - (c) 1891
 - (d) 1911
68. Which one of the following region is/are not drought prone area?
- (a) Coimbatore and Nellore districts in Tamil Nadu
 - (b) Saurashtra and Kutchh regions
 - (c) Jhansi, Mirzapur, Lalitpur, Philibhit, Kheri, Bahraich districts of UP
 - (d) Malwa plateau of Jharkhand, Palamau district of West Bengal
69. The public sector units like Hindustan Machine tools Ltd, Bharat Electronics, Indian Telephone industry, Hindustan Aeronautics etc, are located in which one of the following Industrial region?
- (a) The Mumbai-Pune Industrial Region
 - (b) The Hooghly Industrial Region
 - (c) The Madurai-Coimbatore-Bangalore Industrial Region
 - (d) Delhi and Adjoining Industrial Region
70. There are about 58 major tribal groups accounting for 81.2% of the total tribal population. Which state in India has the highest scheduled tribe population?
- (a) Madhya Pradesh
 - (b) Orissa
 - (c) Jharkhand
 - (d) Chhattisgarh
71. India has been a melting pot of various races and tribes since time immemorial, according to Hutton, the earliest occupants of India were:
- (a) Mongoloid
 - (b) Negritos
 - (c) Nordics
 - (d) Proto-Austroloid
72. The Nordics constitute the last wave of migration into India; they spoke Aryan language and migrated to India during:
- (a) First millennium B.C.
 - (b) Fifth millennium B.C.
 - (c) Third millennium B.C.
 - (d) Second millennium B.C.

73. Scheduled castes are not confined to specific areas; rather they are distributed all over the country. Which two states accounts for more than 32.5% of the S.C population in India:
- (a) West Bengal and Bihar (b) Uttar Pradesh and Bihar
(c) West Bengal and Uttar Pradesh (d) Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh
74. The language spoken by the people of India belongs to four language families, which linguistic family has the largest number of speakers?
- (a) The Aryans (b) The Dravidians
(c) The Austric (d) The Sino-Tibetan
75. Punjab, Haryana and western UP have witnessed higher level of agricultural development, this is mainly due to:
- (a) These states had strong irrigation base through its canal networks
(b) They have rich resource endowment and differential rates of input use
(c) Due to consolidation of land holdings
(d) Increased use of manures, fertilizers and biocides

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