

MIZORAM PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION
COMPETITIVE EXAMINATIONS FOR RECRUITMENT TO THE POST OF
SUB INSPECTOR UNDER EXCISE & NARCOTICS DEPARTMENT,
GOVERNMENT OF MIZORAM
MARCH, 2014

GENERAL STUDIES
PAPER - I

Time Allowed : 2 hours

Full Marks : 150

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

1. The East India Company secured the legal right to collect revenue from Bengal, Bihar and Orissa after the
 - (a) Battle of Plassey
 - (b) The acquisition of Diwani from the Mughal emperor
 - (c) Battle of Buxar
 - (d) Battle of Arcot
2. One important result of the British economic policy in India was the
 - (a) Development of Indian agriculture and industries
 - (b) Protestation of interests of Indian peasants and artisans
 - (c) Drain of wealth and poverty
 - (d) Better utilization of natural resources
3. Which among the following was not the result of the battle of Plassey?
 - (a) Siraj-Ud-Daulah was killed
 - (b) MirJafar became the Nawab of Bengal
 - (c) East India Company lost its privilege of revenue collection
 - (d) 24 Pargana area was given to the British
4. During the 19th Century, the English invested most of their money in India through
 - (a) Plantation
 - (b) Iron and steel
 - (c) Textiles
 - (d) None of these
5. The trade monopoly of the East India Company was ended and India was thrown open to a system of free trade by the
 - (a) Charter Act of 1813
 - (b) Regulating Act of 1772
 - (c) Pitt's India Act of 1884
 - (d) Government of India Act of 1858
6. Rural indebtedness in India was the outcome of
 - (a) Mercantilism
 - (b) Laissez faire
 - (c) High revenue demands
 - (d) Industrialisation

7. Which among the Indian working group were affected most by the industrial Revolution of Europe?
(a) Kishan (b) Artisan
(c) Peasants (d) None of these
8. Which Act allowed the Christian Missionaries to proselytise their religion?
(a) Charter Act of 1813 (b) The Rowlatt Act of 1919
(c) Charter Act of 1793 (d) Government of India Act 1833
9. What does Downward Filtration Theory mean?
(a) Grass root level reforms
(b) Caste filtration education
(c) Modern education
(d) Knowledge from a few educated upper classes would filter down to the masses
10. Who propounded the theory of Orientalism?
(a) Warren Hasting and William Jones (b) Jeremy Bentham
(c) David Ricardo (d) Lord Dalhousie
11. Who was the founder of Brahmo Samaj?
(a) Swami Dayananda Saraswati (b) Devedranath Tagore
(c) Mahatma Gandhi (d) Raja Rammohan Roy
12. What is the correct Chronological sequence of the following?
1) Wood's Education Despatch
2) Macaulay's Minute of Education
3) The Sargent Education Report
4) Hunter Education Commission
(a) 2, 1, 4, 3 (b) 2, 1, 3, 4
(c) 1, 2, 4, 3 (d) 4, 3, 1, 2
13. What was the work of the Shudhi movement started by the Arya Samaj?
(a) To protect Hindus from Islam and Christianity
(b) To convert non-Hindus to Hinduism
(c) To promote patriotism
(d) To spread the practice of Yoga
14. Who established the first 'Vedanta Society'?
(a) Keshav Chandra Sen (b) Devendra Nath Tagore
(c) Swami Vivekananda (d) Raja Rammohan Roy
15. Which among the following report was regarded as "Magna Carta of English Education in India"?
(a) Hunter Education Commission (b) Macaulay's minute
(c) Thomson's policy (d) Wood's despatch
16. Above and beyond any other social evils of Indian society Iswar Chandra Vidhya sagar laid stress on
(a) Women education and widow remarriage (b) Caste hatred
(c) Female infanticides (d) Slavery
17. Which among the following is not the result of de-industrialisation in India?
(a) India became the exporter of raw-materials (b) Destruction of traditional industries
(c) Over crowding in the agrarian sector (d) Self-sufficient village economy

18. The famous Asiatic Society of India was founded by
(a) William Jones (b) Lord Cornwallis
(c) Lord Wellesley (d) Lord Dalhousie
19. The East India Company's rule in India came to end with
(a) Charter Act of 1813 (b) The Revolt of 1857
(c) The Indian Councils Act 1861 (d) Government of India Act 1858
20. What was the main feature of the Montague-Chemsford reform?
(a) Self Government (b) System of dyarchy
(c) Communal electorate (d) None of these
21. The tribal leader who was regarded as an incarnation of God and father of the world was—
(a) Nanak Bhil (b) Jagia Bhagat
(c) Birsa Munda (d) Siddhu Santha
22. The Moplah Rebellion which took place in Malabar during 1921, was-
a) Hindu movement b) Dalit movement
c) Fundamental Islamic movement d) Christian movement
23. The Indian national movement upto 1905 was dominated by leaders who are often described as
(a) Militants (b) Extremists
(c) Conservative groups (d) Moderates
24. The Khilafat movement was organised chiefly by
(a) Muhammad Ali and Shaukat Ali (b) Maulana Azad and Ajmal Khan
(c) Muhammad Ali Jinnah and Fazlul Hug (d) B.G.Tilak and Surendranath Bannerjee
25. Which of the following prominent leaders was not involved with the emergence of trade union movements?
(a) Lala Lajpat Rai (b) B.P.Wadia
(c) Mohammed Ali Jinnah (d) N.M.Joshi
26. What was the name of the movement started by M.A.Jinnah?
(a) Muslim League (b) Red Shirt Movement
(c) Khilafat Movement (d) Aligarh Movement
27. Which of the following peasant struggles gained prominence in the pre-independence period?
(a) Bakasht Movement (b) Telangana Movement
(c) Ghadhar Movement (d) Wahabi Movement
28. When was the Second Round Table Conference held?
(a) November 16, 1931 (b) April 6, 1930
(c) September 1, 1931 (d) November 17, 1930
29. What was the resolution passed in the Lahore Session, which gave a new objective to Congress in 1929?
(a) Second Civil Disobedience Movement (b) Red Shirt Movement
(c) Poorna Swaraj (d) Formation of separate electorate
30. Who was the founder of Forward Block?
(a) Mahatma Gandhi (b) P.C.Joshi
(c) Subhash Chandra Bose (d) Jayprakash Narayan

31. The source of all political power in India lies with
- (a) the Parliament
 - (b) the Lok Sabha
 - (c) the People
 - (d) the Constitution
32. 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
33. Consider the following statements with regard to the powers enjoyed by the Governor of a state of India:
1. He addresses the Legislative Assembly of the State at the commencement of the first session of each year
 2. He can send message to the Legislative Assembly at that time
 3. He can summon, prorogue and dissolve the Legislative Assembly of the State
 4. He can give Assent to Bill to curtail the power of the State High Court
- Which of these are correct?
- (a) 1 and 4
 - (b) 3 and 4
 - (c) 1 and 2
 - (d) 1, 2 and 3
34. The Chief Election Commissioner of India can be removed from office during his tenure by
- (a) the Chief Justice of India if some charges are proved against him
 - (b) the President on the basis of a resolution of the Union Cabinet
 - (c) a committee consisting of Chief Justice of India, Law Minister of India and the Vice President of India
 - (d) the President on the basis of resolution passed by the Parliament by two-thirds majority
35. Prohibition of discrimination on ground of religion etc. (Article 15 of the Constitution of India) is a Fundamental Right classifiable under
- (a) the Right to Freedom of Religion
 - (b) the Right against Exploitation
 - (c) the Cultural and Educational Rights
 - (d) the Right to Equality
36. The President of India is elected by the 'Electoral College' consisting of
- (a) all members of Parliament
 - (b) elected members of Parliament and State Legislative Assemblies
 - (c) members of Parliament, State Legislative Assemblies and Legislative Councils
 - (d) all the members of Parliament and State Legislative Assemblies
37. What is the system of governance in the Panchayati Raj set-up?
- (a) Single tier structure of local self-government at the village level
 - (b) Two tier system of local self-government at the village and block levels
 - (c) Three tier structure of local self-government, at the village, block and district levels
 - (d) Four tier system of local self-government at the village, block and state district levels
38. The Supreme Court of India tenders advice to the President on a matter of law or fact
- (a) on its own initiative
 - (b) only if he seeks such advice
 - (c) only if the matter relates to the Fundamental Rights of citizens
 - (d) only if the issue poses a threat to the unity and integrity of the country

39. 'Sons of the soil' theory is one of the popular manifestations of
- (a) Regionalism (b) Populism
(c) Parochialism (d) Nationalism
40. Under the provisions of the Indian Constitution a community can be declared a minority on the basis of-
- (a) Religion only (b) Either religion or language
(c) Either language or caste (d) Either religion or race
41. Who among the following is not considered the member of the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC)?
- (a) chairman of the National Commission for Minorities
(b) chairman of the National Commission for the Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes
(c) chairman of the National Commission for Women
(d) chairman of the Union Public Service Commission (UPSC)
42. Communalism in Indian context means:
- (a) serving the communal identity for political gains
(b) using communal identity for political gains
(c) a group of people bound by ethnic feelings
(d) creating friendly relations with other communities
43. 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
44. Consider the following statements regarding the political parties in India:
1. The Representation of the People Act, 1951 provides for the registration of political parties.
 2. Registration of political parties is carried out by the Election Commission.
 3. A national level political party is one which is recognised in four or more states.
 4. During the 1999 general elections, there were six national and 48 state level parties recognised by the Election commission.
- Which of these statements are correct?
- (a) 1, 2 and 4 (b) 1 and 3
(c) 2 and 4 (d) 1, 2, 3 and 4
45. Originally the 'State List' had
- (a) 61 subjects (b) 67 subjects
(c) 54 subjects (d) 66 subjects
46. Indian economy is most appropriately described as a
- (a) capitalist economy (b) mixed economy
(c) socialist economy (d) None of these
47. Indian economy is regarded as underdeveloped due to -
- (a) high proportion of people below poverty line
(b) imbalance between heavy industry and wage goods
(c) instability of agricultural output and its related sectors
(d) all of these

48. Which sector constitutes the maximum share in National Income of India?
(a) Primary (b) Secondary
(c) Tertiary (d) All of these have equal share
49. In 2011-2012, the contribution to the Indian GDP was highest in-
(a) agriculture sector (b) industrial sector
(c) services sector (d) I.T. sector
50. The main problem faced by slum-dwellers in urban areas may be identified in -
(a) sanitation (b) drainage
(c) air pollution (d) all of these
51. Which of the following is not part of poverty alleviation programme?
(a) The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme
(b) Swarna Jayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana
(c) Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana
(d) Ashray Bima Yojana
52. Fiscal policy in India is formulated by
(a) the Reserve Bank of India
(b) the Planning Commission
(c) the Finance Ministry
(d) the Securities and Exchange Board of India
53. The RBI was nationalised on -
(a) 1st January, 1949 (b) 1st March, 1949
(c) 1st January, 1950 (d) 1st March 1950
54. India has the maximum foreign trade with
(a) Japan (b) Germany
(c) USA (d) UK
55. Indian planning is
(a) totalitarian in nature (b) democratic in nature
(c) totally centralized (d) none of these
56. The objective of setting up of public enterprises in India reflects -
(a) to create employment opportunities (b) to promote balanced regional growth
(c) neither (a) nor (b) (d) both (a) and (b)
57. In broad sense the objective of Indian planning is
(a) to accelerate industrial production
(b) to increase national income
(c) to create and increase employment opportunities
(d) to ensure growth with justice
58. In the strategy of development adopted, the responsibility for the development of heavy capital goods industries was placed largely on
(a) private sector (b) public sector
(c) joint sector (d) cooperative sector

59. When was the Indian Planning Commission set up?
(a) 1948 (b) 1949
(c) 1950 (d) 1951
60. According to Foreign Trade Statistics (2010-11), the top trading partners of India are -
(a) Japan, S. Korea and China (b) Japan, UAE and USA
(c) China, Kuwait and S. Korea (d) China, UAE and USA
61. Which belt has a concentration of heavy engineering industry?
(a) Kolkata–Asansol (b) Jamshedpur–Asansol
(c) Kanpur–Lucknow (d) Mumbai–Pune
62. The alluvium filled valleys between Silwalik range and Lesser Himalayas is known as
(a) Sagarmatha (b) Doon
(c) Nubra (d) Kanker
63. The area covered by Peninsular India is about
(a) 18 lakh sq km (b) 16 lakh sq km
(c) 14 lakh sq km (d) 12 lakh sq km
64. The wind blowing from Indian Ocean to Indian sub-continent during the month of June to September is known as
(a) South-West Monsoon (b) North-East Monsoon
(c) Westerly Depression (d) Shower
65. Guha classified India into
(a) Nine races (b) Eight races
(c) Seven races (d) Six races
66. Which of the following is the mongoloid Stock?
(a) Santhal (b) Kadar
(c) Lepcha (d) Munda
67. According to 1991, the proportion of Scheduled Tribes (ST) in total population was highest in
(a) Meghalaya (b) Mizoram
(c) Nagaland (d) Arunachal Pradesh
68. Which state has the highest population as in 2011 census?
(a) Bihar (b) West Bengal
(c) Uttar Pradesh (d) Maharastra
69. In Assam, Shifting cultivation is known as
(a) Onam (b) Jhoom
(c) Bewar (d) Penda
70. Crops planted just before winter season and harvested before the beginning of summer season in India are called
(a) WRC crops (b) Kharif crops
(c) Rabi crops (d) Plantation crops
71. Which of the following is in private sector?
(a) HSL Rourkela (b) HSL Durgapur
(c) TISCO Jamshedpur (d) BSL Bokaro

72. What percentage is shared by agriculture in the national output?
(a) About 15% (b) About 20%
(c) About 25% (d) About 18%
73. The modern industrial development in India started in the year _____ by the British
(a) 1800 (b) 1854
(c) 1865 (d) 1874
74. The first Industrial policy of the country was announced in India in
(a) 1945 (b) 1946
(c) 1947 (d) 1948
75. India is the world's highest producer of
(a) Synthetic fibre (b) Sugar
(c) Jute (d) Papers

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