

**MIZORAM PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION**  
**COMBINED COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION FOR**  
**LECTURER (VSE) AND VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE OFFICER UNDER**  
**DIRECTORATE OF SCERT, SCHOOL EDUCATION DEPARTMENT,**  
**GOVERNMENT OF MIZORAM, FEBRUARY-2025.**

**QUESTION BOOKLET**

**GENERAL STUDIES PAPER-II**

*(Indian Polity, Indian Economy & Geography of India)*

Question  
Booklet Series

**A**

Time Allowed : 2 hours

Maximum Marks : 200

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**INSTRUCTIONS**

1. Immediately after the commencement of the examination, you should check that this question booklet does not have any unprinted or torn or missing pages or items, etc. If so, get it replaced by a complete question booklet of the same series.
  2. Write and encode clearly the question booklet series A, B, C or D as the case may be in the appropriate place in the OMR Answer Sheet.
  3. **Particulars/Details to be filled up in the OMR Answer Sheet should be filled up completely and correctly, OMR Answer Sheet of candidates failing to do so will NOT be evaluated.**
  4. This Question Booklet contains 100 questions carrying 2 marks each. Each item comprises of four responses (answers). Mark the response you want on the OMR Answer Sheet.
  5. You have to mark all your responses only on the separate OMR Response Sheet provided. See directions in the OMR Answer Sheet.
  6. After the examination has concluded, you should hand over the OMR Answer Sheet to the Invigilator only. You are permitted to take away with you the Question Booklet.
  7. Separate sheets for rough work will be provided in the Examination Hall.
  8. There are no negative marks for incorrect answer.
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1. Gandhi led three major pan-Indian movements like Non-Cooperation, Civil Disobedience and \_\_\_\_\_ against British Rule.
  - (a) Jai Hind
  - (b) Anti-British
  - (c) Anti-India
  - (d) Quit India
2. Who was known as the “Father of Indian Renaissance”?
  - (a) Raja Rammohan Roy
  - (b) M N Roy
  - (c) Rabindra Tagore
  - (d) Swami Vivekanand
3. Jawaharlal Nehru was the major advocate of Planning and \_\_\_\_\_.
  - (a) Industrialization
  - (b) Agriculture
  - (c) Village Economy
  - (d) Service sector
4. Why did Mahatma Gandhi suspend the Non-Cooperation Movement in 1922?
  - (a) Repression by the British government
  - (b) Internal divisions within the Congress
  - (c) The Chauri Chaura incident involving violence
  - (d) Limited support from rural areas
5. B.R. Ambedkar’s Political Philosophy focused on:
  - (a) Nationalism rooted in Vedic traditions
  - (b) Annihilation of caste and the assertion of Dalit rights
  - (c) Gandhian non-violence as a means of social change
  - (d) Marxist economic redistribution
6. What is the central concept of M.N. Roy’s Radical Humanism?
  - (a) Non-cooperation with colonial regimes
  - (b) Spiritual nationalism
  - (c) Class struggle as the basis for revolution
  - (d) Emphasis on individual freedom beyond political ideologies
7. Nehru’s approach to planning for India’s development was primarily influenced by:
  - (a) Gandhian village economy
  - (b) Free-market capitalism
  - (c) Soviet-style centralized planning
  - (d) Integral humanism
8. Indian Constitution was adopted in the Constituent Assembly on \_\_\_\_\_.
  - (a) 26/1/1950
  - (b) 26/11/1950
  - (c) 26/11/1949
  - (d) 26/1/1949
9. Rajya Sabha has got equal powers like the Lok Sabha in the matter of \_\_\_\_\_.
  - (a) creating new all India service
  - (b) amending the constitution
  - (c) removal of government
  - (d) making cut motion
10. All Members of Parliament alone elect the \_\_\_\_\_.
  - (a) Vice President
  - (b) President
  - (c) Prime Minister
  - (d) Chief Justice
11. What sort of matters is raised during ‘zero hour’ in the Parliament?
  - (a) Matters of no importance
  - (b) Matters of utmost importance
  - (c) Financial matters
  - (d) Constitutional matters

12. The Parliament of India can make use of the residuary powers \_\_\_\_\_
- (a) On the request of a state
  - (b) During national emergency as well as constitutional emergency as well in a state
  - (c) Only during national emergency
  - (d) At all times
13. The present Preamble of the Indian constitution makes India \_\_\_\_\_
- (a) A sovereign, socialist and democratic republic
  - (b) A sovereign, socialist, secular and democratic republic
  - (c) A sovereign republic with a socialist pattern of society
  - (d) A socialist, secular and democratic republic
14. Governor acts on the aid and advice of the \_\_\_\_\_
- (a) Chief Minister
  - (b) Prime Minister
  - (c) Home Minister
  - (d) State Council of Ministers
15. Vice President of India presides over the \_\_\_\_\_ Sessions.
- (a) Parliament
  - (b) Lok Sabha
  - (c) Rajya Sabha
  - (d) Cabinet
16. Which one is not a Constitutional body?
- (a) Finance Commission
  - (b) Election Commission
  - (c) CAG
  - (d) NDC
17. Which institution is not a Local Self Government?
- (a) Panchayati Raj
  - (b) Municipal Council
  - (c) Municipal Corporation
  - (d) Zonal Council
18. How many members of the Constituent Assembly signed the Constitution of India?
- (a) 284
  - (b) 294
  - (c) 274
  - (d) 244
19. Which of the following is NOT a feature of the Indian Constitution?
- (a) Written constitution
  - (b) Federalism
  - (c) Sovereignty of Parliament
  - (d) Judicial Review
20. Which one of the following rights has been described by Dr. Ambedkar as 'The heart and soul of the Constitution'?
- (a) Right of Equality
  - (b) Right to freedom
  - (c) Right to property
  - (d) Right to Constitutional Remedies
21. What does the term 'Union of States' in the Indian Constitution signify?
- (a) A Federal Government
  - (b) An Indestructible Union
  - (c) A Quasi-Federal System
  - (d) Sovereign Equality of States
22. Who described the Indian federal system as 'quasi-federal'?
- (a) Granville Austin
  - (b) K.C. Wheare
  - (c) Ivor Jennings
  - (d) A.V. Dicey
23. Which Article empowers the Supreme Court to review its own judgments or orders?
- (a) Article 137
  - (b) Article 138
  - (c) Article 139
  - (d) Article 140

24. Which Article grants the Union Parliament the power to legislate on matters in the State List under certain conditions?
- (a) Article 248 (b) Article 249  
(c) Article 250 (d) Article 251
25. Which case established the doctrine of 'Basic Structure' of the Constitution?
- (a) Minerva Mills Case (b) Kesavananda Bharati Case  
(c) Golaknath Case (d) Indira Gandhi Case
26. The Election Commission of India does not hold election for
- (a) The Parliament  
(b) State Legislative Assemblies  
(c) Municipalities and the Panchayati Raj Institutions  
(d) President and Vice-President
27. \_\_\_\_\_ aids protection of Constitutional provisions from the government assaults.
- (a) Judicial Review (b) Judicial Activism  
(c) Judicial Power (d) Judicial Silence
28. Eighth Schedule of the Constitution of India is related to \_\_\_\_\_
- (a) Municipality (b) Panchayati Raj  
(c) Languages (d) Religion
29. After the 74<sup>th</sup> Constitutional Amendment Act in 1992, which institutions had become constitutionally strengthened?
- (a) Municipalities (b) Panchayat Raj  
(c) Planning Commission (d) NITI Aayog
30. Constitutional Reservations are provided to SCs and STs in proportion to their \_\_\_\_\_ .
- (a) Population size (b) Deprivation status  
(c) Economic Demands (d) Social Backwardness
31. According to the Global Data Lab, \_\_\_\_\_ is the top-ranking state in the context of Human Development Index in India.
- (a) Mizoram (b) Kerala  
(c) UP (d) MP
32. Which of the following movements is an example of regionalism in India?
- (a) Quit India Movement (b) Telangana Movement  
(c) Non-Cooperation Movement (d) Green Revolution
33. The 92<sup>nd</sup> Amendment Act of the Indian Constitution added which of the following languages to the Eighth Schedule?
- (a) Urdu (b) Bodo  
(c) Hindi (d) Sanskrit
34. Which Constitutional provision upholds secularism in India?
- (a) Article 14 (b) Article 15  
(c) Article 25 (d) Article 30
35. Which initiative was launched to promote national integration and cultural diversity in India?
- (a) Swachh Bharat Abhiyan (b) Ek Bharat Shreshtha Bharat  
(c) Digital India Programme (d) Make in India

36. The term 'first-past-the-post' system in election is associated with which of the following?  
(a) Simple majority system (b) Preferential voting  
(c) Proportional representation (d) Single transferable vote
37. National Policy for persons with disabilities was framed in the year  
(a) 2005 (b) 2006  
(c) 2007 (d) 2008
38. "Development Administration is a process for carrying out planned change in the economy in agriculture or industry or capital infrastructure supporting either of these and to a lesser extent in the social service of the state." Who has given this statement?  
(a) Edward Weidner (b) J.D. Montgomery  
(c) F.W. Riggs (d) U.L. Goswami
39. National Income in India is estimated by-  
(a) Finance Commission (b) Indian Statistical Institute  
(c) Central Statistical Organization (d) Finance Commission
40. NABARD was established on the recommendation of -  
(a) Narashimham Committee (b) Shivaraman Committee  
(c) Public Accounts Committee (d) None of the above
41. The Second Industrial Policy Resolution was passed in the Parliament in which of the following year?  
(a) 1963 (b) 1956  
(c) 1958 (d) 1955
42. Article 113 of the Constitution is related to-  
(a) Appropriation Bill (b) Finance Bill  
(c) Demand for Grants (d) None of these
43. Budget Deficit means-  
(a) Fiscal Deficit – Interest Payment  
(b) Revenue Receipts + Capital Receipts – Total Expenditure  
(c) Total Expenditure – Total Receipts  
(d) Revenue Expenditure – Revenue Receipts
44. Green Revolution in India mainly related to-  
(a) Oilseed (b) Fish  
(c) Foodgrains (d) Non-Conventional Energy Sources
45. The 1<sup>st</sup> Five Year Plan period was-  
(a) 1950 – 1955 (b) 1951 – 1956  
(c) 1955 – 1960 (d) 1956 – 1961
46. The 1<sup>st</sup> Plan Holiday in independent India covered the period -  
(a) 1966 – 1969 (b) 1965 – 1968  
(c) 1964 – 1968 (d) 1965 – 1969
47. Which of the following monetary measures has the highest liquidity?  
(a) Land (b) Currency  
(c) Debenture (d) Gold

48. Which one of the following is an important measure of 'Sterilization' under Reserve Bank of India?
- (a) Open Market Operations
  - (b) Regulating functions of Non-Banking Financial Institution
  - (c) Increase in the Cash Reserve Ratio
  - (d) Decrease in the Statutory Liquidity Ratio
49. Select the incorrect answer:
- (a) Land Development Bank – Short Term Loans
  - (b) State Co-operative Banks – Short Term Loans
  - (c) NABARD – Rural Infrastructure Development Fund
  - (d) Regional Rural Banks – Loan to BPL
50. Which of the following defines depreciation?
- (a) Destruction of a plant in a fire accident
  - (b) Loss of equipment over time due to wear and tear
  - (c) Closure of a plant due to labour trouble
  - (d) Closure of a plant due to lockout
51. With which of the following did the ARDC merged with on 12 July, 1982?
- (a) NABARD
  - (b) EXIM Bank
  - (c) RBI
  - (d) None of these
52. Balance of Payments is an accounting statement that records monetary transactions between -
- (a) Residents of a nation and the rest of the world
  - (b) Non-residents and the rest of the world
  - (c) Residents of a nation and non-residents
  - (d) None of the above
53. Which of the following indicates the performance of various industrial sectors of the Indian economy?
- (a) Index of Industrial Production
  - (b) Purchasing Managers Index
  - (c) Wholesale Price Index
  - (d) All of these
54. The primary sector within a country for the calculation of National Income includes -
- (a) Small scale industries
  - (b) Retail trading
  - (c) Agriculture
  - (d) All of these
55. Import and export of goods are known as \_\_\_\_\_.
- (a) Nominal trade
  - (b) Invisible trade
  - (c) Visible trade
  - (d) None of these
56. Policy that deals with the taxation and expenditure decisions of the Government is-
- (a) Monetary Policy
  - (b) Labour market Policies
  - (c) Trade Policy
  - (d) Fiscal Policy
57. Which of the following statement is correct?
- (a) India is the largest producer of sugar in the world
  - (b) India is the largest exporter of Jute in the world
  - (c) India is the largest producer of silk in the world
  - (d) India is the largest producer of cement in the world

58. The Goods and Service Tax (GST) has been implemented from -  
(a) July 1, 2018 (b) October 1, 2018  
(c) July 1, 2017 (d) October 1, 2017
59. The Union Cabinet chaired by the Prime Minister recently launched National Mission on Natural Farming till the end of -  
(a) 16<sup>th</sup> Finance Commission (b) 15<sup>th</sup> Finance Commission  
(c) 17<sup>th</sup> Finance Commission (d) None of these
60. Which of the following Committee is related to poverty study?  
(a) Tendulkar (b) Vijay Kelkar  
(c) R.V Easwar (d) Chelliah
61. Silver Revolution relates to-  
(a) Petroleum (b) Egg/Poultry  
(c) Fertilizer (d) Cotton
62. In India, 100% FDI is permitted in which of the following sector?  
(a) Telecom sector (b) Insurance  
(c) Banking (d) Power exchange
63. National Development Council was constituted in the year -  
(a) 1948 (b) 1950  
(c) 1952 (d) 1949
64. Who has fixed the Minimum Support Price for crops?  
(a) Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs  
(b) Commission for Agriculture Cost and Prices  
(c) NITI Aayog  
(d) Parliament
65. Which of the following is not credit rating agencies?  
(a) CRISIL (b) ICRA  
(c) CARE (d) IDBI
66. Which of the following is not a credit control objective of RBI?  
(a) To achieve stability in the Country's currency rate and money market.  
(b) Controlling the business cycle and meeting the needs of the company.  
(c) To achieve price stability.  
(d) To meet financial obligations during a down turn in the economy as well as in regular times.
67. Blue Revolution was first launched in India during which of the following Five Year Plan?  
(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
68. Economic Survey is published by-  
(a) Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation  
(b) NITI Aayog  
(c) Ministry of Finance  
(d) Ministry of Information & Broadcasting

69. The concept of Five-Year plans in the Constitution of India is borrowed from-
- (a) Russia (b) England  
(c) The United States (d) Germany
70. Which one of the following statement is not correct?
- (a) The reverse REPO rate is the rate at which the RBI borrows.  
(b) The REPO and reverse REPO are instruments used by the RBI to regulate liquidity in the Market.  
(c) A REPO is a sale and repurchase of the same securities between two parties.  
(d) A REPO rate is the rate at which the commercial banks borrow from the Central Bank.
71. The difference between Gross National Product and Depreciation is equal to-
- (a) Net National Product (b) Net Domestic at market price  
(c) Net National Product at factor cost (d) Net Value Added
72. One of the problems of India's Foreign Trade is-
- (a) Payment of import in rupees (b) Increasing quantity of exports  
(c) Unfavourable terms of trade (d) None of these
73. When was the Planning Commission set up?
- (a) 2000 (b) 2019  
(c) 1947 (d) 1950
74. Which of the following are included in the first phase of land reforms in India?
- (a) Abolition of intermediaries (b) Ceiling on size of holdings  
(c) Green Revolution (d) Both (a) & (b)
75. Which of the following is not the work of the legislature?
- (a) Making law (b) Budgeting  
(c) Passing of Budget (d) Control on the executive
76. Which one of the following rivers drains into Arabian Sea?
- (a) Yamuna (b) Mahanadi  
(c) Krishna (d) Narmada
77. The Eastern Ghats join the Western Ghats at-
- (a) Palni Hills (b) Nilgiri Hills  
(c) Anaimudi (d) Shevroy Hills
78. Which part of India receives the lowest annual rainfall?
- (a) Meghalaya (b) Manipur  
(c) Jammu and Kashmir (d) Ladakh
79. Which type of forests occupies the highest percentage of area in India?
- (a) Alpine (b) Montane  
(c) Tropical deciduous (d) Tropical wet evergreen
80. Which one of the following communities does NOT practice transhumance?
- (a) Gonds (b) Bakarwals  
(c) Bhotiyas (d) Gaddis



81. The largest speakers of Dravidian language is-
- (a) Kannada (b) Malayalam  
(c) Tamil (d) Telegu
82. Which of the following states has the highest population density?
- (a) Kerala (b) Tamil Nadu  
(c) Karnataka (d) Andhra Pradesh
83. There are a large number of hydro-electric projects in South India, because-
- (a) Perennial rivers are there (b) There is facility to collect rain water  
(c) Coal producing areas is far away (d) There are large number of water-falls
84. Which of the following states has produced Rice after the Green Revolution only?
- (a) West Bengal (b) Uttar Pradesh  
(c) Punjab (d) Tamil Nadu
85. To which group do the black soils of India belong?
- (a) Alluvial (b) Chernozem  
(c) Lateritic (d) Podzolic
86. In India, Coffee is mainly cultivated in the-
- (a) Northern region (b) Southern region  
(c) Western region (d) Northeast region
87. Which one of the following oil field is located in Assam?
- (a) Ankaleshwar (b) Kalol  
(c) Nawagam (d) Moran
88. The iron-ore mined at Bailadila in Chhattisgarh is mostly-
- (a) Hematite (b) Magnetite  
(c) Siderite (d) Limonite
89. Which of the following industry provides job to the maximum number of people?
- (a) Iron and Steel Industry (b) Cotton Textiles  
(c) Sugar Industry (d) Tea Processing
90. \_\_\_\_\_ port is situated at the head of Gulf of Kuchchh.
- (a) Ennore (b) Tuticorin  
(c) Deendayal (Kandla) (d) Haldia
91. Which town in Mizoram is located on the bank of *Khawthlangtuipui* River?
- (a) Mamit (b) Zawlnuam  
(c) Siaha (d) Tlabung
92. Which of the following railway zones in India carries the maximum freight traffic?
- (a) Eastern (b) Western  
(c) Northern (d) Southern
93. Which one of the following is NOT a part of the definition of a town as per the Census of India?
- (a) Population density of 400 persons per sq km  
(b) Presence of municipality  
(c) More than 75% of the population engaged in primary sector  
(d) Population size of more than 5,000 persons

94. The concept of over population is based on the-
- (a) Absolute number of people in an area
  - (b) Density of population in that area
  - (c) Availability of food in the area
  - (d) Supporting capacity of the land in terms of varied human occupations
95. The Hooghly basin is famous for-
- (a) Iron and Steel Industries
  - (b) Cotton Industries
  - (c) Chemical Industries
  - (d) Jute Industries
96. Which is the biggest multipurpose project of India in terms of the total command area?
- (a) Nagarjuna Sagar
  - (b) Bhakra Nangal
  - (c) Damodar
  - (d) Krishnaraja Sagar
97. Which mineral belt in India is rich in building materials?
- (a) North-eastern plateau region
  - (b) South-western plateau region
  - (c) North-western region
  - (d) Himalayan region
98. Which is the most widespread type of forest found in India?
- (a) Tropical evergreen and semi-evergreen forests
  - (b) Tropical deciduous forests
  - (c) Tropical thorn forests
  - (d) Montane forests
99. The summer monsoon winds travel east to west from Assam to Punjab because-
- (a) The path of the winds is diverted by the Himalayas
  - (b) Assam has high pressure whereas Punjab has low pressure
  - (c) The summer monsoon winds originate in Assam
  - (d) Here the trade wind blows from east to west
100. Ankleshwar and Kalol are two oil fields in-
- (a) Assam
  - (b) Gujarat
  - (c) Maharashtra
  - (d) Rajasthan

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