

# MIZORAM PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

## GENERAL COMPETITIVE EXAMINATIONS FOR RECRUITMENT TO THE POST OF TRANSLATOR UNDER ART & CULTURE DEPARTMENT, GOVERNMENT OF MIZORAM. MAY, 2019

### GENERAL STUDIES

#### PAPER - I

Time Allowed : 2 hours

Full Marks : 150

*All questions carry equal marks of 2 each.*

*Attempt all questions.*

1. The Battle of Plassey, 1757 was fought between-
  - (a) The British East India Company and the Mughal Emperor
  - (b) The British East India Company and the Nawab of Bengal
  - (c) The French East India Company and the Nawab of Awadh
  - (d) The French East India Company and the ruler of Bengal
2. Punjab was annexed by the British East India Company in the year-
  - (a) 1846
  - (b) 1849
  - (c) 1852
  - (d) 1856
3. The kingdom annexed by the British on account of mal-administration in 1856 was-
  - (a) Hyderabad
  - (b) Kashmir
  - (c) Awadh
  - (d) Kanpur
4. Tipu Sultan died during the Fourth Anglo-Mysore War defending the city of-
  - (a) Bangalore
  - (b) Cochin
  - (c) Chennai
  - (d) Seringapatam
5. An alliance of the Maratha Chieftains formed under the nominal leadership of the Peshwa was known as-
  - (a) Maratha Peshwaship
  - (b) Maratha Alliance
  - (c) Maratha Confederacy
  - (d) Maratha Brotherhood
6. Permanent Settlement 1793 was introduced by-
  - (a) Lord Mayo
  - (b) William Bentinck
  - (c) John Shore
  - (d) Lord Cornwallis
7. Pre- British India was famous for its-
  - (a) Tea industry
  - (b) Cotton Textile industry
  - (c) Rubber industry
  - (d) Coal industry
8. The credit of abolishing Sati in 1829 goes to-
  - (a) Raja Rammohan Roy and William Bentinck
  - (b) Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar and William Bentinck
  - (c) Raja Rammohan Roy and Lord Cornwallis
  - (d) Raja Ramoham Roy and Lord Dalhousie

9. The revolt of 1857 started at-
  - (a) Delhi
  - (b) Bombay
  - (c) Kanpur
  - (d) Meerut
10. After the Revolt of 1857, the British gave up the policy of-
  - (a) Annexation
  - (b) Taxation
  - (c) Divide and Rule
  - (d) Humanitarian Works
11. First Indian University established on 24<sup>th</sup> January 1857 was the-
  - (a) University of Bombay
  - (b) University of Madras
  - (c) University of Lucknow
  - (d) University of Calcutta
12. The first female President of the Indian National Congress was-
  - (a) Indira Gandhi
  - (b) Kasturba Gandhi
  - (c) Annie Besant
  - (d) Sarojini Naidu
13. A Bengali fiction, *Anandamath* was written by-
  - (a) Vasudev Balwan Phadke
  - (b) Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay
  - (c) Rabindranath Tagore
  - (d) Mukunda Das
14. An agreement reached between the Muslim League and the Indian National Congress in 1916 became known as the-
  - (a) Lucknow Pact
  - (b) Poona Pact
  - (c) Surat Pact
  - (d) Lahore Pact
15. Khilafat movement of the Muslims in India was led by-
  - (a) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
  - (b) Mohammed Ali Jinnah
  - (c) Ali brothers
  - (d) Sayed Ahmed Khan
16. Moplah Rebellion of 1921 was a series of riots by the Muslims of Malabar against the British and the
  - (a) Hindu landlords
  - (b) Muslim landlords
  - (c) Sikh merchants
  - (d) Muslim moneylenders
17. The form of non-violent resistance deployed by Gandhi in South Africa and India which insisted on holding on to truth was known as-
  - (a) Satyagraha
  - (b) Sabarmati Ashram
  - (c) Harijan
  - (d) Samvaad Kaumudi
18. After the long Dandi March in 1930, Gandhi and his followers broke the-
  - (a) Tax law
  - (b) Salt law
  - (c) Racial law
  - (d) Land law
19. The political agreement which temporarily suspended the Civil Disobedience Movement on 5<sup>th</sup> March 1931 was the-
  - (a) Gandhi-Irwin Pact
  - (b) Communal Pact
  - (c) Poona Pact
  - (d) Mumbai Pact
20. "Communal Award" was announced by-
  - (a) B. R. Ambedkar
  - (b) Winston Churchill
  - (c) Ramsay MacDonald
  - (d) Sir Stafford Cripps
21. Dyarchy was introduced in the provinces by-
  - (a) Indian Councils Act of 1892
  - (b) Indian Councils Act of 1909
  - (c) Government of India Act 1919
  - (d) Government of India Act 1935

22. The process of growing specialised crops for sale in market rather than consumption which began during the British was known as-
- (a) De-industrialisation (b) Mahalwari System  
(c) Rural indebtedness (d) Commercialisation of Agriculture
23. The All India Muslim League was established in the year-
- (a) 1906 (b) 1907  
(c) 1908 (d) 1909
24. "Go back to the Vedas" was a slogan of the-
- (a) Brahmo Samaj (b) Arya Samaj  
(c) Prarthana Samaj (d) Rama Krishna Mission
25. Revolutionaries who threw a bomb in the Legislative Assembly in 1929 were-
- (a) Batukeshwar Dutt and Sukhdev (b) Batukeshwar Dutt and Rajguru  
(c) Bhagat Singh and Batukeshwar Dutt (d) Bhagat Singh and Rajguru
26. Indians challenged the provisions of the Simon Commission in the form of a draft called the-
- (a) Cabinet Mission (b) Nehru Report  
(c) Simla Conference (d) Quit India Movement
27. After winning a massive victory in 1937 Election, the Congress later resigned in-
- (a) 1937 (b) 1938  
(c) 1939 (d) 1940
28. The word "Pakistan" was first coined by-
- (a) Jadunath Sarkar (b) Muhammed Iqbal  
(c) Shaukat Ali (d) Choudhry Rahmat Ali
29. The Interim Government of India was formed in-
- (a) August 1946 (b) September 1946  
(c) July 1947 (d) August 1947
30. 16<sup>th</sup> August 1946 was proclaimed by the Muslims as-
- (a) Communal Day of Horror (b) Direct Action Day  
(c) Pakistan Resolution Day (d) Aligarh Day
31. Who was the Pro-Tem President of the Constituent Assembly?
- (a) Dr Rajendra Prasad (b) Dr BR Ambedkar  
(c) Sachchidananda Sinha (d) Dr Radha Krishna
32. Who made the Constitution of India?
- (a) The British Parliament (b) The Indian Parliament  
(c) The Constituent Assembly (d) The Cabinet Mission
33. Parliament sitting must held every after-
- (a) Five months (b) Six months  
(c) Two months (d) Three Months
34. Under which Article that the Fundamental Rights can be amend?
- (a) Under Article 359 (b) Under Article 371  
(c) Under Article 350 (d) Under Article 370

35. What is the first political party and who found it?  
(a) Bharatiya Janata Party by AB Vajpayee (b) Indian National Congress by AO Hume  
(c) Trinamul Congress by Mamata Banerji (d) Communist Party of India by Joyti Basu
36. In which Parts and Article can we find Directive Principle of State Policy?  
(a) Part III, Article 12 to 36 (b) Part III, Article 35 to 54  
(c) Part IV, Article 36 to 51 (d) Part IV, Article 12 to 35
37. Under which Article that the President of India can proclaim financial emergency?  
(a) Under Article 360 (b) Under Article 352  
(c) Under Article 356 (d) Under Article 370
38. Who is the head of Government of India?  
(a) The President (b) The Prime Minister  
(c) Chief Justice of Supreme Court (d) Chief Election Commissioner
39. What is the name of Union Legislature?  
(a) Lok Sabha (b) Independent Judiciary  
(c) Parliament (d) Cabinet
40. Who preside over joint sitting of the two Houses of Parliament?  
(a) The Prime Minister (b) The President  
(c) Speaker of Lok Sabha (d) Chairman of Rajia Sabha
41. By which constitutional amendment that the Court cannot determine the adequacy of compensation given by the state for acquisition of private property?  
(a) By 40<sup>th</sup> Amendment (b) By 44<sup>th</sup> Amendment  
(c) By 41<sup>th</sup> Amendment (d) By 42<sup>nd</sup> Amendment
42. The Union Lists consists of-  
(a) Defense, Foreign Affairs, Currency, Union Duties etc.  
(b) Finance, Inter-state Dispute, Taxes, defense etc.  
(c) Defense, Taxes, Communication, Agriculture etc.  
(d) Education, Culture, Defense, Health etc.
43. High Court Judge retired at the age of-  
(a) 62 (b) 65  
(c) 60 (d) 70
44. Which States in India have Legislative Councils?  
(a) UP, Karnataka, Bihar, Maharastra, Jammu & Kashmir  
(b) Bihar, Assam, Nagaland, Kerela  
(c) Karnataka, West Bengal, Punjab, Assam  
(d) Punjab, Andaman, West Bengal, UP
45. The power of High Court consists of-  
(a) Appellate, Original, Advisory  
(b) Advisory, Quo Warranto, Appellate  
(c) Mandamus, Appellate, Certiorari, Advisory  
(d) Habeas Corpus, Mandamus, Prohibition, Quo Warranto, Certiorari

46. India's first Five Year Plan was launched in-
- (a) 1931 (b) 1941  
(c) 1951 (d) 1961
47. The largest public sector bank in the country is-
- (a) RBI (b) SBI  
(c) Rural Banks (d) ICICI
48. Which one of the following sectors is the largest employer in India?
- (a) Primary sector (b) Secondary sector  
(c) Tertiary sector (d) Railway industry
49. One of the main aims of second Five Year Plan was-
- (a) Food security (b) Rapid industrialisation  
(c) Self-sufficiency (d) Removal of poverty
50. The money value of total output or production of final goods and services produced by nationals of a country during a given period of time, (generally a year) is known as-
- (a) Net National Product (b) Disposable Personal Income  
(c) Gross National Product (d) Gross Domestic Product
51. The largest source of National Income in India is-
- (a) Service sector (b) Agriculture sector  
(c) Industrial sector (d) Trade sector
52. Rice, maize, millets, cotton, sugarcane are-
- (a) the chief Rabbi Crops (b) the main Cash Crops  
(c) the chief Kharif Crops (d) the Plantation Crops
53. In the year 1969 how many banks were nationalised?
- (a) 12 (b) 14  
(c) 16 (d) 18
54. India's top trading partner is-
- (a) China (b) UAE  
(c) Germany (d) USA
55. A systematic record of all transactions of a country in a year is known as-
- (a) Balance of payment (b) Balance of trade  
(c) Capital account (d) Revenue account
56. In which year was the new liberalized industrial policy announced in India?
- (a) 1989 (b) 1991  
(c) 1990 (d) 1992
57. During the period of liberalisation, the role of public sector has been-
- (a) Increasing (b) Replaced by foreign investments  
(c) Declining (d) improving
58. Which one of the following is correct?
- (a) Indian economy is a mixed economy  
(b) Indian economy is a capitalist and market-driven economy  
(c) Indian economy is characterised by federal system of finance  
(d) None of these

59. Balance of Payment account consists of two parts, namely,
- (a) Current and Capital Accounts
  - (b) Capital and Revenue Accounts
  - (c) Internal and External Accounts
  - (d) Income and Expenditure Accounts
60. The biggest stock exchange in India is?
- (a) The Interconnected Stock Exchange of India Ltd.
  - (b) The National Stock Exchange of India Ltd.
  - (c) The Over the Counter Exchange of India Ltd.
  - (d) The Bombay Stock exchange Ltd.
61. The oldest fold mountain of India is:
- (a) Aravallis
  - (b) Himalaya
  - (c) Satpura
  - (d) Vindhya
62. Which one of the following comprises the largest physiographic unit of India?
- (a) The northern mountain
  - (b) The great plain
  - (c) The coastal plains
  - (d) The peninsular plateau
63. The most flood prone state in India is?
- (a) Uttar Pradesh
  - (b) Bihar
  - (c) West Bengal
  - (d) Punjab
64. A low pressure systems originating in west Asia and the regions near the Mediterranean sea which travel eastwards across Iran and Pakistan and reach India during the winter seasons is known as:
- (a) Tropical cyclone
  - (b) Western disturbances
  - (c) Easterly jet stream
  - (d) Strom track
65. 'El Nino' is a:
- (a) a cold current off the coasts of Peru and Ecuador
  - (b) a warm current off the coasts of Ecuador and Chile
  - (c) a cold current off the coasts of Chile and Peru
  - (d) a warm current off the coasts of Peru and Ecuador
66. The term isohyet refers to:
- (a) Equal temperature
  - (b) Equal Rainfall
  - (c) Equal Pressure
  - (d) Equal Sunshine
67. One of the main sources of moisture for crops in India is rainfall, areas having 30-75 cm of annual rainfall are known as:
- (a) Semi-arid regions
  - (b) Arid regions
  - (c) Humid regions
  - (d) Semi-dry regions
68. Which state is known as the '*Sugar Bowl of India*'?
- (a) Uttar Pradesh
  - (b) Tamil Nadu
  - (c) Maharashtra
  - (d) Chhattisgarh
69. Industries owned by the state and its agencies like Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd., Bhilai Steel Plant or Durgapur Steel Plant, this sector of industries are known as :
- (a) Private Sector
  - (b) Joint Sector
  - (c) Public Sector
  - (d) Cooperative Sector

70. Among the following states, which state has the highest density of population according to 2011 census?
- (a) West Bengal (b) Bihar  
(c) Uttar Pradesh (d) Tamil Nadu
71. On the basis of nature of raw materials industries can be classified into different types. Industries based on metals having iron content are known as:
- (a) Chemical Industries (b) Non-Ferrous Industries  
(c) Ferrous Industries (d) Non-Metallic Industries
72. The real beginning of modern large scale industry in India can be recognized with the establishment of:
- (a) Cotton textile industry at Mumbai in 1854 (b) Jute mill at Rishra in 1855  
(c) Paper industry at Serampore in 1812 (d) Establishment of TISCO in 1907
73. The Dravidian languages are a language family spoken mainly in southern India and parts of eastern and central India, the largest speakers of Dravidian language is:
- (a) Malayalam (b) Kannada  
(c) Tamil (d) Telegu
74. Mixed Cropping is the practice of sowing two to three crops together in the same field in one crop season, the mixture of different crops is called by different names, when wheat is mixed with gram it is known as:
- (a) Gochani (b) Gojai  
(c) Beljar (d) None of the Above
75. Adoption of irrigation, bio-chemical fertilizers and HYV seeds as basic inputs in agricultural production refers to:
- (a) Package technology (b) Green revolution  
(c) Modern technology (d) Intensive technology

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