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 24th 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 5th 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) Brahma 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. 16th 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) Bharatia 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 40th Amendment  (b) By 44th Amendment
   (c) By 41th Amendment  (d) By 42nd 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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