

MIZORAM PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

GENERAL COMPETITIVE EXAMINATIONS FOR RECRUITMENT TO THE POST OF PROGRAMME CO-ORDINATOR UNDER ART & CULTURE DEPARTMENT GOVERNMENT OF MIZORAM. OCTOBER, 2021

GENERAL STUDIES - II

Time Allowed : 2 hours

Full Marks : 200

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

- In 1600, Queen Elizabeth granted a Charter to the East India Company for monopoly of trade in the east for
 - 10 years
 - 15 years
 - 20 years
 - 25 years
- In the beginning the aim of AO Hume was to make Congress a
 - Cultural Organization
 - Political Organization
 - Social Organization
 - All the above
- The British introduced separate communal electorates for the Muslims through
 - The Indian Councils Act 1861
 - The Indian Councils Act 1892
 - The Indian Councils Act 1909
 - Government of India Act, 1919
- Given below are some of the important functionaries of the Constituent Assembly and their positions. Which one of the following pairs is not correctly matched?
 - Constitutional Advisor- BN Rau
 - Temporary President of the Constituent Assembly- Sachidanand Sinha
 - A member of the Drafting Committee – BL Mittar
 - Permanent President of the Constituent Assembly – Dr BR Ambedkar
- The writ of *Prohibition* can be issued only against
 - Administrative authorities
 - Legislative bodies
 - Judicial and Quasi- Judicial bodies
 - Private individuals or bodies
- “The swaraj of today is within the empire and not independent of it.” Who declared this?
 - Mahatma Gandhi
 - Jawaharlal Nehru
 - Tilak
 - Lala Lajpat Rai
- Which one of the following statements is correct with reference to the Government of India Act, 1935?
 - The federal executive was to consist of the Governor General and Counsellors
 - The federal legislature was to consist of the Governor General, the Council of States and the Federal Assembly
 - There were Twelve Governors’ provinces and six Chief Commissioners’ provinces
 - The provincial legislature was to consist of the Governor and only the Lower house of the Legislature
- ‘*India in Transition*’ is a book authored by?
 - MN Roy
 - Lala Laljpat Rai
 - Lokmanya Tilak
 - MG Ranade

9. The most important event that brought fame to Rammohan Roy was
- (a) The establishment of Brahmo Samaj (b) The establishment of Arya Samaj
(c) Advocacy for monotheism (d) His pioneering effort for religious reform
10. Which one of the following is not the work of Aurobindo?
- (a) Ideal of human unity (b) Human Cycle
(c) Foundations of Indian Culture (d) Perpetual peace
11. For Nehru, Socialism was something even more than
- (a) Political doctrine (b) Public policy
(c) Economic doctrine (d) Societal norms
12. Dadabhai Naoroji's name is associated with
- (a) Drain of Wealth theory (b) Colonialism theory
(c) Whiteman's burden theory (d) Imperialism theory
13. Who established Servants of India Society in 1905?
- (a) Tilak (b) Sri Aurobindo
(c) Gopal Krishna Gokhale (d) MN Roy
14. According to Ambedkar, Untouchability could not be reviewed without destroying
- (a) Socialism (b) Communalism
(c) Class system (d) Caste system
15. Gandhi's ideal society was a non violent and
- (a) Classless society (b) Stateless society
(c) Powerless society (d) Absence of oppression
16. Art. 17 of the Constitution provides for the
- (a) Abolition of untouchability (b) Equality before law
(c) Rights against self-discrimination (d) None of these
17. The boundary of a State in India can be altered through the procedure laid down in the Article-
- (a) 3 (b) 70
(c) 130 (d) 368
18. In which one of the following cases has the Supreme Court of India laid down that a Citizen can be compensated for loss or injury caused by arbitrary or capricious action by a public authority?
- (a) Maneka Gandhi Vs Union of India (b) Indira Sawhney Vs Union of India
(c) Bandhua Mukti Morcha Vs Union of India (d) Common Cause Vs Union of India
19. Who termed the Indian federal system as 'bargaining federalism'?
- (a) Paul Appleby (b) Ivor Jennings
(c) KC Wheare (d) Morris Jones
20. The quorum to constitute a sitting of the Rajya Sabha is
- (a) 25 (b) 35
(c) 45 (d) 55
21. Subjects in the State list originally consist of
- (a) 52 subjects (b) 61 subjects
(c) 66 subjects (d) 97 subjects
22. Which one of the following is an example of direct democracy?
- (a) Gram Sabha (b) Village Panchayat
(c) Nagar Panchayat (d) District Panchayat

23. Participatory Democracy calls for
- (a) Greater involvement of the citizens in the business of legislature
 - (b) Active engagement of the representatives in the affairs of their constituencies
 - (c) Greater and active engagement of citizens in governance
 - (d) Increasing the voter turnout in elections
24. It is mandatory for the Governor to reserve a Bill for the consideration by the President if such a Bill affects-
- (a) The rate of land revenue
 - (b) The powers of the Advocate General of the State
 - (c) The amount of salary paid to the members of Legislative Assembly
 - (d) Powers of High Court
25. In which case did the Supreme Court of India enunciated the doctrine of 'Basic Structure' of the Constitution?
- (a) Golaknath Case in 1967
 - (b) Sajjan Singh Case in 1965
 - (c) Shankari Prasad Case in 1951
 - (d) None of these
26. Which one of the following Directive Principles is not added by the 42nd Amendment?
- (a) participation of workers in the management of Industry
 - (b) Protection of environment
 - (c) Free legal aid to poor
 - (d) Minimising inequality of income and status
27. Which is the most important reason to consider India as a secular State?
- (a) Religion is separated from politics
 - (b) Government works for the welfare of people of all religions
 - (c) Minority religions are given special protection
 - (d) People of different religions live in India
28. Which one of the following statements regarding the Judicial review in India is not correct?
- (a) A case must be brought before the Supreme Court regarding the validity of the law
 - (b) Unanimous opinion of all the judges is necessary for declaring a law null and void
 - (c) Legislative enactments and executive orders may be struck down by the Supreme Court
 - (d) This power is implicit in the provisions of Article 13 of the Constitution
29. Zero Hour in the working of Indian Parliament means
- (a) The first hour of the session
 - (b) The period when the privilege motion is accepted
 - (c) The period before the question hour
 - (d) The interval between the end of question hour and the taking up of the next agenda
30. Which of the following Committees is not concerned with Panchayati Raj?
- (a) Santhanam Committee
 - (b) Ashok Mehta Committee
 - (c) Balwant Rai Mehta Committee
 - (d) VK RV Rao Committee
31. The word 'Caste' meaning breed, strain or a complex hereditary qualities is derived from
- (a) Latin
 - (b) Portuguese
 - (c) Spanish
 - (d) French
32. Who among the following occupies the top level of social hierarchy in the Hindu society
- (a) Brahmans
 - (b) Kshatriays
 - (c) Vaishas
 - (d) Sudras

33. State politics in Kerala reflects a struggle between
(a) Lingayats and Okkaligas (b) Jats and Rajputs
(c) Marathas and Mahars (d) Nayars and Ezahavas
34. Major obstacle to national integration is
(a) Linguism (b) Regionalism
(c) Casteism (d) All of the above
35. Group based political mobilization is the main factor responsible for the growth of
(a) Regionalism (b) Communalism
(c) Religious fanaticism (d) Linguism
36. The basis of the power of elites is
(a) Religious (b) Socio- economic
(c) Ethnicity (d) Scientific
37. Which party won 40 seats for Haryana Assembly elections held in 2019?
(a) BJP (b) INC
(c) INLD (d) CPI
38. A specialized wing under NITIAYOG is
(a) Research wing (b) Consultancy wing
(c) Team India wing (d) All of the above
39. Who presented union budget of India and in which house/ houses of the Parliament?
(a) Finance Minister of India; Lok Sabha
(b) Prime Minister of India; Rajya Sabha
(c) Cabinet Secretary; Both Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha
(d) President of India; in joint session of Parliament
40. Economic Planning comes under which of the following lists?
(a) Union List (b) State List
(c) Concurrent List (d) None of the above
41. Economic survey is published by?
(a) Planning Commission (b) Ministry of Finance
(c) Govt. of India (d) Indian Statistical Institute
42. Who prepared the estimates of national income in India?
(a) Planning commission (b) Reserve bank of India
(c) Ministry of finance (d) Central statistical organization
43. Fiscal Deficit means?
(a) A shortfall in government's income compared with its spending
(b) A shortfall in government's expenditure compared with its income
(c) The difference between current expenditure and current revenue
(d) Net increase in Union Government borrowings from the RBI
44. Fiscal Policy is connected with?
(a) exports and imports (b) Issue of currency
(c) Government's budget (d) None of these
45. Globalisation of Indian Economy means?
(a) Increasing economic interdependence of Indian economy with other economies
(b) having minimum possible restrictions on economic relations with other countries
(c) stepping up external borrowings
(d) giving up programmes of import substitution

46. Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is the monetary value of?
(a) goods produced for the markets only (b) all final goods and services produced in a year
(c) stock of goods and services (d) goods for the market and for self consumption
47. Which of the following measures of money denotes the Broad Money in India?
(a) M1 (b) M2
(c) M3 (d) M4
48. NABARD does not provide refinance to?
(a) Export-Import Banks (b) Regional Rural Banks
(c) Scheduled Commercial Banks (d) State Land Development Banks
49. Which of the following have the highest share in the disbursement of credit to agriculture and allied activities?
(a) Regional Rural Banks (b) Microfinance Institutions
(c) NABARD (d) Commercial Banks
50. The place where bankers meet and settle their mutual claims and accounts is known as
(a) Clearing house (b) Collection centre
(c) Treasury (d) Stock Market
51. Which of the following affects poverty line the most in India?
(a) Level of prices (b) unemployment
(c) Per capita income (d) Increasing population
52. In the last one decade, which one among the following sectors has attracted the highest foreign direct investment (FDI) inflows into India?
(a) Telecommunication (b) Services sector
(c) Insurance sector (d) Defence sector
53. In the second phase of nationalization of commercial banks, how many banks were nationalised?
(a) 6 (b) 7
(c) 8 (d) 12
54. In the year 1969 how many banks were nationalised?
(a) 12 (b) 13
(c) 14 (d) 15
55. In which of the Five Year Plans, the weaker sections of the society got priority?
(a) 2nd (b) 3rd
(c) 4th (d) 5th
56. Which one of the following was launched with the objective of helping the poor in rural areas to become self-employed?
(a) DPAP (b) IRDP
(c) TRYSEM (d) DDP
57. Which of the following organizations looks after the credit needs of agriculture and rural development in India?
(a) FCI (b) IDBI
(c) NABARD (d) ICAR
58. In India which of the following taxes is levied by the state governments?
(a) Excise duty on liquor (b) Capital gains tax
(c) Customs tax (d) corporation tax

59. Which industry employs the largest number of women in India?
(a) tea (b) automobile
(c) jute (d) coal
60. Which of the following is not a cash crop?
(a) Wheat (b) groundnut
(c) jowar (d) sugarcane
61. SEBI stands for
(a) State Excise Board of India (b) Securities and Exchange Board of India
(c) Social Equity Bureau of India (d) Science and Educational Board of India
62. The 'Vision 2020' relates with
(a) Poverty eradication program (b) Achieving 100% education
(c) Developing 100 smart cities across the country (d) Overall economic development
63. D.R. Gadgil Committee is related to
(a) Agricultural finance (b) Public Distribution System
(c) Mutual Funds (Functioning) (d) Poverty
64. The Twenty Point Program (TPP) was implemented in the year?
(a) 1952 (b) 1962
(c) 1972 (d) 1982
65. The *Blue Revolution* is related with?
(a) Fish production (b) Food grain production
(c) Oilseed production (d) Milk production
66. The *Green Revolution* in India was the outcome of the efforts of who amongst the following?
(a) M.S. Swaminathan (b) C. Rangrajan
(c) C.K.V. Kamalnath (d) Chidambaram
67. The National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) was established in the year?
(a) 1952 (b) 1962
(c) 1972 (d) 1982
68. The price at which the Government purchases food grains for maintaining the public distribution system and for building up buffer stocks are known as :
(a) Minimum Support Prices (b) Ceiling Prices
(c) Procurement Prices (d) wholesale price
69. Which of the following is a part of capital account?
(a) Private capital (b) Banking capital
(c) Official capital (d) All of the above
70. The final balance of a country is
(a) always balanced (b) always deficit
(c) fluctuates (d) always surplus
71. The Chairman of NITI Aayog is
(a) The President of India (b) The Prime Minister of India
(c) RBI Governor (d) None of these
72. The rate of growth of an economy is measured in terms of
(a) National Income (b) Per Capita
(c) Poverty (d) Employment

73. Which of the following states ranks first in terms of the maximum number of agro based industries?
(a) Gujarat (b) Uttar Pradesh
(c) Tamil Nadu (d) Punjab
74. NBFC stands for
(a) Net banking financial services (b) Non banking financial companies
(c) National banks fiscal services (d) Net banking fiscal services
75. Which is the best indicator of economic development is
(a) good agricultural development (b) higher per capita income
(c) higher GDP growth (d) Lower rate of inflation.
76. The southernmost point of India's mainland:
(a) Kanyakumari (b) Palk Strait
(c) Andaman and Nicobar Islands (d) Lakshadweep
77. Delhi is part of:
(a) Aravali range (b) Siwalik range
(c) Rajasthan range (d) North India range
78. Northern Most point of India:
(a) Pamir knot (b) Leh
(c) Indira Col (d) Line of Control
79. Which states of India has the longest coastline?
(a) Andhra Pradesh (b) Tamil Nadu
(c) Maharashtra (d) Gujarat
80. How many Union Territory are there in India (2019):
(a) 10 (b) 7
(c) 9 (d) 8
81. Delhi is situated on the river bank of:
(a) Yamuna (b) Mahanadi
(c) Tapti (d) Hoogly
82. Konkan Coast is found near:
(a) Maharashtra and Goa (b) Odhisa and Andhra Pradesh
(c) Tamil Nadu (d) Kerala
83. Radcliffe Line demarcated India and:
(a) Pakistan (b) Nepal
(c) Bhutan (d) Afghanistan
84. Deccan Trap is also known as:
(a) Southern triangle (b) Laterite belt of India
(c) Black cotton soil (d) Chhotanagpur region
85. Kaimur Hills is in:
(a) Central India (b) Northern plain
(c) North-east India (d) South-west India
86. Karewas are found in:
(a) Jammu & Kashmir (b) Rajasthan
(c) Maharastra (d) Tamil Nadu

87. Which states has the largest forest cover in terms of area: (ISFR,2017)?
(a) West Bengal (b) Mizoram
(c) Madhya Pradesh (d) Arunachal Pradesh
88. Nokrek Biosphere reserve is found in:
(a) Mumbai (b) Karnataka Coast
(c) Tamil Nadu Coast (d) Garo hills
89. The height of Mt. Everest is:
(a) 8846 mt (b) 8484 mt
(c) 8848 mt (d) 8794 mt
90. Majuli, the world largest riverine island is found in:
(a) Brahmaputra (b) Ganga
(c) Yamuna (d) Indua
91. Loktak lake is found in:
(a) Assam (b) Manipur
(c) Arunachal Pradesh (d) Mizoram
92. What is India rank, in terms of rice production in the world?
(a) 3rd (b) 2nd
(c) 4th (d) 1st
93. Digboi is associated with:
(a) Rice production (b) Wheat production
(c) Coal production (d) Oil production
94. Which Geographical unit is known as “Roof of the World”:
(a) Hindukush (b) Pamir knot
(c) Kanchenjunga (d) Kailash
95. What is the average annual rainfall in Mizoram based on the last 25 years data:
(a) 280 cm (b) 200 cm
(c) 300 cm (d) 150 cm
96. India experienced negative population growth in the year:
(a) 1972 (b) 1941
(c) 1921 (d) 1971
97. Decadal Population growth rate in India during 2011-2011 was:
(a) 18.66 (b) 17.64
(c) 19.21 (d) 23.28
98. Most populous and least populous states in India (2011) are:
(a) Uttar Pradesh and Goa (b) Bihar and Arunachal Pradesh
(c) Uttar Pradesh and Mizoram (d) Uttar Pradesh and Sikkim
99. Highest decadal growth rate and lowest decadal growth rate are found in (2001-2011):
(a) Uttar Pradesh and Haryana (b) Assam and Arunachal Pradesh
(c) Meghalaya and Nagaland (d) Bihar and Jammu & Kashmir
100. Which state has highest proportion of Scheduled Castes (2011 census):
(a) Arunachal Pradesh (b) Nagaland
(c) Mizoram (d) Meghalaya