

# MIZORAM PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

## GENERAL COMPETITIVE EXAMINATIONS FOR RECRUITMENT TO THE POST OF DISTRICT ORGANISER (CONTRACT) UNDER DISASTER MANAGEMENT & REHABILITATION DEPARTMENT, GOVERNMENT OF MIZORAM. MARCH, 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 practice of Sati was abolished by Lord William Bentinck on:
  - (a) December 4, 1826
  - (b) November 4, 1827
  - (c) November 4, 1828
  - (d) December 4, 1829
2. "History of British India" is written by:
  - (a) Charles Grant
  - (b) Alexander Duff
  - (c) E. Storrow
  - (d) James Mill
3. Who was the founder of 'The Independent Labour Party' in India?
  - (a) Mahatma Gandhi
  - (b) Dr. B. R Ambedkar
  - (c) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
  - (d) Jawaharlal Nehru
4. Who was the author of *Stri-purusha-tulana* (A comparison between men and women)?
  - (a) Tarabai Shinde
  - (b) Sarojini Naidu
  - (c) Tryambakayajvans
  - (d) Rashesundari Devi
5. Which amongst the following is/are incorrect?
  - (a) Pandit Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar championed female education and led the campaign to legalize widow remarriage.
  - (b) M.G Ranade condemned the practice of Devadasi and worked for marriage reform in Madras.
  - (c) Swami Dayanand Saraswati encouraged female education and condemned the practices of dowry, polygyny and marriage between unequal ages.
  - (d) Raja Ram Mohan Roy is well known for his effort in abolishing the practices of Sati and child marriage.
6. Ram Mohan Roy was conferred with the title "Raja" by:
  - (a) the British
  - (b) the Mughals
  - (c) the Hindus
  - (d) Indian Women
7. Who among the following established the Mukti Mission in Pune?
  - (a) Pandita Ramabai
  - (b) Swami Dayanand Saraswati
  - (c) Savitribai Phule
  - (d) Jyotiba Phule
8. The Ilbert Bill was a bill introduced during the Viceroyship of the Marquess of Ripon in:
  - (a) 1883
  - (b) 1885
  - (c) 1886
  - (d) 1889

9. The Age of Consent Act, 1891 was a legislation enacted in British India on 19 March 1891 which raised the age of consent for sexual intercourse for all girls, married or unmarried, from:
- (a) seven to nine years (b) eight to ten years  
(c) ten to twelve years (d) twelve to eighteen years
10. The Vernacular Press Act was passed in
- (a) 1878 (b) 1879  
(c) 1876 (d) 1880
11. 'Do or Die' is associated with the following movement.
- (a) Dandi (b) Non-cooperation  
(c) Khalifat (d) Quit India
12. The Non-Cooperation was started in
- (a) 1918 (b) 1920  
(c) 1928 (d) 1930
13. The Montagu-Chelmsford Report formed the basis of
- (a) the Indian Independence Act 1946 (b) the Indian Council Act 1909  
(c) the Government of India Act 1919 (d) the Government of India Act 1935
14. The Quit India Movement was launched in response to:
- (a) Wavell Plan (b) Simon Commission Report  
(c) Cripps Proposals (d) Cabinet Mission Plan
15. Who among the following leaders joined Mahatma Gandhi in the Champaran Satyagraha?
- (a) Bal Gangadhar Tilak (b) Subhash Chandra Bose  
(c) Rajendra Prasad (d) Vallabhai Patel
16. The Rowlatt Act aimed at:
- (a) compulsory economic support to war efforts  
(b) imprisonment without trial and summary procedures for trial  
(c) suppression of the Khilafat Movement  
(d) imposition of restrictions on freedom of the press
17. Muslim League established in December
- (a) 1901 (b) 1902  
(c) 1906 (d) 1908
18. Bhagat Singh and B.K. Dutt threw a bomb in the Central Legislative Assembly on 8th April 1929 as a protest to which of the following Bill/Act?
- (a) Rowlatt Act (b) Public Safety Bill  
(c) Wood's Bill (d) None of these
19. Third Round Table Conference was held in:
- (a) 1929 (b) 1930  
(c) 1932 (d) 1934
20. Who among the following is considered as the 'Grandmother of Indian Revolutionary Movement'?
- (a) Sarojini Naidu (b) Lakshmibai, the Rani of Jhansi  
(c) Annie Besant (d) Madam Cama

21. The title of 'Viceroy' was added to the centre of the Governor-General of India for the first time in  
(a) 1848 A.D (b) 1858 A.D  
(c) 1862 A.D (d) 1856 A.D
22. The title given by the British government to Mahatma Gandhi which he surrendered during the Non-cooperation movement was:  
(a) Hind Keasari (b) Kaiser-e-Hind  
(c) Rai Bahadur (d) Rt Honorable
23. The Gandhi Irwin Pact was signed on:  
(a) July 8, 1931 (b) June 8, 1931  
(c) March 8, 1931 (d) January 8, 1931
24. In 1932, Poona Pact was signed between :  
(a) Gandhiji and Jawaharlal Nehru (b) Gandhiji and B.R Ambedkar  
(c) B.R. Ambedkar and Jawaharlal Nehru (d) Gandhiji and Muhammad Ali Jinnah
25. On 30 June 1855, thousands of Santhals declared a rebellion against British colonists under the leadership of :  
(a) Gunda Dhur and Sidhu (b) Birsa Munda and Kanhu Murmu  
(c) Gunda Dhur and Birsa Munda (d) Sidhu and Kanhu Murmu
26. The first economic thinker of India who showed through his writings that the basic cause of India's poverty lay in the British economic exploitation and drain of wealth was:  
(a) Badruddin tyabji (b) Womesh Chandra Bonnerji  
(c) Dadabhai Naoroji (d) N.G. Chandavarkar
27. What is called the Magna Carta of Western Education system in India?  
(a) Dispatch Charles Wood Secretary of state 1854  
(b) Slavery Bill for Education  
(c) Wonder of Education Reforms  
(d) None of these
28. The Deccan Riots Commission was set up which presented a report to the British Parliament in  
(a) 1878 (b) 1877  
(c) 1876 (d) 1875
29. Which of the following statement/s is/are correct?  
1. In 1926 the Royal Commission on Agriculture was appointed to look into the condition of agriculture and urban economy in India.  
2. The commission was expected to make recommendations regarding sub-division and fragmentation of holdings, improvement of livestock, irrigation, marketing, co-operation etc.  
3. The Royal Commission on Agriculture recommended the establishment of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research with a view to "promote, guide and co-ordinate agricultural research throughout Indian and link it up with agricultural research in other parts of the British empire and in foreign countries".  
(a) 1 and 2 are incorrect (b) 2 and 3 are correct  
(c) 1 and 3 are correct (d) All of these
30. The minimum age of employment in industries/factories was fixed at 12 years by:  
(a) The Indian Factories (Amendment) Act, 1891 (b) The Indian Factories Act, 1911  
(c) The Indian Factories Act, 1922 (d) The Indian Factories Act, 1948

31. The Fundamental Rights of Indian citizens can be suspended by  
(a) Prime Minister (b) President  
(c) Supreme Court (d) Parliament
32. The framers of Indian Constitution borrowed the Directive Principles from the constitution of  
(a) USA (b) Russia  
(c) Ireland (d) Germany
33. The concept of Fundamental Rights in Indian constitution is borrowed from the constitution of  
(a) USSR (b) Canada  
(c) Australia (d) USA
34. The first President of India was  
(a) Dr. Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan (b) Dr. Rajendra Prasad  
(c) Dr. Shankar Dayal Sharma (d) Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam
35. The Prime Minister of India remains in office so long as he enjoys the  
(a) Confidence of Lok Sabha (b) Support of President  
(c) Support of the People (d) Support of armed forces
36. The Chief Justice of India is appointed by  
(a) Prime Minister (b) President  
(c) Union Council of Ministers (d) State Governor
37. Regarding Judicial Review which one is not the purview of Indian courts  
(a) Review the Acts of the legislature and executive in case of come before it  
(b) Determine the constitutional validity of the Acts  
(c) Rejects the Act or any of its part which is against the constitution  
(d) Rejects any kinds of resolution passed by the NGOs
38. Indian Federalism means  
(a) Separation of powers (b) Division of powers  
(c) Equal Distribution of powers (d) Concentration of powers
39. Which one is not fall in the tension areas of Indian polity  
(a) Role of Governor as a representative of Union Government  
(b) Power of President to proclaim constitutional emergency in the state under article 356  
(c) States demand for greater participation in the planning process.  
(d) Jurisdiction of High Courts and the Supreme Court.
40. Indian party system is a  
(a) Multi party system (b) One party system  
(c) Two Party system (d) None of these
41. A national political party is one which receives 4 % of the total votes polled in  
(a) In the national capital (b) Two or more state  
(c) Four or more state (d) At least one Union Territory and two state
42. The Present Election Commission of India is a body of  
(a) One Election Commissioner and seven Election Commissioners  
(b) One Election Commissioner and two members  
(c) One Election Commissioners and four Election Commissioners  
(d) One Election Commissioner and ten Election Commissioners

43. Regionalism in a positive sense means  
(a) Love for one's area of living region (b) Maintenance of National Integration  
(c) Nation and state building (d) Centralization of power
44. National Human Rights bill was passed by the Indian Parliament in  
(a) 1990 (b) 1992  
(c) 1993 (d) 1994
45. Twelve Schedule of the constitution of India is concerned with  
(a) Panchayati Raj (b) Municipality  
(c) Panchayati Samiti (d) Zilla Parishad
46. The definition of Poverty Line in India is based on minimum daily requirement of  
(a) 2100 calories in rural areas & 2400 calories in urban areas  
(b) 2400 calories in rural areas & 2100 calories in urban areas  
(c) 2500 calories in rural areas & 2500 calories in urban areas  
(d) None of these
47. Steps introduced by the government to eradicate urban poverty include  
(a) SEPUP (b) IRDP  
(c) NREP (d) TRYSEM
48. Agriculture in India provides livelihood to about  
(a) 40% of the population (b) 50% of the population  
(c) 60% of the population (d) 80% of the population
49. The term 'Green Revolution' is also known as  
(a) Monsoon Revolution (b) New Economic Policy  
(c) New Agricultural Production Policy (d) New Agricultural Strategy
50. Which of the following is not an Industrial Finance Institution?  
(a) LDB (b) IDBI  
(c) NABARD (d) ICICI
51. New Industrial Policy of India was introduced in the year  
(a) 1990 (b) 1991  
(c) 1992 (d) 1993
52. According to Economic Survey – 2010, the total number of Central Public Sector Enterprises is  
(a) 159 (b) 249  
(c) 250 (d) 301
53. Private Sector as part of the economy is sometimes referred to as  
(a) Single Sector (b) Family Sector  
(c) Local Sector (d) Citizen Sector
54. Since the First Plan, the share of Agriculture and Allied Services in the GDP is  
(a) Same (b) Increasing  
(c) Decreasing (d) Fluctuating
55. Fourteen (14) major commercial banks were nationalized in  
(a) June 1949 (b) July 1949  
(c) June 1969 (d) July 1969

56. Which of the followings is among the credit control methods used by the RBI?  
(a) Issue of currency (b) Credit creation  
(c) Moral suasion (d) None of these
57. Two types of transactions in the capital account of balance of payment are  
(a) Private and government (b) Foreign and domestic  
(c) Goods and services (d) Balance of trade and balance of payment
58. The basic cause of the persistent deficit in India's balance of payment is  
(a) Import and export restrictions  
(b) Too much Indians working abroad  
(c) Constantly widening gap between imports and exports and mounting deficit in the balance of trade  
(d) Constant flow of foreign aid in the form of loans, assistance and grants from various governments and international organizations
59. The basic objective of the First Five-Year Plan was  
(a) To correct the disequilibrium of the economy (b) To promote industrial production  
(c) To increase agricultural production (d) All of these
60. The important component of the strategy adopted since the beginning of the Second Five-Year Plan is  
(a) Emphasis on import-substitution-led industrialization  
(b) Emphasis on heavy goods industries  
(c) Emphasis on the growth of public sector  
(d) All of these
61. Tamil Nadu receives very low amount of rainfall from south west monsoon. This is because?  
(a) It lies in the rain shadow area  
(b) There are no Mountains in this area  
(c) The temperature is too high to let the winds cool down  
(d) None of these
62. The Great Plains of India consists  
(a) Punjab- Haryana plains  
(b) Rajasthan plains  
(c) Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Bengal plains  
(d) All of these
63. A series of seven mountains in India  
(a) Vindhyan range (b) Aravali range  
(c) Satpura range (d) The Western Ghats of India
64. Bihors are  
(a) Tribes in Assam (b) Tribes in Ladakh  
(c) Tribes in Andhra Pradesh (d) Tribes in Jharkhand
65. Which period is referred to as the period of population explosion?  
(a) 1901-1921 (b) 1921- 1951  
(c) 1951-1981 (d) 1981-2001
66. The oldest Indian language is:  
(a) Telegu (b) Hindi  
(c) Tamil (d) Punjabi

67. Which state in India has the highest density of population in 2011 census?  
(a) Bihar (b) West Bengal  
(c) Kerela (d) Uttar Pradesh
68. Which of the following does not come under land reform?  
(a) Cosolidation (b) Cooperative farming  
(d) Drip irrigation (d) All of these
69. The main impact of the Green Revolution has been on  
(a) Cereals (b) Pulses  
(c) Fruits (d) Vegetables
70. Which of the following states ranks first in terms of the maximum number of agro-based industries  
(a) West Bengal (b) Gujarat  
(c) Punjab (d) Assam
71. Which of the following is the India's oldest iron and steel plant?  
(a) TISCO at Burnpur (b) Durgapur Iron and steel plant  
(c) TISCO at Jamshedpur (d) None of these
72. When was the first modern paper mill of the country set up?  
(a) 1889 (b) 1832  
(c) 1847 (d) 1856
73. What is the most important for location of industries?  
(a) Raw materials (b) Population  
(c) Capital (d) All of these
74. In order to promote village industrialisation, Government of India has set up the Mahatma Gandhi Institute for Rural industrialisation in.  
(a) Hyderabad (b) Wardha  
(c) Kolkotta (d) Porbandar
75. Which state in India has the smallest farm holding ?  
(a) Assam (b) Goa  
(c) Sikkim (d) Kerela

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