

MIZORAM PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

TECHNICAL COMPETITIVE EXAMINATIONS FOR RECRUITMENT TO THE POST OF EMPLOYMENT OFFICER UNDER LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND INDUSTRIAL TRAINING DEPARTMENT, GOVERNMENT OF MIZORAM. APRIL, 2019

GENERAL STUDIES PAPER - II

Time Allowed : 2 hours

Full Marks : 200

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

1. Who among the following described Aurobindo as a 'Poet of patriotism, prophet of nationalism and lover of humanity'?
(a) R P Dutt (b) Vivekananda
(c) C R Das (d) M N Roy
2. Which of the following is true regarding Gandhian concept of ' Sarvodaya'?
(a) Welfare of the majority of people (b) Government by the majority of the party
(c) Protection of the minorities (d) Welfare of all sections of the society
3. Who coined the slogan " No control, no Co-operation"?
(a) Aurobindo (b) Mahatma Gandhi
(c) Subhash Bose (d) Jawaharlal Nehru
4. Which of the following is not a feature of Jayaprakash Narayan's partyless democracy?
(a) Constant watch of the representatives by the electing bodies
(b) Maximum propaganda
(c) Dispersal of political power
(d) Comparatively less expensive election
5. Who is the author of 'Savitri'?
(a) Aurobindo (b) M N Roy
(c) Rabindranath Tagore (d) Mahatma Gandhi
6. "Once God is let in, there is an end to the sovereignty of man." Who said this?
(a) Jawaharlal Nehru (b) M N Roy
(c) B R Ambedkar (d) Vivekananda
7. Who among the following can dismiss Governor of a state from his office?
(a) State Legislative Assembly (b) Parliament
(c) President (d) None of these
8. The sixth schedule of the Indian Constitution deals with the administration and control of Scheduled Areas and Scheduled Tribes in the four states of
(a) Manipur, Mizoram Tripura and Nagaland
(b) Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura and Mizoram
(c) Assam, Meghalaya, Arunachal Pradesh and Nagaland
(d) Assam, Meghalaya, Mizoram and Nagaland

9. The constitution of India empowers the Supreme Court of India to adjudicate disputes between the Centre and States through
- (a) Appellate Jurisdiction (b) Original Jurisdiction
(c) Advisory Jurisdiction (d) Writ Jurisdiction
10. The resolution for removing the Vice-President of India can be moved in
- (a) Lok Sabha only
(b) Rajya Sabha only
(c) Either of the two houses of the parliament
(d) Joint sitting if the two houses of the parliament
11. Which of the following writs literally means 'We command'?
- (a) Habeas Corpus (b) Mandamus
(c) Quo Warranto (d) Certiorari
12. Which of the following parts/provisions of the Indian Constitution cannot be amended:
- (a) Preamble to the constitution (b) Directives Principles of State Policy
(c) Fundamental Rights (d) Judicial Review
13. A system of "Dyarchy" was introduced in India for the first time by the Government of India Act 1919, which implied that the spheres of the various subjects were divided into _____?
- (a) Central subjects and Provincial subjects
(b) Reserved subjects and Transferred subjects
(c) Vested subjects and Residual subjects
(d) General subjects and Concurrent subjects
14. The 8th schedule of constitution of India, originally had how many languages?
- (a) 12 (b) 14
(c) 16 (d) 22
15. Who among the following is called the "Guardian of the public purse" of India?
- (a) Comptroller & Auditor General (b) Finance Minister
(c) Chairman of Public Accounts Committee (d) Prime Minister
16. Consider the following:
1. High Courts
 2. Supreme Court
- Have appellate jurisdiction:
- (a) Only 1 (b) Only 2
(c) Both 1 & 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2
17. Consider the following statements:
1. Elections to the Panchayats are held by the Union Election Commission
 2. The reservation for weaker sections and women are mandatory in Panchayat seats
 3. The term of Panchayat is 5 years.
- Which among the above statements is/are correct?
- (a) 1, 2 and 3 (b) 2 and 3
(c) 2 only (d) 1 and 2

18. The “Universal Adult Suffrage” is enshrined in which among the following articles of Constitution of India?
- (a) 323 (b) 324
(c) 325 (d) 326
19. Which among the following was the purpose of setting up the Balwant Rai Mehta Committee in 1956?
- (a) Suggesting measures for democratic decentralization
(b) Suggesting measures for better efficiency in implementation of the Community Development Projects
(c) Reporting the working of the village Panchayats
(d) Investigating the feasibility of setting up new Panchayat machinery
20. Economic Planning comes under which of the following list?
- (a) Union list (b) Concurrent list
(c) State list (d) None of these
21. Article 359 of the constitution authorizes the president of India to suspend the right to move any court for the enforcement of Fundamental Rights during:
- (a) A National Emergency
(b) A failure of constitutional machinery in States
(c) A financial emergency
(d) None of these
22. The speaker of the Lok Sabha can ask a member of the house to stop speaking and let another member speak. This phenomenon is known as:
- (a) Crossing the floor (b) Yielding the floor
(c) Point of Order (d) Calling Attention Motion
23. The only state in Indian Union which has its own separate state constitution is
- (a) Nagaland (b) Jammu and Kashmir
(c) Sikkim (d) Goa
24. A person to be eligible for election as president of India should have completed
- (a) 25 years (b) 21 years
(c) 30 years (d) 35 years of age
25. What did the term ‘picket’ refer to?
- (a) Stealing from shops (b) Import of goods
(c) Protest by blocking shop entrances (d) Boycott of cloths and goods
26. Champaran Satyagraha (1916) was launched by Gandhiji against
- (a) High revenue demand (b) Indigo planters
(c) Mill owners (d) Salt tax
27. In India seats are reserves for women in which of the following bodies?
- (a) Lok Sabha (b) State Legislative Assemblies
(c) Panchayati Raj Assemblies (d) Cabinet
28. What does the Ashoka’s wheel in the national flag represent?
- (a) Wheel of peace (b) Wheel of prosperity
(c) Wheel of authority (d) Wheel of the law

29. Who was the chairman of the Advisory committee while framing the constitution?
(a) Jawaharlal Nehru (b) K.M Munshi
(c) Krupalani (d) Vallabhai Patel
30. The provisions regarding emergency in the constitution are adopted from”
(a) Germany (b) Japan
(c) U.K Constitution (d) U.S.S.R Constitution
31. Who among the following appoint the judge of the High Court of Indian State?
(a) President with advice of Chief Justice of India
(b) President with Advice of the Prime Minister
(c) Law Ministry
(d) President with advice of a collegium of judges.
32. Prohibition of discrimination on grounds of religion, race, caste, sex or place of birth is a fundamental right classifiable under
(a) Right to freedom of religion (b) Right to equality
(c) Right against exploitation (d) None of these
33. Which fundamental right of Indian constitution has been deleted by the 44th amendment Act?
(a) Right against exploitation (b) Right to property
(c) Right to protest (d) Right to speak
34. Which Article of the constitution envisages free and compulsory education for children upto the age of 14 years?
(a) Article 19 (b) Article 31
(c) Article 32 (d) Article 45
35. Which is the Oldest Political Party in India?
(a) Bharatiya Janata Party (b) Indian National Congress
(c) Communist Party of India (d) Bahujan Samaj Party
36. When did India Adopt a written constitution?
(a) November 26, 1949 (b) January 26, 1950
(c) January 1, 1997 (d) January 1, 1999
37. What are ‘National parties’?
(a) Parties which have units in various states. (b) Parties which have no units.
(c) Parties which have unit in two states (d) Parties which have unit in all states.
38. All India Muslim League was founded in 1907 under:
(a) Asha Khan (b) Nawab Salimullah of Dacca
(c) Nawab Mohsin-Ul-Mulk (d) All of these
39. The economic system adopted by India is:
(a) Socialist economy (b) Mixed economy
(c) Capitalist economy (d) Controlled economy
40. The Reserve Bank of India was established on :
(a) April 1, 1935 (b) April 1, 1926.
(c) April 1, 1933 (d) April 1, 1951

41. Mahatma Gandh National Rural Employment Generation Scheme (MGNREGS) was launched in :
- (a) 2005 (b) 2006
(c) 2008 (d) 2007
42. Promotional steps taken towards Financial Institution are:
- (a) No Frills Account (b) General Credit Cards
(c) Easy KYC Norms (d) All of these
43. Goods and Service Tax (GST) is implemented With effect from:
- (a) August 1, 2017 (b) July 1, 2017
(c) June 1, 2017 (d) September 1, 2017
44. The Government of India prepares draft 'Standard Operating Procedures;' (SOP) for approval of :
- (a) Export Policy (b) Industrial Policy
(c) Foreign Direct Investment (d) Import Policy
45. The 2017 Global Retail Development Index (GRDI) in its 16th. Edition ranks top 30 developing countries, and India secures:
- (a) Top position (b) Second position
(c) Third position (d) Fourth position
46. Indian Oil Corporation (IOC), Hindustan Petroleum Corporation (HPCL) and Bharat Petroleum Corporation(BPCL) have started daily revision of the prices of petroleum and diesel from.
- (a) July 16, 2017 (b) January 16, 2017
(c) June 16, 2017 (d) August 16, 2017
47. Switzerland has ratified automatic exchange of financial account information with:
- (a) India and 40 other countries (b) India only
(c) 50 developing countries (d) 5 developed countries
48. Green Revolution was associated with:
- (a) High Yielding Variety of Seeds (HYVS) (b) Chemical Fertilizers
(c) New Technolog (d) All of these
49. The concept of 'Evergreen Revolution' given by Dr. Swaminathan as the Chairman of National Commission on Farmers is:
- (a) Sustainability (b) Development of agricultural market.
(c) Increasein agricultural credit. (d) Maximisation of foodgrains output
50. Basic criteria to fix the prices of agricultural commodities are:
- (a) Cost of production criterion (b) Ruling Prices criterion
(c) Both (a) & (b) (d) None of these
51. The causes of unfavourable terms of trade in agricultural sector as against non-.agricultural sector is/are:
- (a) Inelastic supply (b) Inelastic demand
(c) Competitive agricultural trade (d) All of these
52. The two types of Farm Budgeting are:
- (a) Downward and Upward Budgeting (b) Fixed and Flexible Budgeting
(c) Partial and Complete Budgeting (d) Income and Expenditure Budgeting

53. During the first half of 2016-17, agriculture and allied sector register a growth of :
- (a) 3.5 per cent (b) 2.5 per cent
(c) 2.0 per cent (d) 4.00 per cent
54. The basic objective of Twelfth Five Year Plan (2012 – 17) is:
- (a) Rapid industrialisation
(b) Mechanisation of Agriculture
(c) Faster, more inclusive and sustainable growth
(d) Healthy inter-dependence between agriculture and industry
55. Revenue deficit arises when the Government's :
- (a) Actual net receipts is lower than the projected receipts
(b) Expenditure exceeds revenue
(c) Debt is mounting
(d) Expenditure is met from borrowing
56. Demonetisation is a bold and decisive measure :
- (a) To curb tax evasion and parallel economy
(b) To eliminate corruption and black money
(c) To eliminate counterfeit currency and terror funding
(d) All of these
57. Which one of the following is not the objective of New Industrial Policy, 1991?
- (a) To unshackle industrial economy from the cobwebs of Bureaucratic Control.
(b) To introduce Liberalisation with a view to integrate Indian economy with the world economy.
(c) To remove restriction on Direct Foreign Investment.
(d) To upgrade Public Enterprises.
58. Inter – Bank Call Money Market is also known as :
- (a) Money at Call (b) Money at Short Notice
(c) Both (a) & (b) (d) None of these
59. Some of the major impact of Economic Reforms are:
- (a) Transition from a seller's market to a buyer's market.
(b) Transition from a command economy to a market economy.
(c) Transition from a semi-closed economy to an open economy.
(d) All of these
60. Which of the following is not the Institutional source of Agricultural Credit?
- (a) Government (b) Regional Rural Banks
(c) Traders and Commission Agents (d) Commercial Banks
61. Agricultural price policy should be able to perform the following functions:
- (a) To stabilize prices to prevent fluctuation (b) To increase marketable surplus
(c) Both (a) & (b) (d) None of these
62. Acceptability and implementation of Farm technology depends upon:
- (a) Responsiveness of society to new ideas (b) Extent and type of education
(c) Present position of existing technology (d) All of these

63. The share of agriculture in Indian National Income is:
- (a) Diminishing (b) Increasing
(c) Constant (d) None of these
64. Which one of the following is not the component of New Agricultural Strategy?
- (a) Consolidation of land holdings (b) Reduction of population pressure
(c) Improved variety of seeds (d) Extension of Irrigation
65. Disinvestment Commission classified Public Sector Enterprises into:
- (a) Strategic sector (b) Core sector
(c) Non-Core sector (d) All of these
66. Which one of the following is not the prescribed area of large-scale sector given by Industrial Policy, 1977?
- (a) Basic Industries (b) Capital-intensive Industries
(c) Capital Goods Industries (d) High Technology Industries
67. The price policy of public undertakings is influenced by:
- (a) Profit Motive (b) Government Regulation and control
(c) Social implication of its price policy (d) All of these
68. The Government appointed Monopolies Inquiry Commission to enquire into monopoly power and restrictive practices of:
- (a) The private sector (b) The public sector
(c) Both public and private sectors (d) The Joint Sector
69. The Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices (MRTP) Commission has been vested with:
- (a) Direct Controlling Power (b) Recommendatory Power
(c) Power to take direct action (d) Judicial Power
70. The major overhaul of Trade Policy on July, 1991 entails :
- (a) Suspension of Cash Compensatory Support (b) Abolition of unlisted OGL
(c) Both (a) & (b) (d) None of these
71. The Balance of Payment after Economic Reforms of 1991 has shown that dependence on external assistance and external commercial borrowing :
- (a) has increased markedly (b) has come down markedly
(c) has not shown any change (d) None of these
72. Measures of Tenancy Reforms pertain to :
- (a) Regulation of Rent (b) Security of Tenure
(c) Conferment of ownership to tenants (d) All of these
73. The main problems of implementing Ceiling on land holdings is/are:
- (a) Mala fide Transfer (b) Compensation and allotment of surplus
(c) Both (a) & (b) (d) None of these
74. Empirical evidence, in connection with the interdependence between agriculture and industry, has shown that:
- (a) Agriculture supplies raw materials to industry
(b) Agriculture supplies labour to industry
(c) Industry provides agricultural tools
(d) All of these

75. The main impact of Economic Liberalisation on agriculture and allied sectors is/are:
(a) Increasing production of foodgrains (b) Increasing trend in horticultural output
(c) Both (a) & (b) (d) None of these
76. The connecting link between the Himalayas and the high ranges of Central Asia is
(a) Himadri (b) Himayan
(c) Pamir (d) Himachal
77. The shallow sea lying between the Angaraland and Gondwanaland is known as
(a) Black sea (b) Tethys sea
(c) Aral sea (d) Arabian sea
78. The Himalayan ranges occur immediately north of the Great Himalayan range are called
(a) Kumaon Himalayas (b) Purvachal
(c) Trans-Himalayas (d) Lesser Himalayas
79. Which of the following is the major Himalayan river system?
(a) Ganga (b) Godavari
(c) Cauvery (d) Tlawng
80. One of the largest drainage systems of the world that originated in India is
(a) Satluj (b) Narmada
(c) Indus (d) Tapti
81. The reason for existing high air pressure over extensive parts of northwest India is
(a) High temperature (b) Low temperature
(c) Normal temperature (d) Extremely high temperature
82. Who forecasted flood for the first- time in India?
(a) Central Water Commission (b) Central Ground Water Board
(c) India Meteorological Department (d) Agriculture Department
83. The soils of Extra-Peninsular India are known as
(a) Zonal (b) Azonal
(c) Intra-zonal (d) Lateritic
84. Littoral and Swamp type of forest falls under
(a) Dry Tropical Forest (b) Montane Temperate Forest
(c) Moist Tropical Forest (d) Alpine Forest
85. Which river passes through the mineral heartland of India?
(a) Ganga (b) Godavari
(c) Damodar (d) Cauvery
86. The most primitive race of the India is
(a) Brachycephals (b) Mongoloids
(c) Dravidians (d) Nordics
87. The earliest tribal settlers in Indian Peninsula are known as
(a) Bhils (b) Adivasis
(c) Gonds (d) Mundas
88. Which Indian state has the highest number of schedule castes?
(a) Andhra Pradesh (b) Karnataka
(c) West Bengal (d) Bihar

89. Fallow land is a type of
(a) Wasteland (b) Cultivable land
(c) Culturable waste (d) Land not available for cultivation
90. The major agriculture practice in India is
(a) Subsistence farming (b) Shifting cultivation
(c) Plantation agriculture (d) None of these
91. The richest mineral belt of India is
(a) Central belt (b) South-western belt
(c) North-western belt (d) North-eastern Peninsular Belt
92. Which geographical factor influences the location of an industry?
(a) Capital (b) Banking Facilities
(c) Raw material (d) Insurance
93. The main objective of the industrial policy is
(a) Slow and steady industrial development (b) Rapid Industrial development
(c) Slow industrial development (d) None of these
94. The first industrial policy was drafted in the year
(a) 1948 (b) 1951
(c) 1996 (d) 2017
95. The *trade* of goods and services within a nation is known as
(a) Inter-regional Trade (b) Intra-regional Trade
(c) Regional Trade (d) None of these
96. Which of the following is not an objective of the national urbanization policy?
(a) Reduction of poverty
(b) Attainment of gainful self employment
(c) Creation of skilled wage employment opportunities
(d) Financial support for higher education
97. In which type of settlement the number of villages is less than half the number of hamlets?
(a) Compact (b) Semi-compact
(c) Hamlet (d) Dispersed
98. Which new Indian state has been formed in the year 2014 as per state reorganization act?
(a) Karnataka (b) West Bengal
(c) Telangana (d) Andhra Pradesh
99. Which *strait* is the main shipping channel between the *Indian* Ocean and the Pacific Ocean, linking major Asian economies?
(a) Malacca (b) Sunda
(c) Bali (d) Lombok
100. At Indo-China-Bhutan trijunction, the confrontation between India and China was started on 16th June, 2017 at
(a) Doklam (b) Kashmir
(c) Kargil (d) Arunachal Pradesh