

# MIZORAM PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

## GENERAL COMPETITIVE EXAMINATIONS FOR RECRUITMENT TO THE POST OF SUB-INSPECTOR UNDER FOOD, CIVIL SUPPLIES & CONSUMER AFFAIRS DEPARTMENT, NOVEMBER, 2018

### GENERAL STUDIES PAPER - I

Time Allowed : 2 hours

Full Marks : 150

*All questions carry equal marks of 2 each.*

*Attempt all questions.*

1. "Poverty and Un-British Rule in India" was written by
  - (a) Raja Rammohan Roy
  - (b) Dadabhai Naoroji
  - (c) RP Dutt
2. Landlords who reside far away from the lands neglecting the land conditions were called
  - (a) Indebted landlords
  - (b) Supervised landlords
  - (c) Absentee landlords
3. Permanent Settlement was also called
  - (a) Zamindari Settlement
  - (b) Mahalwari Settlement
  - (c) Inclusive Settlement
4. Ryotwari Settlement was made with
  - (a) Landlords
  - (b) Village
  - (c) Peasants
5. Hunter Commission was appointed in the year
  - (a) 1881
  - (b) 1882
  - (c) 1883
6. Magna Carta of Indian Education was
  - (a) Wood's Dispatch
  - (b) Macaulay Minute
  - (c) Kothari Commission
7. One of the founders of Serampore College was
  - (a) William Bentinck
  - (b) William Carey
  - (c) Wellesley
8. Propounders of English Education in India were known as
  - (a) Anglicists
  - (b) Orientalists
  - (c) Reformists
9. Pre- British India was known for its
  - (a) Steel Industry
  - (b) Tea industry
  - (c) Cotton Textile Industry
10. The process of the deteriorating Indian industries during the British rule was known as
  - (a) Drain of Wealth
  - (b) Commercialization of Industries
  - (c) De-Industrialization

11. Tata Iron and Steel Industry was set up in
  - (a) 1907
  - (b) 1909
  - (c) 1912
12. The first Jute Mill in India was set up at
  - (a) Rishra
  - (b) Mumbai
  - (c) Calcutta
13. Railways was introduced in India in
  - (a) 1853
  - (b) 1855
  - (c) 1857
14. The first Indian Universities were set up in the year
  - (a) 1857
  - (b) 1858
  - (c) 1859
15. The title “Father of Modern India” was given to
  - (a) Mahatma Gandhi
  - (b) B. R. Ambedkar
  - (c) Raja Rammohan Roy
16. “Go back to the Vedas” was a slogan of the
  - (a) Arya Samaj
  - (b) Brahmo Samaj
  - (c) Rama Krishna Mission
17. Sati was abolished in
  - (a) 1818
  - (b) 1826
  - (c) 1829
18. The proclaimed leader of the Revolt of 1857 was
  - (a) Tantia Tope
  - (b) Rani Lakshmi Bai
  - (c) Bahadur Shah II
19. *Champaran Satyagraha* of Gandhi was a struggle of the
  - (a) Indigo workers
  - (b) Mill workers
  - (c) Industrial workers
20. Forerunner of the Indian National Congress was
  - (a) British Indian Association
  - (b) Landholders Society
  - (c) Indian National Conference
21. Who, among the following, was not an extremist?
  - (a) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
  - (b) Lala Lajpat Rai
  - (c) W.C. Banerjee
22. Indian National Congress was formed in
  - (a) 1883
  - (b) 1885
  - (c) 1888
23. Communalism in Nationalist India mainly refers to
  - (a) Communal divide between the landlords and the peasants
  - (b) Communal divide between the British and the Indians
  - (c) Communal divide between the Hindus and the Muslims

24. The two main Socialist Parties of the British India were  
(a) The CPI and the CSP (b) The CPI and the CPM  
(c) The CSP and the INC
25. The pioneer of the Socialist movement in the India was  
(a) Aurobindo Ghosh (b) M.N. Roy  
(c) Swami Vivekananda
26. Indian Councils Act passed in 1909 was the  
(a) Morley-Minto Reforms (b) Montague-Chelmsford Reforms  
(c) Regulating Reforms
27. Dyarchy in the provinces was abolished by the  
(a) Act of 1909 (b) Act of 1919  
(c) Act of 1935
28. Indian National Army was also called the  
(a) Azad Hind Fauj (b) Frontier Army  
(c) Atmasaki
29. Muslim League was founded in  
(a) 1905 (b) 1906  
(c) 1907
30. First Prime Minister of Independent Pakistan was  
(a) Maulana Abdul Kalam Azad (b) Liaquat Ali Khan  
(c) M.A. Jinnah
31. Lame- duck session of Parliament means  
(a) The first session of Parliament after the elections to the Lok Sabha  
(b) The last session of Parliament before the dissolution of the Lok Sabha  
(c) The session of Parliament in which the no – confidence motion is discussed  
(d) A session of Parliament, which fails to pass any Bill
32. Which of the following are the types of authority attributed to the President of India?  
(a) Real and popular (b) Titular and de - jure  
(c) Constitutional and nominal (d) Political and nominal
33. Judicial Review in the Indian Constitution is based on  
(a) Procedure established by law (b) Due process of law  
(c) Rule of law (d) Precedents and Conventions
34. Which is the most important reason to consider India as a Secular state?  
(a) Peoples of different religions live in India  
(b) Government works for the welfare of people of all religions  
(c) Minority religions are given special protection  
(d) Religion is separated from politics
35. In which of the following lists of the Indian Constitution is the subject of 'Population control and family planning' included?  
(a) Concurrent List (b) Residuary List  
(c) Union List (d) State List

36. 'Excessive love for one's religious community in preference to the nation' is known as  
(a) Regionalism (b) Religious fanaticism  
(c) Communalism (d) None of the above
37. Which one of the following was not included in the Fundamental Rights as given in the Constitution of 1950?  
(a) Right to freedom of speech (b) Right to property  
(c) Right against exploitation (d) Right to education
38. Indian National Congress had been formed in the year  
(a) 1895 (b) 1885  
(c) 1875 (d) 1892
39. Which of the following is a committee on Panchayati Raj institution?  
(a) Balwant Rai Mehta Committee (b) GVK Rao Committee  
(c) LM Singhvi Committee (d) Ashok Mehta Committee
40. Who among the following is not the ex – officio member of the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) ?  
(a) Chairman of the National Commission for Minorities  
(b) Chairman of the National Commission for the Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes  
(c) Chairman of the National Commission for Women  
(d) Chairman of the Union Public Service Commission (UPSC)
41. Which of the following amendment bifurcated National Commission for SCs and STs into two separate bodies?  
(a) 88<sup>th</sup> Amendment (b) 89<sup>th</sup> Amendment  
(c) 90<sup>th</sup> Amendment (d) 91<sup>st</sup> Amendment
42. Who presides over the meeting of the Cabinet in the State?  
(a) The Governor (b) The Chief Minister  
(c) The Speaker (d) The Deputy Speaker
43. The Election Commission of India functioned as a single member body till  
(a) 1989 (b) 1990  
(c) 1991 (d) 1992
44. Which one of the following National emergencies was declared on ground of 'Internal disturbance'?  
(a) Emergency declared in 1962 (b) Emergency declared in 1971  
(c) Emergency declared in 1975 (d) None of the above
45. The Directive Principles were incorporated in the Constitution with a view to  
(a) Ensuring a democratic government in the country  
(b) Providing a strong central government  
(c) Establishing a welfare state  
(d) Raising the living standard of the weaker sections of society
46. Rapid Industrialization was focussed in the  
(a) First Plan (b) Second Plan  
(c) Fifth Plan (d) Seventh Plan

47. National Rural Employment Programme (NREP) was launched in
- (a) 1980 (b) 1982  
(c) 2002 (d) 2003
48. Which one of the following is *true*
- (a) The first Industrial Policy Resolution was issued in 1950  
(b) The Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices (MRTP) Act was enacted in 1970  
(c) The Industrial Policy Resolution (1956) was based upon the Mahalanobis Model of Growth  
(d) The Foreign Exchange Management Act (FEMA) replaced the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act (FERA) in 1999.
49. State Bank of India is
- (a) Private Sector Bank (b) Public Sector Bank  
(c) Joint Sector Bank (d) None of the above
50. Maintaining exchange rate of rupee is the responsibility of
- (a) Union finance ministry (b) NITI Aayog  
(c) Cabinet ministers (d) RBI
51. The rate of interest at which the RBI provides assistance to commercial banks is
- (a) Bank Rate (b) Repo Rate  
(c) Cash Reserve Ratio (d) Capital Adequacy Ratio
52. An important slogan of Land Reforms was
- (a) Land to the Owner (b) Land to the Tiller  
(c) Land to Landless (d) Land to the People
53. The aggregate money value of all goods and services produced by the residents of a country within its domestic territory is called
- (a) NNP (b) Personal Income  
(c) GDP (d) DPI
54. Which of the following is the main component of Foreign Exchange Reserves?
- (a) Foreign Currency Assets (b) Gold  
(c) Special Drawing Rights (d) NRI deposits
55. The most important food crop in India is
- (a) Wheat (b) Cereals  
(c) Rice (d) Pulses
56. Per Capita Income is
- (a) Total Income of the family/Number of family members  
(b) Total number of population/National income of a country  
(c) Total budget income/Number of families  
(d) National Income/Total number of population
57. TRYSEM was a programme of
- (a) National Development (b) State Development  
(c) Regional Development (d) Rural Development
58. In the Balance of Payment, Trade or Visible account includes
- (a) Banking charges and freight (b) Export and import of goods  
(c) FDI and sales of assets (d) Insurance and remittances

59. When was plan holiday declared?  
(a) After the Second Plan (b) After the Third Plan  
(c) After the Fourth Plan (d) After the Fifth Plan
60. Small Scale Industry is one which has fixed investment in plant and machinery  
(a) not exceeding 1 Crore rupees and number of worker less than 50, but it uses electricity  
(b) not exceeding 2 Crore rupees and number of worker less than 50, but it uses electricity  
(c) not exceeding 3 Crore rupees and number of worker less than 20, but it uses electricity  
(d) not exceeding 1 Crore rupees and number of worker less than 25, which does not use electricity
61. 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
62. Which state is the largest producer and possessed the largest reserves of lignite coal in India:  
(a) Tamil Nadu (b) Jharkhand  
(c) Orissa (d) Assam
63. The language spoken by the people of India belongs to four language families, which linguistic family has the largest number of speakers?  
(a) The Sino-Tibetan (b) The Dravidians  
(c) The Austric (d) The Aryans
64. Wind is an important source of non-conventional energy, which one of the following state has the highest wind power potential in India:  
(a) Andhra Pradesh (b) Rajasthan  
(c) Karnataka (d) Gujarat
65. The Hindustan – Tibet Road connecting Shimla with Gantok passes through:  
(a) Shipki La (b) Nathu La  
(c) Jelep La (d) Thag La
66. Which one of the following country shares the longest international boundaries with india:  
(a) China (b) Bangladesh  
(c) Pakistan (d) Myanmar
67. Soils which are formed under the conditions of high temperature and high rainfall with alternate wet and dry periods are known as:  
(a) Mountain soils (b) Desert or Arid soils  
(c) Red Soil (d) Laterite soils
68. Which one of the following forest is the most dominant forest in India?  
(a) Tropical Moist Deciduous Forest (b) Tropical Dry Deciduous Forest  
(c) Tropical Evergreen Forest (d) Tropical Semi-Evergreen Forest
69. Major causes of floods in India are:  
(a) Long spell of Heavy Rainfall (b) Tropical Cyclones and Cloud Burst  
(c) Large Catchment Areas (d) Insufficient Drainage Arrangement
70. Shifting cultivation in Kerala is known as:  
(a) Podu (b) Penda  
(c) Ponam (d) Perriyar

71. Relatively narrow bands of high velocity winds moving from west to east usually found in the middle latitudes in the upper troposphere at a height of about 12 km are called:
- (a) Jet stream (b) Hurricane  
(c) Cyclone (d) Tornado
72. The first complete and synchronous census in India for providing vital demographic data was conducted in:
- (a) 1901 (b) 1881  
(c) 1891 (d) 1911
73. The term isohyets refer to:
- (a) Equal temperature (b) Equal Rainfall  
(c) Equal Pressure (d) Equal Sunshine
74. Which one of the following is the longest Peninsular River?
- (a) Godavari (b) Narmada  
(c) Mahanadi (d) Cauvery
75. The largest contributor of air pollution in India is:
- (a) Thermal plants (b) Industries  
(c) Vehicles (d) Domestic wastes

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