

# MIZORAM PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

## GENERAL COMPETITIVE EXAMINATIONS FOR RECRUITMENT TO THE POST OF DISTRICT ORGANISER (CONTRACT)

UNDER DISASTER MANAGEMENT & REHABILITATION DEPARTMENT,  
GOVERNMENT OF MIZORAM. OCTOBER, 2019

### GENERAL STUDIES PAPER - I

Time Allowed : 2 hours

Full Marks : 150

*All questions carry equal marks of 2 each.*

*Attempt all questions.*

- Who is the exponent of the theory of economic drain of India during the British rule ?  
(a) Gopal Krishna Gokhale (b) Dadabhai Naoroji  
(c) Mahatma Gandhi (d) Jai Prakash Narayan
- Who among the following Indian freedom fighters produced for the first time statistical estimate of average per capita income of India?  
(a) Gopal Krishna Gokhale (b) Feroz Shah Mehta  
(c) Surendranath Banerjee (d) Dadabhai Naoroji
- Who among the following has started the Public Works Department in India in 1848?  
(a) Lord William Bentinck (b) Lord Dalhousie  
(c) Lord Wellesley (d) Lord Cornwallis
- The first textile mill in India was started by Cowasjee Nanabhoy in 1853 in which of the following cities?  
(a) Bengal (b) Bihar  
(c) Bombay (d) Madras
- The first famine occurred in 1860-61 in:  
(a) Orissa (b) Madras  
(c) Western UP (d) Punjab
- In which of the following years was the first Railway line between Bombay and Thane laid?  
(a) 1853 (b) 1858  
(c) 1857 (d) 1900
- Which of the following was regarded as Magna Carta of English Education in India?  
(a) Macaulay's Minutes on Education (b) Wardha Scheme of Education  
(c) Woods Despatch (d) Hartog Committee Report
- Which of the following statements is incorrect about Wardha Scheme of Education?  
(a) Education was to be free for all children between ages 7 to 14 years.  
(b) It emphasized English as the only means to impart education.  
(c) It was to be self sufficient and not to cause any financial strain on the government.  
(d) It was to centre round certain basic crafts selected with due regard to the surrounding.

9. Which of the following British officials initiated the 'Doctrine of Lapse'?
- (a) Lord Wellesley (b) Lord Cornwallis  
(c) Lord Dalhousie (d) Lord Ripon
10. Who among the following British Governor-General abolished the slavery in India?
- (a) Lord Ellenborough (b) Sir Charles (Lord) Metcalfe  
(c) Lord Auckland (d) Lord Amherst
11. The custom of Sati was abolished in 1829 by:
- (a) Lord Wellesley (b) Lord Hardinge  
(c) William Bentinck (d) Lord Auckland
12. Young Bengal Movement was started in 1820's by
- (a) Swami Vivekananda (b) Swami Dayanand Saraswati  
(c) Swami Shradhanand (d) Henry Louis Vivian Derozio
13. Which one among the following was not a demand of the Prarthana Samaj?
- (a) Female education  
(b) Widow remarriage  
(c) Raising the age of marriage for boys and girls  
(d) Abolition of Untouchability
14. Theosophical Society is founded in New York in 1875 by:
- (a) Dr. Annie Beasant (b) A.O. Hume  
(c) Madame Blavatsky and Colonel Olcott (d) Swami Vivekananda
15. Who among the following established the Mukti Mission in Pune?
- (a) Pandita Ramabai (b) Jyotiba Phule  
(c) Swami Dayanand Saraswati (d) Mahadev Govind Ranade
16. Which of the following statement is not correct?
- (a) Vivekananda participated in the All World Religions Conference in 1893 at Chicago, U.S.A.  
(b) Satyashodhak samaj was established by the Jyotiba Phule  
(c) Dayanand Saraswati established the Prarthana Samaj.  
(d) Arya Samaj was founded in 1875 in Bombay.
17. The educated middle class in India
- (a) Supported the revolt of 1857 (b) Remained neutral to the revolt of 1857  
(c) Fought against native rulers (d) Opposed the revolt of 1857
18. Which of the following is not correctly matched?
- (a) Jhansi : Laxmi Bhai (b) Gwalior : Tantia Tope  
(c) Kanpur : Nana Saheb (d) Allahabad : Kunwar Singh
19. The oppression of indigo planters was vividly portrayed in "Neel Darpan" in 1860 written by:
- (a) Dinbandhu Mitra (b) Madhusudan Dutta  
(c) Harish Chandra Mukherjee (d) Lala Srinivas Das

20. Consider the following sentence:

1. The Santhal Revolt started in the year 1855.
2. Permanent Land Settlement of 1793 was the cause of the Santhal Revolt.
3. Santhals are a tribal group concentrated in the state of Orissa

Select the correct answer giving the code below:

- (a) Only 1 (b) 1 and 2  
(c) 2 and 3 (d) Only 3

21. Who was the First Woman President of the Indian National Congress?

- (a) Sarojini Naidu (b) Vijayalakshmi Pandit  
(c) Annie Besant (d) Aruna Asaf Ali

22. Match list I and list II and select the correct using the codes given below the list.

**List I**

**(Association)**

- A. Indian Association  
B. East India Association  
C. Poona Sarvajanik Sabha  
D. Indian National Congress

**List II**

**(Founder)**

1. Dadabhai Naoroji  
2. Surendranath Bannerji  
3. A. O Hume  
4. M.G. Ranade

**Codes:**

	<b>A</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>D</b>
(a)	1	2	3	4
(b)	2	1	3	4
(c)	2	1	4	3
(d)	1	2	4	3

23. Who among the following was a founder of Swaraj Party?

- (a) CR Das (b) Vallabhbhai Patel  
(c) Rajendra Prasad (d) Narendra Deb

24. Who said, "Swaraj is my birthright and I shall have it"?

- (a) Mahatma Gandhi (b) Bipin Chandra Pal  
(c) Gopal Krishna Gokhale (d) Bal Gangadhar Tilak

25. Gandhiji's call for breaking Salt Laws was in response to the

- (a) Non Cooperation Movement (b) Civil Disobedience movement  
(c) Khilafat Movement (d) Quit India Movement

26. In which session did the Muslim League give the slogan 'Divide and Quit'?

- (a) Lucknow 1931 (b) Karachi 1933  
(c) Lahore 1940 (d) Karachi 1943

27. The Viceroy who put forward the proposal of August Offer in 1940 was

- (a) Wavell (b) Linlithgow  
(c) Wellington (d) Brabourne

28. Who founded Independent Labour Party in 1936?

- (a) Jawaharlal Nehru (b) Tilak  
(c) Guru Nanak (d) BR Ambedkar

29. With which one of the following movements is the slogan "Do or Die" associated?
- (a) Swadeshi Movement (b) Non-Cooperation Movement  
(c) Civil Disobedience Movement (d) Quit India Movement
30. Who was the President of Indian National Congress at the time of partition of India?
- (a) Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru (b) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel  
(c) Acharya JB Kripalani (d) Maulana Abul Kalam Azad
31. No- confidence Motion, to be admitted in the Lok Sabha, needs the support of at least
- (a) 40 members (b) 50 members  
(c) 80 members (d) 160 members
32. The Indian federation is based on the pattern of-
- (a) Switzerland (b) USA  
(c) Russia (d) Canada
33. The President of India is elected by an Electoral College consisting of-
- (a) Members of Parliament and State Legislatures  
(b) Elected members of Parliament and State Legislature  
(c) Elected members of Parliament and State Legislative Assemblies  
(d) Elected members of Lok Sabha and members of Rajya Sabha and State Legislative Assemblies
34. Which of the following is a committee on Panchayati Raj Institution formed in 1978?
- (a) Balwantray Mehta Committee (b) GVK Rao Committee  
(c) LM Singhvi Committee (d) Ashok Mehta Committee
35. Article 154 states that the Governor can exercise his executive authority either directly or indirectly or through officers subordinate to him. The word subordinates includes-
- (a) All the ministers and Chief Minister  
(b) All the ministers except the Chief Minister  
(c) Only the Chief Minister and the Deputy Chief Minister  
(d) Only the Cabinet Ministers
36. Which one of the following is the feature of 74<sup>th</sup> Amendment Act on Municipalities?
- (a) The procedure for maintenance of accounts and audit would be decided by the State Governor  
(b) Reservation of seats for SCs and STs in proportion of their population (to the total population) in Municipal Area  
(c) Constitution of Nagar Panchayats for smaller urban area  
(d) One – third of the seats shall be reserved for women, excluding the number of seats reserved for SC and ST women
37. Which one of the following is a manifestation of Communalism in India?
- (a) Inter – State boundary disputes  
(b) Formation of Political Parties on the basis of Caste  
(c) Formation of Political Parties based on religion  
(d) Demand of the people of certain states for secession from the Indian union

38. Select the correct one on the basis of chronological order of the establishment of the mentioned Political Parties-
- (a) INC, NCP, BSP, BJP (b) BJP, INC, BSP, NCP  
(c) INC, BJP, NCP, BSP (d) INC, BJP, BSP, NCP
39. Who among the following is not the ex – officio member of National Human Rights Commission?
- (a) Chairman of National Commission for Minorities  
(b) Chairman of National Commission for Women  
(c) Chairman of State Human Rights Commission  
(d) Chairman of National Commission for STs
40. Under which Article is the power and functions of Election Commission of India enshrined?
- (a) Article 124 (b) Article 224  
(c) Article 234 (d) Article 324
41. The phenomenon of ‘Kitchen cabinet’ exists in-
- (a) India, USA and Russia (b) India, USA and Britain  
(c) India, Britain and France (d) India, France and Germany
42. Which of the following statements correctly defines the Judicial Review?
- (a) The authority of the courts to interpret the legality of the laws  
(b) The authority of the courts to issue various writs  
(c) The authority of the courts to correct the errors of the government  
(d) The authority of the courts to punish political offenders
43. According to the Constitution, which one of the following rights cannot be taken away during emergency?
- (a) Right to speak (b) Right to freedom of movement  
(c) Right to personal liberty (d) Right to organise meetings
44. Which one of the following is not a part of the Directive Principles of State Policy?
- (a) Separation of Judiciary from legislature  
(b) Equal wages for equal work between men and women  
(c) To establish Panchayati Raj Institution  
(d) Encourage settlement of International disputes by arbitration
45. Bifurcation of National Commission for SCs and STs was done by passing
- (a) 69<sup>th</sup> Constitutional Amendment Act (b) 79<sup>th</sup> Constitutional Amendment Act  
(c) 89<sup>th</sup> Constitutional Amendment Act (d) None of these
46. Causes of poverty in India include
- (a) Rapid growth of population (b) Corruption among the politicians  
(c) Too much people engaged in agriculture (d) All of these
47. 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
48. Poverty Alleviation Programmes in India 2017 include
- (a) NREGA (b) JGSY  
(c) NFBS (d) All of the above

49. The term 'Green Revolution' is also known as  
(a) Monsoon Revolution (b) New Agricultural Strategy  
(c) New Agricultural Production Policy (d) New Economic Policy
50. Process of credit creation is associated with  
(a) Reserve Bank of India (b) Development Banks  
(c) Commercial Banks (d) None of the above
51. New Industrial Policy of India (LPG) was introduced in the year  
(a) 1990 (b) 1991  
(c) 1992 (d) 1993
52. The first public sector enterprise in India is  
(a) Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited (b) Steel Authority of India Limited  
(c) Indian Telephone Industries Limited (d) Indian Oil Corporation Limited
53. Private Sector as part of the economy is sometimes referred to as  
(a) Citizen Sector (b) Family Sector  
(c) Local Sector (d) Single Sector
54. Among different sectors, the contribution for India's National Income is largest from  
(a) Agriculture sector (b) Industrial sector  
(c) Services sector (d) None of the above
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) Bank rate  
(c) Credit creation (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 largest trading partner of India is  
(a) UAE (b) China  
(c) USA (d) UK
59. Which of the following period was referred as Plan holiday in India?  
(a) Between 1956-59 (b) Between 1966-69  
(c) Between 1971-74 (d) Between 1981-84
60. Which of the followings is not included in the basic objectives of India's Five Year Plans?  
(a) Employment (b) Self-reliance  
(c) Social justice (d) Social service
61. Himalaya is also known as:  
(a) Purvanchal (b) Himachal  
(c) Hindukush (d) Hindustanian
62. Which one is known as 'Roof of the world'?  
(a) Pamir (b) Andes  
(c) Mt. Everest (d) Kenchenjunga

63. The planets, nearest to the Sun are  
(a) Mercury and Mars (b) Earth and Mercury  
(c) Mercury and Venus (d) Mercury and Uranus
64. Which crop grows in the alluvial soil and needs 150 cm rainfall?  
(a) Wheat (b) Rice  
(c) Millet (d) Sugarcane
65. Anamalai Hills found in  
(a) Southern part of India (b) Northern part of India  
(c) Eastern part of India (d) Central part of India
66. Delhi is part of  
(a) Aravali range (b) Siwalik range  
(c) Rajasthan range (d) North India range
67. Longest river of Peninsular India is  
(a) Ganga (b) Cauvery  
(c) Godavari (d) Narmada
68. Khadar is  
(a) Black soil found in Deccan plateau (b) Laterite soil  
(c) Summer crop (d) Newly form alluvium deposits
69. Kharif crop is a  
(a) Monsoon crop (b) Winter crop  
(c) Summer crop (d) Mixed crop
70. Package technology in India means  
(a) New technology for young Indian (b) Green revolution  
(c) White revolution (d) Equal opportunities in technological field
71. From where the word 'monsoon' is derived from?  
(a) Urdu (b) Arabic  
(c) Devanagari (d) None of these
72. Which city is called as 'Cottonopolis of India'?  
(a) Mumbai (b) Kolkata  
(c) Pune. (d) Nagpur
73. The largest producer of cotton textile Industry in India is:  
(a) Tamil Nadu (b) Karnataka  
(c) Maharashtra (d) Dune
74. Most urbanized state in India  
(a) Goa (b) Punjab  
(c) Kerala (d) West Bengal
75. Most literate district in India (2011 census)  
(a) Mahe, Puducherry (b) Serchhip, Mizoram  
(c) Kottayam, Kerala (d) Kannur, Kerala