

MIZORAM PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

COMPETITIVE EXAMINATIONS FOR RECRUITMENT TO THE POST OF LABOUR OFFICER UNDER LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT, SKILL DEVELOPMENT & ENTREPRENEURSHIP DEPARTMENT, GOVERNMENT OF MIZORAM, OCTOBER-2021.

GENERAL STUDIES PAPER - II

Time Allowed : 2 hours

Full Marks : 200

All questions carry equal mark of 2 each.

Attempt all questions.

- Which one of the following categories of Fundamental Rights incorporates 'Abolition of Untouchability'?
 - Right to Freedom of Religion
 - Right against Exploitation
 - Right to Equality
 - Right to Freedom
- The chief source of political power in India is
 - The People
 - The Parliament and State Legislature
 - The Constitution
 - The Supreme Court
- In which chapter of the Indian Constitution, there is a mention of Uniform Civil Code?
 - Fundamental Rights
 - Preamble
 - Directive Principles of State Policy
 - Fundamental Duties
- Which one is not an element of the Secular State in India?
 - Taxation on religious property.
 - No religious education by the State.
 - No state religion
 - Freedom of Religion.
- Which of the following is not a Directive Principle of State Policy?
 - To develop cottage industries.
 - The state shall endeavour to raise the level of nutrition and standard of living and to improve public health.
 - Protection of language, script or culture of minorities.
 - Right to adequate means of livelihood.
- The rule of lapse in the Parliament means
 - All appropriations voted by the legislature expires at the end of the financial year.
 - All pending bills in Parliament lapse with its propagation.
 - The appropriation bill lapses if it is not returned by Rajya Sabha within 14 days.
 - The demand for grants of a ministry lapse with criticism of its policy by the opposition.
- Audit of State Government is
 - A state subject
 - A concurrent subject
 - A union subject
 - A residuary subject
- Which political party is not a national party in India?
 - Indian National Congress
 - Bahujan Samaj Party
 - National People's Party
 - Biju Janata Dal

9. MNREGA is not associated with which of the following?
- (a) Preventing Distress Migration (b) Providing Employment Opportunities
(c) Agrarian crises (d) Reduction of poverty
10. Judicial Review in India is based on which of the following?
- (a) Rule of Law (b) Procedure established by law
(c) Due process of law (d) Conventions
11. In India, 'Collegiums System' is introduced in relation to
- (a) Executive (b) Legislature
(c) Judiciary (d) Union-State Relations
12. Caste based reservations are labeled as
- (a) Affirmative Action (b) Society Egalitarianism
(c) State Intervention (d) Positive Discrimination
13. The Preamble of the Constitution of India enshrines the ideals of liberty, equality and fraternity – ideals mainly inspired by the
- (a) French Revolution (b) Irish Revolution
(c) Russian Revolution (d) Cultural Revolution
14. Who was the Chairman of Mandal Commission?
- (a) B.N. Mandal (b) B.K. Mandal
(c) D.L. Mandal (d) B.P. Mandal
15. Which of the following Committee was appointed by the Government of India to identify the creamy layer among Backward Classes in India?
- (a) Justice R.N. Mishra Committee (b) Justice R.N. Madholkar Committee
(c) Justice Ram Nandan Committee (d) Justice Rajender Sachar Committee
16. Who gave the Indian National Congress the constitution and made it a mass and cadre party?
- (a) Jawaharlal Nehru (b) Mahatma Gandhi
(c) Motilal Nehru (d) Gokhale
17. Which of the following statement is not correct?
- (a) Raja Ram Mohan Roy set up Brahma Sabha in 1828.
(b) Brahma Sabha forbade idol-worship and discarded meaningless rites and rituals.
(c) Raja Ram Mohan Roy worked to abolish child marriage.
(d) Sati Pratha was abolished in 1829.
18. Which statement is not correct regarding 'Gram Sabha'?
- (a) It is a village assembly consisting of all the registered voters in the area of the Panchayat.
(b) Its powers and functions at village level are like state legislature at the state level.
(c) It is a body consisting of persons registered in the electoral rolls of a village comprised within the area of the Panchayat level.
(d) Its powers have been provided in the 12th Schedule.
19. The theory of economic drain of India during the British rule was propounded by
- (a) Dadabhai Naoroji (b) Gandhi
(c) Raja Rammohan Roy (d) B.R. Ambedkar

20. An Ordinance can be issued by the State Governor
- (a) When the President of India directs him to do so.
 - (b) Whenever the Chief Minister advises him
 - (c) Whenever he likes
 - (d) When the state legislature is not in session and he is satisfied that immediate action is needed.
21. Which of the following was the main part of Aurobindo Ghosh's programme to achieve Independence?
- (a) Guerilla Warfare
 - (b) Passive Resistance
 - (c) Constitutional Protest
 - (d) Organisation of Secret Societies
22. Which schedule was added to the Constitution by the 73rd Constitutional Amendment?
- (a) 12th Schedule
 - (b) 11th Schedule
 - (c) 9th Schedule
 - (d) None of these
23. Ambedkar was appointed to an all-European commission in 1925 which was formed to study the constitutional reforms in British India. Name the Commission.
- (a) Nehru Report
 - (b) Simon Commission
 - (c) Queen's Honorary Constitutional Formation
 - (d) British Constitution Formation
24. Can one person act as Governor for more than one state?
- (a) Only for six months
 - (b) Yes
 - (c) Only for three months
 - (d) No
25. Who condemned Gandhism as a reactionary social philosophy?
- (a) B.G.Tilak
 - (b) Aurobindo
 - (c) M.N.Roy
 - (d) Ambedkar
26. The Indian Federation is mostly and largely influenced by the federal system of
- (a) Erstwhile USSR
 - (b) USA
 - (c) Australia
 - (d) Canada
27. Who called dams as temple of modern India?
- (a) Ambedkar
 - (b) Gandhi
 - (c) Sardar Valabhai Patel
 - (d) Jawaharlal Nehru
28. Who certifies a bill as a money bill when it goes to the other House or for President's assent?
- (a) Finance Minister
 - (b) Prime Minister
 - (c) Speaker of the Rajya Sabha
 - (d) Speaker of the Lok Sabha
29. Swaraj, according to B.G.Tilak, was not only a right but a
- (a) Justice
 - (b) Dharma
 - (c) Power
 - (d) Status
30. Which Constitutional Amendment made Right to Property a legal right from Fundamental Right?
- (a) 42nd
 - (b) 44th
 - (c) 55th
 - (d) 12th
31. The doctrine of Ramarajya was expounded by
- (a) Jayaprakas Narayanan
 - (b) M.N Roy
 - (c) Gandhiji
 - (d) Tilak
32. Which among the following authority has the power to issue writs for the enforcement of Fundamental Rights?
- (a) District Courts
 - (b) Supreme Court
 - (c) High Courts
 - (d) Both (b) & (c)

33. Which of the following is not the session of the Lok Sabha?
- (a) Summer Session (b) Winter Session
(c) Monsoon Session (d) Budget Session
34. What does the term 'judicial review' mean in India?
- (a) The power vested in the Supreme Court to challenge its own judgements.
(b) President's power to review the judgement of the Supreme Court
(c) The authority vested in the hands of Supreme Court to examine whether some legislative enactments or executive orders of both Central and State governments is following the Constitution of India or not.
(d) None of these
35. Which one of the following is a feature common to both Indian Federalism and American Federalism?
- (a) A federal Supreme Court to interpret the Constitution
(b) Three lists in the Constitution
(c) A Single citizenship
(d) None of these
36. Which one of the following is not mentioned in the Preamble to the Indian Constitution?
- (a) Republic (b) Justice
(c) Fraternity (d) Universal adult franchise
37. Who amongst the following was not an extremist?
- (a) Gopal Krishna Gokhale (b) B.G. Tilak
(c) Bipin Chandra Pal (d) Lala Lajpat Rai
38. In which of the following years was the National Integration Council constituted first?
- (a) 1960 (b) 1956
(c) 1961 (d) 1948
39. In the foreign exchange market, when exchange rate of a domestic currency is cut down by its government against any foreign currency, it is called
- (a) Devaluation (b) Depreciation
(c) Revaluation (d) Appreciation
40. The largest source of National Income in India
- (a) Agriculture sector (b) Industrial sector
(c) Service sector (d) Trade sector
41. Which year is called the "Year of Great Divide" in the history of economic and population growth?
- (a) 1931 (b) 1951
(c) 1921 (d) 1935
42. Lok Sabha passed Food Security Bill in
- (a) 2012 (b) 2013
(c) 2010 (d) 2014
43. Balance of Payment account consists of two parts, namely,
- (a) Current and Capital Accounts (b) Capital and Revenue Accounts
(c) Internal and External Accounts (d) Income and Expenditure Accounts
44. The largest public sector bank in the country is
- (a) Cooperative Banks (b) RRBs
(c) SBI (d) Commercial banks

45. Maintaining exchange rate of rupee is the responsibility of
- (a) Union finance ministry (b) NITI Aayog
(c) Cabinet ministers (d) RBI
46. 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
47. 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
48. Green Revolution is the most successful in
- (a) Wheat and Potato (b) Jowar and Oilseeds
(c) Wheat and Rice (d) Tea and Coffee
49. Indian Planning Commission was constituted in
- (a) 1948 (b) 1949
(c) 1950 (d) 1951
50. Open Market Operation is a part of
- (a) Income Policy (b) Fiscal Policy
(c) Labour Policy (d) Credit Policy
51. Which of the following is not a Kharif crop?
- (a) Mustard (b) Jowar
(c) Paddy (d) Soyabean
52. What is the prime target of the first five year plan of India?
- (a) Development of industries (b) Development of agriculture
(c) Development of infrastructure (d) Development of education
53. Three annual plan were launched between
- (a) 1969 to 1972 (b) 1966 to 1969
(c) 1971 to 1974 (d) 1986 to 1989
54. Which of the following was included as part of the land reforms initiated in India?
- (a) Abolition of intermediaries (b) Tenancy reforms
(c) Reorganization of agriculture (d) All the above
55. The top export destination for India is
- (a) USA (b) China
(c) UAE (d) Germany
56. India's Foreign Exchange Reserves (Forex reserves) comprise
- (a) Foreign currency assets and gold reserves only
(b) Foreign currency assets, gold reserves, special drawing rights and reserve tranche position in the IMF
(c) Foreign currency and special drawing rights in the IMF
(d) Foreign currency assets held in the RBI

57. The difference between revenue expenditure and revenue receipts is
- (a) Revenue deficit (b) Fiscal deficit
(c) Budget deficit (d) Primary deficit
58. The Yellow Revolution is related with
- (a) Fish production (b) Oilseeds production
(c) Grains production (d) Fruits production
59. The money value of total output or production of final goods and services produced by the nationals of a country during a given period of time (generally a year) is known as
- (a) Net National Product (NNP) (b) Gross National Product (GNP)
(c) Disposable Personal Income (DPI) (d) Personal Income (PI)
60. Which one of the following is not among the salient features of new National Agricultural Policy 2000?
- (a) To promote biotechnology
(b) Promoting private investments in agriculture
(c) 4% growth rate per annum for the next two decades
(d) Privatisation of agricultural markets
61. The Reserve Bank of India was nationalised in
- (a) 1935 (b) 1945
(c) 1949 (d) 1951
62. Monetary Policy Committee was created by the government of India in
- (a) 1991 (b) 2004
(c) 2008 (d) 2016
63. A systematic record of all transactions of a country in a year is known as
- (a) Balance of payment (b) Balance of trade
(c) Capital account (d) Revenue account
64. Interest Rate Policy is a part of
- (a) Fiscal Policy (b) Industrial Policy
(c) Monetary Policy (d) Bank Policy
65. National Income in India is estimated by
- (a) NITI Aayog (b) Ministry of Finance
(c) Planning Commission (d) Central Statistical Organisation
66. Economic liberalization in India started with
- (a) Substantial changes in industrial licensing policy
(b) The convertibility of Indian rupee
(c) Doing away with procedural formalities for foreign direct investment
(d) Significant reduction in tax rates
67. The rate at which RBI gives short-term loan to commercial banks is called
- (a) Repo Rate (b) Reverse Repo Rate
(c) Bank Rate (d) Cash Reserve Rate
68. Scheduled Bank is that bank which is
- (a) nationalised (b) not Nationalised
(c) based at foreign country (d) included in the second schedule of RBI

69. In India those farmers are called 'Marginal Farmers' who hold the land upto
- (a) 1 hectare (b) 2 hectare
(c) 3 hectare (d) 4 hectare
70. Agriculture Price Commission and Indian Food Corporation were constituted in
- (a) 1960 (b) 1965
(c) 1966 (d) 1969
71. NITI Aayog was formed on
- (a) January 1,2014 (b) April 1,2014
(c) January 1,2015 (d) April 1,2015
72. Pradhan Mantri Gramodaya Yojana aims at
- (a) Establishing small industries
(b) Alleviating poverty through micro-enterprise
(c) Strengthening the Panchayati Raj System in rural areas
(d) Meeting rural needs like primary education, health care, drinking water, housing, rural roads
73. Who conducts the periodical sample survey for estimating the poverty line in India?
- (a) National Survey Organisation (b) National Sample Survey Organisation
(c) Sample Survey Organisation (d) None of the above
74. In which year was NREGA enacted?
- (a) 2005 (b) 2000
(c) 1999 (d) 1993
75. Economic planning is an essential feature of?
- (a) Dual economy (b) Mixed economy
(c) Socialist economy (d) Capitalist economy
76. Which of the following pass is situated in Sikkim?
- (a) Shipki La (b) Lipu Lekh
(c) Jelep La (d) Zojila
77. Which among the following is the longest mountain range in India?
- (a) Satpura range (b) Pir Panjal range
(c) Aravali range (d) Purvanchal range
78. Which of the following river makes a estuary?
- (a) Godavari (b) Mahanadi
(c) Krishna (d) Tapti
79. The Great Andaman group of islands in the north is separated from the Nicobar group in the south by the
- (a) 8 Degree Channel (b) 10 Degree Channel
(c) 12 Degree Channel (d) 15 Degree Channel
80. The Southern Oscillation, a curious phenomena of *sea-saw pattern* of meteorological changes between the Pacific and Indian ocean was discovered by
- (a) P. Koteswaram (b) Darwin
(c) Flohn (d) Gilbert Walker
81. Which type of forest occupies the largest forest cover in India?
- (a) Tropical Evergreen forest (b) Himalayan forest
(c) Tropical Deciduous forest (d) Sub-tropical forest

82. Throughout the demographic history of India, the census year of _____ registered a negative growth rate of -0.31 per cent.
- (a) 1911 (b) 1921
(c) 1941 (d) 1951
83. _____ is the longest National Highway in India, starts from Srinagar and terminates in Kanyakumari.
- (a) National Highway 44 (b) National Highway 27
(c) National Highway 52 (d) National Highway 6
84. A town with a population of 20,000 to 49,000 persons is classified as _____ by the Census of India.
- (a) Class III towns (b) Class IV towns
(c) Class V towns (d) Class VI towns
85. Who among the following coined the phrase 'Jet Stream'?
- (a) Wiley Post (b) Herodotus
(c) Sir Gilbert Walker (d) H. Seilkopf
86. According to 2011 census report, which tribe in India has the largest population?
- (a) Santhals (b) Munda
(c) Bhil (d) Gonds
87. Industrial hazards comes under the category of
- (a) Natural Hazards (b) Meteorological Hazards
(c) Wild fire Hazards (d) Human induces Hazards
88. From the following, which state has the lowest literacy rate in the northeastern state?
- (a) Sikkim (b) Nagaland
(c) Manipur (d) Mizoram
89. Which amendment accorded statutory status to the commission for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes?
- (a) 65th Amendment (b) 64th Amendment
(c) 68th Amendment (d) Non of them
90. Which Indian state has the longest coastlines in India?
- (a) Andhra Pradesh (b) Tamil Nadu
(c) Maharashtra (d) Gujarat
91. Who is not the permanent member of ASEAN countries?
- (a) Myanmar (b) Cambodia
(c) India (d) Thailand
92. In which part of the Indian constitution, Central and state relations are mentioned?
- (a) Part XI (b) Part X
(c) Part VI (d) Part XII
93. 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

94. Which industry employs the largest number of women workers in India?
(a) Tea (b) Textile
(c) Jute (d) Coal
95. Which state is the largest producer of Uranium in India?
(a) Jharkhand (b) Andhra Pradesh
(c) Rajasthan (d) Orissa
96. At the present population growth rate, in which year India is likely to takeover China as the world most populous country?
(a) 2020 (b) 2025
(c) 2030 (d) 2050
97. The Jog waterfall is formed in the drainage system of
(a) Tungabhadra (b) Sharavathi
(c) Sabarmati (d) Koyna
98. Nokrek National Park is famous for habitat of red panda and Asian elephant s is located in
(a) Sikkim (b) West Bengal
(c) Arunachal Pradesh (d) Meghalaya
99. According to the 2011 census of India , the lowest sex ratio has recorded in the state of
(a) Haryana (b) Rajasthan
(c) Chhattisgarh (d) Sikkim
100. Tropic of Cancer passes through which of the following group of Indian States:
(a) Gujarat, MP, Chattisgarh, Manipur
(b) Rajasthan, Jharkhand, West Bengal, Mizoram
(c) UP, MP, Bihar, Jharkhand
(d) Maharashtra, Chattisgarh, Orissa, Andhra Pradesh

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