

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 - I

Time Allowed : 2 hours

Full Marks : 200

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

1. Before the foundation of Calcutta the biggest English settlement in Bengal was :
 - (a) Qasim Bazar
 - (b) Chittagong
 - (c) Hugli
 - (d) Murshidabad
2. Which of the following privileges obtained by the English under the Royal Farman of 1717 proved to be the bone of contention between them and the Nawabs of Bengal?
 - (a) The freedom to export and import their goods in Bengal without paying customs dues
 - (b) Permission to rent additional territory around Calcutta
 - (c) Exemption from payment of all customs and duties at Surat
 - (d) Free currency granted throughout the Mughal dominion to the company's coin minted at Bombay
3. What was the ostensible reason for the English to take up additional fortification of Calcutta?
 - (a) To protect English trade against local rebellion
 - (b) In expectation of a struggle with the French on the eve of Seven Years war
 - (c) As a measure of defiance against the weak political and military authority of the Nawab
 - (d) In order to strengthen their establishment in Bengal
4. What was the prime cause of Siraj-ud-Daulah's ruin?
 - (a) The conspiracy of the men of his court
 - (b) The newly acquired confidence and strength of the British
 - (c) The superior military tactics of the English
 - (d) His lack of energy and decision
5. The treaty of Salbai was signed between
 - (a) Robert Clive and Rangunath Rao
 - (b) Warren Hastings and Mahdji Scindia
 - (c) Robert Clive and Madhav Rao
 - (d) The English and the Baji Rao II
6. After the Third Battle of Panipat, the lost fortunes of Maratha Empire were restored by Peshwa :
 - (a) Balaji II
 - (b) Madhav Rao I
 - (c) Balaji Bajirao
 - (d) Rangunath Rao
7. The Maratha navy in the Eighteenth Century was developed by :
 - (a) The Scindhia
 - (b) The Gaikwad
 - (c) The Angrias
 - (d) The siddis
8. The Chiefs of Sindh, Amirs were made to sign a subsidiary treaty in :
 - (a) 1832
 - (b) 1835
 - (c) 1836
 - (d) 1839

9. What was the main reason for the defeat of the Allied forces by the English in the Battle of Buxar (1764)?
- (a) Treacherous behavior of the army commander
 - (b) The defection of Shah Alam II
 - (c) Inherent defects of Indian army and state organization
 - (d) Lack of adequate preparation for the confrontation
10. The worst feature of the Dual Government in Bengal was that :
- (a) Maintenance of law and order was nobody's responsibility
 - (b) The English began to enjoy rights without responsibilities
 - (c) The poor peasantry of Bengal was auctioned to the revenue bidder
 - (d) All of these
11. Which of the following was the first Governor General of the Government of Bengal?
- (a) Robert Clive
 - (b) Warren Hastings
 - (c) Lord Cornwallis
 - (d) Lord Hastings
12. The Nawab of Awadh signed a subsidiary treaty in :
- (a) 1798
 - (b) 1800
 - (c) 1801
 - (d) 1802
13. 'Doctrine of Lapse' was introduced by:
- (a) Lord Dalhousie
 - (b) Lord Auckland
 - (c) Lord Ellenborough
 - (d) Lord Hardinge
14. The immediate provocation for the quadruple alliance formed by Hyder Ali leading to the Second Anglo – Mysore war (1780-84) was:
- (a) The terms of the treaty of 1769 were not fulfilled by the Madras Government
 - (b) When the Marathas invaded Hyder's territories in 1771, the English did not help
 - (c) The English tried to play one South Indian power against another in order to prevent them from uniting
 - (d) The English captured Mahe, the source of Hyder's military supplies
15. The death of Banda Bahadur gave a setback to the territorial ambitions of the Sikhs and their power declined. Where did the Sikhs take shelter during this period?
- (a) Rajputana
 - (b) Kashmir
 - (c) The Hills of the Punjab
 - (d) Kabul
16. Who was the founder of the autonomous kingdom of Awadh or Oudh?
- (a) Safdarjung
 - (b) Saadat Khan
 - (c) Shuja-Ud-Daula
 - (d) Asaj-Ud-Daula
17. Which of the following legalized the company's control over Bengal?
- (a) The treaty with Mir Jafar after the Battle of Plassey (1757)
 - (b) The treaty with Mir Jafar after the Battle of Buxar (1764)
 - (c) The treaty of February 1765 with Nizam-ud-Daula
 - (d) The imperial grant of the Diwani of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa by Shah Alam II
18. The Permanent Settlement was made with :
- (a) The Zamindars
 - (b) The Peasant cultivators
 - (c) The Village communities
 - (d) The Muqadams

19. In the nineteenth century there was a phenomenal increase of pressure of population on land because:
- (a) The introduction of commercial crops attracted the peasantry to agriculture
 - (b) The ruin of handicrafts and village industries drove the population to agriculture
 - (c) The fall of the native governments had to reduced the avenues of employment
 - (d) The urban population began to migrate to the rural areas for security reasons
20. What was the cause of the impoverishment of the peasantry in the 19th Century?
- (a) British Imperialism
 - (b) Lack of technological progress
 - (c) Heavy assessment of land revenue
 - (d) Fundamental changes in the structure of rural society
21. The theory of the early British rulers that the company, as the owner of agricultural was entitled to the whole of the 'economic rent' derived its support from:
- (a) The theory of surplus value
 - (b) The Agio theory of interest
 - (c) Keyne's Theory of Income and Employment
 - (d) The Ricardian theory of Income and Employment
22. The main reason for the permanent indebtedness of the peasantry was:
- (a) False accounting
 - (b) Forge Signature
 - (c) Making the debtor sign for larger accounts than he had borrowed
 - (d) High rate of interest on loans
23. The first serious blow which the British inflicted on India's prosperous handloom industry was that
- (a) Duty was imposed on the looms
 - (b) Weavers were forced to sell their goods at dictated prices
 - (c) Due to export of raw cotton there was acute scarcity of cotton
 - (d) Cash crops like indigo and opium
24. On account of the various factors of economic exploitation, the impoverishment of the peasantry was accompanied by:
- (a) Decline in Birth rate
 - (b) Increase in Death rate
 - (c) Ill – Health of the people
 - (d) Increase in the incidence of famines
25. A remarkable feature of the spread of Landlordism was the growth of :
- (a) Aristocracy
 - (b) Capitalism
 - (c) Sub-Infeudation
 - (d) Cultivation
26. The single most important cause for the absence of cultivators with the cultivators to improve agriculture during the British rule was :
- (a) Absence of institutional finance
 - (b) Chronic poverty
 - (c) High rate of Taxation
 - (d) Absence of technological breakthrough
27. The factor which precipitated the decline of Indian industries particularly rural artisan industries was:
- (a) Rise in prices
 - (b) Growth in population
 - (c) Building of Railways
 - (d) Pressure on agriculture

28. An Indian mercantile class, which almost completely vanished on account of the British economic policies and commercial practices of the Europeans in India was:
- (a) Freight traders (b) Sugar manufacturers
(c) Bankers (d) Brokers
29. The trade which was virtually monopolized by the European merchants in India was :
- (a) Import trade (b) Textile export
(c) Export trade in agricultural produce (d) Manufacture and sale of salt
30. What was the basic objective of the various measures, taken by the British Government at Calcutta, in the field of internal trade from time to time?
- (a) To create a local market for British manufacturers
(b) To destroy the Indian Handicrafts
(c) To help establish the monopoly of the company and its servants over inland trade
(d) To realize the maximum possible revenues from regulation and control of Indian trade
31. The essence or the main purpose of the British policies of moulding the Indian economy into colonial pattern was :
- (a) To earn profit for the company and its shareholders
(b) To secure a favorable balance of trade for the mother country
(c) To buy cheaply raw materials for the home industries and to sell dearly its manufactured goods
(d) To secure the monopoly of Indian exports for the home country and its subjects.
32. When did the company lose its monopoly of Indian trade which was thrown open to all?
- (a) 1813 (b) 1833
(c) 1853 (d) 1793
33. After 1833, the single biggest source of drain of India's wealth to Britain was :
- (a) Export of Opium and Indigo (b) British capital investment in India
(c) Import of mill-made textiles and woollens (d) All of these
34. The biggest British capital investment in India was made in:
- (a) The tea, coffee and indigo plantation
(b) The railways, banking, insurance and shipping
(c) The cotton textile industry
(d) The jute mills
35. The root of poverty of the people of India during the British rule was that:
- (a) All economic resources of India were at the mercy of the British
(b) Indian economy had been bound to the colonial interests
(c) Agriculture remained almost the sole occupation of the masses
(d) Foreign capital flowed into all branches of India's economic life
36. In which of the following industries did Indians have a large share from the beginning?
- (a) Cotton Textile (b) Jute
(c) Coal Mining (d) Sugar
37. Which of the following gave a big blow to the Indigo industry as a result of which it gradually declined?
- (a) Withdrawal of British capital
(b) Insurrection and peasant uprising against oppression
(c) Invention of a synthetic dye
(d) A slump in the world market on account of general

38. Who was the first to formulate the theory of three successive phases of British colonialism in India- namely mercantilist, Free Trade Mercantile capitalism and Finance Imperialism?
- (a) Dadabhai Naaraji (b) R.C Dutt
(c) R.P Dutt (d) Karl Marx
39. Against which of the following evil customs/ practices, did Raja Ram Mohan Roy organise a historic agitation?
- (a) Rigidities of the caste system (b) Women becoming Sati
(c) Kulinism (d) Degrading position of women
40. Under whose guidance did Prarthana Samj came into existence in Maharashtra?
- (a) Keshab Chandra Sen (b) Lokahitawadi
(c) Sibnath Sastri (d) Debendranath Tagore
41. Who was the leader and inspirer of the Young Bengal Movement of the late 1820's and 1830's?
- (a) Rashik Krishna Mallik (b) Ramtanu Lahiri
(c) Henry Vivian Derozio (d) Peary Chand Mitra
42. The resistance to British rule during the early phase upto 1857 took three broad forms. Which of the following was not one of them?
- (a) Constitutional Agitation (b) Civil Rebellion
(c) Tribal Uprisings (d) Peasant movements and agrarian uprisings
43. The play Nil Darpan (1860) of the famous Bengali writer Dinbandhu Mitra portrays the oppression of
- (a) The artisans (b) The handloom weavers
(c) The common man (d) The Indigo planters
44. The rebellion of the Moplah peasants of Malabar (north Kerala) during 1836 to 1854 were directed against the oppression of:
- (a) Revenue officials of the British government (b) Money lenders
(c) Landlords (d) Foreign planters
45. Which of the following factors caused the greatest social cleavage in India before the foundation of INC?
- (a) The Ilbert Bill Controversy
(b) The reduction of age for entry to the Civil Service
(c) The Arms Act of 1878
(d) The Vernacular Press Act
46. A Muslim organization, which proposed during the first world war that muslims should participate and try to reach an accord with the congress was :
- (a) Muslim League (b) Ahmadiya Movement
(c) Ehrar League (d) Deoband Movement
47. The brain behind the bomb attack on Viceroy Lord Hardinge at Chandhi Chowk, Delhi in December was:
- (a) Rasbehari Bose (b) Bhai Parmanand
(c) Sachindranath Sanyal (d) Sohan Lal Pathak
48. What was the main political weapon used by the moderate nationalist to exert pressure upon the government against the partition of Bengal.
- (a) Satyagraha (b) Civil Disobedience
(c) Non-Cooperation (d) Swadeshi and Boycott

49. Who organized Abhinava Bharat, a secret society of revolutionaries?
(a) Khudiram Bose (b) Prafulla Chaki
(c) A.D Savarkar (d) Pulin Bihari Das
50. Mahatma Gandhi first experimented with his technique of Satyagraha in :
(a) Champaran (Bihar) (b) Kaira (Gujarat)
(c) Ahmadabad Mill Strike (d) Anti- Rowlatt Act Agitation
51. Rohingya Muslims are mostly domicile of which of the following state of Myanmar?
(a) Kachin state (b) Chin state
(c) Rakhine state (d) Shan state
52. Which one of the following leaders has featured in the top 'Global Thinkers 2019' ranking of the prestigious Foreign Policy publication?
(a) Mukesh Ambani (b) Narendra Modi
(c) Jack Ma (d) Jeff Bezos
53. In which club do the Indian football super star, Jeje Lalpekhlu is playing now?
(a) East Bengal (b) Jamshedpur FC
(c) Chennaiyin FC (d) FC Goa
54. Which of the following states introduced Fat Tax?
(a) Karnataka (b) Kerala
(c) Andra Pradesh (d) Maharashtra
55. Which one of the Indian actress is appointed as UNICEF Global Goodwill Ambassador?
(a) Priyanka Chopra (b) Aishwaria Rai
(c) Deepika Padukone (d) Katrina Kaif
56. Which of the following International Organizations released the State of Children's Report?
(a) UNESCO (b) UNDP
(c) UNICEF (d) WHO
57. Defence Research and Development Organization (DRDO) has its headquarters in
(a) Mussoorie (b) Mysore
(c) Delhi (d) Hyderabad
58. Which one of the following football club win the Indian Super Cup in 2019?
(a) Kerala Blasters (b) FC Goa
(c) Delhi Dynmos (d) Chennaiyin City FC
59. The World's first cloned goat bearing superfine Cashmere wool was born in
(a) UK (b) USA
(c) Australia (d) China
60. *Mission XI Million* is related to
(a) Cricket (b) Football
(c) Hockey (d) Wrestling
61. Which of the following country is not member of BIMSTEC?
(a) Bangladesh, (b) Thailand
(c) Bhutan (d) India
62. World Cancer Day is observes on
(a) January 24 (b) February 4
(c) March 14 (d) April 4

63. Who is the present incumbent of the Office of Chief Justice of India?
(a) Ranjan Gogoi (b) HL Dattu
(c) TS Thakur (d) Dipak Misra
64. Antonio Guterres, the present Secretary General of UN belongs to
(a) France (b) Italy
(c) Portugal (d) Argentina
65. Which state government during January 2018 came up with a unique way of preserving trees by allowing people to forge fraternal ties with trees?
(a) Sikkim (b) Assam
(c) Tripura (d) Arunachal Pradesh
66. Who is the present defence minister of India?
(a) Manohar Parrikar (b) Nirmala Sitharaman
(c) Arun Jaitley (d) Sushma Swaraj
67. Which country will become the world's first country to allow legalized production, sale and consumption of marijuana?
(a) Norway (b) Portugal
(c) Uruguay (d) Mexico
68. The G-7 Foreign Ministers meeting 2018 was held in which country?
(a) France (b) Italy
(c) Canada (d) India
69. "World Homeopathy Day" is celebrated on which date every year, to commemorate the birth anniversary of Dr. Christian Friedrich Samuel Hahnemann – the founder of Homoeopathy?
(a) 10th April (b) 11th April
(c) 12th April (d) 13th April
70. Which country has executed most people in 2018, as per Amnesty International Global Report "Death Sentences & Executions 2018"?
(a) Pakistan (b) Iran
(c) China (d) Vietnam
71. The Union Ministry of Home Affairs has launched web portal and mobile application named "Bharat ke Veer" to enable people to contribute towards family of martyrs from central paramilitary forces. This app is technically supported by National Informatics Centre (NIC) and powered by _____
(a) SBI (b) Canara Bank
(c) Indian Bank (d) Bank of Baroda
72. Which state government has launched "Operation Durga" to ensure women safety?
(a) Punjab (b) Uttar Pradesh
(c) Haryana (d) Gujarat
73. Who was crowned Miss World 2018?
(a) Manushi Chhillar (b) Vanessa Ponce
(c) Priyanka Chopra (d) Catriona Gray
74. On April 7, 2017, Union Minister for Information and Broadcasting M. Venkaiah Naidu inaugurated the three-day National Children's Film Festival (NCFE) in:
(a) Visakhapatnam, Andhra Pradesh (b) Panaji, Goa
(c) Kochi, Kerala (d) Imphal, Manipur

75. Who was awarded the Best Actress Award at the 65th National Film Awards, 2018?
(a) Gautami Tadimalla (b) Prynka Chopra
(c) Sridevi (d) None of these
76. Who has won the 2017 Pulitzer Prize in fiction for his novel “The Underground Railroad”?
(a) Hisham Matar (b) Colson Whitehead
(c) Matthew Desmond (d) None of these
77. Who among the following has become the “Most Followed” world leader on Instagram?
(a) Indian Prime Minister Narendra Modi (b) Russia President Vladimir Putin
(c) US President Donald Trump (d) Aung Shan Shu Kyi of Myanmar
78. On which day International Women’s Day is observed?
(a) March 4 (b) March 6
(c) March 8 (d) March 10
79. World No Tobacco day is observed on
(a) 31st May (b) 12th April
(c) 5th March (d) 6th June
80. Which player wins the US Open 2018 Women’s Single title?
(a) Madison keys (b) Sloane Stephens
(c) Simona Halep (d) Naomi Osaka
81. Which Chinese city hosted the 2017 BRICS Summit?
(a) Fuzhou (b) Shenzhen
(c) Shanghai (d) Xiamen
82. Which country in the month of September 2017 conducted hydrogen bomb test?
(a) Taiwan (b) Iran
(c) North Korea (d) South Korea
83. Which Indian movie is nominated for Oscar 2018 foreign language category?
(a) Dangal (b) Bahubali 2
(c) Newton (d) Jolly LLB 2
84. According to Global Hunger Index 2018 India is ranked on
(a) 95th (b) 103th
(c) 104th (d) 110th
85. How many seats are won by Mizo National Front Party won in the Legislative Assembly Election, 2018?
(a) 24 (b) 25
(c) 26 (d) 28
86. International day of the Girl Child is observed on
(a) 25th September (b) 28th September
(c) 4th October (d) 11th October
87. Which one became the smallest country to qualifies for the 2018 FIFA World Cup?
(a) Austria (b) Macedonia
(c) Iceland (d) Kosovo

88. Which state became the first India to incorporate skill development programme in Higher Education?
(a) Rajasthan (b) Maharashtra
(c) Madhya Pradesh (d) Gujarat
89. Which politician wrote the book 'The Coalition Years: 1996-2012'?
(a) Manmohan Singh (b) Pranab Mukherjee
(c) Hamid Ansari (d) Venkaiah Naidu
90. The United Nation Day is celebrated on
(a) 20th October (b) 24th October
(c) 26th October (d) 30th October
91. Who is the winner of the 2018 Man Booker Prize?
(a) Karen Russell (b) Anna Burns
(c) David Foster Wallace (d) Colson Whitehead
92. Who is the present Minister of Labour, Employment, Skill Development & Entrepreneurship in Mizoram?
(a) K.Lalrinliana (b) Lalruatkima
(c) Tawnluia (d) Lalchhandama Ralte
93. The 2018 ASEAN Summit was held in
(a) Singapore (b) Malaysia
(c) Indonesia (d) Vietnam
94. The 2017 Asia Cup Hockey Women's Title won by
(a) Malaysia (b) Pakistan
(c) India (d) Japan
95. Which country recently pulled out from UNESCO in support of Israel?
(a) UK (b) USA
(c) Brazil (d) Australia
96. The United Nations has declared 2018 as the International Year of-
(a) Sustainable Tourism for development (b) Millets
(c) Environment (d) None of these
97. Which country becomes the first to ban FM Radio broadcasting?
(a) South America (b) Brazil
(c) China (d) Norway
98. Which one is the first city in India to have WiFi connectivity in public places?
(a) Mumbai (b) New Delhi
(c) Kolkata (d) Chennai
99. Who wins the 2018 Australian Open Men's Single Title?
(a) Rafael Nadal (b) Marin Èiliæ
(c) Roger Federer (d) Grigor Dimitrov
100. In which year did the US President Donald Trump formally announced recognition of Jerusalem as the capital of Israel?
(a) 2017 (b) 2018
(c) 2019 (d) 2016