

**MIZORAM PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION**  
**COMPETITIVE EXAMINATIONS FOR RECRUITMENT TO THE POST OF**  
**MUSEUM GUIDE UNDER ART & CULTURE DEPARTMENT,**  
**GOVERNMENT OF MIZORAM, FEBRUARY, 2020.**

**GENERAL STUDIES PAPER - I**

Time Allowed : 2 hours

Full Marks : 150

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

*Attempt all questions.*

1. The first textile mill in India was started in which of the following cities?  
(a) Bombay (b) Calcutta  
(c) Delhi (d) Madras
2. Who put forward the 'Drain of wealth' theory during the British rule in India?  
(a) Gopal Krishna Gokhale (b) Dadabhai Naoroji  
(c) Mahatma Gandhi (d) Jai Prakash Narayan
3. The first modern paper mill was set up in 1832 at  
(a) Calcutta, West Bengal (b) Midnapore, West Bengal  
(c) Serampore, West Bengal (d) Chennai, Tamil Nadu
4. The first railway line connecting Bombay with Thane was laid down in the year  
(a) 1850 (b) 1851  
(c) 1852 (d) 1853
5. The author of the play Nil Darpan (The Mirror of Indigo) was:  
(a) Dinabandhu Mitra (b) Bharatendu Harishchandra  
(c) Makhanlal Chaturvedi (d) Rabindranath Tagore
6. Mahalwari system was introduced during the period of  
(a) Thomas Munro (b) William Bentinck  
(c) Warren Hastings (d) Wallesley
7. Which of the following British officials initiated the 'Doctrine of Lapse'?  
(a) Lord Wellesley (b) Lord Cornwallis  
(c) Lord Dalhousie (d) Lord Ripon
8. 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
9. J.E Drinkwater Bethune founded Hindu Balika Vidyalaya (Bethune School) in the year  
(a) 1848 (b) 1849  
(c) 1850 (d) 1851

10. The principal objective of the Hunter Education Commission 1882-83 was/were
- (a) to present the state of elementary education throughout the Indian Empire
  - (b) the setting up of primary schools (vernacular languages) at the lowest level, high school in Anglo vernacular and colleges (English Medium) at district level.
  - (c) 'Learning through Activity'
  - (d) All of the Above
11. Which of the following acts of the British Government in India gave permission to grant the Christian missionaries to go to India to propagate English and teach their religion?
- (a) Charter act of 1813
  - (b) Charter Act of 1833
  - (c) Charter act of 1853
  - (d) Charter act of 1858
12. Which of the following British officials recaptured Banaras and Allahabad in June 1857?
- (a) General John Nicholson
  - (b) General Neil
  - (c) Major General Havelock
  - (d) Sir Collin Campbell
13. When was Queen Victoria's Proclamation?
- (a) 1857
  - (b) 1858
  - (c) 1862
  - (d) 1892
14. Along with Tatya Tope, Rani Laxmi seized the city of \_\_\_\_\_
- (a) Gwalior
  - (b) Agra
  - (c) Patna
  - (d) Meerut
15. Moplah revolt occurred in:
- (a) Bengal
  - (b) Bihar
  - (c) Malabar region
  - (d) Hyderabad
16. The custom of Sati was abolished by Lord William Bentinck in the year:
- (a) 1823
  - (b) 1825
  - (c) 1826
  - (d) 1829
17. Young Bengal Movement was started in 1820's by
- (a) Swami Vivekananda
  - (b) Henry Louis Vivian Derozio
  - (c) Swami Dayanand Saraswati
  - (d) Swami Shraddhanand
18. Match list I and list II and select the correct using the codes given below the list.

**I**

- A. Tarabai Shinde
- B. Tryambakayajvan
- C. Pandita Ramabai
- D. Begum Rokeya

**II**

- 1. Ardhangi (The Female Half)
- 2. Stri Dharma Neeti (Morals for Women)
- 3. Stridharmapaddhati (Guide to the Religious Status and Duties of Women)
- 4. Stri-purusha-Tulana (The comparison between women and men)

Codes:

- |     | A | B | C | D |
|-----|---|---|---|---|
| (a) | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| (b) | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| (c) | 4 | 2 | 3 | 1 |
| (d) | 3 | 4 | 1 | 2 |

19. Sharada Sadan (Home of Learning), a school for widows was established in Bombay and Poona in 1889 by:
- (a) Pandita Ramabai (b) Sarojini Naidu  
(c) Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar (d) Raja Ram Mohan Roy
20. The 19th Century Social Reformer Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar was famous for his struggle for:
- (a) Female Education (b) Abolition of Sati  
(c) Widow Remarriage (d) Untouchability
21. Indian Civil Service was established by:
- (a) Warren Hastings (b) Lord Cornwallis  
(c) Lord Dalhousie (d) William Bentinck
22. Swami Vivekananda was famous for the establishment of:
- (a) Brahmo Samaj (b) Prathana Samaj  
(c) Ramakrishna Mission (d) Mukti Mission
23. Who introduced the safety-valve theory for the Indian National Congress?
- (a) Annie Besant (b) Bal Gangadhar Tilak  
(c) Lala Lajpat Rai (d) Bipinchandra Pal
24. The Indian National Congress (INC) which was established in 1885 by
- (a) Mahatma Gandhi (b) Lala Lajpat Rai  
(c) A.O Hume (d) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
25. 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
26. Which of the following leaders was not an extremist?
- (a) Bal Gangadhar Tilak (b) Lala Lajpat Rai  
(c) W.C Bonnerjee (d) Bipin Chandra Pal
27. Who was the First Woman President of the Indian National Congress?
- (a) Sarojini Naidu (b) Vijayalakshmi Pandit  
(c) Annie Besant (d) Aruna Asaf Ali
28. The pioneer of Communism in India was:
- (a) Nalin Gupta (b) M.N. Roy  
(c) S.A. Dange (d) M.A. Jinnah
29. Who was the founder of the Muslim League in 1906 ?
- (a) Nawab Khwaja Salimullah (b) Shaukat Ali  
(c) Muhammad Ali Jinnah (d) Aga Khan
30. The Bengal Province was partitioned in the year:
- (a) 1904 (b) 1905  
(c) 1906 (d) 1907
31. 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

32. The British Government passed the Indian Independence Act of 1947 in  
(a) May, 1947 (b) June, 1947  
(c) July 1947 (d) August 1947
33. The Constitution of India was adopted by the Constituent Assembly of India on  
(a) 15<sup>th</sup> August, 1947 (b) 26<sup>th</sup> November, 1949  
(c) 26<sup>th</sup> January, 1950 (d) 24<sup>th</sup> January, 1950
34. How many Fundamental Rights were there in the original Constitution of India?  
(a) 8 (b) 6  
(c) 7 (d) None of the above
35. Directive Principles of State Policy is incorporated in which article numbers of the Constitution of India?  
(a) Article 35 —Article 50 (b) Articles 34- Article 51  
(c) Article 36 -Article 52 (d) Article 36 – Article 51
36. Financial Emergency is incorporated in which article number of the Constitution of India?  
(a) Article 352 (b) Article 356  
(c) Article 358 (d) Article 360
37. The Parliament of India consists of  
(a) The Vice President and the two Houses of Parliament respectively known as the Council of States and the House of the People.  
(b) The two Houses of Parliament respectively known as the Council of States and the House of the People.  
(c) The President and the two Houses of Parliament respectively known as the Council of States and the House of the People  
(d) None of the above
38. The first session of the Parliament after general election and the first session each year starts with a speech by the  
(a) The President of India  
(b) The Prime Minister  
(c) Speaker of the Lok Sabha  
(d) Speaker of the Lok Sabha and the Chairman of the Rajya Sabha
39. A person who is not a member of Parliament can be appointed as a member of the Council of Ministers but he must acquire membership of either House of Parliament within a period of  
(a) One year (b) Three months  
(c) Three years (d) Six months
40. All cases regarding interpretation of the constitution can be brought to the Supreme Court under the  
(a) Advisory Jurisdiction (b) Original Jurisdiction  
(c) Appellate Jurisdiction (d) Exclusive Jurisdiction
41. Financial distribution between the Union and the states takes place on the basis of the recommendation of  
(a) The National Development Council (b) The NITI Aayog  
(c) Inter-State Council (d) The Finance Commission

42. The Election Commission of India is vested with the responsibilities of superintendence, direction and control of the preparation of the electoral rolls as well as conduct of all elections to
- (a) Parliament, offices of the President and Vice President of India, Municipal Corporation and District Council
  - (b) Parliament, Legislature of every state, offices of the President and Vice President of India and Panchayats.
  - (c) Offices of the President and Vice President of India, Parliament, Municipal Council, Municipal Corporation and District Council.
  - (d) Parliament, Legislature of every state, offices of the President and Vice President of India
43. Which of the following is a national party?
- (a) Samajwadi party
  - (b) National People Party (NPP)
  - (c) Trinamool Congress
  - (d) Biju Janata Dal (BJD)
44. Minorities in the Constitution of India is interpreted on the basis of
- (a) Religion and language
  - (b) Religion and tribe
  - (c) Language and Caste
  - (d) Religion, language and tribe.
45. The Governor can reserve
- (a) All bills passed by the state legislature for the assent of the President
  - (b) Certain types of bills passed by the state legislature for the approval of the President
  - (c) No bills passed by the state legislature for approval of the President
  - (d) Only financial bills for the approval of the President.
46. The Constitution Seventy Third Amendment Act, 1992 incorporated how many tiers of Panchayats?
- (a) One-tier
  - (b) Two-tiers
  - (c) Three-tiers
  - (d) No tier system
47. Appointment of the Chairperson and Members of the National Human Rights Commission shall be approved by a committee consisting of
- (a) the Prime Minister, Speaker of the Lok Sabha, Minister of Home Affairs, Leader of opposition in both houses of Parliament and Deputy Chairman of Rajya Sabha
  - (b) the Prime Minister, Speaker of the Lok Sabha, Minister of Home Affairs, Chief Justice of India, Minister of Laws and Leader of Opposition in Lok Sabha
  - (c) the Prime Minister, Speaker of the Lok Sabha, Minister of Home Affairs, Leader of opposition in both houses of Parliament, Two Chief Justice of High Courts and Chief Justice of India
  - (d) the Prime Minister, Speaker of the Lok Sabha, Minister of Home Affairs, Leader of opposition in both houses of Parliament and Attorney General of India.
48. India's economy is characterised as \_\_
- (a) Socialistic Economy
  - (b) Gandhian Economy
  - (c) Mixed Economy
  - (d) Market Economy
49. Which is the period of the Fourth Five Year Plan in India?
- (a) 1961-1966
  - (b) 1966-1971
  - (c) 1969-1974
  - (d) 1970-1975

50. IRDP stands for \_\_\_
- (a) Integrated Regional Development Programme
  - (b) International Rural Development Programme
  - (c) Inter-Regional Development Programme
  - (d) Integrated Rural Development Programme
51. Which of the following is not the function of the Reserve Bank of India?
- (a) Regulation of credit
  - (b) Lender of the last resort
  - (c) Banker to the government
  - (d) Control of exports and imports
52. Which of the following is the formula for calculating Net National Product at Factor Cost?
- (a)  $NDP_{FC} + NFIA$
  - (b)  $NDP_{FC} - NFIA$
  - (c)  $NDP_{FC} + \text{Net Indirect Tax}$
  - (d)  $NDP_{FC} - \text{Net Indirect Tax}$
53. What is the accounting year in India?
- (a) 1<sup>st</sup> January to 31<sup>st</sup> December
  - (b) 31<sup>st</sup> January to 1<sup>st</sup> December
  - (c) 1<sup>st</sup> April to 31<sup>st</sup> March
  - (d) 1<sup>st</sup> March to 28<sup>th</sup> February
54. Indian Green Revolution is the most successful in
- (a) Wheat and Potato
  - (b) Jowar and Oil seeds
  - (c) Wheat and Rice
  - (d) Tea and Coffee
55. Balance of Payment of a country refers to
- (a) Transaction in the flow of capital
  - (b) Transaction relating to receipts and payment of invisibles
  - (c) Transactions relating only exports and imports
  - (d) Systematic record of all its economic transaction with the rest of the world
56. The rural poverty line in India is determined by daily calorie intake of
- (a) 2100 calories
  - (b) 2400 calories
  - (c) 1800 calories
  - (d) 2200 calories
57. Which of the following is relative to the government's initiative for financial inclusion in India?
- (a) PMJDY
  - (b) PMKSY
  - (c) NSAP
  - (d) APY
58. India's first Industrial Policy Resolution was made in
- (a) 1947
  - (b) 1948
  - (c) 1949
  - (d) 1956
59. National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development was set up in July \_\_\_
- (a) 1979
  - (b) 1980
  - (c) 1981
  - (d) 1982
60. 'Blue Revolution' is related to
- (a) Solar Energy
  - (b) Milk Production
  - (c) Fish Production
  - (d) Tea Production
61. Which of the following is not the quantitative credit control instrument of RBI?
- (a) Minimum margin for lending against specific securities
  - (b) Bank rate
  - (c) Cash reserve ratio
  - (d) Statutory liquidity ratio

62. Which the correct statement about 'Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao' in India.
- (a) It is the scheme to save the girl child
  - (b) It is the Law that prohibit infanticide
  - (c) It is the saving scheme for girl child
  - (d) It is the scheme which for compulsory education for girl child
63. Indian Standard Time (IST) is ahead of:
- (a) 5 hours 50 minutes of Greenwich Mean Time (GMT)
  - (b) 6 hours 30 minutes of Greenwich Mean Time (GMT)
  - (c) 4 hours 30 minutes of Greenwich Mean Time (GMT)
  - (d) 5 hours 30 minutes of Greenwich Mean Time (GMT)
64. What is the rank of India based on the size of Geographical area?
- (a) 7<sup>th</sup> Rank
  - (b) 8<sup>th</sup> Rank
  - (c) 2<sup>nd</sup> Rank
  - (d) 5<sup>th</sup> Rank
65. Which states in India are bordering China?
- (a) Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, Sikkim, Arunachal Pradesh
  - (b) Punjab, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Sikkim, Arunachal Pradesh
  - (c) Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Sikkim, Arunachal Pradesh
  - (d) Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Gujarat, Sikkim, Arunachal Pradesh
66. The time differences between tips of Arunachal Pradesh & Kutch in Gujarat is:
- (a) 1 hour
  - (b) 2 and half hours
  - (c) 1 and half hours
  - (d) 2 hours
67. How many States are there in India (2019) ?
- (a) 30
  - (b) 27
  - (c) 28
  - (d) 29
68. Which one is the only active volcano island among India's Island?
- (a) Barren Island
  - (b) Lakshadweep Island
  - (c) Daman and Diu
69. Highest mountain peak in India is:
- (a) K2 Godwin Austen
  - (b) Mt. Everest
  - (c) Mt. Kanchenjunga
  - (d) Mt. Nanda Devi
70. Highest peak in South India is:
- (a) Animudi
  - (b) Mahendragiri
  - (c) Doddabetta
  - (d) Nilgiri Hill
71. The word 'Monsoon comes' from the:
- (a) Devanagiri word
  - (b) Hind word
  - (c) Arabic word
  - (d) Urdu word
72. The Indian local wind 'Loo' is found in:
- (a) Eastern part of India
  - (b) Southern part of India
  - (c) Northern part of India
  - (d) Central part of India

73. Rabi crop is a:

- (a) Summer crop
- (b) Monsoon crop
- (c) Spring crop
- (d) Winter crop

74. Where is Indira Gandhi Canal located?

- (a) Rajasthan
- (b) Punjab
- (c) Himachal Pradesh
- (d) Gujarat

75. Largest producer of Rice in India:

- (a) Uttar Pradesh
- (b) Andhra Pradesh
- (c) Punjab
- (d) West Bengal

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