

MIZORAM PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION
GENERAL COMPETITIVE EXAMINATIONS FOR RECRUITMENT TO THE POST OF
TOURIST OFFICER
UNDER TOURISM DEPARTMENT, GOVERNMENT OF MIZORAM
JULY, 2012

GENERAL STUDIES
PAPER - II

Time Allowed : 3 hours

Full Marks : 200

All questions carry equal marks of 1 each.

Attempt all questions.

1. Article I of the Indian Constitution declares India as
 - (a) Unitary State
 - (b) Federal State
 - (c) Union of States
 - (d) Quasi-Federal State
2. The Doctrine of 'Sons of the Soil' has become an integral part of the politics of
 - (a) Linguism
 - (b) Regionalism
 - (c) Communalism
 - (d) Casteism
3. Federalism in India is characterized by
 - (a) Separation of power between the Centre and the States
 - (b) Concentration of power in the hands of the Centre
 - (c) Division of power between the Centre and the State
 - (d) None of the above
4. Sarakaria Commission was adopted during the regime of
 - (a) Indira Gandhi
 - (b) Rajiv Gandhi
 - (c) Morarji Desai
 - (d) I.K.Gujral
5. Which of the following is not Unitary Feature of the Indian Constitution?
 - (a) Strong Centre
 - (b) Single Citizenship
 - (c) Independent Judiciary
 - (d) Residuary Powers
6. Which Prime Minister of India started Liberalisation, Privatisation, Globalization (LPG) Policy in India?
 - (a) Manmohan Singh
 - (b) P.V. Narasimha Rao
 - (c) A.B. Vajpayee
 - (d) Rajiv Gandhi
7. The incorporation of Fundamental Rights in the Indian Constitution was inspired by the Constitution of
 - (a) Britain
 - (b) France
 - (c) USA
 - (d) Ireland

8. Which of the following State is exempted from the implementation of Panchayati Raj system by the 73rd Constitutional Amendment?
- (a) Bihar (b) Nagaland
(c) Tripura (d) None of the above
9. Panchayati Raj system was first introduced in
- (a) Rajasthan (b) Orissa
(c) Uttar Pradesh (d) West Bengal
10. The 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act 1992 came into effect from
- (a) April 24, 1993 (b) June 1, 1993
(c) January 26, 1993 (d) October 24, 1993
11. Which of the following Article empowers the High Court to issue writs for the enforcement of Fundamental Rights?
- (a) Article 225 (b) Article 226
(c) Article 360 (d) Article 356
12. The Supreme Court Judge can be removed from Office on the ground of
- (a) Wrong Judgements (b) Proved Misbehaviour or Incapacity
(c) Political Views (d) All of the above
13. Preamble to the Constitution is a
- (a) Part of the Constitution but has no legal effect
(b) Part of the Constitution and has the same legal effects as any other part
(c) Not a part of the Constitution and has no legal effects
(d) None of the above
14. By which Constitutional Amendment have the Fundamental Duties been incorporated in the Indian Constitution
- (a) 24th Amendment (b) 42nd Amendment
(c) 44th Amendment (d) 73rd Amendment
15. The Bharatiya Janata Party is held to be a
- (a) Rightist Party (b) Leftist Party
(c) Centrist Party (d) None of the above
16. The Indian National Congress was founded in the year
- (a) 1947 (b) 1924
(c) 1887 (d) 1885
17. The oldest regional political party in India is
- (a) Telegu Desam (b) Akali Dal
(c) DMK (d) Muslim League
18. Who among the following, was not a member of Drafting Committee of the constituent Assembly of India
- (a) B.R. Ambedkar (b) Rajendra Prasad
(c) K.M. Munshi (d) Alladi Krishaswamy Ayyar

19. Which of the following Article of the Indian Constitution guarantees judicial protection to Fundamental Rights
- (a) Article 19 (b) Article 160
(c) Article 32 (d) Article 36
20. Who was the author of 'The Discovery of India'?
- (a) Mahatma Gandhi (b) Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru
(c) B.R. Ambedkar (d) Dadabhai Naoroji
21. Which of the following is not included in the Nehru's Panch-Sheel or Five Principles of international unity and concord?
- (a) Mutual respect for each other's territory and sovereignty
(b) Equality and mutual advantage
(c) Non-aggression
(d) Freedom of thought and expression
22. The 'Quit India Movement' was launched in the year
- (a) 1940 (b) 1942
(c) 1944 (d) 1947
23. Which of the following is not M.N. Roy's concept of Organized Democracy?
- (a) Party-less Democracy (b) Complete decentralization of power
(c) Replacement of Democracy by Dictatorship (d) None of the above
24. Who said "Parliamentarianism as such cannot defend Democracy and guarantee civil liberties under all circumstances"?
- (a) Nehru (b) M.N. Roy
(c) Mahatma Gandhi (d) Gokhale
25. The main object of M.N. Roy's concept of Radical humanism is
- (a) To ensure freedom of the individual
(b) To give primacy to society
(c) To promote social, political and economic relations
(d) All of the above
26. Who said, "Swaraj is my birth right, and I shall have it"?
- (a) M.Gandhi (b) G.K. Gokhale
(c) B.G.Tilak (d) Dadabhai Naoroji
27. The political techniques of Tilak include
- (a) Civil Disobedience, Swaraj, National Education
(b) Swadeshi, National Education, Boycott
(c) Strike, Swadeshi, Boycott
(d) All of the above
28. Who was the founder of Brahma Samaj?
- (a) M.N. Roy (b) Raja Rammohan Roy
(c) Dadabhai Naoroji (d) Sri Aurobindo Gosh

29. Dadabhai Naoroji
- (a) Considered the British rule in India as a curse
 - (b) Was an extremist among the Indian Political thinkers
 - (c) Advocated peaceful and constitutional methods for achieving the political goal
 - (d) Never had faith in the British fair play and justice
30. The Drain Theory was propounded by
- (a) Aurobindo Gosh
 - (b) Dadabhai Naoroji
 - (c) M.N. Roy
 - (d) Raja Rammohan Roy
31. "When an individual had more than his proportionate portion, he became trustee of that portion for God's people", whose statement is this?
- (a) Tilak
 - (b) Gokhale
 - (c) Gandhi
 - (d) Nehru
32. Nehru wanted to establish in India
- (a) A marxian Socialist State
 - (b) A Democratic Socialist State
 - (c) A Western Democratic State
 - (d) None of the above
33. Gandhiji recommended Hijrat to the people of Bardoli in
- (a) 1924
 - (b) 1942
 - (c) 1944
 - (d) 1928
34. What, according to Gandhiji, is the last weapon in the armoury of the votary of Ahimsa?
- (a) Strike
 - (b) Fast
 - (c) Civil disobedience
 - (d) Hijrat
35. To rely upon Indian-made goods rather than to patronize foreign-made products is
- (a) Swadeshi
 - (b) Swaraj
 - (c) Boycott
 - (d) Dharma
36. According to Sri Aurobindo Gosh, the State is
- (a) An organism
 - (b) Spiritual
 - (c) A machinery
 - (d) None of the above
37. The theory of Law of Social Cycle was advocated by
- (a) Raja Rammohan Roy
 - (b) Mahatma Gandhi
 - (c) Dadabhai Naoroji
 - (d) Prabhat Rainjan Sarkar
38. The obsession to learn English and imitate English ways of life has been the chief characteristics of
- (a) The lower class
 - (b) The middle class
 - (c) The upper class
 - (d) All of the above
39. The members of the panchayat are
- (a) Nominated by the district officer
 - (b) The electorates of the respective territorial constituencies
 - (c) Nominated by local self-government
 - (d) Nominated by the block development organization

40. The power to decide an election petition is vested in
- (a) Parliament (b) Supreme Court
(c) High Courts (d) Election Commission
41. The parliament of India can make use of the residuary powers
- (a) At all times
(b) Only during national emergency
(c) During national emergency and constitutional emergency
(d) None of the above
42. The pension of a high court judge is charged to the
- (a) Consolidated Fund of India
(b) Consolidated Fund of the state where he last served
(c) Consolidated Funds of the different states where he has served
(d) Contingency Fund of India
43. The president addresses both the Houses of Parliament assembled together
- (a) During emergency session summoned for the purpose
(b) Every session
(c) First session after general election and the first session of each year
(d) Any session
44. The president can dissolve the Lok Sabha on the
- (a) Advice of the prime minister (b) Advice of the chief justice of India
(c) Recommendation of Lok Sabha (d) Recommendation of the Rajya Sabha
45. The Objectives Resolution which laid down the main objectives to guide the deliberations of the Assembly was moved by
- (a) Sardar Patel (b) Jawaharlal Nehru
(c) K.M. Munshi (d) B.R. Ambedkar
46. The office of the president can fall vacant due to
- (a) Resignation (b) Death
(c) Removal (d) All of above
47. The office of the prime minister of India
- (a) Has a constitutional basis (b) Has a statutory basis
(c) Has conventional basis (d) All of above
48. The powers to legislate with respect to any matter not enumerated in any of the three lists are mentioned as residuary powers. Which of the following is empowered to determine finally as to whether or not a particular matter falls in this category
- (a) Lok Sabha (b) Judiciary
(c) Rajya Sabha (d) Parliament
49. The name of a candidate for the office of president of India may be proposed by
- (a) Any five citizens of India (b) Any five members of the Parliament
(c) Any one member of the Electoral College (d) Fifty members of the Electoral College

50. The power of Supreme Court of India to decide the dispute between the centre and states falls under its
- (a) advisory jurisdiction
 - (b) appellate jurisdiction
 - (c) original jurisdiction
 - (d) constitutional jurisdiction
51. The parliament can legislate on a subject in the state list
- (a) if the Rajya Sabha passes a resolution by two-third majority declaring the subject in state list of national importance
 - (b) if the legislatures of two or more states recommend to the Parliament to legislate on such a subject with regard to those states
 - (c) for the implementation of treaties and agreement with foreign powers
 - (d) all of the above
52. The members of Parliament can express themselves in the House in
- (a) English only
 - (b) Hindi only
 - (c) English or Hindi
 - (d) English or Hindi or Mother tongue
53. The members of the committees of Parliament are
- (a) nominated by the leaders of the various parties in the Parliament
 - (b) nominated by the prime minister
 - (c) appointed by the speaker or elected by the House from amongst persons who are not members of Parliament
 - (d) appointed by the speaker or elected by the House from amongst its own members
54. The president can be impeached for
- (a) violating the constitution
 - (b) disregarding Parliament
 - (c) for not taking the prime minister's advice
 - (d) all of the above
55. The preamble enshrines certain ideals that were first spelt out in
- (a) the speech by Jawaharlal Nehru on the banks of Ravi when he called for Purana Swaraj
 - (b) the Nehru report
 - (c) a resolution adopted at the Karachi session of the Indian National Congress
 - (d) the Objectives Resolution adopted by the Constituent Assembly
56. The members of the state legislature exercise control over the council of the ministers through
- (a) questions and supplementary questions
 - (b) criticism of its policies
 - (c) adjournment motion
 - (d) all of the above
57. The preamble to our constitution includes all the following except
- (a) Adult franchise
 - (b) Equality of status
 - (c) Fraternity
 - (d) Justice
58. Mainstream Nationalism in India
- (a) was characterized by Chauvinism
 - (b) aimed at restoration of the Hindu state
 - (c) had national socialisms as its ultimate goal
 - (d) aimed at emancipation from colonial rule

59. The objective of the Morley-Minto Reforms was
- (a) extension of provincial assemblies
 - (b) to give more powers to local government
 - (c) to abolish the post of secretary of the state for India
 - (d) to establish diarchy in provinces
60. Setting up of which one of the following is not stated in the constitution of India?
- (a) Planning Commission
 - (b) Finance Commission
 - (c) Election Commission
 - (d) Union Public Service Commission
61. Panchayats at the intermediate level may not be constituted in a state, having a population less than-
- (a) Ten Lakhs
 - (b) Fisteen Lakhs
 - (c) Twenty Lakhs
 - (d) Twenty five Lakhs
62. How many months shall not lapse between two successive sessions of the Parliament?
- (a) Four months
 - (b) Six months
 - (c) Eight months
 - (d) Nine months
63. Which are the two states (other than UP) having the highest representation in Lok Sabha?
- (a) Bihar and Madhya Pradesh
 - (b) Bihar and Maharashtra
 - (c) Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh
 - (d) Tamil Nadu and Rajasthan
64. The Parliament can make law for the whole or any part of India for implementing international treaties
- (a) With the consent of all the states
 - (b) With the consent of majority of states
 - (c) With the consent of states concerned
 - (d) Without the consent of any state
65. To be officially recognised by the speaker of the Lok Sabha as an opposition Group, a party or coalition of parties must have at least -
- (a) 55 members
 - (b) 60 members
 - (c) 80 members
 - (d) 1/3 of total members of the Lok Sabha
66. How many times has financial emergency been declared in India so far?
- (a) 5 times
 - (b) 4 times
 - (c) Once
 - (d) Never
67. Which of the following Motions can the Council of Ministers in India move?
- (a) No confidence Motion
 - (b) Censure Motion
 - (c) Adjournment Motion
 - (d) Confidence Motion
68. Who among the following is constitutionally empowered to declare a geographic area as a scheduled area?
- (a) Governor
 - (b) Chief Minister
 - (c) Prime Minister
 - (d) President
69. Article _____ of the Constitution provided the establishment of UPSC and State PSC
- (a) Article 314
 - (b) Article 315
 - (c) Article 317
 - (d) Article 320

70. Who can be the member of the Rajya Sabha but can speak both in Rajya Sabha and Lok Sabha?
- (a) The Deputy Chairman of the Rajya Sabha
 - (b) Leader of the House in the Rajya Sabha
 - (c) Nominated members of the Rajya Sabha
 - (d) Ministers who are members of the Rajya Sabha
71. In the case of disagreement on a Bill, between the two Houses of Parliament
- (a) A special Parliamentary Committee is formed to resolve the situation
 - (b) The Prime Minister intervenes
 - (c) The Presiding casts a deciding vote
 - (d) A joint sitting of the two Houses of Parliament is convened
72. Criterion for a regional party to be recognized as a national party is
- (a) To be recognized in at least 3 states
 - (b) To be recognized in at least 4 states
 - (c) To get 1/10th of the seats in Lok Sabha
 - (d) To get 1/10th of the seats in the Parliament
73. Which of the following states does not have a bicameral legislature?
- (a) Bihar
 - (b) Karnataka
 - (c) Rajasthan
 - (d) Maharashtra
74. The members of the State Legislative Council are elected for what period?
- (a) 5 years
 - (b) 6 years
 - (c) 3 years
 - (d) 2 years
75. What type of Party system has been evolved in India?
- (a) Single Party
 - (b) Bi-Party
 - (c) Multi-Party
 - (d) Party less
76. Economic planning refers to
- (a) The mobilisation of resources
 - (b) The allocation of resources
 - (c) The planning of manpower
 - (d) All of the above
77. The important characteristics of a mixed economy are
- (a) Co-existence of public and private sectors
 - (b) Use of economic planning
 - (c) Use of private mechanism in the private sectors
 - (d) All of the above
78. Which of the following year is known as 'year of great divide' in the Indian demography
- (a) 1911
 - (b) 1947
 - (c) 1951
 - (d) 1921
79. 'Garibi Hatao' was the slogan of the
- (a) The 5th plan
 - (b) The 4th plan
 - (c) The 3rd plan
 - (d) The 6th plan
80. The Plan holiday lies between
- (a) The 4th and the 5th plan
 - (b) The 3rd and the 4th plan
 - (c) The 5th and the 6th plan
 - (d) None of the above

- 81.** Which of the following is not the monitorable objectives of the 10th plan
- (a) Reduction in the decadal rate of population growth between 2001 and 2011 to 16.2%
 - (b) Universal access to primary education by 2007
 - (c) Increase in literacy to 75% by 2007
 - (d) Increase in forest and tree cover to 25% by 2007 and 35% by 2012
- 82.** The average GDP growth target of the 11th plan was
- (a) 9%
 - (b) 8.5%
 - (c) 9.5%
 - (d) None of the above
- 83.** Which of the following is not the base year for estimating the national income
- (a) 1950-51 prices
 - (b) 1960-61 prices
 - (c) 1970-71 prices
 - (d) 1999-2000 prices
- 84.** In India, National income is computed by
- (a) Ministry of finance
 - (b) Central Statistical Organisation
 - (c) Planning Commission
 - (d) Directorate of Economics and Statistics
- 85.** The annual growth rate of National Income was recorded the lowest during
- (a) 2nd plan
 - (b) 3rd plan
 - (c) 5th plan
 - (d) 6th plan
- 86.** The sex ratio in the 2001 census was
- (a) 934
 - (b) 927
 - (c) 933
 - (d) None of the above
- 87.** Government of India appointed the National Income Committee in
- (a) July 1947
 - (b) August 1947
 - (c) August 1949
 - (d) February 1950
- 88.** PURA (Providing Urban Amenities in Rural Areas) is
- (a) A neo-Gandhian approach
 - (b) A capitalist approach
 - (c) Socialist approach
 - (d) Kelkar's approach
- 89.** The new agriculture technology which was tried in 1960-61 was also called
- (a) Green revolution
 - (b) Modern agricultural technology
 - (c) Seed-fertiliser-water technology
 - (d) All of the above
- 90.** The reasons for the weakness of the Indian agricultural growth are
- (a) Indian agriculture still depends on monsoons
 - (b) Widening disparities in income among the people
 - (c) Both (a) and (b)
 - (d) None of (a) and (b)
- 91.** Food security is defined as “access by all people at all times to enough food for an active, healthy life” by
- (a) World Development Report (1986)
 - (b) Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO, 1983)
 - (c) The ninth 5-year plan
 - (d) The Planning Commission

92. The cereal consumption norm of 11.6kgs per month is recommended by
(a) Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) (b) The Planning Commission
(c) National Commission on Farmers (d) None of the above
93. The Zamindari system under the British were of –
(a) 3 types (b) 2 types
(c) 4 types (d) 5 types
94. The first Ryotwari settlement was made in
(a) Calcutta (b) Madras
(c) Pune (d) Bombay
95. The first Cooperative movement in India was initiated in
(a) Consumer cooperation (b) Farming activities
(c) Agriculture credit (d) Agricultural marketing
96. The farm size and its productivity are
(a) Positively correlated (b) Insignificantly related
(c) Neutral to each other (d) Inversely correlated
97. Which of the following is a measure of income inequality
(a) Poverty gap (b) Poverty line
(c) Gini coefficient (d) Head count ratio
98. The premium rates of National Agricultural Insurance Scheme (NAIS) was varying from –
(a) 1 % to 2% (b) 2% to 3%
(c) 2.5% to 3.5% (d) 1.5% to 3.5%
99. The Farm Income Insurance Scheme (FIIS) was introduced from the year
(a) 2003-04 (b) 2000-21
(c) 1991-92 (d) 2002-03
100. Kisan Credit Card (KCC) is to facilitate
(a) The long term credit to the farmers (b) The short term credit to the farmers
(c) The long and short term credit to the farmers (d) All the farmers as a re-finance scheme
101. The main function of the National Development Council is to
(a) Promote the economic growth
(b) Approve and review the working of the 5-year plans from time to time
(c) Formulate the union budget every year
(d) All of the above
102. The main objective of agricultural price policy is
(a) To maintain a reasonable terms of trade between agricultural and non-agricultural sector
(b) To increase agricultural production
(c) To ensure that the producers get a remunerative prices
(d) To ensure growth for a agro-based Industries

- 103.** The main part of Indian agricultural land is under the
(a) Food crops (b) Oil seeds
(c) Horticultural crops (d) None of the above
- 104.** In India, the monetisation of the fiscal deficit is achieved through
(a) Reduction in public expenditure (b) Printing of the currency notes
(c) Borrowing by the Government (d) Combination of all of the above
- 105.** Disinvestment occurs when
(a) Inventories expand
(b) The prices of investment goods rise
(c) Business sell machinery and equipment to domestic buyers
(d) The capital consumption allowances exceeds gross private domestic investment
- 106.** Which of the following is not the tax revenue in India
(a) Custom duty (b) Central excise tax
(c) Income tax (d) Interest receipt
- 107.** The nationalisation of 14 major banks was made in
(a) June 1969 (b) May 1979
(c) July 1949 (d) None of the above
- 108.** The present Governor of RBI is
(a) YV Reddy (b) D Subbarao
(c) Montek Sing Ahluwalia (d) None of the above
- 109.** The First Finance Commission was appointed by the President on
(a) September 21, 1951 (b) October 21, 1951
(c) November 20, 1951 (d) December 21, 1951
- 110.** The first Planning Commission was set up on
(a) March 1949 (b) March 1950
(c) February 1950 (d) January 1951
- 111.** An Industry is called sick when
(a) It fails to generate internal surplus on a continuing basis
(b) The profit after meeting the expenses being less than normal profit
(c) It fails to earn profit after 5 years of its establishment
(d) The production remains constant over time
- 112.** Public Sector consists of those enterprises in which the state owns
(a) 51% of the capital share (b) 67% of the capital share
(c) 95% of the capital share (d) None of the above
- 113.** As per the New Industrial Policy, 1991 which of the following is exclusively reserved for a public sector company
(a) Sugar (b) Cigars and cigarettes of tobacco
(c) Animal fats and oils (d) Arms and ammunition

- 114.** Which of the following is not a part of the Industrial Policy, 1991
- (a) Foreign Direct investment (b) Foreign technology policy
(c) Public sector company (d) None of the above
- 115.** The MRTP Act, 1969
- (a) Aims at preventing economic power concentration in order to avoid damage.
(b) Provides for probation of monopolistic, unfair and restrictive trade practices.
(c) Controls the monopolies and protects consumer interest.
(d) All of the above
- 116.** The value added per unit of employment in small unit of Industries is
- (a) Less than the large unit (b) More than the large unit
(c) Same to each other (d) No conclusion can be drawn
- 117.** Who is the chairman of 13th Finance Commission
- (a) KC Pant (b) Dr. Vijay L Kelkar
(c) AM. Khusro (d) None of the above
- 118.** In the Union budget of 2012-13, which of the following contributes the highest tax revenue for the Government
- (a) Wealth tax (b) Taxes on income
(c) Customs (d) Corporate tax
- 119.** Taxes on income is levied on the income of individual, firms etc, other than companies, under the
- (a) Income tax Act 1950 (b) Income tax Act 1961
(c) Income tax Act 1969 (d) None of the above
- 120.** Tax revenue of the Central Government consists of -
- (a) Income Tax only (b) Property Tax only
(c) Commodity tax only (d) All of the above
- 121.** Fiscal deficit is
- (a) Budget deficit + Government's market borrowings and liabilities
(b) Budget deficit - Government's market borrowings and liabilities
(c) Monetised deficit + budgetary deficit
(d) None of the above
- 122.** The Interest Rate Policy is a component of
- (a) Fiscal Policy (b) Monetary Policy
(c) Trade Policy (d) Direct Control
- 123.** To review the 'Working of Monetary System in India', a committee was constituted in December, 1982 under the chairmanship of
- (a) Sukhamoy Chakravarty (b) KC Pant
(c) Vijay L Kelkar (d) D Subba Rao
- 124.** From the budget-year 1987-88 onwards, the Government expenditure is classified into
- (a) Plan and Non-plan expenditure (b) Productive and non-productive expenditure
(c) Capital and non-capital expenditure (d) Investment and consumption expenditure

- 125.** As per the provisional figure of census 2011, the population of Mizoram stood at
(a) 10,91,014 (b) 11,91,014
(c) 10,91,104 (d) 10,91,140
- 126.** Secondary and Higher Education Cess is levied on aggregate of duties of customs at the rate of
(a) 3% (b) 1%
(c) 2% (d) 1.5%
- 127.** Which of the following is not the item of current account of India's BOP
(a) External assistance (b) Visible
(c) Invisible (d) Unilateral transfer
- 128.** Indian imports have been classified into
(a) Bulk and Non-bulk imports (b) Consumption and capital goods
(c) Durable and non-durable goods (d) (a) and (b)
- 129.** Which of the following comprised of the highest percentage of India's import
(a) Petroleum, crude and products (b) Food grains
(c) Metallic ores (d) Iron & steel
- 130.** Which of the following comprised of the highest percentage of India's export
(a) Agriculture and allied project (b) Manufactured goods
(c) Mineral fuels including coal (d) None of them
- 131.** India's Balance of Trade is always
(a) Positive (b) Negative
(c) Zero (d) Any one of the above
- 132.** The direction of export as percentage of imports since New Economic Policy, 1991 is
(a) Constantly declining (b) Constantly increasing
(c) Fluctuating (d) Constant
- 133.** The objective of Foreign Trade Policy (2004-09) is to
(a) Double India's percentage share of global merchandise trade
(b) Triple India's percentage share of global merchandise trade
(c) Maintain the constant level of India's percentage share of global merchandise trade
(d) Reduce India's percentage share of global merchandise trade
- 134.** The chairman of the High Level Committee on BOP which submit its report to the Government in June 1993 is
(a) Prof. Sukhmoy Chakravarty (b) Dr C.Rangarajan
(c) Kamal Nath (d) CD. Deshmukh
- 135.** What is the minimum permissible age for employing in any factory or mine
(a) 15 (b) 14
(c) 21 (d) 18
- 136.** In Indian Constitution there is no provision for the
(a) Economic Rights (b) Education Rights
(c) Religious Rights (d) Political and Social Rights

- 137.** When did the RBI become a state owned institution?
(a) 1948 (b) 1950
(c) 1953 (d) None of the above
- 138.** RBI has two types of deposits, deposits made by commercial banks and certain individuals. The individuals are
(a) President of India (b) Ex- Governors of RBI
(c) Ex- Presidents of India (d) Incumbent Governor of RBI
- 139.** In India, the money supply with the public is referred to as
(a) M_1 (b) M_2
(c) M_3 (d) M_4
- 140.** In January 1991, India's Foreign Exchange Reserves was just \$ 750 million. This amount was just sufficient to meet
(a) 2 weeks import requirements (b) 3 weeks import requirements
(c) 12 weeks import requirements (d) 1 year import requirements
- 141.** The monopoly of printing currency notes is the privilege of the
(a) RBI (b) Government of India
(c) Commercial banks (d) Planning Commission
- 142.** The first Organised Stock Exchange in India was started in
(a) Bombay (b) Madras
(c) Delhi (d) Calcutta
- 143.** Inflation has brought about –
(a) A mal-distribution of income (b) Equitable distribution of income
(c) An increase in production (d) None of the above
- 144.** Urban population percentage of Mizoram as per census 2011 is
(a) 51.51% (b) 50.49%
(c) 45.45% (d) 49.51%
- 145.** In India, the Public Distribution System (PDS)
(a) Acted as a price support programme
(b) Become a countervailing force against private traders
(c) Aimed to provide essential commodities at subsidised prices
(d) All of the above
- 146.** In the first phase, the National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (NREGS) was introduced in the
(a) 250 most backward districts (b) 300 most backward districts
(c) 200 most backward districts (d) 350 most backward districts
- 147.** Mid-day Meal Scheme was introduced in August 1995 to give boos to Universalisation of Primary education by increasing
(a) Enrolment (b) Retention
(c) Attendance (d) All of the above

- 148.** PMGSY was launched on December 25, 2000 as a
- (a) 90% Centrally Sponsored Scheme (b) 100% Centrally Sponsored Scheme
(c) 50% Centrally Sponsored Scheme (d) 95% Centrally Sponsored Scheme
- 149.** Which of the following census is based for allocating financial resources to the states by the Finance Commission of India
- (a) The relevant latest census (b) 1971
(c) 1951 (d) 1991
- 150.** The 12th Finance Commission recommended the grant-in-aid to Municipalities and Panchayats in the ratio of-
- (a) 50:50 (b) 80:20
(c) 20:80 (d) 60:40
- 151.** India lies in between the parallels of latitudes
- (a) 68°7'N and 97°25'N (b) 37°6' N and 8°4'N
(c) 6°5' S and 26°7'N (d) 68°7'E and 97°24'E
- 152.** As per the census 2011 (provisional) figure, the population size of India is
- (a) 1,22,01,93,422 (b) 1,21,02,93,422
(c) 1,21,01,94,422 (d) 1,21,01,93,422
- 153.** As per the census 2011 (provisional) figure, the sex ratio is
- (a) 937 (b) 940
(c) 945 (d) 952
- 154.** As per the census 2011 (provisional) figure, the density of population is
- (a) 382 (b) 328
(c) 238 (d) None of these
- 155.** The approximate length of India's land frontier is
- (a) 15,200kms (b) 20,000kms
(c) 12,500kms (d) 14,200kms
- 156.** The northern portion of western coastal plain is called
- (a) Coromandel coast (b) Mahabar coast
(c) Carnanic coast (d) Konkan coast
- 157.** Which are the west flowing rivers of southern India which flow into Arabian sea
- (a) Narmada and Tapti (b) Chambal and Betwa
(c) Krishna and Kaveri (d) Damador and Mahanadi
- 158.** Alluvial soil is mostly found in
- (a) The mountain region (b) On the tops of plateau
(c) Alongside river plains, coastal and river delta (d) In the dry desert area
- 159.** The first all India census was conducted in
- (a) 1871 (b) 1872
(c) 1881 (d) 1891

- 160.** The word monsoon is derived from the Arabic word
(a) Monsin (b) Mausim
(c) Monsun (d) Mausoon
- 161.** Towards the close of summer, pre-monsoon showers are common phenomenon in Kerala and the coastal areas of Karnataka. Locally they are known as
(a) Mango showers (b) Coconut showers
(c) Both of (a) and (b) (d) None of these
- 162.** For wetland eco-system conservation and management, the number of wetlands identified is
(a) 15 (b) 25
(c) 50 (d) None of these
- 163.** Operation Flood is the name given to
(a) Heavy rainfall (b) Milk
(c) Building of dams (d) None of these
- 164.** Any change in the agriculture sector, positive or negative, will have a multiplier effect on the
(a) Industrial sector (b) Service sector
(c) Entire economy (d) None of these
- 165.** The growth target for Agriculture sector in the 11th plan is
(a) 4% (b) 5%
(c) 6% (d) None of these
- 166.** The limitations of Green revolution are
(a) It did not benefit the dry-land farming
(b) It was not a scale- neutral and thus benefit only the large farms
(c) Both (a) and (b)
(d) None of these
- 167.** Heavy Industries is preferred because
(a) They provide a base for rapid industrialisation
(b) They are capital- light
(c) They are skill-light
(d) All of the above
- 168.** Cottage and small scale industries are generally
(a) Power intensive (b) Capital intensive
(c) Labour intensive (d) All of the above
- 169.** Which of the following states has near monopoly in gold production in India
(a) Karnataka (b) Kerala
(c) Madhya Pradesh (d) Odisha
- 170.** The New Industrial Policy, 1991 provides for automatic approval in the high priority industries for direct investment in companies up to
(a) 49% (b) 50%
(c) 51% (d) 61%

- 171.** Which of the following is not a factor for the distribution of population
- (a) Ecological factors (b) Demographic factor
(c) Land tenure system (d) Cultural factors
- 172.** Hinterland is a
- (a) German term (b) Italian term
(c) French term (d) Latin term
- 173.** The National Population Policy (2000) encourage 2-child norm and aimed at stabilising the population by
- (a) 2020 (b) 2025
(c) 2040 (d) 2046
- 174.** Before Independence, the land tenure system was classified into
- (a) Zamindari tenure (b) Mahalwari tenure
(c) Ryotwari tenure (d) All of the above
- 175.** The hallmark of watershed development in the semiarid region of India is the
- (a) Undertaking of earthwork, soil conservation measures and tree plantation
(b) Drilling deep tube-wells so as to tap water from the rock-strata level
(c) Setting up a system of tanks by embanking water from seasonal rivers
(d) All of the above
- 176.** When all decision are taken by the central authority, the system of planning is known as
- (a) Physical planning (b) Financial planning
(c) Centralised planning (d) Developmental planning
- 177.** The economic reform of 1991 had _____ the regional developmental disparities in India
- (a) Reduce (b) Increase
(c) Keep constant (d) None of the above
- 178.** The first Railway line in India was laid in
- (a) 1857 (b) 1853
(c) 1885 (d) 1905
- 179.** India is the largest producer of _____ in the world
- (a) Gold (b) Mica
(c) Iron (d) None of these
- 180.** Aircraft Industry is located at
- (a) Chennai (b) Kolkata
(c) Bangalore (d) None of these
- 181.** The state of Sikkim came under the Indian Union in
- (a) 1975 (b) 1947
(c) 1950 (d) None of these

- 182.** India states bordering with Bangladesh are
(a) West Bengal, Meghalaya, Tripura only
(b) Tripura, Mizoram and Assam only
(c) Tripura, West Bengal, Meghalaya and Assam only
(d) All of them
- 183.** Indian Ocean is the _____ largest ocean in the world
(a) 3rd (b) 2nd
(c) 4th (d) None of these
- 184.** The McMahon Line is the international boundary between
(a) India and Pakistan (b) India and Bhutan
(c) India and China (d) India and Tibet
- 185.** The funding shared of Drought Prone Area Programme between the centre and the state Government after April 1999 is
(a) 75:25 (b) 50:50
(c) 25:75 (d) 100:00
- 186.** In India five stages of multi-level planning - National Level, State Level, District, Block Level and village planning have been recognized. However, before _____, the Indian Constitution not specifically recognise district as the 3rd stratum of planning
(a) 1993 (b) 1975
(c) 2000 (d) None of these
- 187.** Sema tribe is found in
(a) Nagaland (b) Assam
(c) (a) and (b) (d) None of these
- 188.** Name the tribe inhabited in the state of Sikkim
(a) Lepcha (b) Abors
(c) Apalamis (d) Khasis
- 189.** Rural settlements are influenced by
(a) Water supply (b) Fertility of land
(c) Building Material (d) All of these
- 190.** Which of the following is not the patterns of rural settlements
(a) Linear pattern (b) Rectangular pattern
(c) Circular pattern (d) Segment pattern
- 191.** JNNURM is launched on
(a) December 2005 (b) November 2005
(c) December 2008 (d) August 2000
- 192.** For defining the urban area, which of the following is not included in the criteria
(a) Municipality, Corporation or Cantonment or Notified Town Area
(b) Population size
(c) Sex composition
(d) Density of population

- 193.** Indian Railways is divided into
- (a) 10 zonal railway (b) 15 zonal railway
(c) 16 zonal railway (d) 20 zonal railway
- 194.** Government of India in 1995 has allowed the private sector to participate in construction, maintenance and operation of roads on
- (a) BOT basis (b) BOO basis
(c) BOLT (d) None of these
- 195.** All PMGSY roads (including associated Main Rural Links / Through Routes of PMGSY link routes) will be covered by
- (a) 2-year maintenance contracts (b) 3-year maintenance contracts
(c) 4-year maintenance contracts (d) 5-year maintenance contracts
- 196.** The total navigable Indian waterways comprising a variety of rivers, canals, backwaters etc extend to around
- (a) 14,500kms (b) 20,000kms
(c) 5,000kms (d) 30,000kms
- 197.** Permission for the use of Instrument Landing System (ILS) is given by
- (a) International Airports Authority of India (IAAI)
(b) Director General of Civil Aviation (DGCA)
(c) Airport Authority of India (AAI)
(d) Air Transport Enquiry Committee (ATEC)
- 198.** Arrange the following Industrial documents in their chronological order
- i. Industrial Policy statement
ii. Industrial Policy
iii. Industrial Policy Resolution
- (a) i, ii, iii (b) i, iii, ii
(c) iii, i, ii (d) ii, i, iii
- 199.** The recommended average daily calorie intake requirement per person in India is
- (a) 2100 (b) 2400
(c) 2250 (d) 2200
- 200.** National Urban Housing and Habitat Policy 2007 envisage to realise affordable housing for all through the stake-holders -
- (a) PPP players (b) Private sector
(c) Cooperative sector (d) All of the above