

MIZORAM PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION
COMPETITIVE EXAMINATIONS FOR RECRUITMENT TO THE POSTS OF
DISTRICT ORGANISER (CONTRACT)
UNDER DISASTER MANAGEMENT & REHABILITATION DEPARTMENT, APRIL, 2016

GENERAL STUDIES
PAPER - I

Time Allowed : 2 hours

Full Marks : 150

All questions carry equal marks of 2 each.

Attempt all questions.

1. Drain of Wealth Theory was propounded by
 - (a) R.C.Dutt
 - (b) Dadabhai Naoroji
 - (c) Jawaharlal Nehru
 - (d) M.G.Ranade
2. The first newspaper published in India was
 - (a) The Kesari
 - (b) The Hindu
 - (c) The Bengal Gazette
 - (d) Poona Sarvajanik Sabha
3. Under the Permanent Settlement, the Zamindars emerged very powerful because
 - (a) The pressure of population had increased
 - (b) The Zamindars had been recognised as absolute owners of lands
 - (c) To the majority of the population, there was no alternative but to work on land
 - (d) All of these
4. Who remarked in 1834 that “the bones of the cotton weavers are bleaching the plains of India”?
 - (a) Raja Ram Mohan Roy
 - (b) William Bentinck
 - (c) Dadabhai Naoroji
 - (d) R.C.Dutt
5. A remarkable feature of the spread of landlordism was the growth of
 - (a) Aristocracy
 - (b) Capitalism
 - (c) Sub-infeudation
 - (d) Cultivation
6. Which of the following was not one of the important European-owned plantation industries of the nineteenth century?
 - (a) Indigo
 - (b) Tea
 - (c) Coffee
 - (d) Rubber
7. The play “Nil Darpan” (1890) of the famous Bengali writer Dinabandhu Mitra portrays the oppression by
 - (a) The government
 - (b) The money-lenders
 - (c) The Zamindars
 - (d) The foreign planters
8. The rebellions 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

9. English was introduced as medium of instruction in
- (a) 1813 (b) 1833
(c) 1835 (d) 1854
10. Which of the following is regarded as the Magna Carta of western education system in India?
- (a) The Report of the Committee of Public Instruction, 1823
(b) The Charter Act of 1833
(c) Woods Despatch, 1854
(d) Hunter Commission, 1882
11. Who founded the Asiatic Society of Bengal?
- (a) Bankim Chandra Chatterji (b) James Mill
(c) Atmaram Pandurang (d) William Jones
12. The Theosophical Society was founded by Madame Blavatsky and Colonel H.S.Olcott in
- (a) India (b) USA
(c) UK (d) USSR
13. Who said, "Patriotism is religion and religion is love for India"?
- (a) Swami Vivekananda (b) Raja Ram Mohan Roy
(c) Bankim Chandra Chatterji (d) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
14. Which of the following was not one of the storm-centres of the Revolt of 1857?
- (a) Bareilly (b) Jhansi
(c) Madras (d) Arrah
15. Partition of Bengal was announced in 1905 by
- (a) Lord William Bentinck (b) Lord Macaulay
(c) Lord Dufferin (d) Lord Curzon
16. Slogan "Back to the Vedas" was advocated by
- (a) Raja Ram Mohan Roy (b) Dayanand Saraswati
(c) Rama Krishna Paramahansa (d) Swami Vivekananda
17. All India Muslim League was founded in
- (a) 1905 (b) 1906
(c) 1907 (d) 1908
18. Who became the first woman President of the Indian National Congress?
- (a) Annie Besant (b) Sarojini Naidu
(c) Indira Gandhi (d) Kasturba
19. Universities in Presidency towns were established in
- (a) 1857 (b) 1858
(c) 1873 (d) 1875
20. The Moderates and the Extremists split was resolved and they joined hands in
- (a) The Bombay Session (b) The Calcutta Session
(c) The Madras Session (d) The Lucknow Session
21. The Governor General of India at the time of the formation of the Indian National Congress was
- (a) Lord Clive (b) Lord Mountbatten
(c) Lord Dufferin (d) Lord Amherst

22. Khilafat movement was a movement of
- (a) Muslims against the Hindus
 - (b) Muslim peasants against the money-lenders
 - (c) Indian Muslims defending the Caliph
 - (d) Muslims against the Non-Cooperation movement
23. The founder of the Satya Shodhak Samaj was
- (a) Atmaram Panduranga
 - (b) Gopal Krishna Gokhale
 - (c) Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar
 - (d) Jyotibha Phule
24. In 1923, the Swaraj Party was founded by
- (a) Motilal Nehru and C.R.Das
 - (b) Gandhi and Jawaharlal Nehru
 - (c) Abdul Ghaffar Khan and Vallabhbhai Patel
 - (d) Subhash Chandra Bose and Jawaharlal Nehru
25. Poorna Swarajya was adopted by the INC in
- (a) 1919
 - (b) 1921
 - (c) 1929
 - (d) 1931
26. In 1932, Poona Pact was signed between
- (a) Lala Lajpat Rai and Mahatma Gandhi
 - (b) Aurobindo Ghosh and B.G.Tilak
 - (c) B.R.Ambedkar and Mahatma Gandhi
 - (d) Subhash Chandra Bose and B.R.Ambedkar
27. Hindustan Socialist Republican Association was founded by
- (a) Bhagat Singh
 - (b) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
 - (c) Lala Lajpat Rai
 - (d) Bipin Chandra Pal
28. "Delhi Chalo" was a slogan raised by
- (a) Mahatma Gandhi
 - (b) Subhas Chandra Bose
 - (c) G.K.Gokhale
 - (d) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
29. Which of the following tasks was closest to the heart of Syed Ahmad Khan?
- (a) Religious interpretation
 - (b) Social reform
 - (c) Promotion of modern education
 - (d) Upliftment of women
30. The worst communal carnage as a result of the Muslim League's call for Direct Action Day took place in
- (a) United Provinces
 - (b) Dacca
 - (c) Calcutta
 - (d) Bombay
31. The state having a constitution of its own is:
- (a) Jammu & Kashmir
 - (b) Nagaland
 - (c) Mizoram
 - (d) None of these
32. An emergency declared under Article 356 of the Indian Constitution is often referred to as:
- (a) National Emergency
 - (b) Governor's Rule
 - (c) President's Rule
 - (d) None of these

33. The Indian President is an example of :
- (a) Real sovereignty (b) Nominal sovereignty
(c) Popular sovereignty (d) None of these
34. A joint sitting of the two Houses of the Indian Parliament is presided over by:
- (a) Chairman of the Rajya Sabha (b) Prime Minister
(c) President (d) Speaker of the Lok Sabha
35. A Money Bill can be introduced :
- (a) In both Houses of Parliament (b) Only in the Lok Sabha
(c) When there is financial crisis (d) None of these
36. Who is referred to as “primus inter pares”?
- (a) The Speaker of Lok Sabha (b) The Queen of England
(c) The President (d) The Prime Minister
37. Judges of the Supreme Court are appointed by:
- (a) The President (b) The Prime Minister
(c) The people of India (d) The Cabinet
38. PIL stands for:
- (a) People’s Interest Litigation (b) Public Interest Litigation
(c) President Is on Leave (d) Persons with Insulated Legs
39. Residuary Power means :
- (a) Any matter not listed in Lists I, II or III
(b) Power left with the Opposition
(c) An unwritten power of former Prime Ministers
(d) Backup power
40. Who describes the Indian Constitution as ‘quasi federal’?
- (a) DD Basu (b) B.R.Ambedkar
(c) Jawaharlal Nehru (d) KC Wheare
41. ‘State Against Democracy’, written mainly in response to the Emergency (1975-77) was authored by :
- (a) Rajni Kothari (b) LK Advani
(c) Jayaprakash Narayan (d) Jyoti Basu
42. Which is the oldest political party in India?
- (a) CPI (b) BJP
(c) INC (d) BSP
43. The conduct of elections by which state is often held as a model by the Election Commission of India?
- (a) Mizoram (b) Nagaland
(c) Kerala (d) Meghalaya
44. National Human Rights Commission was established in:
- (a) 1990 (b) 1991
(c) 1993 (d) 1992

45. The term of Village Councils in Mizoram is :
- (a) 5 years (b) 3 years
(c) 2 years (d) 4 years
46. Estimates of national income in India are prepared by the
- (a) Ministry of Finance (b) Reserve Bank of India
(c) Central Statistical Organisation (d) NITI Aayog
47. Fiscal Policy is connected with
- (a) Public revenue and expenditure (b) Exports and imports
(c) Public expenditure and borrowing (d) None of these
48. What was the cause of the 'Plan Holiday' in 1960s?
- (a) Natural calamities (b) Indo-Chinese War
(c) The change of the government (d) Indo-Pak War
49. When was the Reserve Bank of India nationalised?
- (a) January 1, 1935 (b) July 31, 1935
(c) January 1, 1949 (d) July 31, 1949
50. Mixed economy means
- (a) Co-existence of small scale and large scale industries
(b) Co-existence of public and private sectors
(c) Promoting both agricultural and industrial sectors
(d) Co-existence of traditional and modern technologies
51. In India, inflation is measured by the
- (a) Wholesale Price Index number
(b) Consumers Price Index for urban non-manual workers
(c) Consumers Price Index for agricultural workers
(d) National Income Deflation
52. The largest source of National Income in India is
- (a) Trade Sector (b) Agricultural Sector
(c) Service Sector (d) Industrial Sector
53. In Indian agriculture Blue Revolution refers to the objective of achieving self-dependence in the production of
- (a) Oil seeds (b) Fish
(c) Fruits (d) Eggs
54. Which country shares the highest percentage of Indian imports?
- (a) UAE (b) USA
(c) China (d) Russia
55. The NREGS was launched in
- (a) January 2006 (b) February 2006
(c) March 2006 (d) April 2006
56. What is the other name of the NFSA (The National Food Security Act, 2013)?
- (a) Right to Free Food Act (b) Right to Imported Food Act
(c) Right to Food Act (d) Right to Feed the Poor Act

57. Three methods of calculating national income are
- (a) production, expenditure and saving methods
 - (b) production, expenditure and investment methods
 - (c) production, expenditure and tax methods
 - (d) production, expenditure and income methods
58. The slogan of 'Garib Hatao' (Removal of poverty) was raised for the first time in the
- (a) Third Plan
 - (b) Fourth Plan
 - (c) Fifth Plan
 - (d) Sixth Plan
59. The number of public sector units in India at the time of independence is
- (a) 3
 - (b) 5
 - (c) 8
 - (d) 10
60. National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM) was introduced in the year
- (a) 1978-79
 - (b) 1980-81
 - (c) 2001-02
 - (d) 2011-12
61. Which of the following countries shares the longest international boundaries with India?
- (a) China
 - (b) Bangladesh
 - (c) Pakistan
 - (d) Myanmar
62. The soils of extra-Peninsular are formed due to the depositional work of rivers and wind. They are mainly found in the river valleys and deltas, they are often referred to as:
- (a) Transported or Azonal soil
 - (b) Depositional or Zonal soil
 - (c) Transported or Alkaline soils
 - (d) Peaty and Marshy soils
63. In India, a violent storm, resembling a whirlpool, occupying a circular or nearly circular area of low pressure system or depressions around which the air circulates in an anti-clockwise direction in the northern hemisphere, but in a clockwise direction in the southern hemisphere are termed as Cyclone. In South East Asia, it is also termed as :
- (a) Typhoon
 - (b) Hurricane
 - (c) Tornadoes
 - (d) Tropical Cyclone
64. In India tank irrigation is popular in the peninsular plateau, which state has recorded the highest area under tank irrigation:
- (a) Andhra Pradesh
 - (b) Maharashtra
 - (c) Madhya Pradesh
 - (d) Uttar Pradesh
65. The Flat-topped terraces of the Kashmir consisting of clays, sands, silt together with lenticles of conglomerate from old deltaic fans is known as:
- (a) Bhangar
 - (b) Khadar
 - (c) Kullu
 - (d) Karewas
66. The most common and frequent hazard affecting Mizoram is :
- (a) Earthquake
 - (b) Landslide
 - (c) Drought
 - (d) Floods
67. The richest mineral belt of India is found in:
- (a) The North-western belt
 - (b) The South and South western belt
 - (c) The North-eastern Peninsular belt
 - (d) The Central belt

68. In India there has been a large regional variation in population growth between 1991-2011, which state had recorded the lowest growth rate?
- (a) Tamil nadu (b) Kerala
(c) Andhra Pradesh (d) Karnataka
69. The Himalayan river system comprises three major river systems viz. Indus, Ganges and Brahmaputra. These rivers are typical examples of:
- (a) Antecedent drainage (b) Consequent drainage
(c) Superimposed drainage (d) Inconsequent drainage
70. The public sector units like Hindustan Machine tools Ltd, Bharat Electronics, Indian Telephone industry, Hindustan Aeronautics etc, are located in which one of the following Industrial regions?
- (a) The Mumbai-Pune Industrial Region
(b) The Hooghly Industrial Region
(c) The Madurai-Coimbatore-Bangalore Industrial Region
(d) Delhi and Adjoining Industrial Region
71. There are about 58 major tribal groups accounting for 81.2% of the total tribal population. Which state in India has the highest scheduled tribe population?
- (a) Madhya Pradesh (b) Orissa
(c) Jharkhand (d) Chhattisgarh
72. India has been a melting pot of various races and tribes since time immemorial, according to Hutton, the earliest occupants of India were:
- (a) Mongoloid (b) Negritos
(c) Nordics (d) Proto-Austroloid
73. The Nordics constitute the last wave of migration into India; they spoke Aryan language and migrated to India during:
- (a) First millennium B.C. (b) Fifth millennium B.C.
(c) Third millennium B.C. (d) Second millennium B.C.
74. Scheduled castes are not confined to specific areas; rather they are distributed all over the country. Which two states account for more than 32.5% of the S.C population in India?
- (a) West Bengal and Bihar (b) Uttar Pradesh and Bihar
(c) West Bengal and Uttar Pradesh (d) Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh
75. The language spoken by the people of India belongs to four language families, which linguistic family has the largest number of speakers?
- (a) The Aryans (b) The Dravidians
(c) The Austric (d) The Sino-Tibetan