

MIZORAM PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION
COMPETITIVE EXAMINATIONS FOR RECRUITMENT TO THE POST OF
GRADE-V OF MIZORAM FOOD, CIVIL SUPPLIES & CONSUMER AFFAIRS SERVICES
(INSPECTOR OF SUPPLIES)
UNDER FOOD, CIVIL SUPPLIES & CONSUMER AFFAIRS DEPARTMENT,
GOVERNMENT OF MIZORAM, DECEMBER, 2023

GENERAL STUDIES-II

Time Allowed : 2 hours

Full Marks : 200

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

1. Why was the Simon Commission of 1927 boycotted by Indians?
 - (a) It imposed the Communal Award
 - (b) All its members were English
 - (c) It favoured partition of India
 - (d) It provided separate electorate for Hindus and Muslims
2. What influenced Nehru during his visit to Soviet Russia in 1927?
 - (a) Five-Year Plans
 - (b) Socialism
 - (c) Non-alignment
 - (d) *Panchshila*
3. Consider the following statements about Gandhian philosophy:
 - (i) Gandhiji's *satyagraha* is a non-violent resistance based on truth.
 - (ii) Gandhi's *swadeshi* promotes indigenous goods while boycotting foreign goods.
 - (iii) Gandhi's *sarvodaya* tries to put an end to the caste system.

Which of the following statements is/are true?

 - (a) Only (i)
 - (b) Both (i) & (ii)
 - (c) Both (i) & (iii)
 - (d) All of these
4. The 'Dandi March' led by Mahatma Gandhi was a part of which larger movement?
 - (a) Civil Disobedience Movement
 - (b) Non-Cooperation Movement
 - (c) Quit India Movement
 - (d) Swadeshi Movement
5. Which of the following statements with regard to Raja Ram Mohan Roy is/are correct?
 - (i) He opposed western education in India
 - (ii) He advocated the abolition of Sati system
 - (iii) He advocated widow remarriage
 - (a) Both (i) & (ii)
 - (b) Both (ii) & (iii)
 - (c) Both (i) & (iii)
 - (d) All of these
6. M.N. Roy was a prominent figure in which important political movement in India?
 - (a) Quit India Movement
 - (b) Non-Cooperation Movement
 - (c) Khilafat Movement
 - (d) Communist Movement



7. Consider the following statements:

- (i) He published Poverty and Un-British Rule in India.
- (ii) He propounded the Drain of Wealth Theory.
- (iii) He was the founder of London Indian Society.

Who is the person these statements talk about?

- (a) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar
- (b) Mahatma Gandhi
- (c) Dadabhai Naoroji
- (d) Jawaharlal Nehru

8. Which Constitutional Amendment Act is known as the 'Mini-Constitution'?

- (a) 41st
- (b) 42nd
- (c) 43rd
- (d) 44th

9. Who coined the popular slogan, "Swaraj is my birthright and I shall have it"?

- (a) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
- (b) Mahatma Gandhi
- (c) Sri Aurobindo
- (d) MN Roy

10. Consider the following statements:

- (i) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar fought for the annihilation of caste system.
- (ii) Dr. Ambedkar denounced *Hinduism* and practised *Atheism*.
- (iii) Dr. Ambedkar called the untouchables *Harijans*

Which of the following statements above is/are correct?

- (a) Only (i)
- (b) Both (ii) and (iii)
- (c) Both (i) and (iii)
- (d) All of these

11. Which of the following was a notable work of Shri Aurobindo's poetry?

- (a) The Discovery of India
- (b) Gitanjali
- (c) Hind Swaraj
- (d) Savitri

12. When was the Constitution of India adopted:

- (a) 15th August, 1947
- (b) 26th November, 1949
- (c) 26th January, 1950
- (d) 15th August, 1950

13. How many articles are there in the Constitution of India when it was adopted?

- (a) 143 articles
- (b) 197 articles
- (c) 395 articles
- (d) 448 articles

14. If a non-member of the state assembly is appointed as chief minister, he should become a member...

- (a) Within 1 month
- (b) Within 3 months
- (c) Within 6 months
- (d) Within 1 year

15. Which among the following is not an emergency provision under the Constitution?

- (a) National Emergency
- (b) President's Rule
- (c) Regional Emergency
- (d) Financial Emergency

16. Consider the following statements:

- (i) The Fundamental Rights are provided in Part IVA of the Constitution
- (ii) The model of the Fundamental Rights is taken from the Irish Constitution
- (iii) The Right to Property was deleted from the Fundamental Rights

Which of the statements above is/are correct?

- (a) Only (i)
- (b) Both (i) and (ii)
- (c) Both (ii) and (iii)
- (d) Only (iii)



17. Protection of life, which may include right to food and other basic necessities are provided under which Fundamental Right?
- (a) Right to Equality (b) Right to Freedom
(c) Right against Exploitation (d) Right to Constitutional Remedies
18. Federalism implies
- (a) Freedom of religion (b) Division of powers between centre and states
(c) Parliamentary sovereignty (d) Centralization of powers
19. How many Fundamental Duties are there in the Indian Constitution?
- (a) 10 (b) 11
(c) 12 (d) 13
20. Which of the following two words were added in the Preamble by the 42nd Amendment of the Constitution?
- (a) Sovereign & Socialist (b) Socialist & Secular
(c) Secular & Democratic (d) Democratic & Republic
21. Which part of the Constitution specifies provision for Uniform Civil Code for citizens?
- (a) Fundamental Rights (b) Directive Principles of State Policy
(c) Fundamental Duties (d) Citizenship
22. Only the Lok Sabha has the power to introduce
- (a) Financial bill (b) Constitution amendment bill
(c) Money bill (d) Ordinary bill
23. The Parliament of India consists of
- (a) Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha
(b) Legislative Assembly and Legislative Council
(c) House of the Representatives and the Senate
(d) The President, the Council of States and the House of the People
24. Under which case did the Supreme Court enunciate the 'Basic Structure Doctrine'?
- (a) Golak Nath case (b) Kesavananda Bharati case
(c) Minerva Mills case (d) SR Bommai case
25. Panchayati Raj subject falls under which List of the Constitution?
- (a) Union List (b) State List
(c) Concurrent List (d) None of these
26. In which year was the National Food Security Act passed?
- (a) 2005 (b) 2009
(c) 2013 (d) 2016
27. Which among the following is not a national party?
- (a) Bahujan Samaj Party (b) Mizo National Front
(c) Aam Aadmi Party (d) Communist Party of India (Marxist)
28. What is Mission *Indradhanush* associated with?
- (a) Digitalization (b) Cleanliness
(c) Immunization (d) Space exploration

29. *Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana* focuses on:
- (a) Promoting digital payments (b) Housing for all
(c) Rural electrification (d) Financial inclusion and banking for all
30. The “Goods and Services Tax” (GST) in India is a type of:
- (a) Excise Tax (b) Sales Tax
(c) Income Tax (d) Value Added Tax
31. What is the process in which lower castes in order to raise their caste status adopt the cultural patterns of the higher castes?
- (a) Casteism (b) Modernization
(c) Sanskritization (d) Revolution
32. The Mandal Commission recommended reservations for which category of communities?
- (a) Women (b) Religious minorities
(c) Scheduled Castes (d) Other Backward Classes (OBCs)
33. Where in the Constitution are the special provisions for Mizoram state provided?
- (a) Article 371A (b) Article 371 C
(c) Article 371 C (d) Article 371 G
34. Consider the statements about the 104th constitutional amendment:
- (i) It was passed on December 10, 2019.
(ii) Reservations for SCs and STs in the Lok Sabha and State Legislative Assemblies were extended for up to ten years.
(iii) The practice of nominating two members of the Anglo-Indian community by the President of India was extended by ten years.
- Which of the statements above is/are true?
- (a) Both (i) & (ii) (b) Both (i) & (iii)
(c) Both (ii) & (iii) (d) All of the above
35. Which commission was given a constitutional status by the 102nd amendment for socially and educationally backward classes?
- (a) National Commission for Scheduled Castes
(b) National Commission for Scheduled Tribes
(c) National Commission for Backward Classes
(d) National Commission for Other Backward Classes
36. Which mobile application developed by National Informatics Centre allows citizens to check their ration card details and locate the nearest fair price shop?
- (a) Atmanirbhar Krishi (b) Digi Ration
(c) DigiYatra (d) Mera Ration
37. Mid-Day Meal Scheme was renamed in 2021 as
- (a) PM POSHAN (b) PM KUSUM
(c) PMMSY (d) PMJVK
38. Which Article providing special status for Jammu and Kashmir was revoked in 2019?
- (a) Article 356 (b) Article 360
(c) Article 370 (d) Article 371



39. The first Five Year plan was introduced in
(a) 1950 (b) 1951
(c) 1965 (d) 1991
40. Planning Commission was scrapped on
(a) 2015 (b) 2014
(c) 2017 (d) 2012
41. Niti Aayog came into effect on
(a) 15th August, 2015 (b) 26th January, 2015
(c) 2nd October, 2015 (d) 1st January, 2015
42. 'Grand Innovation Challenge' was launched by
(a) Niti Aayog (b) Planning Commission
(c) National Planning Committee (d) Finance Commission
43. Who amongst the following is known as *the father of Indian planning*?
(a) Jawahar Lal Nehru (b) Mahatma Gandhi
(c) B.R. Ambedkar (d) M. Vishweshwariah
44. A *rolling plan* in Indian Planning, refers to a plan which
(a) Does not change its target every year (b) Changes its allocation every year
(c) Changes its allocation and target every year (d) Changes only its target every year
45. What document is required for the assessment of customs import duty?
(a) Shipping Bill (b) Bill of Lading
(c) Bill of Entry (d) Mate's Receipt
46. Identify the correct sequence of components within the Balance of Payments (BoP) statement.
A. Current Account
B. Capital Account
C. Financial Account
D. Errors and Omissions
- Choose the correct answer from the options given below:
(a) A-B-C-D (b) B-C-D-A
(c) C-D-A-B (d) D-C-B-A
47. On 27th September, 2022; the Government of India extended the existing Foreign Trade Policy (2015-20) up to which of the following on account of volatile global economic, geo-political situation and currency fluctuations?
(a) December, 2022 (b) March, 2023
(c) September, 2023 (d) December, 2023
48. When the exchange rate is determined by the market forces of demand and supply, it is known as
(a) Real exchange rate (b) Nominal exchange rate
(c) Superfluous exchange rate (d) Floating exchange rate



49. Gross National Product (GNP) can be calculated as
- (a) $\text{GNP} = \text{market value of domestically produced goods and services} + \text{income earned by the residents of a country in foreign countries} - \text{income earned by the foreigners in the country.}$
 - (b) $\text{GNP} = \text{market value of goods and services produced by the residents in the country} + \text{income earned in the country by the foreigners} - \text{income received by residents of a country from abroad.}$
 - (c) $\text{GNP} = \text{GDP} - \text{Depreciation or Capital consumption.}$
 - (d) All of these
50. When was the International Monetary Fund (IMF) set up?
- (a) 1944
 - (b) 1914
 - (c) 1942
 - (d) 1945
51. Exchange rates for one currency against another currency, are known as
- (a) Real exchange rate
 - (b) Nominal exchange rate
 - (c) Superfluous exchange rate
 - (d) None of these
52. The ratio of foreign rates to domestic rates measured in the 'same' currency is known as
- (a) Real exchange rate
 - (b) Nominal exchange rate
 - (c) Superfluous exchange rate
 - (d) None of these
53. Which of the following is a function of NABARD?
- (a) Monitoring flow of ground level credit to agriculture
 - (b) Credit planning and monitoring
 - (c) Formulation of operational guidelines for rural financial institutions
 - (d) All of these
54. Which of the following is the implementing agency for National Agricultural Insurance Scheme?
- (a) Food Corporation of India
 - (b) Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices
 - (c) Agricultural Insurance Company of India Limited
 - (d) NABARD
55. The portfolio investment by Foreign Institutional Investors is called
- (a) Foreign Direct Investment (FDI)
 - (b) Foreign Institutional Investment (FII)
 - (c) Balance of Payment (BoP)
 - (d) Special Drawing Rights (SDR)
56. A tax system that charges a higher tax rate for people who earn a higher income is called
- (a) Proportional Tax
 - (b) Regressive Tax
 - (c) Payroll Tax
 - (d) Progressive Tax
57. Goods and Services Tax Council (GST) of India is headed by
- (a) President
 - (b) Prime Minister
 - (c) Finance Minister
 - (d) Finance Secretary
58. The Goods and Services Tax Council was established under _____ of the Indian Constitution.
- (a) Article 279 A
 - (b) Article 279 B
 - (c) Article 277 A
 - (d) Article 277 B
59. In India, the Good and Services Tax (GST) came into effect on
- (a) 1st July, 2015
 - (b) 1st July, 2016
 - (c) 1st July, 2017
 - (d) 1st July, 2018



60. Which amongst the following was *the first State* to approve Goods and Services Tax (GST) bill in India?
- (a) Assam (b) Haryana
(c) Rajasthan (d) Punjab
61. Which one of the following best describes the term '*Capital Gains Tax*' in India?
- (a) Tax on dividend received from corporate bonds
(b) Tax on profit from the sale of a capital asset during a year
(c) Tax on interest received from bank fixed deposits
(d) Tax on profit from sale of shares for more than 12 months
62. Which of the following Union Budget(s) was presented in a *digital format* for the first time to promote the Government of India's (GoI) Digital India flagship programme.
- (a) Union Budget 2019-20 (b) Union Budget 2020-21
(c) Union Budget 2021-22 (d) Union Budget 2022-23
63. When did India globally become the 7th largest vehicle manufacturer?
- (a) 2007 (b) 2008
(c) 2009 (d) 2010
64. The rate at which the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) gives loans to the Commercial Banks is called
- (a) Bank loan rate (b) Bank Rate
(c) Repo Rate (d) Reverse Repo Rate
65. The rate of interest at which the Central Bank borrows money from Commercial Banks for a short term is called
- (a) Bank Rate (b) Repo Rate
(c) Reverse Repo Rate (d) Prime Lending Rate
66. The percentage of total deposits that commercial banks are required to keep with the Reserve Bank of India in the form of cash is called
- (a) Cash Reserve Ratio (CRR) (b) Cash Deposit
(c) Statutory Liquidity Ratio (SLR) (d) All of these
67. Increased in Cash Reserve Ratio (CRR) by the Reserve Bank of India indicates that
- (a) Commercial Banks will have less money to lend
(b) Commercial Banks will have more money to lend
(c) Commercial banks will have more gold deposits with RBI
(d) RBI will have less money to lend
68. *The Monetary Policy Framework* of India is formulated by
- (a) Central Government (b) Finance Minister
(c) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) (d) National Stock Exchange of India
69. The primary objective of monetary policy is
- (a) to maintain price stability while keeping in mind the economic growth
(b) to improve the banking system in the country
(c) to print out more currency in the fiscal year
(d) all of these
70. The Reserve Bank of India is vested with the responsibility of conducting monetary policy. This responsibility is explicitly mandated under the
- (a) Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 (b) Reserve Bank of India Act, 1944
(c) Reserve Bank of India Act, 1954 (d) Reserve Bank of India Act, 1964



71. As per the Union Budget 2023-24, the government aimed to bring down the fiscal deficit from 6.4 per cent of GDP (2022-23) to
- (a) 5.6 per cent of GDP (b) 5.7 per cent of GDP
(c) 5.8 per cent of GDP (d) 5.9 per cent of GDP
72. Land reform is covered under
- (a) Central List (b) State List
(c) Concurrent List (d) All of these
73. Who advocated that *India would be truly independent only when the poorest of its people become free of human suffering?*
- (a) Mahatma Gandhi (b) Jawahar Lal Nehru
(c) Dr. Man Mohan Singh (d) Indira Gandhi
74. Which of the following ration cards is meant for the poorest of the poor people?
- (a) Suraksha Card (b) BPL Card
(c) Antyodaya Card (d) None of these
75. Which Committee was set up to review the concept of Poverty Line?
- (a) Suresh Tendulkar Committee (b) Lakdawala Committee
(c) Wanchoo Committee (d) Dutt Committee
76. Which one of the following countries shares the longest international boundaries with India?
- (a) China (b) Bangladesh
(c) Pakistan (d) Myanmar
77. 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.
78. 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) Andhra Pradesh
79. The Himalayan River system comprises three major river system viz. Indus, Ganges and Brahmaputra. These rivers are typical examples of:
- (a) Antecedent drainage (b) Consequent drainage
(c) Superimposed drainage (d) Inconsequent drainage
80. 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
81. 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-Australoid



82. 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
83. Mixed Cropping is the practice of sowing two to three crops together in the same field in one crop season, the mixture of different crops is called by different names, when wheat is mixed with gram it is known as:
- (a) Gochani (b) Gojai
(c) Beljar (d) None of these
84. The sharing of waters of the Cauvery River has been the source of a serious conflict between:
- (a) Kerala and Tamil Nadu (b) Tamil Nadu and Karnataka
(c) Karnataka and Kerala (d) Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh
85. The Hindustan – Tibet Road connecting Shimla with Gangtok passes through:
- (a) Shipki La (b) Nathu La
(c) Jelep La (d) Thag La
86. The Dravidian languages are a language family spoken mainly in southern India and parts of eastern and central India, the largest speakers of Dravidian language is:
- (a) Malayalam (b) Kannada
(c) Tamil (d) Telegu
87. The fastest express train in India today which can run at a speed of 180km/hr is:
- (a) Gatimaan Express (b) Bhopal Shatabdi
(c) Rajdhani express (d) Vande Bharat Express
88. The real beginning of modern large-scale industry in India can be recognized with the establishment of:
- (a) Cotton textile industry at Mumbai in 1854 (b) Jute mill at Rishra in 1855
(c) Paper industry at Serampore in 1812 (d) Establishment of TISCO in 1907
89. An example of Rabi Crop is?
- (a) Wheat (b) Rice
(c) Maize (d) Cotton
90. Which is not one of the 7 Pillars of effective governance envisaged by NITI Aayog?
- (a) Transparency (b) Efficiency
(c) Participation (d) Empowering
91. Who among the following used the term 'Evergreen Revolution' for increasing agricultural production in India?
- (a) Norman Borlaug (b) M.S Swaminathan
(c) Raj Krishna (d) R.K.V Rao
92. The term isohyet refer to:
- (a) Equal Temperature (b) Equal Rainfall
(c) Equal Pressure (d) Equal Sunshine
93. National Water Way – 1 connects which of the following places?
- (a) Allahabad - Haldia (b) Kakinada - Puducherry
(c) Kollam - Kottapuram (d) Sadia - Dhubri

94. The headquarter of Inland Waterways Authorities of India (IWAI) is located at which of the following places of India?
- (a) Kolkata (b) Bhubaneswar
(c) Noida (d) Bangalore
95. Jamnagar Oil Refinery is located in the state of:
- (a) Bihar (b) Uttar Pradesh
(c) Gujarat (d) Assam
96. Which National Highway links Varanasi with Kanyakumari?
- (a) National Highway No. 3 (b) National Highway No. 29
(c) National Highway No. 15 (d) National Highway No. 7
97. The Monsoon wind is:
- (a) Local wind (b) Permanent wind
(c) Seasonal wind (d) Regional wind
98. In India the first complete and synchronous census for providing vital demographic data was conducted in:
- (a) 1881 (b) 1871
(c) 1891 (d) 1901
99. The largest hydroelectric power plant in India is:
- (a) Koyna hydroelectric power plant (b) Tehri hydroelectric power plant
(c) Sri Sailam hydroelectric power plant (d) Sardar Sarovar hydroelectric power plant
100. In which of the following state is the largest producer of wheat in India?
- (a) Punjab (b) Uttar Pradesh
(c) West Bengal (d) Maharashtra

CHASE

ACADEMY

