

**MIZORAM PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION****TECHNICAL COMPETITIVE EXAMINATIONS FOR RECRUITMENT TO THE POST OF  
INSPECTOR OF TAXES  
UNDER TAXATION DEPARTMENT, GOVERNMENT OF MIZORAM  
JANUARY, 2016****GENERAL STUDIES  
PAPER - II**

Time Allowed : 2 hours

Full Marks : 200

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

1. The Constitution of India was enacted by a Constituent Assembly set up
  - (a) under the Indian Independence Act, 1947
  - (b) under a resolution of the Provisional Government
  - (c) under the Cabinet Mission Plan, 1946
  - (d) by the Indian National Congress
2. Which of the following is not treated as part of the Indian Constitution?
  - (a) Preamble
  - (b) The Fundamental Rights
  - (c) Directive Principles of State Policy
  - (d) None of these
3. Which of the following rights conferred by the Constitution is also available to non-citizens of India?
  - (a) freedom of speech, assembly and association
  - (b) freedom to acquire property or to carry on any occupation, trade or business
  - (c) right to constitutional remedies
  - (d) freedom to move, reside and settle in any part of the territory of India
4. Which of the following is correctly matched?
  - (a) 1909 Act - Principle of election
  - (b) 1919 Act - Provincial autonomy
  - (c) 1935 Act - Dyarchy in states
  - (d) 1947 Act - Responsible government
5. Judicial Review is a symbol of
  - (a) Parliamentary Government
  - (b) Presidential Government
  - (c) Unitary Government
  - (d) Federal Government
6. The partition of Bengal was carried out in
  - (a) 1906
  - (b) 1905
  - (c) 1900
  - (d) 1901



7. The Lahore Session of the Congress, which adopted resolution of complete independence for India was presided over by
- (a) Subhash Chandra Bose (b) Mahatma Gandhi  
(c) Moti Lal Nehru (d) Jawaharlal Nehru
8. Which section of the Indian Constitution refers to the responsibility of the state towards international peace and security?
- (a) Fundamental Rights (b) Directive Principles of State Policy  
(c) Emergency Provisions (d) Preamble to the Constitution
9. Who described the Government of India Act, 1935 as 'a new charter of bondage'?
- (a) Mahatma Gandhi (b) Jawaharlal Nehru  
(c) Sardar Patel (d) Rajendra Prasad
10. At present, the maximum strength of Lok Sabha is
- (a) 500 members (b) 550 members  
(c) 545 members (d) 525 members
11. At present, right to property is a
- (a) Legal Right (b) Fundamental Right  
(c) Natural Right (d) Human Right
12. Under which article of the Indian Constitution can the President be impeached?
- (a) Article 352 (b) Article 61  
(c) Article 33 (d) Article 79
13. The maximum duration of the zero hour in the Lok Sabha is
- (a) 30 minutes (b) two hours  
(c) unspecified (d) one hour
14. In the Rajya Sabha, the states have been provided
- (a) representation on the basis of population  
(b) representation on the basis of population and size  
(c) equal representation  
(d) representation on the basis of size
15. In India, power of judicial review is restricted because
- (a) the Constitution is supreme (b) the Executive is supreme  
(c) the Legislature is supreme (d) the Judges are transferrable
16. The Fundamental Duties of the Indian citizen have been
- (a) Originally provided by the Constitution  
(b) Included in the Constitution by the 44<sup>th</sup> Amendment  
(c) Included in the Constitution by the 42<sup>nd</sup> Amendment  
(d) Inserted into the Constitution by a judgment of the Supreme Court
17. The speaker of the Lok Sabha has to address his letter of resignation to the
- (a) Prime Minister of India (b) Deputy Speaker of Lok Sabha  
(c) President of India (d) Vice President of India
18. Right to Freedom is guaranteed by
- (a) Article 17 (b) Article 18  
(c) Article 19 (d) Article 20

19. Panchayat Samiti exists at the
- (a) District level (b) Block level  
(c) Both at the District and Block levels (d) None of the above levels
20. The Constitution vests the residuary power of legislation
- (a) in the State (b) in the Local Bodies  
(c) in the Centre (d) in the President
21. The Contingency Fund of the State is operated by
- (a) the Governor (b) the Chief Minister  
(c) the Finance Minister (d) Accountant General
22. Which of the following is a recommendation of the Ashok Mehta Committee on Panchayati Raj?
- (a) Compulsory powers of taxation to PRIs  
(b) If superceded, elections must be held within one year  
(c) A three-tier panchayati raj system should be established  
(d) All of these
23. Who described Communalism as “*Indian version of fascism*”?
- (a) Mahatma Gandhi (b) B.K.Ambedkar  
(c) Jawaharlal Nehru (d) Subhas Chandra Bose
24. Earlier, the 73<sup>rd</sup> Amendment Act of the Indian Constitution is not applicable to which of the states given below?
- (a) Nagaland and Mizoram (b) J&K and Nagaland  
(c) Mizoram, Nagaland and Meghalaya (d) J&K and Mizoram
25. Who of the following has described the Indian Constitution as *quasi-federal*?
- (a) Jennings (b) K.C.Wheare  
(c) A.C.Bannerji (d) B.R.Ambedkar
26. Elite theory was first developed by
- (a) American Sociologists (b) French Sociologists  
(c) Indian Sociologists (d) Italian Sociologists
27. Who was regarded as the Father of Indian Renaissance?
- (a) B.R.Ambedkar (b) Raja Ram Mohan Roy  
(c) B.G.Tilak (d) G.K.Gokhale
28. Method of spiritual practice called Integral Yoga was developed by?
- (a) Sri Aurobindo (b) M.K.Gandhi  
(c) G.K.Gokhale (d) Amal Kiran
29. Who said “*Poverty is the Worst Form of Violence*”?
- (a) M.N.Roy (b) M.K.Gandhi  
(c) V.K. Saraswa (d) Dadabhai Naoroji
30. The Dravida Munnetra Khazagam (DMK) movement against the imposition of Hindi language is an example of
- (a) Revolutionary Movement (b) Resistance Movement  
(c) Reforms Movement (d) Utopian Movement

31. A good practical instance of the growing similarity between Public Administration and Private Administration is the setting up of an institution like the
- (a) Steel Authority of India (b) Industrial Training Institute  
(c) Administrative Staff College of India (d) National Academy of India
32. Payments from the Consolidated Fund of India are authorised by the
- (a) Money Bill (b) Appropriation Act  
(c) Finance Act (d) Consolidated Fund Act
33. In the context of independent India's economy, which of the following was the earliest event to take place?
- (a) Nationalisation of State Bank of India (b) Enactment of Banking Regulation Act  
(c) Nationalisation of Insurance Companies (d) Introduction of First Five-Year Plan
34. Which of the following pairs is correctly matched?
- (a) Nehru - New Lamps for Old (b) Federation - Strong Centre  
(c) B.R.Ambedkar - Untouchability (d) M.N.Roy - Un-British
35. With reference to New Economic Policy in India, Liberalisation refers to
- (a) transfer of ownership (b) disinvestment  
(c) deregulation (d) licensing
36. Which of the following is *not* included in the criteria of backwardness as recommended by the First Backward Classes Commission 1953?
- (a) Low social position in the traditional Hindu society  
(b) Inadequate representation in the field of religious groups  
(c) Lack of general educational advancement  
(d) Inadequate or no representation in government services
37. The election to the Panchyats are to be held
- (a) Every four years (b) Every five years  
(c) At the state government wishes (d) At the centre's directive
38. Which of the following stands at the apex of the three tier structure?
- (a) Panchayat Samiti (b) Gram Panchayat  
(c) Zila Parishad (d) None of these
39. The aim of which of the Five Year Plans was to correct the disequilibrium in the economy?
- (a) First Five Year Plan (b) Second Five Year Plan  
(c) Third Five Year Plan (d) Fourth Five Year Plan
40. Which of the following periods were termed as plan holidays in India?
- (a) 1951-1955 (b) 1966-1969  
(c) 1997-1998 (d) 2003-2004
41. Which of the following prepares the estimates of National Income in India?
- (a) Central Statistical Organisation (b) National Income Committee  
(c) Planning commission (d) Reserve Bank of India
42. Who was the first chairman of the Planning Commission?
- (a) Dr. S. Radhakrishnan (b) Jawaharlal Nehru  
(c) Dr. Rajendra Prasad (d) Dr. M. Vishveshwaraya

43. Absolute poverty in rural areas is a condition where the calorie intake is less than
- (a) 2400 K calories per person per day                      (b) 2100 K calories per person per day  
(c) 2900 K calories per person per day                      (d) 2000 K calories per person per day
44. The Kharif crops are
- (a) gram, oilseeds, mustard                                      (b) wheat, barley, oats  
(c) maize, sorghum, bajra                                        (d) gram, wheat, oats
45. Yellow Revolution refers to increasing production of
- (a) food grain    (b) eggs  
(c) tomato    (d) oil seeds
46. FERA was replaced by FEMA and effected in the year
- (a) 1991-92    (b) 1995-96  
(c) 2000-2001    (d) 2003-2004
47. Primary aim of Liquidity Adjustment Facility of RBI is to assist banks to adjust their day-to-day mismatches in liquidity through
- (a) call money market    (b) repo and reverse repo operations  
(c) open market operations    (d) repo rate
48. 14 major Commercial Banks were nationalised on
- (a) 19<sup>th</sup> July 1969    (b) 19<sup>th</sup> June 1969  
(c) 4<sup>th</sup> April 1969    (d) 4<sup>th</sup> July 1969
49. GNP stands for
- (a) General Net Product    (b) Gross National Product  
(c) General Net Price    (d) Gross National Price
50. The 2010 – 11 Census recorded that engagement of labour in Agriculture was
- (a) 50%    (b) 55%  
(c) 70%    (d) 75%
51. The size of cultivable land holding in India is
- (a) increasing with successive generation                              (b) decreasing with successive generation  
(c) constant with successive generation                                      (d) fluctuating with successive generation
52. Organic Farming is also known as
- (a) Strategical Farming    (b) Green Farming  
(c) Green Revolution    (d) Chemical-based Farming
53. The importance of Public sector can be highlighted by
- (a) accelerated economic growth    (b) equitable distribution of economic power  
(c) balanced regional growth    (d) all of these
54. Which is the main problem of Small-scale industries?
- (a) imbalanced regional development                                      (b) multi-purpose cooperative societies  
(c) inferior quality of the products    (d) lack of financial resources
55. RBI was established in the year
- (a) 1<sup>st</sup> January 1935    (b) 1<sup>st</sup> March 1935  
(c) 1<sup>st</sup> April 1935    (d) none of these

56. Fiscal policy denotes
- (a) the use of savings of household
  - (b) the use of taxes to achieve macroeconomic goals
  - (c) the use of taxes and government expenditure
  - (d) the use of taxes for investment
57. During which Five Year Plan was the annual growth rate of National Income lowest?
- (a) Second Plan
  - (b) Third Plan
  - (c) Fifth Plan
  - (d) Sixth Plan
58. In India, coins and subsidiary coins are issued by
- (a) Union Government
  - (b) Reserve Bank of India
  - (c) Ministry of Finance
  - (d) Supreme Court
59. Which of the following is not a feature of Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana?
- (a) providing universal access to banking facilities
  - (b) providing basic bank accounts with overdraft facility and inbuilt accidental insurance
  - (c) financial literacy programme
  - (d) issuance of credit cards
60. The integral part of agricultural price policy is
- (a) buffer stock operations
  - (b) establishment of storage facilities
  - (c) price fixation of agricultural goods
  - (d) all of these
61. Sale of goods through the Fair Price Shop is known as
- (a) Buffer stock operations
  - (b) Public Distribution System
  - (c) Food Security System
  - (d) Minimum Support Price
62. The budget in India is divided into
- (a) Revenue accounts and Income receipts
  - (b) Capital accounts and Revenue accounts
  - (c) Tax and Non-tax revenues
  - (d) Capital receipts and Disbursements
63. Budget deficit refers to
- (a) Revenue receipts – Capital receipts
  - (b) Fiscal deficit – Interest payments
  - (c) Total receipts – Total expenditures
  - (d) Total receipts – Total recovery of debts
64. The revenues of the Central government includes
- (a) Corporation Tax
  - (b) Wealth Tax
  - (c) Property Tax
  - (d) All of these
65. The Finance Commission of India was formulated under the provisions of Article
- (a) 208
  - (b) 218
  - (c) 228
  - (d) 280
66. Which budget is usually presented separately in India?
- (a) Central budget
  - (b) Union budget
  - (c) Railway budget
  - (d) Financial budget
67. The instruments of credit control by the RBI do not include
- (a) Bank rate
  - (b) Cash reserve ratio
  - (c) Statutory liquidity ratio
  - (d) Creation of credit

68. EPZ stands for  
(a) Export Promotion Zone (b) Export Policy Zone  
(c) Export Product Zone (d) Export Processing Zone
69. Main cause(s) of deficit in the balance of payments in India  
(a) large increase in imports (b) slow growth of exports  
(c) smaller inflow of invisible receipts (d) all of these
70. The 12<sup>th</sup> Plan envisages an average annual growth rate of  
(a) 8% (b) 8.2%  
(c) 9% (d) 9.2%
71. Which Five-Year Plan had adopted 'Removal of Poverty' as its foremost objective?  
(a) Second (b) Third  
(c) Fourth (d) Sixth
72. What is the full form of NITI Aayog?  
(a) National Institute to Transform India (b) National Institution for Transforming India  
(c) National Institute for Transforming India (d) National Institution to Transform India
73. Minimum Support Price is for safe guarding the interest of  
(a) farmers (b) bankers  
(c) manufacturers (d) government servant
74. Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) was launched in 2000 to make Public Distribution System targeted towards  
(a) the female poor (b) the village poor  
(c) the urban poor (d) poorest of the poor
75. Which Industrial Policy gave Public sector a strategic role in Indian economy?  
(a) 1948 (b) 1956  
(c) 1977 (d) 1980
76. Which of the following hill stations in India is known as the "Queen of the Satpuras"?  
(a) Patiala (b) Chandernagore  
(c) Pachmarhi (d) Nilgiri
77. Put the following peaks from eastern to western direction - (A) Kanchenjunga (B) Mt. Everest (C) Dhaulagiri (D) Nanda Devi  
(a) A, B, C, D (b) D, C, B, A  
(c) A, C, D, B (d) B, A, C, D
78. Sardar Sarovar dam is built upon the river  
(a) Yamuna (b) Narmada  
(c) Indus (d) Mahanadi
79. In case of the Bay of Bengal in the areas of Vishakapatnam to Tamil Nadu, cyclones mostly develop during the months of  
(a) January and February (b) October and November  
(c) May and June (d) July and August
80. The year \_\_\_\_\_ is called a Great Divide in the demographic history of India.  
(a) 1901 (b) 1921  
(c) 1941 (d) 1991

81. The only state in India that produces Saffron is  
(a) Assam (b) Nagaland  
(c) Punjab (d) Jammu and Kashmir
82. Which of the following is not a characteristic of Green Revolution?  
(a) Extensive use of High yielding variety seeds  
(b) Increasing production of vegetables  
(c) Increasing use of fertilisers and pesticides  
(d) Increasing production of Wheat
83. The most common rural settlement pattern in North Indian plain is  
(a) Rectangular pattern (b) Circular pattern  
(c) Star-like pattern (d) Nebular pattern
84. India's population as per 2011 census is  
(a) 1028 million (b) 3287 million  
(c) 3182 million (d) 1210 million
85. Which of the following is the main reason for female migration in India?  
(a) Education (b) Work and employment  
(c) Business (d) Marriage
86. The length of Tlawng River is approximately \_\_\_\_\_ kilometers  
(a) 165 (b) 185  
(c) 215 (d) 230
87. Which of the following minerals is known as brown diamond?  
(a) Iron (b) Manganese  
(c) Lignite (d) Mica
88. Which river valley is the first river basin in India developed for regional planning?  
(a) Ganga river valley (b) Narmada river valley  
(c) Damodar river valley (d) Brahmaputra river valley
89. Which of the following is the longest highway of India?  
(a) NH-1 (b) NH-7  
(c) NH-6 (d) NH-8
90. Which of the following is not a peninsular river?  
(a) Narmada (b) Brahmaputra  
(c) Krishna (d) Tapti
91. The most important agricultural soil in India is  
(a) Black Soil (b) Red Soil  
(c) Alluvial Soil (d) Laterite Soil
92. Which State has the largest population of Scheduled Tribes?  
(a) Orissa (b) Rajasthan  
(c) Madhya Pradesh (d) Bihar
93. Which state leads in the production of Tobacco?  
(a) Tamil Nadu (b) Maharashtra  
(c) Andhra Pradesh (d) Gujarat



94. Which of the following is a Non-conventional Energy Resource?  
(a) Tidal (b) Petroleum  
(c) Natural Gas (d) Coking Coal
95. Which of the following undertakes Border fencing in Mizoram?  
(a) Border Road Organisation(BRO)  
(b) World Bank(WB)  
(c) Asian Development Bank(ADB)  
(d) Japan Bank for International cooperation(JBIC)
96. In which plan period, a special emphasis on development in the North-Eastern Region has been identified?  
(a) Ninth plan (b) Tenth plan  
(c) Eleventh plan (d) Eighth plan
97. In 1956, the first Industrial estate of the country was established at  
(a) Rajkot (b) Mumbai  
(c) Kanpur (d) Bhopal
98. In India, Urban places with a population of more than one million are called  
(a) Megalopolises (b) Metropolises  
(c) Cities (d) Megacities
99. The southernmost point of India is known as  
(a) Gandhi Point (b) Nehru Point  
(c) Indira Point (d) Indira Col
100. The female literacy rate of India according to 2011 census was  
(a) 64.46% (b) 65.46%  
(c) 66.46% (d) 63.46%

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