

MIZORAM PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION**TECHNICAL COMPETITIVE EXAMINATIONS FOR RECRUITMENT TO THE POST OF
INSPECTOR OF TAXES, UNDER TAXATION DEPARTMENT, GOVERNMENT OF MIZORAM
APRIL, 2018****GENERAL STUDIES
PAPER - II**

Time Allowed : 2 hours

Full Marks : 200

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

1. Constitution of India was adopted by constituent assembly on?

(a) 25 October, 1948	(b) 25 October, 1949
(c) 26 November, 1948	(d) 26 November, 1949
2. For the first time Indian Legislature was made "Bi-cameral" under :

(a) Government of India Act, 1861	(b) Government of India Act, 1892
(c) Government of India Act, 1915	(d) Government of India Act, 1919
3. Who was the chairman of Drafting Committee of Indian Constitution?

(a) A. N Gopaldaswamy	(b) K.M Munshi
(c) N Madhava Rao	(d) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar
4. Which Article is related to Equality before law?

(a) Art. 13	(b) Art. 14
(c) Art. 15	(d) Art. 16
5. Which Article is for "Protection of interests of Minorities"?

(a) Article 26	(b) Article 27
(c) Article 29	(d) Article 30
6. Article 44 is related to - -

(a) Uniform civil code for citizens.
(b) Provision of early childhood care and education to children below the age of 6 years.
(c) Duty of the state to raise the level of nutrition.
(d) Organization of agriculture and animal husbandry.
7. How many Schedules are there in Constitution of India?

(a) 10 Schedules	(b) 12 Schedules
(c) 14 Schedules	(d) 16 Schedules
8. In which Constitutional Amendment Act Sikkim was made full-fledged State of the Union of India?

(a) 21 st Constitutional Amendment Act	(b) 31 st Constitutional Amendment Act, 1973
(c) 35 th Constitutional Amendment Act, 1974	(d) 36 th Constitutional Amendment Act, 1975
9. How many articles were there originally in Constitution of India?

(a) 395	(b) 397
(c) 403	(d) 410



10. Under the constitution of India who is the ultimate Sovereign?
- (a) Indian People (b) Prime Minister of India
(c) President of India (d) All elected leaders of India
11. The constitution is the supreme law of the land. It is protected by
- (a) The Supreme Court (b) The Constituent Assembly
(c) The Parliament (d) The President
12. Which Article of the constitution empowers the Parliament to form a new state by altering the boundaries of existing states?
- (a) Article 1 (b) Article 2
(c) Article 3 (d) Article 4
13. Nagaland was created as a separate state in the year?
- (a) 1960 (b) 1961
(c) 1962 (d) 1963
14. Who was the First President of India?
- (a) Dr. Rajendra Prasad (b) Dr. S. Radhakrishnan
(c) Dr. Zakir Hussain (d) Sri. V.V. Giri
15. Who appoints the judges of Supreme Court?
- (a) Prime Minister (b) Lok Sabha
(c) Rajya Sabha (d) President
16. Article 19 provides six freedoms, which is not among them?
- (a) Freedom of speech and expression.
(b) Assemble peacefully and without arms.
(c) Form associations or unions.
(d) Reside and settle in any part of your state only.
17. President can make proclamation of Emergency under :
- (a) Article 84 (b) Article 105
(c) Article 225 (d) Article 352
18. A bill which contains only provisions dealing with the imposition, repeal, remission, alteration or regulation of taxes is called?
- (a) Locus Standi (b) Money Bill
(c) Motion (d) Ordinance
19. The oath of office is administered to the Governor by the
- (a) Chief justice of India (b) President
(c) Chief justice of high court (d) Speaker of legislative assembly
20. What is the correct chronological order of creation of Assam, Nagaland, Goa & Mizoram?
- (a) Assam, Nagaland, Goa, Mizoram (b) Assam, Mizoram, Nagaland, Goa
(c) Assam, Nagaland, Mizoram, Goa (d) Assam, Goa, Mizoram, Nagaland
21. Which of the following is not a correct statement about UPSC?
- (a) UPSC submits its annual report to the President
(b) UPSC Chairman can be removed by Central Government by order
(c) Composition of UPSC is determined by President
(d) All of the above are correct statements

22. Which of the following parts of constitution explicitly mentions that India is a secular state?
- (a) Preamble (b) Fundamental Rights
(c) Directive Principles of state policy (d) The Union

23. Consider the following statements:

1. 9th schedule provides the constitutional immunity to a particular law
2. The law under 9th schedule is beyond judicial review

Which among the above statements is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only (b) 2 only
(c) both 1 & 2 (d) none of these
24. Which among the following court has maximum number of sanctioned Judges in India?
- (a) Allahabad High Court (b) Delhi High Court
(c) Calcutta High Court (d) Bombay High Court

25. Which among the following is / are parts of Nagar panchayat?

1. Notified Area Committee
2. Town Area Committee
3. District Planning Committee

Choose the correct option from the codes given below:

- (a) Only 1 & 2 (b) Only 2 & 3
(c) Only 1 & 3 (d) 1, 2 & 3
26. The Vice President of India is elected by the electoral collage consisting of the members of __:
1. Rajya Sabha
 2. Lok Sabha
 3. State Legislatures

Choose the correct option from the codes given below:

- (a) Only 1 (b) Only 1 & 2
(c) Only 2 & 3 (d) Only 1 & 4
27. Consider the following statements:
1. Deputy Speaker and Speaker may resign by writing to each other
 2. Attorney General and Solicitor General may resign by writing to each other

Which among the above statements is/are correct?

- (a) Only 1 (b) Only 2
(c) Both 1 & 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2
28. The number of judges can be altered in the Supreme Court by
- (a) Presidential Order (b) Parliament by Law
(c) Supreme Court by Notification (d) Central Government by Notification
29. Who among the following can dismiss Governor of a state from his office?
- (a) State Legislative Assembly (b) Parliament
(c) President (d) None of these

30. Which among the following committee was appointed by the government of India in 1986 to revitalize Panchayati raj institutions for democracy and development?

- (a) L.M.Singhvi Committee (b) G.V.K. Rao Committee
(c) Ashok Mehta Committee (d) The Balwant Rai Mehta Committee



31. Current sanctioned strength of the Judges of Supreme Court of India is —
- (a) 20 (b) 25
(c) 30 (d) 31
32. In which among the following cases, the Supreme Court of India propounded the theory of basic structure of the Constitution?
- (a) Gopalan vs. State of Madras (b) Golak Nath
(c) Keshvanand Bharati (d) Minerva Mills
33. The right to vote in India is given to all people on the basis of—
- (a) Education (b) Age
(c) Property (d) Religion
34. Which of the following is not a Fundamental Right?
- (a) Right against exploitation (b) Equal pay for equal work
(c) Equality before law (d) Right to freedom of religion
35. Consider the following statements—
1. The Governor of a state may reserve a Bill for consideration of the President of India.
 2. The Governor of a state is competent to withdraw an ordinance issued in the state at any time.
- Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
- (a) 1 only (b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2
36. In case the post of President of India falls vacant and there is also no Vice-President, than who among the following would be the acting President?
- (a) Vice-Chairman of Rajya Sabha (b) Attorney General of India
(c) Lok Sabha Speaker (d) Chief Justice of Supreme Court
37. 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
38. Which of the following is not included in the directive principles of state policy?
- (a) Prohibition of liquor (b) Right to work
(c) Equal wage for equal work (d) Right to information
39. “Hindu rate of growth” was coined by
- (a) Subramanian Swamy (b) Jawaharlal Nehru
(c) Raj Krishna (d) P.C. Mahalanobis
40. Growth with Equity and Distributive Justice was determined as the main goal of
- (a) the ninth five year plan (b) the sixth five year plan
(c) the second five year plan (d) the tenth five year plan
41. Between 1950 and 1990, India’s Economic growth rate averaged
- (a) greater than 6 percent per annum (b) less than 3 percent per annum
(c) greater than 4 percent per annum (d) less than 4 per cent per annum
42. In which year was the new liberalized industrial policy announced in India?
- (a) 1989 (b) 1991
(c) 1990 (d) 1992

43. Who fixed the poverty line?
(a) Planning Commission (b) Government
(c) Lok sabha (d) Rajya sabha
44. One of the main failures of Indian planning since independence is
(a) Failure to check population growth (b) Failure to eradicate poverty
(c) Failure to increase per capita income (d) Failure to promote private sector
45. Which of the following is an indicator of poverty in India?
(a) Employment level (b) Illiteracy level
(c) Income level (d) All of these
46. Which of the following organizations looks after the credit needs of agriculture and rural development in India?
(a) FCI (b) NABARD
(c) IDBI (d) ICAR
47. From which country India adopted the Five Year Plans?
(a) France (b) England
(c) USA (d) USSR
48. Estimates of National Income in India are prepared by the
(a) Ministry of Finance (b) Reserve Bank of India
(c) Planning Commission/NITI Aayog (d) Central Statistical Organisation
49. Which one of the following is not poverty alleviation programme?
(a) Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY)
(b) Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY)
(c) Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY)
(d) Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC)
50. The largest source of National Income in India
(a) Service sector (b) Agriculture sector
(c) Industrial sector (d) Trade sector
51. Which year is called the “Year of Great Divide” in the history of economic and population growth?
(a) 1931 (b) 1951
(c) 1921 (d) 1935
52. Which of the following is not a type of intermediary in the Land Revenue System in British India?
(a) Mahalwari (b) Zamindari
(c) Ryotwari (d) Sardari
53. Lok Sabha passed Food Security Bill in
(a) 2012 (b) 2013
(c) 2010 (d) 2014
54. The first Industrial Policy in India was launched in
(a) 1948 (b) 1951
(c) 1952 (d) 1956

55. Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act, 1969 was aimed at
- (a) preventing concentration of economic power
 - (b) development of backward districts by providing infrastructure
 - (c) protection and promotion of small scale and cottage industries
 - (d) large-scale delicensing
56. The significant breakthrough in the production of foodgrains in India through the adoption of new strategy in agriculture since 1966 is known as
- (a) White Revolution
 - (b) Blue Revolution
 - (c) Green Revolution
 - (d) Agrarian Revolution
57. The marginal holdings of agricultural land means
- (a) Holdings less than three hectares
 - (b) Holdings less than two hectares
 - (c) Holdings less than one hectare
 - (d) Holdings less than five hectares
58. The most important foodgrain crop in India is
- (a) Cereals
 - (b) Wheat
 - (c) Pulses
 - (d) Rice
59. During the period of liberalisation, the role of public sector has been
- (a) Increasing
 - (b) Declining
 - (c) Replaced by foreign investments
 - (d) Improving
60. Service sector of an economy is otherwise called
- (a) Tertiary sector
 - (b) Primary sector
 - (c) Secondary sector
 - (d) Capital goods sector
61. Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) for the poverty alleviation in India was started in
- (a) 1976-77
 - (b) 1978-79
 - (c) 1966-67
 - (d) 1980-81
62. SEZs stands for
- (a) State Economic Zones
 - (b) Special Export Zones
 - (c) Special Economic Zones
 - (d) Special Entrepreneurs' Zones
63. The transfer of assets from public ownership to private control is referred to
- (a) Decentralisation
 - (b) Liberalisation
 - (c) Disinvestment
 - (d) Privatisation
64. Devaluation of currency leads to?
- (a) Increase in domestic prices
 - (b) Fall in domestic prices
 - (c) Can not be predicted
 - (d) None of these
65. Which one among the following formulates the fiscal policy in India?
- (a) The Reserve Bank of India
 - (b) Planning Commission
 - (c) Finance Commission
 - (d) Ministry of Finance
66. The largest contributor to India's GDP is
- (a) Agriculture sector
 - (b) Industrial sector
 - (c) Service sector
 - (d) External sector

67. Kharif crop is sown
- (a) in the month of October and harvested in March/April every year
 - (b) in the month of July and harvested in October every year
 - (c) in the month of May and harvested in September/October
 - (d) in the month of June and harvested in December
68. In Indian agriculture 'Yellow Revolution' is associated with the objective of achieving self-dependence in the production of
- (a) Oilseeds
 - (b) Milk
 - (c) Fish
 - (d) Fruits
69. The Reserve Bank of India was nationalised on
- (a) January 9,1949
 - (b) July 9,1969
 - (c) January 1,1949
 - (d) July 1,1969
70. The largest public sector bank in the country is
- (a) NABARD
 - (b) State Bank of India
 - (c) ICICI
 - (d) RBI
71. The main objective of the first Five Year Plan was
- (a) Correct Economic growth
 - (b) Self-reliance
 - (c) Industrial growth
 - (d) Development of agriculture including irrigation and power project
72. Which of the following taxes is a progressive tax?
- (a) Excise duty
 - (b) Custom tax
 - (c) Sales tax
 - (d) Income tax
73. In the Industrial Policy of 1991, how many industries were reserved only for Public Sector?
- (a) 8
 - (b) 7
 - (c) 11
 - (d) 13
74. Balance of Payment account consists of two parts, namely,
- (a) Current and Capital Accounts
 - (b) Capital and Revenue Accounts
 - (c) Internal and External Accounts
 - (d) Income and Expenditure Accounts
75. Fiscal Deficit means
- (a) Public Capital Expenditure minus Surplus of Revenue Account
 - (b) Public Expenditure minus Tax and non-tax revenue receipts
 - (c) Govt. Expenditure minus Revenue receipts
 - (d) Public Expenditure minus Debts from sources other than RBI
76. Haldighat is a mountain pass located in the
- (a) Siwalik range
 - (b) Aravalli range of Rajasthan
 - (c) Shipkila
 - (d) Arunachal Himalya
77. Konkan Coast is found in
- (a) Western coast near Maharashtra
 - (b) Western coast near Kerala
 - (c) Eastern coast of Andhra Pradesh
 - (d) Eastern coast of Tamil Nadu

78. Delhi is part of
(a) Aravali range (b) Siwalik range
(c) Rajasthan range (d) North India range
79. Longest river of Peninsular India is
(a) Ganga (b) Cauvery
(c) Godavari (d) Narmada
80. Jet Stream is a;
(a) Low altitude wind (b) Low altitude with low speed wind
(c) Type of cyclone (d) High altitude with high speed wind
81. Topographical map of India is prepared by
(a) Geological Survey of India (b) Ministry of Home Affairs
(c) Remote Sensing Centers (d) Survey of India
82. Green Revolution in India means
(a) Flower Revolution (b) Agriculture Revolution
(c) Forest Revolution (d) Industrial Revolution
83. The oldest racial group in India are:
(a) Negritos (b) Dravidians
(c) Mongoloids (d) Proto-Australoids
84. The word monsoon is derives from:
(a) Latin (b) Greek
(c) English (d) Arabic
85. The biggest chemical fertilizer plant of India found in
(a) Jamshedpur (b) Sindri
(c) Bangalore (d) Chennai
86. The only district in Mizoram that shows excess of females over males (2011 census) is
(a) Champhai (b) Kolasib
(c) Saiha (d) Aizawl
87. Irrigation facilities in India should be improved urgently in India because
(a) Irrigation yield better output
(b) Monsoon is irregular
(c) Most of India rivers are seasonal
(d) Majority of land are not suitable for cultivation
88. The first five year plan of India emphasis on:
(a) Industry (b) Agriculture
(c) Education (d) Service Sector
89. Gir forest in India is famous for
(a) Variety of birds (b) Peacock
(c) Lions (d) Typical trees found in the forest
90. LPG was adopted under the Prime Ministership of?
(a) Manmohan Singh (b) Vajipayee
(c) Narasimha Rao (d) Nehru

91. The climate of India can be generalized as
(a) Desert type (b) Tropical monsoon type
(c) Sub-tropical monsoon type (d) Tropical deciduous type
92. Linear settlement is commonly found:
(a) Along the road (b) Hilltop
(c) Around the pond or lake (d) At the confluence of river
93. In India dry farming commonly found in
(a) Thar desert (b) Arravali range
(c) Deccan region (d) Ganga plain
94. Which of the following has the highest potential to be self sufficient in drinking water in Mizoram
(a) River water (b) Wells
(c) Ponds (d) Rainwater harvesting
95. Which of the following state is not curved out from Assam
(a) Manipur (b) Nagaland
(c) Meghalaya (d) Arunachal Pradesh
96. National Highway that passes through Mizoram is:
(a) 64 (b) 94
(c) 54 (d) 84
97. Planning Commission was dismantled and replaced with:
(a) Bhima Yojana (b) Pradhan Mantri MUDRA Yojana
(c) Niti Aayog (d) Financial Commission
98. The first underground nuclear explosion in India in
(a) Thumba (b) Kalpakam
(c) Pokhran (d) Trombay
99. At which place will you find the maximum sunlight during December?
(a) Barmer (b) Kanya Kumari
(c) Pune (d) Leh
100. Which state in India is the second most urbanized?
(a) Goa (b) Chandigarh
(c) Mizoram (d) Jammu & Kashmir

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