

MIZORAM PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION**GENERAL COMPETITIVE EXAMINATIONS FOR RECRUITMENT TO THE POST OF
JUNIOR INSPECTOR OF COOPERATIVE SOCIETIES UNDER COOPERATION
DEPARTMENT, GOVERNMENT OF MIZORAM. APRIL, 2019****GENERAL STUDIES
PAPER - I**

Time Allowed : 2 hours

Full Marks : 150

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

1. The book titled, 'Economic History of India' was written by
 - (a) RC Dutta
 - (b) Dadabhai Naoroji
 - (c) JL Nehru
 - (d) Mahatma Gandhi
2. The Permanent Settlement of Bengal and Bihar was introduced during the Governor-Generalship of
 - (a) Lord Wellesley
 - (b) Lord Dalhousie
 - (c) Warren Hastings
 - (d) Lord Cornwallis
3. The Mahalwari System was introduced first in
 - (a) The Northern districts of Madras and Varanasi
 - (b) Parts of Central India and Avadh
 - (c) Parts of Madras and Bombay Presidencies
 - (d) The Gangetic valley, North-west Provinces, parts of central India and Punjab
4. The principal commodities of trade in the mid-19th Century were
 - (a) Cotton, silk and indigo
 - (b) Cotton, wollen and oilseeds
 - (c) Cotton, wheat, jute and tea
 - (d) Cotton, oilseeds, hides and skins
5. The main factors for Rural Indebtedness were
 - (a) Colonialism and Industrial Revolution
 - (b) Colonialism and Land Revenue policies
 - (c) Commercialisation of Agriculture
 - (d) Finance capitalism
6. Railways was introduced in
 - (a) 1851
 - (b) 1852
 - (c) 1853
 - (d) 1854
7. Tata Iron and Steel Plant was established at
 - (a) Patna
 - (b) Bombay
 - (c) Calcutta
 - (d) Jamshedpur



8. The growth of the Capitalist Class was different in India because
- (a) It grew with an independent capital base and not as junior partners of foreign capital
 - (b) It grew being largely dependent on foreign capital
 - (c) It was tied up with pro-imperialist feudal interest
 - (d) It was dependent on compradors
9. Which of the following Act directed the Company to set aside one lakh rupees annually for education?
- (a) Charter Act 1793
 - (b) Charter Act 1813
 - (c) Charter Act 1833
 - (d) Charter Act 1853
10. The greatest difference between the Government and the Missionary education was
- (a) The medium of instruction
 - (b) The infrastructure
 - (c) The fee structure
 - (d) The number of student enrolment
11. Who founded the Serampore College?
- (a) William Carey
 - (b) Joshua Marshman
 - (c) William Ward
 - (d) All three of them
12. In which year were the Universities in Calcutta, Bombay and Madras founded?
- (a) 1855
 - (b) 1856
 - (c) 1857
 - (d) 1858
13. The central figure in the Social Awakening of the first half of the 19th Century was
- (a) Bankim Chandra Chatterjee
 - (b) Raja Ram Mohan Roy
 - (c) Henry Vivian Derozio
 - (d) Subhas Chandra Bose
14. The purpose of the Brahma Samaj was
- (a) To purify Hinduism and to preach theism
 - (b) To drive the missionaries out of India
 - (c) To bring about the industrialisation of India
 - (d) To promote the growth of journalism
15. Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar is remembered for his contribution to
- (a) Revive Sanskrit as a medium of instruction
 - (b) Uplift India's down-trodden womanhood
 - (c) Protect the ryots from oppressive zamindars
 - (d) Promote Freedom of Speech
16. In Western India, the first girls' school was started in Poona in 1851 by
- (a) Jotiba and Savitribai Phule
 - (b) Jagannath Seth and Bhau Daji
 - (c) Vishnu Shastri Pundit and Gopal Deshmukh
 - (d) Dadabhai Naoroji and Karsondas Mulji
17. The Revolt of 1857 broke out in
- (a) Southern and South-east India
 - (b) Northern and Central India
 - (c) Western and Central India
 - (d) Eastern and North-east India
18. The immediate cause of the revolt of 1857 was
- (a) The Annexation of Avadh
 - (b) The sepoys were not given foreign service allowance
 - (c) The use of greased cartridges in the new Enfield rifles
 - (d) All of these

19. By an Act of Parliament in 1858
- (a) The power to govern India was transferred from the East India Company to the British Crown
 - (b) The Governor-General was given the title of Viceroy
 - (c) Authority of the Directors and Board of the Company was transferred to the Secretary of State for India
 - (d) All of these
20. The Indigo Revolt began in Bengal in
- (a) January 1857
 - (b) February 1859
 - (c) March 1859
 - (d) April 1860
21. Who were the two leaders to lead the Santal Rebellion in June 1855?
- (a) Krishna and Vishnu Kant
 - (b) Sidhu and Kanhu Murmu
 - (c) Vivekananda and Dayananda
 - (d) None of these
22. When was the Indian National Congress founded?
- (a) 1883
 - (b) 1884
 - (c) 1885
 - (d) 1886
23. Who was known as the 'Grand Old Man of India'?
- (a) Dadabhai Naoroji
 - (b) Justice Ranade
 - (c) Sayyid Ahmed Khan
 - (d) None of the above
24. The most outstanding representative of the Militant Nationalist School of Thought was
- (a) Annie Besant
 - (b) Ashwini Kumar Dutt
 - (c) Vishnu Chiplunkar
 - (d) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
25. In which year did the Anti-Partition or Swadeshi Movement begin?
- (a) 1905
 - (b) 1906
 - (c) 1907
 - (d) 1908
26. The Muslim League was founded on 30th December 1906 by
- (a) Nawab Salimullah
 - (b) Syed Amir Ali
 - (c) Syed Nabiullah
 - (d) All of the above
27. According to the Rowlatt Act 1919
- (a) Constitutional Reforms were introduced
 - (b) The Governor retained complete control over finances
 - (c) The Government was authorised to imprison any person without trial and conviction in court
 - (d) A Legislative Assembly with a total strength of 144 was created
28. Gandhi's first great experiment in Satyagraha came in 1917 in
- (a) Champaran, Bihar
 - (b) Porbander, Gujarat
 - (c) South Africa
 - (d) Khaira, Gujarat
29. In September 1942, the Indian National Army was founded in Singapore by
- (a) Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose
 - (b) Captain Mohan Singh
 - (c) Rash Behari Bose
 - (d) None of the above

30. On which date was the announcement made that India and Pakistan would be free?
(a) 2nd March 1947 (b) 1st April 1947
(c) 14th May 1947 (d) 3rd June 1947
31. The 'Objective Resolution' adopted by the Constituent Assembly on Jan. 22, 1947 was drafted by-
(a) Jawaharlal Nehru (b) Dr. BR Ambedkar
(c) Dr. Rajendra Prasad (d) BN Rau
32. India is a republic because-
(a) The Head of the Government is elected by the people
(b) The Government is responsible to the Parliament
(c) The Constitution of India is supreme and made by a Constituent Assembly
(d) The Head of the State is elected directly or indirectly by the people
33. Which of the following circumstances is not the ground suitable for declaration of Emergency by the President?
(a) External aggression (b) Armed rebellion
(c) Government instability (d) Financial crises
34. The reason for insurgency in the Northwest region of India is-
(a) Politico-ethnic (b) Politico-religious
(c) Socio-economic (d) All of the above
35. To which of the following categories of Rights does the Right to Property belong?
(a) Fundamental Right (b) Natural Right
(c) Human Right (d) Legal Right
36. The Speaker of Lok Sabha has to address his letter of resignation to-
(a) Prime Minister of India (b) President of India
(c) Dy. Speaker of the Lok Sabha (d) Chairman of the Rajya Sabha
37. Which one of the following items comes under the Concurrent List of the Indian Constitution?
(a) Inter – State rivers (b) Trade Unions
(c) Citizenship (d) Local government
38. Which of the following writs is issued by an appropriate judicial body in order to free a person who has been illegally detained?
(a) Habeas Corpus (b) Mandamus
(c) Prohibition (d) Quo-Warranto
39. There is a Constitutional requirement to have a minister in the charge of Tribal welfare for the States of-
(a) Assam, Nagaland and Manipur
(b) Himachal Pradesh, Haryana, Rajasthan
(c) Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha
(d) Manipur, Tripura, Meghalaya
40. Which of one of the following is not the means of enforcing responsibility upon the Cabinet?
(a) Questioning the Ministers (b) Call Attention Motion
(c) Vote of Censure (d) No – Confidence Motion

41. An amendment to the Constitution of India can be declared Unconstitutional by the Supreme Court if it-
- (a) Can take away any Fundamental right
 - (b) Violates the basic structure of the Constitution
 - (c) Replaces the parliamentary system with the presidential one
 - (d) All of these
42. The reservation in favour of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in government services was made for-
- (a) Ten years initially and extended after every ten year period
 - (b) Fifty years since the commencement of the Constitution
 - (c) Forty years since the commencement of the Constitution
 - (d) Unlimited period
43. Arrange the formation of the following Political parties in a chronological order-
1. National Conference
 2. Jan Sangh
 3. AIADMK
 4. CPI (M)
- Select the code from the code given below-
- (a) 1,2,3 and 4
 - (b) 2,4,3 and 1
 - (c) 1,2,4 and 3
 - (d) 4,2,3 and 1
44. Which one of the following is an example of direct Democracy?
- (a) Gram Sabha
 - (b) Village Panchayat
 - (c) Nagar Panchayat
 - (d) District Panchayat
45. Which of the following is not true about the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC)?
- (a) It is always headed by a retired Chief Justice of the Supreme Court
 - (b) It was established in 1993 by an Act of the Parliament
 - (c) It has the power to inquire into a matter but it does not have the powers of a Civil Court
 - (d) It has to obey the orders of the Supreme Court
46. Which one of the following is correct?
- (a) Indian economy is a planned and a mixed economy
 - (b) Indian economy is a capitalist and market-driven economy
 - (c) Indian economy is characterised by federal system of finance
 - (d) None of these
47. National Rural Employment Guarantee Programme (NERGP) was launched in
- (a) 2005
 - (b) 2004
 - (c) 2006
 - (d) 2010
48. The first India's Industrial Policy Resolution was announced on
- (a) 9 November, 1947
 - (b) 8 April, 1948
 - (c) 28 February, 1951
 - (d) 15 August, 1956
49. Which of the following is a tertiary sector?
- (a) Commerce
 - (b) Manufacturing
 - (c) Forestry
 - (d) Medium scale industry



50. The rate of interest charged by the RBI for providing long-term loans or funds to the banking system is known as
- (a) Cash Reserve Ratio (b) Statutory Liquidity Ratio
(c) Repo Rate (d) The bank rate
51. The largest public sector bank in the country is
- (a) Cooperative Banks (b) RRBs
(c) SBI (d) Commercial banks
52. Consequent to *the Banking Nationalisation Act, 1969*, the government nationalised a total number of
- (a) 5 foreign banks (b) 20 private banks
(c) 14 private and commercial banks (d) 12 private and cooperative banks
53. The biggest stock exchange in India is?
- (a) The Interconnected Stock Exchange of India Ltd
(b) The National Stock Exchange of India Ltd.
(c) The Over the Counter Exchange of India Ltd.
(d) The Bombay Stock Exchange Ltd..
54. In the Stock Market, a person who speculates share prices to fall in future and so sells his/her shares and earns profit is called
- (a) Bear (b) Bull
(c) Broker (d) Angel Investor
55. India's Foreign Exchange Reserves (Forex reserves) comprise
- (a) Foreign currency assets and gold reserves only
(b) Foreign currency assets, gold reserves, special drawing rights and reserve tranche position in the IMF
(c) Foreign currency and special drawing rights in the IMF
(d) Foreign currency assets held in the RBI
56. In the foreign exchange market, when exchange rate of a domestic currency is cut down by its government against any foreign currency, it is called
- (a) Devaluation (b) Depreciation
(c) Revaluation (d) Appreciation
57. The top three export destinations of India are
- (a) Russia, Cuba and Brazil (b) USA, China and Russia
(c) USA, UAE and Hongkong (d) Japan, USA and CIS
58. The most important food grain crop in India is
- (a) Wheat (b) Rice
(c) Cereals (d) Pulses
59. In India the method followed for the estimation of national income is
- (a) Income method (b) Expenditure method
(c) Mixed and combined method (d) None of these
60. 'Self-reliant', 'self-generating' economy as well as 'development of agriculture' are the objectives of
- (a) First Plan (b) Second Plan
(c) Third Plan (d) Fourth Plan

61. Which of the following industry is called basic industry?
(a) Agro-Based Industry (b) Iron and Steel industry
(c) Petroleum Industry (d) Cotton textile Industry
62. Mumbai-Pune Industrial region is famous for production of
(a) Cotton Textile (b) Engineering Goods
(c) Leather (d) Petrochemicals
63. Which of the following is not related to industrial corridor?
(a) Delhi-Mumbai (b) Chennai-Bengaluru
(c) Amritsar-Kolkata (d) Ahmedabad-Pune
64. Shifting cultivation is fall under which category?
(a) Intensive Farming (b) Subsistence farming
(c) Commercial Farming (d) Mixed Farming
65. Viticulture is
(a) Rearing of Silk Worms (b) Cultivation of Vegetables
(c) Cultivation of Grapes (d) None of the Above
66. Intensive Agriculture Development Programme (IADP) is also known as
(a) Integrated Agriculture Programme (b) Package Programme
(c) Agro-Climatic Planning (d) New Agriculture Policy
67. Which of the following is related to the features of Dry Farming in India
(a) Lack of Irrigation (b) Land reforms
(c) Consolidation of Land Holdings (d) High Yielding Varieties of Seeds
68. According to Census of India 2011, which state has the highest percentage of tribal population?
(a) Nagaland (b) Meghalaya
(c) Uttaranchal (d) Mizoram
69. Which of the following is the largest language family of India
(a) Dravida Family (b) Aryan family
(c) Nishada Family (d) Kirata Family
70. Based on Census 2011, which of the following district has the highest sex ratio in Mizoram
(a) Serchhip (b) Champhai
(c) Mamit (d) Aizawl
71. The lowest range of Himalayan Mountain is also called
(a) Himadri (b) Pir Panjal Range
(c) Shiwalik Range (d) Zaskar Range
72. Terai area is characterize by
(a) Suitable for extensive cultivation
(b) Re-emergence of streams and forming marshy area or swampy area
(c) Fertile alluvial soils
(d) Older alluvial soils
73. In 1st June of the year, onset of south-west monsoons expected to strikes
(a) Odisha Coast (b) Karnataka Coast
(c) Maharashtra Coast (d) Tamil Nadu Coast

74. Which of the following river is named 'Sorrow of Bihar'
- (a) Damodar (b) Tista
(c) Kosi (d) Ganga
75. Lengteng, Sur and Nauzuar peaks are located in
- (a) Sialkal Range (b) Chalfilh Range
(c) Hmuifang Range (d) Phawngpui Range

