

# MIZORAM PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

## GENERAL COMPETITIVE EXAMINATIONS FOR RECRUITMENT TO THE POST OF INSPECTOR UNDER EXCISE & NARCOTICS DEPARTMENT GOVERNMENT OF MIZORAM. FEBRUARY, 2021

### GENERAL STUDIES PAPER - II

Time Allowed : 2 hours

Full Marks : 200

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

1. The idea of a Constituent Assembly for India was put forward for the first time by-
  - (a) Rajendra Prasad
  - (b) M.N Roy
  - (c) Sardar Vallabhai patel
  - (d) AO Hume
2. The chief defect in Universal Adult Franchise is that-
  - (a) It gives a chance to a common man to be associated with the decisions of the government.
  - (b) It leads to rule by ignorants
  - (c) It lays emphasis on the principle of equality
  - (d) It protects the rights of the individuals
3. In a Parliamentary government, ministers perform double function-
  - (a) One as a party man, other as a member of the legislature
  - (b) One as a man, other as a minister
  - (c) One as the member of legislature, other as a minister
  - (d) One as a politician, other as a minister.
4. Which one of the following factors did not contribute towards the rise of nationalism in India?
  - (a) Press
  - (b) Western education
  - (c) Socio – religious movements
  - (d) Muslim communalism
5. India has adopted Rule of law on the pattern of-
  - (a) USA
  - (b) Japan
  - (c) France
  - (d) Britain
6. If the states fail to carry out directives of the Union Government, the President can-
  - (a) Send reserve police to the state
  - (b) Impose President’s rule on the state
  - (c) direct the Governor to dismiss the State Council of Ministers
  - (d) send army for their implementation
7. The most essential feature of a federal Government is-
  - (a) Supremacy of Parliament
  - (b) Supremacy of Judiciary
  - (c) Single Citizenship
  - (d) Division of powers between the Federal and State Governments
8. What is true about Fundamental Rights?
  - (a) They are restrictions imposed upon the state
  - (b) They are justiciable
  - (c) They have a legal sanction behind them
  - (d) All of the above

9. 'The Prince of Indian thinkers' is given by Roman Rolland to-
- (a) Jawharlal Nehru (b) BR Ambedkar  
(c) Aurobindo (d) MK Gandhi
10. Under which Article is it possible to appoint the same person as the Governor of two or more States?
- (a) Article 153 (b) Article 163  
(c) Article 173 (d) Article 183
11. 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 the above
12. Which one of the following is not a cause responsible for communalism in India?
- (a) Social legacy (b) Colonial legacy  
(c) Religious fanaticism (d) Institutions with communal prefixes
13. Which of the following can play a vital role in removing regional disparity?
- (a) Bureaucracy (b) Civil Servants  
(c) State (d) Judiciary
14. The example of Political decentralization is-
- (a) Panchayati Raj Institution (b) Planning Commission  
(c) Political Parties (d) Pressure Groups
15. "Planning from below" is a part and parcel of
- (a) Consumer choice at the top level (b) Consumer choice at the Pressure Group level  
(c) Grassroot Democracy (d) None of these
16. Right to form Association is a-
- (a) Natural Right (b) Legal right  
(c) Civil Right (d) Political right
17. Which of the following articles deals with the procedure of amendment to the constitution?
- (a) Article 368 (b) Article 369  
(c) Article 370 (d) Article 311
18. The Directive Principles of State Policy are contained in which part of the Constitution?
- (a) Part I (b) Part II  
(c) Part III (d) Part IV
19. 'Right to Education' has been placed in the Indian Constitution under
- (a) 86<sup>th</sup> Amendment Act (b) 85<sup>th</sup> Amendment Act  
(c) 84<sup>th</sup> Amendment Act (d) 83<sup>rd</sup> Amendment Act
20. Who among the following decides whether a Bill is a Money Bill or not?
- (a) The Finance Minister (b) The Speaker of the Lok Sabha  
(c) The Chairman of the Rajya Sabha (d) The President of India
21. The correct Chronological order of the establishments of the following parties is
- (a) Hindu Maha Sabha, Communist Party of India, Bharatya Jana Sangh, Swatantra Party  
(b) Hindu Maha Sabha, Swatantra Party, Communist Party of India, Bharatya Jana Sangh  
(c) Hindu Maha Sabha, , Bharatya Jana Sangh, Swatantra Party, Communist Party of India  
(d) Bharatya Jana Sangh, Hindu Maha Sabha, Communist Party of India, , Swatantra Party

- 22.** Consider the following classified elites in these two broad types;
1. Organizing and directing elite, which deal with concrete goals and programmes and
  2. Informally organized and diffused elites, which deal with moral and spiritual problems.
- Who among the following made this classification?
- (a) Vilfred pareto (b) Karl Manheim  
(c) Gaetano Mosca (d) Easton
- 23.** The members of Panchayat Samiti are-
- (a) directly elected by the people  
(b) indirectly elected by the members of the Village Panchayat  
(c) nominated by the Block development Officer  
(d) nominated by the Party President
- 24.** Which one of the following States was the first to introduce the Panchayati Raj system?
- (a) Tamil nadu (b) West Bengal  
(c) Rajasthan (d) Uttar Pradesh
- 25.** The decisions of the Central administrative Tribunals can be challenged in the Supreme Court of India under the Article-
- (a) 323 A (b) 329  
(c) 243 C (d) 343
- 26.** The main factors responsible for growth of Communalism in India is-
- (a) presence of many religions (b) past record of Communal Conflicts  
(c) discriminatory nature of the Constitution (d) group based political mobilization
- 27.** The doctrine that Fundamental rights cannot be amended under Art 368 was propounded by the Indian Supreme Court in-
- (a) Golak Nath Vs State of Punjab (b) Gopalan Vs State of Madras  
(c) Maneka Vs Union of India (d) Keshavanand Vs State of Kerala
- 28.** To prevent a person from holding a public office to which he is not entitled, the court issues the writ of
- (a) Habeas Corpus (b) Mandamus  
(c) Prohibition (d) Quo Warranto
- 29.** With whom is associated the beginning of modern intelligentsia in the form of a new school, welcoming the modernization of the Indian society?
- (a) Dadabhai Naoroji (b) Raja Ram Mohan Roy  
(c) Dayanand Saraswati (d) AR Desai
- 30.** Who described the Indian National Movement as “Bourgeoise national movement”?
- (a) Jawaharlal Nehru (b) Tilak  
(c) Gokhale (d) MN Roy
- 31.** Quit India movement was launched in-
- (a) 1936 (b) 1938  
(c) 1940 (d) 1942
- 32.** The term ‘Cabinet’ is mentioned in in which of the following articles of the Constitution?
- (a) Art. 74 (b) Art. 75  
(c) Art. 352 (d) Not mentioned in the Constitution
- 33.** Who characterize Indian Union as “a federation with a strong centralizing tendency”?
- (a) BR Ambedkar (b) Ivor Jennings  
(c) Granville Austin (d) KC Wheare

34. The words 'Socialist' and 'secular' were added to the Preamble by  
(a) 41<sup>st</sup> Amendment (b) 42<sup>nd</sup> Amendment  
(c) 44<sup>th</sup> Amendment (d) 46<sup>th</sup> Amendment
35. National Institution for Transforming India (NITIAYOG) was established on-  
(a) January 1, 2014 (b) January 1, 2015  
(c) August 13, 2015 (d) August 13, 2016
36. Those who are fully oriented towards politics and participate in the struggle for power are:  
(a) Apathetics (b) Politists  
(c) Auxiliaries (d) Peripherals
37. Which of the following amendments restored the Judicial review power of High Court?  
(a) 43<sup>rd</sup> Amendment (b) 44<sup>th</sup> Amendment  
(c) 48<sup>th</sup> Amendment (d) 49<sup>th</sup> Amendment
38. 'India in transition' is a work of  
(a) Dadabhai Naoroji (b) Gokhale  
(c) Aurobindo (d) MN Roy
39. Planning Commission was set up by a Resolution of the Government of India in  
(a) March 1948 (b) April 1949  
(c) March 1950 (d) April 1951
40. Which Five Year plan would be called last Five Year Plan?  
(a) 11<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan (b) 12<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan  
(c) 13<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan (d) 14<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan
41. The concept of five year planning in India was derived from  
(a) USSR (b) UK  
(c) USA (d) China
42. First Five Year Plan was launched in  
(a) 1948 (b) 1949  
(c) 1950 (d) 1951
43. The main focus in the first Five Year Plan was  
(a) on the agricultural development of the country (b) on the industrial development of the country  
(c) promotion of public sectors (d) export promotion
44. The percentage of the population living below the poverty line in India in 2011-12 was  
(a) 21.9 (b) 26.4  
(c) 31.3 (d) 37.2
45. Due to Green Revolution  
(a) The share of wheat in the total production in foodgrain was remained constant  
(b) The share of wheat in the total production in foodgrain was increased  
(c) The share of wheat in the total production in foodgrain was decreased  
(d) None of the above
46. National Rural Employment Programme (NREP) was launched in  
(a) 1980 (b) 1982  
(c) 2002 (d) 2003

47. The main food crop in India is
- (a) Wheat (b) Maize  
(c) Rice (d) Vegetables
48. Which three year period was observed as a 'plan holiday' in the country?
- (a) 1965-68 (b) 1966-69  
(c) 1968-71 (d) 1969-72
49. The concept of mixed economy relates to
- (a) The coexistence of rural sector and urban sector  
(b) The coexistence of public sector and private sector  
(c) The coexistence of small-scale sector and large-scale sector  
(d) The coexistence of service sector and manufacturing sector
50. Second five-year plan is based on which model?
- (a) Nehru-Mahalanobis (b) Harrod-Domar model  
(c) Kaldor model (d) Solow model
51. Which among the following body regulates Mutual Funds in India?
- (a) RBI (b) SEBI  
(c) NABARD (d) AMFI
52. The biggest public sector undertaking in the country is
- (a) Railway (b) Iron & Steel plants  
(c) Airways (d) Shipping
53. The problem of unfavourable balance of payment arise
- (a) when imports increase (b) when exports increase  
(c) when exports decrease (d) when imports are greater than exports
54. Balance of payment refers to
- (a) Transactions in the flow of capital  
(b) Transactions relating only to exports and imports  
(c) Transactions relating to receipts and payment of visible goods  
(d) Systematic record of all economic transactions between residents and with the rest of the world in a certain period
55. The most important small-scale industry in India is that of
- (a) handloom (b) textile  
(c) jute (d) electronics
56. Economic development is characterised by
- (a) Structural change in the economy (b) change in the occupational structure  
(c) Both (a) & (b) (d) None of the above
57. The national income estimation is the responsibility of
- (a) NSSO (b) CSO  
(c) Finance Ministry (d) National Income Committee
58. The most appropriate measure of a country's economic growth is
- (a) GDP (b) NDP  
(c) Per capita real income (d) NNP
59. First chairman of the state Planning Board
- (a) Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru (b) M.N. Rao  
(c) Mahalanobis (d) Indira Gandhi

60. Who regulates the money circulation in India?  
(a) Reserve Bank of India (b) State Bank of India  
(c) Ministry of Finance (d) Commercial Banks
61. Which bank deals with short-term credit?  
(a) Agricultural bank (b) Commercial bank  
(c) Industrial bank (d) None of these
62. Economic planning is an essential feature of ?  
(a) Dual economy (b) Mixed economy  
(c) Socialist economy (d) Capitalist economy
63. The oldest stock exchange of India is  
(a) Bombay stock exchange (b) National stock exchange  
(c) Hyderabad stock exchange (d) Bangalore stock exchange
64. 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
65. In which year was the new liberalized industrial policy announced in India?  
(a) 1989 (b) 1991  
(c) 1990 (d) 1992
66. Which of the following was included as part of the land reforms initiated in India?  
(a) Abolition of intermediaries (b) Tenancy reforms  
(c) Reorganization of agriculture (d) All the above
67. State Bank of India is  
(a) Private Sector Bank (b) Public Sector Bank  
(c) Joint Sector Bank (d) None of the above
68. In the Balance of Payment, Trade or Visible account includes  
(a) Banking charges and freight (b) Export and import of goods  
(c) FDI and sales of assets (d) Insurance and remittances
69. 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
70. In which year was the new liberalized industrial policy announced in India?  
(a) 1989 (b) 1991  
(c) 1990 (d) 1992
71. SEBI was established in  
(a) 1993 (b) 1992  
(c) 1988 (d) 1990
72. The nationalisation of the major commercial banks took place in  
(a) 1947 (b) 1956  
(c) 1969 (d) 1980

73. Economic planning is  
(a) Union list (b) State list  
(c) Concurrent list (d) Not a specified list
74. The slogan 'Garibi Hatao' was included etc  
(a) first plan (b) fifth plan  
(c) fourth plan (d) third plan
75. Which of the following system as followed for collecting land revenue during British period?  
(a) Zamindari system (b) Royattwari system  
(c) Mahalwari system (d) All the system
76. Silent Valley National Park has a number of rare animal and plant species. The National Park is located in  
(a) Kashmir (b) U.P  
(c) Madhya Pradesh (d) Kerela
77. The highest peak in South India is  
(a) Nanda Devi (b) Anamudi  
(c) Makurti (d) Doddabetta
78. Alluvial Soil is mainly found in:  
(a) Peninsular area (b) River valley  
(c) Coastal area (d) Himalayan Mountain
79. Which of the following represents largest fraction of forest cover in India?  
(a) Tropical dry deciduous forest (b) Tropical moist deciduous forest  
(c) Tropical evergreen forest (d) Montane forest
80. Which of the following is the highest peak of Satpura Range?  
(a) Gurushikhar (b) Dhupgarh  
(c) Pachmarhi (d) Mahendragiri
81. The state in India which produces the largest quantity of common salt is  
(a) Gujarat (b) Maharastra  
(c) Kerala (d) Punjab
82. Which among the following rivers of Mizoram is not drained into Brahmaputra basin?  
(a) Mat river (b) Langkaih river  
(c) Teirei river (d) Tuivawl river
83. In which state Kolar Gold mine is located:  
(a) Kerala (b) Tamil Nadu  
(c) Jharkhand (d) Karnataka
84. Thermal Power Plant of Bokaro is located in:  
(a) Jharkhand (b) Andra Pradesh  
(c) Odhisa (d) Madhya Pradesh
85. The most important source of energy in India is  
(a) Petroleum (b) Coal  
(c) Nuclear (d) Bio-fuel
86. Maximum Jute mills are located in which among the following states?  
(a) West Bengal (b) Assam  
(c) Andhra Pradesh (d) Uttar Pradesh

87. Which soil is also called Regur soil:  
(a) Red soil (b) Laterite Soil  
(c) Alluvial soil (d) Black soil
88. Which of the following state does not prohibit selling of alcohol?  
(a) Nagaland (b) Bihar  
(c) Gujarat (d) Kerela
89. Mangroves forests are found in an area of:  
(a) High altitude with less rainfall (b) Coastal area with saline water  
(c) Plain area with alluvial soil (d) Desert area with less rainfall
90. Koderma in Jharkhand is the leading producer of which one of the following minerals  
(a) Bauxite (b) Mica  
(c) Iron ore (d) Copper
91. Which of the following rivers does not flow into the Arabian Sea?  
(a) Tungabhadra (b) Sabarmati  
(c) Mandovi (d) Narmada
92. Which of the following countries shares the largest border length with India?  
(a) Bangladesh (b) Pakistan  
(c) China (d) Nepal
93. Barak valley in Assam is famous for which among the following?  
(a) Petroleum Production (b) Tea Cultivation  
(c) Bamboo Industry (d) Cottage Industries
94. Mishmi Hills is a part of which among the following states of India?  
(a) Nagaland (b) Meghalaya  
(c) Manipur (d) Arunachal Pradesh
95. As per seismic zoning map of Government of India, Mizoram falls within which among the following?  
(a) Zone II (b) Zone VI  
(c) Zone IV (d) Zone V
96. Gomti, Ganghara, and Son rivers make the part of which among the following river systems?  
(a) Ganga River system (b) Brahamaputra River system  
(c) Indus River system (d) Yamuna River system
97. Which among the following is the most densely populated state of India?  
(a) Kerala (b) Bihar  
(c) West Bengal (d) Uttar Pradesh
98. Which of the following states is the largest producer of Banana in India?  
(a) Karnataka (b) Maharashtra  
(c) Kerala (d) Tamil Nadu
99. Which of the following is the biggest wine producing state in India?  
(a) Maharashtra (b) Bihar  
(c) Karnataka (d) Himachal Pradesh
100. Patkai mountain range is located in which part of India  
(a) Western (b) Eastern  
(c) Southern (d) Northern