

**GOVERNMENT OF MIZORAM
HORTICULTURE DEPARTMENT**

**COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION FOR RECRUITMENT TO
THE POST OF LOWER DIVISION CLERK
(FEBRUARY-2026)**

**PAPER-I
(GENERAL KNOWLEDGE & GENERAL ENGLISH)**

Full Marks : 200
Time Allowed : 3 Hours

Signature of Invigilator _____

CODE :

(For official use)

SUBJECT	MARK CARRIED BY EACH QUESTION / TOPIC	NO. OF CORRECT ANSWERS	NO. OF WRONG ANSWERS	MARKS OBTAINED
GK	2			
Gen. English	2			
Essay Writing	20	N.A.	N.A.	
English Comp.	30	N.A.	N.A.	
TOTAL				

Signature of Examiner : _____

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PART-A (MCQ - 150 MARKS)

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

For Question No. 1 - 75, Put a tick (✓) mark against the correct answer in the space given in each question.

Notes regarding Negative Marking :

- (i) *There will be penalty (negative marking) for every wrong answer given by a candidate in the MCQ type questions.*
 - (ii) *For each question for which a wrong answer has been given by the candidate, one-third of the marks assigned to that question will be deducted as penalty.*
 - (iii) *If a candidate gives more than one answer to one question, it will be treated as wrong answer even if one of the given answers happens to be correct and there will be same penalty as above for that question.*
 - (iv) *If any questions is left blank i.e. no answer is given by the candidate, there will be no penalty for that question.*
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General Knowledge (100 Marks)

1. The Ryotwari System was introduced in India by:

- (a) Lord Cornwallis ()
- (b) Lord Dalhousie ()
- (c) Thomas Munro ()
- (d) Warren Hastings ()

2. Who among the following wrote *Indica*?

- (a) Fa-Hien ()
- (b) Megasthenes ()
- (c) Hiuen Tsang ()
- (d) Banabhatta ()

3. The Ilbert Bill controversy took place during the tenure of:

- (a) Lord Ripon ()
- (b) Lord Curzon ()
- (c) Lord Lytton ()
- (d) Lord Hastings ()

4. Which Vedic text is mainly concerned with rituals and sacrifices?

- (a) Rigveda ()
- (b) Samaveda ()
- (c) Yajurveda ()
- (d) Atharvaveda ()

5. The Indus Valley Civilization belonged to which age?

- (a) Stone Age ()
- (b) Bronze Age ()
- (c) Iron Age ()
- (d) Copper Age ()

6. The Dandi March was related to:
 - (a) Non-Cooperation Movement ()
 - (b) Quit India Movement ()
 - (c) Swadeshi Movement ()
 - (d) Civil Disobedience Movement ()
7. The Great Bath is located at which Harappan site?
 - (a) Harappa ()
 - (b) Mohenjo-daro ()
 - (c) Dholavira ()
 - (d) Lothal ()
8. The capital of the Mauryan Empire was:
 - (a) Taxila ()
 - (b) Ujjain ()
 - (c) Pataliputra ()
 - (d) Rajgir ()
9. The Revolt of 1857 was started from:
 - (a) Meerut ()
 - (b) Jhansi ()
 - (c) Kanpur ()
 - (d) Lucknow ()
10. The Treaty that ended the Second Carnatic War was:
 - (a) Treaty of Paris ()
 - (b) Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle ()
 - (c) Treaty of Pondicherry ()
 - (d) Treaty of Madras ()
11. The main objective of the Mountbatten Plan was:
 - (a) Transfer of power and partition ()
 - (b) Formation of Interim Government ()
 - (c) Federal structure for India ()
 - (d) Abolition of princely states ()
12. Which of the following Fundamental Rights is available only to Indian citizens?
 - (a) Right to Equality (Article 14) ()
 - (b) Right to Freedom of Religion (Article 25) ()
 - (c) Right against Exploitation (Article 23) ()
 - (d) Right to Freedom of Speech (Article 19) ()
13. Which of the following provisions best reflects the *unitary bias* of the Indian Constitution?
 - (a) Written Constitution ()
 - (b) Bicameral Legislature ()
 - (c) Single Citizenship ()
 - (d) Independent Judiciary ()

14. Which constitutional amendment reduced the voting age from 21 years to 18 years?
- (a) 61st Amendment ()
 - (b) 44th Amendment ()
 - (c) 42nd Amendment ()
 - (d) 73rd Amendment ()
15. Which Schedule of the Indian Constitution deals with Anti-Defection Law?
- (a) Ninth Schedule ()
 - (b) Tenth Schedule ()
 - (c) Eleventh Schedule ()
 - (d) Twelfth Schedule ()
16. Which Fundamental Rights cannot be suspended even during Emergency (after 44th Constitutional Amendment)?
- (a) Articles 14 and 15 ()
 - (b) Articles 19 and 20 ()
 - (c) Articles 20 and 21 ()
 - (d) Articles 21 and 22 ()
17. Which words were added to the Preamble by the 42nd Amendment?
- (a) Socialist, Secular ()
 - (b) Sovereign, Democratic ()
 - (c) Republic, Justice ()
 - (d) Liberty, Equality ()
18. The Right to Education was made a Fundamental Rights by the:
- (a) 42nd Constitutional Amendment ()
 - (b) 44th Constitutional Amendment ()
 - (c) 86th Constitutional Amendment ()
 - (d) 91st Constitutional Amendment ()
19. The ideas of the Objective Resolution are reflected mainly in the:
- (a) Fundamental Rights ()
 - (b) Directive Principles ()
 - (c) Fundamental Duties ()
 - (d) Preamble of the Constitution ()
20. Which of the following rivers does not form a delta?
- (a) Ganga ()
 - (b) Mahanadi ()
 - (c) Narmada ()
 - (d) Godavari ()
21. Which state in India has the longest coastline?
- (a) Tamil Nadu ()
 - (b) Andhra Pradesh ()
 - (c) Gujarat ()
 - (d) Maharashtra ()

22. Which type of rainfall is caused by moist air rising over mountains?
- (a) Convectional ()
 - (b) Cyclonic ()
 - (c) Orographic ()
 - (d) Frontal ()
23. The major cause of tides in the oceans is:
- (a) Winds ()
 - (b) Earth's rotation ()
 - (c) Gravitational pull of the Moon ()
 - (d) Ocean currents ()
24. Which of the following regions experiences all four seasons distinctly?
- (a) Equatorial region ()
 - (b) Temperate region ()
 - (c) Tropical region ()
 - (d) Polar region ()
25. The Himalayas influence the climate of India by:
- (a) Blocking cold winds from Central Asia ()
 - (b) Helping monsoon winds to enter freely ()
 - (c) Increasing rainfall in Rajasthan ()
 - (d) None of the above ()
26. Which is the first State to receive rain from the Monsoon in India?
- (a) Kerala ()
 - (b) Gujarat ()
 - (c) Karnataka ()
 - (d) Tamil Nadu ()
27. The equinoxes occur on:
- (a) 21 June and 22 December ()
 - (b) 23 September and 21 March ()
 - (c) 21 March and 21 June ()
 - (d) 22 December and 23 September ()
28. Which Railway Station is very important for Mizoram and other Northeast States connecting mainland India to Sairang Railway Station, located in the Chicken's Neck (Siliguri Corridor)?
- (a) Guwahati ()
 - (b) New Jalpaiguri (NJP) ()
 - (c) Lumding ()
 - (d) Dibrugarh ()
29. Which organization has launched the enhanced Certificate of Origin (eCoO) 2.0 system?
- (a) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) ()
 - (b) Export Promotion Council (EPC) ()
 - (c) Directorate General of Foreign Trade (DGFT) ()
 - (d) Federation of Indian Export Organisations (FIEO) ()

30. What is the main objective of the Make in India initiative?
(a) Promote foreign investment in India's defense sector ()
(b) Boost domestic manufacturing and create jobs ()
(c) Increase agricultural exports ()
(d) Reduce government expenditure ()
31. Which commodity is India the largest producer in the world?
(a) Rice ()
(b) Tea ()
(c) Mango ()
(d) Wheat ()
32. The **VB G R A M G Act, 2025**, which replaced MGNREGA, guarantees how many days of rural employment?
(a) 90 days ()
(b) 125 days ()
(c) 150 days ()
(d) 100 days ()
33. What was the aircraft type involved in the Air India Flight 171 accident?
(a) Airbus A320 ()
(b) Boeing 777 ()
(c) Boeing 787-8 Dreamliner ()
(d) Airbus A380 ()
34. Who won the 2025 Nobel Peace Prize?
(a) Richard Robson ()
(b) Maria Corina Machado ()
(c) John M. Martinis ()
(d) Mary E. Brunkow ()
35. The military response to the Pahalgam terrorist incident was named:
(a) Operation Blue Star ()
(b) Operation Sindoor ()
(c) Operation Meghdoot ()
(d) Operation Surgical Strike ()
36. Which phenomenon explains why the sky appears blue?
(a) Scattering of light ()
(b) Refraction of light ()
(c) Reflection of light ()
(d) Diffraction of light ()
37. Newton's third law of motion states:
(a) Force = Mass $\times$ Acceleration ()
(b) An object at rest stays at rest ()
(c) Every action has an equal and opposite reaction ()
(d) Force = Work $\div$ Distance ()

38. The force that opposes motion between two surfaces in contact is called:

- (a) Friction ()
- (b) Tension ()
- (c) Gravity ()
- (d) Magnetism ()

39. Which type of blood cells help in clotting?

- (a) Red blood cells ()
- (b) White blood cells ()
- (c) Platelets ()
- (d) Plasma ()

40. Which organ in the human body produces insulin?

- (a) Liver ()
- (b) Gallbladder ()
- (c) Kidney ()
- (d) Pancreas ()

41. If the temperature of air increases, the speed of sound:

- (a) Decreases ()
- (b) Remains constant ()
- (c) Becomes zero ()
- (d) Increases ()

42. Which of the following option is correct from the given match of inventions and persons?

- (i) Telephone- Alexander Graham Bell
- (ii) Vaccines-Edward Jenner
- (iii) Microscope- Hans Lippershey
- (iv) Television-Guglielmo Marconi

Options:

- (a) (i) only ()
- (b) (i) and (ii) are correct ()
- (c) (i) and (iii) are correct ()
- (d) (i), (ii), (iii) and (iv) are correct ()

43. Nuclear fission is:

- (a) Splitting of a heavy nucleus into two or more lighter nuclei ()
- (b) Combining light nuclei into a heavier nucleus ()
- (c) Release of electrons from nucleus ()
- (d) Conversion of proton into neutron ()

44. The upper value (systolic) of blood pressure indicates:

- (a) Pressure during heart relaxation ()
- (b) Pressure in veins ()
- (c) Pressure in capillaries ()
- (d) Pressure during heart contraction ()

45. The process in which a solid changes directly into vapour is called:

- (a) Evaporation ()
- (b) Condensation ()
- (c) Sublimation ()
- (d) Fractional Distillation ()

46. Which festival is associated with clearing forests for jhum cultivation?

- (a) Pawl Kut ()
- (b) Chapchar Kut ()
- (c) Mim Kut ()
- (d) Thlafavang Kut ()

47. When did Mizoram become a Union Territory of India?

- (a) 1971 ()
- (b) 1972 ()
- (c) 1975 ()
- (d) 1986 ()

48. Who was the first Governor of Mizoram ?

- (a) S.P Mukherjee ()
- (b) A.P Mukherjee ()
- (c) W.A Sangma ()
- (d) Hiteswar Saikia ()

49. *Tomir Thla* is the month of:

- (a) April ()
- (b) May ()
- (c) June ()
- (d) July ()

50. To attain *Ram lama Thangchhuah*, which wild animal is not important to be successful in Hunting?

- (a) Sakhi ()
- (b) Sazuk ()
- (c) Sanghal ()
- (d) Saza ()

General English (50 Marks)

Direction (Question Nos. 51. - 55) : Choose the correct form of the verb from the options given :

51. I shall call you when he _____ back.
(a) comes ()
(b) will come ()
(c) came ()
(d) is coming ()
52. She _____ her office by 9 a.m daily.
(a) reach ()
(b) reaches ()
(c) reached ()
(d) reaching ()
53. They usually _____ to Murree in summer.
(a) went ()
(b) have gone ()
(c) will go ()
(d) go ()
54. Simon _____ Ooty in 2010 and 2014.
(a) visit ()
(b) visited ()
(c) have visited ()
(d) has visited ()
55. I _____ the magazine when you showed up at the door.
(a) read ()
(b) was reading ()
(c) have been reading ()
(d) had been reading ()

Direction (Question Nos. 56 - 60) : Choose the most appropriate prepositions from the options:

56. He gave a report _____ the causes of dengue fever.
(a) for ()
(b) to ()
(c) on ()
(d) at ()
57. You can see the doctor _____ 8 a.m and 12 noon.
(a) on ()
(b) at ()
(c) between ()
(d) in ()

58. The child died _____ heavy fever.
- (a) with ()
(b) of ()
(c) in ()
(d) for ()
59. Both parties must adhere _____ the terms of the contract.
- (a) with ()
(b) on ()
(c) to ()
(d) at ()
60. The mother was anxious _____ the safety of her son.
- (a) of ()
(b) about ()
(c) on ()
(d) upon ()

Direction (Question Nos. 61 - 65) : Choose the correct article from the options given:

61. None but _____ brave deserves the fair.

(a) the ()
(b) an ()
(c) a ()
(d) this ()

62. My uncle is _____ M.P.

(a) a ()
(b) an ()
(c) the ()
(d) that ()

63. Robert Clive was _____ European.

(a) the ()
(b) an ()
(c) a ()
(d) that ()

64. Which is the first day of _____ week?

(a) a ()
(b) an ()
(c) the ()
(d) some ()

65. I caught him by _____ arm.

(a) an ()
(b) the ()
(c) a ()
(d) his ()

Direction (Question Nos. 66 - 69) : Choose the correct answer from the options:

66. The word 'improbable' means –
(a) certain ()
(b) unlikely ()
(c) realistic ()
(d) possible ()
67. The synonym of 'precarious' is –
(a) trivial ()
(b) reliable ()
(c) dangerous ()
(d) unimportant ()
68. The word 'abscond' means –
(a) to restrain oneself from indulging in something. ()
(b) leave hurriedly or secretly to escape from custody or to avoid arrest. ()
(c) a person accompanying someone for protection. ()
(d) exceeding a prescribed or the desired amount. ()
69. _____ means 'having more than one possible meaning'.
(a) Ambidextrous ()
(b) Ambiguous ()
(c) Ambience ()
(d) Altercation ()

Direction (Question Nos. 70 - 72) : Choose the correct meaning of the phrases in underlined letters:

70. They kept arguing because both of them had an axe to grind from a past disagreement.
(a) a selfish motive to do something ()
(b) to fail to arouse interest ()
(c) to have no result ()
(d) to be cautious ()
71. She smelled a rat when her friend cancelled dinner for the third time.
(a) to see signs of a plague ()
(b) to get the smell of a dead rat ()
(c) to be in a bad mood ()
(d) to suspect deceit or foul dealings. ()
72. Do not trust a man who blows his own trumpet.
(a) flatters ()
(b) praises others ()
(c) praises himself ()
(d) admonishes others ()

Direction (Question Nos. 73 - 75) : Choose the correct antonyms of the given words:

73. Flexible

- (a) Expandable ()
- (b) Rigid ()
- (c) Stretchy ()
- (d) Strong ()

74. Defense

- (a) Protect ()
- (b) Shield ()
- (c) Destroy ()
- (d) Attack ()

75. Fraudulent

- (a) Candid ()
- (b) Imitation ()
- (c) Genuine ()
- (d) Artificial ()

PART-B (CONVENTIONAL TYPES - 50 MARKS)

This Part should be answered only on the Answer Sheet provided.

Marks for each question is indicated against it.

Attempt all questions.

1. Write an essay on any one of the following topics .

(20)

- (a) AI in Classrooms : Help or Hindrance?
- (b) Women Empowerment
- (c) Mental Health and Social Media

Direction (Question Nos. 2 - 6) : Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow:

Air pollution is an issue which concerns us all alike. One can willingly choose or reject a food, a drink or a life comfort, but unfortunately there is little choice for the air we breathe. All, what is there in the air is inhaled by one and all living in those surroundings.

An air pollutant is defined as a substance which is present in the atmosphere in an amount exceeding the normal concentrations high enough to harm human health, animals, plants or the environment. It could either be gaseous or a particulate matter. The important and harmful polluting gases are carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, ozone and oxides of sulphur and nitrogen. The common particulate pollutants are the dusts of various inorganic or organic origins. Although we often talk of the outdoor air pollution caused by industrial and vehicular exhausts, the indoor pollution may prove to be as or a more important cause of health problems.

Recognition of air pollution is relatively recent. It is not uncommon to experience a feeling of 'suffocation' in a closed environment. It is often ascribed to the lack of oxygen. Fortunately, however, the composition of air is remarkably constant all over the world. There is about 79 per cent nitrogen

and 21 per cent oxygen in the air, the other gases forming a very small fraction. It is true that carbon dioxide exhaled out of lungs may accumulate in a closed and overcrowded place. But such an increase is usually small and temporary unless the room is really airtight. Exposure to poisonous gases such as carbon monoxide may occur in a closed room, heated by burning coal inside. This may also prove to be fatal.

What is more common in a poorly ventilated home is a vague constellation of symptoms described as the Sick building syndrome. It is characterized by a general feeling of malaise, headache, dizziness and irritation of mucous membranes. It may also be accompanied by nausea, itching, aches, pains and depression. Sick building syndrome is getting commoner in big cities with the small houses, which are generally over furnished. Some of the important pollutants whose indoor concentrations exceed those of the outdoors include gases such as carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, oxides of nitrogen and organic substances like spores, formaldehydes, hydrocarbon aerosols and allergens. The sources are attributed to a variety of construction materials, insulations, furnishings, adhesives, cosmetics, house dusts, fungi and other indoor products.

Byproducts of fuel combustion are hazardous pollutants in houses with indoor kitchens. It is not only the burning of dried dung and fuel wood which is responsible, but also kerosene and liquid petroleum gas. Oxides of both nitrogen and sulphur are released from their combustion.

Smoking of tobacco in the closed environment is another common source of indoor pollution. It may not be high quantitatively, but significantly hazardous for health. It is because of the fact that there are over 3,000 chemical constituents in tobacco smoke, which have been identified. These are harmful for human health.

Microorganisms and allergens are of special significance in the causation and spread of diseases. Most of the infective illnesses may involve more persons of a family living in common indoor environment. These include viral and bacterial diseases like tuberculosis.

Besides infections, allergic and hypersensitivity disorders are spreading fast. Although asthma is the most common form of respiratory allergic disorders, pneumonias are not uncommon, but more persistent and serious. These are attributed to exposures to allergens from various fungi, moulds, hay and other organic materials. Indoor air ventilation systems, coolers, air conditioners, dampness, decay, pet animals, production or handling of the causative items are responsible for these hypersensitivity diseases.

Obviously, the spectrum of pollution is very wide and our options are limited. Indoor pollution may be handled relatively easily by an individual. Moreover, the good work must start from one's own house.

2. Answer the following questions based on your reading of the given passage: (7×2=14)
- (a) What is an air pollutant?
 - (b) In what forms are the air pollutants present?
 - (c) Why do we feel suffocated in a closed environment?
 - (d) What is Sick building syndrome? How is it increasing?
 - (e) How can one overcome the dangers of indoor air pollution?
 - (f) How is indoor smoking very hazardous?
 - (g) What are the common causes of respiratory allergic disorders?
3. Find words from the passage similar in meaning to the following: (2×1=2)
- (a) The envelop of gases surrounding the earth or other planet. (para 2)
 - (b) Gather together or acquire an increasing number or quantity of. (para 3)

4. Find the synonyms of the following words from the passage : (3×1=3)
- (a) Giddiness (para 4)
 - (b) Constant (para 8)
 - (c) Humidity (Para 8)
5. Find the antonyms of the following words from the passage : (3×1=3)
- (a) Whole (para 3)
 - (b) Specific (para 4)
 - (c) Safe (para 6)
6. Fill in the blanks with appropriate words based on the passage: (5×1=5)
- (a) Lack of oxygen causes _____.
 - (b) We are exposed to _____ in a closed room heated by burning coal.
 - (c) _____ is caused by poor ventilation in a home.
 - (d) Oxides of nitrogen and _____ are released from fuel combustion.
 - (e) One persistent and serious respiratory allergic disorder is _____.
7. Choose the correct answer from the options: (3×1=3)
- (i) The most common form of respiratory disorder.
 - (a) Asthma
 - (b) Pneumonia
 - (c) Bronchitis
 - (d) Influenza
 - (ii) Infective diseases are more common in –
 - (a) Old age people
 - (b) Persons living in common closed space.
 - (c) Rooms heated by burning coal
 - (d) Persons with disability
 - (iii) Sick building syndrome is common in –
 - (a) Small houses which is well ventilated.
 - (b) Small houses in the city which is overly furnished.
 - (c) Big overcrowded houses in the city.
 - (d) Closed spaces in the city.

* * * * *