

GOVERNMENT OF MIZORAM
POWER & ELECTRICITY DEPARTMENT

**COMBINED COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION FOR
RECRUITMENT TO 6 DIFFERENT TECHNICAL POSTS
(AUGUST -2026)**

PAPER-I (COMMON PAPER)
**(GENERAL KNOWLEDGE, GENERAL ENGLISH, ESSAY
WRITING & ENGLISH COMPREHENSION)**

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	MARKS OBTAINED
GK	2		
Gen. English	2		
Essay Writing	30		
English Comp.	20		
TOTAL			

Signature of Examiner : _____

GOVERNMENT OF MIZORAM
POWER & ELECTRICITY DEPARTMENT

**COMBINED COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION FOR
RECRUITMENT TO 6 DIFFERENT TECHNICAL POSTS
(AUGUST -2026)**

PAPER-I (COMMON PAPER)
**(GENERAL KNOWLEDGE, GENERAL ENGLISH, ESSAY
WRITING & ENGLISH COMPREHENSION)**

Full Marks : 200
Time Allowed : 3 Hours

Roll No. : _____

Signature of Invigilator _____

CODE :

(For official use)

PART-A (MCQ - 150 MARKS)

All questions carry 2 marks.

Put a tick (✓) mark against the correct answer in the space given in each question.

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.

GENERAL KNOWLEDGE (100 MARKS)

1. The most important public place of Mohenjodaro was:
(a) Granary ()
(b) Citadel ()
(c) **Great Bath** ()
(d) Assembly Hall ()
2. Chief Minister of Mizoram laid the foundation stone for the 24 Megawatt Small Hydro Electricity Power project on 19-01-2026 on the banks of the River:
(a) Tuivai ()
(b) Tuirial ()
(c) **Tuirini** ()
(d) Tuivawl ()
3. Which three dynasties were involved in the Tripartite Struggle?
(a) Cholas, Cheras, Pandyas ()
(b) Mauryas, Guptas, Vardhanas ()
(c) **Gurjara-Pratiharas, Palas, Rashtrakutas** ()
(d) Mughals, Rajputs, Marathas ()
4. Which king became a famous patron of Buddhism?
(a) **Ashoka** ()
(b) Samudragupta ()
(c) Chandragupta Maurya ()
(d) Mahavira ()
5. The Treaty of Srirangapatnam (1792) was concluded after which of the following conflicts?
(a) First Anglo-Mysore War ()
(b) Second Anglo-Mysore War ()
(c) **Third Anglo-Mysore War** ()
(d) Fourth Anglo-Mysore War ()
6. Which of the following best captures the core idea behind the Poona Pact (1932)?
(a) Separate electorates for Depressed Classes ()
(b) **Joint electorates with reserved seats** ()
(c) Abolition of caste-based representation ()
(d) Universal adult franchise ()

7. The main purpose of the Cripps Mission was to:
- (a) Grant Dominion Status to India during World War II ()
 - (b) Secure Indian cooperation in World War II** ()
 - (c) Form an interim national government with full powers ()
 - (d) Introduce provincial autonomy in India ()
8. Why was 26 January chosen as Republic Day?
- (a) It marks the end of British rule. ()
 - (b) It was the day the Indian Independence Act was passed. ()
 - (c) It was the day the Constituent Assembly first met. ()
 - (d) It commemorates the Purna Swaraj Declaration of 1930.** ()
9. Which one of the following is not a principle of the Panchsheel Agreement signed in 1954 by Jawaharlal Nehru and Chou En-lai?
- (a) Mutual respect for territorial integrity and sovereignty ()
 - (b) Mutual non-aggression ()
 - (c) Peaceful coexistence ()
 - (d) Peaceful settlement of international disputes** ()
10. Which Fundamental Right is known as the “Heart and Soul” of the Constitution?
- (a) Article 19 ()
 - (b) Article 21 ()
 - (c) Article 25 ()
 - (d) Article 32** ()
11. Which one of the following veto powers allows the President of India to return a bill to Parliament for reconsideration?
- (a) Absolute Veto ()
 - (b) Qualified Veto ()
 - (c) Pocket Veto ()
 - (d) Suspensive Veto** ()
12. Which of the following issues is generally entertained as a Public Interest Litigation (PIL) by the Supreme Court of India?
- (a) Service matters relating to government employees ()
 - (b) Claims relating to family pension ()
 - (c) Landlord–tenant disputes ()
 - (d) Issues concerning bonded labour** ()
13. Which of the following is a Fundamental Duty?
- (a) Equal pay for equal work ()
 - (b) Organize village panchayats ()
 - (c) Protect and improve the natural environment** ()
 - (d) Secure a living wage ()
14. The tenure of members of the Rajya Sabha is:
- (a) 4 years ()
 - (b) 5 years ()
 - (c) 6 years** ()
 - (d) 7 years ()

15. The Finance Commission is constituted under:

- (a) **Article 280** ()
- (b) Article 324 ()
- (c) Article 356 ()
- (d) Article 368 ()

16. Which Schedule divides powers between the Union and the States?

- (a) **Seventh Schedule** ()
- (b) Sixth Schedule ()
- (c) Fifth Schedule ()
- (d) Eighth Schedule ()

17. Which Constitutional Amendment introduced GST?

- (a) **101st Amendment** ()
- (b) 99th Amendment ()
- (c) 97th Amendment ()
- (d) 102nd Amendment ()

18. The Chief Election Commissioner can be removed in a manner similar to that of the:

- (a) Prime Minister ()
- (b) Governor ()
- (c) President ()
- (d) **Judge of the Supreme Court** ()

19. Indian Standard Time (IST) is based on which longitude?

- (a) 72°30' E ()
- (b) **82°30' E** ()
- (c) 90°30' E ()
- (d) 75°30' E ()

20. A Solar Eclipse can occur only on:

- (a) Full Moon day ()
- (b) **New Moon day** ()
- (c) First Quarter Moon day ()
- (d) Full Moon day when the Moon is nearest to the Earth ()

21. The boundary between the outer core and inner core is called:

- (a) Conrad Discontinuity ()
- (b) Moho Discontinuity ()
- (c) Gutenberg Discontinuity ()
- (d) **Lehmann Discontinuity** ()

22. El Niño often affects the Indian monsoon by causing:

- (a) Excessive rainfall ()
- (b) No effect on rainfall ()
- (c) **Weaker monsoon and below-normal rainfall** ()
- (d) Continuous cyclones ()

23. The calm central part of a cyclone is called the:
- (a) Core ()
 - (b) Eye** ()
 - (c) Vortex ()
 - (d) Spiral ()
24. Mawsynram and Cherrapunji receive heavy rainfall mainly because of:
- (a) Orographic uplift of moist winds** ()
 - (b) Cyclonic depressions ()
 - (c) Convectional rainfall ()
 - (d) Western disturbances ()
25. Winter rainfall in North-Western and parts of North-East India is mainly associated with:
- (a) Western disturbances** ()
 - (b) Northeast monsoon ()
 - (c) Southwest monsoon ()
 - (d) Local convection currents ()
26. The term “Loo” refers to a strong wind that blows over the northern and north-western plains of India during summer. Which of the following correctly describes this wind?
- (a) Hot and dry** ()
 - (b) Cold and dry ()
 - (c) Hot and humid ()
 - (d) Cool and moist ()
27. Kanchenjunga, the highest mountain peak in India and the third-highest in the world, is situated on the international border between which two countries?
- (a) India and Bhutan ()
 - (b) India and Nepal** ()
 - (c) India and China ()
 - (d) Nepal and China ()
28. MSP stands for:
- (a) Minimum Support Price** ()
 - (b) Maximum Support Price ()
 - (c) Market Support Price ()
 - (d) Minimum Selling Price ()
29. Which institution is known as the apex development bank for agriculture and rural development?
- (a) SIDBI ()
 - (b) NABARD** ()
 - (c) EXIM Bank ()
 - (d) RBI ()
30. Which of the following is the most likely consequence of an increase in the Cash Reserve Ratio (CRR) by the Reserve Bank of India?
- (a) Reduction in lendable resources of commercial banks** ()
 - (b) Expansion of credit by commercial banks ()
 - (c) Increase in the fiscal deficit ()
 - (d) Reduction in customs duties ()

31. What is meant by “Disinvestment”?
- (a) Government purchasing private companies ()
 - (b) Increase in foreign aid ()
 - (c) Nationalization of industries ()
 - (d) **Government selling its stake in public sector enterprises** ()
32. NITI Aayog is primarily associated with which of the following functions?
- (a) Direct distribution of tax revenue among states ()
 - (b) Replacing state governments in decision-making ()
 - (c) Allocation of financial resources to states ()
 - (d) **Formulation of long-term development policies** ()
33. PMAY-U 2.0, launched by the Government of India, primarily aims to provide affordable housing assistance to:
- (a) Rural landless labourers only ()
 - (b) **Urban households belonging to eligible categories** ()
 - (c) Government employees only ()
 - (d) Industrial workers in Special Economic Zones ()
34. “Providing incentives to employers for creating new jobs and supporting first-time employees entering the workforce” refers to:
- (a) **Employment Linked Incentive (ELI) Scheme** ()
 - (b) PM SVANidhi ()
 - (c) PM Vishwakarma Scheme ()
 - (d) PM Fasal Bima Yojana ()
35. Which of the following Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) has been granted Maharatna status by the Government of India?
- (a) **Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Limited (ONGC)** ()
 - (b) Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited (BHEL) ()
 - (c) Indian Railway Catering and Tourism Corporation Limited (IRCTC) ()
 - (d) Rail India Technical and Economic Service Limited (RITES) ()
36. Who is the current Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu?
- (a) D. K. Shivakumar ()
 - (b) V. D. Satheesan ()
 - (c) **C. Joseph Vijay** ()
 - (d) N. Chandrababu Naidu ()
37. Under which Schedule of the Constitution of India is “Electricity” listed?
- (a) Union list ()
 - (b) State list ()
 - (c) Residuary Powers ()
 - (d) **Concurrent list** ()
38. ISRO headquarters is located in?
- (a) Mumbai ()
 - (b) Chennai ()
 - (c) Hyderabad ()
 - (d) **Bangaluru** ()

39. Which type of friction is generally the least?
- (a) Static friction ()
 - (b) Sliding friction ()
 - (c) Limiting friction ()
 - (d) **Rolling friction** ()
40. Why does a satellite remain in orbit around Earth instead of falling down?
- (a) No gravity acts in space ()
 - (b) **Earth's gravity keeps pulling it while it keeps moving forward around Earth** ()
 - (c) Earth repels the satellite ()
 - (d) Air resistance supports it ()
41. Why does a coin placed in water appear raised?
- (a) **Refraction of light** ()
 - (b) Reflection of light ()
 - (c) Dispersion of light ()
 - (d) Total internal reflection ()
42. A clinical thermometer used for measuring human body temperature generally has a range of:
- (a) **35°C to 42°C** ()
 - (b) 30°C to 45°C ()
 - (c) 32°C to 44°C ()
 - (d) 0°C to 110°C ()
43. Which of the following is used in ultrasound imaging to produce images of internal organs?
- (a) **High-frequency sound waves** ()
 - (b) Magnetic fields ()
 - (c) Radio waves ()
 - (d) Infrared radiation ()
44. Which one of the following medical imaging techniques is generally considered radiation-free?
- (a) **MRI** ()
 - (b) PET Scan ()
 - (c) CT Scan ()
 - (d) X-ray ()
45. Who invented the radio?
- (a) Alexander Graham Bell ()
 - (b) **Guglielmo Marconi** ()
 - (c) Thomas Edison ()
 - (d) James Clerk Maxwell ()
46. Which of the following greenhouse gases is present in the largest quantity in the Earth's atmosphere?
- (a) Carbon dioxide ()
 - (b) **Water vapour** ()
 - (c) Methane ()
 - (d) Nitrous oxide ()

47. In the olden days, the Mizos observed Awmni Kham on certain occasions. Which of the following is not associated with it?
- (a) Sakei Aih ()
(b) Sarthi ()
(c) Hlangpui ()
(d) **Hlamzuih** ()
48. Which of the following traditional Mizo musical instruments uses strings to produce sound?
- (a) Rawchhem ()
(b) Tumphit ()
(c) Bengbung ()
(d) **Tuium dar** ()
49. To become In lama Thangchhuah, which of the following is not involved?
- (a) Mitthirawp lam ()
(b) Chawng ()
(c) Khuangchawi ()
(d) **Fano Dawi** ()
50. Mizo leh Vai Chanchin, a weekly newspaper, was first published in:
- (a) 1898 ()
(b) **1902** ()
(c) 1912 ()
(d) 1920 ()

GENERAL ENGLISH (50 MARKS)

Direction (Question Nos.51-65) : Fill in the blanks from the given options:

51. The District Magistrate and _____ is on tour.
- (a) the Collector ()
(b) **Collector** ()
(c) a Collector ()
(d) an Collector ()
52. I have a copy of ____ Bible.
- (a) a ()
(b) an ()
(c) **the** ()
(d) each ()
53. We buy butter by ____ pound.
- (a) a ()
(b) this ()
(c) every ()
(d) **the** ()

54. Michael is ____ European.

- (a) an ()
- (b) the ()
- (c) **a** ()
- (d) much ()

55. He has ____ unusual idea.

- (a) **an** ()
- (b) the ()
- (c) a ()
- (d) been ()

56. She made a ____ effort to succeed.

- (a) big ()
- (b) strong ()
- (c) **great** ()
- (d) heavy ()

57. He took a ____ decision.

- (a) fast ()
- (b) rapid ()
- (c) **quick** ()
- (d) hurry ()

58. They reached a ____ agreement.

- (a) **mutual** ()
- (b) common ()
- (c) shared ()
- (d) joint ()

59. I have a ____ interest in music.

- (a) **deep** ()
- (b) tall ()
- (c) high ()
- (d) wide ()

60. He paid ____ attention to the teacher.

- (a) **full** ()
- (b) complete ()
- (c) total ()
- (d) whole ()

61. She ____ work very hard.

- (a) **need not** ()
- (b) needs not ()
- (c) needed not ()
- (d) did not need ()

62. He loves her very much, _____.
(a) didn't he? ()
(b) does he? ()
(c) **doesn't he?** ()
(d) did he? ()
63. Shut the door, ____?
(a) can you ()
(b) could you ()
(c) would you ()
(d) **will you** ()
64. He _____ challenge me.
(a) **dare not** ()
(b) dares not ()
(c) dared to ()
(d) does not dares ()
65. Have you got a car? Yes, _____.
(a) I have got ()
(b) **I have** ()
(c) I had ()
(d) I had got ()

Direction (Question Nos.66-68) : Choose the correct synonym of the given words:

66. Obdurate
(a) flexible ()
(b) **stubborn** ()
(c) compassionate ()
(d) generous ()
67. Enigmatic
(a) complex ()
(b) obscure ()
(c) **mysterious** ()
(d) intriguing ()
68. Hostile
(a) **antagonistic** ()
(b) cordial ()
(c) amiable ()
(d) friendly ()

Direction (Question Nos.69-70) : Choose the correct antonym of the given words:

69. Chaste

- (a) yield ()
- (b) kindness ()
- (c) virtuous ()
- (d) **lustful** ()

70. Hapless

- (a) ill-fated ()
- (b) frightful ()
- (c) **fortunate** ()
- (d) cripple ()

Direction (Question Nos.71-75) : Identify the correct idioms and phrases from the given options:

71. Being serious or dedicated

- (a) take one to task ()
- (b) a litmus test ()
- (c) **mean business** ()
- (d) hand to mouth ()

72. Dreaming

- (a) **a brown study** ()
- (b) in high spirits ()
- (c) gain ground ()
- (d) nip in the bud ()

73. A faithful friend or a devoted follower

- (a) Arcadian Life ()
- (b) An Adonis ()
- (c) The heel of Archilles ()
- (d) **A Fidus Achates** ()

74. To follow

- (a) **go by** ()
- (b) get along ()
- (c) go down ()
- (d) give in ()

75. To present a counter argument

- (a) A cash cow ()
- (b) **Devil's Advocate** ()
- (c) Yellow Press ()
- (d) Devil's Playthings ()

PART-B (CONVENTIONAL TYPE - 50 MARKS)

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

Marks for each question is indicated against it.

1. Write an essay on **any one** of the following topics (500-600 words): **(30)**
- (a) Mental Health Awareness in Educational Institutions
 - (b) The Weight of Expectations
 - (c) The Earth Does Not Need Us; We Need the Earth
 - (d) The Relationship Between Power and Responsibility

Direction (Question Nos. 2-16) : Read the following passages and answer the questions that follow:

In the modern world, the rapid increase in the number of vehicles on roads has made transportation faster and more convenient than ever before. However, this advancement has also resulted in a significant rise in road accidents and traffic-related deaths. Every year, millions of people across the globe suffer injuries or lose their lives due to reckless driving, negligence, and the violation of traffic regulations. Therefore, safe driving has become not merely a personal duty but also a social responsibility that every citizen must fulfill with sincerity and discipline.

One of the primary reasons behind road accidents is the growing tendency of drivers to ignore traffic rules. Many motorists exceed speed limits in an attempt to save time or experience excitement. Such irresponsible behavior often leads to fatal consequences because excessive speed reduces the driver's ability to react promptly to unexpected situations. A moment of carelessness on the road can destroy several lives within seconds. Moreover, rash driving not only endangers the driver but also threatens pedestrians, cyclists, passengers, and other commuters.

Another alarming factor contributing to accidents is distraction while driving. In recent years, the use of mobile phones during driving has become increasingly common. Drivers often answer calls, send messages, or check notifications without realizing the seriousness of their actions. Scientific studies have shown that distracted driving weakens concentration and slows reaction time considerably. Consequently, even a minor distraction may result in catastrophic accidents. Listening to loud music, eating while driving, or engaging in heated conversations can also divert attention from the road.

Furthermore, intoxicated driving remains one of the most dangerous and condemnable practices worldwide. Alcohol and drugs impair a person's judgment, coordination, and decision-making ability. An intoxicated driver may fail to recognize road signs, misjudge distances, or react too slowly in emergencies. Despite strict laws and severe penalties imposed by governments, many individuals continue to drive under the influence, thereby placing innocent lives in jeopardy. Such irresponsible actions reveal a lack of civic sense and moral responsibility.

The importance of protective measures such as helmets and seat belts cannot be overstated. These safety devices significantly reduce the severity of injuries during accidents and often save lives. Nevertheless, many people neglect these precautions because of discomfort, overconfidence, or ignorance. Young riders, in particular, frequently avoid wearing helmets to appear fashionable or fearless. This attitude demonstrates immaturity and a disregard for personal safety. Public awareness campaigns and stricter law enforcement are essential to encourage citizens to adopt safe practices consistently.

In addition to obeying traffic regulations, drivers must cultivate patience, courtesy, and emotional control while on the road. Aggressive behavior such as unnecessary honking, overtaking recklessly, or arguing with other drivers creates tension and increases the likelihood of accidents.

Responsible drivers understand the value of discipline and respect for fellow road users. They remain calm during traffic congestion, give priority to emergency vehicles, and follow signals diligently. Such behavior contributes to a safer and more harmonious environment for everyone.

Education also plays a vital role in promoting road safety. Schools, families, and social organizations should educate children and young adults about traffic rules and responsible driving habits from an early age. Awareness programs, seminars, and practical training sessions can help individuals understand the serious consequences of negligent driving. When citizens become aware of their duties and responsibilities, they are more likely to behave responsibly on roads.

In conclusion, safe driving is essential for the well-being of society as a whole. Roads can become safer only when individuals act responsibly and follow traffic laws faithfully. Every driver must realize that caution, patience, and alertness are indispensable qualities behind the wheel. Preventing accidents is not solely the responsibility of governments or traffic authorities; it requires the cooperation of every road user. By adopting disciplined driving habits, people can protect human lives and contribute to a more secure and civilized society.

2. Why has safe driving become an important social responsibility in modern times? (1)
3. What are the major causes of road accidents mentioned in the passage? (1)
4. How does excessive speed affect a driver's ability to handle unexpected situations? (1)
5. Why is distracted driving considered dangerous? (1)
6. Mention any three activities that may distract a driver while driving. (3)
7. How do alcohol and drugs impair a person's driving ability? (1)
8. Why does the writer describe intoxicated driving as a "condemnable practice"? (1)
9. What is the significance of helmets and seat belts according to the passage? (2)
10. Why do many young riders avoid wearing helmets? (1)
11. How can aggressive behavior on roads increase the risk of accidents? (1)
12. Mention two qualities that responsible drivers should cultivate. (2)
13. What role do schools and families play in promoting road safety? (2)
14. How can awareness programs help reduce road accidents? (1)
15. Find a word from the passage that means "extremely harmful or disastrous." (1)
16. Find a word from the passage that is the opposite of "careful." (1)