

**NATIONAL SANSKRIT UNIVERSITY**  
(Erstwhile Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapeetha)  
Tirupati – 517 507

F.No.NSU(RSV)/Estt./NT/Appts./2020

Dated: 17<sup>th</sup> December, 2020

**NOTIFICATION**

The National Sanskrit University (Erstwhile Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapeetha), Tirupati had advertised vide its Notifications No.RSV/Estt./T&NT/2020 dated 19.02.2020 and F.No.NSKTU/Estt./ T&NT/2020 dated 14.10.2020 for recruitment of Group 'B' and Group 'C' including 'MTS' posts mentioned below stating the last date for receipt of filled in applications in this office as on 10<sup>th</sup> July, 2020 and 16<sup>th</sup> November, 2020 respectively.

Group 'B' Posts :      (1) Private Secretary – 01 Post – OBC  
                                 (2) Private Secretary – 01 Post – EwS  
                                 (3) Nursing Officer – 01 Post – ST

Group 'C' Posts:      (1) Preservation Assistant (Manuscripts) – 01 Post – OBC  
Including 'MTS'      (2) L.D.Clerks – 01 Post - PwD-OH  
                                 (3) Library Attendant – 01 post - ST  
                                 (4) Laboratory Attendant (Education) – 01 Post – EwS  
                                 (5) Group – C 'MTS' – 02 posts - EwS

**SCHEME OF EXAMINATION:**

As per the Cadre Recruitment Rules of the University for Non-Teaching Posts – 2018 and the Prospectus for non-teaching posts of University dated : 19.02.2020 and 14.10.2020, it is hereby informed to all the eligible candidates in respect of the above mentioned posts that written tests will be conducted for recruitment of all Group 'B' and Group C' Non-teaching posts and skill tests will also be conducted wherever applicable. The written tests shall have two parts - - **(i) Objective type Test** which is qualifying in nature carries 100 marks and **(ii) Descriptive type Test** which carries 100 Marks. The minimum qualifying marks to be secured in Paper-I (Objective type test) is 40 per cent. There will be negative marking of 0.25 marks for each wrong answer in the case of Objective Type Test questions. The answer scripts of the candidates for the **descriptive test** will be evaluated only in respect of those candidates who secure the minimum qualifying marks in Paper-I. The candidates who secure 50 per cent marks in Paper-II shall be called for Skill Test wherever applicable. The marks allocated for Skill Test shall be 50 and the minimum qualifying marks in the Skill Test shall be 25 (i.e., 50 per cent). After the written examination the number of candidates to be called on the basis of merit for the typing test shall be in the ratio of 1:10 i.e. ten times the number of vacancies. The Merit of the candidates shall be drawn based on the performance in Paper-II (Descriptive Type Test) subject to qualifying in the Skill Test wherever applicable.

The written tests of objective type and descriptive type will be conducted on 04<sup>th</sup> or 05<sup>th</sup> January, 2021 and the skill test for the eligible candidates will be conducted on 09.01.2021.

**The date, Time and Venue of the Written Tests for each post are furnished below for information of candidates concerned.**

**Venue : Academic Building, National Sanskrit University, Tirupati.**

<b>Date of Examination</b>	<b>Name of the Post</b>	<b>Objective Type Test</b>	<b>Descriptive Type Test</b>
04.01.2021	Nursing Officer (ST)	10.00 a.m. To 12.00 noon	02.30 p.m. To 04.30 p.m.
	Preservation Assistant (Manuscripts) (OBC)		
	L.D.Clerk (PWD-OH)		
	Library Attendant (ST)		
	Laboratory Attendant (Education) – (EwS)		
05.01.2021	Group – C ‘MTS’ (EwS)	10.00 a.m. To 12.00 noon	02.30 p.m. To 04.30 p.m.
09.01.2021	<b>Skill-Test</b> for candidates who qualify in the written tests for the post of L.D.Clerk (PwD-OH)	10.00 a.m. To 12.30 noon	

**Note:**

- (i) The candidates are advised to attend the examination centre one hour before the time of examination i.e., **09.00 a.m. on 04<sup>th</sup> and 05<sup>th</sup> January, 2021** so as to get their certificates verified, if any, as per the eligibility list notified on 16.12.2020.
- (ii) As decided by the University, the posts of Private Secretary (OBC and EwS categories) are not being filled up at present due to administrative reasons and they will be re-advertised.
- (iii) The candidates who are qualified in the written test for the posts of L.D.Clerk (PwD-OH) have to attend Skill Test on **09.01.2021 at 9.00 a.m.**

The syllabus for Objective Type Test and the Descriptive Type Test for each post is furnished below for information of the candidates concerned.

01. **PRIVATE SECRETARY – 01 Post (OBC)**

*At present this post is not being filled up due to administrative reasons and it will be re-advertised. Hence, the syllabus is not given.*

02. **PRIVATE SECRETARY – 01 Post (EWS)-**

*At present this post is not being filled up due to administrative reasons and it will be re-advertised. Hence, the syllabus is not given.*

03. **NURSING OFFICER – 01 Post - ST**

**Scheme of Examination and Syllabus:**

<b>Written Test</b>				
<b>Type of Examination</b>	<b>Scheme of Examination</b>	<b>Subject of Examination</b>	<b>No. of Questions</b>	<b>Total Marks</b>
<b>Paper I (Objective Test)</b>	Section-A	Basic knowledge of concepts of Nursing	20	20
	Section-B	English Language	20	20
	Section-C	Quantitative Aptitude	20	20
	Section-D	Reasoning Ability	20	20
	Section-E	General Awareness	20	20
<b>Paper II (Descriptive Test)</b>	Section-A	Basic knowledge of Nursing	05	50
	Section-B	Nursing Education and Administration	05	50

**Paper I (Objective Test) Syllabus**

**Section-A (Basic knowledge of Nursing concepts):**

- Human Anatomy & Physiology
- Fundamentals of Nursing
- Medical Surgical Nursing
- Community Health Nursing
- Pharmacology
- Midwifery & Gynaecological Nursing
- Nutrition
- Microbiology
- Sociology
- Psychology
- Professional Trends
- Nursing Education
- Nursing Administration

**Section-B (English Language):**

- Antonyms, Synonyms
- Spelling Check
- One-word Substitution
- Change of Voice, Change of Speech
- Idioms & Phrases
- Spotting Errors
- Sentence Improvement
- Ordering of Words, Arrangement of Sentences
- Selecting Words

**Section-C (Quantitative Aptitude):**

- Number System, Average
- Percentage, Ratio
- Problems of H.C.F. and L.C.M.
- Simplification, Clock
- Calendar, Problems on Ages
- Height and Distance
- Alligation (Mixture), Partnership
- Time and Work, Profit and Loss
- Simple Interest, Compound Interest
- Speed, Time and Distance
- Area, Volume and Surface Area

**Section-D (Reasoning Ability):**

- Number Series Completion, Continuous Pattern Series, Letter and Symbol Series
- Missing Character Finding, Missing Number Finding
- Odd Man Out, Blood Relation
- Direction Sense Test, Coding and Decoding
- Analogy, Puzzle
- Analogies, Syllogisms
- Verbal Classification, Verbal Reasoning
- Logical sequencing of Words

**Section-E (General Awareness):**

- Indian Culture
- Indian Economy
- Indian History
- Indian Politics
- Basic Knowledge of Sciences-Physics, Chemistry, Geography
- Famous places in India
- Important Days and Years
- Books and Authors
- Honours and Awards
- Films and Festivals
- Music, Dance and Literature
- Sports and Technology

## **Paper-II (Descriptive Test) Syllabus**

### **Section-A (Nursing Profession):**

- Hospital and its functions, Responsibilities of nurses in hospitals
- Human Anatomy & Physiology
- First Aid, Pharmacology
- Medical Surgical Nursing
- Mental Health Nursing
- Midwifery & Pediatrics Nursing

### **Section-B (Nursing Education and Administration):**

- Sociology
- Application of Psychology in Nursing
- Professional Trends, Computers in Nursing
- Nursing Education
- Nursing Administration

## **Group – ‘C’ Posts**

### **01. PRESERVATION ASSISTANT (MANUSCRIPTS) – 01 Post - OBC**

#### **Scheme of Examination and Syllabus:**

<b>Written Test</b>				
<b>Type of Examination</b>	<b>Scheme of Examination</b>	<b>Subject of Examination</b>	<b>No. of Questions</b>	<b>Total Marks</b>
<b>Paper I (Objective Test)</b>	Section-A	Manuscript Studies	20	20
	Section-B	English Language	20	20
	Section-C	Quantitative Aptitude	20	20
	Section-D	Reasoning Ability	20	20
	Section-E	General Awareness	20	20
<b>Paper II (Descriptive Test)</b>	Section-A	Conservation of Manuscripts	05	50
	Section-B	Paleography and Epigraphy, Transliteration Rules	05	50

#### **Paper I (Objective Test) Syllabus**

### **Section-A (Manuscript Studies):**

- Manuscript: Materials, Sizes and Shapes
- Scripts and Languages
- Treasures of Indian Manuscripts

- Manuscript Centers:
  - Manuscript Resource Centers (MRC)
  - Manuscript Conservation Centers (MCC)
  - Manuscript Partner Centers (MPC)
  - Manuscript Conservation Partner Centers (MCPC)
  - National Research Laboratory for Conservation of Cultural Property (NRLC)
- Digitization of Manuscripts
- Conservation of Manuscripts
  - Preventive Conservation
  - Curative Conservation
- Cataloguing: New Catalogus Catalogorum
- Paleography: Inscriptions of North and South India
- Transliteration techniques: Conversion from Devanagari to Roman and Vice-versa

**Section-B (English Language):**

- Antonyms, Synonyms
- Spelling Check
- One-word Substitution
- Change of Voice, Change of Speech
- Idioms & Phrases
- Spotting Errors
- Sentence Improvement
- Ordering of Words, Arrangement of Sentences

**Section-C (Quantitative Aptitude):**

- Number System, Average
- Percentage, Ratio
- Problems of H.C.F. and L.C.M.
- Simplification, Clock
- Calendar, Problems on Ages
- Height and Distance
- Alligation (Mixture), Partnership
- Time and Work, Profit and Loss
- Simple Interest, Compound Interest
- Speed, Time and Distance
- Area, Volume and Surface Area

**Section-D (Reasoning Ability):**

- Number Series Completion, Continuous Pattern Series, Letter and Symbol Series
- Missing Character Finding, Missing Number Finding
- Odd Man Out, Blood Relation
- Direction Sense Test, Coding and Decoding
- Analogy, Puzzle
- Analogies, Syllogisms
- Verbal Classification, Verbal Reasoning
- Logical sequencing of Words

**Section-E (General Awareness):**

- Indian Culture
- Indian Economy
- Indian History
- Indian Politics
- Basic Knowledge of Sciences-Physics, Chemistry, Geography
- Famous places in India
- Important Days and Years
- Books and Authors
- Honours and Awards
- Films and Festivals
- Music, Dance and Literature
- Sports and Technology

**Paper-II (Descriptive Test) Syllabus**

**Section-A (Conservation of Manuscripts):**

- Basic Manuscript Collection and Inspection Format
- Basic Requirements of a Manuscripts Storage Area
- Basic Guidelines for Care of Manuscripts
- Basic Documentation Requirements
- Basic Techniques of Reorganization of Manuscripts Storage
- Minimum Standards for a Manuscript Conservation Assistant
- Minimum Standards for a Manuscripts Conservator
- Minimum Requirements for a Manuscripts Conservation Unit
- Minimum Standards for Preventive Conservation

**Section-B (Paleography and Epigraphy, Transliteration Rules):**

- Paleography: Indus Valley Script, Brahmi, Kharosti, Nandi-Nagari, Sharada, Grantha
- Epigraphy:
  - North-
    - Hatigumpha Inscription of Kharavela
    - Junagadh Inscription of Rudradaman
    - Samudragupta's Allahabad Pillar Inscription
    - Mathura Pillar Inscription of Chandragupta-II
  - South-
    - Sravabelagola Inscription of Bukka-I
    - Belur Inscription of Vishnuvardhana
    - Penugonda Plates of Madhava
    - Nagarjuna Konda Inscription of Virapurisudatta
- Transliteration: From Devnagari to Roman and Vice-Versa

## 02. LOWER DIVISION CLERK – 01 Post – PwD (OH)

### Scheme of Examination and Syllabus:

Written Test				
Type of Examination	Scheme of Examination	Subject of Examination	No. of Questions	Total Marks
Paper I (Objective Test)	Section-A	Noting and Drafting	20	20
	Section-B	English Language	20	20
	Section-C	Quantitative Aptitude	20	20
	Section-D	Reasoning Ability	20	20
	Section-E	General Awareness	20	20
Paper II (Descriptive Test)	Section-A	Noting and Drafting, Letter and Report Writing	05	50
	Section-B	Computer Fundamentals, Information and Communication Technology	05	50

### Paper I (Objective Test) Syllabus

#### Section-A (Noting and Drafting):

- Noting: Principles and Techniques
- Arrangement of Paper in a Case
- Referencing
- Drafting: Principles and Techniques
- Style in Notes & Drafts
- Forms of Communication:
  - Letter, D.O. (Demi-Official) Letter,
  - Office Memorandum (O.M.), I.D. Note
  - Order, Office Order
  - Press Communique/Note, Notification
  - Endorsement, Circular and Advertisement

#### Section-B (English Language):

- Antonyms, Synonyms
- Spelling Check
- One-word Substitution
- Change of Voice, Change of Speech
- Idioms & Phrases
- Spotting Errors
- Sentence Improvement
- Ordering of Words, Arrangement of Sentences
- Selecting Words

#### Section-C (Quantitative Aptitude):

- Number System, Average
- Percentage, Ratio
- Problems of H.C.F. and L.C.M.
- Simplification, Clock



- Calendar, Problems on Ages
- Height and Distance
- Alligation (Mixture), Partnership
- Time and Work, Profit and Loss
- Simple Interest, Compound Interest
- Speed, Time and Distance
- Area, Volume and Surface Area

**Section-D (Reasoning Ability):**

- Number Series Completion, Continuous Pattern Series, Letter and Symbol Series
- Missing Character Finding, Missing Number Finding
- Odd Man Out, Blood Relation
- Direction Sense Test, Coding and Decoding
- Analogy, Puzzle
- Analogies, Syllogisms
- Verbal Classification, Verbal Reasoning
- Logical sequencing of Words

**Section-E (General Awareness):**

- Indian Culture
- Indian Economy
- Indian History
- Indian Politics
- Basic Knowledge of Sciences-Physics, Chemistry, Geography
- Famous places in India
- Important Days and Years
- Books and Authors
- Honours and Awards
- Films and Festivals
- Music, Dance and Literature
- Sports and Technology

**Paper-II (Descriptive Test) Syllabus**

**Section-A (Noting and Drafting, Letter and Report Writing):**

- Essentials of effective Official Noting and Drafting
- Basic principles for clear inter-office noting and forms of communications
- Nature and scope for writing: Gazette Notifications, Audit & Accounts objections/reports and letters of various Govt. departments, Public Sector enterprises, Banks or LIC offices etc.,
- Letter Writing: Official and Business
- Synonymous of exact Hindi words, Adjectives terminology and their usages
- Confidential and top secret Notings to mould words and sentences in proper way

**Section-B (Knowledge of Computers and Desktop Publishing):**

- Basics of Computer Technology: Hardware and Software
- Computer Operating System (OS), Computer Language
- Fundamentals of Computer Technology: Classification, Architecture
- Internet and its applications
- Packages of Word Processing, Desktop Publishing (DTP)

**03. LIBRARY ATTENDANT – 01 Post - ST****Scheme of Examination and Syllabus:**

<b>Written Test</b>				
<b>Type of Examination</b>	<b>Scheme of Examination</b>	<b>Subject of Examination</b>	<b>No. of Questions</b>	<b>Total Marks</b>
<b>Paper I (Objective Test)</b>	Section-A	Basic concepts in Library and Information Science	20	20
	Section-B	English Language	20	20
	Section-C	Quantitative Aptitude	20	20
	Section-D	Reasoning Ability	20	20
	Section-E	General Awareness	20	20
<b>Paper II (Descriptive Test)</b>	Section-A	Basic Knowledge of Library and Information Science	05	50
	Section-B	Basic Knowledge of Computers and Library Softwares	05	50

**Paper I (Objective Test) Syllabus****Section-A (Basic concepts in Library and Information Science):**

- Types of Libraries, Laws of Library Science
- Library Cataloguing: Principles and Canons of Cataloguing
- Mobile based Library Services and Tools, Web 2.0 based Services
- National Information Systems and Library Resource Sharing Networks
- Library Automation & Digital Library
- Tools and principles of Book selection, Library Building and Furniture's – Standard Guidelines, Classification of Documents, Accession Register, Stock Verification, Weeding Out/Write Off,
- Preservation and Conservation Work, Binding work, ISBN, ISSN, CODEN, Annual Reports and Statistics, Library Authority and Committee

**Section-B (English Language):**

- Antonyms, Synonyms
- Spelling Check
- One-word Substitution
- Change of Voice, Change of Speech

- Idioms & Phrases
- Spotting Errors
- Sentence Improvement
- Ordering of Words, Arrangement of Sentences
- Selecting Words

**Section-C (Quantitative Aptitude):**

- Number System, Average
- Percentage, Ratio
- Problems of H.C.F. and L.C.M.
- Simplification, Clock
- Calendar, Problems on Ages
- Height and Distance
- Alligation (Mixture), Partnership
- Time and Work, Profit and Loss
- Simple Interest, Compound Interest
- Speed, Time and Distance
- Area, Volume and Surface Area

**Section-D (Reasoning Ability):**

- Number Series Completion, Continuous Pattern Series, Letter and Symbol Series
- Missing Character Finding, Missing Number Finding
- Odd Man Out, Blood Relation
- Direction Sense Test, Coding and Decoding
- Analogy, Puzzle
- Analogies, Syllogisms
- Verbal Classification, Verbal Reasoning
- Logical sequencing of Words

**Section-E (General Awareness):**

- Indian Culture
- Indian Economy
- Indian History
- Indian Politics
- Basic Knowledge of Sciences-Physics, Chemistry, Geography
- Famous places in India
- Important Days and Years
- Books and Authors
- Honours and Awards
- Films and Festivals
- Music, Dance and Literature
- Sports and Technology

## Paper-II (Descriptive Test) Syllabus

### **Section-A (Basic Knowledge of Library and Information Science):**

- Types of Libraries
- Laws of Library Science
- Library Associations & Promoters
- Library Classification: Canons & Principles, Schemes (DDC, UDC & CC)
- Library Cataloguing: Principles and Canons of Cataloguing
- Tools and principles of Book selection, Library Building and Furniture's – Standard Guidelines, Classification of Documents, Accession Register, Stock Verification, Weeding Out/Write Off, Preservation and Conservation Work, Binding work, ISBN, ISSN, CODEN, Annual Reports and Statistics, Library Authority and Committee
- Information Sources, Reference Services, Mobile based Library Services and Tools, Web 2.0 based Services
- National and International Information Systems and Networks, Library Resource Sharing & Networks
- Library Automation & Digital Library, Information Communication Technology & Knowledge Management

### **Section-B (Basic Knowledge of Computers and Library Softwares):**

- Basics of Computer Technology: Hardware and Software
- Computer Operating System (OS), Computer Language
- Fundamentals of Computer Technology: Classification, Architecture
- Internet and its applications
- Knowledge of Computers with special reference to knowledge of Library Software Packages of Word Processing, Data Analysis Packages
- Modern Trends in Library and Information Science

## **04. LABORATORY ATTENDANT (EDUCATION) – 01 Post - EwS**

### **Scheme of Examination and Syllabus:**

<b>Written Test</b>				
<b>Type of Examination</b>	<b>Scheme of Examination</b>	<b>Subject of Examination</b>	<b>No. of Questions</b>	<b>Total Marks</b>
<b>Paper I (Objective Test)</b>	Section-A	Basic Knowledge of Educational Labs & Aids	20	20
	Section-B	English Language	20	20
	Section-C	Quantitative Aptitude	20	20
	Section-D	Reasoning Ability	20	20
	Section-E	General Awareness	20	20
<b>Paper II (Descriptive Test)</b>	Section-A	Knowledge of Educational Laboratories	05	50
	Section-B	Aids and Materials in Education	05	50

## Paper I (Objective Test) Syllabus

### **Section-A (Basic Knowledge of Educational Labs):**

- Language Laboratory
- Technology Laboratory
- Psychology Laboratory
- Audio-Visual Aids
- Teaching-Learning Materials
- Multimedia and ICT
- Everyday Science

### **Section-B (English Language):**

- Antonyms, Synonyms
- Spelling Check
- One-word Substitution
- Change of Voice, Change of Speech
- Idioms & Phrases
- Spotting Errors
- Sentence Improvement
- Ordering of Words, Arrangement of Sentences
- Selecting Words

### **Section-C (Quantitative Aptitude):**

- Number System, Average
- Percentage, Ratio
- Problems of H.C.F. and L.C.M.
- Simplification, Clock
- Calendar, Problems on Ages
- Height and Distance
- Alligation (Mixture), Partnership
- Time and Work, Profit and Loss
- Simple Interest, Compound Interest
- Speed, Time and Distance
- Area, Volume and Surface Area

### **Section-D (Reasoning Ability):**

- Number Series Completion, Continuous Pattern Series, Letter and Symbol Series
- Missing Character Finding, Missing Number Finding
- Odd Man Out, Blood Relation
- Direction Sense Test, Coding and Decoding
- Analogy, Puzzle
- Analogies, Syllogisms
- Verbal Classification, Verbal Reasoning
- Logical sequencing of Words

**Section-E (General Awareness):**

- Indian Culture
- Indian Economy
- Indian History
- Indian Politics
- Basic Knowledge of Sciences-Physics, Chemistry, Geography
- Famous places in India
- Important Days and Years
- Books and Authors
- Honours and Awards
- Films and Festivals
- Music, Dance and Literature
- Sports and Technology

**Paper-II (Descriptive Test) Syllabus****Section-A (Knowledge of Educational Laboratories):**

Structure, functions, advantages and disadvantages, need and significance in Education of the following-

- Language Laboratory
- Technology Laboratory
- Psychology Laboratory
- Multimedia

**Section-B (Aids and Materials in Instruction):**

Usage and significance of the following in Education Sector-

- Audio-Visual Aids
- Teaching-Learning Materials
- ICT
- Everyday Science

**05. GROUP – ‘C’ - MTS – 02 Posts - EwS****Scheme of Examination and Syllabus:**

<b>Written Test</b>				
<b>Type of Examination</b>	<b>Scheme of Examination</b>	<b>Subject of Examination</b>	<b>No. of Questions</b>	<b>Total Marks</b>
<b>Objective Paper</b>	Section-A	English Language	25	25
	Section-B	Quantitative Aptitude	25	25
	Section-C	Reasoning Ability	25	25
	Section-D	General Awareness	25	25
<b>Descriptive Paper</b>	Section-A	Letter Writing, Essay Writing, Precis Writing	05	50
	Section-B	Comprehension Test, Translation	04	50

## Paper – 1 (Objective Paper) Syllabus

### **Section-A (English Language):**

- Antonyms, Synonyms
- Spelling Check
- One-word Substitution
- Change of Voice, Change of Speech
- Idioms & Phrases
- Spotting Errors
- Sentence Improvement
- Ordering of Words, Arrangement of Sentences
- Selecting Words

### **Section-B (Quantitative Aptitude):**

- Number System, Average
- Percentage, Ratio
- Problems of H.C.F. and L.C.M.
- Simplification, Clock
- Calendar, Problems on Ages
- Height and Distance
- Alligation (Mixture), Partnership
- Time and Work, Profit and Loss
- Simple Interest, Compound Interest
- Speed, Time and Distance
- Area, Volume and Surface Area

### **Section-C (Reasoning Ability):**

- Number Series Completion, Continuous Pattern Series, Letter and Symbol Series
- Missing Character Finding, Missing Number Finding
- Odd Man Out, Blood Relation
- Direction Sense Test, Coding and Decoding
- Analogy, Puzzle
- Analogies, Syllogisms
- Verbal Classification, Verbal Reasoning
- Logical sequencing of Words

### **Section-D (General Awareness):**

- Indian Culture, Indian Economy
- Indian History, Indian Politics
- Basic Knowledge of Sciences-Physics, Chemistry, Geography
- Famous places in India
- Important Days and Years
- Books and Authors, Honours and Awards
- Films and Festivals
- Music, Dance and Literature
- Sports and Technology

## Paper -2 (Objective Paper) Syllabus

Section – A : General English topics for Letter Writing, Essay Writing, Precise Writing  
Section – B : General English Comprehension Test and  
Translation from English to mother tongue or Hindi to English/Mother Tongue.  
[Questions will be at 10<sup>th</sup> Standard level]

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## MODEL QUESTION PAPERS

### 01. NURSING OFFICER – ST CATEGORY

#### PAPER-I (OBJECTIVE TYPE)

#### SECTION – A : BASIC KNOWLEDGE OF CONCEPTS OF NURSING

1. The normal range of respiration is: A. 10 – 12 breaths/minute B. 12 – 20 breaths/minute C. 20 – 22 breaths/minute D. 16 – 24 breaths/minute	1. श्वसनकीसामान्यसीमाहोती है: A. 10 – 12 सासैं/मिनट B. 12 – 20सासैं/मिनट C. 20 – 22 सासैं/मिनट D. 16 – 24सासैं/मिनट
2. Which of the following is NOT a clotting factor? A. Calcium B. Sodium C. Prothrombin D. Fibrinogen	2. निम्नलिखितमेंसेकौन्कलाटिंगफैक्टरनहींहै? A. कैल्शियम B. सोडियम C. प्रोथ्रोम्बिन D. फायब्रिनोजन
3. How should a nurse administer an iron injection to an adult? A. Intradermal in the forearm B. Subcutaneous in the arm C. Z track intramuscular in the gluteal D. Intramuscular in the deltoid	3. एकनर्सकिसीवयस्ककोकिसप्रकारआयरनकीसूई (इंजेक्शन) देतीहै? A. फोरआर्ममेंइंट्राडर्मल B. आर्ममेंसबक्युटेनियस C. ग्लुटिअलमेंट्रैकइंट्रामसकुलर D. डेल्टायडमेंइंट्रामसकुलर



**SECTION – B : ENGLISH LANGUAGE**

21. What is the synonym of PROPEL? A. Drive B. Burst C. Modify D. Acclimatize
22. What is the antonym to the word TERRIBLE? A. Soothing B. Scaring C. Horrible D. Delectable
23. Find the correct spelt word? A. Centrefuse B. Centrifuge C. Centrefuge D. Centrifuse

**SECTION – C : QUANTITATIVE APTITUDE**

41. How many 3-digit numbers are exactly divisible by 6? A. 140 B. 150 C. 160 D. 170	41. कितनी 3 अंकों की संख्याएँ 6 से बिल्कुल विभाज्य हैं? A. 140 B. 150 C. 160 D. 170
42. What is the sum of first 15 odd natural number? A. 255 B. 225 C. 235 D. 215	42. पहली 15 विषम प्राकृतिक संख्या का योग क्या है? A. 255 B. 225 C. 235 D. 215
43. Which of the following is not a perfect square? A. 1024 B. 1521 C. 1444 D. 876	43. निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा एक पूर्ण वर्ग नहीं है? A. 1024 B. 1521 C. 1444 D. 876

**SECTION – D : REASONING ABILITY**

<p>61. In the following question, select the related word from the given alternatives.</p> <p>Liver : Organ :: Earth : ?</p> <p>A. Round B. Brown C. Home D. Planet</p>	<p>61. निम्नलिखित प्रश्न में, दिए गए विकल्पों में से संबंधित शब्द का चयन करें।</p> <p>यकृत : पृथ्वी :: अंग : ?</p> <p>A. गोल B. भूरी C. घर D. ग्रह</p>
<p>62. Arrange the given words in the sequence in which they occur in the dictionary.</p> <p>1. Paper 2. Parade 3. Postal 4. Praise 5. Picture</p> <p>A. 12543 B. 21543 C. 21534 D. 12534</p>	<p>62. दिए गए शब्दों को उस क्रम में व्यवस्थित करें जिसमें वे शब्दकोश में होते हैं।</p> <p>1. Paper 2. Parade 3. Postal 4. Praise 5. Picture</p> <p>A. 12543 B. 21543 C. 21534 D. 12534</p>
<p>63. In the following question, select the odd letters from the given alternatives.</p> <p>A. OMK B. TRP C. FCA D. DBZ</p>	<p>63. निम्नलिखित प्रश्न में, दिए गए विकल्पों में से विषम अक्षरों को चुनिए।</p> <p>A. OMK B. TRP C. FCA D. DBZ</p>

**SECTION – E : GENERAL KNOWLEDGE**

<p>81. Who, according to Jains, was the founder of Jainism?</p> <p>A. Arishtanemi B. Parsavanatha C. Rishabhanatha D. Mahavira</p>	<p>जैनियों के अनुसार, जैन धर्म के संस्थापक कौन थे?</p> <p>A. अरिष्टनेमि B. पार्श्वनाथ C. ऋषभनाथ D. महावीर</p>
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82. Shimla Pact between India and Pakistan was signed in: A. 1965 B. 1971 C. 1949 D. 1972	82. भारत और पाकिस्तान के बीच शिमला समझौते पर _____ में हस्ताक्षर किए गए। A. 1965 B. 1971 C. 1949 D. 1972
83. In Goitre, there is swelling of the A. eyes B. jaws C. stomach D. thyroid gland	83. गोइटर में _____ की सूजन होती है। A. आँखें B. जबड़े C. पेट D. थायरॉइड ग्रंथि

## NURSING OFFICER

### PAPER-II (DESCRIPTIVE TYPE)

#### SECTION - A

- I. This section consists of 05 questions. Attempt all questions.
- II. Each question carries equal marks

)50(

- 1) Explain the most important variables or determinants of Health?

स्वास्थ्य के सबसे महत्वपूर्ण चर या निर्धारक की व्याख्या कीजिए?

Or / या

Explain the difference between Congenital and Acquired Diseases?

जन्मजात और संप्राप्त रोग के बीच अंतर बताइए?

- 2) Explain the classification of Food by origin, chemical composition, predominant function and nutritive value?

उद्गम, रासायनिक संरचना, प्रमुख कार्य और पोषक मूल्य द्वारा खाद्य के वर्गीकरण की व्याख्या करें?

Or / या

What are the objectives of Health Education?

स्वास्थ्य शिक्षा के उद्देश्य क्या हैं?

**SECTION - B**

- I. This section consists of 05 questions. Attempt all questions.  
II. Each question carries equal marks

)50(

6. Explain the principles of Community Health Nursing?  
सामुदायिक स्वास्थ्य नर्सिंग के सिद्धांतों की व्याख्या करें?

Or/या

Explain the role of Nurses in relation to Pharmacology?  
फार्माकोलॉजी के संबंध में नर्सों की भूमिका बताइए?

7. Explain the application of Psychology in Nursing?  
नर्सिंग में मनोविज्ञान के अनुप्रयोग की व्याख्या करें??

Or/या

Write a short note on objectives, Scope and basic principles and rules of First Aid?  
प्राथमिक चिकित्सा के उद्देश्यों, दायरे और बुनियादी सिद्धांतों और नियमों पर एक संक्षिप्त नोट लिखें?

Note: Question No.'s 3, 4 and 5 in Section-A and 8, 9 and 10 will be same as above as per syllabi.

**02. PRESERVATION ASSISTANT (Manuscripts) – OBC category**

**PAPER – I (OBJECTIVE TYPE)**

**SECTION – A**

1. Which of the following is not a Script? A. Gurmukhi B. Sharada C. Brahmi D. Sanskrit	1. निम्नलिखित में से कौन एक लिपि नहीं है? A. गुरुमुखी B. शारदा C. ब्राह्मी D. संस्कृत
2. The subject in Bakshali manuscript is A. Mathematics B. History C. Archeology D. Medicine	2. बखशाली पांडुलिपि में विषय है A. गणित B. इतिहास C. पुरातत्व

	D. चिकित्सा
3. Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute is located at A. New Delhi B. Tirupati C. Mumbai D. Pune	3. भंडारकर ओरिएंटल रिसर्च इंस्टीट्यूट स्थित है A. नई दिल्ली B. तिरुपति C. मुंबई D. पुणे

### SECTION – B : ENGLISH LANGUAGE

21. What is the synonym of SECURITY? A. Safety B. Boldness C. Confidence D. Fearlessness
22. What is the antonym to the word PERMIT? A. Give B. Forbid C. Allow D. Preserve
23. Find the correct spelt word? A. Prestigious B. Pristegeous C. Prestijeous D. Prestijious

### SECTION – C : QUANTITATIVE APTITUDE

41. After giving a discount of 35%, there is a loss of 7.14%. If only 20% discount is given, then what will be the profit percentage? A. 11.11 B. 12.5 C. 14.28 D. 16.66	41. 35% की छूट देने के बाद 7.14% की हानि होती है। यदि केवल 20% की छूट दी जाती है, तो लाभ प्रतिशत क्या होगा? A. 11.11 B. 12.5 C. 14.28 D. 16.66
42. Three numbers are in the ratio 4 : 3 : 1. If the sum of their squares is 1664, then what are the numbers?	42. तीन संख्याएँ 4 : 3 : 1 के अनुपात में हैं। यदि उनके वर्गों का योग 1664 है, तो संख्याएँ क्या हैं? A. 32, 24, 8

<p>A. 32, 24, 8  B. 32, 16, 24  C. 4, 16, 32  D. 28, 7, 4</p>	<p>B. 32, 16, 24  C. 4, 16, 32  D. 28, 7, 4</p>
<p>43. If one-third of a number is 120, then what will be 55% of that number?  A. 192  B. 198  C. 171  D. 206</p>	<p>43. यदि एक संख्या का एक तिहाई 120 है, तो उस संख्या का 55% क्या होगा?  A. 192  B. 198  C. 171  D. 206</p>

### SECTION – D : REASONING ABILITY

<p>61. Arrange the given words in the sequence in which they occur in the dictionary.  1. Troupe  2. Torpedo  3. Tungsten  4. Tremble  5. Torrential  A. 52413  B. 25413  C. 25431  D. 52431</p>	<p>61. दिए गए शब्दों को उस क्रम में व्यवस्थित करें जिसमें वे शब्दकोश में होते हैं।  1. Troupe  2. Torpedo  3. Tungsten  4. Tremble  5. Torrential  A. 52413  B. 25413  C. 25431  D. 52431</p>
<p>62. In the following question, select the odd letters from the given alternatives.  A. LN  B. KI  C. BD  D. EG</p>	<p>62. निम्नलिखित प्रश्न में, दिए गए विकल्पों में से विषम अक्षरों का चयन करें।  A. LN  B. KI  C. BD  D. EG</p>
<p>63. If <math>13 @ 3 C 2 = 14</math> and <math>12 @ 6 C 2 = 16</math>, then <math>14 @ 2 C 10 =</math>  3  6  9  11</p>	<p>63. यदि <math>13 @ 3 C 2 = 14</math> और <math>12 @ 6 C 2 = 16</math>, तो <math>14 @ 2 C 10 =</math>  3  6  9  11</p>

## SECTION – E : GENERAL KNOWLEDGE

81. In 2020, according to the latest study by the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), Maharashtra recorded the highest number of missing women in the last three years, followed by which of the following states? A. Jharkhand and Chhattisgarh B. Odisha and Chhattisgarh C. West Bengal and Madhya Pradesh D. Bihar and Gujarat	81. निम्नलिखित में से किसने भारत के चौथे सर्वोच्च नागरिक पुरस्कार पद्म श्री को ठुकरा दिया? A. पुनम सूरी B. प्रफुल्ल बरुआ C. गीता मेहता D. भागीरथी देवी
82. An erythrocyte lives for approximately A. one week B. twelve months C. four months D. four years	82. एक एरिथ्रोसाइट लगभग _____ के लिए रहता है। A. एक सप्ताह B. बारह महीने C. चार महीने D. चार साल
83. SONAR is based on the principle of A. Echo B. resonance C. friction D. refraction	63. सोनार _____ के सिद्धांत पर आधारित है। A. गूँज B. प्रतिध्वनि C. घर्षण D. अपवर्तन

## PRESERVATION ASSISTANT

### PAPER – II (DESCRIPTIVE TYPE)

#### SECTION - A

- III. This section consists of 05 questions. Attempt all questions.  
IV. Each question carries equal marks

)50(

3) Explain the term 'Manuscript' and elaborate the types of Manuscripts.

पुस्तकालयों के विभिन्न प्रकार क्या हैं? विस्तार से बताएं?

Or / या

Briefly explain the Manuscript collection methods.

संक्षेप में पांडुलिपि संग्रह विधियों की व्याख्या करें?

- 4) What are the basic requirements of Manuscript Storage Area?  
पुस्तकालयों के संवर्धन और विकास में यूनेस्को की भूमिका स्पष्ट करें?

Or / या

Write a short note on 'New Catalogus Catalogorum'?

'New Catalogus Catalogorum' पर एक संक्षिप्त नोट लिखें?

SECTION - B

- III. This section consists of 05 questions. Attempt all questions.  
IV. Each question carries equal marks

)50(

8. Briefly explain the various types of 'Manuscript Writing Materials'?  
'पांडुलिपि लेखन सामग्रीके विभिन्न प्रकारों की संक्षिप्त व्याख्या करें '??

Or/या

Write a short note on any two of the following?

- (i) Nandinagari  
(ii) Sharada  
(iii) Brahmi  
(iv) Newari

निम्नलिखित में से किसी दो पर एक छोटा नोट लिखिए?

- (i) नन्दिनागरि  
(ii) शारदा  
(iii) ब्राह्मी  
(iv) नेवाड़ी

9. Transliterate the following into Roman script.

वागर्थाविव सम्पृक्तौ वागर्थप्रतिपत्तये।

जगतः पितरौ वन्दे पार्वतीपरमेश्वरौ।।

Or/या

Transliterate the following into Devanagari script.

udyamena hi sidhyanti kAryANi na manorathaiH |  
na hi suptasya siMhasya pravishanti mukhe mRRigA: | |

Note: Questions No.'s 3, 4 and 5 of Section – A and 7, 8 and 9 also according in same pattern as per syllabi.



03. LOWER DIVISION CLERK – PWD – OH CATEGORY:

PAPER-I

**SECTION – A : NOTING AND DRAFTING**

1. How many entries can be made in each page of the personal register? A. 1 B. 2 C. 3 D. 4	1. व्यक्तिगत रजिस्टर के प्रत्येक पृष्ठ में कितनी प्रविष्टियाँ की जा सकती हैं? A. 1 B. 2 C. 3 D. 4
2. At the top of note file what colour fly leaf is placed? A. Blue B. Green C. Red D. Yellow	2. नोट फ़ाइल के शीर्ष पर किस रंग का पता रखा जाता है? A. नीला B. हरा C. लाल D. पीला
3. How many late attendances will forfeit one casual leave? A. 1 day B. 2 days C. 3 days D. None of the above	3. कितनी देर की उपस्थिति एक आकस्मिक अवकाश को रोक देगी? A. 1 दिन B. 2 दिन C. 3 दिन D. उपरोक्त में से कोई नहीं

**SECTION – B : ENGLISH LANGUAGE**

21. What is the synonym of GRAPHIC? A. Moving B. Timid C. Obvious D. Instructive
22. What is the antonym to the word SINGULAR? A. Ancient B. Social C. Common D. Dull

23. Find the correct spelt word?

- A. Apprehension
- B. Aprehention
- C. Apprenshion
- D. Aprenshion

### SECTION – C : QUANTITATIVE APTITUDE

41. The marked price of an article is Rs. 700. A shopkeeper gives a discount of 20% and still makes a profit of 40%. What is the cost price (in Rs.) of the article? A. 400 B. 450 C. 300 D. 350	41. एक वस्तु का अंकित मूल्य रु 700 है। एक दुकानदार 20% की छूट देता है और फिर भी 40% का लाभ कमाता है। वस्तु का लागत मूल्य (रु) में क्या है ? A. 400 B. 450 C. 300 D. 350
42. The marks of X and Y are in the ratio 3 : 11, respectively. If X scores 9, find the marks of Y. A. 55 B. 22 C. 33 D. 44	42. X और Y के अंक क्रमशः 3 : 11 के अनुपात में हैं। यदि X, 9 स्कोर करता है, तो Y के अंक ज्ञात करें। A. 55 B. 22 C. 33 D. 44
43. What least number must be added to 1056 so that the sum is completely divisible by 23? A. 2 B. 3 C. 18 D. 21	43. कौनसी न्यूनतम संख्या 1056 में जोड़ी जानी चाहिए ताकि योग 23 से पूरी तरह से विभाज्य हो? A. 2 B. 3 C. 18 D. 21

### SECTION – D : REASONING ABILITY

61. Vilas remembers that his marriage is after 4th July, while his sister remembers that his marriage is before 6th July. On which date of July is his marriage?	62. विलास को याद है कि उसकी शादी 4 जुलाई के बाद है, जबकि उसकी बहन को याद है कि उसकी शादी 6 जुलाई से पहले है। जुलाई की कौनसी तारीख को उसकी शादी है?
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A. 4th B. 5th C. 6th D. 7th	A. चौथी B. पाँचवी C. छठी D. सातवीं
61. In the following question, select the related number from the given alternatives. 21 : 441 :: 20 : ? A. 400 B. 446 C. 441 D. 576	62. निम्नलिखित प्रश्नमें, दिए गए विकल्पों में से संबंधित संख्या का चयन करें। 21 : 441 :: 20 : ? A. 400 B. 446 C. 441 D. 576

### SECTION – E : GENERAL KNOWLEDGE

81. The book 'India of My Dreams' is written by A. Mahatma Gandhi B. Dr. S. Radhakrishnan C. Jawaharlal Nehru D. Dr. Rajendra Prasad	81. 'इंडिया ऑफ माय ड्रीम्स' पुस्तक द्वारा लिखी गई है। A. महात्मा गांधी B. डॉ एस राधाकृष्णन C. जवाहरलाल नेहरू D. डॉ राजेंद्र प्रसाद
82. Operating system is also called the _____ between the user and computer. A. bridge B. interface C. communication D. topology	81. ऑपरेटिंग सिस्टम को उपयोगकर्ता और कंप्यूटर के बीच _____ भी कहा जाता है। A. bridge B. interface C. communication D. topology

### PAPER – II (DESCRIPTIVE TYPE)

#### SECTION - A

- V. This section consists of 05 questions. Attempt all questions.  
VI. Each question carries equal marks

(50)

1. Prepare a note for approval of the Competent Authority to invite the Hon'ble Minister of HRD as Chief Guest for the Convocation of Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapeetha, Tirupati.

राष्ट्रीय संस्कृत विद्यापीठ, तिरुपति के दीक्षांत समारोह के लिए मुख्य अतिथि के रूप में मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्री को आमंत्रित करने के लिए सक्षम प्राधिकारी के अनुमोदन के लिए एक नोट तैयार करें।

Or/ या

Prepare a note for approval of the Competent Authority to purchase Computers, Printers etc., worth above Rs.5,00,000/- for the Establishment Section following GFR 2017 rules.

GFR 2017 नियमों का पालन करते हुए स्थापना अनुभाग के लिए रु। 5,00,000 / - से अधिक मूल्य के कंप्यूटर, प्रिंटर आदि खरीदने के लिए सक्षम प्राधिकारी के अनुमोदन के लिए एक नोट तैयार करें।

2. To invite all Heads of Departments of University regarding a meeting for preparation of Academic Calendar for the year 2020-21, submit a Draft for approval from the Competent Authority.

वर्ष 2020-21 के अकादमिक कैलेंडर की तैयारी के लिए एक बैठक के बारे में विश्वविद्यालय के सभी विभागों के प्रमुखों को आमंत्रित करने के लिए, सक्षम प्राधिकारी से अनुमोदन के लिए एक मसौदा प्रस्तुत करें।

Or/ या

Submit a Draft for approval of the Competent Authority to direct all the Staff and Students of the University for active participation in Yoga Day Celebrations.

योग दिवस समारोह में सक्रिय भागीदारी के लिए विश्वविद्यालय के सभी कर्मचारियों और छात्रों को निर्देशित करने के लिए सक्षम प्राधिकारी की स्वीकृति के लिए एक प्रारूप प्रस्तुत करें।

#### SECTION - B

- I. This section consists of 05 questions. Attempt all questions.  
II. Each question carries equal marks

(50)

10. Explain the concept of 'Operating System' in Computers?

कंप्यूटर में 'ऑपरेटिंग सिस्टमकी अवधारणा को समझाइए'?

Or/या

What are the functions of Central Processing Unit? Briefly Discuss

सेंट्रल प्रोसेसिंग यूनिट के क्या कार्य हैं? संक्षेप में चर्चा करें

11. Write a short note on any two of the following?

- (i) MS-WORD (ii) MS-POWERPOINT (III) MS-EXCEL

निम्नलिखित में से किसी दो पर एक छोटा नोट लिखिए?

- (i) MS-WORD (ii) MS-POWERPOINT (III) MS-EXCEL

Or/या

What is the usage of 'Internet' in an Govt. Office? Discuss

सरकार कार्यालय में 'इंटरनेट' का क्या उपयोग है? चर्चा कर?

Note: Question No.'s 3, 4 and 5 of Section-A and 8, 9 and 10 of Section-B also follow as per Syllabi.

04. LIBRARY ATTENDANT – ST CATEGORY:

**PAPER – I (OBJECTIVE TYPE)**

**SECTION – A : BASIC CONCEPTS OF LIBRARY AND INFORMATION SCIENCE**

1. What is the Committee responsible for Indian standards related to libraries? A. TC 46 B. MSD 5 C. BIS - LIB D. Z 39	1. पुस्तकालयों से संबंधित भारतीय मानकों के लिए कौन सी समिति जिम्मेदार है? A. टीसी 46 B. एमएसडी 5 C. बीआईएस एलआईबी - D. जेड 39
2. 'World Book and Copyright Day' is celebrated on: A. 22 <sup>nd</sup> August B. 23 <sup>rd</sup> April C. 23 <sup>rd</sup> March D. 20 <sup>th</sup> March	2. 'विश्व पुस्तक और कॉपीराइट दिवस' किस पर मनाया जाता है: A. 22 अगस्त B. 23 अप्रैल C. 23 मार्च D. 20 मार्च
3. Open Access System was first initiated by A. State Lenin Library B. British Museum C. Boston Public Library D. Bibliotheque National	3. ओपन एक्सेस सिस्टम सबसे पहले किसके द्वारा शुरू किया गया था A. राज्य लेनिन पुस्तकालय B. ब्रिटिश संग्रहालय C. बोस्टन पब्लिक लाइब्रेरी D. बिलियोथेकेक नेशनल

## SECTION – B : ENGLISH LANGUAGE

21. What is the synonym of SYNOPSIS? A. Index B. Summary C. Mixture D. Puzzle
22. What is the antonym to the word BENIGN? A. Soft B. Friendly C. Unwise D. Malevolent
23. Find the correct spelt word? A. Irelevant B. Irrelevant C. Irrilevant D. Irelevant

## SECTION – C : QUANTITATIVE APTITUDE

41. What is the average of first 9 odd numbers? A. 9 B. 7 C. 10 D. 8	41. पहली 9 विषम संख्याओं का औसत क्या है? A. 9 Correct Answer. B. 7 C. 10 D. 8
42. If the cost price of 10 articles is equal to the selling price of 15 articles, then what is the loss percentage? A. 25% B. 66.67% C. 33.33% D. 20%	42. यदि 10 वस्तुओं का लागत मूल्य 15 वस्तुओं के विक्रय मूल्य के बराबर है, तो हानि प्रतिशत क्या है? A. 25% B. 66.67% C. 33.33% D. 20%
43. A watch is sold for Rs. 144. If the gain percent and the cost price are numerically equal, then what is the cost price of the watch? A. Rs. 72 B. Rs. 80 C. Rs. 90 D. Rs. 100	43. एक घड़ी रु 144 में बेची जाती है। यदि लाभ प्रतिशत और लागत मूल्य संख्यात्मक रूप से बराबर हैं, तो घड़ी का लागत मूल्य क्या है? A. रु 72 B. रु 80 C. रु 90 D. रु 100

**SECTION – D : REASONING ABILITY**

<p>61. In the following question, select the missing number from the given series.</p> <p>121, 169, 225, 289, ?</p> <p>A. 361 B. 363 C. 365 D. 364</p>	<p>61. निम्नलिखितप्रश्नमें, दी गई श्रृंखला से लुप्तसंख्या का चयन करें।</p> <p>121, 169, 225, 289, ?</p> <p>A. 361 B. 363 C. 365 D. 364</p>
<p>62. In a certain code language, "HIT" is written as "38" and "BIT" is written as "32". How is "ION" written in that code language?</p> <p>A. 38 B. 39 C. 40 D. 37</p>	<p>62. एक निश्चित भाषाकोड भाषामें, "HIT" को '38' और "BIT" को '32' के रूपमें लिखा जाता है। उसकोड भाषामें "ION" कैसे लिखा जाता है?</p> <p>A. 38 B. 39 C. 40 D. 37</p>

**SECTION – E : GENERAL KNOWLEDGE**

<p>81. Sodium bicarbonate is also known as:</p> <p>A. Washing soda B. Baking soda C. Glauber's salt D. Lime soda</p>	<p>81. सोडियम बाइकार्बोनेट को _____ के रूप में भी जाना जाता है।</p> <p>A. वाशिंग सोडा B. बेकिंग सोडा C. ग्लौबर नमक D. लाइम सोडा</p>
<p>82. Who gave the theory of atom?</p> <p>A. Galileo B. John Dalton C. Euclid D. Gay Lussac</p>	<p>82. परमाणु का सिद्धांत किसने दिया?</p> <p>A. गैलीलियो B. जॉन डाल्टन C. यूक्लिड D. गे लसैक</p>

## LIBRARY ATTENDANT

### PAPER – II (DESCRIPTIVE PAPER)

#### SECTION – A

- V. This section consists of 05 questions. Attempt all questions.  
VI. Each question carries equal marks

(50)

- 5) Explain briefly the tools of Book selection?

पुस्तक चयन के उपकरण के बारे में संक्षेप में बताएं?

Or / या

Explain the differences between Library Authority and Committee?

पुस्तकालय प्राधिकरण और समिति के बीच अंतर बताइए?

- 6) Write a short note on Sources of Information in Library Science?

ग्रंथालयविज्ञान में सूचना के स्रोतों पर एक संक्षिप्त नोट लिखें?

Or / या

What are the uses of Reference Services in Library Science?

पुस्तकालय विज्ञान में संदर्भ सेवाओं के उपयोग क्या हैं?

#### SECTION – B

- VII. This section consists of 05 questions. Attempt all questions.  
VIII. Each question carries equal marks

(50)

12. Explain the concept of 'Operating System' in Computers?

कंप्यूटर में 'ऑपरेटिंग सिस्टम' की अवधारणा को समझाइए?

Or/या

What is a Computer Language? Explain any one?

कंप्यूटर भाषा क्या है? कोई एक कंप्यूटर भाषा के बारे में बताएं।

13. Explain the use of Internet and its application in a Library?

एक पुस्तकालय में इंटरनेट के उपयोग और उसके अनुप्रयोग की व्याख्या कीजिए?

Or/या

Write a short note on any two Softwares useful in Library?

लाइब्रेरी में उपयोगी किन्हीं दो सॉफ्टवेयर पर एक संक्षिप्त नोट लिखें?

Note: Question No.'s 3, 4 and 5 of Section-A and 8, 9 and 10 of Section-B also follow as per Syllabi.



05. LABORATORY ATTENDANT (EDUCATION) – EWS CATEGORY:

**PAPER – I : (OBJECTIVE TYPE)**

**SECTION – A :BASIC KNOWLEDGE OF EDUCATIONAL LABS & AIDS**

1. The universal law of gravitation was propounded by: A. Galileo B. Kepler C. Newton D. Copernicus	1. गुरुत्वाकर्षण का सर्वव्यापी नियम इसके द्वारा प्रतिपादित किया गया था: A. गैलीलियो B. केपलर C. न्यूटन D. कोपर्निकस
2. The boiling point of water, on the kelvin scale of temperature is A. 212 B. 100 C. 373 D. 273	2. तापमान के केल्विन पैमाने पर पानी का क्वथनांक होता है A. 212 B. 100 C. 373 D. 273
3. The rate at which the heart beats per minute in an adult averages: A. 60 B. 72 C. 84 D. 96	3. वह दर जिस पर दिल एक वयस्क औसत में प्रति मिनट धड़कता है: A. 60 B. 72 C. 84 D. 96

**SECTION – B :ENGLISH LANGUAGE**

21. What is the synonym of PROHIBIT? A. Prescribe B. Forfeit C. Forbid D. Provide
22. What is the antonym to the word ABSTAIN? A. Hoard B. Begin C. Tolerate D. Forbear

23. Find the correct spelt word?

- A. Defirance
- B. Defference
- C. Diference
- D. Deference

### SECTION – C : QUANTITATIVE APTITUDE

41. Together X and Y can complete a piece of work in 9 days, Y and Z in 12 days and X and Z in 18 days. Who is the most efficient worker among X, Y and Z?

- A. X
- B. Y
- C. Z
- D. Cannot be determined

41. एक साथ X और Y, 9 दिनों में, Y और Z, 12 दिनों में और X और Z, 18 दिनों में काम का एक भाग पूरा कर सकते हैं। X, Y और Z में सबसे कुशल कार्यकर्ता कौन हैं?

- A. X
- B. Y
- C. Z
- D. निर्धारित नहीं किया जा सकता है।

42. A can do a piece of work in 48 days. If B is 50% more efficient than A, then in how many days can B do the same work?

- A. 24
- B. 32
- C. 18
- D. 15

42. A, 48 दिनों में काम का एक भाग कर सकता है। यदि A की तुलना में B, 50% अधिक कुशल है, तो B उसी काम को कितने दिनों में कर सकता है?

- A. 24
- B. 32
- C. 18
- D. 15

43. What will be the ratio of the surface area of a sphere to the curved surface area of the cylinder circumscribing the sphere?

- A. 1 : 2
- B. 1 : 1
- C. 2 : 1
- D. 2 : 3

43. गेंद की सतह के क्षेत्रफल और बेलन की वक्र सतह के क्षेत्रफल का अनुपात क्या होगा?

- A. 1 : 2
- B. 1 : 1
- C. 2 : 1
- D. 2 : 3

### SECTION – D : REASONING ABILITY

<p>61. In the following question, select the related letters from the given alternatives.</p> <p>RJ : OF :: BT : ?</p> <p>A. ZQ B. YP C. YQ D. ZP</p>	<p>61. निम्नलिखित प्रश्न में, विकल्पों में से संबंधित अक्षरों का चयन करें।</p> <p>RJ : OF :: BT : ?</p> <p>A. ZQ B. YP C. YQ D. ZP</p>
<p>62. By interchanging which two digits will the given equation become correct?</p> <p><math>38 \times 6 \div 19 + 4 = 17</math></p> <p>A. 9 and 7 B. 3 and 6 C. 4 and 6 D. 8 and 9</p>	<p>62. कौन से दो अंकों को आपस में बदलने पर दिया गया समीकरण सही हो जाएगा?</p> <p><math>38 \times 6 \div 19 + 4 = 17</math></p> <p>A. 9 और 7 B. 3 और 6 C. 4 और 6 D. 8 और 9</p>

### SECTION – E : GENERAL KNOWLEDGE

<p>81. Which of the following shows unidirectional flow in an ecosystem?</p> <p>A. Biomass B. Oxygen C. Nitrogen D. Energy</p>	<p>81. निम्नलिखित में से कौन एक पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र में दिशाहीन प्रवाह दिखाता है?</p> <p>A. बायोमास B. ऑक्सीजन C. नाइट्रोजन D. ऊर्जा</p>
<p>82. Members of which of the following have similar chemical properties?</p> <p>A. Isotopes B. Isobars C. Isotones D. All options are correct.</p>	<p>82. निम्नलिखित में से कौनसे सदस्य के रासायनिक गुण समान हैं?</p> <p>A. समस्थानिक B. समतापरेखा- C. समन्यूट्रॉनिक D. सभी विकल्प सही हैं।</p>

**LABORATORY ATTENDANT**  
**PAPER – II (DESCRIPTIVE TYPE)**

**SECTION - A**

VII. This section consists of 05 questions. Attempt all questions.

VIII. Each question carries equal marks

(50)

7) What is Language Laboratory? Discuss.

भाषा प्रयोगशाला क्या है? व्याख्या करें?

Or / या

Explain the role of Psychology Laboratory in Education?

शिक्षा में मनोविज्ञान प्रयोगशाला की भूमिका स्पष्ट करें?

8) Elaborate your views on 'Multimedia in Education'?

'शिक्षा में मल्टीमीडिया' पर अपने विचार विस्तृत करें?

Or / या

Write your ideas on 'Technology Laboratory'?

'प्रौद्योगिकी प्रयोगशाला' पर अपने विचार लिखें?

**SECTION – B**

IX. This section consists of 05 questions. Attempt all questions.

X. Each question carries equal marks

(50)

6) Briefly discuss the usage of any Audio-Visual Aid in Education?

शिक्षा में किसी भी दृश्यश्रव्य सहायता के उपयोग पर संक्षेप में चर्चा करें-?

Or / या

What do you mean by Teaching-Learning Material? Explain with examples.

शिक्षण अधिगम सामग्री से-आपका क्या अभिप्राय है? उदाहरण सहित स्पष्ट कीजिए?

7) Explain the usage of Radio in Education?

शिक्षा में रेडियो के उपयोग की व्याख्या कीजिए?

Or / या

Explain the role of ICT in Education?

शिक्षा में आईसीटी की भूमिका बताइए?

Note: Question No.'s 3, 4 and 5 of Section-A and 8, 9 and 10 of Section-B also follow as per Syllabi.

06. GROUP –C 'MTS' – EWS CATEGORY

(PAPER-1 :OBJECTIVE TYPE)

SECTION – A : ENGLISH LANGUAGE

1. What is the synonym of ADVERSITY? A. Failure B. Helplessness C. Misfortune D. Crisis
2. What is the antonym to the word BEAUTIFUL? A. Wonderful B. Handsome C. Ugly D. Marvelous
3. Find the correct spelt word? A. Adventitious B. Adventitous C. Adventitous D. Adventituous

SECTION – B : QUANTITATIVE APTITUDE

26. Three numbers are in ratio 1 : 2 : 3 and HCF is 12. The numbers are: A. 12, 24, 36 B. 11, 22, 33 C. 12, 24, 32 D. 5, 10, 15	26. तीन संख्याएँ 1: 2: 3 के अनुपात में हैं और HCF 12 हैं. संख्याएँ हैं- A. 12, 24, 36 B. 11, 22, 33 C. 12, 24, 32 D. 5, 10, 15
27. If A and B together can complete a piece of work in 15 days and B alone in 20 days, in how many days can A alone complete the work? A. 60 B. 45 C. 40 D. 30	27. यदि A और B मिलकर 15 दिनों में एक काम पूरा कर सकते हैं और B 20 दिनों में अकेले कर सकते हैं, तो A अकेले कितने दिनों में काम पूरा कर सकता है? A. 60 B. 45 C. 40 D. 30

<p>28. The sum of ages of 5 children born at the intervals of 3 years each is 50 years. What is the age of the youngest child?</p> <p>A. 4 years B. 8 years</p> <p>C. 10 years D. None of these</p>	<p>28. प्रत्येक 3 वर्ष के अंतराल पर जन्म लेने वाले 5 बच्चों की आयु का योग 50 वर्ष है। सबसे छोटे बच्चे की उम्र क्या है?</p> <p>A. 4 साल B. 8 वर्ष</p> <p>C. 10 वर्ष D. इनमें से कोई नहीं</p>
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### SECTION – C : REASONING ABILITY

<p>51. Ravinder walks to his South-East side for 10km. From there he turns 90° anti-clockwise and walks 10km and then he again turns 90° clockwise and travels 10km. In which direction is he from his original position?</p> <p>(A) South (B) North</p> <p>(C) East (D) South-East</p>	<p>51. रविंदर अपने दक्षिण पूर्व की ओर 10 किमी तक पैदल जाता है। वहाँ से वह 90° दक्षिणावर्त मुड़ता है और 10 किमी चलता है और फिर वह फिर 90° दक्षिण घुमता है और 10 किमी की यात्रा करता है। वह अपने मूल स्थान से किस दिशा में है?</p> <p>(A) दक्षिण (B) उत्तर (C) पूर्व (D) दक्षिणपूर्व-</p>
<p>52. What is the angle made by both hands of the clock at 4:30?</p> <p>(A) 45° (B) 30°</p> <p>(C) 60° (D) None of these</p>	<p>52. 4:30 बजे घड़ी के दोनों हाथों द्वारा बनाया गया कोण क्या है?</p> <p>(A) 45° (B) 30°</p> <p>(C) 60° (D) इनमें से कोई नहीं</p>
<p>53. Among 31 students, Sachin and Raju 1<sup>st</sup> positions are 7<sup>th</sup> and 11<sup>th</sup> from the top respectively. What are their positions from the last?</p> <p>(A) 20<sup>th</sup> and 24<sup>th</sup></p> <p>(B) 25<sup>th</sup> and 21<sup>st</sup></p> <p>(C) 26<sup>th</sup> and 22<sup>nd</sup></p> <p>(D) None of these</p>	<p>53. 31 छात्रों में, सचिन और राजू प्रथम स्थान क्रमशः शीर्ष से 7 वें और 11 वें स्थान पर हैं। आखिरी से उनकी स्थिति क्या है?</p> <p>(A) 20 वीं और 24 वीं</p> <p>(B) 25 वीं और 21 वीं</p> <p>(C) 26 वा और 22 वा</p> <p>(D) इनमें से कोई नहीं</p>

**SECTION – D : GENERAL AWARENESS**

<p>76. Which of the following institutions was not founded by Mahatma Gandhi?</p> <p>(A) Sabarmati Ashram (B) Sevagram Ashram (C) Vishwa Bharti (D) Phoenix Ashram</p>	<p>76. महात्मा गांधी ने निम्नलिखित में से किस संस्थान की स्थापना नहीं की थी?</p> <p>(A) साबरमती आश्रम ( . (B) सेवाग्राम आश्रम ( . (C) विश्व भारती ( . (D) फीनिक्स आश्रम</p>
<p>77. Which of the following state has become India's first carbon free state?</p> <p>(A) Himachal Pradesh (B) Madhya Pradesh (C) Uttar Pradesh (D) Maharashtra</p>	<p>77. निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा राज्य भारत का पहला कार्बन मुक्त राज्य बन गया है?</p> <p>(A) हिमाचल प्रदेश ( . (B) मध्य प्रदेश (C) उत्तर प्रदेश (D) महाराष्ट्र</p>
<p>78. Energy travels from sun to earth through-</p> <p>(A) Conduction (B) Convection (C) Radiation (D) Modulation</p>	<p>78. ऊर्जा सूर्य से पृथ्वी तक जाती है-</p> <p>(A) चालन ( . (B) संवहन ( . (C) विकिरण (D) मॉड्यूलेशन ( .</p>

**(PAPER-2 :DESCRIPTIVE TYPE)**

**SECTION - A**

I. Write an essay in about 300 words on any two of the following topics:

(2 x 10 = 20)

1. Computer
2. Laughter is the best medicine
3. Covid-19
4. Indian Culture
5. Terrorism in India

II. Answer the following questions:

(2 x 10 = 20)

6. Write a letter appreciating the author of your most favourite book.

OR

Write a letter to the Municipal Officer demanding repair of the road and streetlight in your area.

7. Write a Thank you letter to your old schoolteacher for making you a good human being.

OR

Write a letter expressing your views on classroom teaching.

III. Write a *precis* of the following passages in your own words and add a title.

(1x 10 = 10)

8. Sanskrit is a classical language of South Asia belonging to the Indo-Aryan branch of the Indo-European languages. It arose in South Asia after its predecessor languages had diffused there from the northwest in the late Bronze Age. Sanskrit is the sacred language of Hinduism, the language of classical Hindu philosophy, and of historical texts of Buddhism and Jainism. It was a link language in ancient and medieval South Asia, and upon transmission of Hindu and Buddhist culture to Southeast Asia, East Asia and Central Asia in the early medieval era, it became a language of religion and high culture, and of the political elites in some of these regions. As a result, Sanskrit had a lasting impact on the languages of South Asia, Southeast Asia and East Asia, especially in their formal and learned vocabularies.

Sanskrit generally connotes several Old Indo-Aryan varieties. The most archaic of these is Vedic Sanskrit found in the Rig Veda, a collection of 1,028 hymns composed between 1500 BCE and 1200 BCE by Indo-Aryan tribes



migrating east from what today is Afghanistan across northern Pakistan and into northern India. Vedic Sanskrit interacted with the preexisting ancient languages of the subcontinent, absorbing names of newly encountered plants and animals; in addition, the ancient Dravidian languages influenced Sanskrit's phonology and syntax. "Sanskrit" can also more narrowly refer to Classical Sanskrit, a refined and standardized grammatical form that emerged in the mid-1st millennium BCE and was codified in the most comprehensive of ancient grammars, the *Aṣṭādhyāyī* ("Eight chapters") of Pāṇini. The greatest dramatist in Sanskrit Kalidasa wrote in classical Sanskrit, and the foundations of modern arithmetic were first described in classical Sanskrit. The two major Sanskrit epics, the Mahabharata and the Ramayana, however, were composed in a range of oral storytelling registers called Epic Sanskrit which was used in northern India between 400 BCE and 300 CE, and roughly contemporary with classical Sanskrit. In the following centuries Sanskrit became tradition bound, stopped being learned as a first language, and ultimately stopped developing as a living language.

**OR**

Technology is the sum of techniques, skills, methods, and processes used in the production of goods or services or in the accomplishment of objectives, such as scientific investigation. Technology can be the knowledge of techniques, processes, and the like, or it can be embedded in machines to allow for operation without detailed knowledge of their workings. Systems (e.g. machines) applying technology by taking an input, changing it according to the system's use, and then producing an outcome are referred to as technology systems or technological systems.

The simplest form of technology is the development and use of basic tools. The prehistoric discovery of how to control fire and the later Neolithic Revolution increased the available sources of food, and the invention of the wheel helped humans to travel in and control their environment. Developments in historic times, including the printing press, the telephone, and the Internet, have lessened physical barriers to communication and allowed humans to interact freely on a global scale.

Technology has many effects. It has helped develop more advanced economies (including today's global economy) and has allowed the rise of a leisure class. Many technological processes produce unwanted by-products known as pollution and deplete natural resources to the detriment of Earth's environment. Innovations have always influenced the values of a society and

raised new questions in the ethics of technology. Examples include the rise of the notion of efficiency in terms of human productivity, and the challenges of bioethics.

Philosophical debates have arisen over the use of technology, with disagreements over whether technology improves the human condition or worsens it. Neo-Luddism, anarcho-primitivism, and similar reactionary movements criticize the pervasiveness of technology, arguing that it harms the environment and alienates people; proponents of ideologies such as transhumanism and techno-progressivism view continued technological progress as beneficial to society and the human condition.

#### **SECTION - B**

- IV. **A passage is given with 5 questions following it. Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow: (10)**

Today's woman is a highly self-directed person, alive to the sense of her dignity and the importance of her functions in the private domestic domain and the public domain of the world of work. Women are rational in approach, careful in handling situations and want to do things as best as possible. The Fourth World Conference of Women held in Beijing in September 1995 had emphasized that no enduring solution of society's most threatening social, economic and political problems could be found without the participation and empowerment of the women. The 1995 World Summit for Social Development had also emphasised the pivotal role of women in eradicating poverty and mending the social fabric.

The Constitution of India had conferred on women equal rights and opportunities political, social, educational and of employment with men. Because of oppressive traditions, superstitions, exploitation and corruption, a majority of women are not allowed to enjoy the rights and opportunities, bestowed on them. One of the major reasons for this state of affairs is the lack of literacy and awareness among women. Education is the main instrument through which we can narrow down the prevailing inequality and accelerate the process of economic and political change in the status of women.

The role of women in a society is very important. Women's education is the key to a better life in the future. A recent World Bank study says that educating girls is not a charity, it is good economics and if developing nations are to eradicate poverty, they must educate the girls. The report says that the economic and social returns on investment in education of the girls considerably affect the human development index of the nation. Society would

progress only if the status of women is respected and the presence of an educated woman in the family would ensure education of the family itself. Education and empowerment of women are closely related.

Women's education has not received due care and attention from the planners and policymakers. The National Commission for Women has rightly pointed out that even after 50 years of independence, women continue to be treated as the single largest group of backward citizens of India. The role of women in overall development has not been fully understood nor has it been given its full weight in the struggle to eliminate poverty, hunger, injustice and inequality at the national level. Even when we are at the threshold of the 21st century, our society still discriminates against women in matters of their rights and privileges and prevents them from participating in the process of national and societal progress.

Various Committees and Commissions have been constituted before and after the independence to evaluate the progress in women's education and to suggest ways and means to enhance the status of women. The female literacy rate has gone up in the 20th century from 0.6 per cent in 1901 to 39.29 per cent in 1991 but India still possesses the largest number of illiterate women in the world. The female literacy index for the year 1991 shows that there are eight States which fall below the national average. The most populous States of the country, UP, MP, Bihar and Rajasthan fall in the category of most backward States as far as female literacy is concerned.

The prevailing cultural norms of gender behaviour and the perceived domestic and reproductive roles of women tend to affect the education of girls. Negative attitude towards sending girls to schools, restrictions on their mobility, early marriage, poverty and illiteracy of parents affect the girl's participation in education.

Women's political empowerment got a big boost with the Panchayati Raj Act of 1993 which gave them 30 per cent reservation in Village Panchayats, Block Samities and Zila Parishads throughout the country. The National Commission for Women was also set up in 1992 to act as a lobby for women's issues.

The educational system is the only institution which can counteract the deep foundations of inequality of sexes that are built in the minds of people through the socialization process. Education is the most important instrument of human resource development. Educational system should be used to revolutionize the traditional attitudes and inculcate new values of equality.

Questions:

1. Mention any two attributes of a modern woman.
2. Why are women's participation and empowerment considered necessary?
3. Which factors adversely affect the education of girls?
4. What benefits did the women get with the enactment of the Panchayati Raj Act of 1993?
5. By what process can we remove the sense of inequality of sexes from the minds of the people?

**OR**

For many years now the Governments have been promising the eradication of child labour in hazardous industries in India. But the truth is that despite all the rhetoric no Government so far has succeeded in eradicating this evil, nor has any been able to ensure compulsory primary education for every Indian child. Between 60 and 100 million children are still at work instead of going to school, and around 10 million are working in hazardous industries. India has the biggest child population of 380 million in the world; plus the largest number of children who are forced to earn a living.

We have many laws that ban child labour in hazardous industries. According to the Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act 1986, the employment of children below the age of 14 in hazardous occupations has been strictly banned. But each state has different rules regarding the minimum age of employment. This makes the implementation of these laws difficult.

Also, there is no ban on child labour in nonhazardous occupations. The act applies to the organised or factory sector and not the unorganized or informal sector where most children find employment as cleaners, servants, porters, waiters, among other forms of unskilled work. Thus, child labour continues because the implementation of the existing law is lax.

There are industries, which have a special demand for child labour because of their nimble fingers, high level of concentration and capacity to work hard at abysmally low wages. The carpet industry in U.P. and Kashmir employs children to make hand-knotted carpets. There are 80,000 child workers in Jammu & Kashmir alone. In Kashmir because of the political unrest, children are

forced to work while many schools are shut. Industries like gem cutting and polishing, pottery and glass want to remain competitive by employing children.

The truth is that it is poverty which is pushing children into the brutish labour market. We have 260 million people below the poverty line in India, a large number of them are women. Poor and especially woman-headed families have no option but to push their little ones in this hard life in hostile conditions, with no human or labour rights.

There is a lobby which argues that there is nothing wrong with children working as long as the environment for work is conducive to learning new skills but studies have shown that the children are made to do boring, repetitive and tedious jobs and are not taught new skills as they grow older. In these hellholes like the sweet shops of the old, there is no hope.

Children working in hazardous industries are prone to debilitating diseases which can cripple them for life. By sitting in cramped, damp and unhygienic spaces, their limbs become deformed for life. Inside matchstick, fireworks and glass industries they are victims of bronchial diseases and T.B. Their mental and physical development is permanently impaired by long hours of work. Once trapped, they can't get out of this vicious circle of poverty. They remain uneducated and powerless. Finally, in later years, they too are compelled to send their own children to work. Child labour perpetuates its own nightmare.

If at all the Government was serious about granting children their rights, an intensive effort ought to have been made to implement the Supreme Court's Directive of 1997 which laid down punitive action against employers of child labour. Only compulsory primary education can eliminate child labour.

Surely, if 380 million children are given a better life and elementary education, India's human capital would be greatly enhanced. But that needs, as former President Abdul Kalam says, "a Second Vision".

Questions:

1. On which two counts has the Government not succeeded so far in respect of children? 2
2. What makes the implementation of child labour law difficult? 2
3. Why do industries prefer child labour?

4. What are the adverse effects of hazardous industries on children? Given any two. 2

5. What does the Supreme Court's Directive of 1997 provide?

V. Choose five of the following words and write two sentences with each, treating it first as a noun and then as a verb :

(10)

1. people
2. paper
3. box
4. sort
5. air
6. ripple
7. breeze
8. screw

VI. Translate any one of the following passages into English/Mother tongue:(15)

भारत दक्षिण एशिया में स्थित भारतीय उपमहाद्वीप का सबसे बड़ा देश है। यह पूर्णरूप से उत्तरी गोलार्ध में स्थित है। भारत भौगोलिक दृष्टि से विश्व का सातवाँ सबसे बड़ा देश है, जबकि जनसंख्या के दृष्टिकोण से चीन के बाद दूसरा सबसे बड़ा देश है। भारत के पश्चिम में पाकिस्तान, अफगानिस्तान, उत्तर-पूर्व में चीन, नेपाल और भूटान, पूर्व में बांग्लादेश और म्यान्मार स्थित हैं। हिन्दमहासागर में इसके दक्षिण पश्चिम में मालदीव, दक्षिण में श्रीलंका और दक्षिण-पूर्व में इंडोनेशिया से भारत की सामुद्रिक सीमा लगती है। इसके उत्तर में हिमालय पर्वत तथा दक्षिण में हिन्दमहासागर स्थित है। दक्षिण-पूर्व में बंगाल की खाड़ी तथा पश्चिम में अरब सागर हैं।

9,000 वर्ष पहले ये सिंधुनदी के पश्चिमी हिस्से की तरफ बसे हुए थे जहां से इन्होंने धीरे-धीरे पलायन किया और सिंधु घाटी की सभ्यता के रूप में विकसित हुए। 1,200 ईसा पूर्व संस्कृत भाषा सम्पूर्ण भारतीय उपमहाद्वीप में फैली हुए थी और तब तक यहां पर हिन्दू धर्म का उद्भव हो चुका था और ऋग्वेद की रचना भी हो चुकी थी। 400 ईसापूर्व तक आते-आते हिन्दू धर्म में जातिवाद देखने को मिल जाता है। इसी समय बौद्ध एवं जैन धर्म उत्पन्न हो रहे होते हैं। प्रारंभिक राजनीतिक एकीकरण ने गंगा बेसिन में स्थित मौर्य और गुप्तसाम्राज्यों को जन्म दिया। उनका समाज विस्तृत सृजनशीलता से भरा हुआ था। लेकिन महिलाओं की स्थिति भी गिर रही थी।

दक्षिण भारत में मध्य भारत के राज्यों ने द्रविड़ भाषाओं, लिपियों, संस्कृतियों और परम्पराओं को दक्षिण पूर्व-एशिया के देशों को निर्यात किया। ब्रिटिश भारत के रूपमें ब्रिटिश साम्राज्य के प्रमुख अंग भारत ने

महात्मा गांधी के नेतृत्व में एक लम्बे और मुख्यरूप से अहिंसक स्वतन्त्रता संग्राम के बाद 15 अगस्त 1947 को आज़ादी पाई। 1950 में लागू हुए नये संविधान में इसे सार्वजनिक वयस्क मताधिकार के आधार पर स्थापित संवैधानिक लोकतांत्रिक गणराज्य घोषित कर दिया गया। एक संघीय राष्ट्र, भारत को 29 राज्यों और 7 संघशासित प्रदेशों में गठित किया गया है। लम्बे समय तक समाजवादी आर्थिक नीतियों का पालन करने के बाद 1991 के पश्चात भारत ने उदारीकरण और वैश्वीकरण की नयी नीतियों के आधार पर सार्थक आर्थिक और सामाजिक प्रगति की है।

OR

आन्ध्रप्रदेश भारत के दक्षिण-पूर्वी तट पर स्थित राज्य है। क्षेत्र के अनुसार यह भारत का चौथा सबसे बड़ा और जनसंख्या की दृष्टि से आठवां सबसे बड़ा राज्य है। इसकी राजधानी और सबसे बड़ा शहर अमरावती है। भारत के सभी राज्यों में सबसे लंबा समुद्रतट गुजरात में (1600 कि॰मी॰) होते हुए, दूसरे स्थान पर इस राज्य का समुद्रतट (972 कि॰मी॰) है। हैदराबाद केवल दस साल के लिये राजधानी रहेगी, तब-तक अमरावती शहर को राजधानी का रूप दे दिया जायेगा।

आन्ध्रप्रदेश 12°41' तथा 22°उ॰ अक्षांश और 77° तथा 84°40' पू॰ देशांतर रेखांश के बीच है और उत्तर में महाराष्ट्र, छत्तीसगढ़ और उड़ीसा, पूर्व में बंगाल की खाड़ी, दक्षिण में तमिलनाडु और पश्चिम में कर्नाटक से घिरा हुआ है। ऐतिहासिक रूप से आन्ध्रप्रदेश को "भारत का धान का कटोरा" कहा जाता है। यहां की फसल का 77% से ज़्यादा हिस्सा चावल है। इस राज्य में दो प्रमुख नदियां, गोदावरी और कृष्णा बहती हैं। पुदुचेरी (पांडीचेरी) राज्य के यानम जिले का छोटा अंतःक्षेत्र (12 वर्गमील (30 वर्ग कि॰मी॰)) इस राज्य के उत्तरी-पूर्व में स्थित गोदावरी डेल्टा में है।

ऐतिहासिक दृष्टि से राज्य में शामिल क्षेत्र आन्ध्रपथ, आन्ध्रदेस, आन्ध्रवाणी और आन्ध्र विषय के रूप में जाना जाता था। आन्ध्रराज्य से आन्ध्रप्रदेश का गठन 1 नवम्बर 1956 को किया गया। फरवरी 2014 को भारतीय संसद ने अलग तेलंगाना राज्य को मंजूरी दे दी। तेलंगाना राज्य में दस जिले तथा शेष आन्ध्रप्रदेश (सीमान्ध्र) में 13 जिले होंगे। दस साल तक हैदराबाद दोनों राज्यों की संयुक्त राजधानी होगी। अब लोकसभा/राज्यसभा का 25/12 सिट आन्ध्र में और लोकसभा/राज्यसभा 17/8 सिट तेलंगाना में होगा।

**VII. Translate any one of the following passages into your mother tongue: (15)**

Sanskrit literature refers to texts composed in Sanskrit language since the 2nd-millennium BCE. Many of the prominent texts are associated with Indian religions, i.e., Hinduism, Buddhism, and Jainism, and were composed in ancient India. However, others were composed central, East or Southeast Asia and the canon includes works covering secular sciences and the arts. Early works of Sanskrit literature were transmitted through an oral tradition for centuries before they were written down in manuscript form.

Dramas, poems and stories were written in Sanskrit language in ancient India. Some of the popular ones are: Panchatantra, Hitopadesha, Rajatarangini, Dashakumaracharita, Mrichakatika, Mudrarakshasa, Ratnavali, Nagananda, Priyadarsika, MattavilasaPrahasana, Baital Pachisi, SinghasanBattisi (SimhāsanaDvātrimśikā).

Bhasa'sSvapnaVasavadattam (Swapnavāsadatta) ("Vasavadatta's dream"), Pancharātra, and PratijnaYaugandharayaanam ("The vows of Yaugandharayana"), Pratimanātaka, Abhishekanātaka, Bālacharita, Dūtavākya, Karnabhāra, Dūtaghatokcha, Chārudatta, Madhyamavyayoga and Urubhanga.

Kalidasa'sVikramōrvaśīyam ("Vikrama and Urvashi"), Mālavikāgnimitram ("Malavika and Agnimitra"), Abhijñānaśākuntalam ("The Recognition of Shakuntala"), Raghuvamśa ("The Genealogy of Raghu") and Kumarasambhava ("Birth of Kumara"), Ṛtusamhāra ("Medley of Seasons") and Meghaduta (The Cloud Messenger).

OR

Indian philosophy refers to philosophical traditions of the Indian subcontinent. A traditional classification divides orthodox (āstika) and heterodox (nāstika) schools of philosophy, depending on one of three alternate criteria: whether it believes the Vedas as a valid source of knowledge; whether the school believes in the premises of Brahman and Atman; and whether the school believes in afterlife and Devas.

There are six major schools of orthodox (astika) Indian Hindu philosophy—Nyaya, Vaisheshika, Samkhya, Yoga, Mīmāṃsā and Vedanta, and five major heterodox (nastika) schools—Jain, Buddhist, Ajivika, Ajñana, and Charvaka. However, there are other methods of classification; Vidyanāya for instance identifies sixteen schools of Indian philosophy by including those that belong to the Śaiva and Raseśvara traditions.

The main schools of Indian philosophy were formalised chiefly between 1000 BCE to the early centuries of the Common Era. Competition and integration between the various schools was intense during their formative years, especially between 800 BCE and 200 CE. Some schools like Jainism, Buddhism, Yoga, Śaiva and Vedanta survived, but others, like Ajñana, Charvaka and Ājivika did not.

**The candidates are hereby advised to go through the General Instructions, OMR sheet instructions and skill tests norms which are furnished herewith as Annexure I, II and III respectively.**



  
17/12/20  
REGISTRAR I/C



**NATIONAL SANSKRIT UNIVERSITY**  
**(Erstwhile Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapeetha)**  
Tirupati – 517 507

**GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES**

1. Hall Tickets for written examination will be sent through post/email and the same can be downloaded from the website of the National Sanskrit University <http://nsktu.ac.in> from **18.12.2020 at 5.00 pm** onwards.
2. Examination date, time and reporting time for the candidates at the Examination Centre etc., on the day of examination are given earlier under scheme of examination.
3. No candidate will be allowed to enter the Examination Centre after Reporting time 9.30 am in the forenoon session, 2.00 pm in the afternoon session, under any circumstances.
4. The question paper will be supplied in bilingual (English and Hindi) and the applicant will have the option to respond in either of languages. However the medium of language must be used throughout.
5. The candidature will be treated as invalid ab-initio, in case he/she does not fulfill the eligibility criteria. Candidate should satisfy himself/herself regarding the possession of the required qualifications, age, caste etc., as stipulated for the post he/she applied for as on the last date of receipt of applications.
6. If any candidate appearing for any examination find that his/her name, reservation category, post name, post code, photo or signature is missing or is incorrect, in his/her Hall Ticket, he/she should get it rectified by visiting the **Recruitment Cell** of University well in advance i.e., three days before the examination. **The University will not make any kind of corrections in Hall Tickets received by Post. No modifications, whatsoever, in the Hall Ticket on the day of Examination, will be allowed.**
7. The Question paper booklet (objective) contains four options of answer against each question indicated as A, B, C & D. The candidates are required to read the question carefully and choose the correct answer by fully darkening/filling the correct option from A, B, C and D on OMR sheet.

Special instructions for making response in the OMR answer sheet are as under:

- (a) Mark/write the name of the Examination, Subject, Examination venue, Roll Number and date of examination in the space provided for the particular item with Black or Blue Ball Point Pen. Don't write anything on the answer / OMR sheet except on the space provided.
- (b) Should darken the choice of answer in the OMR Sheet neatly and clearly with Black or Blue Ball Point Pen which you will be marking as your response corresponding to choices of answers in the Question Booklet/ question paper.
- (c) Illustration for marking the answer is given below:

Q No.1) Who is the First President of India?

- (A) K.R. Narayanan (B) N. Sanjeev Raddy  
(C) Dr. Rajendra Prasad (D) V. V. Giri

You will have four alternatives/choices in the OMR Sheet for your response corresponding to each question in the question Booklet/paper as below:

Q. No. 1:      (A) (B) (C) (D)

In the above illustration, if you have chosen C i.e. Dr. Rajendra Prasad, then the same should be marked on the Answer Sheet (OMR) by darkening the relevant circle with a Black or Blue Ball Point Pen only as below:-

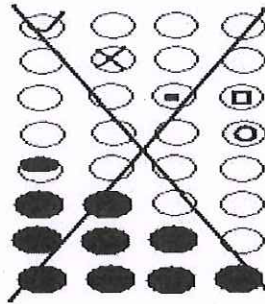


**THIS WILL BE THE ONLY CORRECT METHOD OF ANSWERING.**

(i) In either of the following cases, the answer will be treated as invalid:

Darkening more than one circle or use of eraser/fluid/ any other device. Use of other method like tick mark, cross mark, dots mark, outside circle, half filled circle etc.

Example:-



12. OMR Sheet will be collected back after completion of the exam by the invigilator immediately. Candidate will not be allowed to leave the examination hall in the first one hour and last half an hour of the examination time.
13. The questions will be bilingual i.e. in Hindi & in English, wherever applicable, except for the test of language section (English) of the paper.
14. The University reserves the right to reject the candidature of any ineligible candidate at any stage of recruitment. Further, candidature of any candidate is purely provisional, until he is offered appointment.
15. The candidature of the candidate to the written examination is entirely provisional and mere issue of Hall Ticket or appearance in Examination does not entitle him/her to any claim for the post.
16. Without prejudice to criminal action/debarment from University's examination wherever necessary, candidature will be summarily cancelled at any stage of the recruitment in respect of candidates who are found to have indulged in any of the following:-

- (i) In possession of mobile phone & accessories and other electronic gadgets within the premises of the examination hall, whether in use or in switched off mode and on person or otherwise.
  - (ii) Using unfair means in the examination hall.
  - (iii) Obtaining support for his/her candidature by any means.
  - (iv) Impersonate/Procuring impersonation by any person.
  - (v) Submitting fabricate documents or documents which have been tampered with.
  - (vi) Making statements which are incorrect or false or suppressing material information.
  - (vii) Resorting to any other irregular or improper means in connection with his/her candidature for the examination.
  - (viii) Misbehaving in any other manner in the examination hall with the Supervisor, Invigilator or University's representatives.
  - (ix) Intimidating or causing harm to the staff employed by the University for the conduct of examination.
  - (x) Not fulfilling the eligibility condition mentioned in the Advertisement.
  - (xi) Any other ground which the University considers to be sufficient cause.
17. It is compulsory to carry at least one original Photo ID such as Voter's ID, Aadhar Card, Driving License, ID cards or Passport issued by Government. Candidates without such ID cards and Hall Ticket will not be allowed to enter into the examination centre.
18. The decision of the University is final in all matters relating to eligibility, acceptance or rejection of the applications, penalty for false information, mode of selection, conduct of examination(s) and selection, as per the rules.
19. In the question papers, where necessary, the Metric systems of weights and measures only will be used.
20. OBC non-creamy layer certificate should be valid at the time of appointment.
21. Appointment of SC/ST/PWD/EWS/OBC non creamy layer category candidates (as the case may be), will be provisional, subject to verification of related Certificates/documents.

**NATIONAL SANSKRIT UNIVERSITY :: TIRUPATI**  
**(Erstwhile Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapeetha)**  
**OMR Sheet**

\_\_\_\_\_ Examination – 2020

OMR Sheet No. \_\_\_\_\_

Roll No.

(In figures as per Hall Ticket)

Name of the Candidate in Capital : \_\_\_\_\_ Roll  
 No. \_\_\_\_\_

(In words)

Signature of the Candidate with date: \_\_\_\_\_

Invigilator's Name : \_\_\_\_\_ Invigilator's Signature with date :

\_\_\_\_\_

This booklet contains XX printed pages.

Question Booklet No.

इस पुस्तिका में XX मुद्रित पृष्ठ हैं।

प्रश्न पुस्तिका संख्या

**Time Allowed: Two Hours**

**Maximum Marks: 100**

Do not open the Seal of the Question booklet until you are told to do so.

इस प्रश्न पुस्तिका एवं उत्तर पुस्तिका की सील तब तक न खोलें जब तक कहा न जाए।

Read the following instructions carefully before you begin to answer the questions. Section A, C, D and E of this Booklet contain questions in English as well as in Hindi, wherever applicable. However, Section B of the question booklet is for English language and candidates will have to answer accordingly.

प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने से पहले निम्नलिखित अनुदेशों को ध्यान से पढ़ ले। इस पुस्तिका के भाग ए, सी, डी एवं ई में प्रश्न अंग्रेजी तथा हिन्दी दोनों में जहाँ भी लागू हो दिये गये हैं। इस प्रश्न पुस्तिका का भाग 'बी' अंग्रेजी भाषा के लिए है। उम्मीदवारों को इस भाग का उत्तर तदनुसार देना होगा।

**Instruction for the Candidates**

1. This Question Booklet contains of 100 questions in all comprising in the following Five sections:  
 Section A: Concern Subject (20 Q.)  
 Section B: English Language (20 Q.)  
 Section C: Quantitative Aptitude (20 Q.)  
 Section D: Reasoning Ability (20 Q.)  
 Section E : General Awareness (20 Q.)
2. At the commencement of examination, the question booklet will be given to you. In the first 10 minutes, you may open the booklet, compulsorily and examine it as detailed below:-

**परीक्षार्थियों के लिए निर्देश**

1. इस प्रश्न पुस्तिका एवं उत्तर पुस्तिका में कुल 100 प्रश्न हैं, जिन में निम्नलिखित पांच भाग हैं :  
 भाग ए : सम्बद्ध विषय (20 प्रश्न)  
 भाग बि : आंग्ल भाषा (20 प्रश्न)  
 भाग सी : मात्रात्मक अभिज्ञता (20 प्रश्न)  
 भाग डी : विचक्षणा क्षमता (20 प्रश्न)  
 भाग ई : सामान्य ज्ञान (20 प्रश्न)
2. परीक्षा प्रारम्भ होने पर, प्रश्न-पुस्तिका आपको दे दी जायेगी। पहले दस मिनट आपको प्रश्न-पुस्तिका खोलने तथा उसकी निम्नलिखित जाँच के लिए दिये


(i) To have access to the Question Booklet, tear off the paper seal on the edge of the cover page. Do not accept a booklet without sticker-seal.

(ii) Tally the number of pages and number of questions in the booklet with the information printed on the cover page. Faulty booklet due to missing of pages/questions or duplicate or not in serial order or any other discrepancy. Such booklets will be replaced immediately by the invigilator (within the period of 10 minutes). After starting the examination, neither the Question Booklet be replaced nor any extra time will be given.

(iii) After the verification is over, the Test Booklet Number should be entered in the OMR Sheet and the OMR Sheet Number should be entered on this Test Booklet. Also write your name & roll number and put signature in the space provided on the top of this page.

3. In questions, given bilingually in English and Hindi, in case of any discrepancy, the English version will prevail (Final).

4. The paper carries **negative marking**. **0.25 mark** will be deducted for each wrong answer.

5. Each item has four alternative responses marked (A), (B), (C) and (D). You have to darken the circle as indicated below on the correct response against each item in OMR Sheet. **Example:-**  (If C is the correct response)

6. In either of the following cases, the answer will be treated as invalid (Details were given in below instructions):

a. Darkening more than one circle or use of eraser/fluid/ any other device.

b. Use of other methods like:- tick mark, cross mark, dots mark, outside circle, half-filled circle etc. Example: -



7. Your responses to the items are to be indicated in the OMR Sheet. If you mark at any place other than in the circles in the OMR Sheet, it will not be evaluated.

8. Rough work is to be done on the space provided for this purpose of this Question

जायेंगे, जिसकी जाँच आपको अवश्य करनी है।

i. प्रश्न-पुस्तिका खोलने के लिए उसके कवर पेज पर लगी कागज की सील को फाड़ लें। खुली हुई या बिना स्टीकर-सील की पुस्तिका स्वीकार न करें।

ii. कवर पृष्ठ पर छपे निर्देशानुसार प्रश्न-पुस्तिका के पृष्ठ तथा प्रश्नों की संख्या को अच्छी तरह चैक कर लें कि पूरे हैं। दोषपूर्ण पुस्तिका जिनमें पृष्ठ/प्रश्न कम हो या दुबारा आ गये हों या सीरियल में न हों अर्थात् किसी भी प्रकार की त्रुटिपूर्ण पुस्तिका स्वीकार न करें तथा उसी समय उसे लौटा कर उसके स्थान पर दूसरी सही प्रश्न-पुस्तिका ले लें। इसके लिए आपको दस मिनट दिए जायेंगे। उसके बाद न तो आपकी प्रश्न-पुस्तिका परिवर्तित की जायेगी और न ही आपको अतिरिक्त समय दिया जाएगा।

iii. जाँच के बाद प्रश्न-पुस्तिका की क्रम संख्या ओ.एम.आर. पत्रक की क्रम संख्या इस प्रश्न-पुस्तिका पर अंकित कर दें तथा इस पृष्ठ के ऊपर नियत स्थान पर अपना नाम, रोल नम्बर एवं हस्ताक्षर लिखिए।

3. अंग्रेजी और हिंदी भाषा में दिए गए द्विभाषी प्रश्नों में कोई विसंगति होने की स्थिति में अंग्रेजी विवरण मान्य होगा (अंतिम)।

4. प्रश्न पत्र में नकारात्मक अंकन होगा। हर गलत उत्तर के लिए 0.25 अंक काटा जायेगा।

5. हर एक प्रश्न के लिए चार उत्तर विकल्प (A), (B), (C) तथा (D) दिये गये हैं। आपको सही उत्तर के लिए ओ.एम. आर. शीट में दीर्घवृत्त को पेन से भरकर काला करना है जैसा कि नीचे दिखाया गया है।

उदाहरण  (यहां 'सी' सही उत्तर है)।

6. निम्नलिखित विसंगति पाने पर आप का उत्तर अमान्य होगा (विवरण निम्न निर्देशों में दिए गए) -

अ. एक से अधिक वृत्तों को काला करना अथवा रबर/फ्लूइड/ अन्य कोई उपकरण का उपयोग करने पर।

आ. गलत तरीके से उत्तर देना यथा टिक मार्क/क्रास मार्क बिन्दु लेखन/ वृत्त को बाहर तक काला करना/ अर्ध वृत्त को काला इत्यादि करने पर। उदाहरण :



7. प्रश्नों के उत्तर केवल ओ.एम.आर./उत्तर-पत्रक पर ही अंकित करना है। यदि आप ओ.एम.आर./ उत्तर पत्रक

Booklet.

9. Don't write your name or put any mark on any part of the OMR/Answer Sheet, except for the space allotted for the relevant entries.
10. You have to return the OMR/Answer Sheet to the invigilators at the end of the examination compulsorily and must not carry it with you outside the Examination Hall.
11. Use only Blue/Black Ball point pen.
12. Use of calculator or log table or cell phone or any electronics device etc., is prohibited.

पर दिए दीर्घवृत्त के अलावा किसी अन्य स्थान पर उत्तर चिह्नांकित करते हैं तो उसका मूल्यांकन नहीं किया जायेगा।

8. 'रफ कार्य' केवल प्रश्न पुस्तिका एवं उत्तर पत्रिका में उपलब्ध स्थान पर किया जा सकता है।
9. यदि आप ओ.एम.आर./ उत्तर पुस्तिका पर अपना नाम अथवा ऐसा कोई निशान जिससे आपकी पहचान हो सके, किसी भी भाग पर दर्शाते या अंकित करते हैं, तो परीक्षा के लिए अयोग्य घोषित कर दिये जायेंगे।
10. आपको परीक्षा समाप्त होने पर प्रश्न पुस्तिका एवं ओ.एम.आर/उत्तर पत्रक निरीक्षक महोदय को लौटाना अनिवार्य है और परीक्षा समाप्ति के बाद उसे अपने साथ परीक्षा भवन से बाहर ले जाना वर्जित है।
11. केवल नीले/ काले बॉल प्वाइंट पेन का ही प्रयोग करें।
12. किसी भी प्रकार का संगणक (कैलकुलेटर) या लॉग टेबल, मोबाईल फोन या इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स डिवाइस आदि का प्रयोग वर्जित है।

**NATIONAL SANSKRIT UNIVERSITY :: TIRUPATI**  
**(Erstwhile Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapeetha)**

**PAPER-II**

Candidate's Roll No.

Question cum Answer booklet No.

(in words) \_\_\_\_\_

प्रश्न पुस्तिका एवं उत्तर पुस्तिका संख्या

This booklet contains \_\_\_ printed pages. इस पुस्तिका में ----- मुद्रित पृष्ठ है।

**Time Allotted : Two Hours**

**Max. Marks : 100**

**Read the following instructions carefully before you begin to answer the questions.**

**प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने से पहले निम्नलिखित अनुदेशों को ध्यान से पढ़िए।**

- Do not start the writing until directed to do so. After getting the instruction to start the writing, check the page numbers and serial number of order of questions. If any page is missing, it should be intimated to the invigilator, immediately within 5 minutes of starting the examination. Tearing of any page from the booklet is strictly prohibited and treated for disqualification from the examination.  
इस उत्तर पुस्तिका का लेखन तब तक न करे जब तक कहा न जाए। लिखने के लिए निर्देश प्राप्त करने के बाद, पृष्ठ संख्याओं और प्रश्नों के क्रम संख्या की जांच करें। यदि कोई पृष्ठ गुम है, तो परीक्षा प्रारंभ से 5 मिनट के भीतर, निरीक्षक को सूचित किया जाना चाहिए। पुस्तिका से किसी भी पृष्ठ को फाड़ना सख्त मना है और वह परीक्षा के लिए अयोग्य घोषित कर दिये जायेंगे।
- Candidates are required to provide/filled in the details such as:- name, roll number etc., in the space provided only. No sign or mark or any kind of writing in other pages of the answer booklet, which may disclose the identity of the candidate is strictly prohibited.  
अभ्यर्थियों को केवल उपलब्ध कराई गई जगहों में ही अपना नाम, रोल नंबर इत्यादि विवरण प्रदान / भरने की आवश्यकता है। उत्तर पुस्तिका के अन्य पृष्ठों में कोई संकेत या चिह्न या किसी भी तरह का लेखन सख्त मना है, जो उम्मीदवार की पहचान का खुलासा कर सकता है।
- The candidate should answer to the questions either in Blue or Black ball-point Pen only. Candidate should select and use only one color Pen either Blue or Black for answering all the questions.  
उम्मीदवार को केवल ब्लू या ब्लैक बॉल पॉइंट पेन में प्रश्नों के उत्तर देना चाहिए। अभ्यर्थी को सभी प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने हेतु केवल एक रंगीन पेन या तो ब्लू या ब्लैक का चयन करना चाहिए।
- Answer the questions in the space provided. Attempt the questions as per the directions given to each questions/sections.  
प्रदान की गई जगह में प्रश्नों के उत्तर दें। प्रत्येक प्रश्न / अनुभागों को दिए गए निर्देशों के अनुसार प्रश्नों को उत्तर देने का प्रयास करें।

- Use of calculator or cell phone or any electronic devices etc., is strictly prohibited in the examination hall.  
परीक्षा कक्ष में किसी भी प्रकार का संगणक (कैलकुलेटर) या मोबाईलफोन या इलेक्ट्रॉनिक उपकरणों आदि का उपयोग सख्त मना है।
  - You have to return the Question cum Answer booklet to the invigilators at the end of the examination compulsorily and must not carry it with you outside the Examination Hall.  
आप को परीक्षा समाप्त होने पर प्रश्नपुस्तिका एवं उत्तरपुस्तिका निरीक्षक महोदय को लौटाना अनिवार्य है और परीक्षा समाप्ति के बाद उसे अपने साथ परीक्षा भवन से बाहर ले जाना वर्जित है।
  - Failure to comply with any of the above instructions will render a candidate liable to such action/penalty as may be deemed fit.  
ऊपर के अनुदेशों में से किसी एक का भी पालन न करने पर उम्मीदवार पर यथोचित कार्रवाई की जा सकती है या दण्ड दिया जा सकता है।
- 

**Name of the Candidate (in Capitals) :** \_\_\_\_\_

**Roll Number (in figures) :** \_\_\_\_\_

**Roll Number (in words) :** \_\_\_\_\_

**Signature (with date) of the Candidate:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Invigilator's Name :** \_\_\_\_\_

**Invigilator's Signature (with date) :** \_\_\_\_\_



**NATIONAL SANSKRIT UNIVERSITY :: TIRUPATI**  
**(Erstwhile Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapeetha)**  
Tirupati – 517 507

**Guidelines for Computer Typing Skill Test for the post of  
Lower Division Clerk (LDC) and criteria for evaluation of Test  
papers**

- Typing Test will be of qualifying in nature.
- For Candidates appearing at Computer Skill Test, PCs running commonly used text editors on Windows/Linux platform will be provided. Use of editing tools for correcting the mistake in typed matter will not be allowed.
- They are advised to use commonly used font faces with font-size 12. For typing test in Hindi on PC, candidates are required to use Mangal or Krutidev or any fonts with font-size 14.
- The Typing test will be taken on computer in Word Pad.
- Typing Test will be conducted in English and Hindi. Candidate will have to attempt the test in one language either in English or in Hindi.
- The candidates will have to indicate his/her choice/option in writing for the opted medium of Computer Typing Skill Test. They are required to attempt either in English or in Hindi.
- Candidates opting for English medium should have minimum typing speed of 35 words per minute which corresponds to 10500 key depressions per hour.
- Candidates opting for Hindi medium should have minimum typing speed of 30 words per minute which corresponds to 9000 key depressions per hour.
- The speed will be adjudged on the accuracy of typing on the Computer of a given Typing Test Paper/text passage in 10 minutes.
- University will provide Computer machine. If any problem is found by the candidate during practice session, he/she may immediately inform for changing the machine. It is the responsibility of the Candidate to satisfy with the machine for the test. Any complaint regarding malfunctioning of the computer sets during typing or latter shall not be entertained. If any snag or fail occurs during the test, no extra time or alternative arrangement will be given.
- Candidates are required not to damage the equipments provided to them in Test Centre in any manner. Any Candidate found making an erroneous act or damaging the equipments shall be debarred from further process of the test and his/her candidature will be cancelled.
- Visually Handicapped candidates (with 40% disability and above) will be allowed 30 minutes for computer typing.

- Passage Dictators will be provided to VH candidates for the Typewriting test. The Passage Dictator will read out the passage to VH candidate within the allotted time period.
- OH Candidates seeking exemption from Typing test on medical ground must substantiate their claim by furnishing the relevant Medical Certificate in the prescribed format at the time of Typing Test.

### **Evaluation of Type Scripts/Sheets:**

**There are two types of mistakes:**

- (i) Full Mistakes
- (ii) Half Mistakes.

**The following errors are treated as full mistakes:**

- For every omission of word/ figure.
- Every substitution of a wrong word /figure.
- Every addition of a word / figure not found in the passage.

The following errors are treated as half mistakes:

- i. Spacing Errors : Where no space is provided between two words, e.g. 'Ihope' or undesired space is provided between the words or letters of a word e.g. 'I h ave' i.e. I hxxve
- ii. For every spelling error committed by way of repetition, or addition or transposition or omission or substitution of a letter/letters, e.g. the word 'spelling' typed as 'seeplings' etc.
- iii. Wrong Capitalization: Wrong use of capital letter for small letter and vice-versa. (This does not apply to Hindi typewriting scripts).

**Evaluation of typed scripts will be done as per following norms:**

For a Typing Test of 10 minutes: (example)

Total strokes attempted	= 2500
Words typed	= 2500/5 = 500 (one word is equal to 5 strokes)
Total mistakes	= 19
Mistakes to be deducted for arriving at net words typed	= 500 - (19x10) = 310
Speed per minute	= 310/10 = 31 words

Formula: 
$$\frac{[\text{No. of total words typed} - (\text{No. of net mistakes} \times 10)]}{\text{Duration of Test}} = \text{Words typed per minute}$$

- **Type Test Total Marks** = **50**
- **Qualifying Marks** = **25**
- **Speed Typing (10 minutes)** = **25 marks**
- **Manuscript of G.O./Table etc. (30 minutes)** = **25 marks**