

PARLIAMENT OF INDIA
(JOINT RECRUITMENT CELL)

EXAMINATION FOR THE POST OF HINDI ASSISTANT IN LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
19 NOVEMBER, 2006

PAPER- I : GENERAL KNOWLEDGE & CURRENT AFFAIRS ; GENERAL ENGLISH; AND GENERAL HINDI

INSTRUCTIONS : (i) Write your Roll No(s) at the appropriate column(s) on the answer sheet. (ii) Put 'X' mark only in the correct Box like this {X}. No marks will be given for responses outside the Box. Use blue or black pen only to mark your response. (iii) In case you want to change your response to any question, fully blacken the first response like this ■ and {X} mark in the correct Box.

Time : 75 Minutes

Marks : 150

PART - A : General Knowledge and Current Affairs

1. The Vice-President of India is (A) directly elected by the people (B) elected by the same electoral college which elects the President (C) elected by the Members of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha (D) elected by Members of Rajya Sabha alone
2. Who of the following is regarded as the architect of the Indian Constitution
(A) Jawahar Lal Nehru (B) B.R. Ambedkar (C) Homi Sethna (D) Rajendra Prasad
3. Which one of the following features was borrowed by the framers of the Constitution from U.S. Congress:
(A) Judicial Review (B) Fundamental Rights (C) Removal of judges of the Supreme Court (D) All of these
4. How many members of the Anglo-Indian community can be nominated by the President to the Parliament (A) 2 (B) 10 (C) 12 (D) None of these
5. The Speaker of the Lok Sabha makes use of his casting vote only (A) to save the existing government (B) in case of emergency (C) in case of a tie, viz., when the votes are equally divided (D) in case of constitutional amendment
6. How many judges of the Supreme Court have been removed from their office before the expiry of their normal term through impeachment (A) only one (B) two (C) three (D) none
7. The purpose of Central and State warehousing Corporations is to (A) distribute fertilizers & seeds (B) finance farm credit (C) provide storage facility (D) process agricultural products
8. States which had more favourable sex ratio than the national average as per 2001 census
(A) Kerala, Orissa, Goa & Tamil Nadu (B) Himachal Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Punjab & Gujarat
(C) Haryana, Rajasthan, Punjab, Goa (D) Kerala, Uttar Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu
9. The term "Green Revolution" denotes (A) increase in fodder production for cattle (B) revolution in grass cultivation (C) increase in wheat cultivation (D) increase in oil seeds
10. Which of the following is not a central govt. tax?
(A) income tax (B) customs (C) land revenue (D) corporation tax
11. Synagogue is the place of worship of
(A) Judaism (B) Taoism (C) Zoroastrianism (D) Muslims
12. The nearest planet to the sun is (A) Venus (B) Mars (C) Mercury (D) Jupiter
13. The smallest planet in the solar system is (A) Venus (B) Mars (C) Pluto (D) Uranus
14. Match the following:

List I (States) I Tamil Nadu II West Bengal III Kerala IV Assam	List II (Festivals) 1. Bihu 2. Onam 3. Sarhul 4. Pongal 5. Dol Purnima
--	--

(A) I 3, II 4, III 5, IV 2 (B) I 4, II 3, III 2, IV 1 (C) I 3, II 2, III 5, IV 4 (D) I 4, II 5, III 2, IV 1
15. The least populated State in India is (A) Goa (B) Sikkim (C) Manipur (D) Delhi
16. The Jawahar Tunnel, the largest in India is located in the state of
(A) Himachal Pradesh (B) Rajasthan (C) Arunachal Pradesh (D) Jammu & Kashmir
17. Jog waterfall, the highest waterfall in India is located in the State of
(A) Uttaranchal (B) West Bengal (C) Karnataka (D) Goa
18. The first Asian Games were held at (A) Manila (B) Doha (C) Tokyo (D) New Delhi
19. The Book 'Mein Kamph' was authored by
(A) Alexander the Great (B) Sir Winston Churchill (C) Benito Mussolini (D) Adolf Hitler
20. Match the following:

List I (Sobriquets) I Frontier Gandhi II Grand Old Man of India III Mahamana IV Strong Man of India	List II (Names) 1. Madan Mohan Malviya 2. Vallabhbhai Patel 3. Dada Bhai Naoroji 4. Bal Gangadhar Tilak 5. Abdul Ghaffar Khan
--	---

(A) I 4, II 2, III 3, IV 5 (B) I 5, II 3, III 1, IV 2 (C) I 4, II 2, III 5, IV 1 (D) I 5, II 3, III 2, IV 4

21. Car festival is held at (A) Bhopal (B) Konark (C) Puri (D) Goa
22. The first speaker of Lok Sabha was
(A) M.A. Ayyangar (B) Sardar Hukam Singh (C) G.V. Mavalankar (D) S.P. Sen Verma
23. Which of the following is not correctly matched with regard to Project Tiger Reserves?
(A) Valmiki – Hazaribagh (B) Sariska – Alwar (C) Nagarjuna Sagar – Srisailem (D) Pench - Garhwal
24. Of which major river system does the Teesta form a part?
(A) Ganga (B) Brahmaputra (C) Indus (D) Godavari
25. Which one is a land-locked state? (A) Gujarat (B) Andhra Pradesh (C) West Bengal (D) Bihar
26. The biggest take over by an Indian Company recently was
(A) Videocon buying Daewoo Electronics, South Korea (B) Tata Motors buying CEDIS, Germany
(C) ONGC Videsh buying Ominex, Colombia (D) Tata Steel buying Corus Steel, U.K.
27. 'The Inheritance of Loss' which received Booker Prize was authored by
(A) Kiran Desai (B) Arundhati Roy (C) Vikram Seth (D) Anita Desai
28. In the recent cabinet re-shuffle, the Defence portfolio was given to
(A) Sh. Oscar Fernandes (B) Sh. K. Karunakaran (C) Sh. A.K. Antony (D) Sh. Ambareesh
29. The Green House Damage lead to the following (A) Melting Ice Caps At Poles
(B) Lowering sea level (C) Extension of forest cover (D) None of these
30. Fort of Orcha is built in which State? (A) Uttar Pradesh (B) Orissa (C) Madhya Pradesh (D) Uttranchal
31. Raja & Radha Reddy are connected with which art form?
(A) Indian Classical Dance (B) Hindustani Classical Singing (C) Jazz (D) Theater Personalities
32. Carnivore is (A) an organism having a single set of unpaired chromosomes (B) the middle, pigmented and vascular layer of the eyeball between retina and setera (C) an animal that eats flesh (D) an animal that eat both flesh and vegetables.
33. The term Blue baby denotes: (A) Babies delivered by Royal families (B) Appearance produced by some congenital heart defects (C) Babies of Blue whale (D) None of these
34. Mohd. of Ghazni attacked India many times mainly: (A) to plunder the wealth of India (B) to spread Islam in India (C) to establish his empire in India (D) to take artisans of India to his court
35. Who among the following persons recently delivered a lecture at IIM Ahmedabad:
(A) Bill Clinton (B) Bill Gates (C) Laloo Prasad Yadav (D) Jayalalitha
36. Jeev Milkha Singh was in news on account of: (A) Lifting the Volvo Masters Golf Tournament
(B) heading a 12 Member team to Artic (C) Being elected as ICC treasurer (D) Winning the New York Marathon
37. "Knesset" is the name of the Parliament of: (A) Poland (B) Spain (C) Israel (D) Norway
38. Diet is the Parliament of : (A) Sweden (B) Germany (C) Denmark (D) Japan
39. Goitre is caused due to lack of : (A) Vitamins (B) Blood (C) Iron (D) Iodine
40. Jarawas an aborigine group of Tribes inhabit the jungles of: (A) Chattisgarh (B) Andaman and Nicobar Island (C) Pondicherry (D) Daman and Diu
41. Gobi, Kalahari, Sahara and Taklamakan are classified as :
(A) Grasslands (B) Islands (C) Desert (D) Mountains
42. Tsunami are:
(A) A type of sea food (B) A Mountain Range (C) Under sea earthquakes (D) Under water deep trench
43. The Habitat of Giant Panda – an endangered animal is: (A) Deserts of Thar (B) Mountains of Southwest China (C) Northwest America (D) Wetlands of Indonesia
44. Alang in Gujarat is known for: (A) Portland Cement Production Unit (B) Largest fertiliser plant
(C) Ship breaking industry (D) Textile industry
45. Pamirs is known as: (A) Roof of the world (B) World's Bread Basket (C) Sick man of Europe
(D) Hand of Golden Pagoda
46. Alexander Graham Bell is known as the inventor of:
(A) Television (B) Telephone (C) Computer (D) Bulb
47. Leg Horn is a class of : (A) Poultry (B) Type of car horn (C) Breed of Swine (D) Animal disease
48. A person with which one of the following blood group is considered a universal donor?
(A) A (B) AB (C) B (D) O
49. Foot and mouth disease occurs in
(A) Cattle (B) Cattle and sheep (C) Cattle and pigs (D) Cattle, sheep and pigs
50. In which part of India does saffron grow:
(A) Darjeeling (B) Jammu and Kashmir (C) Nilgiri Hills (D) Kerala

PART - B : GENERAL ENGLISH

I. Tick mark the correct preposition.

51. I shall do it ___ pleasure.
(A) with (B) for (C) to (D) in
52. The factory was destroyed ___ a blaze.
(A) with (B) in (C) on (D) by
53. The earthen pot broke ___ pieces
(A) by (B) in (C) with (D) into
54. Such an order cannot be executed ___ offence
(A) by (B) without (C) in (D) as
55. ___ last Sunday, we saw him in the park only once.
(A) from (B) since (C) beside (D) by
56. Some people have an abhorrence ___ cockroaches.
(A) of (B) for (C) with (D) to
57. The negotiators failed to have a bargain ___ the parties to the contract.
(A) for (B) to (C) with (D) by
58. Such a conduct is subversive ___ discipline
(A) to (B) for (C) without (D) of
59. The Speaker disallowed the supplementary question as the question asked was in complete digression ___ the main question.
(A) from (B) of (C) for (D) in
60. The Tribunal held that a government servant can be dismissed from service if found remiss ___ his duties:
(A) of (B) for (C) in (D) with

II. Tick mark the option which is closest to the meaning of the following words:

61. **Incognito**
(A) fake (B) ignorant (C) anonymous (D) without desire for fame
62. **Sheepish**
(A) sleepy (B) selfish (C) ashamed (D) coward
63. **Perceptive**
(A) obtuse (B) intelligent (C) confounding (D) intangible
64. **Reproach**
(A) Adulation (B) extol (C) approve with reservation (D) disparages
65. **Illicit**
(A) Proscribed (B) immoral (C) injudicious (D) anti-social

III. Tick mark the options which conveys the meaning more opposite to the following words:

66. **Docile**
(A) gentle (B) meek (C) placid (D) volatile
67. **Scorn**
(A) censure (B) approbation (C) castigate (D) contempt
68. **Flustered**
(A) poised (B) dejected (C) nervous (D) exonerated
69. **Impregnable**
(A) invincible (B) insurmountable (C) vulnerable (D) infertile
70. **Pristine**
(A) unprestigious (B) glorious (C) remarkable (D) as original

IV. Tick mark the correct one word substitute for the following:

71. **The study of religion**
(A) Theocracy (B) Religiology (C) Theology (D) Gerontology
72. **Fear or hatred of foreigners or strangers**
(A) Xenophobia (B) Anglophobia (C) cynophobia (D) Zoophobia
73. **A person able to use both hands equally well**
(A) Amphibious (B) Ambidextrous (C) equi-skilled (D) bi-doxtrous
74. **A person who makes maps**
(A) Geographer (B) Mapologist (C) Cartographer (D) Cartologist
75. **A person who play the flute**
(A) Flautist (B) Flutist (C) Lyricist (D) Organist

V. Tick mark the correct meaning of the following idioms:

76. Come clean

- (A) To stop boasting (B) not found guilty (C) to confess (D) not get spoilt

77. A dead letter:

- (A) A letter that is beyond debate or controversy (C) A closed chapter or a matter which is not longer the subject of public debate (D) A law no longer enforced or unclaimed letter in the post office.

78. The gift of the gab

- (A) A talent for talking persuasively (B) a gift or bounty given by a Govt. or agent of the government (C) the strength of agility (D) the muscle power inherited or acquired.

79. The last straw

- (A) a final push (B) Rash but successful push given to something to move the object (C) Something more than a person can endure (D) the straw or log that saves a drowning person.

80. A poker faced

- (A) without any expression on the face about one's thoughts or feelings (B) A comical or jovial person (C) A frowning face showing revulsion or hatred (D) a shocked or non plussed expression on the face.

VI Tick mark the correct meaning of the following foreign words which are used in English language:

81. Adieu

- (A) morning dew (B) goodbye (C) bad adour or fragrance (D) long overdue

82. Aficionado

- (A) An ardent follower or fan (B) An official of the Church (C) A critic (D) An Officiating person

83. Bete noire :

- (A) bossom friend (B) a person you detest or fear (C) a class fellow (D) a rival or competitor

84. Sine die:

- (A) brightly coloured (B) the cast of a cinema or film (C) for an indefinite time (D) death for a great cause

85. Alma mater:

- (A) An alternative material or stuff (B) the school/college/university one attended (C) step mother (D) Real mother

VII Tick mark the corresponding option to indicate the part of the sentence that is incorrect, if no mistake, market option (D)

86. (A) His lack of experience (B) was not the only thing that mitigated against him (C) being chosen for the job (D) no mistake

87. (A) You won't be legible (B) to join the club until (C) you are twenty one (D) no mistake

88. (A) After the flooding (B) there was an eminent danger (C) of an outbreak of cholera (D) no mistake

89. (A) If you are interested in working with our organisation (B) you have to apply in writing (C) to the personal manager (D) no mistake

90. (A) In spite of his terribly weak condition (B) he tried to rose (C) from the bed to receive his guest (D) no mistake

91. (A) Neurology is the branch of medicine (B) that deals with functioning of the (C) nervous systems (D) no mistake

92. (A) Vehement public opposition to (B) the governments' proposals (C) have further strengthened . (D) no mistake

93. (A) If you tell someone to pull their socks up, (B) you mean you want them (C) to improve his performance (D) no mistake

94. (A) Lying in the garden in the winter sunshine, (B) I could hear the bees purring (C) as they flew from flower to flower. (D) no mistake

95. (A) There were hoards of people (B) in market owing to m (C) ensuing festival (D) no mistake

96. (A) The old man was unable (B) to climb the fleet of stairs (C) as he was ailing as well , (D) no mistake

97. (A) Before the train reached the stations, (B) there was announcement that passengers should not alight (C) until the train is stationery. (D) no mistake

98. (A) His untimely exit (B) from the world stage (C) has left a wide vacume. (D) no mistake

99. (A) We had a huge troop of (B) dancers at the festival of India (C) held in Germany recently (D) no mistake

100. (A) Rain, snow and sleet (B) all came (C) concomitantly (D) no mistake

PART-C : सामान्य हिन्दी

जनक्रान्ति के उग्र इधर अनेक नयी (101) पेश हुई हैं । विद्रोह दर्शन के इन दावेदारों में कामू की (102) मिल सबसे ताजी है । (103) के संसार में अभिशप्त अकेले मनुष्य की करुणा-व्यथा ही उसके चिन्तन और साहित्य का विषय है । बीसवीं शती का मनुष्य आम तौर से अपने को (104) कहता फिरता है और समय-समय पर क्रान्तियों की अवतारणा भी करने की चेष्टा करता है । पर ले-देकर जो फल सामने आया है उसके अनुसार वह (105) की तान-भर ही सिद्ध हुआ है ।

- | | | | |
|----------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| 01. (क) प्रस्ताव | (ख) तजवीजें | (ग) तर्क | (घ) बहस |
| 02. (क) मानसिक | (ख) हार्दिक | (ग) बौद्धिक | (घ) तार्किक |
| 03. (क) विसंगतियों | (ख) कुसंगतियों | (ग) सुसंगतियों | (घ) परवर्तियों |
| 04. (क) शान्ति पुत्र | (ख) क्रान्ति पुत्र | (ग) भ्रान्ति पुत्र | (घ) क्लान्ति पुत्र |
| 05. (क) संशय | (ख) सदाशयता | (ग) सदबुद्धि | (घ) कदाशयता |

निर्देश : उपयुक्त समाह्व का चयन कीजिए ।

- | | | | | |
|---------------|---------------|----------------|--------------|---------------|
| 06. कमलनयन : | (क) बहुव्रीहि | (ख) द्वन्द्व | (ग) कर्मधारय | (घ) तत्पुरुष |
| 07. नवरात्र : | (क) द्विगु | (ख) अव्ययी भाव | (ग) द्वन्द्व | (घ) बहुव्रीहि |

निर्देश : उपयुक्त अलंकार का चयन कीजिए ।

- | | | | | |
|--|-----------------|--------------|--------------|-----------------|
| 08. कनक कनक ते सौगुनी मादकता अधिकाय । वा खाए बौराए जग या पाए बौराए ॥ | (क) यमक | (ख) श्लेष | (ग) अनुप्रास | (घ) उत्प्रेक्षा |
| 09. चरण-कमल बंदौ हरिराई : | (क) उत्प्रेक्षा | (ख) अनुप्रास | (ग) श्लेष | (घ) रूपक |

निर्देश : निम्नलिखित में से तत्सम शब्द का चयन कीजिए :

- | | | | |
|--------------|----------|----------|----------|
| 110. (क) घृत | (ख) मशीन | (ग) सांप | (घ) अफसर |
|--------------|----------|----------|----------|

निर्देश : निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों में दिए गए प्रत्येक वाक्य में रिक्त स्थान की पूर्ति के लिए उपयुक्त विकल्प चुनिए :

- | | | | | |
|---|----------------|---------------------|-----------------|-----------------------|
| 111. रामायण की प्रत्येक घटना का अर्थ और संवेदन अब भी ————— है । | (क) अक्षय | (ख) विरक्तिकर | (ग) रसहीन | (घ) अदृश्य |
| 112. बासी गलित-पलित बातें सुनने सुनाने से विरक्ति ही नहीं ————— भी घटित हो जाता है । | (क) संवेदन | (ख) बुद्धिविकार | (ग) आनन्द | (घ) नव अर्थ |
| 113. संविधानों के प्रावधानों के तहत पारित राजभाषा अधिनियम 1963 के लागू होने के साथ सरकारी कार्यालयों में ————— के युग का प्रारम्भ हुआ । | (क) दूसरी भाषा | (ख) यंत्रवत् अनुवाद | (ग) द्विभाषीकरण | (घ) कार्यालयीन हिन्दी |

- | | | | | |
|---|-----------|-------------|-------------|------------|
| 114. चालीसा लगने के बाद जीवन की प्रतिकूल और अनुकूल उर्मियां परस्पर के सन्तुलन को खोना प्रारम्भ कर देती हैं और प्राण शक्ति ————— की ओर उन्मुख हो जाती है । | (क) आरोहण | (ख) कृतार्थ | (ग) समारोहण | (घ) अवरोहण |
|---|-----------|-------------|-------------|------------|

- | | | | | |
|---|--------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|
| 115. बाढ़ के समय नदी अपनी दिशा भूलकर, कूल छोड़कर ————— हो जाती है । | (क) उन्मुक्त | (ख) संपृक्त | (ग) संसिक्त | (घ) परिसीमित |
|---|--------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|

निर्देश : प्रत्येक शब्द के लिए उसके नीचे दिए गए विकल्पों में से पर्यायवाची शब्द छांटिए :

- | | | | | |
|----------------|-----------|---------------|-----------|------------|
| 116. कामदेव : | (क) केशव | (ख) सुरेन्द्र | (ग) मदन | (घ) सरोज |
| 117. घर : | (क) वाजी | (ख) निकेतन | (ग) अनल | (घ) अनि |
| 118. सुत : | (क) तनय | (ख) कांत | (ग) अनंग | (घ) आदित्य |
| 119. अंबर : | (क) रजनीश | (ख) मन्मथ | (ग) व्योम | (घ) सैन्धव |
| 120. भागीरथी : | (क) जलधि | (ख) जविला | (ग) वनिता | (घ) जाहनवी |

निर्देश : निम्नलिखित प्रत्येक प्रश्न में दिए गए शब्द के समानार्थी शब्द का चयन नीचे दिए गए विकल्पों में से कीजिए :

- | | | | | |
|--------------|------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|
| 121. कलंक : | (क) अपयश | (ख) अपकीर्ति | (ग) अपराध | (घ) अपहरण |
| 122. निपुण : | (क) प्रवीण | (ख) अच्छा | (ग) शिक्षित | (घ) विद्ववान |

यातना :	(क) दारुण	(ख) अनुभूति	(ग) कष्ट	(घ) व्यथा
अपयश :	(क) धब्बा	(ख) निन्दा	(ग) कुलीन	(घ) बदनामी
अनुराग :	(क) प्रेम	(ख) कीर्ति	(ग) मनोहर	(घ) मनोज

श : निम्नलिखित प्रत्येक शब्द के लिए उसके नीचे दिए गए विकल्पों में से विलोम शब्द का चयन कीजिए :

अथ :	(क) आर्द्र	(ख) इति	(ग) आद्य	(घ) आदि
आम्यन्तर :	(क) बाह्य	(ख) उत्तर	(ग) निर्दय	(घ) हास
ध्वंस :	(क) वृद्धि	(ख) पूर्ण	(ग) अवनति	(घ) निर्माण
आवाहन :	(क) विसर्जन	(ख) अंधकार	(ग) अवरोह	(घ) आरोह
ऋजु :	(क) वक्र	(ख) सरल	(ग) निर्बल	(घ) दुरुह

श : निम्नलिखित प्रत्येक वाक्य खण्ड के लिए दिए गए विकल्पों में से एक शब्द चुनिए :

किसी विषय की जानकारी कराने वाली छोटी पोथी

(क) संपाती	(ख) प्रदीपिका	(ग) पर्यवेक्षिका	(घ) संचिति
एकत्र करने योग्य :	(क) संग्राही	(ख) संग्राहक	(ग) संग्राह्य (घ) संग्रहणी
रक्तवर्णवाला :	(क) शोभित	(ख) शोषी	(ग) शोषक (घ) विश्रब्ध
जो देखने में सुन्दर लगता हो :	(क) शोभायमान	(ख) शोभिनी	(ग) शुचि (घ) शुभंकर
शुष्क किया हुआ ; मुरझाया हुआ :	(क) विशोधित	(ख) विशोषी	(ग) विशोषित (घ) विशोणित

श : निम्नलिखित लोकोक्तियों के सही अर्थ का चयन कीजिए :

आम के आम गुठलियों के दाम :	(क) दो असमान वस्तुओं की तुलना	(ख) जी ललचाना
(ग) अनिश्चय की स्थिति में दोनों ओर से हानि उठाना	(घ) दोहरा लाभ	

कभी नाव गाड़ी पर कभी गाड़ी नाव पर

(क) दो असंगत वस्तुओं का मेल बैठाना	(ख) दोनों एक ही समान प्रकृति रखते हैं
(ग) आपत्ति के समय थोड़ी सहायता भी बड़ी होती है	(घ) एक दूसरे की सहायता लेनी ही पड़ती है

बन्दर क्या जाने अदरक का स्वाद

(क) मूर्ख व्यक्ति गुण की सही परख नहीं कर सकता	(ख) मूर्ख व्यक्ति को स्वादिष्ट चीज खाने को देना
(ग) मूर्ख व्यक्ति को कुछ भी अच्छा नहीं लगता	(घ) मूर्ख व्यक्ति डींग मारने का काम करता है

बिल्ली के भागों छींका टूटा :

(क) बड़ा प्रयत्न करने पर बहुत थोड़ा लाभ	(ख) अचानक लाभ होना
(ग) लाभ के स्थान पर हानि होना	(घ) काम बिगड़ जाने पर दुखी होने से कोई लाभ नहीं

नाच न जाने आंगन टेढ़ा :

(क) कपटपूर्ण व्यवहार	(ख) कुछ भी अच्छा न लगना
(ग) योग्यता का प्रदर्शन न कर पाना	(घ) अपनी अकुशलता का दोष दूसरों पर डालना

निर्देश : सही वर्तनी वाले शब्द का चयन कीजिए ।

1. (क) अव्यईभाव	(ख) अवयीभाव	(ग) अव्ययीभाव	(घ) अव्ययीभव
2. (क) परिणती	(ख) परणित्ती	(ग) परणती	(घ) परिणति
3. (क) संसारिक	(ख) सांसारिक	(ग) संसारीक	(घ) सांसारीक
4. (क) कवियित्री	(ख) कावयित्री	(ग) कवयित्री	(घ) कवियीत्रि
5. (क) अनुच्छेद	(ख) अनुछेद	(ग) अनूच्छेद	(घ) अनुच्छेत

निर्देश : सही सन्धि-विच्छेद का चयन कीजिए

46. जगदीश :	(क) जगत+ईश	(ख) जग+ईश	(ग) जगद+ईश	(घ) जगदि+ईश
47. उन्मेष :	(क) उन्+मेष	(ख) उत्+मेष	(ग) उत्म+एष	(घ) उनि+मेष
48. हरिश्चंद्र :	(क) हरीश+चंद्र	(ख) हरितः+चंद्र	(ग) हरिः+चंद्र	(घ) हरीः+चंद्र

निर्देश : शुद्ध वाक्य का चयन कीजिए ।

149. (क) वह हंसी से बात टाल गया	(ख) मुंबई में मैंने बड़ी-बड़ी होटलों देखी
(ग) गुलाब के पौधे पर मैंने कई फूलों को देखा	(घ) छात्रों की सफलता परिश्रम पर निर्भर करती है
150. (क) उसका प्राण निकल रहा है	(ख) लड़के अध्यापक को प्रश्न पूछते हैं
(ग) आज बाजार में एक भी दुकान नहीं खुला	(घ) राम आजकल शुद्ध भाषा लिखने का अभ्यास कर रहा है

PARLIAMENT OF INDIA
(JOINT RECRUITMENT CELL)

EXAMINATION FOR THE POST OF HINDI ASSISTANT IN LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
19 NOVEMBER, 2006

PAPER –II:TRANSLATION

Instructions: The paper is in two parts.

Part A: Translation from English to Hindi, Part B: Translation from Hindi to English

Attempt both the parts in separate answer sheets.

Time : 2 hours

Marks : 100

PART - A : TRANSLATION FROM ENGLISH TO HINDI

1. Translate the following passages into Hindi

(20 + 15 marks)

(i) Economic reforms is simply a matter of living within means. Means can be created only by generation of wealth. Wealth will not get generated unless our resources are deployed efficiently. Even Peoples Republic of China has come to accept this position and hence their adoption of the Socialist Market Economy. If we raise our resources through taxation and if their investment do not yield adequate returns, growth will only be stagnant or negative. Again if our resources are distributed in terms of subsidies without consideration of their potential for stimulating wealth generation, consequence will be the same viz., stagnation and negative trends and growth. For the first time, a transparent and comprehensive presentation of our subsidy regime has been made by the Ministry of Finance. I hope the House will take occasion of this session to reflect on this presentation as well. May be, we can examine the scope for phased removal of at least non-essential subsidies. Of course, we can borrow domestically and from abroad. But, for servicing the borrowals and repayment of loans our investment policies should be prudent and capable of generating of wealth. This has not been happening in the past. We should make it happen now, particularly because our external debt service ratio is 26% of our GDP.

(ii) Unless, the fruits of independence reach the common man, this economic freedom is of no use at all. During the last fifty years, there has been significant development in our country. There is no want of resources, both natural and human. But in spite of that the progress has been a lopsided one. This has been planned economy which we have started with mobilizing national resources. We have completed nine plans. We are on the Tenth Plan. Undoubtedly, the economic progress has been a steady one; poverty has been reduced to a substantial extent; industrialization has been achieved in many quarters, particularly in the basic industries; and agricultural development has also been significant. But this progress has been thwarted because of weak Government. As a result of that the economy has faced a great crisis. The country faced unprecedented economic crisis because agricultural production completely fell below the normal line; industrial production was almost nil; prices rose to the extent of 17% and we had foreign exchange which would be sufficient for only 14 days. We have to introduce certain short terms and long terms measures to maintain economic stability. It requires consideration as to how far in a democratic country like India we will be able to deliver the goods to common people. For that various programmes are necessary. If we can not do that, ultimately, the struggle for the economic emancipation of the common people will remain unfinished.

2. Give Hindi equivalent of the following :

(15 marks)

- | | |
|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| (i) Swearing-in-ceremony | (ii) Supplementary budget |
| (iii) Sumptuary allowance | (iv) Maintenance allowance |
| (v) Local self Government | (vi) Joint sitting of Houses |
| (vii) Inter Se Seniority | (viii) Financial Concurrence |
| (ix) Question of privilege | (x) Examination of witnesses |
| (xi) Authentication of Bills | (xii) Plebiscite |
| (xiii) Plenary Session | (xiv) Pisciculture |
| (xv) Legislative drafting | |

