

**BSF / CAPF HCM & DSSSB JA/LDC Typing Test**

Time: 10 minutes

Speed needed: 35 WPM (English)

394 words · 2000 characters

Level: Easy

Type the passage below on the computer exactly as printed – capital letters, punctuation and figures included, one space after a punctuation mark. If you finish before time, start again from the beginning and keep typing until the time is over. Net speed = (words typed – mistakes after the 5% allowance × 10) ÷ 10. Words typed = key depressions ÷ 5.

There once was a little boy who had a bad temper. His father gave him a bag of nails and told him that every time he lost his temper, he must hammer a nail into the fence. The first day the boy had driven 37 nails into the fence. Over the next few weeks as he learned to control his anger, the number of nails hammered daily, gradually dwindled down. He discovered it was easier to hold his temper than to drive those nails into the fence. Finally, the day came when the boy didn't lose his temper at all. He told his father about it and the father suggested that the boy now pulls out one nail for each day that he was able to hold his temper. The days passed and the young boy was finally able to tell his father that all the nails were gone. The father took his son by the hand and led him to the fence. He said "you have done well, my son, but look at the holes in the fence. The fence will never be the same. When you say things in anger, they leave a scar just like this one." Moral: You can put a knife in a man and draw it out. It won't matter how many times you say I'm sorry, the wound is still there. Make sure you control your temper the next time you are tempted to say something you will regret later.

Bhola owns a donkey called Khandya. Bhola is a very tolerant and kind master. The donkey is lazy and is always finding ways to avoid work. Once while returning with loads of salt on his back, Khandya falls in the river. He realizes that the fall has lessened the weights of the sacks as the salt has dissolved in the water. The next few days Khandya purposely falls into the water every day. Bhola is unhappy at the way Khandya is behaving because he is losing money in the process. He decides to teach Khandya a lesson. The next day instead of salt bags he loads Khandya with bags of cotton. Khandya is unaware of the change. As planned, he falls into the water and gets the bags wet. He is surprised to find the load unbearable. From that day, Khandya never fell in the water again.

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A Sage was passing through the capital city of the famous king. While he was walking, he noticed a single currency coin on the road. He picked it up. He was satisfied with his simple living and he had no use of that coin. So, he planned to donate it to the one who is in need of it. He strolled around the streets throughout the day but didn't find anyone such. Finally, he reached the rest area and spent a night there. Next morning, he wakes up in the morning for his daily activities and sees that a king is going for his invasion of another state with his war ready army. When the king saw the sage standing, he ordered his army to be stopped. He came to the Sage and said, "Oh Great Sage, I am going to war to win another state so that my state can be expanded. So bless me to be victorious". After thinking, Sage gave a single currency coin to the king! The king was confused and annoyed with this because what use he has for a single coin while he is already one of the richest kings! He curiously asked a sage, "What's the meaning of this one coin?" A Sage explained, "Oh Great King! I found this coin yesterday while strolling around the streets of your capital city. But I had no use of it. So, I had decided that I will donate it to someone needy. I strolled around till the evening in your capital, but found no one such. Everyone was living a happy life. It seemed that they were satisfied with what they had. So I found no one to give this coin. But today, the king of this state, still have the desire to gain more and not satisfied with what he already has, I felt you were in need of this coin." The King realized his mistake and gave up the planned war. Moral: We all should learn to be happy with what we have. Yes, we all desire more or better than we already have, but do not waste a chance of enjoying what you already have. Contentment is the real wealth, and a person who values what he already has can live a peaceful life with joy, free from greed and jealousy till the end.

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Banwarilal is a simple soul who believes whatever he is told. The village boys are aware of this and exploit his simplicity for a few laughs. One day, Banwarilal is on his way to the market with his son to sell their donkey. He comes across some village boys out to have fun. Seeing the father and son duo walking with the donkey, they first suggest that let the son ride on the donkey and save the effort. The son is put on the donkey's back. The boys then ridicule the boy for riding while the father walks. The father and son switch places. The father rides while the son walks. The boys then taunt the father for making the poor son walk and advise the duo to ride the donkey together. Thinking it a good idea they comply. The poor donkey collapses from exhaustion. The boys then express their disgust at the duo for ill-treating the donkey and advice that they take the donkey to an animal doctor. The duo again follows the advice. On the way, they come across barking stray dogs. In the confusion that ensues, the donkey falls into the flowing river. The donkey is lost forever. Banwarilal loses the donkey because he follows what he is suggested without thinking for himself. Moral: He who listens to everybody will only become a laughing stock. One hot day, a thirsty crow flew all over the fields looking for water. For a long time, he could not find any. He felt very weak, almost lost all hope. Suddenly, he saw a water jug below the tree. He flew straight down to see if there was any water inside. Yes, he could see some water inside the jug! The crow tried to push his head into the jug. Sadly, he found that the neck of the jug was too narrow. Then he tried to push the jug to tilt for the water to flow out, but the jug was too heavy. The crow thought hard for a while. Then, looking around it, he saw some pebbles. He suddenly had a good idea. He started picking up the pebbles one by one, dropping each into the jug. Soon the water rose high enough for the thirsty crow to drink it.

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I am a tree, tall and imposing, standing all alone near the campus of a temple. My life is ever so interesting as, I see a huge spectrum of society, funny gestures of people, and hear all kinds of conversation of the devotees who pass by me. I was not always so huge. As is true of all living beings I was also a long time back, a young sapling with this huge tree within me. At that time I looked fresh and beautiful as all other beings who are young, but, at that time I was of course not so imposing. This is what I have seen about life that, every stage has something good about it. I understand that, I am a peepal tree which just grows anywhere and everywhere. Ever since I was young, I remember several people coming to my root and worshipping me. They would light an earthenware lamp, and put it near my root, say their prayers and go away. This was a daily ritual which scores of people followed at my root ever since I can remember. As I started growing up bigger and bigger, the temple authorities put a two feet wall like boundary around my trunk. This was done to protect me from being destroyed by crowds who thronged to me. Since I am near a temple, I have always had the pleasure of a lot of company daily and, the great honour of being worshipped by scores of believers every day. Now, I am a full grown tree, and that two feet wall has been converted into a broad platform all around me, with my root out of sight, and the trunk also somewhat covered from vision. Here on the platform people sit and say their prayers and relax. At times they also consume their temple prasad while sitting on this platform. Oh, what a wonderful feeling it is to be so loved and cared for and, above all, being so honoured and respected. This honour is given to me as, I understand now that, a section of the Indian society considered me a holy tree to be worshipped. This is why there is so much hype about me and my kin. Devotees still come to me every day to offer their humble prayers and hopes.

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Once upon a time, there lived a herd of eighty thousand elephants at the bottom of the majestic Himalayas. Their leader was a magnificent and rare white elephant who was an extremely kind-hearted soul. He greatly loved his mother who had grown blind and feeble and could not look out for herself. Each day this white elephant would go deep into the forest in search of food. He would look for the best of wild fruit to send to his mother. But alas, his mother never received any. This was because his messengers would always eat them up themselves. Each night, when he returned home he would be surprised to hear that his mother had been starving all day. He was absolutely disgusted with his herd. Then one day, he decided to leave them all behind and disappeared in the middle of the night along with his dear mother. He took her to Mount Candorana to live in a cave beside a beautiful lake that was covered by gorgeous pink lotuses. It so happened that one day, when the white elephant was feeding he heard loud cries. A forester from Banaras had lost his way in the forest and was absolutely terrified. He had come to the area to visit relatives and could not find his way out. On seeing this big white elephant he was even more terrified and ran as fast as he could. The elephant followed him and told him not to be afraid, as all he wanted to do was to help him. He asked the forester why he was crying so bitterly. The forester replied that he was crying because he had been roaming the forest for the past seven days and could not find his way out. The elephant told him not to worry as he knew every inch of this forest and could take him to safety. He then lifted him on to his back and carried him to the edge of the forest from where the forester went on his merry way back to Banaras. On reaching the city, he heard that King Brahmadutta's personal elephant had just died and the King was looking for a new elephant. The forester rushed to the King and told him about the white elephant.

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The forester was very excited and immediately went up to the King and told him about the white elephant that he had seen on Mount Candorana. He told him that he had marked the way and would require the help of the elephant trainers in order to catch this fantastic elephant. The King was quite pleased with the information and immediately dispatched a number of soldiers and elephant trainers along with the forester. After travelling for many days, the group reached the lake besides which the elephants resided. They slowly moved down to the edge of the lake and hid behind the bushes. The white elephant was collecting lotus shoots for his mother's meal and could sense the presence of humans. When he looked up, he spotted the forester and realized that it was he who had led the King's men to him. He was very upset at the ingratitude but decided that if he put up a struggle many of the men would be killed. And he was just too kind to hurt anyone. So he decided to go along with them to Banaras and then request the benevolent King to be set free. That night when the white elephant did not return home, his mother was very worried. She had heard all the commotion outside and had guessed that the King's men had taken away her son. She was scared that the King would ride him in to battle and her son would definitely be killed. She was also worried that there would be no one to look after her or even feed her, as she could not see. She just lay down and cried bitterly. Meanwhile her son was led in to the beautiful city of Banaras where he was given a grand reception. The whole city was decorated and his own stable was gaily painted and covered with garlands of fragrant flowers. The trainers laid out a feast for their new state elephant that refused to touch a morsel. He did not respond to any kind of stimuli, be it the fragrant flowers or the beautiful and comfortable stable. All the trainers were worried and told the King that the new elephant would not eat and looked very sad.

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My Favorite Teacher: A teacher is called builder of the nation. The profession of teaching needs men and women with qualities of head and heart. There are many teachers in our school and a large number of teachers among them are highly qualified. I have great respect for all of them. Yet I have a special liking for Miss Y. Miss Y is a woman of great principles. She is jewel among all the teachers. Almost all the students respect her. She teaches us English. She is quite at home in this subject. She takes keen interest in teaching students. Simple living and high thinking is her motto. She is a woman of sweet temper and is always ready to help in difficulties. She treats us like her own brothers and sisters. She is an ideal teacher. It is these qualities of head and heart that have endeared Miss Y to the students and teachers alike. She is an ideal teacher in real sense of the word. She is the real model to emulate. May she live as long as there is sweet fragrance in the flowers?

When My Teacher Scolded Me: Scolding is something common in student life. Being a naughty boy, I am always scolded by my parents. But one day I was severely scolded by my English teacher. She infect teaches well. But that day, I could not resist the temptation that an adventure of Nancy Drew offered. While she was teaching, I was completely engrossed in reading that book. Nancy Drew was caught in the trap laid by some smugglers and it was then when I felt a light tap on my bent head. The teacher had caught me red handed. She scolded me then and there and insulted me in front of the whole class. I was embarrassed. My cheeks burned being guilty conscious. When the class was over, I went to the teacher to apologize. When she saw that I had realized my mistake, she cooled down and then told me in a very kind manner how disheartening it was when she found any student not paying attention. I was genuinely sorry and promised to myself never to commit such a mistake again, in her class or elsewhere.

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Once upon a time, there were two neighbors living next to each other. One of them was a retired teacher and another was an insurance agent who had a lot of interest in technology. Both of them had planted different plants in their garden. The retired teacher was giving a small amount of water to his plants and didn't always give a full attention to them, while the other neighbor interested in technology, had given a lot of water to his plants and looked after them too well. The retired teacher's plants were simple but looked good. The insurance agent's plants were much fuller and greener. One day, during the night, there was a heavy rain and a wind due to a minor storm. Next morning, both of the neighbors came out to inspect the damage to their garden. The neighbor who was an insurance agent saw that his plants came off from the roots and were totally destroyed. But, the retired teacher's plants were not damaged at all and were standing firm. The insurance agent neighbor was surprised to see it, he went to the retired teacher and asked, "We both grew the same plants together, I actually looked after my plants better than you did for yours, and even gave them more water. Still, my plants came off from the roots, while yours didn't. How is that possible?" The retired teacher smiled and said, "You gave your plants more attention and water, but because of that they didn't need to work themselves for it. You made it easy for them. While I gave them just an adequate amount of water and let their roots search for more. And, because of that, their roots went deeper and that made their position stronger. That is why my plants survived". Moral: This story is about parenting where children are like plants. If everything is given to them, they will not understand the hard work it takes to earn those things. They will not learn to work themselves and respect it. Sometimes it's best to guide them instead of giving them. Teach them how to walk, but let them follow their own paths.

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A story tells that two friends were walking through the desert. During some point of the journey, they had an argument, and one friend slapped the other one in the face. The one who got slapped was hurt, but without saying anything, wrote in the sand "Today my best friend slapped me in the face". They kept on walking until they found an oasis, where they decided to take a bath. The one who had been slapped got stuck in the mire and started drowning, but the friend saved him. After he recovered from the near drowning, he wrote on a stone "Today my best friend saved my life". The friend who had slapped and saved his best friend asked him, "After I hurt you, you wrote in the sand and now, you write on a stone, why?" The other friend replied "When someone hurts us we should write it down in the sand where winds of forgiveness can erase it away. But, when someone does something good for us, we must engrave it in stone where no wind can ever erase it." A mother and a baby camel were lying around, and suddenly the baby camel asked, "mother, may I ask you some questions? The mother said, "Sure! Why son, is there something bothering you? Baby said, "Why do camels have humps?" The mother said, "Well son, we are desert animals, we need the humps to store water and we are known to survive without water". Baby said, "Okay, then why are our legs long and our feet rounded?" The mother said, "Son, obviously they are meant for walking in the desert. You know with these legs I can move around the desert better than anyone does!" Baby said, "Okay, then why are our eyelashes long? Sometimes it bothers my sight". Mother with pride said, "My son, those long thick eyelashes are your protective cover. They help to protect your eyes from the desert sand and wind". Baby after thinking said, "I see. So the hump is to store water, the legs are for walking through the desert and these eyelashes protect my eyes from the desert sand and wind, then what in God's name are we doing here in the Zoo?"

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Holi is one of the important festivals of the Hindus. It is a colorful festival of great joy and enthusiasm. This festival is celebrated all over the country as a day filled with complete mischief, fun and enjoyment. Holi indicates the end of the winters and the beginning of the spring season. According to the Hindu calendar it is celebrated on the full-moon night of the month of Phalgun. Holi is celebrated to mark the victory of truth over evil, the victory of Prahlad over King Hiranyakashyap. Prahlad was a devotee of God. His father, King Hiranyakashyap did not believe in God but-believed in his own powers. He failed to deviate his son's devotion to God and decided to kill him by burning him alive. Prahlad's sister, Holika, had a God-gifted boon that she would not be burnt in the fire. She sat with her nephew in the blazing fire. Holika let herself be burnt and Prahlad was saved. The truth, the powers of the Supreme God, defeated the false evil. During the day women folk worship a stack of wooden logs called Holi. At the end of the day in the full-moon night Holi is burnt in a holy way. The green ears of barley and gram are heated up in the fire and distributed among friends and relatives new. Friendships are made and old enmities are forgotten. Next day is the festive day of Holi. All hearts are filled with joy. Children throw colored water on each other while the elder people apply 'gulal' or 'abir', There are noisy scenes as little groups of children move from one locality to another exchanging holi greetings, singing songs and laughing at their own jokes. It is almost mid-day when people move indoors to freshen themselves. Though this is a festival of brotherhood and unity, it has some disadvantages too. Some ill-minded people-take this day as a chance to take revenge. They use dirty mud water. Use of strong colors harmful to the skin, charcoal and grease often create a serious quarrel. This often leads to unnecessary enmity and spoils the joy of the festival.

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Value of Science: The present era is the era of science. Science has undoubtedly done a great service to mankind. Man, a rational being, has been curious to explore mysteries of nature and this led to many discoveries being made in various part of the world. But he is never satisfied with the acquired knowledge and is always keen to unravel mysteries of the universe. He has conquered the land and air. His incredible lust for knowledge has revolutionised human life and raised the standard of life. He was able to invent innumerable ways of making his life comfortable and happy. Every sphere of life has been revolutionized by science. There have been innumerable inventions. One of the greatest inventions is the invention of medicines. There has been a series of tests carried out using animals as subjects and various medicines have been tried out on these animals to check their efficacy. Many fatal diseases can now be cured because we have the drug to fight those diseases. It has reduced the rate of infant mortality and increased the life span. Before these inventions millions of people died for lack of medical care. Science has given us many machines that have made our lives very comfortable. Buses, cars, sewing machines, mixies, grinders, etc. are all machines that are used every day by us and the discovery of electricity has made it possible for us to change night into day and summer into a comfortable cool season. It is now easy to cultivate fields as we have tractors. New forms of irrigation are now being employed. It is easier to protect the crops because of the use of various chemicals and pesticides. Even mosquitoes can be driven away because of the discoveries made in science. It has enabled man to entertain himself in many ways. TV, radio, video and the cinema are all popular means of entertainment. Besides entertainment they educate the masses. Today the computer has made life even easier for us. The press and the means of communication have improved a lot.

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Money stashed abroad is not always the money, which has been evaded from payment of taxes. Drug lords, terrorists groups, gangsters all over the world, along with International Syndicates also keep their money in safe where they can lay their hands on it in times of need for their operational purposes. There is no mechanism with the Government to determine and say with cent per cent surety that the money hoarded abroad is only the one that has been evaded from payment of taxes and not the other crime linked cash. The Revenue Department and other agencies of the Government like the RAW and State Trading Organizations have their offices abroad. There is no common mandate to them to report any suspicious transactions by the Indians either visiting or staying abroad. The stark truth is that the black money is the result of high level corruption prevailing in our country. The schemes meant for the poor, even as per the Government reports, are not implemented and the money siphoned off. Even laws permit every criminal whether in jail or on bail to hide their names and crimes and create false alibis. But, here the Government is creating alibis for those people whose names have been received and disclosed as the persons who are having cash, which is got illegally and is not from any known legal sources. A good and alert cop even on a tourist visa can spot Indians roaming about and visiting these safe tax heavens on Swiss banks. The rest of the job of tracing the flight of black money from India can be done locally provided the Government has the will. So far, the Government has been making excuses, some tenable and some untenable. Unfortunately, no Government Irrespective of the party in power has taken even a genuine small step to stop the generation and flight of black money from India, forget about getting the black money back. Unless strict action is taken against those who hide money abroad illegally, the common citizen will continue to carry the burden of their greed.

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The Bill, as passed by the Lok Sabha, is already with the hon. Members The Select Committee earlier went exhaustively into the various provisions of the original Bill and also recorded evidence from some of the representatives of the industry. The various recommendations of the select committee has been incorporated in the Bill. In addition, the wishes expressed by some of the Members of the Lok Sabha have been incorporated in the Bill. The difficulties of small growers have been appreciated and the major portion of the acreage of rubber cultivation is held by the small growers. Proper representation to these small producers of rubber will be given. The labour representatives in the Board have been increased from three to four. The labour representatives will be selected from out of the panel of names submitted by the respective associations an important provision has been made in the Bill to enable the Board to take steps to secure better working conditions for workers engaged in the rubber industry. The present production, of rubber is about twenty thousand tons a year, the demand is increasing every year, while the supply is not keeping pace with the demand. It is proposed to fill up the gap over the short period by importing rubber. The Bill, when passed would enable the Board to import rubber and a provision has been made as to how any profits that are made out of this import of rubber should be utilised. To increase the, production of rubber, it is proposed to take up the development scheme. The details of which are being worked out. It appears that at present the small grower is at a great disadvantage, as far as the marketing of his rubber is concerned. This problem is rather difficult to solve However, provisions have been made for the Rubber Board to take up marketing of rubber also. It is hoped that the new Board will be able to tackle the problem of the small grower of rubber industry successfully. The Rubber industry is now a big industry in India also.

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It is said that around 3.7 billion years ago, the earth cooled down and had warm oceans. In these warm water bodies, the first single-celled organisms evolved. Thus, water was instrumental in the origin of life. 70% of the earth is covered with water, and up to 70% of the human body is made of water. Today we have millions of marine species, but many plants and animals evolved to survive in non-saline conditions. The human civilization rose on the banks of rivers. Early human beings settled down along the fertile river basins as it was easy for growing crops, and was convenient for transportation too. Presently, agriculture demands for 70% of the freshwater needs. Industries and domestic uses share the rest thirty percent. But this precious resource has become scarce due to many human-made reasons. Only three percent of the total water available is freshwater. But more than sixty percent of this potable water is locked up in ice caps and glaciers. Moreover, we haven't kept our water bodies clean. Industrial effluents and sewage discharges are directly let into rivers. In cities, buildings come up on dried ponds and lakes. So, when it rains, we don't have the facility to store the rainwater. Therefore, we not only have frequent flash floods, but the rainwater goes to the sea and gets wasted. We use the fertile soil from riverbeds carelessly, and it leads to flooding in riverine areas too. So, we humans are primarily responsible for reducing the holding capacity of water bodies. We live in concrete jungles, and a green cover is almost missing in our cities. It is the roots of trees that help in retention of groundwater. Moreover, plants release oxygen and absorb carbon dioxide. Thus, they are instrumental in curbing global warming. Lesser warming implies a slower melting of ice sheets and glaciers, thereby, preserving the largest source of freshwater. Floods and storms are natural events, but nature has its way of replenishing the water that flows into the seas again.

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Is positive thinking an inherent characteristic of a person or can it be developed in one's psyche? The opinions differ in answering this vital question. Some people believe that it can be inherited from parents, and cannot be developed. Others believe that like other qualities it can be developed with proper practice and guidance. Still some others hold the opinion that it is hereditary to some extent but can be acquired to some degree. There is also a section of people, who believe that all depends on circumstances or luck. We need to adopt a scientific approach to find an answer to the above question. No one can get success every time even after making efforts, nor can one fail constantly. Moreover, success has different meaning for different people. For some students, getting 60 per cent marks is success, for others it may not be sufficient. In a competitive examination, success means getting selected, whatever the percentage of marks. As for inheritance theory, since positive attitude is not a physical feature but a mental faculty, it cannot be purely hereditary. It can be developed. Moreover, parents play a major role in developing this quality of a child. A child, who watches his parents working hard, having faith in success through their words, behaviour and body language, is likely to develop a similar attitude. The children of short-tempered, over-cautious and nervous parents may assume similar characteristics when they grow up. Psychologists, therefore, prescribe a code of conduct for parents' behaviour in front of their children. They must exude confidence, self-belief and hope, especially in difficult situation, so that the children emulate these qualities. They must be taught the importance of being positive before, during and after the performance of a task. There is no better education for a child than watching his parents come out of a tough situation by means of earnest endeavours. Such success not only gives joy but also builds confidence in them.

**BSF / CAPF HCM & DSSSB JA/LDC Typing Test**

Time: 10 minutes

Speed needed: 35 WPM (English)

342 words · 2000 characters

Level: Hard

Type the passage below on the computer exactly as printed – capital letters, punctuation and figures included, one space after a punctuation mark. If you finish before time, start again from the beginning and keep typing until the time is over. Net speed = (words typed – mistakes after the 5% allowance × 10) ÷ 10. Words typed = key depressions ÷ 5.

As the House knows, the Prime Minister sent out a circular to all the States a few years ago requesting that the portfolio of agriculture in the States should not be neglected; it should be entrusted to an important Minister. I think the National Development Council considered this question and they said that as far as possible, the Chief Ministers in the States should handle the portfolio themselves. And then, they have started a Food Production Board in the Cabinet itself at the Centre, and the National Development Council has decided that an agricultural production board should be started in each State with the Chief Minister as the Chairman. They have started an agricultural machinery board for supplying machinery. They have taken many steps in addition to the normal measures. The Government has been doing their very best in this regard. But with all that, it has not kept up with the targets fixed, unless earnest and vigorous attempts are made. I wish to throw out my own suggestions in this regard. They may not be very pleasant but I wish to be excused because I am speaking from experience. Madam, the first thing is that so far as the producing agency is concerned, its voluntary interest and its enthusiasm must be won. For instance, in industrial labour relations, we got out of the way to invite labour and give it even participation in the management and to do everything for labour. This is just to see that industrial relations are good and the industrial output will be increasing day by day. Should we not show some consideration for this producing agency, namely, the farmer? Mr. Thomas has shown how agricultural products, even at these increased prices, are not paying to the agriculturist. He has shown that very correctly, and everyone who has intimate connection with agriculture at least will agree to that, and if at all anything, that is an under-estimate, not an over-estimate. When that is so, how can we expect the farmer to produce more unless he is excited?

**BSF / CAPF HCM & DSSSB JA/LDC Typing Test**

Time: 10 minutes

Speed needed: 35 WPM (English)

364 words · 2000 characters

Level: Medium

Type the passage below on the computer exactly as printed – capital letters, punctuation and figures included, one space after a punctuation mark. If you finish before time, start again from the beginning and keep typing until the time is over. Net speed = (words typed – mistakes after the 5% allowance × 10) ÷ 10. Words typed = key depressions ÷ 5.

In June 1965, I was a seventh standard student of King George's School, Belgaum (now Military School, Belagavi). Straight from a village in Haryana, with little knowledge of English, here I was just about 13 years old among children from all walks of life. Initially, I was lost and cried often, feeling out of place. But, soon, I was on my feet and rubbing shoulders with children from privileged backgrounds. All this, thanks to our visionary Principal, R.S. Mani. Seeing my shyness and poor English, he called me to his office. Handing me a copy of Reader's Digest with an essay on Gandhiji, he said, "Ripu, next week you will narrate that essay in the Assembly." "Nothing is impossible," he added. I took it as a challenge and decided to memorise the whole essay. Shivering, I stood in front of the assembly, and rattled out the essay like a parrot. Loud clapping ensued. Here began the story of how a teacher can mould and build a student. Principal Mani asked me to read newspapers daily and make note of important events. I took a dictionary and sat with an English daily. In one hour, I could finish no more than half a page, but I did not lose heart. The output kept increasing every day. My vocabulary kept on expanding, so did the general awareness. Mr. Mani put me in the declamation team. By the time I was in the 10th standard, I was the best debater of the school. I still remember how we defeated a Pune school in an inter-school debate which was presided over by none other than Nani Palkhiwala. "Why don't you start writing when you can speak so well," Mr. Mani asked. And there I was in the school magazine editorial team. He reposed faith in me as a moral guide, and put me in charge of the small children in Pratap House. It enriched me spiritually as I had to lead young minds on the righteous path. Those years in Pratap House gave me discipline, patience and the happiness of serving others, lessons that continue to guide me through every step of my life and work even today.

**BSF / CAPF HCM & DSSSB JA/LDC Typing Test**

Time: 10 minutes

Speed needed: 35 WPM (English)

331 words · 2000 characters

Level: Hard

Type the passage below on the computer exactly as printed – capital letters, punctuation and figures included, one space after a punctuation mark. If you finish before time, start again from the beginning and keep typing until the time is over. Net speed = (words typed – mistakes after the 5% allowance × 10) ÷ 10. Words typed = key depressions ÷ 5.

Assam, known as the land of blue hills and red river, is also a land of many feasts and festivals, which are marked by music, dance, mirth, gaiety, community sharing, and spiritual colouring. Among these, Bihu is the most impressive and prominent. Bihu is the chief festival of the people of Assam celebrated by everyone irrespective of caste, creed, and race. Assamese celebrate three types of Bihus in a year Rongali Bihu or Bohaag Bihu, Kati Bihu or Kongali Bihu and Magh Bihu or Bhogaali Bihu. The word 'Bihu' comes from the Sanskrit word 'Vishu'. The Bihus are closely associated with the farmer's life, which characterises ancient rural Assamese life. It marks three distinct phases in the cultivation of paddy-the native crop of Assam. Bohaag Bihu marks the advent of planting time, the Kati Bihu is celebrated at the completion of sowing season while Magh Bihu symbolises the culmination of harvesting period. Rongali Bihu is the most important Bihu among the three Bihus. It is celebrated in the month of Bohaag, the first month of the Assamese calendar. Thus, the festival marks the advent of Assamese New year. Hence, it is characterized by lots of merriment, gaiety, songs and dance. The festival coincides with the arrival of spring season in the state providing greater reason for merriment. The nature is in its finest form fully adorned with blossoms and flowers. Therefore, this Bihu is known as Rongali Bihu or the festival of merriment ('Rong' means joy in Assamese). Bihu festivals are an integral part of Assamese life and culture. Bihu geet or Bihu songs constitute an important part of Assam's rich heritage and literature. The uniqueness of Bihu celebrations is that they are celebrated by everyone in Assam irrespective of caste, creed, or race. The festivals are true community festivals and promote a spirit of love, brotherhood and sense of oneness among the people. It is therefore the duty of every Assamese to preserve these festivals in their true form and grandeur.

**BSF / CAPF HCM & DSSSB JA/LDC Typing Test**

Time: 10 minutes

Speed needed: 35 WPM (English)

320 words · 2000 characters

Level: Hard

Type the passage below on the computer exactly as printed – capital letters, punctuation and figures included, one space after a punctuation mark. If you finish before time, start again from the beginning and keep typing until the time is over. Net speed = (words typed – mistakes after the 5% allowance × 10) ÷ 10. Words typed = key depressions ÷ 5.

We live in a world where Alexa plays the music in the living room, and Siri sets the alarm on the phone. Not far is the day when most of us will have robots in our homes, loading the dishwasher and assembling our furniture. We already have drones, and experiments on driverless cars are going on. Computers are vital in the communication and transportation industries. They control our satellites and traffic signals. Through Big data and analytics, companies make business decisions. Technologies like Artificial Intelligence, Machine Learning, and IoT (Internet of Things) could bring a sea of changes in our daily lives. A range of industries right from agriculture, textiles to our defense field is highly dependent on computer technology. There does not exist a sector, which is untouched by the magic of computers. Computers, smart phones, and cheap internet data packs have revolutionized the field of education. A data-enabled mobile phone opens the door to vast resources. Online learning and distance education have changed the fortunes of many. The software programs are better than print media in presenting the subject to the students. In this way, they are more interested in learning and take initiatives to know further. It increases the quality of education that people receive. Moreover, computers have vast storage spaces, and the durability of the study material is also high. In specific fields like architecture and mechanical engineering, there is a paradigm shift in pedagogy. They learn and use software technologies like CAD and CAM. We know that the word 'computer' comes from compute and thus, they were mostly computing devices. The first computer was for the military, and the U.S. army used it for calculating artillery firing tables. Today, computers are used in tanks, planes, and ships to target enemy forces. They play a vital role in providing training and simulations to soldiers. They are essential to safeguard the confidential activities of the defense forces.

**BSF / CAPF HCM & DSSSB JA/LDC Typing Test**

Time: 10 minutes

Speed needed: 35 WPM (English)

346 words · 2000 characters

Level: Hard

Type the passage below on the computer exactly as printed – capital letters, punctuation and figures included, one space after a punctuation mark. If you finish before time, start again from the beginning and keep typing until the time is over. Net speed = (words typed – mistakes after the 5% allowance × 10) ÷ 10. Words typed = key depressions ÷ 5.

George W. Bush: Sworn in as the President of USA in January, 2001 and for a 2nd term in January 2005. His presidency had transformed the world political scene. The suicide attack on the World Trade Centre in New York city on September 11, 01, changed not only the history of America but has left an indelible mark on the world at large. Terrorism has assumed a new dimension and its identification with the Islamic world has revived the theory advocated by Huntington in his book, "Clash of Civilisations". President Bush has himself more or less endorsed this thesis by talking of crusades and Christian values. President Bush launched an invasion of Afghanistan on October 7, 2001, to exterminate the hideouts of Osama bin Laden and make America safe and secure for all times to come. Afghanistan's policy, like his Iraq policy, has totally failed. The Taliban in Afghanistan have re-emerged as a potent force. Hamid Karzai's writ is confined only to the Kabul city. The warlords are back in action and innocent civilians, children and women are being killed almost every day in spite of the presence of the NATO and the American troops. Hamid Karzai won a pyrrhic victory in Oct 2009, as Abdullah refused to participate in the runoff. Bush era will be remembered chiefly for the attack on Afghanistan on October 07, 2001, in the wake of the 9/11 attacks on the Twin Towers in New York; later Bush attacked Iraq on March 20, 2003. His era would best be remembered for the blunders in the foreign policy contributed by his Vice President, Defence Secretary and other cronies. He had also set up terror chambers for the 9/11 suspects off the coast of Cuba. President Obama's first important step was to close down the Guantanamo chambers and shift the trial to mainland USA. The suspects are likely to be shifted to jails in Chicago. This decision was praised by human rights groups all over the world, since the Guantanamo chambers had turned into the symbol of torture and injustice for many years.

**BSF / CAPF HCM & DSSSB JA/LDC Typing Test**

Time: 10 minutes

Speed needed: 35 WPM (English)

325 words · 2000 characters

Level: Hard

Type the passage below on the computer exactly as printed – capital letters, punctuation and figures included, one space after a punctuation mark. If you finish before time, start again from the beginning and keep typing until the time is over. Net speed = (words typed – mistakes after the 5% allowance × 10) ÷ 10. Words typed = key depressions ÷ 5.

Today, the craze of advertisement of manufactured goods is on the increase. The art of advertisement is, in fact, a modern development. It has revolutionised the modern trade. Modern life is highly complex and mechanical. People have no time to go into the soul of things. They want to buy largely advertised goods. The manufacturer, in his turn, wants to popularize his goods before these are manufactured. Such is the craze for advertised goods. We are living in the age of advertisement. No wonder, one sees shining and multi-coloured bill-boards hung on poles displaying goods advertised. The city walls are found lettered with eye-catching advertisements of products that are manufactured today. There is a spate of magazines and journals which spare pages for latest variety of goods manufactured. There are various methods of advertisement. The most popular and useful method is to send advertisements in newspapers and magazines. Television is no less powerful a medium for advertising goods. There is always a great demand for advertisement space of footage and much money flows to the advertising medial. In certain cases the advertisement cost runs into thousands of rupees for a product advertised. Advertisements are sometimes so scientifically and intelligently planned that they change the entire psychology of the consumers. Advertisements thus hold the sway and no manufacturer can do without it. A thing may not have an intrinsic value but it must be well advertised. We live in a glamorous world of advertisement. Advertisements have now developed both as an art as well as a science. The world of advertisement is very large. It is a run between the manufacturer and the consumer without wickets. It is for the consumers to look into the soul of things advertised. They may go in for advertised goods but they should not be taken in by eye-catching but cheap advertisements. A wise buyer compares quality and price carefully before buying any product in the market for the family.

**BSF / CAPF HCM & DSSSB JA/LDC Typing Test**

Time: 10 minutes

Speed needed: 35 WPM (English)

327 words · 2000 characters

Level: Hard

Type the passage below on the computer exactly as printed – capital letters, punctuation and figures included, one space after a punctuation mark. If you finish before time, start again from the beginning and keep typing until the time is over. Net speed = (words typed – mistakes after the 5% allowance × 10) ÷ 10. Words typed = key depressions ÷ 5.

Almost 69 people were killed by the police in the fire to oppose the apartheid passed laws in 1960 at a peaceful demonstration in Sharpeville, South Africa. It was then declared by the United Nations General Assembly to the international community as an international day for the elimination of racial discrimination in the year 1966 in order to remove all types of racial discrimination. On the same day means 21st of March is celebrated each year as Human Rights Day in South Africa which has been officially declared as the public holiday. This event is being commemorated by the people worldwide on annual basis to remember all those people who had lost their lives in opposing the Apartheid regime or fighting for the democracy as well as demanding equal human rights in South Africa. The Sharpeville Massacre of South Africa is the main place during the Apartheid regime of 1960, 21st March for which the day is declared as the public holiday. It is celebrated annually for increasing the awareness of the common public for equal Human Rights as well as highlighting all the existing problems of racism in the field of sports in various countries of the world. It was considered that sports are the better medium for combating racism and racial discrimination among people all over the world. Olympic Games were also established aiming for the harmonious development of the man from different races as well as to resolve the social tensions and conflicts through the sports medium. The 2001 Durban Declaration and Programme of Action, the UN Human Rights Council and The UNESCO Charter of Physical Education and Sport had supported, in collaboration with the intergovernmental organizations (international and regional sports federations, International Olympic Committee, etc), and urged states to combat and eliminate the racism through the sports. Sports bring people of all races together, and fair play on the field can teach everyone the value of equality and friendship in daily life too.

**BSF / CAPF HCM & DSSSB JA/LDC Typing Test**

Time: 10 minutes

Speed needed: 35 WPM (English)

311 words · 2000 characters

Level: Hard

Type the passage below on the computer exactly as printed – capital letters, punctuation and figures included, one space after a punctuation mark. If you finish before time, start again from the beginning and keep typing until the time is over. Net speed = (words typed – mistakes after the 5% allowance × 10) ÷ 10. Words typed = key depressions ÷ 5.

Reservation policy fails to achieve its purpose of giving equal opportunity to everyone because of lack of infrastructure in the rural areas of the country where the proportion of backward classes is significant. A number of people living in some remote areas in Orissa, M. P. or Bihar are not even aware of these policies. They are deprived of even primary education and basic employment which make them more backward financially. It fails to establish which causes disequilibrium in the status of the states. The total reservation quota stands at 49% in many states of India and this includes the SCs, STs and OBCs. The trend seems to have shifted to reverse discrimination rather than more affirmative action. Some backward class's elite have gained political and economic clout based on this reservation. However a majority of the backward classes is not living any differently than before because their subsistence is meagre and rural lifestyles do not provide them with any of the benefits. The worst thing is that many are not even aware of these policies, especially in the interior parts of the nation. Thus a distinct economic class system exists within the backward classes. Mostly undeserving people have gained the advantages and the deserving ones are still without any significant positive change in their plight. It is interesting to note that the constitutional provisions regarding reservations which explicitly single out certain castes for special preferential treatment contradicts the documents prohibition on discrimination based on caste, race and other such other criteria. Besides, despite the creation of commissions to monitor the implementation of reservation policy by the centre the constitution gives great liberties to the individual states to determine the quantity and limits of reservation which often lead to exploitation. In reality there is no abolishment of caste system. Instead, the disparity increases further because of antagonistic attitude on both sides.

**BSF / CAPF HCM & DSSSB JA/LDC Typing Test**

Time: 10 minutes

Speed needed: 35 WPM (English)

345 words · 2000 characters

Level: RBE Advanced

Type the passage below on the computer exactly as printed – capital letters, punctuation and figures included, one space after a punctuation mark. If you finish before time, start again from the beginning and keep typing until the time is over. Net speed = (words typed – mistakes after the 5% allowance × 10) ÷ 10. Words typed = key depressions ÷ 5.

Fixed Deposits (FDs) remain one of the most popular savings options for Indian households because of their safety and assured returns. Suppose Mrs. Anjali Deshpande, aged 61, invests Rs. 2,50,000 in a 3-year FD with a bank offering 7.10% p.a. to general customers and an additional 0.50% p.a. to senior citizens, i.e., 7.60% p.a. If interest is compounded quarterly, the maturity amount can be calculated using the formula $A = P \times (1 + r/n)^{(n \times t)}$, where P is the principal, r is the annual rate, n is the number of compounding periods per year (4) and t is the time in years (3). Here, $A = 2,50,000 \times (1 + 0.076/4)^{12}$, which works out to approximately Rs. 3,13,350. The interest earned of about Rs. 63,350 is taxable as per her income slab, and the bank deducts Tax Deducted at Source (TDS) if the interest exceeds the prescribed limit, unless she submits Form 15H (for senior citizens) or Form 15G (for others). Deposits up to Rs. 5 lakh per depositor per bank are insured by the Deposit Insurance and Credit Guarantee Corporation (DICGC), a subsidiary of the RBI. Premature withdrawal usually attracts a penalty of 0.5% to 1% on the applicable rate. Alternatives include the Senior Citizens' Savings Scheme (SCSS), Post Office Time Deposits (POTD), RBI Floating Rate Savings Bonds and debt mutual funds, each with different returns, lock-in periods and tax rules. Interest rates on FDs change from time to time depending on the RBI's Repo Rate and the bank's need for funds. Small Finance Banks (SFBs) often offer higher rates, sometimes 8% to 9% p.a., but investors should remember that the DICGC cover of Rs. 5 lakh includes both principal and interest. Tax-saving FDs have a lock-in period of 5 years and qualify for deduction under Section 80C of the Income-tax Act. A "laddering" strategy, in which money is split into FDs of 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 years, provides both liquidity and higher average returns. Before investing, it is wise to compare rates across banks and study the terms carefully.

**BSF / CAPF HCM & DSSSB JA/LDC Typing Test**

Time: 10 minutes

Speed needed: 35 WPM (English)

328 words · 2000 characters

Level: RBE Advanced

Type the passage below on the computer exactly as printed – capital letters, punctuation and figures included, one space after a punctuation mark. If you finish before time, start again from the beginning and keep typing until the time is over. Net speed = (words typed – mistakes after the 5% allowance × 10) ÷ 10. Words typed = key depressions ÷ 5.

Office Memorandum No. A-11019/42/2024-Estt.(A-III), issued by a Ministry of the Government of India, explains the procedure for granting Earned Leave (EL), Half Pay Leave (HPL) and Child Care Leave (CCL) to its employees. According to the Memorandum, every application must be submitted through the e-Office/HRMS portal at least 7 days in advance, except in emergencies, and must clearly mention the type of leave, the period (from DD/MM/YYYY to DD/MM/YYYY), the prefix/suffix holidays, and the station leave address with a valid mobile number. An employee may accumulate Earned Leave up to a maximum of 300 days, while Half Pay Leave is credited at the rate of 20 days for each completed year of service. Child Care Leave, available for up to 730 days during the entire service, may be availed by women employees and single male parents for children below 18 years of age. The Memorandum further states that "leave cannot be claimed as a matter of right" and that the Controlling Officer may refuse or revoke it in the public interest. Applications for Leave Travel Concession (LTC) must be sent separately, along with copies of tickets and boarding passes. Before sanctioning any leave, the Section Officer (SO) must verify the balance in the Service Book and record the details in the Leave Account as required under the CCS (Leave) Rules, 1972. Commuted Leave, not exceeding half the amount of Half Pay Leave due, may be granted on a medical certificate from an Authorised Medical Attendant (AMA). An employee who remains absent without sanction, even for 1 or 2 days beyond the approved period, may face disciplinary action, and the unauthorised period will be treated as "dies non" for all purposes. All Sections are requested to bring these instructions to the notice of every officer and staff member working under them. Queries, if any, may be addressed to the Under Secretary (Establishment), Room No. 214-B, North Block, or sent by e-mail to the designated helpdesk within 15 working days.

**BSF / CAPF HCM & DSSSB JA/LDC Typing Test**

Time: 10 minutes

Speed needed: 35 WPM (English)

321 words · 2000 characters

Level: RBE Advanced

Type the passage below on the computer exactly as printed – capital letters, punctuation and figures included, one space after a punctuation mark. If you finish before time, start again from the beginning and keep typing until the time is over. Net speed = (words typed – mistakes after the 5% allowance × 10) ÷ 10. Words typed = key depressions ÷ 5.

The human heart is a muscular organ about the size of a closed fist, weighing roughly 250-350 grams, located in the thoracic cavity between the lungs, slightly to the left of the sternum. It has four main chambers: the Right Atrium (RA), the Right Ventricle (RV), the Left Atrium (LA) and the Left Ventricle (LV). Deoxygenated blood from the body enters the right atrium through the Superior and Inferior Vena Cava, passes through the Tricuspid Valve into the right ventricle, and is pumped through the Pulmonary Artery to the lungs. Oxygenated blood returns through the Pulmonary Veins to the left atrium, flows through the Mitral (Bicuspid) Valve into the left ventricle, and is then pumped into the Aorta, the largest artery of the body. The heartbeat is controlled by the Sino-Atrial (SA) Node, the natural "pacemaker", and the Atrio-Ventricular (AV) Node. A normal adult heart beats 60-100 times per minute at rest and pumps about 5 litres of blood every minute. Normal blood pressure is about 120/80 mmHg for a healthy adult, where 120 is the systolic and 80 is the diastolic pressure. An Electrocardiogram (ECG) records the electrical activity of the heart as P, QRS and T waves, while an Echocardiogram uses ultrasound to show its structure. Coronary Artery Disease (CAD), caused by the build-up of fatty plaques, can lead to a heart attack (Myocardial Infarction). Major risk factors include smoking, high LDL cholesterol, diabetes, hypertension, obesity, stress and lack of physical activity. A resting heart rate below 60 beats per minute (bradycardia) is common in trained athletes, while a rate above 100 (tachycardia) may indicate fever, anaemia or anxiety. Cardio-Pulmonary Resuscitation (CPR), with chest compressions at a rate of 100-120 per minute, can save lives until medical help arrives. World Heart Day is observed on 29 September every year to spread awareness. A healthy diet, regular exercise and annual check-ups can keep this remarkable organ working strongly for decades.

**BSF / CAPF HCM & DSSSB JA/LDC Typing Test**

Time: 10 minutes

Speed needed: 35 WPM (English)

302 words · 2000 characters

Level: RBE Advanced

Type the passage below on the computer exactly as printed – capital letters, punctuation and figures included, one space after a punctuation mark. If you finish before time, start again from the beginning and keep typing until the time is over. Net speed = (words typed – mistakes after the 5% allowance × 10) ÷ 10. Words typed = key depressions ÷ 5.

The human immune system is a remarkable network of cells, tissues and organs that defends the body against bacteria, viruses, fungi and parasites. It has two main parts. The Innate Immune System responds immediately and in the same way to all invaders; it includes the skin, mucous membranes, stomach acid, and white blood cells such as neutrophils and macrophages that engulf germs by phagocytosis. The Adaptive Immune System is slower but highly specific and has memory. Its key players are B-lymphocytes, which produce antibodies (immunoglobulins such as IgG, IgA, IgM, IgE and IgD), and T-lymphocytes, including Helper T-cells (CD4+) and Cytotoxic T-cells (CD8+). Vaccination works by training the adaptive system safely: a vaccine introduces an antigen, which may be a weakened pathogen, an inactivated virus, a protein subunit or an mRNA instruction, so that memory cells can respond quickly to a real infection later. India's Universal Immunisation Programme (UIP) protects children against diseases such as Tuberculosis, Polio, Measles, Rubella, Diphtheria, Pertussis, Tetanus and Hepatitis B, and Mission Indradhanush was launched in December 2014 to reach unvaccinated children. Fever, swelling, redness and pain are signs of inflammation, which is a normal part of the body's defence; chemical messengers called cytokines and interleukins (IL-1, IL-6) coordinate this response. The thymus gland, located behind the sternum, is where T-cells mature, while B-cells mature in the bone marrow. Lymph nodes, the spleen and the tonsils act as checkpoints where immune cells meet antigens. "Herd immunity" is achieved when a large proportion of a population, often 80% to 95% depending on the disease, becomes immune, protecting those who cannot be vaccinated. Balanced nutrition, adequate sleep and regular exercise help keep the immune system in good condition. Understanding immunity is thus not only useful for doctors but for every citizen who wishes to make informed decisions about health.

**BSF / CAPF HCM & DSSSB JA/LDC Typing Test**

Time: 10 minutes

Speed needed: 35 WPM (English)

325 words · 2000 characters

Level: RBE Advanced

Type the passage below on the computer exactly as printed – capital letters, punctuation and figures included, one space after a punctuation mark. If you finish before time, start again from the beginning and keep typing until the time is over. Net speed = (words typed – mistakes after the 5% allowance × 10) ÷ 10. Words typed = key depressions ÷ 5.

Electric Vehicles (EVs) are rapidly entering Indian roads, from two-wheelers and three-wheelers to cars, buses and delivery vans. An EV uses a rechargeable Lithium-ion (Li-ion) battery pack and an electric motor instead of an Internal Combustion Engine (ICE), so it produces no tailpipe emissions. Running costs are much lower: a two-wheeler that consumes about 2 units (kWh) of electricity to travel 60-80 km costs only around Rs. 15-20 per day to run, compared with roughly Rs. 100 for petrol. Government schemes such as FAME-I (2015), FAME-II (2019) and the PM E-DRIVE scheme have offered demand incentives, while the PLI scheme for Advanced Chemistry Cell (ACC) battery storage aims to build 50 GWh of domestic manufacturing capacity. GST on EVs has been reduced to 5%, and on chargers to 5% as well, and many States waive road tax and registration fees. The biggest obstacles are the high upfront cost of batteries, limited public charging infrastructure, especially on highways, and concerns about battery safety in extreme heat. Standards like the Bharat EV Charger AC-001 and DC-001, battery-swapping policies and the use of Lithium Iron Phosphate (LFP) chemistry are attempts to address these issues. Range anxiety, the fear that the battery will run out before reaching a charger, is gradually reducing as newer models offer a range of 300 km to 500 km on a single charge. Fast DC chargers of 50 kW to 150 kW can charge a car battery from 20% to 80% in about 30-60 minutes. Vehicle-to-Grid (V2G) technology, still at an early stage, could even allow parked EVs to supply power back to the grid during peak hours. Fleet operators of e-rickshaws, delivery bikes and taxis have been the earliest adopters because of daily savings. Electric buses under public transport schemes can reduce both pollution and noise in crowded cities. If electricity itself comes increasingly from renewable sources, EVs can significantly reduce India's oil imports and clean up urban air quality within a decade.

**BSF / CAPF HCM & DSSSB JA/LDC Typing Test**

Time: 10 minutes

Speed needed: 35 WPM (English)

333 words · 2000 characters

Level: RBE Advanced

Type the passage below on the computer exactly as printed – capital letters, punctuation and figures included, one space after a punctuation mark. If you finish before time, start again from the beginning and keep typing until the time is over. Net speed = (words typed – mistakes after the 5% allowance × 10) ÷ 10. Words typed = key depressions ÷ 5.

The Goods and Services Tax (GST), introduced on 1 July 2017 through the 101st Constitutional Amendment Act, replaced a very complex web of indirect taxes such as Central Excise Duty, Service Tax, VAT, Entertainment Tax, Entry Tax and Octroi. GST is a destination-based tax that is levied on the supply of goods and services. For supplies within a State, both Central GST (CGST) and State GST (SGST/UTGST) are charged, while Integrated GST (IGST) is levied on inter-State supplies and imports. The main tax slabs were 5%, 12%, 18% and 28% until 21 September 2025; from 22 September 2025 ("GST 2.0"), they were rationalised mainly into 5% and 18%, with 40% for luxury and sin goods; special rates of 0.25% for rough diamonds and 3% for gold continue. The GST Council, chaired by the Union Finance Minister and comprising the Finance Ministers of all States, recommends rates, exemptions and procedures; decisions require a three-fourths majority of weighted votes. Businesses with turnover above the threshold must register and obtain a 15-digit GSTIN, file returns such as GSTR-1 and GSTR-3B, and claim Input Tax Credit (ITC) on purchases. E-invoicing and the E-Way Bill system for the movement of goods worth more than Rs. 50,000 have reduced tax evasion and improved the efficiency of logistics. The tax is administered through the GST Network (GSTN), a Section 8 company that runs the IT backbone used by crores of taxpayers. Disputes are to be resolved by the GST Appellate Tribunal (GSTAT), whose benches are being set up across the country. Composition Scheme dealers with turnover up to Rs. 1.5 crore can pay tax at a flat rate of 1% to 6% and file simpler returns, but they cannot collect tax from customers or claim Input Tax Credit. Petroleum products such as crude oil, petrol, diesel, ATF and natural gas are still outside the GST net. Despite early challenges, GST has built a common national market and remains one of the most important economic reforms since the liberalisation of 1991.

**BSF / CAPF HCM & DSSSB JA/LDC Typing Test**

Time: 10 minutes

Speed needed: 35 WPM (English)

291 words · 2000 characters

Level: RBE Advanced

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Artificial Intelligence (AI) is the ability of computer systems to perform tasks that normally require human intelligence, such as recognising speech, translating languages, identifying images and making decisions. Modern AI systems are built mainly on Machine Learning (ML), in which algorithms learn patterns from large datasets instead of following hand-written rules. A special branch of ML called Deep Learning uses artificial neural networks with several layers; it powers voice assistants, recommendation engines on OTT platforms and the Large Language Models (LLMs) that can write essays, summarise reports and answer questions in Hindi, English, Tamil or Bengali. In India, AI is being used to detect diabetic retinopathy from eye scans, forecast crop yields using satellite images, translate court judgments through tools such as SUVAS, and improve grievance redressal on government portals. The IndiaAI Mission aims to build computing infrastructure with thousands of Graphics Processing Units (GPUs), support start-ups and create high-quality datasets in Indian languages. Yet the technology also raises difficult questions. Biased training data can lead to unfair decisions in hiring or lending; "deepfake" videos can spread misinformation; and automation may replace some routine jobs in BPOs, banks and offices. Computing power is measured in units such as FLOPS (floating-point operations per second), and training a single large model may require weeks on thousands of chips. Data centres consume enormous quantities of electricity and water for cooling, so the environmental cost of AI is also being debated. Governments around the world, including the European Union (EU) through its AI Act, are trying to classify AI applications by risk: "unacceptable", "high", "limited" and "minimal". For students and job-seekers, the best response is not fear but preparation: learning basic programming, data literacy and critical thinking will be valuable however the technology may change.