

JAWAHARLAL NEHRU UNIVERSITY

Test for recruitment to the post of Section Officer
Paper-I: Essay, Precis, Drafting and Applied English Grammar

Max. Time allowed: 3 hours

Max. Marks: 100

Q.1 Write an Essay in about 600 words on any one of the following. (Essay should consist of introduction, body and conclusion): (25)

- (a) Unemployment Problem in India: Some solutions.
- (b) An Interesting Book I have read
- (c) e-Governance in Universities
- (d) An Ideal Citizen
- (e) Violence against Women: Problems and Solutions

Q.2 Write a précis of the following passage in about 100 words and suggest a suitable title. Also, make sentences of your own from italicized words in the text. (25)

Expansion of *access* to higher education has always been a challenge. Current second coming of this *concerted* expansion drive, the first one being the one immediately after the Independence, mostly in 1950s and thereafter, also faces similar challenges with inadequate resources, availability of qualified teachers and other national infrastructure needed. Fortunately, compared to the first round when the private resources were limited, the national government now could fall back on the private providers and they do so now in a large measure. Essentially, this also is an effort to mobilize extra resources by the government to expand the access and thereby improve our General Enrolment Ratio (GER). Since late 1980, no new government colleges and universities in most of the States were established due to the government's budgetary *constraints*. Our allocation for higher education stands at the lowest rung at about less than 0.5 per cent of the GDP among the comity of nations. Consequently, both the national governments – federal and states – resorted to mobilize the private capital to build additional institutions. Today, we have more private institutions than the public ones in most of the States. Private participation in higher education is not new and they co-exist and serve the national needs even in well developed countries. Contrary to the Indian scenario, the *distinction* between private and public universities in countries like USA is not based only on the source of support they get. On an average the public universities are getting somewhere between 40-55 per cent of the annual budget while the private ones get about 30-35 per cent from the public sources. The rest are mobilized mostly from student fees, and to some extent from their own corpus capitals and voluntary donations. Under the existing regulatory conditions, no corporate groups are willing to invest huge sums on education enterprises as their share holders are *wary* of any non-profit ventures. Lack of adequate resources and *stringent* regulations have driven many of the private institutions to sell away their physical assets to get back some of their investments in many States.

Q.3 Read the following paragraph and fill in the blanks with appropriate verbs: (5)

People from far and near _____ (came) to a river for a holy dip. One day, a holy man, after his dip in the river, _____ (stand) in the knee-deep water to offer a handful of water to the Sun God. Just then a golden fish _____ (jump) out of water and fell into his hands. The man _____ (surprise) to see this beautiful gift from the holy river. But, being a kind religious man, he _____ (take) pity on the fish and gently _____ (lower) it into the river. The fish soon _____ (appear) in the form of an angel and _____ (bless) the man for his kindness.

