

6. The candidate will be given additional time/chance will be given if the instructions are not followed.

Strokes

Conservation is defined as the management of resources by humans. It aims at sustainable	979
benefit to the present generation. It also maintains a potential to meet the needs and	176
aspirations of future generations. In other words, conservation is a judicious and planned	267
use of natural resources. In the past, many of us used resources greatly for the present	356
need and cared less for their conservation. However, there have been exceptions to these.	446
Some communities on their own made efforts for conservation of plants and animals. We	532
have to learn from our past experience. We have to take development in proper	610
perspective. We may make development for individual gains, but social benefits should	696
never be overlooked. We studied various types of resources. All these form part of our	783
environment. Proper utilisation of these may sustain the environment. Inappropriate and	871
reckless utilisation can deplete it. Proper exploitation of renewable resources creates less	964
problems. Over exploitation causes damage to the existing environment. Non-renewable	1049
resources demand extra care as they cannot be renewed. We have to adopt several	1129
measures for their conservation. We have already studied that our country is very large,	1218
having a variety of relief features, namely mountains, plateaus and plains. India's vast and	1311
diverse size is the most important resources. About 43 per cent land area of the country is	1403
plain and this provides us opportunity for crop farming. About 30 per cent area is	1486
mountainous. These provide natural resources in the form of forests and wildlife and are	1575
known for scenic beauty and ecology. The plateaus cover about 27 per cent of the total	1662
area. These contain mineral resources, forests and arable lands. The mountains and	1745
plateaus also contain river valleys that offer favourable locations for human habitations.	1836
The climate of India is monsoonal. The growing season in our country is all the year round.	1928
This has made our land more valuable from agriculture and vegetational point of view.	2013

5. After the completion of the typing test, a computer generated copy will be printed of the text typed by the candidate and every candidate is required to sign his/her typed sheet in the presence of Centre Superintendent/invigilator and hand-over the same to the Invigilator/Centre Superintendent.
6. The candidates are directed that while typing the paragraph don't use/press irrelevant keys on the key board. No additional time/chance will be given if the instructions are not followed.

Strokes

The land which nature has endowed us is a common heritage. We have shared it with the past	91
generations and will have to do so with the future generation. Human greed has increased so much	188
so that we have almost stopped to think for the future. This is not a healthy trend. In an agricultural	292
country like ours, we should not allow its depletion and degradation. Soil erosion is a serious	388
problem in hills, and arid and semi-arid areas. Some plains have also been affected by soil erosion.	489
Besides natural causes, there are some human activities also, which cause degradation of land.	584
These are degradation of natural vegetation caused by overgrazing by animals, deforestation and	680
careless management of forests. Mining and industry are two important activities of human kind.	776
Surface mining leads to degradation of land. The mining sites are abandoned after excavation work	874
is complete. The mineral processing, like grinding of limestone for cement industry, and calcite and	975
soapstone for ceramic industry, generates heavy amount of dust and releases it in the atmosphere.	1073
It later on settles down in the surrounding areas, affecting infiltration of water and crop cultivation.	1178
In recent years, industrial effluents and wastes have become a major source of land and water	1272
pollution in several parts of the country. At present, there are 130 million hectares of degraded	1370
land in India. About 28 per cent of it belongs to the category of forest degraded area, 57 per cent is	1473
water eroded area, 10 per cent wind eroded area, and the rest is affected by saline and alkaline	1570
deposits. There are several measures of controlling land degradation. Soil erosion in hilly areas can	1672
be checked by construction of terraces for farming and plugging of gullies by construction of check	1772
dams. Afforestation can control soil erosion on slopes. Preparation of shelter belts of plants,	1868
control of overgrazing by animals and bushes are some of the methods used for reducing soil	1960
erosion in arid areas. Moisture conservation and weed control in agricultural lands, regularisation	2060
of grazing and proper management of waste lands and control of mining activities are some of the	2157
methods which can be used to curb land degradation in semi-arid areas.	2227

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TIME: 10 Minutes

TYPE TEST

Speed: 30 W.P.M.

NOTE:

- (a) Candidate before the start of the typing of the text, shall enter his/her roll number in the relevant column appearing on the computer screen and ensure that all the information appearing on the computer screen is correct in his/her case.
- (b) Do not type strokes given in the right-hand margin.
- (c) Repeat the passage, if time permits.
- (d) After the completion of the typing test, a computer generated copy will be printed of the text typed by the candidate and every candidate is required to sign his/her typed sheet in the presence of Centre Superintendent/invigilator and hand-over the same to the Invigilator/Centre Superintendent.

Strokes

The NGO I run has an archives project, which crowd sources images from women's	79
personal collections to document the invisible work women do in the public sphere. We	166
are particularly interested in the women who form the crowd or work in the back rooms,	253
providing support. It is evident these constitute both experience and leadership. We ran	344
two calls for photos, both of which called on women to identify each other or better, self-	435
identify as leaders. The response was pitiful. We wondered why. It was not hard to guess,	528
considering none of us had submitted our own photos despite having records of leadership	617
in many contexts. The simpler, perhaps simplistic, explanation is that women and girls are	709
taught to be self-effacing. Most of us still grow up in patriarchal households labour and	800
interpersonal expectations are deeply gendered. Girls are raised to provide support	885
around the house without their work being acknowledge much the same way as older	966
women in the household do. The same tasks cleaning or dusting or making beds or laying	1054
the table acquire importance when performed by the men in the household, such men	1136
being seen as exceptional. Patriarchy works in two ways with regard to work. Women do	1224
work that is considered less important. Traditional women's work involves maintenance,	1312
support and care all of these are critical not just from a functional point of view, but also	1406
from the point of view of progress. Women earn either nothing, very little or significantly	1499
less than men for this work. They also get less recognition individually and from society.	1591
The more complicated reason why women do not define their work as substantial is that	1678
they internalize this dismissal. They see themselves as simply doing what needs to be done	1770
every day, unworthy of listing or elaboration. This extends to the way they see their work	1862
outside the home.	1879