राष्ट्रीय प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थान वरंगल
वरंगल – 506004, तेलंगाना, भारत
NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY WARANGAL
WARANGAL – 506004, Telangana, INDIA

QUESTION BOOKLET
DESCRIPTIVE TEST FOR RECRUITMENT TO NON-ACADEMIC POSTS

Post:	Junior Assistant
Advt.:	01/2026 dated 09.01.2026
Date of Exam:	01-07-2026
Duration:	3 Hours
Total Marks:	100

INSTRUCTIONS TO THE CANDIDATES

1. This is a Descriptive Test to be conducted in pen-and-paper mode only.
2. The duration of the test is 3 hours.
3. Answers must be written using a blue or black ballpoint pen only. Use of pencils is not permitted.
4. Candidates must write their Roll Number, Post applied for, and other required details in the designated space on the Answer Booklet.
5. Do not write your name or make any identifying marks anywhere in the Answer Sheet/Booklet. Any such act will lead to cancellation of candidature.
6. Answers written on the Question Paper or on any sheet other than the Answer Booklet will not be evaluated.
7. Write answers neatly, legibly, and within the space provided in the Answer Booklet.
8. Clearly mention the question number before beginning each answer.
9. All answers must be written only in English.
10. If you wish to cancel any answer or portion of your work, draw a line across it or mark it as "Cancelled". Otherwise, it may be evaluated.
11. No candidate shall leave the examination hall during the test. However, candidates may be allowed to leave only in the last 30 minutes of the examination.
12. Candidates must remain seated until both the Question Paper and Answer Booklet have been collected by the Invigilator.
13. Any attempt to copy, use unfair means, or communicate with others will result in immediate disqualification.
14. The use of electronic gadgets, calculators, mobile phones, smart watches, or any written/printed material is strictly prohibited.
15. Rough work, if any, should be done only on the separate sheet provided for the purpose.
16. Ensure that the Answer Booklet is duly filled and handed over to the Invigilator before leaving the examination hall.
17. Failure to submit the Answer Booklet will result in cancellation of candidature.
18. All material provided, including rough sheets, must be returned before leaving the examination hall.

Q1.	**Choose the correct meaning from the group given against each word:** (i) Abandon: (a) follow (b) love (c) give up (d) bind (ii) Augment: (a) to argue (b) to dispute (c) adjust (d) to increase (iii)Freight (a) fear (b) dear (c) luggage (d) drama company (iv)Meagre (a) scanty (b) handsome (c) unexpected (d) great (v) Naïve (a) unwise (b) hostile (c) unsophisticated (d) friendly	**5 x 1M = 5 marks**
Q2.	**Given below are some idioms / phrases followed by four alternative meanings in each. Select the most appropriate response from the options provided and mark your response on the Answer sheet accordingly:** (i) A blessing in disguise (A) Something harmful (B) A hidden enemy (C) Something good that seemed bad at first (D) A religious ceremony (ii) To hit the nail on the head (A) To injure someone (B) To do carpentry work (C) To say or do exactly the right thing (D) To make a mistake	**5 x 1M = 5 marks**

	(iii)A storm in a teacup (A) A serious natural disaster (B) A small problem exaggerated out of proportion (C) A broken teacup (D) A family disputes (iv) Birds of a feather flock together (A) Birds migrate in groups (B) Similar people associate with one another (C) Birds are colorful creatures (D) People should love nature (v) A Pyrrhic victory (A) An easy success (B) A victory gained at great cost (C) A victory over enemies (D) A diplomatic achievement	
Q3.	A. Select the appropriate/ nearest opposite for the given word: **(1 mark each)** (i) Agony a. Ecstasy b. Sorrow c. Misery d. Annoyed (ii) Erudite a. Ignorant b. Immature c. Professional d. Unimaginative B. Each of the four underlined words or phrases. One of them is not correct according to standard English. Mark the number of the wrong part. **(1 mark each)** (i) Before she started (1) for (2) US she had collected (3) all the informations (4) about the country. (ii) When a person refuses (1) to forgive, he is locking (2) doors that some day (3) he might be needing (4) to open. (iii)Hardly I have finished (1) reading when (2) my sister snatched (3) the book from me (4)	**5 marks**
Q4.	Draft an Office Order constituting a Committee for Energy Conservation and Sustainable Campus Practices.	**5 marks**

Q5.	In the following sentence find the word(s) that might either be wrongly spelt or inappropriate in the context of the sentence. **Find out 5 words that is inappropriate or wrongly spelt.** There is an unsetteling paradox in the release of health survey data in India. Survey findings often end up doing exactly the revearse of what they should. They often highlight what we already know, do not take a sufficiently serious view of what has not improved, and rearly lead to immediate programmatic action. The discussion that follows is often ritualistic: the government highlights achievements, newspapers amplify numbers, academics wait for raw data to analise, and business and industry identify market opportunities. This seems to be the case with the three recently released health linked surveys: the National Family Health Survey (NFHS-6), the National Statistical Office (NSO) 80th Round Household Consumption on Health and the National Health Accounts Estimates for India 2022-23. All three should have offered a moment of national stocktaking. Instead, the two reports on health expenses bearly received any attention, while the third, the NFHS-6, and its use by key stakeholders, tells a familiar story. In government communication, improvements have been selected and celebrated. Achievements must, of course, be acknowledged. However, the real value of such surveys is not in confirming what has worked, but in showing where programmes remain weak and old strategies are no longer sufficient	**5 marks**
Q6.	**Answer the following.** **A. Change into Passive Voice (3 Marks)** i. The Accounts Section prepared the expenditure statement. ii. The committee will finalize the recruitment schedule tomorrow. iii. The IT Cell has upgraded the official website. **B. Change into Direct Speech (3 Marks)** i. The Registrar stated that the meeting would commence at 10:00 a.m. ii. The officer instructed the assistant to submit the report immediately. iii. The Dean informed the students that the examination had been postponed. **C. Fill in the blanks with suitable prepositions (4 Marks)** i. The proposal was approved _____ the competent authority. ii. The institution is committed _____ maintaining transparency. iii. The documents were kept _____ safe custody. iv. The employee was exempted _____ attending the meeting.	**15 marks**

	D. Correct the grammatical errors (5 Marks) i. Each of the candidates have submitted their application. ii. The committee consists from five members. iii. She has been working here for 2018. iv. The information provided by the applicant are incomplete. v. The officer gave a two-days extension.	
Q7.	**Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions in accordance with the contents and / or context of the given passage.** Higher education in India has emerged as an important site through which the changing dynamics of Indian federalism are being expressed. Issues relating to regulatory authority, curriculum, language policy, public funding, and digital governance have transformed the sector into a critical site where competing visions of the Union and state governments intersect. These developments not only shape the direction of higher education but also illuminate broader questions concerning the distribution of power within the Indian Union. As a result governance of higher education can no longer be viewed merely as a sectoral policy concern; rather, it has become an integral component of India's evolving federal architecture. Some recent examples include the contestations surrounding the implementation of the National Education Policy (NEP), 2020 across different states. Recent regulatory reforms facilitating the establishment of foreign university campuses in India have also generated varied responses from State government, reflecting differing perspectives, This garmented political landscape has important implications for higher education governance in the country. However they have received only relatively limited attention Several developments have illustrated these tensions. In Tamil Nadu, the state government repeatedly opposed various aspects of the NEP 2020, particularly the three language formula as well as the University Grants Commission's (UGC) circular on the third language this year. Centre – State tensions in higher education were also evident in the disputes over the appointment of Vice Chancellors in states such as Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Karnataka and West Bengal. Although, education remains constitutionally within the Concurrent list, which gives both the union and state legislative authority the prevailing governance dynamic increasingly favours the Union. Through the Ministry of Education, the UGC and various regulatory and accreditation bodies, the Union government possesses substantial leverage over universities and colleges across the country. The introduction of NEP, 2020, is an important restructuring attempt to redesign the architecture of higher education in India. The policy has proposed sweeping reforms, including four year undergraduate programmes, an Academic Bank of Credits, institutional restructuring, multidisciplinary universities , and internationalization initiatives. These reforms also represent	**5 x 2M = 10 marks**

	in expansion of the influence of the Centre into domains that have historically been the preserve of State Governments. Moreover access to central funding now is increasingly dependent on compliance with nationally designed reform agendas. Programmes such as the Institutions of Eminence initiative and competitive research mechanisms under the Anusandhan National Research Foundation have contributed to the influence of the Union government over States authority. The role of national regulatory agencies has also become another important site of conflict. The structures proposed by the Viksit Bharat Shiksha Adhishthan Bill, 2025 which are intended to replace existing higher education regulatory bodies including the UGC, have generated apprehensions regarding the gradual erosion of the authority of state governments. Another important dimension to centralization is digital governance. Mechanisms such as the Academic Bank of Credits have expanded the capacity of Union government to standardize. (i) The governance of higher education can no longer be viewed merely as a sectoral policy, Explain?. (ii) From the above paragraph, provide an example that reflects the differing perspectives of the State and Union Government? (iii)Name two accreditation bodies of universities / colleges? List out one key difference in their accreditation? (iv)How is NEP 2020 instrumental in redesigning the architecture of higher education in India? (v) What is the apprehension of the state government? Why?	
Q8.	Write an essay on "Technology is a weapon against poverty" in about 400 to 450 words	**10 marks**
Q9.	Draft a Show-Cause Notice to a housekeeping agency for failure to maintain cleanliness standards in academic and hostel areas despite repeated reminders.	**10 marks**
Q10.	Prepare a file note seeking approval for procurement of ten desktop computers for the Examination Section.	**10 marks**
Q11.	Answer the following. Prof. XYZ has been appointed as the Director of your Institute with the approval of the Visitor (Hon'ble President of India) and has assumed charge with immediate effect. His tenure as Director shall be for a term of five years or till the date of his superannuation, whichever is earlier from the date of assumption of charge. As a Junior Assistant in the Establishment Section of the Institute, draft a **Notification** informing all concerned within the Institute about his assumption of charge. A copy of the notification should also be endorsed to the Ministry of Education and all Centrally Funded Technical Institutions (CFTIs).	**10 marks**

Q12.	**Write a <u>PRECIS</u> of the given passage in about one-third of its length and suggest a suitable title for the precis.** *(The given passage has 410 words)* "Educational institutions functioning under the Ministry of Education are entrusted with the responsibility of providing quality education while ensuring transparency, accountability and efficient administration. In recent years, the role of institutional administration has undergone significant transformation due to increasing expectations from students, faculty members, regulatory bodies and society at large. Administrative offices are no longer confined to routine record-keeping and correspondence; they have become active partners in academic planning, financial management, human resource development and implementation of government policies. The administration of an educational institution requires close coordination among various departments such as academics, examinations, establishment, finance, procurement, student welfare and estate management. Effective coordination helps in timely decision-making, optimum utilization of resources and smooth conduct of academic and non-academic activities. Since institutions are funded through public resources, administrators are expected to ensure compliance with statutory provisions, financial rules and guidelines issued by the Government of India from time to time. Digital governance has emerged as an important aspect of institutional administration. The adoption of e-office systems, online procurement platforms, digital payment mechanisms and integrated management information systems has improved efficiency and transparency. These initiatives have reduced paperwork, facilitated faster disposal of cases and enabled better monitoring of institutional performance. However, successful implementation of digital systems requires adequate training of employees and continuous capacity building. Human resource management also plays a vital role in achieving institutional objectives. The recruitment, promotion, training and welfare of employees directly influence organizational productivity. A motivated workforce contributes to a positive work culture and enhances the overall functioning of the institution. Administrators are therefore required to maintain fairness, uphold ethical standards and promote an environment based on mutual respect and cooperation. In addition to routine administration, educational institutions often face challenges arising from technological changes, evolving regulatory requirements and increasing demand for quality services. Administrators must possess problem-solving abilities, adaptability and leadership qualities to address such challenges effectively. They are expected to balance academic priorities with administrative efficiency while safeguarding the interests of all stakeholders. The National Education Policy, 2020 has further emphasized the need for institutional autonomy, innovation and multidisciplinary approaches. Consequently, administrative systems are required to become more responsive, flexible and outcome-oriented. The success of any educational institution ultimately depends not only on academic excellence but also on the strength of its administrative framework. Efficient administration creates an enabling environment in which teaching, research and extension activities can flourish, thereby contributing to national development and the advancement of higher education in the country."	**10 marks**

***