<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ln</th>
<th>Section 2 : Hindi Typing Lines (400 Words)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>हर आदमी की अपनी कुछ कल्याणां होती हैं</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>रखा है</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>इसलिए दिमाग ढील जगह लगाया जाए</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>कही जाती है</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>आज परिवारों में बातों ने तेजी से प्रवेश किया है, उनमें से एक अशांति</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>है</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>साथ यदि आदमी अपनी इन्द्रियों पर संयम न रखे तो यही से प्रलोभन आरम्भ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>होता है</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>हुए तो पतन की पूरी सम्मानता बन जाती है</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>अंधा—अंधा ठेलिया। अंधे लोग अंधों को ही धक्का दे रहे हैं। ये हमारी मनोवृत्ति</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>है और इन्हें ढील से नहीं समझ पाने के कारण हम अंधों की तरह</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>व्यवहार करने लगते हैं। अपने काम एवं अद्याधिक दूसरे के काम से जोड़</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>लेते हैं। यही अंधा अंधा ठेलिया वाला व्यवहार होता है। इन मनोवृत्तियों से काम</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>लिए बिना पिंडियाँ चल भी नहीं सकती। देखते ही देखते आदमी विलुप्त, नशा</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>करने वाला, आलसी, भोगी हो जाता है। प्रलोभन इन्द्रियों को खींचते हैं। इनका कोई</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>स्थायी आकार नहीं होता, न ही कोई प्रवयक्त स्वरूप होता है। इनके इशारे चलते</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>हैं और इन्द्रियां स्वतंत्र होकर दीवार से भाग करने लगती हैं। गुलामी इन्द्रियों को भी</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>पसंद नहीं। वे भी स्वतंत्र होना चाहती हैं। दुनिया में हरए को स्वतंत्रता पसंद</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>नं</td>
<td>हे और उसका अधिकार है, लेकिन जिस दिन इन्द्रियों का स्वतंत्रता दिवस शुरू होता</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>हे, उसी दिन से आदाम की गुलामी के दिन शरू हो जाते हैं। इन्द्रियों</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>एकत्र हुई और आदाम की धिंदनशील सहजप्रवृत्तियां विकलांग होने लगती हैं। देखा जाए तो</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>बाहरी संसार की वस्तुओं में अपनी और खींचना नहीं होता, लेकिन जब हमारी कल्पना</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>और उत्सुकता उस वस्तु से जुड़ती हैं, तब उसमें इच्छा पैदा हो जाती है।</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>विज्ञान का नियंत्रण ढूळा पड़ने लगता है, इन्द्रियों के प्रति हमारी सत्तकता गायब होने</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>नली है। जब हम परेशान होते हैं या अपनी गलती के कारण किसी को</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>जिम्मेदार बनाने पर उतारू होते हैं, तब काम, लोम, मोह और अहंकार जैसे शब्दों</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>को कोसने लगते हैं। हमें लगता है सारी इंकार इन्हीं के कारण हैं। इन्हें</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>बुरा कहा जाता है और इनके परिणामों पर खूब प्रवचन होते हैं, लेकिन आधा</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>सच पूरे शुरू से भी खतरनाक है।</td>
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</table>

### Section 2: English Typing Lines (500 Words)

1. As in other kinds of work, young doctors today want a balance between their professional and personal lives. Many Indians are aware that problems with the nation's health care system have resulted in a lack of hospital beds and medical equipment, overcrowded emergency rooms, long surgical and diagnostic waiting lists, and not enough long term care homes.

2. But millions of Indians unable to find a family doctor, a particularly insidious and growing problem is making itself evident. When asked why they lack interest in family medicine, students cite a daunting student debt load and the long hours required of a doctor who is managing a family practice going together. This problem is compounded because the province produces fewer medical graduates per capita than any other province in India.
<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>with medical colleges. The primary care system is showing its cracks. Although delivering babies is</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>a good news area of medicine, the hours are long, malpractice insurance premiums are</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>high and the remuneration for bringing new life into the world is modest. The result</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>is that obstetrics is too much for many family physicians to contend with today.</td>
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<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Comprehensive family practices see an increasing number of patients, many of whom have an</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>expanding number of complex health problems. In addition, many more patients than in the</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>past are in a holding pattern with conditions that are being monitored by their</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>family doctor while they wait for specialist appointments and care. Many of Indian family</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>doctors are no longer taking on new patients. The foundation of primary care needs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>to be strengthened in order for it to be sustained. The Working Agreement between</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>the doctors and government, ratified in this July by our membership of eight thousand,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>includes a series of primary care renewal projects designed to make family practice more</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>attractive to medical graduates, improve upon working conditions, and entice family</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>doctors from outside</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>India to hang up their shingles here. Yet still more needs to be done</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>for all. The family doctor is the cornerstone of the nation's health care system.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>The vast majority of Indians have said many times over that they want their</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>family doctor to be their first point of contact in the health care system.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>Nevertheless, family doctors are becoming a dying breed. With diminishing access to that first</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>point of contact, many Indians in need of medical help are finding it increasingly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>difficult to receive timely and appropriate care. In my province of public magazine, the</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td>conservative estimate is that 500,000 Indians looking for a family doctor cannot find one.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32</td>
<td>There are many reasons for this predicament. Over the last 10 years, the number</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
of medical students choosing family practice as their lifelong career has been dropping at a startling rate. It used to be that 50% of students chose family practice as their first choice. As of 1997, that proportion had fallen to 35%; in 2004, it has declined further to 24%. At a time when the population is living longer and increasing in size, these are alarming statistics.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<td>TEJ SINGH SHEKAWAT</td>
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<td>527</td>
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<td>LAL KUMAR DADAICH</td>
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<td>NARENDRA PALIWAL</td>
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</table>

541 Provide Formula of sum in Yellow

542 Provide Formula of minimum in Green