

SOUTH CENTRAL RAILWAY

QUESTION AND ANSWERS FOR THE POST OF GOODS GUARD 60% QUOTA SECUNDERABAD DIVISION - 2013

Q1. How many zones are there on Indian railways? Write them with their head Quarters?

Ans: There are 17 zones on Indian railways (16+01 New Zone i.e Kolkata Metro Railway) and one Private Railway (Konkan Railway)

S. No	Zones	Head Quarters
1	Northern Railway	New Delhi
2	Southern Railway	Chennai
3	Eastern Railway	Kolkata
4	Western Railway	Mumbai (BGTM)
5	Central Railway	Mumbai (CSTM)
6	North Eastern Railway	Gorakhpur
7	South Eastern Railway	Kolkata
8	North western Railway	Jaipur
9	South western Railway	Hubli
10	North Central Railway	Allahabad
11	South Central Railway	Secundrabad
12	East Central Railway	Hazipur
13	West Central Railway	Jabalpur
14	North Frontier Railway	Guwahati
15	South East Central Railway	Bilaspur
16	East Cost Railway	Bhubaneswar
17	Metro Railway	Kolkata

Q2. How many divisions are there on SC Railway and what are they?

Ans: There are six divisions on SC Railway, they are

<u>Sl.No</u>	<u>Division</u>	<u>Head Quarters</u>
1.	Secunderabad division	Secunderabad division
2.	Vijayawada division	Vijayawada division
3.	Guntakal division	Guntakal division
4.	Hyderabad division	Secunderabad division
5.	Nanded division	Nanded division
6.	Guntur division	Guntur division

Q3. What are the Zonal and Divisional Inter change points on SC division? Write them;

Ans: The zonal interchange points of SC division, are;

1. Wadi (Central Railway)
2. Lathur Road (Central Railway)
3. Balharshah (Central Railway)

The following are divisional inter change points on SC division:

- | | |
|---------------------------|--------------------|
| 1. Moula Ali | Hyderabad division |
| 2. Kondapalli | Vijaywada division |
| 3. Sulehalli | Guntakal division |
| 4. Pagidipalli- Bibinagar | Guntur division |
| 5. Parli-Vaijyanath | Nanded division |

Q4. What are the various gauges on Indian Railways and what is the Inter distance between rails?

Ans: There are three gauges on Indian Railway, they are

1. Broad gauge
2. Meter gauge
3. Narrow gauge

The inter distance between rails are:

1. Broad gauge - 1.676 meters - (5'.6")
2. Meter gauge - 1.000 meters - (3'.3") (3'.8")
3. Narrow gauge - 0.762 meters - (2'.6") ,
0.610 meters - (2'.0")

Q5. Explain the difference between way side station and a junction station?

Ans: The following are the differences between way side station and a Junction station.

SI.	WAY SIDE STATION	JUNCTION STATION
1	These are small stations	Most of these stations are big station
2	At these stations two lines of different directions do not meet	At these stations two or more lines of different directions meet
3	These stations normally have two running lines	These stations generally have more than two running lines
4	At these stations generally low or rail level plat forms are provided.	These stations normally have high level plat forms.
5	At some important stations high level plat forms are also provided	At some un important junctions low level plat forms are provided

6	No passenger transshipment takes place at these stations	passenger transshipment takes place at these stations
7	Staff working at these stations are normally less	Working staff at these stations are generally more.
8	Minimum passenger amenities are provided at these stations	Basic and Extra passenger Amenities are provided at these stations.
9	At these stations all the works are looked after by Station Master	At these stations works are dealt by various departments except some.
10	Normally these stations have only operating staff i.e., Station Master, points man. Etc.	These stations generally have more departmental staff such as C&W, Engg, Commercial clerks etc.
11	PA System, Foot over bridges, Refreshment staff etc. not compulsory	PA System, Foot over bridges, Refreshment staff etc compulsory.

Q6. What are the norms for providing passenger amenities? What are the various amenities provided to passengers on medium/ Junction stations?

Ans As per Rly. Board guidelines Passenger Amenities are provided depending on Annual income of the station.

Classified in to Seven types. The are A-1, A, B, C, D, E & F.

'A-1' Category – Non suburban with earning above Sixty Crores.

'A' Category – Non suburban with earning between 8 to 60 Crores.

'B' Category – Non suburban with earning between 4 to 8 Crores. Also important tourist / junction stations nominated by G.M.

'C' Category – All Sub-urban stations.

'D' Category – Non sub-urban with earnings between 60 lakhs to 4 Crores.

'E' Category – Non sub-urban with earnings less than 60 lakhs.

'F' Category – Halt stations.

Junction, Tourist and medium stations comes under 'B' Category.

PASSENGER AMENITIES PROVIDED AT JUNCTION/ MEDIUM STATIONS:

Basic Amenities or Minimum Amenities;

- | | | | |
|----|---------------------|---|--------------------------|
| 1) | Booking facility | - | 10 |
| 2) | Drinking Water | - | 12 Taps on each platform |
| 3) | Waiting Hall shed | - | 50 Sq.Mts |
| 4) | Sitting arrangement | - | 75 Seats |

5)	Platform shelter	-	200 Sq.Mts
6)	Urinals & Latrines	-	06 each
7)	Platform	-	Medium level
8)	Lighting & Fans	-	Yes
9)	Foot Over Bridge	-	Yes
10)	Time table display	-	Yes
11)	Clock	-	Yes
12)	Water Coolers	-	Yes
13)	Clock room	-	Yes
14)	Book stall & other essential goods stalls	-	Yes
15)	Circulating area parking area And lights	-	Yes
16)	Dust bins	-	Yes
17)	Emergency lights	-	to be provided in Booking Office &PF

ADDITIONAL AMENITIES:

1)	SPTM/UTS	-	Yes
2)	IVRS	-	Yes
3)	Enquiry Counter and Computer Announcement	-	Yes
4)	Public Address system	-	Yes
5)	Refreshment Room	-	Yes
6)	Train Indicator Board	-	Yes
7)	Public Phone & Internet	-	Yes
8)	Water vending Machine	-	Yes
9)	Sign Boards	-	Yes
10)	Modular Catering stall	-	Yes
11)	Automatic vending machines	-	Yes
12)	Pay & Use Toilets	-	Yes
13)	Computerization of complaints	-	Yes
14)	Retiring Rooms	-	Yes
15)	Waiting Room with Bathing facilities - Common	-	Yes
16)	Circulating area with lights	-	Yes

Q.7. What are the norms for providing passenger amenities? What are the Passenger Amenities provided on 'A' category stations?

Ans. As per Rly. Board guidelines Passenger Amenities are provided depending on Annual income of the station.

- 'A-1' Category – Non suburban with earning above Sixty Crores.
- 'A' Category – Non suburban with earning between 8 to 60 Crores.
- 'B' Category – Non suburban with earning between 4 to 8 Crores. Also important tourist / junction stations nominated by G.M.
- 'C' Category – All Sub-urban stations.
- 'D' Category – Non sub-urban with earnings between 60 lakhs to 4 Crores.
- 'E' Category – Non sub-urban with earnings less than 60 lakhs.
- 'F' Category – Halt stations.

Basics Amenities at major stations:

1. Booking Office	15 counters
2. Drinking water	12 taps on each PF
3. Waiting hall shed	100 sqmts
4. Seating arrangement	100 seats
5. Platform Shelter	400 sqmts
6. Urinals and latrines	10 each
7. Platform	High level
8. Lighting and Fans	Adequate
9. Foot over Bridges	As pre requirement
10. Time table Display	At Entrance
11. Clock	On PF, Waiting hall, etc,
12. Water Cooler	Adequate number
13. Clock Room	-
14. Book & other Stalls	-
15. Dustbins	Adequate number
16. Washable aprons with jet cleaning	-
17. Circulating and parking area with lights	-
18. Emergency lighting	In PRS, Booking Office and on Platform

Additional Amenities at major stations:

1. SPTM/ UTS
2. IVRS
3. Enquiry counter and computer Announcement
4. NTES with touch screen
5. Public address system
6. Refreshment rooms
7. Train indicator board
8. Public phones and internet

9. Water vending machines
10. Modular catering stall
11. Automatic vending machines
12. Pay & Use Toilets
13. Retiring rooms
14. Standardized Signage's
15. Computerization of complaints
16. Common waiting room with bathing facilities
17. Separate waiting room for upper and second class with bathing facilities
18. Separate waiting room for ladies with bathing facilities

Q.8. What are the passenger Amenities provided on Super fast Trains.

Ans: PASSENGER AMENTIES ON SUPER FAST TRAIN:

The passenger amenities provided on superfast trains in addition to the amenities provided on Mail/Exp trains are as follows;

1. Will have all class of accommodations i.e. AC I Class, AC 2 Tier, Second class 3 Tier and 2 or 3 General Coaches.
2. High standard safety coaches like anti telescopic/LHB are used for the safety of passengers.
3. Pantry car is provided.
4. Mobile vendors are provided to sell refreshments.
5. Some superfast trains are run with complete AC without general coaches.
6. On some important superfast trains like Rajadhani Express complementary meals is provided throughout the journey.
7. On some important superfast trains like Shatabdhi Express free snacks and mineral water is provided.
8. By some important superfast trains like Rajadhani, Shatabdhi, Durgam Express free Newspaper and Magazines are supplied.
9. Some superfast trains like Durgam runs non-stop from source to destination barring technical halts.
10. Some superfast trains like Sampark kranti runs connecting all important stations of a state to National capital New Delhi without stopping in other states.
11. Some superfast trains like Garibrath Express runs with economical class complete AC accommodation with less fare for the benefit of middleclass people.
12. Toilets are provided in good and hygienic conditions.
13. Best lighting facilities are provided.
14. The punctuality of superfast trains is monitored by Railway board.
15. The average speed of superfast train shall not be less than 60 KMPH from Originating station to destination which including stoppages of train.

**Q9. What is the longest platforms on Indian Railways and SC Railway?
Write the important junctions of SC Railway?**

Ans: The longest platforms on Indian Railways is at Kharagpur South Eastern Railway 3517 Feet (1072 meters)

On South Central Railway at Vijayawada – 2210 Feet

The important junctions of SC Railway are:

SC Division

- 1) Secunderabad
- 2) Hussain Sagar
- 3) Kazipet
- 4) Dornakal
- 5) Vikarabad
- 6) Peddapalli
- 7) Manigarh
- 8) Latur Road
- 9) Bibinagar
- 10) Karepalli
- 11) Mottamari

BZA Division

- 1) Vijayawada
- 2) Tenali
- 3) Nidadavolu
- 4) Samalkot
- 5) Kakinada Town
- 6) Gudivada
- 7) Gudur
- 8) Bhimavaram
- 9) Krishna Canal

Guntakal Division

- 1) Guntakla
- 2) Gooty
- 4) Dharmavaram
- 5) Dhone
- 6) Pakala
- 7) Pendekallu

Nanded Division

- 1) Mudhked
- 2) Purna
- 3) Parbhani
- 4) Akola
- 5) Khandwa

Guntur Division

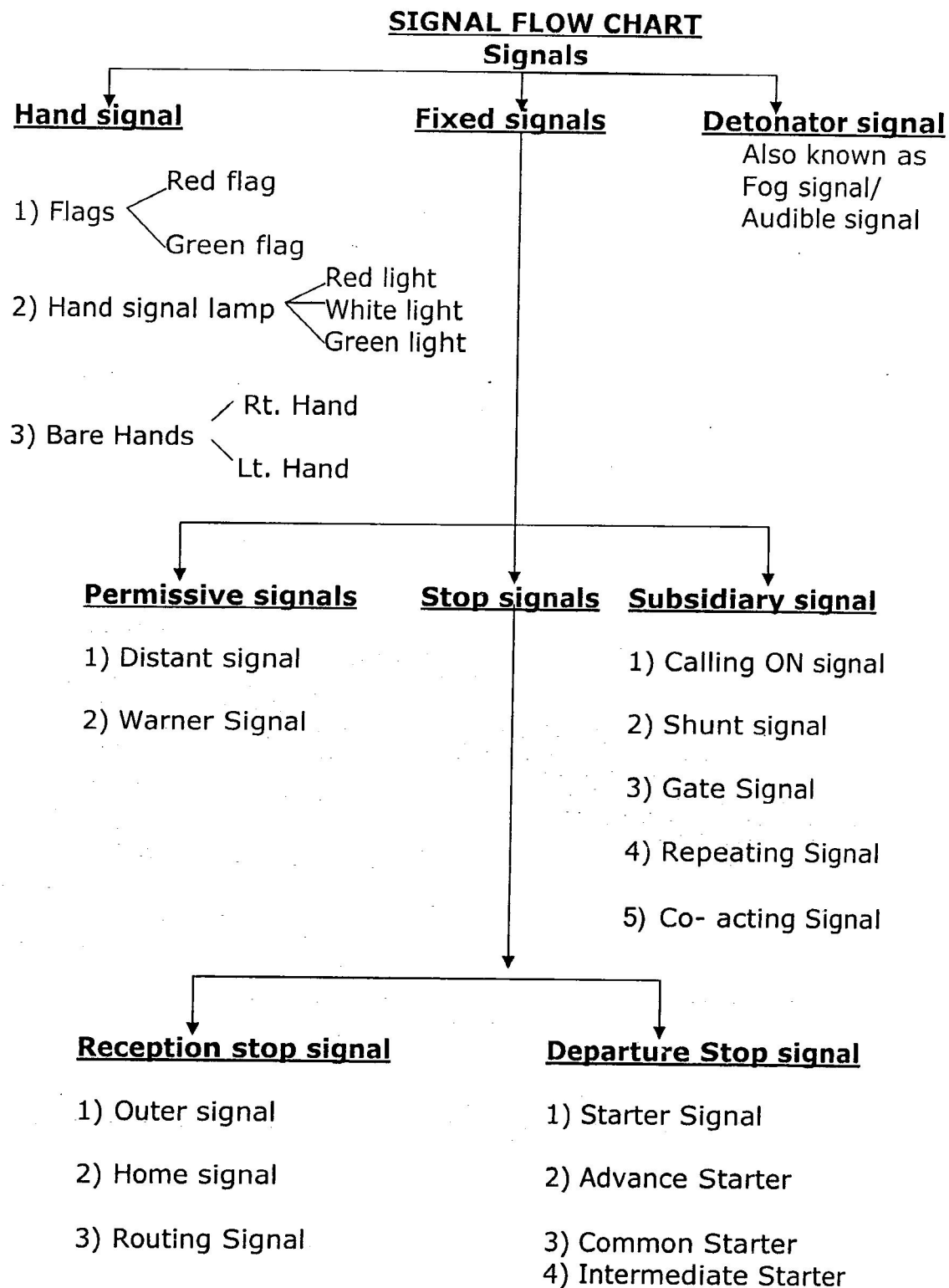
- 1) Guntur
- 2) Nallapadu
- 3) Nadikudi

Hyderabad Division

- 1) Jankampet

Q10. How many kinds of signals are there in Indian Railways. Explain them by flow chart?

Ans:



Q11) Write the differences between:

- a) DISTANT and HOME Signal
- b) Shunt signal and calling 'ON' signal
- c) Semaphore signal and colour light signal

A	DISTANT SIGNAL	HOME SIGNAL
1	It is a permissive signal	It is a stop signal
2	Provided in MAS/ Modified TAS	Provided in MAS/ TAS
3	Gives 3 aspects; Caution, Attention and proceed	Gives 3 aspects in MAS; Stop, Caution and proceed. In TAS; Stop and proceed
4	It can be combined with Gate Signal and Last Stop Signal (L.S.S.)	It cannot be combined with any other signal.
5	In MAS it's placed NLT 1000 mts from F.S.S.	In MAS it's placed NLT 300mts from outer most facing points. In TAS it's placed near points.
6	If the speed of the train is above 110 kmph double distant is compulsory.	No such thing is required.
7	In colour light it have (P) marker board	No such board is required.
8	In semaphore arm type it have fish tail arm painted yellow in colour with black bar.	In semaphore arm type it have square end painted red in colour with white bar.
9	Will not protect points	It protects points.
10	It tells about next stop signal.	Tells about line of admission.
B	Shunt Signal	Calling 'ON' Signal
1	Provided Independent or below stop signal except FSS	Provided below stop signal only. Except LSS
2	Three types i) Miniature semaphore Arm type ii) Disc type iii) Position light type	Two types i) Miniature Semaphore Arm type ii) Colour light
3	No, Board is provided	'C' Marker board is provided
4	Used for shunting only	Used for admitting the train on obstructed line during signal and track circuit failure
5	When Independent in 'ON' position it gives stop indication	In 'ON' position no Indication.
6	In 'OFF' position it indicates Loco pilot to proceed with a speed not exceeding above 15 KMPH for shunting only	In 'OFF' it Indicate proceed cautiously with a speed not exceeding 30 KMPH and be prepare to stop short of obstruction.

C	Semaphore Signal	Colour light Signal
1	These signals gives aspects during day by its Arm and during night by light/lights	These signals gives aspects during day and night by lights only.
2	<u>'ON' POSITION</u> Horizontal position of Arm by day and light by night	<u>'ON PSOTION</u> Stop signal - Red light permission signal - one yellow light
3	<u>" OFF" POSITION</u> 45° TO 60° Below Horizontal by day and Green light by nigh in TAS. 45° to 60° or 90° above Horizontal by day and Yellow or Green light by night in MAS	<u>"OFF" POSITION</u> Stop signal -Green light in TAS. Stop signal- Yellow or Green in MAS Permissive signal - Double Yellow or Green in MAS
4	Semaphore Arm type signals are of two types (I) Square end type (II)Fish tail end type	No such types
5	Semaphore Arm type stop signal will have square end painted Red in Colour with white bar	Colour light stop signal will have Red light compulsorily in addition on to Yellow and Green light
6	Semaphore Arm type Distant signal will have fish tail arm painted Yellow in Colour with Block bar.	Colour light Distant signal will have Yellow & Green light only and will have 'P' marker board.
7	Semaphore Arm type Warner signal will have fish tail Arm painted red in colour with white bar	Colour light Warner signal will have red & Green light. When independent a fixed green light 1.5 to 2 mrts above is provided

Q.12) Name the following:-

- 1) Chairman Rly.Board: -
- 2) Member Traffic Rly Board: -
- 3) GM SC.Railway -
- 4) DRM HYB/Division. -
- 5) COM SC.Railway -
- 6) CFTM SC.Railway -
- 7) CTM (G) & PP SC.Railway. -
- 8) CPTM SC Railway -
- 9) CRS SC Railway -
- 10) CTPM SC Railway -

Q 13. Fill in the blanks with suitable article / preposition.

- 1) I saw _____ one eyed man on the street.
- 2) The boy was looking _____ me.
- 3) I cut the apple _____ a knife.
- 4) Mount Everest is _____ tallest Mountain.
- 5) Divide the pencil _____ the two.
- 6) The tiger jumped _____ the deer.
- 7) I wrote the letter with _____ ink.
- 8) _____ rises in the east.
- 9) I walk _____ the stairs.
- 10) They walk _____ the fields.

Q 14. Name the Following

- 1) President of India
- 2) Prime minister of India
- 3) Railway Minister
- 4) Governor of Andhra Pradesh
- 5) Vice President of India
- 6) Chief Justice of India
- 7) Chief Election Commissioner of India
- 8) Home Minister of India
- 9) National Song of India
- 10) National Flower of India

Q 15 Write the following

- 1) Capital of Russia :
- 2) Capital of U.S.A. :
- 3) Capital of Gujarat :
- 4) Capital of Nagaland :
- 5) Capital of Andaman & Nicobar Island :
- 6) Capital of China :
- 7) Indian Railways Head Quarters :
- 8) CCRS Head Quarters :
- 9) Capital of Bangladesh :
- 10) Capital of Sikkim :

Q16. Indicate where the following are located

- 1) ICF :
- 2) DLW :
- 3) RCF :

- 4) CLW :
- 5) RSC :
- 6) IRISSET :
- 7) RSK :
- 8) DCW :
- 9) RWF :
- 10) Konkan Railway Head Quarters:

Q17. Expand the following

- 1) PNR : Permanent Number Register (Record)
- 2) NTES : National Trains Enquiry System
- 3) CONCOR : Container Corporation of India Ltd.
- 4) ART : Accident Relief Train
- 5) ICF : Integral Coach Factory
- 6) COIS : Coaching Operations Information System
- 7) FOIS : Freight Operations Information System
- 8) CTR : Combined Train Report
- 9) VG : Vehicle Guidance
- 10) MFD : Maschiven Fabrick Deutschland

Q.18) What are the stats, come under A, B and 'C' regions as per the official language Rules and salient features of 1967 Act?

Ans: As per 1976 Official language Rules our Country is divided in to three regions 'A', 'B' and 'C' for effective implementation of Hindi as official language.

Region "A" States:

Bihar, Himachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan and Union Territories of Andaman and Nicobar Island.

Region "B" States:

Gujarat, Punjab, Maharashtra and Union Territories of Chandigarh

Region "C" States:

All States and Union Territories which are not referred in Region "A" and "B".

As per the power vested by Article 343(3) the parliament of India has amended the Hindi official language policy Act in 1963 and brought into force as amendment Act 1967.

Salient features of 1967 Act.

1. English along with Hindi is to be used after expiry period of 15 years (i.e. after 25th Jan 1965)

2. Hindi and English both should be used for the following purpose in central Government offices. This is a statutory obligation.
- General order, Memorandums, circulars, Notifications, Press communiqué
 - Administrative and other reports
 - Contracts, Agreements, Licenses, permits, Tender Notices and Tender forms

Q19. What are the official languages of India as per the constitution?

Ans : The official languages of India as per the eighth schedule of constitution are as follows:

1.ASSAMESE	12.PUNJABI
2.BENGALI	13.NEPALI
3.GUJARATI	14.SINDHI
4.MARATI	15.MALAYALAM
5.HINDI	16.MANIPURI
6.TELUGU	17.KASHMIRI
7.TAMIL	18.KONKANI
8.URDU	19.BODO
9.SANSKRIT	20.DOGRI
10.ORIYA	21.MAITJILI
11.KANNADA	22.SANTHALI

*Assamese is also known as "Axomiya" Manipuri is known as "Meitei" or "Meithei".

Q20. What are the various classes of accommodation available by various passenger carrying trains

Ans: The following are the various accommodation available by various passenger carrying trains.

BROAD GAUGE		
S. No	Class of Accommodation	Capacity
1	AC I Class Full Coach	18 Berths
2	AC II tier	46 Berths
3	AC III Tier	64 Berths
4	AC I Class cum AC II Tier	I AC 10 Berths AC II Tier 20 Berths

5	AC Chair Car	73 Seats
6	First Class	22 to 26 Berths
7	I Class Chair Car	48/ 60 Seats
8	I Class & II Class Sleeper	6/10 I Class Berths 56/40 II Class Seats
9	II Class III Tier Sleeper	72 Berths
10	II Class Day Coach	90/108 Seats
11	II Class General Coach	76/90 Seats
12	II Class Luggage Cum Brake Van	40 II class Seats
METER GAUGE		
S. No	Class of Accommodation	Capacity
1	AC II Tier	48 Berths
2	I Class Cum II Class	I Class 6/8 Berths II Class 52/40 Seats
3	II Class III Tier	48 Berths
4	II Class Day Coach	80 Seats
5	II Class General	64/68 Seats
6	II Class Luggage cum Brake van	II Class 32 Seats

Q21. What are the duties of goods guards when a goods train is starting from the originating stations?

Ans: The duties of Goods Guard before starting a train from the originating station, are

1. He shall report for duty well in advance before the schedule departure of the Goods train as prescribed by DRM of the division.
2. On arrival he shall check the formation as per VG hand over to him by SM such as
3. Couplings, connectivity of Hose pipes , Seal Cards, pocket labels, closing of doors, cut out angle cocks of Air brake stock etc.
4. After attaching engine, coupling and hose pipe connectivity with formation. Air brake stock opening of cut out angle cock of engine and formation.
5. After creation of brake power by loco pilot, Guard shall check correct pressure in his Brake Van gauge. i.e., Air brake BP pressure 4.8 Kgs/Cm² up to 56 wagons and 4.7 Kg/Cm² above 56 wagons. Vacuum pressure 38Cms. Avg. 42Cms.
6. Before Signing BPC he shall ensure whether Loco Pilot signed before.
7. He shall ensure that divisional Caution order or NIL caution order is handed over by SM, before starting the train.
8. Before starting the train he shall ensure correct signals are taken off for the departure of his train.
9. After correct departure signals are taken "off" Guard shall show PHS to Loco Pilot after he gives prescribed whistle code and he shall be ready in all respects.

Q22. How many states and union territories are there in India? Write them.

Ans: There are 28+1(Delhi Special State) and 07 Union Territories.

S. No	Name of The State	S. No	Name of the State
1	Kerala	16	Jammu & Kashmir
2	Tamil Nadu	17	Uttara Khand
3	Karnataka	18	Utter Pradesh
4	Andhra Pradesh	19	Bihar
5	Oddisha	20	West Bengal
6	Maharashtra	21	Sikkim
7	Goa	22	Assam
8	Madhya Pradesh	23	Meghalaya
9	Chhattisgarh	24	Mizoram
10	Jharkhand	25	Manipur
11	Gujarat	26	Tripura
12	Rajasthan	27	Nagaland
13	Haryana	28	Arunachal Pradesh
14	Punjab	29	Delhi (Special state)
15	Himachal Pradesh		
Union Territories			
1	Andaman & Nicobar Islands		
2	Lakshadweep Islands		
3	Dadra& N. Haveli		
4	Daman & Diu		
5	Pondicherry		
6	Chandigarh		
7	National Capital Territory, Delhi		

Q23.What is the difference between GOODS train and Passenger train?

Ans. **GOODS TRAINS**

The trains which are used to transport materials, live stock etc are called 'GOODS trains'.

Accordingly to the requirement our Railways is running different types of goods trains such as:

1. MILITARY SPECIALS
2. FOOD SPECIALS
3. COAL SPECIALS
4. ORE SPECIALS
5. FODDER SPECIALS
6. WATER SPECIALS etc

Accordingly to BPC there are four types of goods trains they are;

1. Close circuit rakes (BPC valid for 7500kms or 35days whichever is earlier)
2. Premium rakes (BPC validity is 12+3 days)
3. Non-closed circuit rakes (BPC validity is End to End i.e., Empty up to loading point and from loading point to destination)
4. Material Train (BPC validity 30days subject to revaluation once in 7days)

PASSENGER TRAINS

The Trains which transport passenger from one place to another place are called 'passenger trains'

Passenger trains are of two types

- (a) Short distance trains, (b) Long distance trains (fast passenger)

Short distance passenger trains

1. Stops at all stations
2. provided with General Compartments only
3. No upper class Accommodation
4. No Reserved coaches are available

Long distance Passenger Trains:

1. Stops at all stations – some trains except some stations
2. Provided with General Compartments except one or two 2nd class 3 tier sleeper Accommodation
3. Some trains have even Upper class Accommodation
4. Advance Reservation facility available
5. Runs as fast passenger avoiding some unimportant stations stoppage.

Q24) What is the difference between Mail/Express and super fast Express trains?

Mail/Express Passenger Trains

1. Runs long distances only
2. Have limited halts
3. Have complete reserved accommodation except two or three General coaches
4. Have upper class Accommodation also such as AC two tier, AC 3 tier, AC 1st class etc
5. Have more second class 3tier accommodations
6. One or Two general coaches also provided

Super Fast Express trains

1. Have very limited halts

2. Runs long distances and very long distances
3. Monitored by Railway Board
4. Train number starts with 2
5. Have all types of AC accommodations with more second class 3tier accommodation
6. Have more AC accommodation
7. Some superfast trains run with complete AC like Rajdhani, Shatabdi Expresses
8. These trains have pantry car
9. Superfast trains which run with complete AC accommodation does not have General coaches
10. Other superfast trains without complete AC coaches will have one or two General coaches

Q 25) Write a simple letter to the SM of your station asking ten days leave.

Date:
Place:

To
The Station Master,
_____Station.

Respected Sir,

Sub: Request for leave (LAP)- Reg.

Kindly grant me 10(ten)days leave LAP from 02/08/2010 to 11/08/2010 as my daughter's marriage is to be performed on 08/08/2010

Thanking you sir

Your's faithfully,

Sd/-

Name:
Designation:
Station:

Q26) Write a letter to the Commissioner of Police lodging a complaint about the theft of articles in your house.

Date:
Place:

From:

Name:
Address:

To
The Commissioner of Police,
Hyderabad.

Respected Sir,

Sub: Theft that took place at my house –Reg.

I along with my family members went to attend my friends sister marriage at Bangolre duly locking my house correctly and carefully. After attending marriage I returned after 05(Five) days today morning, to our surprise the doors of the house were in open condition. We all immediately rushed into the house and noticed that theft has took place. Then we searched for the lost articles, but could not find. So I am lodging a complaint of theft along with the lost articles list for your information.

I request your kind authority please investigate the case and catch the culprits and see that my lost articles are returned.

I will be very much grateful to you for your appropriate early action please.

Yours faithfully

Sd/-

Name:
Phone No:

Q27. Write a letter to the Civil Suppliers Office asking a ration card for self and family members?

Date:
Place

From:
Name: _____
Address: _____

To,
Civil Supplies Officer,
Zone _____
Area _____

Respected Sir,

Sub: - Issue of new ration card- Reg.

I am working in south central railway came to Hyderabad on transfer recently. Before coming I have surrendered my ration card at the previous working place and got a letter from the Civil Supplies Officers from that place regarding the same

Now I request your kind authority to issue me a new ration card. I am enclosing Xerox copy of the letter of Civil Supplies Officer. I am also enclosing my family particulars and Address proof particulars for your verification and further necessary action.

I will remain grateful to you for your kind early action for the issue of the same.

Thanking you,

Enclosures: a/b

Yours faith fully,
Sd/-
(Name: _____)

Q28. Write a letter to your friend inviting him during the summer Holidays?

Date:
Place:

My Dearest Friend,

Hello! How do you do? I am fine here by the grace of God and hope same from your all

It is a very long time we met each other personally. So I request you please come to my place with your family during this summer vacations. We all will enjoy visiting tourist places nearby and at our place and we can spend time together.

I hope you will accept my invitation without any second thought.

Hopping an early positive reply.

" Rest all in person"

Friend's Address

Yours lovingly friend,
Sd/-

Q29. What is shunting? What precautions are to be taken while performing Shunting?

ANS: Shunting means movement of vehicle or a self propelled vehicle from one line to another for attaching, detaching or for any other purpose.

Shunting Precautions

1. Shunting is controlled by fixed stop signals or hand signals or through verbal instructions.
2. Outer, home and LSS shall not be used for shunting
3. Guard shall supervise shunting where separate shunting staff is not provided
4. T.806 shunting order is to be given to LP where required without fail
5. All unsignalled movement are to be done duly setting, Clamping and pad locking of points or cotter bolt locking of points
6. When shunt signal becomes defective points are to be set, clamp and pad locked and LP shall be given T.369 (3b)
7. Ensure pipe connections and air continuity while performing shunting
8. While performing shunting on passenger coaches occupied by passengers stop the engine with or without coaches at 20 mts and then attach.
9. Maximum speed for shunting shall not exceed 15 KMPH
Coaching stock, Live stock, Oil tanks, Explosive 8 KMPH
Roller bearings one wagon – 5 KMPH
Roller bearing more than One - 2 or 3 KMPH
10. On single line do not perform shunting after granting line clear.
11. If a light engine is to be moved onto a line on which passenger train is waiting, pointsman shall accompany duly intimating LP/shunter of the same.
12. LP/Shunter shall not unman the engine when moved on passenger train occupied line.

Q30. What is shunting? What are the authorities used for shunting?

Ans: Shunting means movement of vehicles/ wagons from one line to another line with or without engine or a light engine or any other self propelled vehicle for attaching or detaching or for any other purpose.

Shunting Authorities:-

1. Shunting operations are controlled by fixed signals, hand signals or verbal instructions.
2. Outer, Home and LSS shall not be taken 'off' for shunting.
3. If Advance starter is provided, free starters can be taken 'off'.
4. PHS of shunting staff is must in addition to taking 'off' signals.
- 5 If shunt signal independent or below stop signal or shunting permitted indicator fails than SM shall issue T.369(3b) to Loco Pilot duly setting, clamping and padlocking the concerned points.

Shunting Authorities:

Single/ double line with in station section where separate shunting staff is available and Sr.DOM/DOM Head of the division permits with a letter then T.806 not required.

Single line; Within Station Section:

Token/Token less section up to Advance starter/SLB:

T. 806 Shunting Order

Token Section beyond Advance Starter/SLB up to FSS:

T.806 + written memo

Token less section Beyond Adv. Starter up to FSS:

T.806 + Shunt Key or T 806 with PN

Token/Token less section beyond FSS:

Treated as train movement. Loco pilot shall be given an Authority to Proceed + T 806 memo + manuscript memo to push back and all relevant signals can be taken 'OFF'.

Shunting in the face of approaching train:

Generally not permitted. If permitted shall be incorporated in SWR. SLB/Advance Starter. must be provided. A shunting warning board known as 'Rhombus' board shall be provided in rear FSS at an adequate distance.

Double line

Within station section : T.806 Shunting Order

Beyond LSS when block section is free:

SM shall block forward and issue T 806 + Shunt Key or T 806 with PN or T 806 and take OFF shunt signal bellow LSS if any.

Beyond LSS following a train:

If SWR permits, then only shunting is to be performed beyond following a train. Authority T 806 without PN and as soon as train clears next block section SM shall block forward if shunting is not completed.

Shunting in rear block section:

SM shall block back then T 806 with PN shall be given to Loco pilot or T 806 + shunt Key.

Q31. Write short notes on the following

- a) Serious Accident**
- b) Averted collision**
- c) Train wrecking.**

Ans: **a) Serious accidents:** accident to a train carrying passenger with loss of life or grievous hurt to passenger/ passengers in the train.

Or

Serious damage to the railway property value exceeding Rs. 25 lakhs.

Or

Any other accidents which requires holding of an enquiry by the CRS.

Or

Dislocation to through traffic for more than six hours on trunk routes, twelve hours on main lines and twenty hours on branch lines.

a) Averted collision: Averted collision means a collision that is averted because of the vigilance shown by a person/ persons between two trains or between a train and an obstruction either in station section/ limits or in block back.

Outside station limits if the distance between two trains or between a train and obstruction is more the 400mts then it shall not be treated as averted collision.

With in station limits if there is an intervening stop signal at danger governing the moving train and other train or between a train and obstruction shall not be treated as averted collision.

c) Train wrecking:- Means will fall obstruction or tampering with the permanent way works or rolling stock resulting in an accident to a train with or without loss of life or damage.

When ever derailment or serious consequences takes place due to train wrecking guard along with engine crew and other railway staff shall protect the train and render first aid to injure of reporting the accident. And also protect accident site without tampering the clues till the arrival of police authorities

Q32. Briefly explain how Trains are admitted when Home signal becomes defective.

ANS: Home signals are defective;

There are four methods on Indian Railway

- 1) Calling 'ON' method
- 2) Pre - warning method
- 3) T.369 (3b) method
- 4) Signal Telephone Post Method (STP)

In SC Railway STP method is not in force

Calling 'ON' method

- 1) First train is to stopped at signals
- 2) Than all the points are to set correctly to the line of admission
- 3) Calling 'ON' signal is to be taken "OFF"

Pre - Warning method

- 1) SM shall advise rear and notice SM to issue T.369 (3b) memo to LP
- 2) Line free - up to adequate distance i.e. up to SOL
- 3) Points - set correctly Clamp & Pad lock
- 4) LC gates - if any to be closed by exchange of PN
- 5) Competent railway servant shall show PHS at the foot of defective signal
- 6) Speed - 15 KMPH
- 7) SM shall fulfill conditions for taking "OFF' reception signal in this method.

T.369 (3b) method

- 1) SM shall ensure line free up to trailing point
- 2) Set all the points correctly, Clamps and pad lock to the line of admission
- 3) Close LC gates if any supported by a private number
- 4) SM Shall depute competent Railway servants with T.369 (3B) to hand over it to LP at foot of defective signal and to show PHS

Q33. How Trains are dispatched, when Starter, Advance starter and IB signals becomes defective.

Ans: Starter Defective

- 1) , If calling "ON" signal is provided, stop the train, than take "OFF" Calling "ON" signal.
- 2) Otherwise set the points correctly, Clamp & Pad lock. Hand over T.369 (3b) to LP and show PHS

Advance Starter defective (Single Line Token Section);

- 1) When token extracted - **Token + T.369 (3b)**
- 2) Token not extracted - **PLCT**

Advance Starter defective (Single & Double Line Tokenless Section):

- 1) PLCT – Paper Line Clear Ticket
- 2) PLCT No. **UP – T/C 1425**
 DN – T/D 1425

C) IB signal is defective

- 1) SM shall suspend IB working and treat complete Block section as one.
- 2) SM Shall obtain line clear, stop the train and issue PLCT + T.369 (3b) to pass IB signal at "ON"
- 3) LP can proceed with normal speed.

Q34. What is All right signal exchange? What are things to be observed while exchanging All right signals?

Ans:

- 1) All right signal is exchanged between LP and guard to ensure that the Guard is in his Brake-van and the train can proceed
- 2) Also exchanged between station staff/Gateman and train crew to ensure that the train is running in a safe and proper manner or not

While exchange all right signals the following things are observe by station staff and gateman.

1. Fire on train
2. Slack and loose couplings
3. Hanging parts
4. Flat tyre (wheels skidding)
5. Broken springs
6. Hot axle
7. Brake binding
8. Shackle pin broken
9. Master plates broken
10. Goods train doors open condition
11. Goods falling form train
12. Shifting of loads
13. Leakages of oil tanks
14. No LV Board/ Tail lamp (day/night respectively)

MATHEMATICS

1) Add the following:

a) $16 \frac{2}{3} + 4 \frac{1}{2} + 5 \frac{1}{3} + 11 \frac{1}{4}$

$$\frac{16 \times 3 + 2}{3} + \frac{4 \times 2 + 1}{2} + \frac{5 \times 3}{3} + \frac{11 \times 4 + 1}{4}$$

$$\frac{48+2}{3} + \frac{8+1}{2} + \frac{15+1}{3} + \frac{44+1}{4}$$

$$\frac{50}{3} + \frac{9}{2} + \frac{16}{3} + \frac{45}{4}$$

$$(\therefore \text{LCM of } 3, 2, 3, 4 = 3 \times 2 \times 2 = 12)$$

$$\frac{50 \times 4 + 6 \times 9 + 16 \times 4 + 45 \times 3}{12}$$

$$= \frac{200 + 54 + 64 + 135}{12}$$

$$= \frac{453}{12} = 37 \frac{9}{12} = 37 \frac{3}{4} \text{ ANSWER}$$

B) $1,23,851 + 78,276 + 9,599 + 832 + 48 + 8$

1,23,851

78,276

9,599

832

48

+ 8

2,12,614 ANSWER

C) $10.7 + 12.18 + 35.005 + 0.0001$

10.7

12.18

35.005

00.0001

57.8851 ANSWER

2) Multiply the following

a) $12 \times 12 \times 12 \times 12 \times 12$

$$12 \times 12 = 144$$

$$144 \times 12 = 1728$$

$$1728 \times 12 = 20736$$

$$20736 \times 12 = \underline{248832} \text{ Answer}$$

b) 3.58×12.743

$$\begin{array}{r} 12.743 \\ \times 3.58 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$101944$$

$$63715X$$

$$38229XX$$

$$\underline{4571994}$$

ANSWER IS 45.71994

b) $4 \frac{1}{4} \times 16$

$$= \frac{17}{4} \times 16 = 17 \times 4 = \underline{68} \text{ Answer}$$

c) $6 \frac{2}{3} \times 18$

$$= \frac{20}{3} \times 18 = 20 \times 6 = \underline{120} \text{ Answer}$$

d) $10 \times 10.8 \times 8$

$$= 10 \times 8 \times 10.8 = 80 \times 10.8 = 80 \times \frac{108}{10} = 8 \times 108 = \underline{864} \text{ Answer}$$

3) Divide the following

a) $\frac{10,000}{100} = \underline{100} \text{ Answer}$

b) $\frac{144}{12} = \underline{12} \text{ Answer}$

c) $\frac{7,500}{25} = \underline{300} \text{ Answer}$

- 4) A train starts with 300 passengers from a station. In the first stage 70 passengers Entrained and 40 detrained. In the second stage 20 detrained. In the third stage 40 entrained when the train reached the destination, how many passengers will be there on the train.

Train started with passengers	= 300
1 st stage entrained	= + 70
	370
1 st stage detrained	= - 40
	330
2 nd stage detrained	= - 20
	310
3 rd stage entrained	= + 40
	<u>350</u>

No. of passengers on train after reaching destination

= 350 passengers Answer

- 5) A train covers a distance of 400 KMS in 2 ½ hours. What is the average speed of the train?

01 Hour = 60 minutes , 2 ½ Hours. = 150 minutes

In 150 minutes train covers = 400 KMS

In 60 minutes train covers = $\frac{60 \times 400}{150} = 160$ KMS

Average speed of the train is **160 KMPH Answer**

- 6) 10 men can complete a job in 15 days. In how many days men can complete the same job

10 Men completes the work in 15 days

15 Men completes the work in $\frac{10 \times 15}{15} = 10$ days

15 Men completes the same work in 10 days Answer

7) A banana costs Rs. 2 ½ What is the cost of 3 ½ dozen bananas

$$\text{Rs. } 2 \frac{1}{2} = \text{Rs. } 2.50 \text{ p}$$

$$1 \text{ Rupee} = 100\text{ps}$$

$$\text{Rs. } 2 \frac{1}{2} = 200+50 = 250\text{ps}$$

$$1 \text{ dozen} = 12$$

$$3 \frac{1}{2} \text{ dozen} = \frac{07}{02} \times 12 = 42$$

$$1 \text{ Banana cost} = \text{Rs. } 2.50 \text{ ps}$$

$$42 \text{ Bananas cost} = \frac{42 \times 2.50}{100} = 105$$

$$\text{Cost of } 3 \frac{1}{2} \text{ dozen Bananas} = \text{Rs. } 105/- \text{ Answer}$$

8. The distance between SC and NDLS is 1675 KMS. A train running at 100 KMPH with out stopping will cover the distance in how much of time

$$\text{Distance between SC- NDLS} = 1675 \text{ KMS}$$

$$\text{Speed of the train} = 100 \text{ KMPH}$$

$$\text{Time} = \frac{\text{Distance}}{\text{Speed}}$$

$$1 \text{ Hour} = 60 \text{ minutes}$$

$$100 \text{ KMPH} - 60 \text{ Minutes}$$

$$1675 \text{ KMS} \quad \frac{1675 \times 60}{100} = 1005 \text{ Minutes}$$

$$60 \text{ minutes} - 1 \text{ Hour}$$

$$1005 \text{ minutes} - \frac{1005}{60} = 16 \text{ Hours } 45 \text{ minutes}$$

$$\text{Time taken to cover } 1675 \text{ KMS} = 16 \text{ Hours } 45 \text{ minutes}$$

$$\text{16 Hours 45 minutes or } 16 \frac{3}{4} \text{ Hours Answer}$$

9. A station master has issued 25 tickets of Rs. 15 each and 15 tickets of Rs.45 each. How much amount will he collect by the sale of tickets?

$$1 \text{ ticket} = \text{Rs. } 15$$

$$25 \text{ tickets} = 25 \times 15 = 375/- \text{ Rs. } 375$$

$$1 \text{ ticket} = \text{Rs. } 45$$

$$15 \text{ tickets} = 15 \times 45 = 675/- \text{ Rs. } 675$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Total Amount collected by station master} &= \text{Rs. } 375 + \text{Rs } 675 \\ &= \text{Rs. } 1050 \text{ Answer} \end{aligned}$$

10. An Express Guard receives gross salary of Rs. 48,000/- per month. In that contribution towards CGIS is Rs. 30/- PF Rs. 400/- CCS Rs. 1500/-, CCS loan recovery Rs. 2500/-Quarter's rent Rs. 750/- Electricity Rs. 250/-LIC premium Rs. 2675/- what is the net salary will be received?

Ans: Gross salary of Express Guard = Rs. 48000/-

Contribution towards CGIS - Rs. 30.00

PF - Rs. 4000.00

CCS - Rs. 1500.00

CCS Loan - Rs. 2500.00

Qts. Rent - Rs. 750.00

Ele. Bill - Rs. 250.00

LIC - Rs. 2675.00

Total Contribution - Rs. **11705.00**

Net Salary = Gross Salary- Total Contribution = 48,000 - 11705
= Rs. 36,295/-

Net Salary received by Express Guard = **Rs. 63,295/-**

**OBJECTIVE QUESTIONS FOR GOODS GUARDS AGAINST
60% QUOTA.
SECUNDERABAD DIVISION**

Abbreviations:

- 01) MMTS:
- 02) ZRTI:
- 03) POET:
- 04) IVRS:
- 05) COIS:
- 06) FOIS:
- 07) ACD:
- 08) IRCTC:
- 09) MEMU:
- 10) DHMU:
- 11) IRISSET:
- 12) RDSO:
- 13) CRIS:
- 14) RCT:
- 15) MR :
- 16) CPRO:
- 17) LVCD:
- 18) FRED:
- 19) CRB:
- 20) SCOR:
- 21) COM:
- 22) PLCT:
- 23) MOSR:
- 24) GM:
- 25) MT:
- 26) RSC:
- 27) ART:
- 28) MRV:
- 29) SPAD:
- 30) NTES:
- 31) DRM:
- 32) PNR:
- 33) Sr.DOM:
- 34) CFTM:
- 35) CPTM:
- 36) CCM:
- 37) CSO:
- 38) SWR:
- 39) SLR:
- 40) BV:
- 41) BCN:
- 42) BCX:
- 43) BFR:
- 44) SDGM:

- 45) CPO:
- 46) CTR:
- 47) VG:
- 48) LSS:
- 49) TSR:
- 50) FSS:

True or False:

- 01) Tail lamp LV board is not provided when light engine or coupled light engine on run (.....)
- 02) A white light be night or a green flag by day moved up and down indicates that the train has parted (.....)
- 03) Fortnight gazette is issued once in a month (.....)
- 04) Train arriving with hot axle wagon is to admitted on main line (.....)
- 05) Semi-Automatic signal is provided with (A) marker board (.....)
- 06) T. 806 is an authority to pass defective signal in "ON" position (.....)
- 07) Motor trolley is permitted into the section with out Line Clear (.....)
- 08) A train running without Guard can be given through during Night time (.....)
- 09) Shunt Signal can be taken "OFF" for dispatching a train (.....)
- 10) Passenger carriages in order to save time and detention to train may be loose shunted (.....)
- 11) All temporary speed restrictions imposed are incorporated in working time table (.....).
- 12) T1425 is the authority for working trains on paper line clear ticket (...)
- 13) Colour light Home signal will have (P) marker board (.....)
- 14) Banner type Repeating Signal shows Yellow light in 'ON' position during night (.....)
- 15) Calling "ON" Signal can be given for admitting the train on obstructed line (.....)
- 16) Calling "ON" Signal is also known as 'Duplicate Signal (.....)
- 17) VTO is placed at 270 mts from SM's office (.....)

- 18) Shunt Signal can be placed below FSS (.....)
- 19) At Road side station shunting must be supervised by Guard (.....)
- 20) BSLB is provided only a Double line when required (.....)
- 21) Shunting Limit Board is provided on all signal line Block station (.....)
- 22) T/J 602 is an authority given to Loco Pilot during Total failure of Communication on Double Line (.....)
- 23) When a Material train is stabled at a station SM is responsible for securing the train (.....).
- 24) Fog protection is not required where Double Distant Signal is provided (.....)
- 25) A Railway servant directly connected with trains working shall not take alcoholic drink 10(ten) hours before the commencement of duty (.....)

Fill in the blanks:

- 01) Out laying siding points are indicated by marker board.
- 02) Catch Sliding protects
- 03) Slip Sliding protects
- 04) Catch Sliding and slip siding shall not be used forand.....purpose.
- 05) Signal Sighting Committee will go on footplate inspection once in.....
- 06) signal will not show any light in any position any time.
- 07) Wherever two distant Signals are provided, distant signal is located at Meters form the Home Signal.
- 08)board is not required whenever two Distant signals are provided.
- 09) Calling "ON" signal shows Light in "OFF" position.
- 10) Shunt Signal can be provided below any stop signal except
- 11) Calling "ON" signal shows light in "ON" position.

- 12) Double Distant Signal is provide when the speed of the train is
- 13) The normal life of Detonator is
- 14) During train parting the detonators are used for
- 15) Pre-warning memo to pass defective reception stop signal is
- 16) Fresh BPC is required wheneverOr more vehicles are attached or detached to / from a train.
- 17) When CC rake is stabled for more thanhours fresh BPC is required.
- 18) A goods train having 56 wagons the BP Pressure is engine shall be and in B/ Van shall be
- 19) A goods train having 58 wagons the BP Pressure is engine shall be and in B/ Van shall be
- 20) Reduction of BP Pressure causes
- 21) Creation of BP Pressure causes
- 22) ____O ____O, Engine Whistle code means
- 23) Whistle code for All right exchange not given is
- 24) While performing shunting the points which are not protected by signals, Shall be locked by or by method.
- 25) For admitting a train on Un-signed line memo is given to the Loco pilot of a train.
- 26) Approved Special Instructions are issued or approved by
- 27) Special Instructions are issued by
- 28) is the authority for passing FSS at "ON"
- 29) is the authority for passing Shunt signal at "ON"
- 30) is authorized officer of SC Rly.
- 31) During TSL working Loco Pilot is given Memo.
- 32) On BG Caution Indicator Board is provided atMtrs form the spot
- 33) Stop Indicator Board is provided at meters before the Stop dead and proceed speed restriction.

- 34) Head Quarters of North East Frontier Railway is
- 35) is the head Quarters of East coast Railway.
- 36) The longest platform on SC Rly is atand it is meters.
- 37) Sub-urban stations comes under_____for providing passenger Amenities.
- 38) Junction and Tourist important stations comes under for Providing passenger amenities.
- 39) Detonators are also known as signals.
- 40) Warner Signal when placed independent a Light is provided above at Meters.
- 41) Distant Signal gives,, and.....Aspects.
- 42) TALQ Signal means
- 43) MAUQ Stop Signals gives, and Aspects.
- 44) Closed circuits rakes BPC is valid for or
- 45) Premium rakes BPC is valid for days.
- 46) Material train BPC is valid for days, subject to its revaluation once in days by C & W staff.
- 47) Detailed working instructions about outlying siding is incorporated in
- 48) Whenever a Signal, detecting points becomes defective the concern points are to be treated as
- 49) When colour light Distant Signal is combined with Gate Signal the normal Aspect of the Signal is
- 50) Starter Signal protects and
- 51) Advance Signal protects
- 52) Shunt Signal protects
- 53) The authority to pass shunting permitted indicator when it becomes Defective is

- 54) During train parting Hand signal shall not be exhibited.
- 55) During Signal failure the speed of the train on main line shall not exceed
- 56) The fixed stop Signal the control the entry of a train into next block section is called
- 57) VTO is painted
- 58) FSP is painted alternatively.
- 59) When trap Indicator is provided it shows during day andduring night when trap is point is open condition.
- 60) All originating Goods trains must have _____% of brake power.
- 61) Capital of India
- 62) RDSO Head Quarters
- 63) CCRS Head Quarters
- 64) Railway Board Head Quarters
- 65) CSO of SC Rly.....
- 66) Sr. DOM of SC Division
- 67) CPO of SC Rly
- 68) Sr. DPO of SC division
- 69) Mahatma Gandhiji was born on atin
- 70) SC Rly is formed on
- 71) First Rly line in India was laid between and on
- 72) There are number of states andnumber union territories in India
- 73) The newly formed division of S.C Rly are
- 74) There are number of Zones and number of divisions in Indian Railway.

- 75) The Head of the Army is called
- 76) The Head of the Navy is called
- 77) The Head of the Air-force is called
- 78) Is the capital city of Punjab and Haryana.
- 79) Passenger amenities are provided basing on of the station.
- 80) Super fast trains with complete A.C accommodation does not have____
- 81) super fast trains number starts with
- 82) Super fast trains are monitored by
- 83) In second class 3 tires sleeper coachnumber of berths available.
- 84) Before starting any train from an originating station Guard and Loco pilot shall ensure that..... or Caution order is given by SM.
- 85) Divisional Caution order number is
- 86) Authority to pass defective stop signal in "ON" position is
- 87) To dispatch a train from un signaled line when tangible authority to proceed is not there is
- 88) is the authority for admitting a train on un-signaled line.
- 89) Before attaching engine with or without coaches to a passenger train is to be stopped at meters.
- 90) Station limits are available between Signals at block station.
- 91) The maximum permissible speed between SC-KZJ is
- 92) The MPS between SC-WADI is
- 93) The section between SC-LPI is called
- 94) When advance starter becomes defective in automatic section authority is given to Loco Pilot.
- 95) A railway servant shall not take alcoholic drink, sedative, Narcotic or Stimulant hours before the commencement of his duty.
- 96) PLCT number UP DOWN

- 97) Before detaching engine from the load the Guard and station staff shall the train to avoid rolling.
- 98) The person who ever is issued with private number sheet must have number of sheets at a time.
- 99) The maximum permitted speed for shunting is
- 100) When a through train passed without LV Board during day time or with Out tail lamp during night timehand signal shall not be exhibited.
- 101) When starter signal becomes defective before hand over T/369 (3b) memo the concerned points are to be
- 102) When a calling "ON" signal is given the maximum permissible speed is
- 103) The authority to be given to perform shunting is
- 104) shunting operations are controlled by Or Or by
- 105) When shunt signal becomes defectiveis the authority .
- 106) On Double line shunting is performed in block section with or authority.
- 107)number of hand brakes are to be applied form and when a train Without brake van is cancelled.
- 108)number of hand brakes are to be applied from andin addition to brake-van when a train is cancelled.
- 109) When I.B Signal becomes defective authority is given to Loco Pilot before dispatching the train into block section.
- 110) MOSR of Railway are and
- 111) There are number of safety departments in Indian railways.
- 112) MPS means
- 113 CTR means
- 114) VG means.....
- 115) The vertical position of isolation handle means it is

- 116) The Horizontal position of isolation handle means
- 117) T-509 is issued for and
- 118) T-609 is issued during
- 119) authority given to start a train where common starter is provided.
- 120) Three long (.....) Whistles means
- 121) Speaker of Lokh Sabha is
- 122) G &SR stands for
- 123) is empowered to change, alter or in-corporate subsidiary rules.
- 124) General rules can be amended by
- 125) Slip siding is provided where gradient is
- 126) Catch siding is provided where gradient is
- 127) In-sufficient Air-Pressure/Vacuum Whistle Code is
- 128) is the authority for passing a starter signal at "ON"
- 129) is the authority for passing LSS at "ON"
- 130) When double distant signal is provided the distant signal shows _____ and _____ Aspects
- 123) is empowered to change, alter or in-corporate subsidiary rules.
- 124) General rules can be amended by
- 125) Slip siding is provided where gradient is
- 126) Catch siding is provided where gradient is
- 127) In-sufficient Air-Pressure/Vacuum Whistle Code is
- 128) is the authority for passing a starter signal at "ON"
- 129) is the authority for passing LSS at "ON"
- 130) When double distant signal is provided the distant signal shows _____ and _____ Aspects

OBJECTIVE ANSWERS SECUNDERABAD DIVISION

ABBERIVATIONS

- 01) Multi Model Transport System
- 02) Zonal Railway Training Institute
- 03) Passenger Operated Enquiry Terminal
- 04) Interactive Voice Response System.
- 05) Coaching Operating Information System.
- 06) Freight Operating Information System.
- 07) Anti Collision Device.
- 08) Indian Railway Catering and Tourism Corporation Limited
- 09) Mainline Electrical Multiple Unit.
- 10) Diesel Hydraulic Multiple Unit.
- 11) Indian Railway Institute of Signal Engineering & Telecommunication.
- 12) Research, Design and standards organizations.
- 13) Center for Railway Information system.
- 14) Railway Claims Tribunal
- 15) Minister of Railways
- 16) Chief Public Relations Officer
- 17) Last Vehicle Cheek Device
- 18) Flashing Rear End Device
- 19) Chairman Railway Board
- 20) Section Controller
- 21) Chief Operations Manager
- 22) Paper Line Clear Ticket
- 23) Minister of State for Railways
- 24) General Manager
- 25) Member Traffic
- 26) Railway Staff college
- 27) Accident Relief Train
- 28) Medical relief Van

- 29) Signal passing At Danger
- 30) National trains Enquiry system
- 31) Divisional Railway Manager
- 32) Permanent Numerical Record (Permanent Number Register)
- 33) Senior Divisional Operations Manager
- 34) Chief Freight Traffic Manager
- 35) Chief Passenger Traffic Manager
- 36) Chief Commercial Manager
- 37) Chief Safety Officer
- 38) Station Working Rules
- 39) Second Class Luggage cum Brake Van
- 40) Brake Van
- 41) Bogie Covered Numatic (Air-Brake)
- 42) Bogie Covered all Welded (Vacuum Brake)
- 43) Bogie Flat for Rails
- 44) Senior Deputy General Manager
- 45) Chief Personnel Officer
- 46) Combined Train Report
- 47) Vehicle Guidance
- 48) Last Stop Signal
- 49) Train Signal Register
- 50) First Stop Signal

TRUE "OR" FALSE

- 01) False
- 02) True
- 03) False
- 04) True
- 05) False
- 06) False
- 07) False

- 08) True
- 09) False
- 10) False
- 11) False
- 12) True
- 13) False
- 14) False
- 15) True
- 16) False
- 17) False
- 18) False
- 19) True
- 20) True
- 21) False
- 22) False
- 23) False
- 24) True
- 25) False

FILL IN THE BLANKS

- 01) "S" marker
- 02) Station Section
- 03) Block Section
- 04) Shunting and stabling
- 05) 3 Months
- 06) Banner Type Repeating
- 07) 2000 meters
- 08) Signal warning board
- 09) Miniature Yellow Light
- 10) First stop signal
- 11) No Light

- 12) Above 110 KMPH
- 13) 7 years before 2010 supply & 5 years after 2010 supply
- 14) Second portion only
- 15) T.369 (1)
- 16) 10 unit or 4 vehicles
- 17) 24 hours
- 18) 5 kg/cm² and 4.8Kg/ cm²
- 19) 5 kg/ cm² and 4.7Kg/ cm²
- 20) Brake application
- 21) Brake release
- 22) Train parting or train arrived incomplete
- 23) Two short (o o)
- 24) Cotter bolt or by clamping & pad locking
- 25) T.509
- 26) CRS (Commissioner of railway safety)
- 27) Authorized Officer
- 28) T.369 (3b) + PHS at the foot of defective signal
- 29) T.369 (3b) + PHS at the foot of defective signal
- 30) COM (Chief operations manager)
- 31) T/D 602
- 32) 1200 meters
- 33) 30 meters
- 34) Guwahati
- 35) Bhubaneswar
- 36) Vijayawada, 2210 feet.
- 37) "C" category
- 38) "B" Category
- 39) Fog signals /Audible signals
- 40) Fixed green light & 1.5 to 2 meters
- 41) Caution, Attention and proceed.

- 42) Two Aspect Lower Quadrant Signals
- 43) Stop, Caution and proceed.
- 44) 7500 KMS or 35 days
- 45) 12+3 days
- 46) 30 days & 7 days
- 47) SWR (station working rules)
- 48) Non-Interlocked/Defective
- 49) Most restricted aspect (stop)
- 50) Points and fouling mark
- 51) Block station
- 52) Points
- 53) T.369 (3b) + PHS (Proceed hand signals)
- 54) Stop/Danger
- 55) 15 KMPH
- 56) Last stop signal
- 57) Yellow self luminous paint or Yellow self luminous strips.
- 58) Black and yellow self luminous paint or black and yellow luminous strips.
- 59) Red target and Red light
- 60) 85%
- 61) New Delhi
- 62) Lucknow
- 63) Lucknow
- 64) New Delhi
- 65) Mr.
- 66) Mr.
- 67) Mr.
- 68) Mr.
- 69) 2nd October 1869, Porbandar, Gujarat
- 70) 2nd October 1966
- 71) Mumbai and Thane, 16th April 1853.

- 72) 28+1(Special state Delhi) and 07
- 73) Nanded and Guntur
- 74) 16+1 New Zone (Kolkata Metro Railways) and 67
- 75) General
- 76) Admiral
- 77) Air-Chief Marshal
- 78) Chandigarh
- 79) Annual Income
- 80) General Coaches
- 81) 12 (Twelve)
- 82) Railway Board
- 83) 72 berths
- 84) Divisional or Nil
- 85) T.409
- 86) T.369 (3b) or T.369 (1)
- 87) T.511 (Starting Permit)
- 88) T.509
- 89) 20 Meters
- 90) Two Outer most
- 91) 120 Kmph
- 92) 110 Kmph
- 93) Automatic Section
- 94) T.369 (3b) + Caution Order (10KMPH)
- 95) 08 Hours
- 96) T/C. 1425 & T/D. 1425
- 97) Secure the train properly as per rules
- 98) 02 (Two) number
- 99) 15 KMPH
- 100) Stop / Danger
- 101) Set, Clamped and Pad Locked

- 102) 30 KMPH
- 103) T.806
- 104) Fixed Signals or Hand Signals or by Verbal Instructions.
- 105) T.369 (3b) + PHS at the foot of defective signal.
- 106) T.806 + Shunt Key or T.806 with private number.
- 107) Nine effective, Rear and Front (next to engine)
- 108) Six effective, Rear and front (next to engine)
- 109) PLCT (UP=T/C 1425, DN=T/D 1425) + T.369 (3b) to pass "IB" signal
at "ON"
- 110) Mr.....and Mr.....
- 111) 05 (Five)
- 112) Maximum Permissible Speed
- 113) Combined Train Report
- 114) Vehicle Guidance
- 115) DV is Working
- 116) DV is Not Working (Isolated)
- 117) Obstructed line admission and Un-Signal line admission
- 118) Train Divided Working by guard to loco pilot
- 119) T.512 (Starting Permit)
- 120) Front Fouling Mark Not Cleared.
- 121) Mrs
- 122) General and Subsidiary Rules
- 123) Authorized Officer
- 124) Railway Board
- 125) 1 in 100
- 126) 1 in 80
- 127) 0 0 ____ (Two Short and One Long)
- 128) T.369(3b) + PHS at the foot of defective signal
- 129) T/C.1425 for UP & T/D.1425 for DOWN (Paper Line Clear Ticket)
- 130) Attention & Proceed