

Sl.No. :

नामांक			Roll No.			

No. of Questions – 03

SS-33-SH.HD. (English)

No. of Printed Pages – 07

SENIOR SECONDARY EXAMINATION, 2018

SHORTHAND IN ENGLISH

Subject : English Stenography

Time : 3¼ Hours

Maximum Marks : 40

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS TO THE EXAMINEES :

- 1) Candidates must write first his/her Roll No. on the question paper compulsorily.
- 2) The shorthand outlines may be written by pencil but the transcription should not be hand-written but it should be typed.
- 3) The shorthand note-book must be attached with the answer-book.
- 4) Only the following punctuations should be dictated:
 - i) full stops
 - ii) signs of interrogation
 - iii) brackets
- 5) There should be an interval of *five* minutes after the dictation of each section. *Two and a three-fourth* hours will be allowed for transcription of the three sections of dictation (i.e. excluding the time for dictation and intervals).
- 6) All the three sections should be dictated at a speed of 80 (Eighty) words per minute and in one sitting.
- 7) 20% marks should be reserved for outline.

Tear Here

TEAR HERE TO OPEN THE QUESTION PAPER

Tear Here

2
SECTION - A

[10]

1)

The Institute of Chartered Accountants of India

ICAI Bhawan, Indraprastha Marg,
New Delhi - 110104

Dear Students, /

[1/4]

This will be last communication since my term to the office of the President of ICAI ends in February 2017 /

[1/2]

My heartiest congratulations to all who have successfully cleared the final examination held in the month of November 2016 and / the common Proficiency test held in December 2016, My special compliments to the Rank holders on their distinctive attainments //. It was heartening to note that the results are very encouraging as a large number of students performed well / in the Examination. This is on account of the sincere and dedicated work put in by the students. /

[3/4]

[1]

[1/4]

[1/2]

In the month of February, 2017 as a ritual I will be handing over the baton of Presidentship to / the next fellow representative. While sit down to write reminiscence so many small and big events. In spite // of wide - ranging responsibilities. We have collectively taken many decisions in the over all interest of our students and / future of the excellent profession.

[13/4]

[2]

[21/4]

This Profession needs proficient professionals to face distinctive challenges and deliver feasible quality services /. It's possible when we are well equipped with strong abilities. To excel in profession, the curriculum offers/ with theoretical education. Training prepares you well to understand and assimilate the theoretical concepts and apply to practical situations //. Training forms the main focus, facilities to comprehend ideas and encourages in performing well in examinations.

[21/2]

[23/4]

[3]

As / the time is approaching to handover the baton. I recollect and [3¼]
 look forward to the profession to progress and / achieve greater heights. [3½]
 The profession has created new benchmarks and enjoys a lot of respect
 in society. It is / my proud privilege to be the part of this illustrious [3¾]
 professions

Wishing you all the best

President
 ICAI
 New Delhi [4]

SECTION - B

2)

[10]

Government of India
 Ministry of Home Affairs,
 Sector-9 Akbar Road.
 New Delhi 2030303

Ref : No/: GM/26/2017-18 [¼]

Subject : Police Excesses in States

Sir/Madam,

Undersigned has/ been directed to apprise all the State Home [½]
 Ministers that the entire Lok Sabha has expressed its sincere concern and / [¾]
 has taken a serious view of the excesses committed by the police more or
 less throughout the country.

The // department of police comes under the state list, so it is the sacred [1]
 responsibility of all the states to / check the recurrences of any such cases. [1¼]
 Cases of deaths in police custody, indiscreet firing, cases of / violence and [1½]
 rape against women and similar other indecent cases of torture, have been
 reported frequently by the Press/. Human Rights violation is a crime even if [1¾]
 committed by a government deptt.

The honourable Home Minister has // expressed great concern [2]
over the situation and has earnestly desired that the police ought to be
sensitised and be trained / to deal with common people politely and also [2¼]
to exercise the powers within their limites.

Strong and strict action / must also be initiated against the criminals [2½]
irrespective of their status in the society.

Therefore, it is urgently / required that a meeting of all the Superintendents [2¾]
of police of the states be called to discuss the ways and means // to regulate [3]
proper conduct. A report is to be sent to the ministry at the earliest.

Kamal Jaiswal,/ [3¼]

Joint secretary.

Signature-

(Ministry of Home Affairs)

Copies sent to information and necessary action :

- 1) /Secretary, Home Ministry, Govt. of Raj, Jaipur. [3½]
- 2) Secretary, Home Ministry, Govt. of / Haryana. [3¾]
- 3) Secretary, Home Ministry, Govt. of Punjab.
- 4) Secretary, Home Ministry, // Govt. of Uttar Pradesh. [4]

- 5) Secretary, Home Ministry, Govt. of Madhya Pradesh.
- 6) Secretary/, Home Ministry, Govt. of Maharashtra. [4¼]
- 7) Secretary, Home Ministry, Govt. of Bihar.
- 8) /Secretary, Home Ministry, Govt. of Gujarat. [4½]
- 9) Secretary, Home Ministry, Govt. of Himachal / Pradesh. [4¾]
- 10) Secretary, Home Ministry, Govt. of Karnataka.

(Kamal Jaiswal)
Joint - Secretary . // [5]

SECTION - C

3) [20]

THE RIGHT TO PRIVACY IN INDIA

There is no definite, legal definition of privacy scholars tend to define it / as something which every person enjoy's by virtue of being a human being, it cannot be strictly defined but / it extends to all spheres of human activity. Which is a reasonable need for peaceful existence. Privacy is / important for human welfare and it enjoys a robust legal framework internationally.

[¼]

[½]

[¾]

The right of Privacy burst into social // Consciousness recently when the Supreme Court held it a part of the fundamental rights under Article 21. [1]

Especially since / the Snowden disclosures (2013) citizens right to privacy and state surveillance has been at the forefront of much debate./ Personal data is the hottest commodity in the market, it is the new oil some say, more/ valuable than gold. It is called 'Big Data' because it is enormous. Much of it is just // information about us everyday, we leave an easy to follow trail of digital footprints that reveal who we are/, what we like to search and buy on net, what apps and websites we use and how and / this goes on and on. [1¼] [1½] [1¾] [2] [2¼] [2½]

The Aadhaar scheme of the government of India attracted multiple challenges in courts for / reasons related to breach of privacy of citizens, to allegations of rise of a " totalitarian state" and for // being an open invitation to data leakage. Aadhaar was introduced with the objectives to issue Unique Identification numbers to / all residents of India that is (a) robust enough to elements duplicate and fake identities and (b) can/ be verified and authenticated in an easy, cost effective way. After marathon debates, where the petitioners / defended a Right to Privacy which the government opposed a 9-judge bench of the supreme court ruled that // the Right of Privacy is a fundamental Right of Citizens. [2¾] [3] [3¼] [3½] [3¾] [4]

The constituent Assembly of India had considered but not / accepted the notion of privacy being a fundamental right. B. Shiva Rao in his book "The Framing/of India's Constitution : A study" has mapped its history. K.M.Munshi had submitted / draft articles on the fundamental rights and duties of citizens to the subcommittee on fundamental rights. [4¼] [4½] [4¾]

B.N//. Rau in his note on the drafts report of the subcommittee [5]
submitted in April 1947 expressed his reservations about / the warrant [5¼]
clause in search and investigations which may impede police
investigations allowed under the Cr.PC.

The Supreme court / had engaged with the right to privacy until [5½]
the Sc 9 - judge 2017, judgement which has settled the / matter. This [5¾]
section takes a look at the doctrinal evolution of the right as understood
by the judiciary in // the light of major cases. There is no mention of [6]
privacy in the Constitution of India. The constituent /Assembly of India [6¼]
had rejected a proposal to include a provision similar to the Fourth
Amendment of the US Constitution /. [6½]

The court also corrected itself in the judgement it had given
invalidating the Delhi High Court order which had / declared section [6¾]
377 unconstitutional we disagree with the manner in which Suresh Kumar
Koushal V. Naz foundation (2014). // [7]

