Sl.No. :

नामांक Roll No.

No. of Questions – 03

No. of Printed Pages – 07

SS–33–SH.HD. (English)

Tear Here

SENIOR SECONDARY EXAMINATION, 2018

SHORTHAND IN ENGLISH

Subject : English Stenography

Time : 3¼ **Hours**

Maximum Marks : 40

TEAR HERE TO OPEN THE QUESTION PAPER

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

SECTION - A

1) **[10]**

The Institute of Chartered Accountants of India

ICAI Bhawan, Indraprastha Marg,
New Delhi - 110104

Dear Students, / **[¼]**

This will be last communication since my term to the office of the President of ICAI ends in February 2017 / **[½]**

My heartiest congratulations to all who have successfully cleared the final examination held in the month of November 2016 and / the **[¾]** common Proficiency test held in December 2016, My special compliments to the Rank holders on their distinctive attainments //. It was heartening to **[1]** 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 **[1¼]** dedicated work put in by the students. / **[1½]**

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 **[1¾]** reminiscence so many small and big events. In spite // of wide - ranging **[2]** responsibilities. We have collectively taken many decisions in the over all interest of our students and / future of the excellent profession. **[2¼]**

This Profession needs proficient professionals to face distinctive challenges and deliver feasible quality services /. It's possible when we are **[2½]** well equipped with strong abilities. To excel in profession, the curriculum offers/ with theoretical education. Training prepares you well to understand **[2¾]** and assimilate the theoretical concepts and apply to practical situations //. **[3]** Training forms the main focus, facilities to comprehend ideas and encourages in performing well in examinations.

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]**

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

The Aadhaar scheme of the government of India attracted multiple [2¾]
challenges in courts for / reasons related to breach of privacy of citizens, [3]
to allegations of rise of a " totalitarian state" and for // being an open [3¼]
invitation to data leakage. Aadhaar was introduced with the objectives [3½]
to issue Unique Identification numbers to / all residents of India that is [3¾]
(a) robust enough to elements duplicate and fake identities and (b) can/ [4]
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.

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

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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]

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DO NOT WRITE ANYTHING HERE