

BOOKLET SERIES

A

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A/XX-XIX/IV

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SEAL

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PART-I
(Questions 1-60)

Directions (Questions 1-15): Study the passages below to answer the questions that follow each passage.

Passage-I

The President of India said that government and industry should work together to provide jobs to the youth in order to prevent unrest and disturbances. "Half of India's 130 crore population is below 25 years of age, and in the working age group of 18-59 years this population is close to 60%. Think what would happen if such a large number of people do not have their vocation and opportunity of maintaining their livelihood in a decent way," the President said at the Annual Day celebrations of CII's Skill Training Centre in Madhya Pradesh. He said that the agriculture sector is over saturated now, and cannot absorb many new entrants. He also observed that there were 36,000 colleges producing graduates but a large number of passouts were unemployable. The president added that India has the scope for employment generation but lacked the skilled workforce. He said that the Skills Development Council was created in 2010 and a target was fixed to create a 500 million-large skilled workforce by 2020. "Not much progress has been made in that direction. The Prime Minister has focused on this issue by forming the Department of Skill Development." The President informed the audience that 60 lakh Indians were working in West Asia and the Gulf countries, and were sending large volumes of remittances thereby helping India build foreign exchange reserves. He said that the average age of the workers in Europe and North America is increasing and India has a great opportunity with its relatively younger population. The president of CII said that the industry body has not been able to set up skill development centres like the ones in Chhindwara, in any other part of the country.

1. A large number of Indians working abroad are
 - (1) not making any contribution for India's development.
 - (2) hardly helping the Indian economy.
 - (3) making huge contributions to the country's foreign exchange reserves.
 - (4) of no use to India.
2. India needs to provide jobs to its youth in order to
 - (1) remove illiteracy.
 - (2) help India become industrialized.
 - (3) avoid chaos in the country.
 - (4) None of these
3. Today's college educated young people in India possess
 - (1) adequate skills to get jobs.
 - (2) more than required skills to become employed.
 - (3) quite inadequate skills to get jobs.
 - (4) no skills to get employment whatsoever.
4. In the past, our efforts to provide skilled workforce to the country have been
 - (1) more than adequate.
 - (2) quite inadequate
 - (3) quite praiseworthy.
 - (4) None of these

5. Which of the following statements is not true?
- (1) Average age of the working population in Europe has been on a decline.
 - (2) Agriculture sector is not in a position to provide the means of livelihood to large numbers of youth of our country today.
 - (3) To provide jobs to the youth, government and industry must join hands and create the opportunities.
 - (4) All these

Passage-II

Before I landed in Taiwan, I had heard of it as the land of lush green mountains with rich flora and fauna, sea, natural hot springs and a lake surrounded by forests. What nobody had shared with me was that it is also the land of the friendliest people, a disabled-friendly country and women traveler-safe destination. Still not affected by the commercialisation that seems to have taken over most other destinations, Taiwan exudes the kind of positivity that has the power to relax you instantly. People are honest, welcoming and friendly. My first landing point in Taiwan was Kaohsiung which is actually a business hub. Rich in terms of art and aesthetics, it is famous for its Love River, rather a cruise along the Love River by the night. Taiwan boasts of a great nightlife. In Taiwan, it is not unusual to see people outdoors at night enjoying street food or enjoying the live bands. For adventure lovers, the island offers an exciting range of activities like mountain biking, kayaking, paragliding and surfing. Taiwan is also the world's top mountain biking destination with its hilly terrain and extensive trail network. No trip to Taiwan is complete without experiencing its hot springs. Ranked among the world's top 15 hot spring destinations, Taiwan has a great variety of natural springs. Interestingly, a number of resorts offer you the experience in your room itself with hot spring water flowing straight into your bathtub!

6. Kaohsiung is known for its _____.
 (1) deep forest (2) business activities (3) fish market (4) None of these
7. Presently, Taiwan is _____ commercialized.
 (1) highly (2) not at all (3) not very (4) None of these
8. Taiwan is well known for its _____.
 (1) friendly people (2) natural springs (3) adventure activities (4) All these
9. The author is most likely _____ Taiwan.
 (1) visiting (2) a native of (3) writing a book on (4) a critic of
10. Which of the following statements is not true?
 (1) Taiwan is considered unsafe for women travellers.
 (2) Live band shows are common in Taiwan.
 (3) Disabled people will not face difficulty in Taiwan.
 (4) All these

Passage-III

Direct selling has been in India for many years and it has seen tremendous growth over the last year. Despite some challenges, the market grew at around 13.5% – 14%. Over the last five years, the business has grown from 43 billion INR to about 80 billion INR last year. That's a very healthy growth. We are projecting that over the next ten years, the business will grow from 80 billion INR last year to around 645 billion INR. That's roughly 10 billion USD in 2028 from 1.2 billion USD last year. So it's a healthy trend and the expectation is that the business is going to continue to grow. Direct selling is the largest employer of women – 60% of direct sellers are women. So it fits well into the women empowerment theme that the government is driving. It is also a very strong 'Make in India' programme because most of the companies involved in direct selling manufacture their products in India. We expect that about 40 lakh people were employed by the direct selling industry last year and the expectation is that this is going to go up to 18 million direct sellers by 2028, of which 10 million will be women. It also generates a lot of taxes for state governments where these businesses are based. It is thus a very strong contributor to the economy. Some of the top sectors for direct selling are consumer healthcare which accounts for about 31%; beauty and personal care which accounts for 29% and household wares and home furnishings which account for about 4%. Then you have various other product ranges like food and drink, home care, etc.

11. Which of the following sectors of direct selling has registered maximum sales?
 - (1) Home furnishing
 - (2) Beauty and personal care
 - (3) Consumer healthcare
 - (4) Food and drinks
12. Trends in direct selling indicate that it _____ women empowerment theme.
 - (1) has no relevance to
 - (2) does not assist
 - (3) really promotes
 - (4) None is applicable
13. As per estimates, by 2028, the strength of men direct sellers will be
 - (1) little over the strength of women direct sellers.
 - (2) just about half of the total strength.
 - (3) 8 million.
 - (4) None of these
14. The potential for growth of direct selling industry in India is _____.
 - (1) quite promising
 - (2) really very poor
 - (3) negligible
 - (4) None of these
15. Which of the following statements is not true?
 - (1) Direct selling is not new to India.
 - (2) Direct selling does not help state governments to increase their tax collections.
 - (3) Direct selling is in tune with the 'Make in India' programme.
 - (4) All these

Directions (Questions 16-20) : Choose the word which best expresses the meaning of the underlined word in the sentence.

16. Forgetting their old enmity, they joined hands with a spirit of camaraderie.
(1) ganging up (2) love (3) friendliness (4) trust
17. Rajan employed my friend only after I agreed to avouch his honesty.
(1) vow (2) affirm (3) issue a voucher for (4) guarantee
18. They knew by his sophomoric remarks that he was still naive.
(1) casual (2) unpalatable (3) ignorant (4) immature
19. In an attempt to mitigate the severity of his punishment, he pleaded guilty to the charge.
(1) increase (2) provoke (3) avoid (4) lessen
20. The old woman lives alone in a dilapidated house.
(1) shabby (2) decayed (3) ugly (4) old

Directions (Questions 21-25) : Choose the word which is opposite in meaning of the underlined word in the sentence.

21. Never adopt a callous attitude towards your duties.
(1) cooperative (2) considerate (3) cautious (4) courteous
22. The attack on the freedom of the press is a retrograde step.
(1) correct (2) progressive (3) justified (4) stubborn
23. There was no altruistic motive that prompted him to help her.
(1) wicked (2) brutal (3) inhuman (4) selfish
24. According to a great philosopher, magnanimity in a man implies many other qualities.
(1) poverty (2) jealousy (3) meanness (4) enmity
25. Her impetuous behaviour was attributed to her upbringing.
(1) friendly (2) rash (3) quiet and gentle (4) sluggish

Directions (Questions 26-30) : Fill in the blank.

26. He lost the match easily because he had played a _____ five set match in the earlier round.
(1) sensational (2) grueling (3) wonderful (4) controversial
27. Freedom and equality are the _____ rights of every human being.
(1) inalienable (2) inscrutable (3) incalculable (4) institutional

28. Though Bonsai, a well-known art form, originated in China, it was _____ by the Japanese.
(1) re-discovered (2) borrowed (3) cultivated (4) perfected
29. The accused _____ to the judge for mercy.
(1) asked (2) cried (3) pleaded (4) appealed
30. You must _____ your career with all seriousness.
(1) accept (2) pursue (3) examine (4) serve

Directions (Questions 31-35) : Choose the option which best expresses the meaning of the underlined idiom/phrase in the sentence.

31. Lord Clive won his laurels in the battle of Plassey.
(1) fought bravely (2) defeated his enemies
(3) acquired distinction (4) overpowered his enemies
32. The best policy is to let sleeping dogs lie.
(1) to be liberal (2) to be tolerant
(3) to be neutral (4) to avoid discussing troublesome matters
33. He was in a brown study and did not seem to catch my point.
(1) in his study room (2) absorbed in reading
(3) absent-minded (4) in a state of shock
34. He looks down upon his poor cousins.
(1) despises (2) openly praises (3) neglects (4) cares a lot about
35. Good politicians are capable of swaying public opinion with their gift of the gab.
(1) flattering words (2) abundance of promises
(3) fluency of speech (4) political acumen

Directions (Questions 36-39): A word has been written in four different ways out of which only one is correctly spelt. Choose the correctly spelt word.

36. (1) Embarrassment (2) Embarassment (3) Embarrasment (4) Embracemant
37. (1) Diarhoea (2) Diarheoa (3) Diarrheoa (4) Diarrhoea
38. (1) Etiquete (2) Etiquette (3) Ettiquete (4) Ettiquette
39. (1) Millonare (2) Millionaire (3) Millionare (4) Millonaire

Directions (Questions 40-43) : In each of the following questions, out of the given group of words, choose the mis-spelt word.

40. (1) Choreographer (2) Developar (3) Carrier (4) Organiser
 41. (1) Designation (2) Acquaintence (3) Controversy (4) Burglar
 42. (1) Laboratory (2) Lavatory (3) Laudatery (4) Adultery
 43. (1) Retreive (2) Rheumatism (3) Reprieve (4) Reverberate

Directions (Questions 44-48) : A passage has been broken into five parts. Choose the correct sequence to make it a meaningful passage.

44. A : The knowledge so far available about the endocrine glands is very limited.
 B : Nature has provided the body with proper regulators and protectors.
 C : These are our endocrine glands.
 D : And so the proper functioning of these controllers is very important and most vital for our health.
 E : However, all the medical sciences have accepted the fact that these endocrine glands secrete thousands of different types of hormones directly from our blood.
 (1) ABCDE (2) BDCAE (3) BDEAC (4) CBADE
45. A : Seconds later, the glaring object swept past and he thought he had out maneuvered it.
 B : While flying over enemy territory, Jones received the warning of an oncoming missile.
 C : He was proved wrong when he saw the vertical tail fins on fire.
 D : Without wasting time, he slammed the throttles forward and made the plane roll into a high speed turn.
 E : Hardly had he responded to the message when he actually saw what every fighter pilot dreaded most.
 (1) BEDAC (2) BDCEA (3) CDEAB (4) CBADE
46. A : A taxi was summoned and Satish was taken to Lifeline Hospital.
 B : While hurrying home from school, Satish was hit by a car.
 C : Since they did not succeed, they decided to take him to a hospital.
 D : Some people rushed towards him and tried to bring him to his senses.
 E : He was thrown a couple of feet away and lost consciousness.
 (1) ABCED (2) BDCAE (3) BEDCA (4) CBAED

47. A : But many consider it wrong to blight youngsters by recruiting them into armed forces at a younger age.
B : However, it is very difficult to have an agreement on an issue when emotions run high.
C : The debate has again come up whether this is right or wrong.
D : In many countries military service is compulsory for all.
E : Some of these detractors of compulsory draft are even very angry.
(1) ACBED (2) DCAEB (3) BDEAC (4) DAECB
48. A : My dream led me to an obsessive interest in design, which slowly opened the door to visual communication.
B : And I am so happy now that I am actually studying design at India's premier institute.
C : Even as a child, I was clear about what I wanted to do.
D : However, I was determined to either join a premier institute or else, not pursue design at all.
E : When I was studying in Class III, I told my parents that I want to be an artist.
(1) BEACD (2) ADECB (3) CEADB (4) EBACD

Directions (Questions 49-52) : In each of the following questions choose the best option to complete the sentence.

49. Despite his best efforts to conceal his anger
(1) he failed to hide from us an impression of his agony.
(2) people came to know that he was annoyed.
(3) he could not succeed in it easily.
(4) we could detect that he was quite angry.
50. Practically, very little work could be completed in the last week as it was
(1) a very busy week.
(2) full of holidays.
(3) a very hectic week.
(4) loaded with lots of work.
51. In order to increase the company's profit, the employees
(1) decided to reduce the cost of the raw material.
(2) demanded two additional increments.
(3) requested the management to implement a new welfare scheme.
(4) offered to work overtime without any extra compensation.
52. Mohan could do well in his final examinations because
(1) generally he studies well.
(2) he had been regular with his studies.
(3) he pays attention in the class.
(4) he was known to be studious in the school.

Directions (Questions 53-55) : In each of the following for the sentence given in Direct speech, choose the best option of Indirect Speech.

53. He said, "I clean my teeth twice a day."
 (1) He said that he cleaned his teeth twice a day.
 (2) He said that he cleans his teeth twice a day.
 (3) He said that he used to clean his teeth twice a day.
 (4) He said that he is used to cleaning his teeth twice a day.
54. He said, "What a beautiful scene!"
 (1) He said that what a beautiful scene it was.
 (2) He wondered that it was a beautiful scene.
 (3) He exclaimed what a beautiful scene it was.
 (4) He exclaimed that it was a very beautiful scene.
55. He said to me, "Where is the post office ?"
 (1) He wanted to know where the post office was.
 (2) He asked me that where the post office was.
 (3) He asked me where the post office was.
 (4) He asked me where was the post office.

Directions (Questions 56-60): In each of these questions, choose the one word which can be substituted for the given sentence/words.

56. Large scale departure of people
 (1) Exodus (2) Emigration (3) Migration (4) Immigration
57. The school or college in which one has been educated
 (1) Alumni (2) Alma mater (3) Alumnus (4) Learning Centre
58. The period between two reigns
 (1) Stasis (2) Gap (3) Anachronism (4) Interregnum
59. Being unable to pay one's debt
 (1) Loanee (2) Bankrupt (3) Borrower (4) Payee
60. Connoisseur of choice food
 (1) Greedy (2) Glutton (3) Gourmand (4) Gourmet

PART-II
(Questions 61-90)

61. What is the cause of the change of season?
 (1) Rotation of the earth on its axis (2) Inclination of the earth's axis
 (3) Revolution of the earth around the sun (4) Both (2) and (3)
62. On which of the following dates does the equinox occur?
 (1) January 4 (2) December 22 (3) March 21 (4) June 21
63. Which river flows between the Satpura and the Vindhya ranges?
 (1) Mahanadi (2) Narmada (3) Tapi (4) Sabarmati
64. Gurudev Rabindranath Tagore gave up his knighthood because of the
 (1) Jallianwala Bagh tragedy.
 (2) brutal suppression of the Civil Disobedience Movement.
 (3) execution of Bhagat Singh.
 (4) Chauri Chaura incident.
65. Which of the following regions where the initial Aryan settlements were located, is correctly described as the Land of the Seven Rivers (*Sapta Sindhu*)?
 (1) The Indus Valley region.
 (2) The Ujjain and Malwa region.
 (3) The region from the Eastern Afghanistan to the upper valley of the Ganges.
 (4) The land of the Indus and its principal tributaries.
66. The title of Sardar was given to Vallabhbhai Patel for the great organizational skill displayed by him in the
 (1) Kheda Satyagraha. (2) Bardoli Satyagraha.
 (3) Salt Satyagraha. (4) Individual Satyagraha.
67. Through which Amendment Act was the voting age reduced in India from 21 years to 18 years?
 (1) 42nd Amendment Act 1976 (2) 32nd Amendment Act 1973
 (3) 52nd Amendment Act 1985 (4) 62nd Amendment Act 1988
68. Name the Speaker of the Lok Sabha who resigned twice from the post.
 (1) Gurdial Singh Dhillon (2) Shivraj V Patil
 (3) P A Sangma (4) Neelam Sanjiva Reddy
69. Fundamental rights in Indian constitution have been taken from the constitution of which one of the following countries?
 (1) USA (2) Ireland (3) Canada (4) Australia
70. What is the chemical name of Vitamin D?
 (1) Calciferol (2) Ascorbic Acid (3) Retinol (4) Tocopherol

71. In deep seas water appears bluish in color due to
 (1) reflection of sky in water. (2) scattering of light.
 (3) absorption of light by the sea. (4) presence of plants in the sea.
72. In a shopping mall, what type of mirror is used to watch the activity of customers?
 (1) Concave (2) Convex (3) Plane (4) None of these
73. The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development is more commonly known as
 (1) International Monetary Fund. (2) World Bank.
 (3) Asian Development Bank. (4) Union Nations Development Program.
74. In economics, the term 'investment' refers to
 (1) buying of financial instruments by households.
 (2) buying of shares on the stock exchange.
 (3) increase in the capital stock of the economy.
 (4) None of these
75. Price elasticity of demand for a good refers to the responsiveness of the
 (1) price of the good to changes in its demand.
 (2) quantity demanded of the good to changes in its price.
 (3) production of the good to changes in its demand.
 (4) None of these
76. Triathlon is a sporting event made up of three disciplines, i.e.,
 (1) Running, Pole Vault and Hammer Throw (2) Running, Swimming and Shot Put
 (3) Swimming, Cycling and Running (4) None of these
77. Which national sports award is being given annually to the University, which has given the best all round performance during the year of award?
 (1) Rajiv Gandhi Khel Ratna Award (2) Maulana Abul Kalam Azad Trophy
 (3) Rashtriya Khel Protsahan Purusakar (4) Dhyanchand Award
78. 'Ashes' is a popular international bi-lateral cricket trophy for which the countries that compete are
 (1) India-Sri Lanka (2) Australia-England
 (3) India-Australia (4) Australia-South Africa
79. Which of the following Padma awards was conferred upon Teejan Bai, the famous folk artist from Chhatisgarh, by the President of India in March this year?
 (1) Padma Shri (2) Padma Bhushan
 (3) Padma Vibhushan (4) Bharat Ratna
80. Which Islamic country included Hindi as the third official language used in its courts, along with Arabic and English as part of a move designed to improve access to justice?
 (1) Saudi Arabia (2) United Arab Emirates
 (3) Qatar (4) Oman

81. Where did the US President Donald Trump and North Korean leader Kim Jong-Un meet for the second round of nuclear talks almost 8 months after the landmark Singapore summit?
(1) Singapore (2) Hanoi (3) Taipei (4) Manila
82. Who was sworn in as Bangladesh's Prime Minister for a record fourth term in January 2019?
(1) Khaleda Zia (2) Abdul Hamid (3) Sheikh Hasina (4) None of these
83. Who was sworn in as the first Chief Justice of the newly constituted Telangana High Court in January 2019?
(1) T B Radhakrishnan (2) Dinesh Maheshwari
(3) Rajendra Menon (4) None of these
84. World Wildlife Day is observed on _____ every year globally, to spread awareness about wildlife.
(1) 22 April (2) 5 June (3) 3 March (4) 24 October
85. Which international sportsperson was honored with the 19th Laureus Sportsman of the Year Award in February 2019?
(1) Lewis Hamilton (2) Luka Modric (3) Virat Kohli (4) Novak Djokovic
86. Which Boeing aircraft has been banned by India after the Ethiopian Airlines crash in March 2019?
(1) 777-X (2) 314 Clipper (3) 737 MAX-8 (4) AH-64 Apache
87. Who among the following Justices has been appointed as India's first Lokpal, the anti-corruption ombudsman, in March 2019?
(1) Dilip B Bhosale (2) Ajay Kumar Tripathi
(3) Pinaki Chandra Ghose (4) None of these
88. Which country has recently renamed its capital 'Astana' as 'Nursultan' in order to recognize its outgoing president Nursultan Nazarbayev, who served the nation for nearly 30 years?
(1) Kyrgyzstan (2) Kazakhstan (3) Turkmenistan (4) Uzbekistan
89. The recently launched book titled "Every Vote Counts" is authored by which former Chief Election Commissioner of India?
(1) Navin Chawla (2) OP Rawat (3) SY Quraishi (4) TN Seshan
90. Naresh Goyal who recently stepped down from its Board, was the founder-chairman of _____.
(1) ICICI Bank (2) Kingfisher Airlines (3) Gitanjali Group (4) Jet Airways

PART-III

(Questions 91-120)

Directions (Questions 91-92) : Each of these questions has a statement followed by two conclusions I and II. Consider the statement and the following conclusions. Decide which of the conclusions follows from the statement. Mark answer as

- (1) if conclusion I follows.
- (2) if conclusion II follows.
- (3) if either conclusion I or II follows.
- (4) if neither conclusion I nor II follows.

91. Statement : Good voice is a natural gift; but one has to keep practising to improve and do well in the field of music.

Conclusions:

- I. Natural gifts need nurturing and care.
- II. Even though your voice is not good, one can keep practising.

92. Statement : Domestic demand has been increasing faster than the production of indigenous crude oil.

Conclusions:

- I. Crude oil must be imported.
- II. Domestic demand should be reduced.

Directions (Questions 93-94): In each of these questions, two statements I and II are given. These may have a cause and effect relationship or may have independent causes or be the effects of independent causes. Read the statements and mark answer as

- (1) if statement I is the cause and statement II is its effect.
- (2) if statement II is the cause and statement I is its effect.
- (3) if both the statements I and II are effects of independent causes.
- (4) if both the statements I and II are effects of some common cause.

93. Statement I : Police resorted to lathi-charge to disperse the unlawful gathering of a large number of people.

Statement II : The citizens' forum called a general strike in protest against the police atrocities.

94. Statement I : The performance of most of the students in the final exam of class XII in the schools run by the Government was excellent.

Statement II : Many teachers of the Government schools left the school and joined private schools.

Directions (Questions 95-99): Read the given information carefully to answer these questions.

There are six teachers A, B, C, D, E and F in a school. Each of them teaches two subjects, one compulsory subject and the other an optional subject. D's optional subject was History while three others have it as a compulsory subject. E and F have Physics as one of their subjects. F's compulsory subject is Mathematics while it is an optional subject of both C and E. History and English are A's subjects but in terms of compulsory and optional subjects, they are just reverse of those of D's. Chemistry is an optional subject of only one of the teachers. The only female teacher in the school has English as her compulsory subject.

95. What is C's compulsory subject?
 (1) History (2) Physics (3) Chemistry (4) English
96. Who is the female teacher in the group?
 (1) A (2) E (3) D (4) F
97. Who else has the same compulsory and optional subjects as F?
 (1) D (2) E (3) B (4) No one else
98. Which of the following groups has History as the compulsory subject?
 (1) A, C, D (2) A, B, C (3) B, C, D (4) A, D
99. Disregarding which is the compulsory and which is the optional subject, who has the same combination of subjects as F?
 (1) E (2) A (3) B (4) D

Directions (Questions 100-101): Each of these questions has a statement followed by two arguments I and II. Consider the statement and the following arguments. Decide which of the arguments is strong from the statement. Mark answer as

- (1) if argument I is strong.
 (2) if argument II is strong.
 (3) if either argument I or II is strong.
 (4) if neither argument I nor II is strong.
100. Statement : Should only one company be allowed to run the transport system in a big city?
 Argument I : Yes. This will put an end to unhealthy competition among different companies.
 Argument II : No. The commuter should be given a wider choice of transport system.
101. Statement : Should all the infrastructural development projects in India be handed over to the private sector?
 Argument I : No. The private sector entities are not equipped to handle such projects.
 Argument II : Yes. Such projects are handled by private sector in the developed countries.

Directions (Questions 102-106): Study the following information carefully and answer the questions that follow.

- Jayesh, Kunal, Namrata, Aisha and Tushar are five members of a family.
- They were born in the months from January to May, each member in one of these months but not necessarily in the same order.
- Each one of them celebrates his/her birthday at the cities they like, i.e, Bengaluru, Chennai, Pune, Indore and Delhi.
- The one who likes to celebrate his/her birthday in Pune is born in the month which is exactly middle in the months given.
- Aisha does not like Indore but goes to Chennai for the sake of Jayesh in February.
- Tushar who loves Bengaluru is born in the month immediately after Namrata's birth month.
- Namrata does not like to go to either Delhi and Indore.

- In which month is Aisha born?
(1) February (2) March (3) April (4) None of these
- Which is the city that Kunal likes?
(1) Chennai (2) Delhi (3) Indore (4) None of these
- Who likes to celebrate his/her birthday in Pune?
(1) Namrata (2) Kunal (3) Aisha (4) Jayesh
- Which combination of month and city is true for Jayesh?
(1) February - Indore (2) March - Pune (3) February - Pune (4) None of these
- Who was born in January?
(1) Tushar (2) Namrata (3) Aisha (4) None of these

Directions (Questions 107-110): Complete the series by replacing '?' mark.

- 1, 3, 6, 11, '?', 37, 70
(1) 3 (2) 6 (3) 11 (4) 20
- CJT, FGW, IDZ, '?'
(1) KBC (2) KEA (3) LAC (4) LED
- BAS, '?', DCQ, DDP, FEO
(1) BBR (2) CBT (3) ABR (4) BCT
- Q3F, S6E, U18D, W72C, '?'
(1) X144C (2) W216A (3) W280B (4) Y360B

Directions (Questions 111-112): Assume that the relationships mentioned are universal and do not take into account any exception from any particular community. Also do not assume the gender of a person from the name mentioned.

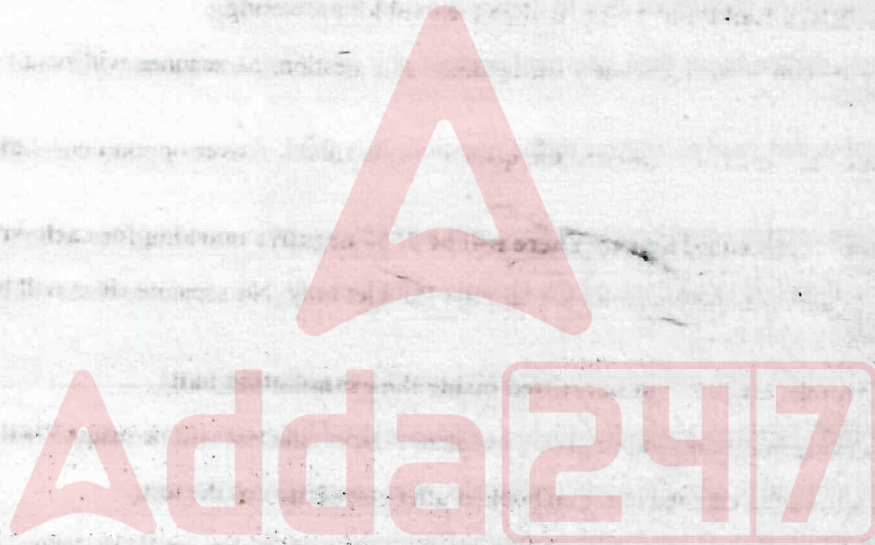
- I. $P + Q$ means P is the brother of Q
- II. $P \div Q$ means P is the son of Q
- III. $P \times Q$ means P is the father of Q
- IV. $P * Q$ means P is the wife of Q
- V. $P - Q$ means P is the sister of Q.

111. Which of the following relations shows that K is the uncle of I?
 (1) $K + Y \times I$ (2) $K + Y - I$ (3) $K - Y \times I$ (4) $K + Y * I$
112. Which of the following relations shows that Z is the nephew of Q?
 (1) $Z + Y \times K + Q$ (2) $Z \div Y * K + Q$ (3) $Z - I + K + Q$ (4) $K \times I - Z + Q$
113. If MOBILITY is coded as 46293927 in a certain language code, then EXAMINATION will be coded in the same language code as
 (1) 45038401854 (2) 56149512965 (3) 57159413955 (4) 67250623076
114. Out of 44 sportspersons in a club, 24 play football. What is the number of sportspersons in the club who play baseball but not football if 16 play football but not baseball?
 (1) 20 (2) 28 (3) 30 (4) 32
115. A is the father of C, D is the son of B and E is the brother of A. If C is the sister of D, how is B related to E.
 (1) Brother-in-law (2) Daughter (3) Sister-in-law (4) Husband
116. Five girls participated in a school competition. Preeti ranked higher than Sujata. Sujata ranked higher than Rajni. Preeti ranked lower than Garima. Kashish ranked between Preeti and Sujata. Who ranked the highest?
 (1) Preeti (2) Rajni (3) Kashish (4) Garima
117. In a certain code language, '123' means 'bright little boy', '145' means 'tall big boy' and '637' means 'beautiful little flower'. Which digit in that language means 'bright'?
 (1) 2 (2) 1 (3) 4 (4) 3
118. The position of how many letters in the word WONDERFUL will remain unchanged when the letters within the word are arranged alphabetically?
 (1) Zero (2) One (3) Two (4) Three
119. A river flows West to East and on the way turns left and goes in a semi-circle round a hillock and then turns left at right angles. In which direction is the river finally flowing?
 (1) West (2) South-East (3) East (4) South
120. 10 years ago, Sara was twice as old as Amit's age at that time. What is the present age of Amit if Sara will be 40 years old 10 years hence.
 (1) 15 years (2) 18 years (3) 20 years (4) 25 years

Space for Rough Work



Space for Rough Work



INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATE

1. Please do not open this Question Booklet until asked to do so.
2. Do not leave the examination hall until the test is over and permitted by the invigilator.
3. Fill up the necessary information in the space provided on the cover of Question Booklet and the OMR Answer Sheet before commencement of the test.
4. Please check for completeness of the Question Booklet immediately after opening.
5. The duration of the test is 2 hours. There are 120 questions.
6. Each question has four answer options marked (1), (2), (3) and (4).
7. Answers are to be marked on the Answer Sheet, which is provided separately.
8. Choose the most appropriate answer option and darken the oval completely, corresponding to (1), (2), (3) or (4) against the relevant question number.
9. Use only Blue/Black Ball Point Pen to darken the oval for answering.
10. Please do not darken more than one oval against any question, as scanner will read such marking as wrong answer.
11. Once an oval is darkened as answer to the question, it is final. Answer option once darkened cannot be changed.
12. Each question carries equal marks. There will be 25% negative marking for each wrong answer.
13. Rough work, if any, is to be done on the Question Booklet only. No separate sheet will be provided/used for rough work.
14. Calculator, Mobile, etc., are not permitted inside the examination hall.
15. Candidates seeking, receiving and/or giving assistance during the test will be disqualified.
16. Candidate is allowed to take the question booklet after completion of the test.
17. Appropriate civil/criminal proceedings will be instituted against the candidate taking or attempting to take this Question Booklet or part of it outside the examination hall before the completion of examination.
18. The right to exclude any question(s) from final evaluation rests with the testing authority.
19. Do not seek clarification on any item in the Question Booklet from the test invigilator. Use your best judgment.

**OMR ANSWER SHEET SHOULD BE HANDED OVER
TO THE INVIGILATOR ON COMPLETION OF THE TEST.**

A/XX-XIX/IV

20

SEAL

SPA(0)-2019 (IA)

Roll No.

HIGH COURT OF DELHI
SENIOR PERSONAL ASSISTANT EXAMINATION, 2019

STAGE-IB
(Main description English Examination)

Duration: 75 Minutes

(Maximum Marks: 100)

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS:

1. WRITE YOUR ROLL NUMBER ON THE QUESTION PAPER.
2. DO NOT WRITE ANYTHING ELSE ON THE QUESTION PAPER EXCEPT YOUR ROLL NUMBER.
3. QUESTIONS CARRY MARKS INDICATED AGAINST EACH.

=====

- Q.1** Write essay on any one of the following (words limit for each essay 250 words). Candidates are advised to write to the point and avoid irrelevant writing. **(50 MARKS)**
- | | |
|--|--|
| (a) Globalization | (b) Newspaper and its uses in our life |
| (c) Role of youths in national development | (d) India – a democracy |
- Q.2** Write a short letter to the Registrar General of the Delhi High Court complaining about inaction on your request/complaint you have made to this Court. **(5 MARKS)**
- Q.3** Differentiate between the following: **(4 MARKS)**
- | | |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------------|
| (a) Uninterested & dis-interested | (b) Valuable & invaluable |
| (c) farther & further | (d) Ordinance & Ordnance |
- Q.4** Write meaning of the following phrases and use them in sentences : **(4 MARKS)**
- | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| (a) Give and take | (b) goody-goody |
| (c) Hodge-Podge | (d) Law and order |
- Q.5** Fill in the blanks with appropriate prepositions (a, an, in, into, the, with, that, than, then, beside, by) **(2 MARKS)**
- (a) Rohan was born a silver spoon in his mouth.
 - (b) No sooner had I reached the station the train left.
 - (c) I will pour some water the glass.
 - (d) The letter was sent Courier.
 - (e) People bath the river.
- Q.6** Which of the following sentences are active and passive voice. Write “Passive” for passive voice, turn the same into active voice and write “Active” for active voice, turn the same into passive voice : **(4 MARKS)**
- (a) A canal was being dug by the labourers.
 - (b) Will your luggage have been packed before the train's arrival?
 - (c) Ramesh sings a song.
 - (d) Have you finished this job?

Q.7 Change the following assertive sentences into interrogative sentences:

- (a) Nobody can bear such an insult.
- (b) We will never be able to forget these good days.
- (c) Health is more precious than wealth.
- (d) They enjoyed the party.

(4 MARKS)

Q.8 Write the 2nd and 3rd form of the following words :

- (i) Cost (ii) Rid (iii) Bid (iv) Knit

(2 MARKS)

Q.9 Write antonyms of the following words:

- (i) Blunt (ii) Barren
- (iii) acquire (iv) masculine

(2 MARKS)

Q.10 Write "correct" if any of the following sentences are correct. If incorrect, write the correct sentence :

- (i) It is me.
- (ii) One should do his duty.
- (iii) These two sisters love one another.
- (iv) She is growing weak and weak everyday.
- (v) No less than fifty persons died of cholera.
- (vi) I prefer cycling more than walking.

(3 MARKS)

Q.11 Read the following passage and translate it into English :

(10 MARKS)

उसे देखते ही मुझे ख्याल आया कि मैंने उसे पहले भी कही देखा है। जब तक मैं यह सोच पाता, वह आँखों से ओझल हो गया।

Q.12 Read the following passage and translate it into Hindi :

(10 MARKS)

After a little while, I heard someone calling my name. The voice (not sound which is for non-living things) was coming from the back. No sooner had I turned than someone closed my eyes.

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HIGH COURT OF DELHI
SENIOR PERSONAL ASSISTANT (OPEN) EXAMINATION, 2019
Date of Examination 29/09/2019 (Morning)

SHORTHAND DICTATION TEST PASSAGE

Duration of Dictation : 5 Minutes at the speed of 110 w.p.m.

The respondent under the contract offered a lot of paper boxes to the petitioner for inspection before making dispatches. The inspection of the lot was done and samples were taken as per the terms of the contract randomly and the sample was sent to the Institute for testing. A test report was received from the Institute giving the analysis of the samples. It certified that the sample was of standard quality. However, the lot was rejected by the petitioner on the ground that the sample did not meet the specifications of paper boxes. The respondent raised a dispute making allegations of bad intention on the part of the petitioner. The (110) contract contained an arbitration clause. The respondent invoked the arbitration clause and requested the chairman of the petitioner either to arbitrate in the matter himself or to nominate an arbitrator in terms of the contract. On failure on the part of the chairman of the petitioner either to arbitrate himself or to appoint an arbitrator, the respondent filed a suit in the Court for appointment of an arbitrator. The arbitrator was appointed and the dispute raised by respondent was referred to the arbitrator. The respondent preferred a claim. The petitioner also preferred a counter-claim against the respondent. The petitioner had also forfeited the security amount of the respondent. The arbitrator (220) settled the procedure to be followed during the arbitral proceedings after discussion with the parties and gave full opportunity to the parties to lead evidence. The arbitrator came to conclusion that the test report of the Institute showed that the sample sent by the petitioner to the Institute was of standard quality, as per the standard prescribed by the authorities concerned. The

petitioner had rejected the sample on the ground that it showed deficiency in the quality of paper boxes. The arbitrator observed that since the test result showed that the sample was of standard quality, the petitioner was not right in rejecting the samples on the ground of deficiency. (330) The sample met the standard as laid down by the authorities concerned. The arbitrator also relied upon technical opinion submitted by the petitioner. He, therefore, turned down the objections of the petitioner that since there was variation in the quantity of the papers despite the papers being of standard quality, the same was validly rejected by the petitioner. It is the contention of the petitioner that the paper being procured by the petitioner was to conform to the contractual specifications as laid down in the contract. The arbitrator observed that the quality of paper boxes were within the limits of tolerance prescribed in law or public policy on the subject (440) and the same were fit for use and the report showed that the paper boxes were of standard quality. The arbitrator, therefore, gave award against the petitioner regarding rejection of the lot of paper boxes and awarded the claim of the respondent in respect of cost of this lot. However, the arbitrator rejected the other claim of the respondent regarding the cost of second lot and the alleged loss which the respondent suffered because of the cancellation of the contract. Thus, the arbitrator gave an award in favour of the respondent in respect of cost of rejected lot. The arbitrator thus concluded that the petitioner wrongly invoked the bank guarantee. (550)

X-X-X-X-X-X-X-X-

FINAL PASSAGE (FIVE MINUTES @ 110 W.P.M.)

The appellant has challenged the impugned judgment passed by Bombay High Court. The Court directed cancellation of bail which was granted earlier to the appellant.

Taking note of the circumstances and the only allegation against him that of instigation, bail was granted, since the charge sheets were placed and he was in custody for more than seven months. An application for cancellation of bail was filed by the State of Maharashtra under Section 439 of the Code of Criminal Procedure alleging that there was suppression of material facts from the Court. When the matter was taken up, an affidavit was filed by the Inspector of Police, stating that the appellant **(110)** had threatened the complainant of dire consequences in the court premises of learned Sessions Judge during trial when the matter was fixed for evidence. Complaint was lodged with the Police Station by the complainant that he had appeared before the Sessions Judge pursuant to summons issued by the Court. During lunch time, when he was going towards the Court he was threatened by three persons including the appellant and he was told that dire consequences would follow if he would depose against the appellant and other accused. The place where the threat was made was also indicated. The appellant filed application for bail. The learned Sessions Judge who heard the **(220)** bail application rejected the same. A bail application was moved before the Bombay High Court. The learned Single Judge allowed the application for bail. Learned counsel appearing for the State brought this fact to the notice of the Court and learned Single Judge who was hearing the cancellation of bail application took note of the fact that the appellant

has misused the liberty earlier granted to him by threatening the witnesses of dire consequences. Taking further note of the fact that the cross examination of the complainant was yet to be completed, the learned Judge cancelled the bail and directed the appellant to surrender in the Police Station.

Learned counsel (330) for the appellant submitted that the order cancelling bail cannot be maintained on several grounds. Firstly, the cancellation of bail application should have been heard by the learned Judge who had earlier granted the bail. It was not desirable and proper for another learned Single Judge to take up the cancellation of bail application. Further, merely on the statement made by the learned counsel for the State about alleged threat, the bail granted should not have been cancelled. An inquiry as to the correctness of the allegations ought to have been made and in the absence of that the bail should not have been cancelled for mere asking. Otherwise, it (440) would be a routine matter to make allegations of tampering with the evidence and get the bail cancelled and thereby affecting the liberty of a person. The consideration for grant of bail and cancellation of bail stand on different footings. Stand of the learned Public Prosecutor was that matter had been reported to learned Sessions Judge, who had called for a report. But the order-sheet or the evidence recorded on the relevant date makes no mention of the alleged threat. Since these relevant aspects have not been taken note of by the High Court, the cancellation of bail should be nullified and the bail granted earlier should be made operative. (550)

FINAL PASSAGE**Duration of Dictation : 5 Minutes @ 110 W.P.M. – TOTAL 550 WORDS**

The respondent is an Advocate enrolled in the Bar Council of Tamil Nadu. The Tamil Nadu Public Service Commission issued a Notification inviting applications from eligible candidates for filling up 320 vacancies to the posts of Civil Judges in the Tamil Nadu State Judicial Service. The respondent was successful in the preliminary examination. However, name of the respondent did not appear in the list of successful candidates in the written examination conducted thereafter. Interviews were conducted and final result of successful candidates was published. The respondent came to know that another candidate belonging to the Most Backward Class community to which she also belongs, was selected in spite of her **(110)** performance not being satisfactory. The respondent made a representation to the Commission to furnish her marks in the written examination. The Commission conveyed to the respondent that her Law Paper written examination was invalidated in view of violation of the instructions to candidates issued by the Commission.

The respondent filed a writ petition in the High Court for a direction to declare her result and appoint her as a Civil Judge, provided she has secured more marks than the last selected candidate in the Most Backward Class category. The High Court directed the Commission to announce the result of the respondent in Law Paper of the main written examination and **(220)** if she was found qualified, the Commission was directed to conduct interview of the respondent as a special case. The Commission was further directed to complete the exercise and announce the final result of the respondent within a period of four weeks from the date of the judgment. Being dissatisfied with the said judgment of the High Court, this appeal is filed.

The respondent contended before the High Court that she did not violate any of the conditions stipulated by the Commission. She complained that the Commission wrongfully invalidated her Law Paper. The High Court summoned the answer sheets and found that the respondent had underlined the answer sheet with (330) pencil at several places in Law Paper. The High Court was also of the opinion that such marking was in clear violation of the instructions issued by the Commission, which prohibit candidates from using a pencil for any purpose. When the respondent was confronted by the High Court by showing the answer sheet, she submitted that it may have been done due to anxiety inadvertently. The respondent pleaded for leniency and sympathetic consideration on humanitarian ground. She prayed for a direction to the Commission to declare her as having been successful in the main examination. The High Court accepted the submission of the respondent that the underlining of some portions (440) of the answer sheet in pencil was done unwittingly and inadvertently and that she did not gain any advantage from such marking. Being of the view that the respondent cannot be disqualified for a mistake committed inadvertently, the High Court allowed the writ petition. Learned counsel for the appellant submitted that the instructions given to the candidates taking examinations for selection to the post of Civil Judges clearly bar the candidates from using a pencil in any manner. The Instructions given to the candidates are mandatory and cannot be relaxed. No lenient view can be taken in favour of the respondent as such an order will be treated as precedent. (550)

FINAL PASSAGE OF FIVE MINUTES AT SPEED OF 110 W.P.M.

This contempt application has been filed by the Advocate General against the respondent who was acting as an Additional District and Sessions Judge at Chandigarh. I do not propose to mention the various allegations made in the contempt application but it is sufficient to say that as per the allegations, the action of the respondent amounted to contempt of a stay order granted by this court. The contempt application filed in the High Court was posted before the learned Single Judge who passed the stay order. Therefore, he directed that the contempt case be posted before another learned Judge. Accordingly, the contempt application is listed before this Bench. On the **(110)** first date of hearing, upon the request of the learned Advocate General, an adjournment for four weeks was granted by this Bench. The matter was again posted before this Bench and notice was issued before admission and the advocate for the respondent appeared and stated that the petition cannot be proceeded with inasmuch as a period of one year has elapsed from the date of the alleged contempt and relied upon Section 20 of the Contempt of Courts Act, 1971. That is how it has become necessary for this Bench to decide the question of limitation.

There are two questions of law in this case. The first one is whether **(220)** the period of limitation, prescribed by Section 20 of the 1971 Act, is attracted to cases of contempt of the High Court which is a Court of Record under Article 215 of the Constitution of India. The second question is whether for purposes of Section 20 of the 1971 Act, material date was the date of filing of the contempt application or the date of initiation of the contempt proceedings and as to what is meant by initiation.

As per Section 20 of the Act, for action of contempt, no court ^{can} ~~shall~~ initiate any proceedings for contempt, either on its own motion or otherwise, after the expiry of a period **(330)** of one year from the date on which the contempt is alleged to have been committed.

There is no dispute that Section 20 of the Act applies to cases where the High Court initiates proceedings for contempt of a court subordinate to it. The special status of the High Court under Article 215 of the Constitution of India and of the Supreme Court under Article 129 is expressly declared. A Court of Record has not been defined either in the constitution or in the General Clauses Act. The Courts of Record are those whose acts and judicial proceedings are enrolled for a perpetual memorial and testimony. Their proceedings are preserved **(440)** in their archives and are conclusive evidence of that which is recorded therein. Whether a court is a Court of Record or not depends on whether it has the power to fine and imprison, whether for contempt of itself or for other substantive offences.

The High Court has therefore an inherent power to punish the contempt of itself. The power having been declared by the Constitution cannot surely be abrogated by an ordinary law but can certainly be regulated. So far as contempt of a High Court itself is concerned, the Constitution vests these rights in every High Court. So, no Act of a Legislature could take away that jurisdiction. **(550)**

**SENIOR PERSONAL ASSISTANT (OPEN) EXAMINATION - 2019****SHORTHAND DICTATION PASSAGE****(DURATION : 5 MINUTES & SPEED : 110 W.P.M.)**

Education is taught at different levels from primary to professional. It is, therefore, obvious that government regulations for all levels cannot be identical. In the case of private schools, autonomy has to be with the management with regard to administration including the right of appointment, disciplinary powers, admission of students, fee to be charged and so on and so forth. It is no secret that the examination results at all levels of private schools are far superior to the results of government schools. The rush for admission is because of the standards maintained in such schools and the fact that government schools do not provide the same standard of education. (110)

It is in the interest of general public that more good quality schools are established. There is a need for private enterprise in college education as well. At present, there is insufficient number of colleges and main reason for the same is that there is a lack of autonomy due to government regulations. For maintaining the excellence of education, it is important that teaching faculty and other staff members of any educational institution perform their duties in the manner in which it is required to be done according to the rules and instructions. There have been cases of misconduct having been committed by teachers and other members of the staff. (220)

The grievance of the institution is that in respect of disciplinary action to be taken for any misconduct, the rules framed by the government are clearly loaded against the management. In some cases, the rules require prior permission of the competent authority before initiation of the disciplinary proceeding. However, in other cases, subsequent permission is required before imposition of penalties in the

case of proven misconduct. While emphasizing the need for an independent authority to adjudicate upon the grievance of the employee or the management, it was submitted that there should be no role for the government to play in relation to the imposition of any penalty on the employee. (330)

An educational institution is established only for the purpose of imparting education. It is necessary for all to maintain discipline in such educational institution and abide by rules and regulations that have been lawfully framed. The teachers are required to guide the students in their pursuit of education. The teachers and the institution exist for the students. Once this principle is kept in mind, it must follow that it becomes necessary for the teaching and other staff to perform their duties properly and for the benefit of the students. Where allegations of misconduct are made, it is mandatory that a disciplinary enquiry is conducted and that a decision is taken. (440)

In the case of a private institution, relationship between management and its employees is contractual in nature. If the contract so provides, a teacher can be proceeded against and appropriate disciplinary action can be taken if the misconduct of the teacher is proved. Considering the nature of duties and keeping in mind the principles of natural justice, it is imperative that a fair domestic enquiry is conducted. It is only on the basis of result of the disciplinary enquiry that the management will be entitled to take appropriate action. Disputes between the management and the staff of educational institutions must be decided speedily and without the excessive incurring of costs. (550)

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Note : Since paragraphs have been made only for the convenience of Orator, there is no need to give pause at the said places during dictation.

386 - 440

05/10/2019

FINAL PASSAGE (FIVE MINUTES) @ 110 W.P.M.

Brief facts necessary to dispose of this group of applications which arises out of different orders with respect to interim custody of animals under the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, are discussed below.

In a police station at Chennai, a criminal complaint was registered against the owner of a truck. It was found that, on the relevant date, in the night hours, some sheep and goats were being carried in the said truck, on which a case was registered. Out of those animals, three had died during transit and accordingly remaining goats and sheep were seized by the police. The petitioner made an application before the learned Magistrate for **(110)** interim custody, which was rejected. The learned Magistrate directed that the cattle be handed over to the custody of a trust. Against the said order of the learned Magistrate, the petitioner preferred a Revision Application, which was rejected by the order of the learned Additional Sessions Judge.

Learned counsel appearing for the owners of the animal, submits that trust has no locus to either apply for the interim custody of the animal, or to approach to the Higher Courts in that regard. On the other hand, learned counsel appearing for the trust contended that the trust being interested in the welfare and protection of the animals, has a right to **(220)** approach to the Court and ask for the custody. A preliminary objection has been raised by learned counsel for the trust, with respect to the maintainability of the Criminal Revision Application on the ground that the petitioner has sought to invoke the inherent powers of this Court under Article 226 and 227 of the Constitution of India with a view to circumvent the provisions of Code of Criminal Procedure which prohibits second revision.

Learned counsel submits that the orders of both the Courts below are wholly without jurisdiction, for the reason that the entire complaint deserves to be quashed and set aside, as it does not disclose a cognizable offence (330) justifying the investigation by the police officer. He further submits that the police has not obtained any permission from the Magistrate in accordance with the provisions of the Code of Criminal procedure.

I have considered this contention and it is found that the police has a power under Code of Criminal Procedure to seize the property if he suspects that some offence has been committed in respect of the said property. It makes no difference whether the offence is cognizable or non-cognizable. In view of this, the contention is not sustainable and the same deserves to be rejected.

It is contended by learned counsel that petitioner is not a previous (440) convict and there is no material on record to indicate that if custody of the animals is allowed to be with the petitioner, it is likely to be exposed to further cruelty. Therefore, in order to meet the ends of justice, it is expedient that the matter is reheard by the learned Magistrate.

In view of this, the Special Criminal Application is allowed and order of the Joint Forest Management Committee and order of the learned Additional Sessions Judge are quashed and set aside. The learned Additional Sessions Judge is directed to rehear the Revision Application and decide afresh in the light of the law laid down by this Court. (550)

DICTATION PASSAGE – CIVIL LAW

Words 110/5 mins.

In a writ petition some benefits available to the tenant under the Tenants Act could not have been diluted. There is some dispute about the entitlement of the tenant to get protection under the Tenants Act which can be more effectively decided in case action in terms of what is required under the Tenants Act is taken by the landlord.

Once a suit is filed by the landlord for the eviction of a tenant from land the tenant has right to apply to the court within one month from the date of the service of summons for the issuance of order directing the landlord to sell the whole or part [110] of the extent of land as specified in the application to him for a price to be fixed by the court. On making of such an application the court is under a mandatory duty to first decide the minimum extent of the land which may be necessary for the convenient enjoyment by the tenant. The court must hold enquiry to determine whether the tenant requires the land for his convenient enjoyment, and if so, what area or portion of the land would be necessary for his convenient enjoyment. The court may on the facts of a particular case come to the conclusion that the tenant does not require any portion [220] of the land and in that event it may reject the application and decree the suit for ejectment and direct the landlord to pay compensation to the tenant. But if the court finds that the tenant needs the whole or any portion of the demised land for convenient enjoyment, the court has to fix the price of the land on the basis of market value of three years immediately preceding the date of the order. The court may thereupon direct the tenant to deposit the amount so determined within a specific period being less than three months and not more than three years. If the tenant fails to pay the [330] amount so determined, the tenant's application shall stand dismissed. Section 9 confers a privilege on a tenant against whom a suit for eviction has been filed by the landlord but that privilege is not absolute. Section 9 itself imposes restriction on the tenant's right to secure conveyance of only such portion of the holding as would be necessary for his convenient enjoyment. It creates a statutory right to purchase land through the medium of court on the fulfillment of conditions specified in Section 9

of the Tenants Act. It is not an absolute right as the court has discretion to grant or refuse the relief for the purchase of land [440]. In a celebrated case this Court considered the question whether the right of a tenant to apply to a court for an order directing the landlord to sell the land to him for a price to be fixed by it under Section 9 of the Tenants Act is a property right. The court held that the law of India does not recognize equitable estates. It also held that a statutory right to purchase land does not confer any right or interest in the property. The right conferred by Section 9 is a statutory right to purchase the land and it does not create any interest or right to the property. [550]



**SENIOR PERSONAL ASSISTANT (OPEN) EXAMINATION – 2019****SHORTHAND DICTATION PASSAGE****(DURATION : 5 MINUTES & SPEED : 110 W.P.M.)**

Bail is basically release from the custody of the police. The act of arrest directly affects freedom of movement of the person arrested by the police. An order of bail gives back to the accused that freedom on the condition that he will appear to take his trial. Surety bonds and other modalities are the means by which an assurance is secured from the accused that though he has been released on bail he will present himself during trial. The difference between an ordinary order of bail and an order of anticipatory bail is that the former is granted after arrest, whereas the latter is granted in anticipation of arrest. (110)

Therefore, an order of anticipatory bail is effective at the very moment of arrest. An order of anticipatory bail constitutes an assurance against police custody following upon arrest for the offence in respect of which the order is issued. Unlike a post-arrest order of bail, it is a pre-arrest legal process which directs that if the accused is arrested on the charges in respect of which the direction is issued, he shall be released on bail. Learned counsel for the appellant submitted that the learned Judge has not appreciated the basic rule laid down by this Court that grant of bail is the rule and its denial is the exception. (220)

Learned counsel submitted that if there is any apprehension of the accused of absconding from trial or tampering with the witnesses, then it is justified for the court to deny bail. Learned counsel further submitted that the accused has cooperated with the investigation throughout and that his behavior has been exemplary. Learned counsel also submitted that the appellant was not arrested during the investigation as there was no threat from him of tampering with the witnesses. Learned counsel lastly submitted that the learned Judge neither applied his mind nor give reasons much less adequate reasons before rejecting bail as is required by the legal norms set down by this Court. (330)

In the present case, though it was contended that there is possibility of the appellant tampering with the witnesses, no material in support thereof has been placed on record. In our view, seriousness of the charge is one of the relevant considerations while considering bail applications but that is not the only test. The other factor that requires to be taken note of is the punishment that could be imposed after trial and conviction. Otherwise, if the former is the only test, we would not be balancing the Constitutional rights. The law confers discretionary jurisdiction on criminal courts to grant bail to accused pending trial or in appeal against convictions. (440)

Since the jurisdiction is discretionary, it has to be exercised with great care and caution by balancing valuable right of liberty of an individual and the interest of the society in general. In our opinion, the reasoning adopted by the courts below is a denial of the whole basis of our system of law and normal rule of bail system. The courts below ignored the well-settled principle that a man shall be considered innocent until he is found guilty. Even persons accused of non-bailable offences are entitled to bail if the concerned court comes to the conclusion that the prosecution has failed to establish a *prima facie* case against him. (550)

- x - x - x - x - x -

Note : Since paragraphs have been made only for the convenience of Orator, there is no need to give pause at the said places during dictation.

Date 12/10/2019

FIVE MINUTES DICTATION @ 110 W.P.M.

In all these writ petitions, there is a common and significant issue involved which relates to school fee being charged by the unaided private educational institutions in the States of Punjab, Haryana and the Union Territory of Chandigarh for the students in their schools. The right of institutions to hike the fee from time to time and the nature of control which the Government can exercise in regulating such fee structure is also the issue involved.

The issue got triggered with filing of the Civil Writ Petition which was treated as lead matter filed by Anti Corruption and Crime Investigation Cell. In this writ petition, the petitioner has alleged that **(110)** the private educational institutions in the entire State of Punjab are taking the parents to ransom by whimsically enhancing the school fees on the one hand and the respondents which include the State of Punjab, Department of Education, Directorate of Education and Central Board of Secondary Education have not come forward to check the same and thereby they have failed to perform their legal and constitutional obligations. The petitioner states that Article 41 of the Constitution lays down that the State shall make effective provision for securing right to education. Article 41 relating to the Directive Principles of State Policy says that the State, within the limits of its economic **(220)** capacity and development, shall make effective provision for securing the right to work, right to education and right to public assistance in cases of unemployment, old age, sickness and disablement.

It has been held by the Supreme Court in a given case that the duty of the State under this directive is not only to establish educational institutions but also to effectively secure the right to education. The provisions of Delhi School Education Act and Rules framed thereunder were under the scrutiny of Supreme Court while action of the Government to regulate fee by unaided private schools was challenged in a case reported as *Modern School Versus Union of India*, **(330)** and also the review decided in another case in which the Apex Court considered the issue of enhancement of fees by the private schools besides enquiring into the issue of autonomy of the institution, transparency and accountability, etc. and held that the schools shall not increase the rates of tuition fees without the prior sanction of the Directorate of Education and shall follow the provisions of the Delhi School Education Act and Rules, 1973 and other instructions issued from time to time.

Similarly, the Government of Haryana has also enacted Haryana Education Act and Haryana School Education Rules. But, in the State of Punjab, there is no such legislation. **(440)** However, the schools are affiliated either with the CBSE or with the Punjab School Education Board. It was submitted that no private school can afford to offer education without being affiliated with any of the Education Boards. The financial sources of the school must be permanent in nature to maintain a reasonable standard of efficiency, payment of salary to teachers and other staff at par with the corresponding categories in the State Government schools and to undertake development of the school facilities. The accounts are required to be audited by a Chartered Accountant and proper statements of accounts are required to be maintained and submitted to the Board every year. **(550)**

Dictation

Ser no 111-165

12/10/2019

DICTATION PASSAGE – CRIMINAL**WORDS 550 / 5 MINS.**

The first respondent was a Minister and subsequently Chief Minister of a State. Later he became Union Minister. On 12th November, 1987 a complaint was presented before the present Chief Minister wherein serious allegations were levelled against the first respondent. The main allegations were that he accumulated huge properties worth crores of rupees in the names of his family members, relations and persons close to him by misusing his power and position and by undervaluing the market price, and all those transactions were benami in character. According to the complainant, since the accumulation of the properties by the first respondent in the shape of buildings, land, shares, ornaments etc. was [110] far beyond his legal means, an investigation should be directed against him.

The Chief Minister's Secretariat marked the complaint to the Director General of Police, who in turn endorsed the same to the Superintendent of Police concerned. On the direction from the Superintendent of Police, the Station House Officer registered a case under Sections 161 and 165 of Indian Penal Code and under Section 5 of the Prevention of Corruption Act and took up the investigation.

Meanwhile, the first respondent filed a Writ Petition before the High Court for a direction to quash the First Information Report and for restraining the appellants from proceeding further with the investigation. The High [220] Court quashed the entire criminal proceedings holding that the allegations did not constitute a cognizable offence for commencing lawful investigation.

Aggrieved by the judgment of the High Court, the appellants preferred the present appeal by special leave contending that the allegations contained in the complaint, either individually or collectively, constituted a cognizable offence warranting the registration of a case as contemplated under Section 154 of the Criminal Procedure Code and a thorough investigation in compliance with various statutory provisions.

On behalf of the respondents, it was contended that due to deep rooted political animosity entertained by the then Chief Minister, he used the complainant, who was stooge in his hands [330] to file the complaint containing

false and scandalous allegations against the first respondent and hence the criminal proceedings rightly deserved to be quashed. Disposing of the appeal this Court held that the judgment of the High Court quashing the First Information Report is set aside as not being legally and factually sustainable in law. However, the commencement as well as the entire investigation, if any, so far done is quashed on the ground that the Station House Officer is not clothed with valid legal authority to take up the investigation and proceed with the same within the meaning of Section 5 of the Prevention of Corruption Act. Further, the observations [440] made by the High Court are unwarranted and out of context. If such a view is to be judicially accepted, then it will be tantamount to laying down an alarming proposition that an incoming Government under all circumstances should put its seal of approval to all the commissions and omissions of the outgoing Government ignoring even glaring lapses and serious misdeeds and the deleterious and destructive consequences that may follow. However, the investigation, if at all, to be proceeded with in the opinion of the State Government, should proceed only on the basis of a valid order in strict compliance with the mandatory provision of Section 5 of the Act. [550]

DICTATION-I/13-10-2019

FINAL PASSAGE (FIVE MINUTES) @ 110 W.P.M.

The present batch of writ petitions is concerned with admissions for the first year law course in the private Law Colleges, affiliated to different Universities in the State. The petitioners in Writ Petitions are law colleges and they seek a writ of Mandamus declaring that they shall be entitled to select the candidates to the first year law course on the basis of the marks obtained by them in the qualifying examination and without reference to the National Level Entrance Examination. The petitioners in another batch of Writ Petitions are the candidates who claim to have joined the first year law course without passing the Entrance Examination and without obtaining **(110)** any interim directions from this Court. Their plea is also the same. One more writ petition is also filed for the same relief and the same is filed by a Law College and its 60 students who claim to have joined the first year law course in the said college.

Relief sought for in this batch of writ petitions is the same. Questions of law involved are also common. Therefore, it is proposed to dispose of all of them by a common order. Number of counsel have advanced arguments. Points urged by them relate to legal and factual aspects. It is submitted that the provisions of the Advocates Act enacted **(220)** by the Parliament under the Constitution of India occupy entire field of legal education including admission to law courses and therefore the Rules pertaining to entrance examination are unconstitutional, invalid and inoperative. It is also submitted that the Rules of entrance examination are contrary to the provisions of the University Grants Commission Act and as such they are invalid and unenforceable. The counsel further submitted that neither the

State Government nor the Universities have power to prescribe additional or higher qualifications than those prescribed by the Bar Council of India from time to time by way of rules made under the Advocates Act. It was also argued that the entrance (330) examination rules are repugnant to the rules made under the Bar Council of India and therefore, they are void. It was also submitted by the counsel that the Bar Council of India has no power to sub-delegate its power either to the Universities or the State Government and as such its Resolution is bad. It is also argued that the right to run the colleges is frustrated for the reason that the Convenor failed to allot sufficient number of candidates to each college and the entrance examination Rules have become superfluous at the present stage when seats are more and the candidates are less.

Now, it is for the Court (440) to examine whether the entrance examination Rules are invalid and inoperative in view of the rules made by the Bar Council of India under the Advocates Act and whether there is any repugnancy between the rules made by the Bar Council of India and Rules of the Entrance Examination. At this juncture, it is necessary to state that as per the orders of this Court, the Bar Council of India was impleaded as a respondent in all the writ petitions. Thereafter, matter was adjourned thrice to enable the Bar Council of India to file its counter-affidavit. But its attitude was callous and deplorable. No counter-affidavit was filed on its behalf. (550)

Dictation -
Room No. 409 / S. No. 602-652.

HIGH COURT OF DELHI
SENIOR PERSONAL ASSISTANT (OPEN) EXAMINATION, 2019
SHORTHAND DICTATION TEST PASSAGE

Duration of Dictation : 5 Minutes at the speed of 110 w.p.m.

A perusal of entire evidence would show that the appellant has not denied his presence at the spot. The stand taken by the appellant is that he was working in one of the nearby travelling agency office as an employee and since the owner of the travelling agency had not paid regular monthly to the police, the police falsely implicated him. The facts stand proved by testimony of witnesses regarding apprehension of the appellant from the spot and recovery of the contraband. The appellant has only disputed that this recovery was not made from him but was made from someone else and he was falsely implicated. There is no doubt (110) that the place from where the appellant was apprehended was a busy place. However, it is not necessary that if there are persons around, they would be ready and willing to join the investigation on the request of the police. It has come in the testimony of police officials that request was made to public persons to join the investigation but they refused to join. I consider that on the ground that ^{+ (CN)}no public witness was ready to associate, the case of the prosecution cannot be doubted. It is settled position that the testimony of police official cannot be rejected on the ground that police official was the sole witness (220) of recovery of contraband and the public witness, who was examined, turned hostile. In a number of judgments, the Supreme Court observed that the conviction can be based on the sole testimony of an Inspector if the other circumstances existed which corroborate the testimony. As far as non-association of public witnesses at the time of recovery is concerned, I consider that this is not sufficient to throw out the case of

the prosecution. It is very hard these days to get association of public witnesses in criminal investigation. Investigation itself is a tedious process and a public witness, who is associated, has to spend hours at the spot. Normally, nobody (330) from public is prepared to suffer any inconvenience for the sake of society. The other reason for the public witness not readily agreeing to associate with investigation is harassment of public witness that takes place in the courts. Generally, a public witness should be called once to depose in the court and his testimony should be recorded and he should be discharged. But experience shows that adjournments are given even in criminal cases on all excuses and if adjournments are not given, it is considered as a breach of the right of hearing of the accused. These adjournments are specifically taken by counsels for accused persons, when witnesses are present (440), just to see that witnesses get harassed by calling them time and again. This attitude of the courts of sending witness back is a major cause of harassment which discourages public from associating in the investigation of any case. Since the police is faced with this handicap, the police cannot be blamed for not associating public witnesses. There is no presumption that the police witnesses are not credible witnesses. The testimony of every witness, whether public or police, has to be judged at its own merits and the court can believe or disbelieve a police witness considering the value of his testimony, given the facts and circumstances of each case. (550)

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