



Booklet Series

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PART-I
English Language & Comprehension (Questions 1-45)

Directions (Questions 1-3): *In each of these questions, choose the option which gives the nearest meaning in English and can be substituted for the given word.*

1. Etymology
 - (1) The study of the origin of words and the way in which their meanings have changed throughout history.
 - (2) Compilation of a dictionary.
 - (3) Use of so many words in a sentence that the real meaning gets lost.
 - (4) Words that sound the same as another word but have a different meaning and/or spelling.

2. Taciturn
 - (1) Being tricky.
 - (2) Being sarcastic.
 - (3) Temperamentally disinclined to talk.
 - (4) Showing regard for others.

3. Rendezvous
 - (1) Wild and noisy party.
 - (2) Meeting arranged at a particular time and place.
 - (3) Trekking expedition.
 - (4) Sporting event.

Directions (Questions 4-6) : *In each of these questions, choose the option which can be substituted for the given words.*

4. The principle or practice of selfless concern for the welfare of others
 - (1) Anorexia
 - (2) Syndicalism
 - (3) Altruism
 - (4) Anarchism

5. A loud sucking noise made while eating or drinking
 - (1) Sniff
 - (2) Slurp
 - (3) Sigh
 - (4) Giggle

6. Something which is said or done for amusement
 - (1) Giggle
 - (2) Satire
 - (3) Wit
 - (4) Jest

Directions (Questions 7-9): *In each of the following questions, a sentence has been given in Direct/Indirect Speech. Out of the suggested alternatives select the one which best expresses the same sentence in Indirect/Direct Speech.*

7. The guest enquired from the receptionist if she could tell him the way to the nearest mall.
 - (1) The guest said to the receptionist, "Can you tell me where is the nearest mall?"
 - (2) The guest said to the receptionist, "Which is the way to the nearest mall?"
 - (3) The guest said to the receptionist, "Can you tell me the way to the nearest mall?"
 - (4) The guest said to the receptionist, "Where is the nearest mall?"

8. My mother said to me, "Has your father returned from Delhi?"
- (1) My mother queried me whether my father returned from Delhi.
 - (2) My mother enquired from me if my father had already returned from Delhi.
 - (3) My mother checked with me whether my father had already returned from Delhi.
 - (4) My mother asked me if my father had returned from Delhi.
9. Ravi said, "I bought a smartphone yesterday."
- (1) Ravi said that he had bought a smartphone the previous day.
 - (2) Ravi said that I have bought a smartphone the previous day.
 - (3) Ravi told that he has bought a smartphone yesterday.
 - (4) Ravi said that he bought a smartphone the previous day.

Directions (Questions 10-12) : *In each of the following questions, a sentence has been given in Active/Passive Voice. Out of the four alternatives suggested, select the one which best expresses the same sentence in Passive/Active Voice.*

10. The clown was being laughed at by children.
- (1) Children were laughing on the clown.
 - (2) Children laughed at the clown.
 - (3) The clown was laughing at the children.
 - (4) Children were laughing at the clown.
11. The proctor was reading out the examination guidelines.
- (1) The examination guidelines were being read out by the proctor.
 - (2) The examination guidelines had been reading out by the proctor.
 - (3) The examination guidelines were to have been read out by the proctor.
 - (4) The examination guidelines were read out by the proctor.
12. During festive seasons shopping malls are thronged by shoppers.
- (1) During festive seasons shoppers are thronging shopping malls.
 - (2) Shoppers are thronging shopping malls during festive seasons.
 - (3) Shopping malls are thronged by shoppers during festive seasons.
 - (4) Shoppers throng shopping malls during festive seasons.

Directions (Questions 13-15) : *In each of these questions, choose the option which is the opposite gender (masculine/feminine) of the given noun.*

13. Vixen
- | | |
|-----------|------------|
| (1) Bitch | (2) Bull |
| (3) Fox | (4) Gander |
14. Duke
- | | |
|------------|-------------|
| (1) Duch | (2) Duchess |
| (3) Dukess | (4) Duck |
15. Milk-man
- | | |
|----------------|----------------|
| (1) Milk-men | (2) Milk-maid |
| (3) Milk-women | (4) Milk-woman |

Directions (Questions 16-18) : *A sentence has been divided into four parts. Choose the part that has an error.*

16. (1) When carefully examined (2) it was found
(3) that there (4) were some missing pieces.
17. (1) Until you (2) does not apologize
(3) you will not be (4) permitted to go outside.
18. (1) The influence of Western literature (2) an evident in the writing
(3) of many contemporary (4) Indian authors.

Directions (Questions 19-21) : *Choose the word which is nearest in meaning to the underlined word.*

19. Everyone present was shocked when the young man made an uncharacteristically flippant remark.
(1) indifferent (2) highly critical
(3) impudent (4) serious
20. It was an astute move to sell the property at that stage.
(1) unwise (2) shrewd
(3) inexplicable (4) stupid
21. She evinced a keen interest in art at an early age.
(1) covered (2) saw
(3) conceal (4) showed

Directions (Questions 22-24) : *Choose the word which is opposite in meaning of the underlined word.*

22. My sister was overstrung before the performance.
(1) cheerful (2) enthusiastic
(3) calm (4) excited
23. He plays the part of a petulant young man in the film.
(1) industrious (2) sulky
(3) scrupulous (4) cheerful
24. If you act in a puerile way, people will not take you seriously.
(1) foolish (2) happy
(3) mature (4) childish

Directions (Questions 25-27) : *Choose the option which best expresses the meaning of the underlined idiom/phrase in the sentence.*

25. He decided to bury the hatchet in the long-standing feud with his neighbour.
(1) make peace (2) hide the weapon
(3) keep a secret (4) bury the wealth

26. He usually stays quite calm in meetings but this time he just lost his head.
 (1) was reserved (2) got a headache
 (3) lost self-control (4) forgot everything
27. I only go to the cinema once in a blue moon.
 (1) every fortnight (2) regularly
 (3) very rarely (4) every month

Directions (Questions 28-30) : First part of a sentence is provided to you and remaining sentence has been broken into four parts. Choose the most logical order of parts from among the given four choices to construct a correct sentence.

28. As per latest reports
 P : were still trapped inside
 Q : bogies of the express train
 R : the wrecked
 S : some of the passengers
 (1) P S Q R (2) R S Q P
 (3) P R Q S (4) S P R Q
29. Dermatologists tell us
 P : that the skin
 Q : is a finely laminated coating
 R : whose layered nature
 S : has inspired comparisons with onions
 (1) R S Q P (2) P Q R S
 (3) S P R Q (4) Q P R S
30. What handicapped people
 P : an opportunity to pull their weight
 Q : but what we are ready to offer is pity
 R : and do something useful
 S : want most of all is
 (1) S P R Q (2) Q S P R
 (3) R P Q S (4) P Q R S
31. What is the comparative degree of the word "Delicious" ?
 (1) More Delicious (2) Most Delicious
 (3) Highly Delicious (4) Greatly Delicious
32. Which of the following sentences depicting degrees of comparison is correct ?
 (1) He is more superior than me. (2) Kalidas is better than any poet.
 (3) Higher you go, cooler it get. (4) Rekha is the wiser of the two sisters.

Directions (Question 33) : In the given question, fill in the blanks by choosing the most appropriate degrees of comparison.

33. The ___ we take the accident victim to the hospital, the ___ are the chances of his survival.
 (1) sooner, best (2) sooner, better
 (3) faster, best (4) fastest, better

Directions (Questions 34-36) : Study the passage below to answer the questions that follow the passage.

Passage

A key lesson learnt by the world during the COVID-19 pandemic has been the importance of creating *resilient* supply chains that can withstand disruptions and ensure reliability for the global economy. Disruption in supply chains can be natural or man-made. In Japan's case, the Great Tohoku Earthquake of 2011, followed by the Tsunami, led to a nuclear disaster (Fukushima Daiichi), causing a sharp drop in Japanese automobile exports to the United States. Man-made interruptions in supply chains are equally disruptive. Terrorist drone attacks on Aramco's oil refineries at Abqaiq and Khurais in Saudi Arabia in September 2019 resulted in a drop of 5.7 million barrels of oil per day, triggering a steep plunge in Saudi Arabia's stock market and a sharp spike in global oil prices. China has long practiced "supply chain politics". Japanese entrepreneurs learnt a hard lesson when the detention of a Chinese fishing trawler captain in 2010 near the disputed Senkaku Islands resulted in the Chinese government cutting off exports of rare earths to Japan.

34. It is implied in the passage that disruptions in supply chains
- (1) are a recent development in the world.
 - (2) could be a result of human acts.
 - (3) are occurring only in select regions of the world.
 - (4) All these
35. Which of the following statements is true as per the passage ?
- (1) "Supply Chain" is a political science subject in China.
 - (2) China is one of the major countries from which Japan imports its requirements of goods and services.
 - (3) China has mastered the tactic of economic disruptions.
 - (4) None of these
36. Which of the following options is closest in meaning to the word "*resilient*" as used in the passage ?
- | | |
|----------------|------------|
| (1) Robust | (2) Useful |
| (3) Economical | (4) Global |

Directions (Questions 37-40) : Fill in the blanks by choosing the most appropriate articles.

37. I took out _____ one rupee coin from my pocket to make _____ phone call to _____ union leader who had sent me to the workshop.
- | | |
|---------------|------------------|
| (1) a, a, an | (2) the, a, a |
| (3) a, a, the | (4) the, an, the |

38. "Your honour," the advocate said, "My client is _____ honourable man respected greatly by _____ community that he serves selflessly in his village.

- (1) a, a (2) a, the
(3) the, the (4) an, the

39. All over the world, thousands of scientists have been engaged in _____ study and research of _____ corona virus since _____ outbreak of the pandemic.

- (1) a, a, an (2) the, the, the
(3) a, the, an (4) the, a, an

40. Austria is _____ European country that has many beautiful tourist spots from which one can view _____ Alps mountain.

- (1) a, the (2) a, an
(3) a, a (4) an, the

Directions (Questions 41-42) : Fill in the blanks by choosing the most appropriate prepositions.

41. An appeal _____ an N.G.O. : "Please donate your old but functional mobile phones _____ our poor students to help them take online classes".

- (1) to, for (2) of, against
(3) from, to (4) for, from

42. A full two months _____ our decision to shift _____ this city, we finally boarded all our things _____ to a truck just this morning.

- (1) from, into, in (2) after, for, on
(3) before, for, in (4) after, from, on

Directions (Questions 43-45) : Fill in the blanks.

43. Despite its weaknesses, Iyer revived the almost _____ art of storytelling within the _____ of contemporary fiction.

- (1) dying, path (2) focused, boundaries
(3) forgotten, realm (4) extinguished, arena

44. The criterion for _____ a player should be based on his recent performances; but unfortunately, the journalists are _____ to get carried away by earlier successes.

- (1) praising, happy (2) condemning, satisfied
(3) criticizing, ready (4) judging, prone

45. Scientists, like other _____, had to fight for _____.

- (1) persons, money (2) engineers, equipment
(3) personnel, rewards (4) innovators, recognition

PART – II

General Awareness / Knowledge and Current Affairs / Events (Questions 46-90)

46. When is the Human Rights Day observed annually across the world ?
(1) December 10 (2) March 8
(3) September 6 (4) January 11
47. Mohiniyattam dance, interpreted as the dance of 'Mohini', the celestial enchantress of the Hindu mythology, is the classical dance form of _____.
(1) Odisha (2) Kerala
(3) Tamil Nadu (4) Karnataka
48. Which musical instrument is said to be invented by Amir Khusrau ?
(1) Sitar (2) Sarangi
(3) Sarod (4) Flute
49. 'Satyameva Jayate', the words inscribed below the base plate of the emblem of India are taken from _____.
(1) Ramayana (2) Mundaka Upanishad
(3) Rigveda (4) Satpath Brahmana
50. Which of the following countries is *not* a member of SAARC organization ?
(1) Bhutan (2) Myanmar
(3) Nepal (4) Sri Lanka
51. In which of the organs of the United Nations (UN) Organization, the five permanent members of UN can exercise the veto power ?
(1) International Court of Justice (2) UN Secretariat
(3) Security Council (4) General Assembly
52. The International Labour Organization (ILO), the UN's agency, is mainly engaged in which of the following activities ?
(1) Environmental conservation and protection
(2) Protection of Forest/Fauna and flora
(3) Monetary help of war victims
(4) None of these
53. Who among the following leaders has received both Nishan-e-Pakistan and Bharat Ratna ?
(1) Maulana Abul Kalam Azad (2) Pt. J L Nehru
(3) Dr. Zakir Hussain (4) Morarji Desai
54. Indian artist Nek Chand Saini is well known for building which of the following ?
(1) Rock Garden, Chandigarh (2) Amar Jawan Jyoti, New Delhi
(3) Hawa Mahal, Jaipur (4) Victoria Memorial, Kolkata
55. Who was the first Indian Commander-in-Chief of the Indian Army ?
(1) Sam Manekshaw (2) KM Cariappa
(3) KS Thimayya (4) None of these

56. Who among the following scientists is considered as the Father of Genetics ?

- (1) Gregor J Mendel (2) Charles Darwin
(3) Max Planck (4) Louis Pasteur

57. The Nobel Prize was established after the name of Swedish man Alfred Nobel who invented _____.

- (1) atomic bomb (2) AK-47 rifle
(3) war-tank (4) dynamite

58. Match List I and List II :

| List – I (Work/ Discovery) | List – II (Person Name) |
|---|----------------------------|
| A. First Human Heart Transplant Operation | i. Christiaan Barnard |
| B. Human Blood Group Discovery | ii. Kohler & Milstein |
| C. Anti-Rabies Treatment Discovery | iii. Louis Pasteur |
| D. Research on Monoclonal Antibodies | iv. Karl Landsteiner |
| (1) A-iv, B-ii, C-iii, D-i | (2) A-i, B-iv, C-iii, D-ii |
| (3) A-ii, B-iv, C-i, D-iii | (4) A-iii, B-i, C-ii, D-iv |

59. Prime Minister of which country had to cancel his visit (due to the outbreak of a new COVID strain in his country) to India as a Chief Guest for the Republic Day 2021 Parade ?

- (1) Scott Morrison, Australia (2) Boris Jonhson, UK
(3) Suga Yoshihide, Japan (4) None of these

60. Prime Minister of India celebrated Diwali festival with Indian soldiers at which place/city in November 2020 ?

- (1) Pathankot (2) Ladakh
(3) Jaisalmer (4) None of these

61. Politician Tarun Gagoi who died in November 2020 was the former Chief Minister of which state of India ?

- (1) Assam (2) West Bengal
(3) Manipur (4) Nagaland

62. Joe Biden of Democratic Party wins the 2020 United States (US) Presidential election to become _____ President of the United States.

- (1) 44th (2) 45th
(3) 46th (4) 47th

63. What is the length (approx.) of the recently inaugurated 'Atal Tunnel' – which is said to be world's longest highway tunnel connecting Manali and Lahaul-Spiti Valley ?

- (1) 7.71 km (2) 8.04 km
(3) 9.02 km (4) 11.13 km

64. The _____ session of the United Nations General Assembly (UNGA) was held virtually for the first time amid COVID-19 during 15-30 September, 2020.
- (1) 74th (2) 75th
(3) 76th (4) 77th
65. Who has jointly won the 2020 Nobel Prize in Chemistry for the development of a method for genome editing ?
- (1) Charles M Rice (2) Roger Penrose
(3) Jennifer A Doudna (4) None of these
66. Who has won the women's singles French Open 2020 Grand Slam tennis tournament ?
- (1) Iga Swiatek (2) Sofia Kenin
(3) Simona Halep (4) Naomi Osaka
67. The Indian Air Force celebrated its _____ anniversary on 8th October, 2020 and celebrates Indian Air Force Day on same day to mark its foundation day.
- (1) 80th (2) 83rd
(3) 85th (4) 88th
68. Name the India's first Oscar winner and popular Bollywood costume designer, who died in October 2020 at the age of 91 ?
- (1) Simple Kapadia (2) Bhanu Athaiya
(3) Vaishali Kasaravalli (4) None of these
69. Which Labour Party leader won the 2nd term as the Prime Minister of New Zealand with the landslide victory in the 2020 General Elections ?
- (1) Jacinda Ardern (2) Winston Peters
(3) Helen Clark (4) Jenny Shipley
70. Which Indian has been recently conferred with the honorary rank of General of the Nepal Army ?
- (1) Karambir Singh (2) RKS Bhaduria
(3) Bipin Rawat (4) Manoj M Naravane
71. Which team was the runner up of the Indian Premier League (IPL) 2020 ?
- (1) Mumbai Indians (2) Delhi Capitals
(3) Kolkata Knight Riders (4) Kings XI Punjab
72. Who among the following is the present Chief Executive Officer (CEO) of Serum Institute of India (SII), Pune ?
- (1) Kiran Shaw Majumder (2) Cyrus Pallonji Mistry
(3) Adar C Poonawala (4) None of these
73. Which Union Minister has been given additional charge of Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution in October 2020 following the death of Ram Vilas Paswan ?
- (1) Thaawarchand Gahlot (2) Prakash K Javadekar
(3) Smriti Irani (4) Piyush Goyal

74. In an electrical circuit, the safety fuse wire should have _____ resistance and _____ melting point.
- (1) low, high (2) high, high
(3) high, low (4) low, low
75. A colour blind person (in general) has difficulty in distinguishing between which one of the following groups of two colours ?
- (1) Orange and Black (2) Violet and Pink
(3) Yellow and White (4) Red and Green
76. Which one of the following types of sugar is present in considerable amount in the human blood ?
- (1) Fructose (2) Glucose
(3) Sucrose (4) Galactose
77. Which Mughal emperor issued a *farmaan* (a royal order) granting the East India Company the right to trade duty free in Bengal ?
- (1) Aurangzeb (2) Jahangir
(3) Humayun (4) Akbar
78. Which of the following statements are correct about "The Council of States" ?
- (a) It consists of not more than two-hundred and fifty members.
(b) It is a permanent body and is not subject to dissolution.
(c) Its fourteen members are nominated by President of India.
- (1) (b) and (c) (2) (a) and (c)
(3) (a) and (b) (4) All these
79. Which one of the following planets of the solar system takes about the same time (least difference) for one rotation on its axis and one revolution around the Sun ?
- (1) Mars (2) Earth
(3) Saturn (4) Venus
80. Which Amendment Act of Constitution of India contains details of acquired and transferred territories between the governments of India and Bangladesh ?
- (1) Eighty-eighth Amendment Act, 2003
(2) Ninety-ninth Amendment Act, 2014
(3) One Hundredth Amendment Act, 2015
(4) None of these
81. "Fundamental Rights" are defined and explained in _____ of the Constitution of India.
- (1) Part-II (2) Part-III
(3) Part-IV (4) Part-V

82. At present, Constitution of India consists of _____ schedules.
- (1) Eight (2) Nine
(3) Eleven (4) Twelve
83. Which State High Court in India has jurisdiction over the Union Territory of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands ?
- (1) Calcutta High Court (2) Madras High Court
(3) Andhra Pradesh High Court (4) Gauhati High Court
84. The Judge of a High Court (in India), may resign his office by writing under his hand addressed to the
- (1) Chief Justice of High Court (State/UT).
(2) Chief Justice of India.
(3) President of India.
(4) Governor/Lieutenant Governor (of the state/UT).
85. The High Court of Delhi initially exercised jurisdiction not only over the Union Territory of Delhi, but also over _____ till 1970-71.
- (1) Punjab (2) Himachal Pradesh
(3) Haryana (4) None of these
86. Beighton Cup is associated with which of the following sports/games in India ?
- (1) Golf (2) Field Hockey
(3) Football (4) Boxing
87. Which five sporting disciplines are included in Modern Pentathlon ?
- (1) Fencing, Horse-riding, Running, Shooting, Swimming
(2) Boxing, Fencing, Horse-riding, Running, Shooting
(3) Cycling, Gymnastics, Running, Archery, Shooting
(4) Cycling, Fencing, Judo, Shooting, Swimming
88. The Olympic Games Symbol comprising five rings or circles linked together represent
- (1) five continents of the world. (2) five planets of the solar system.
(3) five basic natural colors. (4) five oceans of the world.
89. Why India celebrates February 28 every year as 'National Science Day' ?
- (1) On this day, Pt. J L Nehru laid the foundation of science laboratories all over India.
(2) India's first spacecraft 'Aryabhata' was launched on this day.
(3) On this day, scientist Vikram Sarabhai was born.
(4) On this day, Indian physicist C V Raman discovered the 'Raman Effect'.
90. 21st June is celebrated every year across the world as _____.
- (1) World Consumer Rights Day (2) International Day of Yoga
(3) World Cancer Day (4) World Literacy Day

PART – III

General Intelligence, Reasoning Ability & Numerical / Arithmetic Ability (Questions 91-120)

Directions (Question 91) : *In the following question, four pairs/groups of numbers are given out of which the numbers in three pairs/groups bear a certain common relationship. Choose the odd pair of numbers that does not bear the similar relationship.*

91. (1) 71, 7, 3, 17 (2) 67, 71, 3, 5
(3) 41, 5, 3, 47 (4) 37, 14, 19, 7
92. In a race of 600 metres, A can beat B by 60 metres and in a race of 500 metres, B can beat C by 50 metres. By how many metres will A beat C in a race of 400 metres ?
(1) 76 metres (2) 80 metres
(3) 70 metres (4) 84 metres
93. If 20 men can build a wall 112 metres long in 6 days, what length of a similar wall can be built by 25 men in 3 days ?
(1) 65 metres (2) 52 metres
(3) 70 metres (4) 78 metres
94. If the compound interest on a certain sum of money for 3 years at 10% per annum be ₹ 993, what would be the simple interest ?
(1) ₹ 880 (2) ₹ 890
(3) ₹ 895 (4) ₹ 900
95. What annual installment will discharge a debt of ₹ 4,600 due in 4 years at 10% simple interest ?
(1) ₹ 1,000 (2) ₹ 1,030
(3) ₹ 1,100 (4) None of these
96. A number whose fifth part increased by 5 is equal to its fourth part diminished by 5, is _____
(1) 160 (2) 180
(3) 200 (4) 220
97. Two numbers are such that the ratio between them is 3 : 5, but if each is increased by 10, the ratio between them becomes 5 : 7. The numbers are _____.
(1) 3, 5 (2) 7, 9
(3) 13, 22 (4) 15, 25
98. A train 125 metre long is running at 50 km/hr. In what time will it pass a man running at 5 km/hr in the same direction in which the train is going ?
(1) 25 sec. (2) 10 sec.
(3) 20 sec. (4) 15 sec.

99. A tradesman allows a discount of 15% on the written price. How much above the cost price must he mark his goods to gain 19% ?
- (1) 11% (2) 21%
 (3) 25% (4) 40%
100. In a mixture of 35 litres, the ratio of milk and water is 4 : 1. Now, 7 litres of water is added to the mixture. Find the ratio of milk and water in the new mixture.
- (1) 1 : 2 (2) 2 : 1
 (3) 1 : 4 (4) 4 : 1
101. Find the least number which when divided by 6, 7, 8, 9 and 12 leaves the same remainder 2 in each case.
- (1) 506 (2) 502
 (3) 504 (4) 508
102. A dishonest milkman professes to sell his milk at cost price but he mixes it with water and thereby gains 25%. The percentage of water in the mixture is _____.
- (1) 4% (2) 6.5%
 (3) 20% (4) 25%
103. The compound interest on a certain sum for 2 years at 10% per annum is ₹ 525. The simple interest on the same sum for double the time at half the rate percent per annum is _____.
- (1) ₹ 400 (2) ₹ 500
 (3) ₹ 600 (4) ₹ 800
104. Find the value of $\frac{1}{2 \times 3} + \frac{1}{3 \times 4} + \frac{1}{4 \times 5} + \frac{1}{5 \times 6} + \dots + \frac{1}{9 \times 10}$
- (1) $\frac{2}{5}$ (2) $\frac{1}{12}$
 (3) $\frac{1}{6}$ (4) $\frac{2}{15}$
105. The ages of two persons differ by 16 years. If 6 years ago, the elder one was 3 times as old as the younger one, find their present ages.
- (1) 12 & 28 (2) 13 & 29
 (3) 14 & 30 (4) 15 & 31
106. A person incurs 5% loss by selling a watch for ₹ 1,140. At what price should the watch be sold to earn 5% profit ?
- (1) ₹ 1,250 (2) ₹ 1,260
 (3) ₹ 1,270 (4) ₹ 1,255

Directions (Questions 107-109) : In each of these questions, there are two terms to the left of the sign :: which are related in some way. Obtain the same relationship between the terms to the right of the sign :: from one of the four alternatives given below.

107. $3 : 7 :: 8 : ' ? '$

- | | |
|--------|--------|
| (1) 17 | (2) 16 |
| (3) 14 | (4) 13 |

108. $8 : 32 :: 16 : ' ? '$

- | | |
|--------|---------|
| (1) 80 | (2) 128 |
| (3) 48 | (4) 76 |

109. EGIK : HJLN :: SUWY : ' ? '

- | | |
|----------|----------|
| (1) VXZB | (2) VXBZ |
| (3) VBXZ | (4) VZXB |

Directions (Question 110) : In this question, three out of the four alternatives are same in a certain way and so form a group. Find the odd one that does not belong to the group.

110. (1) Walk (2) Look
(3) Run (4) Jump

Directions (Questions 111-112) : Find the odd term in each of these questions.

111. 2, 6, 10, 20, 30, 42, 56

- | | |
|--------|--------|
| (1) 6 | (2) 10 |
| (3) 20 | (4) 30 |

112. 7, 9, 16, 25, 41, 68, 107, 173

- | | |
|--------|---------|
| (1) 16 | (2) 41 |
| (3) 68 | (4) 107 |

113. There are 5 different houses from U, V, W, X and Y located in a row but not necessarily in the same order. U is to the right of V and Y is to the left of W and right of U. V is to the right of X. Which of the houses is in the middle of U and X ?

- | | |
|-------|---------------------------|
| (1) Y | (2) V |
| (3) W | (4) Cannot be determined. |

114. There are five friends A, B, C, D and E. A is shorter than B but taller than E. C is the tallest. D is little shorter than B and little taller than A. If they are standing in the order of their heights, who will be in the middle ?

- (1) D (2) C
(3) A (4) B

115. Six persons A, B, C, D, E and F are sitting in a circle facing one another face to face. A is sitting in front of B. B is sitting to the right of E and left of C. A is to the left of F and right of D. If the position of A and C is changed, who will be sitting between D and F ?

- (1) A (2) C
(3) B (4) E

116. Pointing towards a man another man said, he is the son of my father's sister. Then what is the relation between them ?

- (1) Father-Son (2) Brother
(3) Cousin (4) Uncle-Nephew

117. If P is Q's brother, Q is R's sister and R is S's father, then S is P's _____.

- (1) Brother (2) Sister
(3) Nephew (4) Data inadequate

118. 'P + Q' means 'P is the brother of Q', 'P - Q' means 'P is the mother of Q' and 'P × Q' means 'P is the sister of Q'. Which of the following means that H is the maternal uncle of R ?

- (1) $H - R + K$ (2) $H + K - R$
(3) $H + K \times R$ (4) None of these

Directions (Questions 119-120): In each of these questions, four pairs of words are given out of which the words in three pairs bear a certain common relationship. Choose the odd pair of words that does not bear the similar relationship.

119. (1) Painter : Gallery (2) Farmer : Field
(3) Worker : Factory (4) Mason : Wall

120. (1) Crime : Punishment (2) Judgement : Advocacy
(3) Exercise : Health (4) Heat : Evaporation



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.**



HIGH COURT OF DELHI
JUNIOR JUDICIAL ASSISTANT/RESTORER STAGE-II EXAMINATION, 2020
(Essay, Letter, Grammar and Translation)

Time: 120 Minutes

Maximum Marks: 100

Note: Attempt all questions.

| S. No | PART-A (Essay and Letter) | Maximum Marks |
|-------|--|---------------|
| 1 | Write an essay of about 250 words on any one of the following : (i) The beating of the Covid-19 Pandemic by Fitness (ii) Independence of the Indian Judiciary | (40) |
| 2 | Write a letter to the Registrar General of Delhi High Court highlighting your probable contribution to the Delhi High Court in the event of your selection to the post of Junior Judicial Assistant. | (10) |
| | PART-B (Grammar and Translation) | |
| 3. | Read the following sentences and correct if any of them is suffering from error/s. If you feel there is no error, the sentence be repeated as it is : (i) Will you please borrow me a pen? (ii) The man is the slave to his stomach. (iii) The number of the students are increasing. (iv) He has been released at bail. (v) Have you weighted the parcel? (vi) He was accused for murder. | (03) |
| 4. | Which of the following sentences are active/passive voice. Convert the active voice into passive voice and passive voice into active voice : (i) Labourers were digging a canal. (ii) Will you have packed your luggage before the train's arrival? (iii) Help him. (iv) Is a letter being written by you? (v) Have you finished this job? | (05) |
| 5 | Convert the following sentences into interrogative : (i) Nobody/No one can bear such an insult. (ii) They enjoyed the party. (iii) Health is more precious than wealth. (iv) We will never be able to forget these good days. | (02) |
| 6 | Write the following sentences in Exclamatory form : (i) It was a beautiful scene. (ii) It is a terribly cold night. | (01) |
| 7 | Write the following sentences in imperative form : (i) Will you please open the door? (ii) Will you please have a cup of tea? | (01) |
| 8 | Write the following sentences in comparative form. (i) No other man was as strong as Bhim. (ii) Very few Indian saints were as famous as Vivekanand. | (01) |

| | | |
|--------------------|---|------|
| 9 | Change the following sentence into negative ones: (i) Man is mortal. (ii) Where there is hard work there is gain. (iii) Scarcely had I reached the station when the train left. (iv) She always pays attention to her daily work. | (02) |
| 10 | Explain/Write meaning of the following : (i) Panacea (ii) Invincible (iii) Callous (iv) Fastidious (v) Omnipresent (vi) Abdicate | (03) |
| 11 | Distinguish the meaning of the following words : (i) Access and Excess (ii) Adopt and adept (iii) All together and altogether (iv) Course and coarse (v) Decease and disease (vi) Expand and expend | (06) |
| 12 | Fill in the blanks in the following passage with the most appropriate word : Television viewing is a sedentary and has been proven to be a factor in obesity. Other than a sedentary life style, television also contributes to obesity in children by marketing junk food to them. Parents should pay to what their children see on the television and how much they should spend viewing it. [action, activity, signifying, significant, childish, childhood, encouragement, encouraging, aggressively, aggressive, money, attention] | (03) |
| 13 | Look at the following words and phrases given below. Rearrange them to form meaningful sentences: (i) Of Chandigarh/ leisure valley/ the green belt/ is (ii) Five attractive / is studded / theme gardens / it / with (iii) Are / Physical Fitness Trail, / Rose Garden / and Fragrance Garden / Worth a visit / its. | (03) |
| TRANSLATION | | |
| 14 | Translate the following passage into Hindi : Lencho is a farmer who writes a letter to God when his crops are ruined, asking for a hundred dollar. Does Lencho's letter reach God? | (10) |
| 15 | Translate the following passage into English : इतना अधिक निराश मत हो, यद्यपि यह सब कुछ नष्ट जैसा ही प्रतीत होता है. पर याद रखो कोई भी भूख से नहीं मरता है . | (10) |

==== END OF THE PAPER ====

HIGH COURT OF DELHI

JUNIOR JUDICIAL ASSISTANT/RESTORER (OPEN) EXAMINATION 2020

STAGE III : ENGLISH TYPING TEST

MARCH 2022

Duration of Test : 10 Minutes

| Matter to be typed | |
|--|--|
| Learned counsel for the appellant also argued that the impugned judgment suffers from the vice of non application of mind. While referring to the purported incident of 16.07.2006, when the appellant had allegedly beaten the respondent, the learned counsel for the appellant submits that the learned Family Court failed to appreciate that it was a mere bald statement not supported by any evidence either in the form of a medical report or an independent witness to prove the same. | 64 129 199 264 338 411 482 |
| Citing another instance of non application of mind on the part of the learned Family Court, learned counsel for the appellant submitted that in the impugned judgment it has been held that 'abusing the petitioner in filthy language and labelling him as pimp must have caused immense mental suffering to the petitioner', without appreciating the fact that the respondent was not present during the hospital visits of appellant on 01.08.2005 and 03.08.2005, when the alleged words were uttered by the appellant. | 552 623 694 764 840 910 980 990 |
| Another instance of non application of mind cited by the learned counsel for the appellant pertains to the seventh incident. This incident again pertains to first week of August 2006 when the appellant became furious and started beating the respondent when she was informed that there was no occasion to inform the relatives about her miscarriage. | 1055 1129 1199 1269 1339 |

| | |
|---|------|
| The other incidents on which the learned Family Court placed reliance, | 1410 |
| while passing decree of divorce on the ground of cruelty, were also not | 1482 |
| proved by the respondent in evidence. Counsel also argued that the | 1549 |
| respondent with a view to frustrate the present appeal preferred by the | 1621 |
| appellant and with a view to overreach the legal process, again got | 1689 |
| married during the pendency of the present appeal and such an utter | 1757 |
| haste on the part of the respondent to re-marry shows his complacency | 1827 |
| and conduct to defeat the rights of the appellant. Counsel also argued | 1898 |
| that one of the grave acts of cruelty attributed to the appellant in the | 1971 |
| petition was that she started levelling false allegations that the | 2038 |
| respondent was having illicit relationship with his own mother. This | 2107 |
| allegation was sought to be proved by the respondent with the help of | 2177 |
| the testimony of his father who entered the witness box as PW-2. | 2243 |
| Laying challenge to the testimony of PW-2, and that of the respondent | 2313 |
| himself, counsel submitted that this incident is also of the period prior | 2387 |
| to August 2006, which stands condoned due to the continuous physical | 2456 |
| relationship of the respondent with the appellant till August 2006. | 2525 |
| Further as per the own case of the respondent, set up in his written | 2594 |
| statement, it was in the presence of his mother that such allegations | 2664 |
| were levelled by the appellant and not in the presence of his father who | 2737 |
| entered in the witness box, however the respondent failed to bring on | 2807 |
| record his mother to prove the same. Counsel thus submitted that no | 2875 |
| credence can be attached to the testimony of PW-2, father-in-law of | 2943 |
| appellant who was not present at the time of alleged utterances. | 3007 |
| Based on the above submissions, the learned counsel for the appellant | 3077 |
| strongly urged for setting aside the judgment and decree dated | 3140 |

| | |
|--|------|
| 11.09.2013 passed by the learned Family Court. Refuting the aforesaid | 3210 |
| submissions of learned counsel for the appellant, Mr. S.C Singhal, | 3277 |
| learned counsel for the respondents submitted that the learned family | 3347 |
| court has convincingly dealt with various instances of cruelty | 3410 |
| committed by the appellant and none of these acts of cruelties were | 3478 |
| ever condoned or connived by the respondent. Counsel also argued that | 3548 |
| even the allegations levelled by the appellant in her written statement | 3620 |
| and in the complaint filed by her under the Domestic Violence Act are | 3690 |
| sufficient enough to prove cruelty on the part of the appellant as these | 3763 |
| allegations are not only defamatory, indecent and immoral but they are | 3834 |
| out-rightly unfounded and baseless causing serious aspersion on the | 3902 |
| character of the respondent and that of his father. To level the | 3967 |
| allegations against the father-in-law that he used to come in her room | 4038 |
| wearing banyan and pyjama, normally on the weekends and use to sit | 4105 |
| on her bed causing embarrassment to the appellant and also to allege | 4174 |
| that the respondent was having illicit relationship with his own mother | 4246 |
| clearly indicates that to what extent the appellant had gone to cause | 4316 |
| immense harassment, cruelty and pain to the respondent. Counsel also | 4385 |
| argued that the court has to take into consideration the totality of | 4454 |
| various acts of cruelties committed by the appellant and then examine | 4524 |
| whether such acts or even any isolated act could cause grave mental | 4592 |
| cruelty to the other spouse. Counsel further submitted that while | 4658 |
| examining these facts, the court shall also take into consideration the | 4730 |
| allegations levelled by the other party in his/her pleadings and | 4795 |
| complaints etc., filed during the course of their matrimony. | 4855 |

BATH-1
19.3.2022

HIGH COURT OF DELHI

JUNIOR JUDICIAL ASSISTANT / RESTORER (OPEN) EXAM.-2020

STAGE – III : ENGLISH TYPING TEST

March 2022

Duration of Test : 10 minutes

| MATTER TO BE TYPED | |
|---|------|
| The intellectual property regime in a country is one of the benchmarks of | 74 |
| its global standing. The efficiency of the IP regime is also a measuring | 147 |
| standard for determining where a country stands in terms of its | 211 |
| development indices. IP related issues form an important area of | 276 |
| discussion in almost all diplomatic negotiations between countries | 343 |
| including free trade agreements and multilateral negotiations. The | 410 |
| economic growth of a country depends on the recognition accorded to | 478 |
| innovation and creativity. | 504 |
| As India is knowledge-economy, one of the measures for the | 563 |
| preservation and recognition of knowledge is, the protection and | 628 |
| enforcement of IP rights. Recent trends point towards increased all-round | 702 |
| filings in trademarks, patents, etc. but this is no reason for complacency. | 778 |
| India should strive to improve its systems and push the standards while at | 853 |
| the same time retaining its social and cultural ethos. India is the largest | 929 |
| generator of creative works owing to its rich diversity in languages and | 1002 |
| cultural heritage. Copyrighted works from India are disseminated and | 1071 |
| published across the world, but the royalties that India receives is | 1140 |
| minuscule compared to the quantum of creative works. An IP friendly | 1208 |
| adjudication regime would encourage local businesses as also recognize | 1279 |
| foreign IP owners. The idea that intellectual property is an elitist field of | 1357 |

| | |
|---|------|
| law is completely misplaced. More than 80% of trademarks which are | 1424 |
| registered in our country belong to domestic businesses. Almost 40% of | 1495 |
| patents which are applied for belong to domestic inventors. This figure | 1567 |
| was at 20% just about five years ago. India ought to aspire to increase | 1639 |
| this percentage over the years in patent filings. Recent trends of | 1706 |
| innovation in India are pointing towards the right direction. | 1767 |
| This is the time to recalibrate IP adjudication. Apart from providing | 1837 |
| efficient systems for those litigants who knock on the doors of our courts, | 1913 |
| the base of IP litigants who seek protection, enforcement and | 1975 |
| adjudication ought to be raised. Individuals and small inventors ought to | 2049 |
| be provided a system which welcomes them. The costs for such | 2110 |
| adjudication ought to be prohibitive. The manner in which this can be | 2180 |
| achieved is by creating an IP adjudication system which is uniform | 2247 |
| across the country beginning with the Commercial Courts and up till the | 2319 |
| Intellectual Property Division in the High Courts. Accessibility ought to | 2393 |
| be improved without compromising on the quality of adjudication. This | 2463 |
| can be achieved through interlinking IP Courts and the Commercial | 2529 |
| Courts with the Intellectual Property Division in various High Courts and | 2603 |
| by the sharing of best practices and knowledge. The present Seminar is | 2674 |
| one step towards that direction. The interlinking of IP Courts at the | 2744 |
| Commercial Court level and the Intellectual Property Divisions in the | 2814 |
| High Court would provide a platform where adjudication of IPR cases is | 2885 |
| quick, transparent and of high quality. Assistance required for the | 2953 |
| Commercial Courts and Intellectual Property Divisions across the | 3018 |
| country should be readily available through this network in the form of | 3090 |
| procedural assistance, access to experts, from various areas of law, | 3159 |

| | |
|---|------|
| economics, sciences, etc. and the continuous engagement on such a | 3225 |
| platform. | 3234 |
| The legal position both statutorily and by judge-made law have been | 3302 |
| received with reluctance in some areas such as Section 3(d), Patents Act, | 3376 |
| 1970. However, as time has progressed including during the present | 3443 |
| pandemic, India's position has been affirmed as one enjoying a unique | 3513 |
| status. The best way to describe the country's position qua IP | 3576 |
| enforcement is with the word "balance". While recognizing the rights of | 3648 |
| IP owners, the larger purpose of IP has not been forgotten by India i.e., | 3722 |
| for betterment of society. The role of IP and persons who practice the | 3793 |
| same is very crucial in ensuring this balance. The IP jurisprudence in | 3864 |
| India, thus far, is extremely rich and thought provoking. In respect of | 3936 |
| India's IP jurisprudence, the need of the hour is for greater dissemination | 4012 |
| of the decisions and the data relating to IP cases. Until now there is | 4083 |
| hardly any empirical analysis of the trends in IP decisions emerging from | 4157 |
| India. Only stray articles are written on a few decisions. A national | 4227 |
| repository of IPR decisions could be created for ready access and | 4293 |
| dissemination. The creation of the Intellectual Property Division will | 4364 |
| hopefully enable this dissemination as it ought to result in data analysis | 4439 |
| and generation of annual reports published from India showcasing the | 4508 |
| contribution that Indian Courts are making in the field of IP. | 4570 |

The first part of the report is a general introduction to the project. It describes the objectives of the study and the scope of the work. The second part of the report is a detailed description of the methodology used in the study. This includes a description of the data sources, the data collection process, and the data analysis techniques used. The third part of the report is a discussion of the results of the study. This includes a description of the findings and an interpretation of the results. The fourth part of the report is a conclusion and a list of references.

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HIGH COURT OF DELHI

JUNIOR JUDICIAL ASSISTANT / RESTORER (OPEN) EXAM. – 2020

STAGE III : ENGLISH TYPING TEST

MARCH, 2022

Duration of Test: 10 Minutes

| MATTER TO BE TYPED | No. of strokes with space |
|---|----------------------------------|
| After perusing the various reports filed by the Local Commissioner, | 68 |
| Court Receivers and various civic agencies, it was found that the | 134 |
| condition in Mandir in respect of civic amenities, day-to-day safety | 203 |
| and security of the devotees and others in the Mandir, space for | 268 |
| access to ingress and egress, etc., was found to be pathetic and | 333 |
| requiring emergent remedial measures. Accordingly, this Court had | 399 |
| passed various orders directing removal of unauthorized encroachers | 467 |
| and the illegal occupants from the Mandir premises, both in the form | 536 |
| of those running and unauthorizedly occupying shops, stores, kiosks | 604 |
| as well as those residing with large families in dharamshalas within | 673 |
| the Mandir premises. | 693 |
| Primarily, the dharamshalas in the Mandir premises are expected to | 760 |
| be catering to the devotees who come from outside Delhi and who | 824 |
| may need temporary spaces while they visit the Mandir for darshan | 890 |
| purposes. However, on a query from the Court, the learned counsel | 956 |
| for the petitioners, on 9 th December 2021, as also today, has | 1018 |
| submitted that these petitioners have been residing in the | 1077 |
| dharamshalas for several years, ranging upto 40 years. This is | 1140 |
| obviously without paying a single penny, in the Mandir, which is run | 1209 |
| by the baridaars and other stakeholders with whom litigation is | 1273 |

| | |
|--|------|
| currently pending before this Court. There are more than 60-70 suits | 1342 |
| which were transferred from various lower courts to this Court, so | 1409 |
| that the issues could be resolved comprehensively. This position, in | 1478 |
| the opinion of this Court, is completely apposite to the interest and | 1548 |
| rights of the devotees who visit the Mandir premises. A careful | 1612 |
| balance needs to be struck between the rights of encroachers, residing | 1683 |
| within the Mandir premises and using the spaces for commercial | 1746 |
| interests like the petitioners on the one hand and the rights of lakhs of | 1820 |
| devotees who visit the Mandir. The dharamshalas within the Mandir | 1886 |
| are not meant to be occupied permanently by shopkeepers or their | 1951 |
| families running shops/kiosks in the Mandir premises. Further, such | 2019 |
| occupation is clearly illegal, as no license fee or teh bazari was even | 2091 |
| being paid by the petitioners. | 2121 |
| Further, as against what is attempted to be canvassed by learned | 2186 |
| counsel for the petitioner today, as is visible from a perusal of the | 2256 |
| grounds mentioned in the present writ petition, this writ petition is | 2326 |
| not in the context of jhuggi jhopri dwellers requiring alternate | 2391 |
| premises, as they are occupying a public land. All the three | 2452 |
| petitioners, in the present petition, were not only residing, but | 2518 |
| through their families, were also running shops. A perusal of the | 2584 |
| order dated 9 th December 2021 which records the undertakings given | 2651 |
| by the shopkeepers clearly records the undertakings given by the | 2716 |
| occupants also. These persons were running their shops and have | 2780 |
| been conducting their respective businesses within the said Mandir | 2847 |
| premises, apart from occupying dharamshalas. Thus, they cannot be | 2913 |
| compared with the jhuggi jhopri dwellers, who occupy public land, | 2979 |

| | |
|---|------|
| and in respect of whom, judgments have been passed. The petitioners | 3047 |
| herein have been unauthorizedly occupying the premises in the | 3109 |
| Mandir and have also been through their families running shops for | 3176 |
| years together and a comparison of their situation with the situation | 3246 |
| of poor jhuggi jhopri dwellers is not a fair comparison. Even today, | 3315 |
| learned counsel has made it clear that the petitioners and their family | 3387 |
| would be offered night shelters on a temporary basis till they make | 3455 |
| arrangements for their residences for the whole day. However, yet it | 3524 |
| seems that no substantial attempt has been made to contact the | 3587 |
| learned Administrator to attain the said accommodation in night | 3651 |
| shelters. It is noted that even now some jhuggi dwellers and | 3712 |
| dharamshala occupants have not vacated the premises. In terms of | 3777 |
| these previous orders of this Court, it is clear that the dharamshala | 3847 |
| occupants are unauthorized occupants and do not have any legal right | 3916 |
| to reside in the said premises. Insofar as jhuggi dwellers are | 3979 |
| concerned, they too do not have any vested right to occupy the | 4042 |
| premises which is a temple premises. However, taking a | 4097 |
| compassionate view of the matter, provision of alternative | 4156 |
| accommodation of such jhuggi dwellers to such jhuggi dwellers who | 4222 |
| vacate the temple premises, can be explored. | 4266 |

BATCH-3
19.8.2022

| | |
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| 101 | ... |
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DELHI HIGH COURT

JUNIOR JUDICIAL ASSISTANT/RESTORER (OPEN) **EXAMINATION-2020**

Stage – III English Typing Test

March 2022

| Matter to be typed | Strokes with space |
|---|---------------------------|
| From the analysis of above mentioned provision of law, it is | 61 |
| very clear that the dealer is made responsible, by virtue of | 122 |
| Section 6A of CST Act, 1956, to prove that the movement of | 181 |
| goods from one State to another was occasioned by reason of | 241 |
| transfer of such goods by him to any other place of his business | 306 |
| or to his agent or principal and not by the reason of sale. | 365 |
| Further, this Section also imposes a responsibility on the dealer | 431 |
| to furnish to the Assessing Authority a declaration (Form F) | 492 |
| duly filled and signed by the principal officer of the State of | 556 |
| consignment agent within the prescribed time. Moreover, | 613 |
| Section 6A(2) provides that the satisfaction of Assessing | 671 |
| Authority that the particulars contained in the declaration | 731 |
| (Form F) furnished by the dealer are true is important and | 790 |
| mandatory, then only the stock transfer can only be deemed to | 852 |
| have been occasioned otherwise than as a result of sale. | 908 |
| In the present case, the objector dealer has completely failed to | 974 |
| comply with the required mandatory provisions of the Act and | 1035 |
| specially Section 6A of CST Act, 1956. First of all, the value | 1099 |
| of stock transfer against F Forms shown and claimed by the | 1158 |

| | |
|---|------|
| objector dealer in its returns are not corroborating with the | 1220 |
| value of purchases against F form shown and claimed by | 1275 |
| consignment agent M/s Ashi Agencies and M/s Arnab | 1325 |
| Enterprises of Chhattisgarh. The difference of value shown by | 1388 |
| objector dealer and the purchasing dealer is very huge, the | 1448 |
| objector dealer is claiming stock transfer of approxRs. 65.5 | 1510 |
| crores whereas M/s Ashi Agencies is claiming purchases | 1573 |
| against F Form for only Rs. 20,09,317/- and the same kind of | 1626 |
| huge difference is in the case of M/s Arnab Enterprises. The | 1688 |
| objector dealer neither before Assessing Authority nor before | 1750 |
| the undersigned produced any documents/explanation in its | 1808 |
| defence. Besides it, the declaration forms i.e. F Form | 1864 |
| submitted by the dealer before the Assessing Authority were | 1924 |
| found to be wrong and incorrect, on the verification from | 1982 |
| Chhattisgarh Tax Authorities. The observations made from the | 2044 |
| verification report of Chhattisgarh Tax Authorities are very | 2105 |
| serious since it was found that some of the forms were issued | 2167 |
| for very lesser amount and even some of the forms was actually | 2230 |
| issued to the other dealers. Therefore, it has already been | 2291 |
| proved that the objector dealer produced the false and | 2346 |
| fabricated F Forms in support of claim of stock transfer. There | 2411 |
| are no merits in the arguments/grounds of the objector dealer | 2473 |
| that sufficient opportunity was not provided because objector | 2535 |
| dealer have failed to produce and submit any documents | 2590 |
| including declaration forms, if any, even before the | 2643 |
| undersigned during the entire proceedings. No explanation has | 2706 |

| | |
|--|------|
| been submitted in respect of false and forged F Forms as well | 2768 |
| as difference in the value of stock transfer shown by the | 2826 |
| objector dealer as well as consignment agent. | 2871 |
| The interest levied on the tax amount is in accordance with | 2932 |
| Section 42(2) of DVAT Act, 2004 which provides that a person | 2993 |
| shall be liable to pay simple interest on the amount due from | 3055 |
| the amount of tax, penalty or any other amount due from the | 3115 |
| date of such default for so long as he continues to make default | 3180 |
| in the payment of said amount. Therefore, the objector dealer | 3281 |
| has failed to provide any convincing ground against imposition | 3302 |
| of interest in the impugned assessment orders. | 3351 |
| Further, the grounds taken by objector dealer against the | 3410 |
| imposition of penalty orders, including the ground that the | 3470 |
| same has been framed without issuing a notice, are not | 3525 |
| sustainable. The Assessing Authority initially issued notice | 3587 |
| under Section 59(2) of DVAT Act to the dealer on dated | 3642 |
| 24.02.2015 for conducting assessment proceedings which not | 3701 |
| only includes assessment of tax & interest under Section 32 but | 3765 |
| also includes assessment of penalty under Section 33 of DVAT | 3826 |
| Act. The assessment proceedings were attended by authorized | 3887 |
| representatives of the objector dealer. In this regard, judgment | 3953 |
| dated 07.12.2012 of Delhi High Court in the matter of Sales | 4013 |
| Tax Bar Association Vs. Govt. of NCT of Delhi and Others is | 4073 |
| also relevant and goes in favour of the Assessing Authority. | 4135 |
| Moreover, a show cause notice was further issued on dated | 4193 |

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| 23.03.2016 by the Assessing Authority to the objector dealer | 4254 |
| asking why penalty under Section 86(15) of DVAT Act, 2004 | 4312 |
| should not be imposed upon him for production of records | 4369 |
| which are not found genuine during cross verification. The | 4429 |
| objector dealer even submitted the reply of the same to the | 4489 |
| Assessing Authority and the Assessing Authority has taken an | 4550 |
| informed and considered decision relating to imposition of | 4609 |
| penalty under Section 86(15) of DVAT Act, 2004. | 4656 |
| | |
| In view of above mentioned facts and circumstances as well as | 4718 |
| considering the relevant provisions of law, I am of the | 4774 |
| considered view that all the objections under the present case | 4837 |
| are devoid of any merits and thus rejected. All the impugned | 4899 |
| assessment orders of tax & interest as well as penalty as is | 4960 |
| mentioned in above table are uphold. | 4996 |

HIGH COURT OF DELHI

JUNIOR JUDICIAL ASSISTANT/RESTORER (OPEN) EXAMINATION 2020

STAGE III : ENGLISH TYPING TEST

MARCH 2022

Duration of Test : 10 Minutes

| Matter to be typed | |
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| More than 40 years after a certain piece of land was allegedly occupied | 72 |
| by the respondent MCD for construction of a drain, the petitioners, | 140 |
| most of whom happen to be the LRs of the original owners have | 202 |
| approached this Court by way of the present writ petition for a | 266 |
| mandamus directing the MCD to vacate the illegal occupation or in the | 336 |
| alternative to acquire the land and pay compensation to them. Mr. | 402 |
| Sahai, learned counsel appearing for the petitioners, argued that | 468 |
| although there is considerable delay in the filing of the petition, yet this | 545 |
| court ought to ignore the same and grant relief because it is a case of | 617 |
| illegal deprivation of the property owned by a citizen on account of an | 689 |
| arbitrary act of the State. He submitted that the State could not justify | 763 |
| its action of occupying the citizen's property, building a drain on the | 835 |
| same and denying compensation to the land owners. | 884 |
| On behalf of the respondents, Messrs Sharma and Verma on the other | 951 |
| hand, argued that the writ petition was liable to be dismissed on the | 1021 |
| ground of inordinate and unexplained delay and laches. They submitted | 1091 |
| that even if the allegations made by the petitioners were taken to be true | 1166 |
| on their face value, and the occupation of the land held to be | 1228 |
| unauthorized, yet the petitioners ought to have pursued their remedies | 1299 |
| against such illegal/unauthorized occupation diligently. Having failed | 1370 |

| | |
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| to do so, the petitioners cannot at this belated point of time seek the | 1442 |
| intervention of this Court, in its extra ordinary writ jurisdiction. The | 1514 |
| Supreme Court, has, in many decisions, authoritatively declared that in | 1585 |
| order that a citizen may seek and obtain equitable relief under the | 1653 |
| provisions of Article 226 of the Constitution, his conduct must not be | 1724 |
| blameworthy either on account of laches or undue delay or | 1782 |
| acquiescence, waiver and the like. In the application of that principle, it | 1858 |
| does not matter that the infringement of the right of the citizen relates to | 1935 |
| the property owned by him. How a person who alleges against the State | 2005 |
| of deprivation of his legal right, can get relief of compensation from the | 2080 |
| State by invoking writ jurisdiction of the High Court under Article 226 | 2152 |
| of the Constitution when it is well settled by decision of this Court that | 2227 |
| no person, be he a citizen or otherwise, is entitled to obtain the | 2294 |
| equitable relief under Article 226 of the Constitution if his conduct is | 2367 |
| blame-worthy because of laches, undue delay, acquiescence, waiver | 2433 |
| and the like. Moreover, how a citizen claiming discretionary relief | 2501 |
| under Article 226 of the Constitution against a State, could be relieved | 2574 |
| of his obligation to establish his unblameworthy conduct for getting | 2643 |
| such relief, where the State against which relief is sought is a welfare | 2716 |
| State. Where the relief sought under Article 226 of the Constitution by | 2788 |
| a person against the welfare State is founded on its alleged illegal or | 2860 |
| wrongful executive action, the need to explain laches or undue delay on | 2932 |
| his part to obtain such relief, should, if anything, be more stringent than | 3008 |
| in other cases, for the reason that the State due to laches or undue delay | 3083 |
| on the part of the person seeking relief, may not be able to show that | 3154 |
| the executive action complained of was legal or correct for want of | 3222 |

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|---|------|
| records pertaining to the action or for the officers who were responsible | 3296 |
| for such action not being available later on. | 3341 |
| Further, where granting of relief claimed against the State on alleged | 3412 |
| unwarranted executive action, is bound to result in loss to the public | 3483 |
| exchequer of the State or in damage to other public interest, the High | 3554 |
| Court before granting such relief is required to satisfy itself that the | 3627 |
| delay or laches on the part of a citizen or any other person in | 3691 |
| approaching for relief under Article 226 of the Constitution on the | 3759 |
| alleged violation of his legal right, was wholly justified in the facts and | 3835 |
| circumstances, instead of ignoring the same or leniently considering it. | 3909 |
| Thus, in our view, persons seeking relief against the State under Article | 3983 |
| 226 of the Constitution, be they citizens or otherwise, cannot get | 4050 |
| discretionary relief obtainable thereunder unless they fully satisfy the | 4123 |
| High Court that the facts and circumstances of the case clearly justified | 4197 |
| the laches or undue delay on their part in approaching the Court for | 4266 |
| grant of such discretionary relief. Therefore, where a High Court grants | 4339 |
| relief to a citizen or any other person under Article 226 of the | 4404 |
| Constitution against any person including the State without considering | 4476 |
| his blameworthy conduct, such as laches or undue delay, acquiescence | 4545 |
| or waiver, the relief so granted becomes unsustainable even if the relief | 4619 |
| was granted in respect of alleged deprivation of his legal right by the | 4691 |
| State. | 4697 |

HIGH COURT OF DELHI

JUNIOR JUDICIAL ASSISTANT / RESTORER (OPEN) EXAM.-2020

STAGE – III : ENGLISH TYPING TEST

March 2022

Duration of Test : 10 minutes

| MATTER TO BE TYPED | |
|---|------|
| The contention that the tax is discriminatory in view of the exemptions | 72 |
| granted to some of the products and to those that enter the TAC by rail | 144 |
| or motor transport is equally untenable. It is for the legislature or the | 218 |
| taxing authority to determine the question of need, the policy and to | 288 |
| select the goods or services for taxation. The courts cannot review these | 362 |
| decisions. In paragraph 16 of the counter-affidavit the TAC tried to | 431 |
| explain the reason for not taxing salt, sugar and rice stating that they | 504 |
| were not local produce but were imported from distant places and that | 574 |
| the tax was levied only on the local produce which came from the | 639 |
| neighbouring places. Courts cannot review the wisdom or availability or | 711 |
| expediency of a tax as the court has not concern with the policy of | 779 |
| legislation, so long as they are not inconsistent with the provisions of | 852 |
| the Constitution. It is only where there is abuse of its powers and | 920 |
| transgression of the legislative function in levying a tax, it may be | 990 |
| corrected by the judiciary and not otherwise. Taxes may be and often | 1059 |
| are oppressive, unjust, and even unnecessary but this can constitute no | 1131 |
| reason for judicial interference. When taxes are levied on certain | 1198 |
| articles of services and not on others it cannot be said to be | 1261 |
| discriminatory. Every tax must discriminate and only the authority that | 1333 |
| imposes it can determine how and in what directions. The TAC having | 1401 |

| | |
|---|------|
| decided to impose weighing dues on the goods mentioned in the bye- | 1467 |
| laws it is not for the court to question it on the ground that some similar | 1543 |
| commodities or commodities arriving by rail or road were not subjected | 1614 |
| to the tax. | 1625 |
| These words certainly do not exclude the judicial scrutiny of fiscal | 1694 |
| legislation under Article 14 of the Constitution, but permits a wide | 1763 |
| latitude to the legislation in selecting the subject for the levy; the | 1834 |
| legislative wisdom in granting exemption to similar subject is to be | 1903 |
| rarely questioned. It has been said by an eminent jurist, that when courts | 1978 |
| are called upon to pronounce the invalidity of an Act of legislation, | 2048 |
| passed with all the forms and ceremonies requisite to give it the force of | 2123 |
| law, they will approach the question with great caution, examine it in | 2194 |
| every possible aspect, and ponder upon it as long as deliberation and | 2264 |
| patient attention can throw any new light upon the subject and never | 2333 |
| declare a statute, void, unless the nullity and invalidity of the Act are | 2407 |
| placed, in their judgment beyond reasonable doubt. A reasonable doubt | 2477 |
| must be solved in favour of the legislative action, and the Act be | 2544 |
| sustained. In the Instant case, the discrimination is pleaded because of | 2617 |
| the concessions given to the locally produced films. It is not a case of | 2690 |
| hostile discrimination as against the "outside" films, but a case of | 2759 |
| protective discrimination to encourage economic and cultural growth | 2827 |
| within the State, by reducing the tax burden on the exhibitor whenever | 2898 |
| locally produced films are exhibited. Power to grant exemption is | 2964 |
| inherent in all taxing legislations. Economic unity is a desired goal, | 3035 |
| economic equilibrium and prosperity is also the goal. Development on | 3104 |
| parity is one of the commitments of the Constitution. Directive | 3168 |

| | |
|---|------|
| principles enshrined in Articles 38 and 39 must be harmonized with | 3235 |
| economic unity as well as economic development of developed and | 3299 |
| under-developed areas. In that light on Article 14 of the Constitution, it | 3374 |
| is necessary that the prohibitions in Article 301 and the scope of Article | 3449 |
| 304 should be understood and construed. Constitution is a living | 3514 |
| organism and the latent meaning of the expressions used can be given | 3583 |
| effect to only if a particular situation arises. It is not that with changing | 3661 |
| times the meaning changes but changing times illustrate and illuminate | 3732 |
| the meaning of the expressions used. The connotation of the expressions | 3804 |
| used takes its shape and colour in evolving dynamic situations. A | 3870 |
| backward State or a disturbed State cannot with parity engage in | 3935 |
| completion with advanced or developed States. Even with a State, there | 4006 |
| are often backward areas which can be developed only if some special | 4075 |
| incentives are granted. If the incentives in the form of subsidies or grant | 4151 |
| are given to any part of units of a State so that it may come out of its | 4224 |
| limping or infancy to compete as equals with others, that, in our | 4290 |
| opinion, does not and cannot contravene the spirit and the letter of Part | 4364 |
| XIII of the Constitution. However, this is permissible only if there is a | 4438 |
| valid reasons, that is to say, if there are justifiable and rational reasons | 4515 |
| for differentiation. If there is none, it will amount to hostile | 4580 |
| discrimination. | 4595 |

The first part of the report deals with the general situation of the country and the progress of the work done during the year. It is followed by a detailed account of the various projects undertaken and the results achieved. The report concludes with a summary of the work done and a list of the recommendations made.

The work done during the year has been very satisfactory and has resulted in a number of important discoveries. The most important of these are the discovery of the new element, the discovery of the new compound, and the discovery of the new process.

The work done during the year has also resulted in a number of important publications. The most important of these are the paper on the new element, the paper on the new compound, and the paper on the new process.

The work done during the year has also resulted in a number of important patents. The most important of these are the patent on the new element, the patent on the new compound, and the patent on the new process.

The work done during the year has also resulted in a number of important awards. The most important of these are the award for the new element, the award for the new compound, and the award for the new process.

The work done during the year has also resulted in a number of important honors. The most important of these are the honor for the new element, the honor for the new compound, and the honor for the new process.

The work done during the year has also resulted in a number of important prizes. The most important of these are the prize for the new element, the prize for the new compound, and the prize for the new process.

The work done during the year has also resulted in a number of important medals. The most important of these are the medal for the new element, the medal for the new compound, and the medal for the new process.

The work done during the year has also resulted in a number of important diplomas. The most important of these are the diploma for the new element, the diploma for the new compound, and the diploma for the new process.

The work done during the year has also resulted in a number of important degrees. The most important of these are the degree for the new element, the degree for the new compound, and the degree for the new process.

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HIGH COURT OF DELHI
JUNIOR JUDICIAL ASSISTANT/RESTORER (OPEN) EXAM. 2020
STAGE – III : ENGLISH TYPING TEST
MARCH, 2022

Duration of Test : 10 Minutes

| MATTER TO BE TYPED | |
|---|------|
| We have noticed hereinbefore that the functions of the Standing | 64 |
| Committee must be exercised in public interest and, thus, cannot be | 132 |
| said to be formal ones. The members of the Standing Committee must | 199 |
| apply their mind to the proposal of the Commissioner wherefor they | 266 |
| must have before them the relevant record. | 308 |
| | |
| The Commissioner who is a statutory authority is bound to comply | 373 |
| with the said request unless there exist strong and cogent reasons for | 444 |
| not doing so. It is relevant to notice that the first respondent in his | 516 |
| letter dated 9.5.2001 which incidentally was issued 14 days after the | 586 |
| resolution adopted by the Standing Committee, i.e. a day just prior to | 657 |
| the expiry of 15 days did not raise any contention that the relevant | 726 |
| records were not required or did he say that the purpose of such | 791 |
| approval, the information disclosed in the prescribed form would | 856 |
| subserve the purpose. He further did not say that for one reason or the | 928 |
| other, which has now been contended in the counter affidavit, that | 995 |
| such documents should not be disclosed. A statutory authority, as is | 1064 |
| well known, when acts in terms of a statute, is bound by his action. He | 1136 |
| cannot supplement or supplant the reason later on by way of Affidavit. | 1207 |
| Furthermore, we find that apart from the fact that no such question had | 1279 |
| been raised by the Commissioner in his letter dated 9.5.2001, the | 1345 |

| | |
|---|------|
| reasons sought to be assigned in the counter affidavit either are | 1411 |
| unjustified or irrelevant. A Statutory Committee should not be denied | 1481 |
| access to the documents to which it is entitled to, even according to | 1551 |
| the State Government. Rule 24 whereupon reliance has been placed by | 1619 |
| the State Government in its letter dated 18.5.2001 (although may not | 1688 |
| be verbatim copy of the extant rules) would also go to show that each | 1758 |
| member of the Committee is entitled to have access to the documents. | 1827 |
| No privilege had been claimed nor can be claimed in law in the matter | 1897 |
| of disclosure of such documents. Furthermore, the apprehension | 1960 |
| expressed by the Commissioner in his affidavit as regard the | 2021 |
| consequences which may ensue by disclosure of such documents is | 2085 |
| not correct, having regard to the fact that the tender had reached the | 2156 |
| final stage. The contention of the respondent that all information had | 2227 |
| been supplied in the proforma in the light of Chapter V of the Act also | 2299 |
| appears to be incorrect as in sub-paragraph (E) of paragraph 5 of the | 2369 |
| counter affidavit, the respondent himself stated that Chapter V of the | 2440 |
| Schedule of the Act relates to execution of the contract and evidently, | 2512 |
| thus, would not be applicable for the purpose of grant of approval at | 2582 |
| the threshold. In any event, the formation given in a form is merely a | 2653 |
| matter of procedure and what matters in a situation of this nature is the | 2727 |
| substance thereof. The Commissioner, furthermore, despite referring | 2795 |
| the matter to the State Government did not wait for its opinion on the | 2866 |
| subject. He invoked the proviso to Section 73(c) much before the | 2931 |
| opinion of the State as contained in its letter dated 18.5.2001 reached | 3003 |
| his hands. Submission of Mr. Radhakrishnan that the appellant has no | 3072 |
| locus standi to maintain the writ petition cannot be accepted keeping | 3142 |

| | |
|--|------|
| in view the fact that he was Chairman of the Standing Committee and | 3210 |
| although the Standing Committee itself was not the writ petitioner. A | 3280 |
| question involving proper interpretation as regard the statutory | 3345 |
| provisions conferring a statutory right on a statutory authority vis-a- | 3417 |
| vis a statutory duty on the part of the Commissioner could be gone | 3483 |
| into by the High Court even in a public interest litigation. | 3543 |
| | |
| We are also not in agreement with the submission of the learned | 3607 |
| counsel that Section 451 of the Act provides for an alternative remedy. | 3679 |
| Even such a question had not been raised before the High Court. | 3743 |
| Another submission of Mr. Radhakrishnan to the effect that the matter | 3813 |
| is still pending before the State Government having regard to the letter | 3886 |
| dated 18.5.2001 again does not appear to have been raised before the | 3955 |
| High Court, nor such a contention can be accepted as the State by its | 4025 |
| letter dated 18.5.2001 had already directed the Commissioner to | 4089 |
| disclose the documents before the Standing Committee which had | 4152 |
| asserted its right in terms of its resolution dated 26.4.2001. | 4214 |
| | |
| For the foregoing reasons, we are of the considered view that the | 4280 |
| impugned judgment of the High Court cannot be sustained, which is | 4346 |
| set aside accordingly. The first respondent is hereby directed to place | 4418 |
| before the Standing Committee of the second respondent all materials | 4487 |
| sought for from the appellant in terms of its resolution dated | 4550 |
| 26.4.2001. | 4560 |

HIGH COURT OF DELHI

JUNIOR JUDICIAL ASSISTANT / RESTORER (OPEN) EXAM. – 2020

STAGE III : ENGLISH TYPING TEST

Duration of Test 10 Minutes

| MATTER TO BE TYPED | No. of Strokes with space |
|--|---------------------------|
| In the instant case, as we have stated already hereinbefore that though the | 76 |
| impugned order was made under the camouflage or cloak of an order of | 145 |
| termination simpliciter according to the terms of the employment, yet | 215 |
| considering the attendant circumstances which are the basis of the said order | 293 |
| of termination, there is no iota of doubt in inferring that the order of | 366 |
| termination had been made by way of punishment on the ground of | 430 |
| misconduct and adverse entry in service record without affording any | 499 |
| reasonable opportunity of hearing to the petitioners whose services are | 571 |
| terminated and without complying with the mandatory procedure laid down | 643 |
| in Article 311(2) of the Constitution of India. | 690 |
| The position is now well settled on a conspectus of the decisions referred to | 768 |
| hereinbefore that the mere form of the order is not sufficient to hold that the | 848 |
| order of termination was innocuous and order of termination of the services | 924 |
| of a probationer or of an ad hoc appointee is a termination simpliciter in | 999 |
| accordance with the terms of the appointment without attaching any stigma | 1073 |
| to the employee concerned. It is the substance of the order, i.e., the attending | 1155 |
| circumstances as well as the basis of the order have to be taken into | 1225 |
| consideration. In other words, when an allegation is made by the employee | 1299 |
| assailing the order of termination as one based on misconduct, though | 1369 |
| couched in innocuous terms, it is incumbent on the Court to lift the veil and | 1447 |
| to see the real circumstances as well as the basis and foundation of the order | 1526 |

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|--|------|
| complained of. In other words, the Court, in such case, will lift the veil and | 1605 |
| will see whether the order was made on the ground of misconduct, | 1670 |
| inefficiency or not. In the instance case we have already referred to as well | 1748 |
| as quoted the relevant portions of the averments made on behalf of the State | 1825 |
| respondent in their several affidavits alleging serious misconduct against the | 1904 |
| petitioners and also the adverse entries in the service records of these | 1977 |
| petitioners, which were taken into consideration by the Departmental | 2046 |
| Selection Committee without giving them any opportunity of hearing and | 2117 |
| without following the procedure provided in Article 311(2) of the | 2183 |
| Constitution of India, while considering the fitness and suitability of the | 2259 |
| appellants for the purpose of regularising their services in accordance with | 2336 |
| the Government's Circular orders terminating the services of the appellants | 2412 |
| on the ground that "the posts are no longer required" are made by way of | 2485 |
| punishment. | 2496 |
| It also appears on a consideration of the averments made in paragraphs 7 and | 2573 |
| 8 of the Additional Affidavit sworn by one of the appellants, namely, | 2643 |
| Swinder Singh on 8th August, 1984, which has not been controverted at all | 2717 |
| by the respondents, that the respondents though terminated the services of | 2792 |
| the petitioners on the ground that "these posts are no longer required" have | 2869 |
| retained and regularised the services of ad hoc employees mentioned in | 2940 |
| paragraph 7 as well as ad hoc Surveyors who were recruited later in the said | 3017 |
| post of Surveyors to the prejudice of the rights of the appellants, thereby | 3093 |
| violating the salutary principle of equality and non-arbitrariness and want of | 3172 |
| discrimination and as enshrined in Articles 14 and 16 of the Constitution of | 3249 |
| India. It is pertinent to refer to the decision rendered by this Court in Sughar | 3331 |

| | |
|---|------|
| Singh's case (AIR 1974 SC 423) where it had been held that the order of | 3403 |
| reversion reverting the respondent from his officiating appointment to the | 3478 |
| post of Platoon Commander to the post of permanent Head Constable while | 3550 |
| retaining 200 other Head Constables who were junior to him in the | 3616 |
| officiating higher posts of Platoon Commanders was discriminatory and | 3686 |
| arbitrary being in contravention of the Articles 14 and 16 of the Constitution. | 3765 |
| In the instant case, ad hoc services of the appellants have been arbitrarily | 3842 |
| terminated as no longer required while the respondents have retained other | 3917 |
| surveyors who are juniors to the appellants. Therefore, on this ground also, | 3994 |
| the impugned order of termination of the services of the appellants are illegal | 4074 |
| and bad being in contravention of the Fundamental Rights guaranteed under | 4148 |
| Articles 14 and 16 of the Constitution of India. | 4196 |
| In the premises aforesaid, the impugned orders of termination of the services | 4274 |
| of the appellants are liable to be quashed, cancelled and set aside. Let | 4347 |
| appropriate writ of Mandamus be issued directing the respondents not to give | 4424 |
| effect to the impugned orders of termination of the services of the appellants. | 4504 |
| Let a writ of Certiorari be issued quashing and cancelling the impugned | 4576 |
| orders of termination of services of the appellants and the appellants be | 4650 |
| deemed to be in services. | 4675 |

HIGH COURT OF DELHI

JUNIOR JUDICIAL ASSISTANT/RESTORER (OPEN) EXAMINATION-2020

STAGE – III :ENGLISH TYPING TEST

MARCH, 2022

| MATTER TO BE TYPED | No. of Strokes counted with space |
|--|--|
| Aadhaar is a serious invasion into the right to privacy of persons | 67 |
| and it has the tendency to lead to a surveillance state where each | 134 |
| individual can be kept under surveillance by creating his/her life | 201 |
| profile and movement as well on his/her use of Aadhaar. There has | 267 |
| been no other subject matter in recent past which has evoked the | 332 |
| kind of intensive and heated debate wherein both sides, for and | 396 |
| against, argue so passionately in support of their respective | 458 |
| conviction. The petitioners in these petitions belong to the latter | 526 |
| category and are demanding scrapping and demolition of the entire | 592 |
| Aadhaar structure which, according to them, is anathema to the | 655 |
| democratic principles and rule of law, which is the bedrock of the | 722 |
| Indian Constitution. The petitioners have challenged the Aadhaar | 787 |
| project which took off by way of administrative action in the year | 854 |
| 2009. Even after Aadhaar got a shield of statutory cover, challenge | 922 |
| persists as the very enactment known as Aadhaar (Targeted | 980 |
| Delivery of Financial and Other Subsidies, Benefits and Services) | 1046 |
| Act, 2016 is challenged as constitutionally impermissible. The wide | 1114 |
| range of issues involved in this case is evident from the fact that it | 1185 |
| took almost four months for the parties to finish their arguments in | 1254 |
| these cases, and the Court witnessed highly skilled, brilliant and | 1321 |
| intellectual advocacy, with the traces of passions as well. | 1380 |

| | |
|---|------|
| The issue has generated heated public debate as well. Even outside | 1447 |
| the Court, there are groups advocating in favour of the Aadhaar | 1511 |
| scheme and those who are stoutly opposing the same. Interestingly, | 1578 |
| it is not only the commoners who belong to either of the two groups | 1646 |
| but intelligentsia is also equally divided. There have been number of | 1716 |
| articles, interviews for discourses in favour of or against Aadhaar. | 1785 |
| Those in favour see Aadhaar project as ushering the nation into a | 1851 |
| regime of good governance, advancing socio-economic rights, | 1911 |
| economic prosperity etc. and in the process they claim that it may | 1978 |
| make the nation a world leader. | 2010 |
| Mr. K.K. Venugopal, learned Attorney General of India, referred to | 2077 |
| the commendations by certain international bodies, including the | 2142 |
| World Bank. We clarify that we have not been influenced by such | 2206 |
| views expressed either in favour or against Aadhaar. Those | 2265 |
| opposing Aadhaar are apprehensive that it may excessively intrude | 2331 |
| into the privacy of citizenry and has the tendency to create a | 2394 |
| totalitarian state, which would impinge upon the democratic and | 2458 |
| constitutional values. Some such opinions of various persons were | 2524 |
| referred to during the arguments. | 2558 |
| Notwithstanding the passions, emotions, annoyance, despair, | 2618 |
| ecstasy, euphoria, coupled with rhetoric, exhibited by both sides in | 2687 |
| equal measure during the arguments, this Court while giving its | 2751 |
| judgment on the issues involved is required to have a posture of | 2816 |
| calmness coupled with objective examination of the issues on the | 2881 |
| touchstone of the constitutional provisions. | 2925 |

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|---|------|
| Initiative in spearheading the attack on the Aadhaar structure was | 2992 |
| taken by the petitioners namely, Justice K.S. Puttaswamy (Retd.) | 3057 |
| and Mr. Pravesh Khanna, by filing Writ Petition (Civil) No. 494 of | 3124 |
| 2012. At that time, Aadhaar scheme was not under legislative | 3185 |
| umbrella. In the writ petition the scheme has primarily been | 3246 |
| challenged on the ground that it violates fundamental rights of the | 3314 |
| innumerable citizens of India, namely, right to privacy falling under | 3384 |
| Article 21 of the Constitution of India. Few others joined the race | 3452 |
| by filing connected petitions. Series of orders were passed in this | 3520 |
| petition from time to time, some of which would be referred to by | 3586 |
| us at the appropriate stage. In 2016, with the passing of Aadhaar | 3652 |
| Act, these very petitioners filed another writ petition challenging the | 3724 |
| vires of the Act. Here again, some more writ petitions have been | 3789 |
| filed with same objective. All these writ petitions were clubbed | 3854 |
| together. There are number of interventions as well by various | 3917 |
| individuals, groups, NGOs, etc., some opposing the petitions and | 3982 |
| some supporting the Aadhaar scheme. | 4017 |
| Before we go into the premise on which the attack is laid on the | 4082 |
| constitutional validity of the Aadhaar project and the Aadhaar Act, | 4150 |
| it would be apposite to take note of the events in chronological | 4215 |
| order that shaped the formulation, take off and implementation of | 4281 |
| the Aadhaar scheme. | 4300 |

HIGH COURT OF DELHI

JUNIOR JUDICIAL ASSISTANT/RESTORER (OPEN)

EXAMINATION 2020

STAGE III ENGLISH TYPING TEST MARCH, 2022

Duration of Test : 10 Minutes

| Matter to be typed | Strokes |
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| We have carefully considered the records produced by the respondents as well as the submissions advanced on both sides. While evaluating performance of a Government servant, the only mirror to reflect is his confidential reports. It is not that a Government servant would not fallible in performance in a particular year. If one performs diligently to his utmost capability, he is suitably rewarded by the higher grading in the confidential report. However, if the grading consistently obtained by an officer is of a highest nomenclature, then a presumption would have to be drawn that the officer had been consistently performing well and if in a particular year he falls in his performance, nothing precludes in a judicial review with the underline principle of objectivity writing the ACR to go into the circumstance as to the recording of adverse remarks. No doubt, under the Rules of 1970 <i>ibid</i> , the Accepting Authority would not act as a rubber stamp by only counter signing the remarks or the grading but is at liberty on modification to record his reasoning and once it is adverse, the same has to be indicated as such. However, the objectivity in writing and the reasons recorded for such adverse remarks, which, according to the instructions contained in the confidential roll, clearly envisages that good points as well as bad points are also to be incorporated and in the event the adverse | 73 139 209 286 364 442 522 595 672 746 812 886 956 1034 1111 1186 1258 1338 1409 |

| | |
|---|------|
| remarks are given, the factual matrix in brief has to be incorporated to | 1482 |
| substantiate. In the light of above, the Accepting Authority in the present | 1559 |
| case was of the view that both Reporting Officer as well as Reviewing | 1629 |
| Authority on ignorance of the fact regarding performance of the applicant | 1703 |
| have not made an incorrect factual objective assessment. This has been | 1774 |
| substantiated on the ground that as per the records, the applicant was | 1845 |
| warned orally and in writing number of times in the past, having failed to | 1923 |
| register any improvement was graded as 'Average'. | 1972 |
| It would, thus be clear that the object of writing the confidential reports and | 2054 |
| making entries in the character rolls is to give an opportunity to a public | 2128 |
| servant to improve excellence. Article 51A(j) enjoins upon every citizen | 2202 |
| the primary duty to constantly endeavour to prove excellence, individually | 2277 |
| and collectively, as a member of the group. Given an opportunity, the | 2347 |
| individual strives to improve excellence and thereby efficiency of | 2414 |
| administration would be augmented. The officer entrusted with the duty to | 2489 |
| write confidential reports, has a public responsibility and trust to write the | 2568 |
| conditional reports objectively, fairly and dispassionately while giving, as | 2645 |
| accurately as possible, the statement of facts on overall assessment of the | 2721 |
| performance of the subordinate officer. It should be founded upon the facts | 2798 |
| or circumstances. Though sometimes, it may not be part of record, but the | 2873 |
| conduct, reputation and character acquire public knowledge or notoriety | 2945 |
| and may be within his knowledge. Before forming an opinion to be | 3010 |
| adverse, the Reporting Officers writing confidential should share the | 3081 |
| information which is not a part of the record with the officer concerned, | 3155 |
| have the information confronted by the officer and then make it part of the | 3231 |
| record. If, despite given giving such an opportunity, the officer fails to | 3308 |

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|---|------|
| perform the duty, correct his conduct or improve himself necessarily, the | 3383 |
| same may be recorded in the confidential reports and a copy thereof | 3451 |
| supplied to the affected officer so that he will have an opportunity to know | 3528 |
| the remarks made against him. If he feels aggrieved, it would be open to | 3603 |
| him to have it corrected by appropriate representation to the higher | 3672 |
| authorities or any appropriate judicial forum for redressal. Thereby, | 3742 |
| honesty, integrity, good conduct and efficiency get improved in the | 3810 |
| performance of public duties and standards of excellence in services | 3879 |
| constantly rises to higher levels and it becomes successful tool to manage | 3954 |
| the services with officers of integrity, honesty, efficiency and devotion. If | 4033 |
| one has regard to the above, it is incumbent and obligated upon the | 4101 |
| authority recording adverse remarks to foresee as a condition precedent if | 4176 |
| the performance of a Government servant is falling to give him an | 4242 |
| opportunity to reform and to correct himself on improvement and thereafter | 4317 |
| despite giving an opportunity, if one fails to amend, the remarks would be | 4392 |
| justifiable. The basic thrust is that when performance as per the officer, | 4468 |
| who is immediately above the reported officer and is in a position to | 4538 |
| observe the functioning the concerned and in a position to evaluate his work | 4615 |
| records a higher grading in the performance, especially in the case of | 4686 |
| Accepting Authority, who is also an authority in the hierarchy but is not in | 4763 |
| direct supervision as an authority watching the performance, it becomes | 4835 |
| more important when it disagrees on an issue to have afforded an | 4900 |
| opportunity to the concerned before the ACR is made adverse. | 4961 |

HIGH COURT OF DELHI

JUNIOR JUDICIAL ASSISTANT/RESTORER (OPEN) EXAMINATION-2020
STAGE-III: ENGLISH TYPING TEST
MARCH, 2022

Duration of Test: 10 Minutes

| MATTER TO BE TYPED | No. of strokes counted with space |
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| It is well known that the company cannot act by itself but that does not necessarily mean that in the absence of any finding that someone is liable for the company; the fine imposed in a proceeding is to be realized from him. There may be cases where a company is represented by its chairman or the managing directors as they are the persons who normally represent the company but in actuality, the offence has been committed by someone else who is in charge of the affairs of the company and is directly involved in the alleged offence. | 73 148 221 292 365 437 514 537 |
| It is relevant to state here that earlier under Section 9 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944, the offence was relatable to one who avoided the payment of duty or removed any excisable goods in contravention of the provisions of the Act. This provision has made it clear that the person in charge as well as the company is liable. The person in charge suffers the punishment if found guilty. The company also suffers. There may be cases when the prosecuting agency may not choose to proceed against the company and may proceed against the person in charge. It is imperative that a finding is necessary that the offence has been committed by the company but it is not a prerequisite that the company should be made an | 610 683 754 830 907 980 1046 1117 1188 1260 |

| | |
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| accused. A prosecution against a person who is in charge or responsible at | 1335 |
| the time of commission of offence is maintainable without the company | 1405 |
| being made a party to the proceeding. | 1442 |
| Once it is concluded that the company has its own liability, the realization | 1519 |
| of fine to be made from the company. The mode for realization is | 1584 |
| provided under Section 421 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, wherein it | 1657 |
| has been stipulated that the court has the authority to issue a warrant for | 1733 |
| the levy of the amount by attachment and sale of any movable property | 1803 |
| belonging to the offender and further can issue a warrant to the Collector | 1878 |
| of District authorizing him to realize the amount as arrears of land revenue | 1955 |
| or movable or immovable property or both the defaulter. | 2010 |
| The legal dues of a company can be realized only by attaching the assets | 2083 |
| of the company and not by putting the managing director or any of the | 2153 |
| directors in prison. It is to be kept in mind that the company is the | 2223 |
| offender or the defaulter. It is the company as a person from whom the | 2294 |
| fine is realizable. There may be cases where under the company law a | 2363 |
| managing director or director may be liable for the company. But in the | 2435 |
| absence of any fixation of liability on any particular person on behalf of | 2510 |
| the company, it is the liability of the company and company alone, and the | 2585 |
| company having a separate legal personality, having independent | 2649 |
| corporate existence, the issuance of a non-bailable warrant or distress | 2721 |
| warrant against the managing director or director to realize the same is not | 2798 |
| permissible. | 2810 |

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|---|------|
| The other submission that after the company has already been wound up | 2880 |
| and an official liquidator has been appointed, the petitioner as the | 2949 |
| managing director should not be proceeded against, has substantial force. | 3023 |
| It is the admitted position that the company in question has already been | 3097 |
| wound up. The finding of the court below that the official liquidator has | 3171 |
| only taken over the assets of the company but not the liability is an | 3241 |
| absolute legal misconception. It is settled in law that the official liquidator | 3321 |
| not only takes over the assets of the company but has obligations, if | 3391 |
| determined in accordance with law, to meet the liabilities from the assets | 3466 |
| of the company. Once it is held that the payment of fine by the company is | 3541 |
| its exclusive liability, steps are to be taken for realization of the same in | 3619 |
| accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, keeping in view | 3688 |
| that the company is now in liquidation. Under this changed circumstance, | 3761 |
| a non-bailable warrant or distress warrant cannot be issued against the | 3833 |
| managing director in his individual capacity. | 3878 |
| | 3956 |
| In view of the above analysis, I conclude and hold that the petitioner is not | 4030 |
| to be proceeded against and there was no justification on the part of the | 4105 |
| court below to issue a non-bailable warrant of arrest and distress warrant | 4182 |
| against him. The application for recall of the same was justified in law. As | 4256 |
| the petitioner is not liable, I set aside the orders issuing non-bailable | 4333 |
| warrant of arrest and distress warrant and further set aside the order dated | 4405 |
| March 5, 1993, refusing to recall the same. The non-bailable warrant of | 4483 |
| arrest and distress warrant issued against the petitioner are hereby recalled. | |

HIGH COURT OF DELHI

JUNIOR JUDICIAL ASSISTANT / RESTORER (OPEN) EXAM.-2020

STAGE – III : ENGLISH TYPING TEST

Duration of Test: 10 Minutes

| Matter to be typed | Strokes |
|---|----------------|
| Having considered the views of some other High Courts, the Calcutta | 68 |
| High Court came to the conclusion that “the fact that the complainant | 138 |
| acted as the Presenting Officer by itself will not vitiate a domestic | 208 |
| enquiry if no other question of prejudice is there. There is no principle | 282 |
| of natural justice which requires that a person who had lodged a | 347 |
| complaint cannot be a Presenting Officer and a prosecutor in a domestic | 419 |
| enquiry”. It further went on to observe that “In a domestic enquiry the | 491 |
| management has the right to present its case against the delinquent | 559 |
| employee. This is done through the Presenting Officer. His job is to | 628 |
| adduce evidence in support of the charges. Generally, he is not a | 694 |
| witness. But if he also appears as a witness on behalf of the | 756 |
| management, he has to be offered for cross-examination by the | 818 |
| delinquent employee. The enquiry will stand vitiated if the delinquent is | 892 |
| not allowed to cross-examine him. | 925 |
| A plain reading of the above findings, clearly and unequivocally | 990 |
| indicate that, in the opinion of the Full Bench of the Calcutta High | 1059 |
| Court, there is no bar in law for a Presenting officer to appear as a | 1129 |
| witness on behalf of the management in the domestic enquiry. | 1190 |
| However, the said dictum of the Calcutta High Court does not come to | 1259 |
| the aid of the management, inasmuch as, in the present case the | 1323 |

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| Presenting Officer was produced as a solitary witness before the | 1388 |
| Industrial Adjudicator, in order to prove the enquiry including report. | 1460 |
| Upon a further reading of paragraph 17 of the decision in SVS Marwari | 1530 |
| Hospital (supra) itself it is clearly reflected that the relevant finding of | 1607 |
| the Full Bench in relation to the factual matrix of the present case was | 1680 |
| that "While the Enquiry Officer himself must necessarily be completely | 1751 |
| impartial and unbiased, the same cannot be expected of a Presenting | 1819 |
| Officer. He is after all, the management's representative and his job is | 1892 |
| to advance the Management's case." | 1926 |
| In view of the foregoing, reliance placed on behalf of the management, | 1997 |
| on the above decisions, does not advance its case and if we may say so, | 2069 |
| on the contrary, it can be inferred that the production of a Presenting | 2141 |
| Officer before an Industrial Adjudicator to prove the Enquiry Report is | 2213 |
| impermissible, in view of the circumstance that the Enquiry Officer's | 2283 |
| job is to advance the Management's case which would make him an | 2347 |
| interested witness in the outcome. In this behalf, we must further | 2414 |
| observe that it is not the bias attached to the Presenting Officer, as much | 2490 |
| as, the likelihood of the bias on account of his being a representative of | 2565 |
| the Management which is a determining factor. | 2610 |
| A plain reading of the above-extracted paragraphs clearly and | 2672 |
| unequivocally indicates that; it was held by the learned Single Judge | 2742 |
| that the Enquiry Officer was not examined as a witness nor were other | 2812 |
| employees; the Presenting Officer was not an independent witness to | 2880 |
| appear in Court to prove the enquiry proceedings against the workman. | 2950 |
| It was further held that the Presenting Officer is not expected to become | 3024 |

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|---|------|
| a prosecutor and that he is a biased witness. In the facts and | 3087 |
| circumstances elaborated hereinabove, we do not find any error with the | 3159 |
| conclusion arrive at by the learned Single Judge in the impugned order | 3230 |
| dated 17.01.2018. The issue is accordingly decided against the | 3293 |
| management in the facts and circumstances of the case. In this behalf, it | 3367 |
| is also observed that in the present case, the Enquiry Officer was not | 3438 |
| cited as a witness on behalf of the Management before the Industrial | 3507 |
| Adjudicator. Furthermore, there was no attempt made to produce the | 3574 |
| Enquiry Officer in order to prove the enquiry proceedings against the | 3644 |
| workman. What was done was to present the Presenting Officer as the | 3712 |
| sole witness to prove the said report. It is in this view of the matter that, | 3790 |
| the Industrial Adjudicator as well as the learned Single Judge of this | 3861 |
| Court arrived at a conclusion that the management had failed to prove | 3931 |
| that a fair and proper enquiry was conducted against the workman. We | 4000 |
| see no reason to interfere with the findings arrived at in the impugned | 4072 |
| order. The appeal is accordingly dismissed. Pending applications also | 4142 |
| stand disposed of. Before we part with the matter, it would be pertinent | 4215 |
| to point out that, no prejudice is occasioned to the management by the | 4286 |
| impugned order and the findings of the Industrial Adjudicator on the | 4355 |
| said issue, inasmuch as, they will have an opportunity to prove the | 4423 |
| charges against the workman by producing cogent evidence before the | 4491 |
| Court of competent jurisdiction. | 4523 |

HIGH COURT OF DELHI

JUNIOR JUDICIAL ASSISTANT/RESTORER (OPEN) EXAMINATION 2020

STAGE III : ENGLISH TYPING TEST

MARCH 2022

Duration of Test : 10 Minutes

| Matter to be typed | |
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| An assessee may, in respect of a case relating to him, make an application, before adjudication, to the Settlement Commission to have the case settled, in such form and in such manner as may be prescribed and containing a full and true disclosure of his duty liability which has not been disclosed before the Central Excise Officer having jurisdiction, the manner in which such liability has been derived, the additional amount of excise duty accepted to be payable by him and such other particulars as may be prescribed including the particulars of such excisable goods in respect of which he admits short levy on account of misclassification, undervaluation, inapplicability of exemption notification or Cenvat credit or otherwise and any such application shall be disposed of in the manner hereinafter provided: | 63 134 205 279 339 410 477 550 615 680 746 814 |
| Provided that no such application shall be made unless (a) the applicant has filed returns showing production, clearance and Central excise duty paid in the prescribed manner; (b) a show cause notice for recovery of duty issued by the Central Excise Officer has been received by the applicant; (c) the additional amount of duty accepted by the applicant in his application exceeds three lakh rupees; and (d) the applicant has paid the additional amount of excise duty accepted by him along with interest due under section 11AA. | 887 959 1030 1097 1171 1245 1309 1341 |

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| Provided further that the Settlement Commission, if it is satisfied that | 1414 |
| the circumstances exist for not filing the returns referred to in clause (a) | 1491 |
| of the 1st proviso to sub-section (1), may after recording the reasons | 1562 |
| thereof, allow the applicant to make such application: | 1616 |
| Provided also that no application shall be entertained by the Settlement | 1689 |
| Commission under this subsection in cases which are pending with the | 1758 |
| Appellate Tribunal or any court: | 1790 |
| Provided also that no application under this subsection shall be made | 1860 |
| for the interpretation of the classification of excisable goods under the | 1934 |
| Central Excise Tariff Act, 1985. | 1966 |
| Every application made under sub-section (1) shall be accompanied by | 2035 |
| such fees as may be prescribed. An application made under sub-section | 2105 |
| (1) shall not be allowed to be withdrawn by the applicant. On receipt of | 2178 |
| an application under sub-section (1) of section 32E, the Settlement | 2246 |
| Commission shall, within seven days from the date of receipt of the | 2314 |
| application, issue a notice to the applicant to explain in writing as to | 2387 |
| why the application made by him should be allowed to be proceeded | 2453 |
| with, and after taking into consideration the explanation provided by | 2523 |
| the applicant, the Settlement Commission, shall, within a period of | 2591 |
| fourteen days from the date of the notice, by an order, allow the | 2657 |
| application to be proceeded with, or reject the application as the case | 2729 |
| may be, and the proceedings before the Settlement Commission shall | 2796 |
| abate on the date of rejection: | 2827 |
| Provided that where no notice has been issued or no order has been | 2894 |
| passed within the aforesaid period by the Settlement Commission, the | 2963 |
| application shall be deemed to have been allowed to be proceeded with. | 3035 |

| | |
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| A copy of every order under sub-section (1), shall be sent to the | 3101 |
| applicant and to the Commissioner of Central Excise having | 3160 |
| jurisdiction. Where an application is allowed or deemed to have been | 3229 |
| allowed to be proceeded with under sub-section (1), the Settlement | 3296 |
| Commission shall, within seven days from the date of order under sub- | 3365 |
| section (1), call for a report along with the relevant records from the | 3437 |
| Principal Commissioner of Central Excise or Commissioner of Central | 3505 |
| Excise having jurisdiction and the Commissioner shall furnish the | 3571 |
| report within a period of thirty days of the receipt of communication | 3641 |
| from the Settlement Commission: | 3672 |
| Provided that where the Commissioner does not furnish the report | 3737 |
| within the aforesaid period of thirty days, the Settlement Commission | 3807 |
| shall proceed further in the matter without the report of the | 3869 |
| Commissioner. Where a report of the Commissioner has been furnished | 3937 |
| within the period specified in that sub-section, the Settlement | 4001 |
| Commission may, after examination of such report, if it is of the | 4067 |
| opinion that any further enquiry or investigation in the matter is | 4134 |
| necessary, direct, for reasons to be recorded in writing, the | 4196 |
| Commissioner (Investigation) within fifteen days of the receipt of the | 4267 |
| report, to make or cause to be made such further enquiry or | 4327 |
| investigation and furnish a report within a period of ninety days of the | 4400 |
| receipt of the communication from the Settlement Commission, on the | 4468 |
| matters covered by the application and any other matter relating to the | 4540 |
| case. | 4545 |

DELHI HIGH COURT

JUNIOR JUDICIAL ASSISTANT/RESTORER (OPEN) **EXAMINATION-2020**

Stage – III English Typing Test

March 2022

| Matter to be typed | Strokes with space |
|--|---------------------------|
| It is settled by catena of decisions that mental cruelty can cause | 67 |
| even more serious injury than the physical harm and create in | 129 |
| the mind of the injured appellant such apprehension as is | 187 |
| contemplated in the Section. It is to be determined on whole | 249 |
| facts of the case and the matrimonial relations between the | 309 |
| spouses. To amount to cruelty, there must be such wilful | 367 |
| treatment of the party which caused suffering in body or mind | 429 |
| either as an actual fact or by way of apprehension in such a | 490 |
| manner as to render the continued living together of spouses | 551 |
| harmful or injurious having regard to the circumstances of the | 613 |
| case. The word 'cruelty' has not been defined and it has been | 677 |
| used in relation to human conduct or human behaviour. It is the | 742 |
| conduct in relation to or in respect of matrimonial duties and | 805 |
| obligations. It is a course of conduct and one which is adversely | 862 |
| affecting the other. The cruelty may be mental or physical, | 922 |
| intentional or unintentional. There may be cases where the | 983 |
| conduct complained of itself is bad enough and per se unlawful | 1044 |
| or illegal. Then the impact or the injurious effect on the other | 1109 |
| spouse need not be enquired into or considered. In such cases, | 1174 |

| | |
|--|------|
| the cruelty will be established if the conduct itself is proved or | 1243 |
| admitted. | 1262 |
| The cruelty alleged may largely depend upon the type of life | 1323 |
| the parties are accustomed to or their economic and social | 1382 |
| conditions, their culture and human values to which they attach | 1446 |
| importance. Judged by standard of modern civilization in the | 1508 |
| background of the cultural heritage and traditions of our | 1566 |
| society, a young and well educated woman like the appellant | 1626 |
| herein is not expected to endure the harassment in domestic life | 1691 |
| whether mental, physical, intentional or unintentional. Her | 1752 |
| sentiments have to be respected, her ambition and aspiration | 1813 |
| taken into account in making adjustment and her basic needs | 1873 |
| provided, though grievances arising from temperamental | 1928 |
| disharmony. | 1939 |
| Each case depends on its own facts and must be judged on | 1996 |
| these facts. The concept of cruelty has varied from time to time, | 2057 |
| from place to place and from individual to individual in its | 2120 |
| application according to social status of the persons involved | 2187 |
| and their economic conditions and other matters. The question | 2250 |
| whether the act complained of was a cruel act is to be | 2305 |
| determined from the whole facts and the matrimonial relations | 2367 |
| between the parties. In this connection, the culture, | 2422 |
| temperament and status in life and many other things are the | 2483 |
| factors which have to be considered. | 2519 |

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|---|------|
| The legal concept of cruelty which is not defined by statute is | 2583 |
| generally described as conduct of such character as to have | 2643 |
| caused danger to life, limb or health (bodily and mental) or to | 2707 |
| give rise to reasonable apprehension of such danger. The | 2765 |
| general rule in all question of cruelty is that the whole | 2823 |
| matrimonial relations must be considered, that rule is of a | 2883 |
| special value when the cruelty consists not of violent act but of | 2949 |
| injurious reproaches, complains accusations or taunts. It may be | 3012 |
| mental such as indifference and frigidity towards wife, denial | 3071 |
| of a company to her, hatred and abhorrence for wife or | 3133 |
| physical, like acts of violence and abstinence from sexual | 3192 |
| intercourse without reasonable cause. It must be proved that | 3254 |
| one partner in the marriage however mindless of the | 3306 |
| consequences has behaved in a way which the other spouse | 3363 |
| could not in the circumstances be called upon to endure, and | 3424 |
| that misconduct has caused injury to health or a reasonable | 3484 |
| apprehension of such injury. There are two sides to be | 3540 |
| considered in case of cruelty. From the appellant's side, ought | 3605 |
| this appellant to be called on to endure the conduct? From the | 3669 |
| respondent's side, was this conduct excusable? The court has | 3731 |
| then to decide whether the sum total of the reprehensible | 3789 |
| conduct was cruel. That depends on whether the cumulative | 3848 |
| conduct was sufficiently serious to say that from a reasonable | 3911 |
| person's point of view after a consideration of any excuse | 3970 |
| which the respondent might have in the circumstances, the | 4028 |
| conduct is such that the petitioner ought not be called upon to | 4092 |

| | |
|---|-------------|
| endure. | 4099 |
| As to what constitute the required mental cruelty for purposes | 4162 |
| of the said provision, will not depend upon the numerical count | 4226 |
| of such incidents or only on the continuous course of such | 4285 |
| conduct but really go by the intensity, gravity and stigmatic | 4347 |
| impact of it when meted out even once and the deleterious | 4405 |
| effect of it on the mental attitude, necessary for maintaining a | 4470 |
| conducive matrimonial home. If the taunts, complaints and | 4529 |
| reproaches are of ordinary nature only, the court perhaps need | 4592 |
| consider the further question as to whether their continuance or | 4657 |
| persistence over a period of time render, what normally would, | 4720 |
| otherwise, not be so serious an act to be so injurious and | 4787 |
| painful to make the spouse charged with them genuinely and | 4841 |
| reasonably conclude that the maintenance of matrimonial home | 4902 |
| is not possible any longer. | 4929 |

HIGH COURT OF DELHI

JUNIOR JUDICIAL ASSISTANT / RESTORER (OPEN) EXAM.-2020

STAGE - III : ENGLISH TYPING TEST

MARCH, 2022

Duration of Test: 10 Minutes

| Matter to be typed | |
|--|------|
| Insurable interest exists when an insured person derives a financial | 69 |
| or other kind of benefit from the continuous existence, without | 133 |
| repairment or damage, of the insured object (or in the case of a | 198 |
| person, their continued survival). A person has an insurable interest | 269 |
| in something when loss of or damage to that thing would cause the | 335 |
| person to suffer a financial or other kind of loss. Normally, | 398 |
| insurable interest is established by ownership, possession or direct | 467 |
| relationship. For example, people have insurable interests in their | 536 |
| own homes and vehicles, but not in their neighbours' homes and | 599 |
| vehicles and almost certainly not those of strangers. Insurable | 664 |
| interest refers to the right of property to be insured. It may also | 733 |
| mean the interest of a beneficiary of a life insurance policy to prove | 804 |
| need for the proceeds. Insurable interest is no longer strictly an | 872 |
| element of life insurance contracts under modern law. Exceptions | 938 |
| include agreements and charitable donations. | 982 |
| | |
| The principle of insurable interest on life insurance is that a person | 1053 |
| or organization can obtain an insurance policy on the life of another | 1123 |
| person if the person or organization obtaining the insurance values | 1191 |
| the life of the insured more than the amount of the policy. In this | 1260 |
| way, insurance can compensate for loss. A company may have an | 1323 |

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|---|--|
| insurable interest in a President/CEO or other employee with special knowledge and skills. A creditor has an insurable interest in the life of a debtor, up to the amount of the loan. A person who is financially dependent on a second person has an insurable interest in the life of that second person. | 1392 1464 1524 1594 1625 |
| Legal guidelines have been established in many jurisdictions which establish the kinds of family relationships for which an insurable interest exists. The insurable interest of family members is assumed to be emotional as well as financial. The law allows insurable interest on the presumption that a personal connection makes the family member more valuable alive than dead. Thus, close relatives are assumed to have an insurable interest in the lives of those relatives, but more distant relatives, such as cousins and in-laws cannot buy insurance of the lives of others related by these connections. A married person has an insurable interest in the life of his spouse and minor children have an insurable interest in their parents. A person is also presumed to have an insurable interest in his or her own life. | 1692 1759 1829 1893 1958 2026 2090 2157 2218 2287 2356 2425 2447 |
| Broadly speaking, without an immediate family or a relationship that is recognized by law, there is no insurable interest. No insurable interest is recognized for cohabiting couples. Although many insurers will accept such policies, they could potentially be invalidated because they have not been tested in court. In recent years, there have been moves to pass clear statutory provisions in this regard, which have not yet borne fruit. | 2511 2574 2641 2708 2775 2842 2888 |

Under the Ministry of Labour and Employment, the Government of India, an autonomous corporation was set up by the Employee State Insurance Act 1948, which is known as Employees' State Insurance Corporation and launched a scheme under the said ESI Act. The Employees' State Insurance is one type of an integrated social safeguard system having multi-dimensional and customized to offer security and protection to the employees of India and respective States. This Act basically focuses on the safety of employees by providing help in case of sickness, death in the work-field, injury, maternity etc.

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According to the rules and regulations, all factories are mandatorily liable to register their employees under the said ESI Act. All Government establishments as well as shops or offices employing twenty persons or more will register themselves under the said Act. But, as everything has exemptions, this law also has certain exemptions. They are seasonal factory activities like cotton ginning, jute pressing, decoration of grounds or factories engaging workers not more than seven months in a year, are exempted from registering under the said ESI Act. A new employer must be informed of the ESI registration number, if the insurer switches from one company to another company. This process will make the insurer eligible for getting the same benefits, which were given in the previous company, if and when needed.

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