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Sl.No.:								

No. of Questions – 3

SS-33-SH. HD. (English)

No. of Printed Pages – 07

# SENIOR SECONDARY EXAMINATION, 2019 SHORTHAND IN ENGLISH

Subject: English Stenography

Time: 31/4 Hours

Maximum Marks: 40

#### GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS TO THE EXAMINEES:

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

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### 2 SECTION - A

1) [10] Date: 20 Jan. 2019 Managing Director, Ford India Ltd., Church Gate, Chennai - 2 PIN / 305060  $[\frac{1}{4}]$ Reg: Motor Insurance business of Ford Cars Respected Sir,  $[\frac{1}{2}]$ In above reference we would like / to draw your kind attention that our company has got approval from Insurance regulatory development authority for various add on / covers for motor package policy which are  $[\frac{3}{4}]$ as under: NIL Depreciation cover for unlimited no. of claims /. a) [1] No claim bonus protection cover. b) Return to invoice cover. c)  $[1\frac{1}{4}]$ **d**) Road tax / cover. Engine protection cover. e) f) Consumable protection cover. Above mentioned coverages will be effective / from Ist April, 2019. [1½] And will be helpful to private car customers of Ford India. / Hence we [134] request you to forward it to all your Ford dealers all over India. So that [2] proper communication / could be reached to all insurance managers who are Liable to communicate the benefits in various products available in the

Locking to all India tie up with various insurance companies this /  $[2^{1/2}]$  product will definitery put our company forward and this will also give boost to ford cars marketing.

/ market for covering motor car from external damages.

 $[2\frac{1}{4}]$ 

We being / Largest general insurance company always in the process of innovation and improvements of products. All above coverages are [3] need of // the hours for smart car owners specially Youth who buy Ford cars to make them different among other car available / in the market.

 $[2\frac{3}{4}]$ 

 $[3\frac{1}{4}]$ 

Sir, we hope you will market this product with your best marketing strategies along with / sale of Ford cars.

 $[3\frac{1}{2}]$ 

Copies sent to:

- President Ford Motors, Delhi. 1.
- 2. President / Ford Motors, Kanpur,

 $[3\frac{3}{4}]$ 

3. President Ford Motors, Mumbai.

Thanking you.

Joint Secretary

M Kuttay //

**[4]** 

## **SECTION - B**

2) [10]

The New India Insurance Company, Ltd

112, Lajpat Nagar, Akbar Road,

Mumbai - 6 - 400 006 /

 $[\frac{1}{4}]$ 

Date: 6th Jan. 2019

J. Vishwnatha.

President and Managing Director,

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To.

Mr Deepak Kumar / Sharma,

 $[\frac{1}{2}]$ 

Senior Branch Manager,

SR No - 82256

Sansar Chand Road, Branch - 333003

Dear New Indian /, [34]

Sir, This year we are reaching an important milestone in New India's success journey, the hundredth year / of successful operations. The milestone becomes momentous in today's era when the average lifespan of a company, / Listed is the S&P 700 index of Leading US companies has [11/4] reduced from 67 years in 1920 to / just 15 years in 2012. The moment is [11/2] of great significance and Pride for all the New Indians and / is an occasion [13/4] to celebrate the New India's Legacy and it's long successful journey.

New India today // has evolved into a true multinational general [2] insurance company, as envisioned by the founder of the company. The // [2<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub>] journey till date has been remarkable and the future appears to be brighter.

The growth of New India implies / a strong economic growth of the [2½] Country over the years. Our business of protecting the businesses has helped in / creating many successful Indian giants. We would like to thank [2¾] all the valued clients and customers for believing us // all these years. We would also like to thank the agency force, the brokers, all other intermediaries / and associates for their trust and continued relationship [3¼] with our company.

But all these would not have been possible / without the committed [3½] New Indians who have always Lived our core value of excellence in customer service and satisfaction. / I would like to congratulate and thank [3¾] you all New Indians, without whom this journey would never have been / [4]

possible. Our success has been the result of the efforts put in by the New	
Indians, each and / every day.	$[4\frac{1}{4}]$

It's well said that it's harder to stay on top than it is to make / the climb. We rededicate ourselves to ensure that we continue to flourish and do well in our journey of / "Leadership & Beyond". [4¾]

Thanking you once again.

Your's

Signature:

M. Udit Kumar Vyas

Secretary.// [5]

#### **SECTION-C**

3) [20]

## Security in the Contemporary World

At its most basic, security implies freedom from threats. Human existence and the / life of a country are full of threats. Does that means [1/4] that every single threats counts as a security / threats? [1/2]

Those who study security, therefore, generally say that only those things that threaten 'core values' / should be regarded as being of interest in discussions of security. Whose core values though? The core values // of the country as a whole? The core values of ordinary women and [1]

men in the street? Do / governments, on behalf of citizens, always have	$[1\frac{1}{4}]$
the same notion of core values as the ordinary citizen?/	$[1\frac{1}{2}]$

Furthermore when we speak of threats to core values, how intense should the threats be? Surely there are big / and small threats to virtually every value we hold dear. Can all those threats be brought into the understanding / of security? Every time another country does something or falls to do something, this may damage the core / values of one's [2½] country.

Every time a persone is robbed in the streets the security of ordinary people / as they live their daily lives is harmed. Yet, we would be paralysed if we took such an / extensive view of security: every where we looked, the world would be full of dangers.  $[2^{1/2}]$ 

So we // are brought to a conclusion security relates only extremely dangerous threats. Threats that could so endanger core values that / those values would be damaged beyond repair if we did not do something to deal with the situation. [3]

Having / said that we must admit that security remains a slippery idea. For instance, have societies always had the / same conception of security? If would be surprising if they did because so many things change in the world // around us. And, at any given time in world history, do all societies have the same conception / of security? Again it would be amazing if six hundred and fifty crore people organised in nearly 200 countries /, had the same conception of security! Let us begin by putting [4½] the various notions of security under two / groups: traditional and non [4¾] traditional conception of security.

Most of the time when we read and hear about // security we are [5] talking about traditional, national security conceptions of security. In the traditional conception of security, / the greatest danger to a country is from [5½] military threats. The source of this danger is another country which / by [5½] threatening military action endangers the core values of sovereignty. Military action also endangers the lives of ordinary citizens /. It is unlikely [5¾] that in a war only soldiers will be hurt or killed.

In responding to the // threats of war a government has three basic [6] choices: to surrender: to prevent the other side from attacking / by [6¼] promising to raise the costs of war to an unacceptable level to defend itself when war actually / breaks out so as to deny the attacking country its [6½] objectives and to turn back or defeat the attacking forces / altogether, [6¾] Governments surrender when actually confronted by war but they will not advertise this policy of the country.//



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