

CWP No.5637 of 2015

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**IN THE HIGH COURT OF PUNJAB AND HARYANA AT
CHANDIGARH**

**CWP No.5637 of 2015
Date of decision:26.03.2015**

Rajinder Singh

...Petitioner

Versus

State of Punjab

...Respondent

CORAM: Hon'ble Mr. Justice Rakesh Kumar Jain

Present: Mr. Deepak Bhardhwaj, Advocate,
for the petitioner.

Rakesh Kumar Jain, J.

The State Council of Educational Research & Training, Punjab conducted the Punjab State Teacher Eligibility Test-2014 in order to shortlist the candidates for the purpose of various teaching jobs to be filled up in near future. The General Category candidate has to secure 60% marks out of the total marks in order to qualify the exam. The petitioner appeared in the test held in the month of August 2014. The result was declared on 30.08.2014 and the answer key was put on the website. The petitioner secured 89 marks out of 150 marks and has submitted that in the Question Booklet Series 1, the options given to the answer of Question No.30 were not clear, therefore, the benefit of doubt should have been given to him.

In order to appreciate the argument raised by learned counsel

for the petitioner, the aforesaid Question No.30 is reproduced as under:-

“30. Which is not a type of learning disability?

- a. Dyscalculia
- b. Aphasia
- c. Dyslexia
- d. Dyspraxia”

According to the petitioner, he had given the answer as option (b), whereas the answer given in the answer key is option (d). It is the case of the petitioner that all the options given in the answer key are the types of learning disability, therefore, the answer given by him as option (b) should have been taken into consideration.

Learned counsel for the petitioner has given the meaning of all the options of the answer to Question No.30, which are reproduced as under:-

“**Dyscalculia** is difficulty in learning or comprehending such as difficulty in understanding numbers, learning how to manipulate numbers, and learning facts in Mathematics.

Aphasia is condition characterized by either partial or total loss of the ability to communicate verbally or using written words. A person with aphasia may have difficulty speaking, reading, writing, recognizing the names of objects, or understanding what other people have said. Aphasia is caused by a brain injury, as may

occur during a traumatic accident or when the brain is deprived of oxygen during a stroke.

Dyslexia, also known as **reading disorder** or **alexia** is a learning difficulty characterized by trouble reading despite a normal intelligence. Different people are affected to different degrees. Problems may include sounding out words, spelling words, reading quickly, pronouncing words when reading aloud, and understanding what was read.

Dyspraxia is also known as Motor Learning Difficulties, Perceptuo-Motor Dysfunction, and Developmental Coordination Disorder (DCD). Individuals with dyspraxia often have language problems, and sometimes a degree of difficulty with thought and perception. Dyspraxia, however, does not affect the person's intelligence, although it can cause learning problems in children. Developmental dyspraxia is an immaturity of the organization of movement. The brain does not process information in a way that allows for a full transmission of neural messages. A person with dyspraxia finds it difficult to plan what to do, and how to do it.”

After perusal of the answers given in the options, I am of the considered opinion that option (d) is the correct answer and the answer

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given by the petitioner as option (b) has rightly been held to be an incorrect answer.

In view of the aforesaid, I do not find any merit in the present writ petition and hence, the same is hereby dismissed.

March 26, 2015
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(Rakesh Kumar Jain)
Judge