

Code No. **13 Z**

COMMERCE EXAMINATIONS
ENGLISH SHORTHAND
SENIOR GRADE – III Paper
(Condensation & Transcription)

January, 2018

{ Time : 2 Hours
{ Max. Marks : 100

1. Prepare a Summarised (condensed) Report of the following passage in about 300 words in indirect form and in past tense : (Marks : 50)

The cultivation of the land for raising crops is called Agriculture. Animal husbandry, poultry, bee-keeping and sericulture are included under Agriculture. Nearly 61% of the people in Karnataka are in Rural Areas and they depend on Agriculture for their livelihood.

Agriculture is one of the ancient primary occupations of Karnataka. It is the main source of livelihood for many. It is the backbone of our State's economy. Economic progress depends on Agriculture. Agriculture provides employment to people. It also provides food for the people and raw materials to industries. It is a source of revenue to the state and to earn foreign exchange. Coffee, Silk, Spices, Tobacco, Cotton etc., are the agricultural products which are exported. Agriculture helps in the development of tertiary occupations like Transport, Banking, Insurance etc. It plays an important role in the political and social systems of the State.

Different kinds of crops are grown according to the size of the land holding, land fertility, availability of water, amount of rainfall, climate, physical features, market facilities etc. The types of cultivation are classified according to these factors. They are subsistence farming, dry farming, mixed farming, shifting cultivation, commercial farming, plantation farming etc.

Crops grown by using water from canals, tanks or wells is called Irrigation. Paddy and sugarcane are the main crops grown under this farming. Cultivation of crops which depend on rain is called dry farming.

The cultivation of a few annual crops on large estates for the purpose of earning money is called plantation farming. For example, coffee, tea, rubber, cocoa etc. Crops that are grown not for the domestic market, but also for the international market come under commercial farming. For example tobacco, cotton, jute etc. The crops, which are grown by the farmers for home consumption and not for the market, called subsistence farming. This is an ancient type of cultivation.

Nowadays, mixed type of farming is gaining popularity. In addition to growing crops dairy farming, silk worm rearing, sheep rearing, poultry, bee-keeping, fishery etc., are taken up and it is called mixed farming.

Paddy is a very important food crop of Karnataka. Rice is the staple food of the people of Karnataka. Paddy is grown in 28.2% of the total cultivable

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land. Irrigation facility, use of chemical fertilizers and high yielding hybrid seeds have resulted improvement in the yield of paddy.

Paddy is a tropical crop. Cultivation of paddy requires heavy rainfall and high temperature. Areas having scanty rainfall need irrigation facility for the growing of paddy. Cultivation of paddy requires level land. Fertile clayey and alluvial soils are ideal for paddy cultivation. Organic manure, leaves of trees and abundant labourers are required for the cultivation of paddy. Nearly 70% of paddy is sown during June-August months and harvested during November-December. It is a Kharif crop. Even in summer, paddy is grown in areas where irrigation facility is available (February – June). This is called Rabi crop. In Malnad, paddy is grown by broad-casting method and in the plains by transplanting method.

Jowar is the second most important crops in Karnataka after paddy. Until recently, the area under Jowar cultivation was more than that of paddy. The total area under Jowar cultivation is 26% of the cultivable area. Karnataka ranks second after Maharashtra in the production of Jowar in India.

Jowar is the staple food of the people of North Karnataka. It is mainly used for preparing Rotis. The stalks of Jowar plant are used as cattle fodder. In South Karnataka Jowar is primarily grown for cattle feed.

This crop also belongs to the grass family. Its botanical name is "Sorghum vulgare". It is tropical crop, requiring moderate rainfall and moderate temperature. Mixed black and red soil and alluvial soil are suitable for Jowar. It is a rain-fed crop and grown by using broadcasting method. It depends on the South-West Monsoons.

Except for a few districts of South Karnataka, all other districts grow Jowar. Vijayapura, Kalaburgi, Bagalkot, Raichur, Belagavi, Bidar, Ballary, Davanagere, Koppal and Gadag are the leading producers of Jowar. Vijayapura stands first in the production of Jowar in the State. Chitradurga, Shivamogga, Chamarajnar, Hassan, Tumakuru and Mandya districts are also produce Jowar.

This is a very nutritive food grains. Its botanical name is "Eleusine coracana". Ragi balls, porridge, sprouted flour, malt, dosa etc., are made from Ragi. In Karnataka, it is the third most important food grain after Paddy and Jowar. It is cheap grain. The stalks of the Ragi plant are used as fodder for cattle. Ragi can be preserved for many months.

Ragi is a tropical crop. High temperature, moderate rainfall, red sandy and loamy soil are suitable for this crop. It can withstand very severe droughts. In some places, Ragi is grown by using irrigation facility. Many labourers are need to transplant Ragi saplings, pull out the weeds to harvest and store Ragi. It is an important Kharif crop. It can be grown even during summer season by using irrigation.

Karnataka stands first in the production of Ragi in India. However, the use of Ragi has reduced. Ragi is grown in 14% of the total cultivable land. The Ragi growing areas are concentrated in the districts of Southern maidan. Ragi is a traditional crop of Old Mysuru province. Jowar is the main crop in North Karnataka, whereas Ragi is the main crop in South Karnataka. Ragi grown in Tumakuru, Ramnagara, Bengaluru Rural, Hassan, Mandya, Kolar, Chikkaballapura, Shivamogga, Chikkamagaluru, Chamarajanagar and Davanagere districts.

3. Transcribe into Phonography Style (300 words) : (Marks : 25)

The various kinds of plants and trees growing naturally are referred to as Natural Vegetation. Karnataka has a rich diversity of plant species. The plant species play an important role in preserving the ecological balance. The trees provide timber, firewood and raw material for Industries, Medicinal Herbs, Honey, Bamboo, Cane etc. The forests being the habitat of wild animals, we can see Tiger, Lion, Elephants, Deers and Peacocks in the forests of Karnataka. These are forests are also places of entertainment and tourism. They help to control environmental pollution. Sandal wood is a special tree grown in forests of Karnataka. Perfume, objects with intricate carvings soap and medicines are manufactured from Sandal wood. They are popular all over the world and hence are not only supplied to other parts of the country but also exported to foreign countries. This is the reason Karnataka is known as the Land of Sandal wood. Areas receiving more rainfall annually have this kind of forests. On account of heavy rain and high temperature, the trees grown tall and dense. These forests being dense are imperative. The sunlight does not reach the ground at all. Different types of tall trees like Teak, Kino grow in these forests. At the base of these trees are thick shrubs. Different types of species grow in abundance. This kind of forests can be seen in parts of Hassan and Kodagu Districts.

Karnataka has a variety of animal resources. The main reason for this is the abundant forest land. Nearly Twenty five per cent of the animal population and Ten per cent of the Tiger population in the entire country are found in Karnataka. In addition to this, there are other types of wild animals too. A variety of Snakes and colourful Birds can also be seen in the forests of Karnataka.

