

Code No. **11 Z**

COMMERCE EXAMINATIONS
ENGLISH SHORTHAND
PROFICIENCY GRADE – III Paper
(Condensation of Notes)

July, 2015

Time : { Dictation : 10 Minutes
Condensation : $1\frac{1}{2}$ Hours

[Max. Marks : 100

Instructions to Readers :

1. The passage given below should be dictated at the rate of 150 words per minute.
2. The candidates should be asked to take down the passage in the reporting style and prepare in longhand a condensed report of the same in INDIRECT FORM. The condensed report should consist of not more than 540 words.

As the Chief Minister of Karnataka, I am happy to express my considered views on the "Approach to the Fifth Plan" document at this meeting of the National Development Council held in New Delhi. The approach marks / a great departure from similar exercises relating to the previous Five Year plan. It emphasizes remove of poverty and employment generation as

the means to it. The concrete shape given to the various instruments of planning in achieving // the basic objectives $\frac{1}{2}$ of removal of poverty and achieving self-reliance breaks new ground in the history of the Indian planning. If only we make an undaunted effort to implement the plan, the strategy and size of the Plan /// is so $\frac{3}{4}$ well-conceived that it is sure to

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lead us to the realization of the new concept of speedy development with social justice. There is no doubt that the Approach envisages the development of different sectors and /1/ the equitable distribution of benefits to people, especially the weaker sections. It has also conceived a programme which leads to socialism through democratic means. I, therefore, welcome the Approach in its entirety and may I take this / opportunity to congratulate the Planning Commission which has given us a masterly and lucid analysis of the Approach document.

In the past, the development plans failed to generate as much employment potential as the situation demanded. Hence this //

Approach to the Fifty Plan has realized the need for concerted measures to tackle the problem of unemployment and poverty. It is also noteworthy that the strategy of growth envisages making the country self-reliant by nineteen seventy nine. /// $\frac{3}{4}$ Self-reliance is a must and the priorities and outlays fully reflect the needs and aspirations of the people of our country.

The overall outlay of about Rupees Fifty thousand crores in both the public and the private /2/ sectors will give the necessary big push to the economy for providing a better standard of living to our people, especially to the forty per cent of our population who are admittedly much below the poverty line. / A better standard of living to these people should

mean, first and foremost, food in adequate quantity. Hardly six months ago, the country was told that we had sufficient stocks of food and we people from the south // were even asked to increase the off-take of wheat. Today what is the position ? Naturally, therefore, the policies and programmes must be to accord the highest priority for agriculture. Of course, it is to be supported by /// an inter-sectoral balance of irrigation, power and manufacturing industries which provide the necessary inputs for agriculture. The problem of unemployment, especially in the rural areas can be solved only by providing more and fuller employment opportunities in /3/ the agricultural sector alone. Gainful employment cannot be provided

to the increasing work force in the non-agricultural sector even if we are to increase the outlay on manufacturing industries. We have to take this into account.

In / the matter of inputs, I $\frac{1}{4}$ will go into a few more details. It is the experience of many states that one great bottleneck which inhibits all attempts at increased agricultural production is the acute shortage of fertilizers. I // am $\frac{1}{2}$ glad that the Approach document has taken note of the crucial importance of fertilizers and has accordingly set high targets for their production. The target for fertilizer production is proposed to be more than doubled during the /// Fifth $\frac{3}{4}$ Plan. Such a set-up in fertilizers is a must. While talking on this

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subject, I wish to point out that the production in the existing factories should, under no circumstances, be allowed to fall below the /4/ approved capacity and that the raw materials necessary to ensure this should be imported, as and when required. In the context of the immediate necessity for stepping up food production in the coming season, we must take /
 $\frac{1}{4}$ care to ensure the maintenance of adequate stocks of fertilizers and the deployment of these stocks to areas which do not have fertilizer units at present.

The Approach document very rightly says that self-reliance shall be one of // the
 $\frac{1}{2}$ basic objectives. Every State in this country can play a notable role in achieving this objective.

Especially, in agricultural production, the State of Karnataka can make a significant contribution. Available data shows that raw cotton and animal /// and $\frac{3}{4}$ vegetable oils worth over Rupees Hundred crores were imported last year. This is a huge amount which the country can ill-afford to spend on imports, particularly when these commodities can be obtained by stepping up internal /5/ production through 5 increased irrigation. Karnataka is among the principal cotton-growing states in the country and its soils are well-suited for growing both the short and long staple cottons and oil seeds, if only adequate water and fertilizers / are made available. $\frac{1}{4}$ The State has the water resources potential by way of

rivers to achieve this and can bring ultimately a large extent of areas under assured water supply. If this potential, namely major irrigation projects $\frac{1}{2}$ mainly // in the Cauvery and Upper Krishna basins over which the State has spent considerable amounts, is utilized, the increase in agricultural output will be tremendous. Assistance to the State Government during the Fifth Plan will enable many $\frac{3}{4}$ or /// these major projects being brought to a stage when they will yield quick returns by way of increasing production of cereals, cotton and oilseeds. Incidentally most of these projects have the further merit $\frac{3}{4}$ of being situated in /6/ areas which are chronically drought-affected areas.

While speaking on this subject, I should not be mistaken to be parochial. The Irrigation Commission has rightly said in its report that Karnataka State has a high potential for irrigation / and that $\frac{1}{4}$ the Central Government must even try to provide funds at half the interest rates for all projects that are implemented in famine and drought affected areas. The Commission has also said that all the irrigation projects // which have a $\frac{1}{2}$ command area of more than five lakhs acres can be given special financial assistance mainly from the Government of India. It is in this connection that I wish to indicate that in order to relieve /// the famine stricken $\frac{3}{4}$ and drought areas in the State permanently from their vicissitudes and hardships, irrigation projects which are in

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various advanced stages of completion should be fully supported by the Centre. From this, it will be /7/ possible to take immediate benefits from the investment made already, at the same time, dovetailing famine relief works with productive investments. Such an approach will undoubtedly impart the necessary corrective to the regional imbalance which obtains in / irrigation. It may be recalled that I mentioned in the last meeting of the Council that many States like Karnataka, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra have irrigation facilities far below the national average, particularly in Karnataka, some of // the drought-prone areas have hardly any worthwhile irrigation facilities.

It may also be noted that if we do not try to give a

permanent solution to the problem of famine-stricken and drought-affected areas posterity will not forgive us. /// The cost of these projects is going up enormously from year to year. The labour costs are also rising fast. With an abundant supply of labour, we have a great opportunity of using such labour at lower /8/ rates which are prevalent now for making productive investment. If we delay making use of this opportunity, the project costs will rise, besides the incalculable economic losses and intolerable social costs. I am grateful that the Deputy / Chairman of the Planning Commission has agreed to visit the State for discussing the measures for providing permanent relief to famine and drought-affected areas of the State. I am quite

sure that the help we hope to
 $\frac{1}{2}$ get // in this sphere will go a
 long way in wiping out the tears
 from the eyes of the people in
 the drought-affected areas in my
 State.

One other aspect of self-
 reliance referred to in the
 $\frac{3}{4}$ Approach paper is /// that of
 savings on the import bill. The
 other side is one of increasing
 exports. Our competitive
 strength in international
 markets must improve by cost
 reductions and better sales
 drive. We must remember that
 9 unless our exports /9/ rise at
 the rates anticipated, our
 objective of self-reliance will get
 into trouble.

In the matter of exports,
 besides cotton and oilseeds,
 Karnataka can make a
 significant contribution in silk

and silk fabrics. The total / value $\frac{1}{4}$
 of silk exports is estimated to
 have reached about Rupees
 Fifteen crores in one recent year.
 Karnataka produces eighty per
 cent of the raw silk in the
 country. Even more important
 than the export potential of the
 silk industry // is its $\frac{1}{2}$
 employment potential. No agro-
 based industry in the country is
 as employment-oriented as
 sericulture. It has provided
 employment in Karnataka State
 to about one million persons. In
 our efforts to promote industries,
 apart from searching new
 lines /// in which our country $\frac{3}{4}$
 may or may not have any sure
 advantage, we must go all out
 to develop industries like
 sericulture in which we are
 certain to reap benefits of larger
 employment for the poor. /10/ 10