

Code No. **13 X**

**COMMERCE EXAMINATIONS**  
**ENGLISH SHORTHAND**  
**SENIOR GRADE – I Paper ( Speed )**

**January, 2016**

Time : { Dictation : 10 Minutes  
Transcription : 2 Hours

[ Max. Marks : 100

*Instructions to Readers :*

The following passage should be dictated at the rate of 120 W.P.M. as marked hereunder and the candidates should be asked to take down the same in the reporting style of phonography and transcribe the same into longhand.

We have met here at this spot to carry on some work which we have been doing and which was started at the instance of Sri  $\frac{1}{4}$  Dhebar, when he was / Congress President. As you know, he is still in charge of it and is conducting the work of the Planning Committee. I think it was a very  $\frac{1}{2}$  happy idea to // have the Seminar here because inevitably, meeting for a day or two in Delhi, usually with so many other activities, it is difficult to concentrate one's mind  $\frac{3}{4}$  continuously for any /// period. Now we meet here and we shall no doubt discuss various aspects of the problems before us. I hope that, progressively, we shall deal more

with the practical aspects /1/ 1 rather than with the theoretical. I do not, by any means, think that the theoretical approach can be overlooked. It is important that we should have clear ideas but the /  $\frac{1}{4}$  fact remains that there is a tendency always for theorizing, for being rather idealistic in the things to be said.

What is perhaps mere important is the practical thing to // be done and, if I may say so  $\frac{1}{2}$  to be done in relatively short and fixed period of time. So far as the distant goal is concerned, I really do /// not know how the wisest  $\frac{3}{4}$  man in the world can put down any distant goal for his country or

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his people. The world changes rapidly and in my own lifetime, it has changed tremendously. Almost every word that I heard in my boyhood has changed its context and its meaning today. All the text-book economics of the 19th century, good as they might have been only a historic importance today, because not only the people's thinking has grown but facts have outplaced them. It is good to realize that entirely new forces have been let loose and are at man's disposal, which necessarily make a difference to our thinking. Therefore, any firm fixed approach, which does not take into consideration these dynamic changes that are taking place leads us to blind alleys.

I am not personally so inclined as to make a dogmatic approach to almost any problem. My approach is almost practical apart from certain basic assumptions and basic objectives that one has to strive for. There is more especially so in the present age of tremendous change. Let us now discuss the contents of a socialistic society. It

is a very important thing to discuss. Yet my mind does not function that way. Broadly, of course, we know that we want a society in which everybody has equal opportunity and everybody can go ahead raising the standard of living and where power is not concentrated and so on and so forth. But the moment you go much farther than that, you try to imprison your system for the future. We do not know what other things we will have and what other forces will be at our disposal, what the world will be and how our neighbours will behave. We are apt, in our thinking, to assume that the world will continue as it is. Now that is not necessarily a correct assumption.

When we think about the context of the socialistic society, we should give some framework to our thinking. But we should immediately come down to specific things. How are we to raise the standard of living of our people as rapidly as we can? How are we to approach this objective of everybody having the same opportunity, etc.? Why I say this

is this. In effect, we may be  
 5 thinking the something /5/ but we  
 must think in practical and not in  
 emotional terms. There is always a  
 tendency to get immediately into  
 an emotional approach to the  
 $\frac{1}{4}$  problem. Emotions are good, but /  
 then you start arguing about  
 emotions or the emotional  
 approach instead of practical  
 things.

Now-a-days, it is patent that  
 there can do no approach to either  
 $\frac{1}{2}$  socialistic society or to // any other  
 advanced society without certain  
 material progress being made in  
 India, without our production going  
 up tremendously and being utilized  
 rightly without our food production  
 $\frac{3}{4}$  going up. It is /// amazing how at  
 the present moment in India, the  
 vital, basic importance of  
 agricultural production, more  
 specially food production, is the  
 one firm thing on which everything  
 6 has to /6/ rest. But it does not  
 mean that other things are not  
 important. They are very important  
 though the other things do not  
 come into the picture. Therefore,  
 $\frac{1}{4}$  while we should / discuss all these  
 matters in all their aspects, we

should try to come to grips with  
 the immediate problems that we  
 have to face. We talk about the  
 approach to // the Third Five Year  $\frac{1}{2}$   
 Plan which is very important of  
 course and we have been thinking  
 about it for about a year. Now, that  
 approach has necessarily  $\frac{3}{4}$   
 something to do /// obviously with  
 the objective we aim at. But I  
 oppose if you put down the  
 objectives broadly, nobody here and  
 very few people outside will  
 disagree with the broader  
 objectives. /7/ 7

Letter dated 20th March 1962,  
 from the Secretary to Government,  
 Food and Agriculture Department,  
 Fort St. George, Madras, to the  
 Secretary to the Government of  
 India, Ministry of / Food and  $\frac{1}{4}$   
 Agriculture, New Delhi.

Sir,

Regarding the import of  
 tractors and earth moving  
 machinery for the Agriculture  
 Department. I acknowledge receipt  
 of your letter, dated 4th March from  
 the Under Secretary // to  $\frac{1}{2}$   
 Government informing me of the  
 decision of the Ministry to get the  
 machinery imported through the

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National Small Industries Corporation under the hire purchase system. I am to state  $\frac{3}{4}$  in this connection that the matter was originally moved through the Corporation who did not in the first instance undertake the import on the plea that there was no provision /8/ under foreign exchange for this item as they had already exhausted the foreign exchange Sterling allotment for the current year.

The Joint Chief Controller of Exports and Imports at Madras /  $\frac{1}{4}$  who was addressed for making arrangements for the import, stated that the suppliers in England insist upon payment within a period of three months from the date of shipping at // their end and that the letters of credit should be sent to them within a fortnight from the date of delivery at the Indian port. The suppliers have also stipulated  $\frac{3}{4}$  // as one of the conditions that the goods should be insured while on steamer and

also during transport on land from the port to the destination. As the financial year /9/ is closing, 9 provisions may be made in the next year's Budget under foreign exchange for expenditure including freight, transport and other incidental charges. The firm in England may also be /  $\frac{1}{4}$  contacted for deputing their representatives in this country for inspection of the machinery. Necessary instruction may also be issued to the High Commissioner at London to pay special attention to // this matter  $\frac{1}{2}$  since several food production projects for the following year under the Third Five Year Plan have to be implemented before the end of the financial year. Arrangements may  $\frac{3}{4}$  // also be made for inspection of the stores well in advance so as to facilitate shipping by the steamer agents at an early date.

I request early orders.

Yours faithfully, /10/ 10