

MAHARASHTRA STATE COUNCIL OF EXAMINATION, PUNE

Government Commercial Certificate Examination

3 JULY, 2018

[Time : 14-00]

(Total Marks (A) and (B) : 100)

ENGLISH SHORTHAND

(140 Words Per Minute)

(Time allowed for Transcription of (A) and (B) passages : 2 Hrs. and 40 Min.)

[A]**(Marks : 45 + 5 for note taking)**

I have great pleasure in welcoming you all to the meeting of the National Development Council. Our deliberations should help us in reconciling different points of view and in securing the commitment of the nation / as a whole to the tasks of development as envisaged in our plans. I should like to express my appreciation to the Deputy Chairman and Members of the Planning Commission for the manner in which they // have handled this difficult task of getting the plan ready in the limited time at their disposal.

The formulation of a new plan signifies that through our own determined efforts we have in a measure /// overcome the difficulties which had led us to operate on the basis of annual plan and to postpone the implementation of the original plan. This plan marks our resolve to resume orderly economic progress on //1// the basis of an integrated approach to our problems. The whole object of a plan is to assess realistically the potential for development and to spell out in advance the problems likely to be faced / in realising it. The analysis made from this angle in the plan documents shows that while we should not pitch our expectations in regard to improvement in the standard of living too high, at the // same time we need not be unduly pessimistic in regard to the possibilities of growth. The very constraint of resources which we faced during the period intervening between the fifth and the sixth plan has /// sharpened our sense of priorities and has facilitated the concentration of our energies and resources on vital programmes.

We are all aware of the importance of agriculture in the national life of India. It

was //2// the new agricultural methods based on the use of extensive application of fertilizers and remunerative prices for farm produce which gave us a measure of success and this was due as much to our scientists / and technicians as to the farmers themselves and to their quick response to new ideas. About 80 percent of the commodity consumption of households is comprised of agricultural products or manufactures based principally on // agricultural raw materials and farm produce. The achievement or acquirement of the targets of growth and development under present conditions of price stability will, therefore, depend entirely on early developmental growth of agricultural /// production should also enable us to do away with food imports on concessional terms.

The problem of sugar has always become a headache to the consumers as well as to the Government. Sometimes it is //3// due to less production of sugar and sometimes it is due to abnormal increase in prices. In the present days the upward trend of increase in price has reached such a high level that it / had never touched before. At present the sugar is being sold at Rs. 58 per kilogram. Not only sugar but the prices of all essential commodities, it is observed, have gone up far beyond the limits // the common man could reasonably bear. Sugar Dealers are heard to say that the cost of sugar will go up to the level of Rs. 200 per kilogram shortly. The whole picture is /// causing much anxiety to the consumers.

It is true that sugar is sold at a cheaper rate on ration cards through authorised ration shops, but it hardly constitutes ten percent of their normal consumption. //4//

[An interval of two minutes]

[B]

[Marks : 45 + 5 for note taking]

Every year many thousands of insurance policies are taken out. They cover a wide variety of risks, ranging from fire, burglary, road accidents and other calamities to insurance against rainy holiday and life insurance. Every / year thousands of claims are made under such policies, and great majority are settled at the satisfaction of all concerned. Sometimes, however, a claim fails and it is well to know the grounds upon which // this may happen. One is, a failure to fill up the proposal form correctly; the other is a failure to disclose to the insurance company some fact that ought to be disclosed. These two, which /// for

brevity we may call inaccuracy and non-disclosure, often overlap, but in law they are distinct.

To avoid being guilty of inaccuracy, the proposer must complete the proposal form with complete accuracy all //1// the questions may seem. To avoid being guilty of non-disclosure, the proposer must act with the utmost good faith, and inform the insurance company of anything he knows that is material to the risk. / whether or not they ask him about it.

Recently a man made a claim under a policy of insurance, which was to cover him against loss from several causes, including burglary. The company rejected his // claim, and the man brought an action against them. The company admitted that he had suffered a loss by burglary to the amount claimed. Their case was that they were entitled to refuse because no /// mention had been made of a previous burglary for which another company had paid a claim. In this case the company defended the action brought against them on the grounds of inaccuracy and non-disclosure. //2// First, they pointed out that, when asked for details of any previous similar claim, he had signed a declaration that he had never made such a claim. In addition the company pointed out that the / claimant had failed to disclose to them a material fact known to him but unknown to them, namely, the previous burglary. He had also agreed that the declaration which he signed was to be the // basis of the contract between himself and the company. The learned judge who tried the case gave judgement for the company.

There is nothing in this decision which was not based on familiar principles, but /// the question of non-disclosure always requires careful consideration, or many claims may fail.

All businesses, from the smaller office to large factories and warehouses, must be covered by insurance. This is a contract whereby. //3// for regular payments, you are guaranteed compensation for the loss of resulting in predicted eventuality. So, if you insured for theft, fire or death, money will be payable in the event of such disasters taking / place, provided the conditions of the policy have been met.

The insurance policy is the document which sets out the terms and conditions of the contract between the insurance company and the insured person. It // will also detail the value covered, the premium payable and the date on which payment is due.

The money paid at regular intervals to the insurance company is known as the premium. It is normally /// paid once a year and, in a small company, it will often be the secretary's duty to see that policies are renewed each year by making sure that the premiums are paid regularly in time. //4//