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READING & DICTATION
EXERCISES FOR
SPEED DEVELOPMENT

Exercise 1

I read yesterday that my friend and old colleague, Jayaprakash Narayan, has said recently that I should help—I forget ²⁰ his words—in establishing or in developing a strong opposition to the Congress. This is a very strange request. I ⁴⁰ believe completely in any government, what it might be, having stout critics, having an opposition to face. Without criticism people ⁶⁰ and governments become complacent. The whole parliamentary system of government is based on such criticism. The free Press is also ⁸⁰ based on criticism. It would be a bad thing for us if the Press was not free to criticize, if ¹⁰⁰ people were not allowed to speak and criticize government fully and in the open. It would not be parliamentary government. ¹²⁰ It would not be proper democracy. I welcome criticism in Parliament. In fact, we welcome criticism from our own party ¹⁴⁰ members. The amount of room we have in our own party for criticism of Government's policy is great. But when Jayaprakashji ¹⁶⁰ says that I should build up an opposition, does he want me to build up a bogus thing to oppose ¹⁸⁰ the Congress? What value or what virtue will that have? With all respect to Jayaprakashji, the example is not a ²⁰⁰ good one. There was no democracy in Turkey, real or even unreal. It was a dictatorship. Does he want that ²²⁰ kind of thing to happen in India? The point is that the opposition should have the freest opportunity to express its ²⁴⁰ opinion in the Press and on the platform and to fight elections. I cannot canvass for the P.S.P. ²⁶⁰ or the Communist Party. They have the freest opportunity to do so. The Election Commission is independent of Government. It ²⁸⁰ is open to you, to any of you, to vote as you like. You know that there is no question of ³⁰⁰ pressure or coercion. I do submit that we in India have a greater degree of freedom in elections—and in ³²⁰ things other than elections—than almost any other country in the world. There may be a few countries which have ³⁴⁰ the same freedom as we have. But a far greater number of countries in the world have no such freedom. ³⁶⁰ We have it and I am proud of it and I am sure it will continue. I want every type ³⁸⁰ of opposition to go and

apply to the people. The people should decide to whom they shall vote for here. ⁴⁰⁰

COMPLACENT : self-satisfaction;

COERCION : the act of compelling;

Exercise 2

Jayaprakashji says it would be good for the Congress to be defeated. I might perhaps agree that it might be ²⁰ good for the Congress to be defeated, but surely the question is not for us, but for the people. The ⁴⁰ issue is what is good for that country, not what is good for the Congress. Our friends like Jayaprakashji have ⁶⁰ got so entangled in their dislike of the Congress that they have forgotten such a thing as India and the ⁸⁰ good of India. It is my belief that if by any mischance the Congress was defeated it would be very bad ¹⁰⁰ for India. I do not say that Congressmen are better people than others. There are good men in other organizations. ¹²⁰ There are patriots in other organizations. It is not a question of personal friendship; it is a question of the ¹⁴⁰ national good. Supposed in Parliament, instead of the strong Congress Party, we had a dozen or twenty small groups with ¹⁶⁰ nobody in a majority. What would happen? There would be no stable government, and each little group would intrigue with ¹⁸⁰ the other. There would be offers of ministerships for people who gave up a party to join another. That is ²⁰⁰ what inevitably happens when there are all kinds of parties with none having a majority. I can give you instances ²²⁰ where countries are failing because of the failure to get a stable government. At a time when we talk of ²⁴⁰ the Second Five-Year Plan, when the energy of the nation should be put into development, when we have Pakistan ²⁶⁰ shouting itself hoarse about *jehad* and war, are we to experiment with numerous odd groups? It surprises me and amazes ²⁸⁰ me that a person of good sense should suggest something which totally ignores the facts of life in India today. ³⁰⁰ The facts of life are these, that we have to fight a tremendous opposition in India, not any political party, ³²⁰ but our own failings, our own liability to go wrong, our disruptive tendencies, our communalism, our provincialism, our casteism, our ³⁴⁰ readiness even to break into violence, and so many

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other things. Our history shows that we are very prone to ³⁶⁰ disruptive, separative tendencies. And if British rule in India did a good thing, it was to make us united ³⁸⁰ in our fight. But really the first effective mass-scale attempt to build up this unity was by Gandhiji under and within ⁴⁰⁰ the Congress. It brought results, and yet you see how soon such unity goes to pieces. Take the question of ⁴²⁰ States' reorganization. Whether the decision was right or wrong, is it not fantastic for people to commit violence for that. ⁴⁴⁰

ENTANGLED : to involve; INTRIGUE : to plot, to scheme;
JEHAD : religious war (Urdu word); AMAZE : a great surprise;

Exercise 3

Mr. Speaker, Sir, you have been pleased to say many generous things about the Members of this House and, to ²⁰ my great embarrassment, about me. I should like to offer you my grateful thanks, and I am sure I speak ⁴⁰ on behalf of the House also when I offer you their thanks for your kind words.

It is befitting that ⁶⁰ on this occasion, when this Parliament stands at the edge of its own dissolution, there should be some valedictory references ⁸⁰ to our past. Since you have been good enough to make a reference to the work of this Parliament, I ¹⁰⁰ am taking the liberty of also saying a few words.

We have gone through, during these five years, a tremendous ¹²⁰ amount of work, and, as you have said, the speeches have covered I do not know how many millions of ¹⁴⁰ pages; questions have also been asked, and altogether, a vast quantity of paper has been consumed.

Yet, the historian of ¹⁶⁰ the future will probably not pay too much attention to the number of speeches or the hours which the speeches ¹⁸⁰ have taken or to the number of questions, but rather to the deeper things that go towards the making of ²⁰⁰ a nation.

Here we have sat in this Parliament, the sovereign authority of India, responsible for the country's governance. Surely, ²²⁰ there can be no higher responsibility or greater privilege than to be a member of this sovereign body, which is ²⁴⁰ responsible for the

fate of the vast number of human beings who live in this country. All of us, if ²⁶⁰ not always, at any rate from time to time, must have felt this high sense of responsibility and destiny to ²⁸⁰ which we had been called. Whether we were worthy of it or not is another matter. During these five years ³⁰⁰ we have not only functioned on the edge of history but sometimes plunged into the processes of making history.

We ³²⁰ have lived here, as indeed people have lived all over the world, at a moment of greater change and transition, ³⁴⁰ of fast upsets and revolutionary processes. Not only have we been part of that world drama but we have had ³⁶⁰ our own drama also. It would be interesting for someone to take a rather distant view of the drama of ³⁸⁰ these five years and more, not being lost in the innumerable confusing details, but seeing this broad current of history. ⁴⁰⁰

VALEDICTORY : bidding farewell;
TRANSITION : change; INNUMERABLE : countless;

Exercise 4

We chose this system of parliamentary democracy deliberately; we chose it not only because, to some extent, we had always ²⁰ thought on those lines previously, but because we thought it was in keeping with our own old traditions, not the ⁴⁰ old traditions as they were, but adjusted to the new conditions and new surroundings. We chose it also—let us ⁶⁰ give credit where credit is due—because we approved of its functioning in other countries, more especially the United Kingdom. ⁸⁰

So, this Parliament and the Lok Sabha became to some extent like the British Parliament and the British House of ¹⁰⁰ Commons, in regard to our rules of procedure and methods of work.

Parliamentary democracy demands many virtues. It demands, of ¹²⁰ course, ability. It demands a certain devotion to work. But it demands also a large measure of co-operation, of self-discipline, ¹⁴⁰ of restraint. It is obvious that a House like this cannot perform any functions without a spirit of co-operation, without ¹⁶⁰ a large measure of restraint and self-discipline in each group. Parliamentary democracy is not something which can be created in a ¹⁸⁰ country by some magic

vand. We know very well that there are not many countries in the world where it ²⁰⁰ functions successfully. I think it may be said without any partiality that it has functioned with a very large measure ²²⁰ of success in this country. Why? No so much because we, the Members of this House, are exemplars of wisdom, ²⁴⁰ but, I think, because of the background in our country, and because our people have the spirit of democracy in ²⁶⁰ them.

We have to remember what parliamentary democracy means, more so in this time of change and ferment than in ²⁸⁰ ordinary times. Even when the old order is good, it has to yield place to a new one, lest one ³⁰⁰ good custom should corrupt the world. Change there must be, change there has to be, particularly in a country like ³²⁰ India which was more or less changeless for a long time, changeless not only because the dynamic aspect of ³⁴⁰ the country was limited, restricted and confined by foreign domination, but also because we had fallen into ruts of our ³⁶⁰ own making, in our minds, in our social framework and the rest. So we had to take our souls ³⁸⁰ out both from the ruts and from the disabilities and restrictions caused by alien rule. We had to make rapid ⁴⁰⁰ changes in order to catch up.

But, while change is necessary, there is another quality that is also necessary—a ⁴²⁰ measure of continuity. There has always to be a balancing of change and continuity in our democratic way of life. ⁴⁴⁰

PARTIALITY : bias; EXEMPLARS : model;
FERMENT : to agitate; ALIEN : foreign;

Exercise 5

A person who is not dealing in an expert way with a specific subject will naturally go in for generalizations. ²⁰ I am not expert, and so I can say many things about many subjects. Looking at this Institute from a ⁴⁰ distance, and looking at its publications, it seems to me that it has been making good progress.

We have been ⁶⁰ told that similar institutes in other countries have begun to appreciate the work of this one. There can be no ⁸⁰ doubt about the importance

of the work which you are called upon to do. I am glad that, from a ¹⁰⁰ small annual business session, this gathering, taking advantage of the presence of so many distinguished persons who have come here ¹²⁰ today, will spread out into a conference on a specific subject matter, namely, recruitment and training for the public services. ¹⁴⁰ I feel that this is something really solid and worthwhile. I am quite sure that it will bear results. It ¹⁶⁰ may be that the results are not very obvious, but it will in any case be an earnest discussion of ¹⁸⁰ subjects of high importance.

I often wonder how we should approach these subjects. There are several possible approaches to them ²⁰⁰ the technician's approach, the professor's approach and the man-in-the-street's approach. I believe that most of you who ²²⁰ have gathered here are either of the administrator type, with actual experience, or the professor type. Both types are very ²⁴⁰ important, both having a fund of knowledge at their disposal. It may be said, however, that neither of these two ²⁶⁰ types represents the man-in-the-street's approach. I do not think the man-in-the-street's approach is likely ²⁸⁰ to be well-informed, or even very helpful. However, it is obviously an important approach, because it is the man ³⁰⁰ in the street or the man in the field who counts because, after all, it is him that the administration ³²⁰ is ultimately meant to serve. You must always remember that aspect if you do not, you will have no solid ³⁴⁰ ground under your feet. It is worthwhile to repeat this, because the administration not only has to be good but ³⁶⁰ has also to be felt to be good by the people affected. That should always be so, but it is ³⁸⁰ necessary in a fully democratic set-up because this is being fast developed not only in this country but in many others too. ⁴⁰⁰

GENERALIZATIONS : to extend from particular to general;

Exercise 6

Now, what is self-government? We have a Parliament which is sovereign, which, normally speaking, is elected every five years. It ²⁰ is obvious that the vast majority of the measures considered and passed by Parliament are in a way being

considered ⁴⁰ by the three hundred and sixty million people in the country. If I may say so, the people's representatives tend ⁶⁰ to function on the basis of a feeling of the general pulse of the people. The latter have got the ⁸⁰ power to kick out a Government, or a Member, after a certain period of time, as it is important to ¹⁰⁰ keep the Government or Parliament in check. Again, there also exists a general feeling or awareness in the people that ¹²⁰ things are being done according to their wishes or in consultation with them in fact, they have begun to feel ¹⁴⁰ that they are governing themselves. This is only partly true, but it is true enough in the sense that there ¹⁶⁰ is a check on the Government, and also on Parliament, and that it can be kicked out if it went ¹⁸⁰ too far in any direction. Therefore, it behaves and tries to keep in line with public opinion. By and large, ²⁰⁰ a Parliament or a Government does what is reasonable without really making a reference to the people. So long as ²²⁰ it gives the impression that democracy has been preserved and that people are being consulted, that their wishes are being ²⁴⁰ respected, all is well. But whether they are actually consulted or not is another matter. If they get the impression ²⁶⁰ that things are being imposed upon them, then friction arises.

Apart from doing his work, the administrator, whether he is ²⁸⁰ low down or high up in the scale, must give the impression, even if that impression is not cent per ³⁰⁰ cent correct, that he is working through the public will and carrying it out. Of course, this cannot always be ³²⁰ done; the administrator cannot carry out everybody's will but he must give the broad impression that he is functioning in ³⁴⁰ accordance with the public will, always thinking of public grievances, trying to remedy them, and consulting the people. Whether ³⁶⁰ such an impression is created or not depends upon the manner in which the administration functions. It is quite essential ³⁸⁰ in a democracy to create this impression in the interest of both the public and the administrator. Otherwise, democracy rebels ⁴⁰⁰ perhaps not immediately, but after a period of time. This applies generally to all types of administrative activities but it

⁴²⁰ applies more so to work of a social character, which affects the people at large in many ways here. ⁴⁴⁰

SOVERIGN : independent;

IMPOSED : to put into force; REMEDY : to cure;

Exercise 7

An administrator who is doing an honest man's job, and knows that he is doing his utmost, often does not ²⁰ receive the recognition that is due to him. In fact, he meets with criticism and curses and feels irritated and ⁴⁰ hurt. An able administrator, however, will always do the right thing and also make the people feel that he reflects ⁶⁰ their wishes. The sensation must come to the people that he is reflecting their wishes to some extent. When a ⁸⁰ multitude of voices is advising the administrator or criticizing him, obviously he has to make his own choice and function ¹⁰⁰ according to his own decision. He cannot listen to or agree with each of the hundreds and thousands of voices ¹²⁰ which advise him. But by his manner of functioning he should make them realize that he has given due consideration ¹⁴⁰ to what they said and that he has been courteous not only to them but to their thinking. That way, ¹⁶⁰ by and large, he will be able to satisfy each of them to some extent.

In administration, as in most ¹⁸⁰ things in life, it is not only what one does, but the manner of doing it that counts. It is ²⁰⁰ exceedingly important in dealings with large masses of human beings, as in a democracy. I should like to stress this ²²⁰ especially, because it is of the highest importance as much for the administrator as for the politician. The politician realizes ²⁴⁰ this in the normal course, because he would have to go if he did not realize it quickly enough. The ²⁶⁰ administrator, however, can continue much longer without realizing it fully but there will be ill feeling against him and he ²⁸⁰ will not be able to do his work adequately because most of it now involves the active co-operation of masses of ³⁰⁰ people. The police functions of the State no longer dominate the scene. Each State wants to advance socially and economically. ³²⁰ As a matter of fact, all public administration is bureaucracy in a way. The growth of socialism is the growth ³⁴⁰ of

bureaucracy. It is very odd that the people who shout most loudly against bureaucracy are the people who want ³⁶⁰ more and more of it. That is what is involved in the growth of socialistic avenues of work. The administrator's ³⁸⁰ work is becoming bigger and bigger. He has not only to keep peace in his area but also to understand people. ⁴⁰⁰

MULTITUDE : large number;

Exercise 8

Incidentally, the report of the Director mentions a research project on local self-government. I think that it is of the ²⁰ highest importance that this Institute should give consideration to the administrative problems of local self-government, and even more particularly to ⁴⁰ those of panchayats. There are hundreds of thousands of panchayats in this country. They form the real base of our ⁶⁰ democracy. If that base is unsound, then we are not cent per cent stable democratically, even with the second base ⁸⁰ of our Parliament. We are told that panchayats have not succeeded because there are disputes, there are parties, there is ¹⁰⁰ corruption and all that. It is true, I think, that our experience of panchayats has been distressing. But real democracy ¹²⁰ cannot exist at the top, it can only arise from the base and in India this is not something alien but ¹⁴⁰ something natural to the soil. The fact remains that the panchayats are the primary base of our democracy and we have ¹⁶⁰ to improve them.

We have to evolve ways and methods to combat faction and corruption in public administration. To take ¹⁸⁰ an instance, some kind of compensation is often given in the villages to a large number of people, or some ²⁰⁰ relief work is taken in hand in a village, and some petty official is put in charge of giving relief ²²⁰ or compensation. There are always and there will always be great delays in giving it. Very often, by the time ²⁴⁰ it reaches the recipient, either most of it disappears or by then the recipient has suffered a great deal. What ²⁶⁰ are we going to do about it? Are we to wait until everybody is thoroughly honest and will not delay ²⁸⁰ things? Of course, we should try to do that.

but we cannot wait. Suppose the whole village is gathered together, and the Government announcement about the scale of the compensation is made ³⁰⁰ in public. The chances of corruption will become less, because the matter will be too public. This is a very ³²⁰ simple thing, but it is not done. Why can't we work through simple methods? I have suggested that instead of ³⁴⁰ summoning the people and making them come again and again, the official concerned should go to the village and call ³⁶⁰ all the people, announce the Government's decision about compensation publicly and say: "Come along, take it here and now." And ³⁸⁰ where this is done, there will be no chances of delay.

Unless some such methods are evolved, corruption will become ⁴⁰⁰ a serious problem. Of course, some amount of it may continue despite the new methods, for its complete elimination requires ⁴²⁰ higher standards of integrity on the part of the people. This has to be ensured for honest administration in India. ⁴⁴⁰

DISTRESSING : anguish of mind or body;

FACTION : a separate group;

Exercise 9

I am happy to be in the midst of veteran workers with life-long devotion to the cause of ²⁰ rural welfare. I am sure the Seminar which I have the honour to inaugurate will evolve a comprehensive and action-oriented ⁴⁰ strategy for rural development.

We can not forget that more than eighty per cent of our population lives in rural India ⁶⁰ and the progress and prosperity of our nation depends entirely on how far we are able to improve the economic ⁸⁰ and social life of the rural masses. It has been my faith for nearly half a century ever since I ¹⁰⁰ came under the influence of Mahatma Gandhi that the key to the future development of our nation rested on our ¹²⁰ ability to bring about a total economic and social transformation of our villages in which the real Indian lives. As ¹⁴⁰ a matter of fact, I prepared a blue-print on this question and sent it to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru where I ¹⁶⁰ mentioned the need of organising the seven hundred thousand villages in the country on a purposeful basis.

At that time, ¹⁸⁰ I felt that if we could have on dedicated social worker for every seven villages we would be able to ²⁰⁰ energise the rural folk. What was required, and is even now required, is to have dedicated workers who will completely ²²⁰ identify themselves with the problems, hopes and aspirations of the people.

The strategy for rural development that we evolve should ²⁴⁰ have both a social and economic content. In my view, it should tackle the twin problems of ensuring maximum agricultural ²⁶⁰ productivity and a massive growth of agro-industries. In our country there are a few pockets of rural prosperity notably ²⁸⁰ in some areas of Punjab and Haryana. If we analyse carefully the reasons for this, one finds invariably that it ³⁰⁰ is only in areas where agriculture has been developed into a core of an industrial network that agrarian prosperity follows ³²⁰ agricultural progress. This would imply the need for an integrated plan of cropping and the growth of agro-industries.

Unless ³⁴⁰ we involve the people in the formulation and implementation of Plans, we cannot make much progress. The Panchayats, representing the ³⁶⁰ collective will of the people, can and should play a positive role in economic development. Panchayats in our country, unfortunately, ³⁸⁰ have earned a bad name as being caste and faction-ridden. This must change, and we should banish outright these old world attitudes. ⁴⁰⁰

For rural development to be most fruitful, Panchayats and Panchayat organizations should be made the most effective instruments. Bureaucratization and ⁴²⁰ politicalisation have also been the bane of Panchayat institutions. These factors could be obviated by emphasising social accountability and voluntary ⁴⁴⁰ action at grass-roots levels. Our rural folk are essentially good people and if we provide them the right leadership ⁴⁶⁰ and approach their problems with sympathy and understanding, the villages of India today can be converted into ideal centres of ⁴⁸⁰ co-operative community life. The progress of the entire nation depends upon the progress of the rural community.

In my view ⁵⁰⁰ village reconstruction with self-

reliance and self-sufficiency as the two principal goals to be achieved, is the most effective way to ⁵²⁰ meet the challenges of poverty and unemployment. It is only through utilising the available manpower resources in the best manner ⁵⁴⁰ possible that we can achieve a break-through from the present stagnation.

You are well aware of my emphasis on that ⁵⁶⁰ setting of the landless through land colonisation schemes. While land may be allotted to individuals, it must be ensured that ⁵⁸⁰ it is not transferred. In our anxiety to provide land to the landless we are not embarking on programmes by ⁶⁰⁰ which we are trying to give pattas and rights to individuals. Giving of an acre or two to an individual ⁶²⁰ landless farmer, in my opinion, does not solve any problem, for he does not have the necessary wherewithal for the ⁶⁴⁰ development of the land and putting it to productive purpose. Such uneconomic holdings usually go back to the money-lenders or ⁶⁶⁰ to the big farmers who try ultimately to deprive these poor persons of the land. Whenever we give land to ⁶⁸⁰ the landless it must be made clear that they should form into co-operatives so that they can jointly cultivate it ⁷⁰⁰ and derive maximum benefits. There would be collective ownership and, therefore, for practical purpose, the entire project area will be ⁷²⁰ managed as a part of the larger entity and individual interest will be subject to the common will and progress.

⁷⁴⁰ Where there is a collective endeavour, several aspects of modern scientific agriculture like proper pest control and water management becomes ⁷⁶⁰ capable of effective adoption. The essence of my programme is that all available land will be put to agricultural activity, ⁷⁸⁰ with a vast network of small scale industries growing round them. Women have also an important place in this scheme ⁸⁰⁰ because they can engage themselves profitably in occupations like bee-keeping, poultry, dairy, weaving, tailoring, etc. This, in my judgement ⁸²⁰ is the best way to raise the standard of living in our country by providing full employment to our masses. ⁸⁴⁰

COMPREHENSIVE : detailed;

STRATEGY : policy in war;

FACTOR-RIDDEN : groups & subgroup of a whole;

STAGNATION : stand still;

Exercise 10

Mr. Deputy Speaker, it is with great pleasure and pride that I support this Budget. First of all, I would ²⁰ like to congratulate our Finance Minister. Under the dynamic leadership of our Prime Minister he has presented a marvellous budget ⁴⁰ which has got very many new dimensions. He has studied the basic problems of this big country and has made ⁶⁰ an earnest attempt to give a good start to solve them. In the past, after independence, we have achieved tremendous ⁸⁰ progress in this country. In the agricultural sector, I don't think any country has made this much progress during such ¹⁰⁰ a short period as we have. In the industrial sector also, a country which was not producing any thing at the ¹²⁰ time of independence is now producing almost everything that is comparable to that of a developed country.

Sir, due to ¹⁴⁰ shortage of time, I don't want to go into the details of our achievements. Still, the burning problem in the country ¹⁶⁰ is unemployment and under-employment, especially unemployment of the youth. In many countries which claim that there is no unemployment, ¹⁸⁰ either they have only a thin population or they are sending the new generation to the agricultural field because they ²⁰⁰ have got even now virgin lands for cultivation. But in India, especially in a State like Kerala, due to over-population ²²⁰ and scarcity of land it is not possible. So, the only way to solve that burning problem of unemployment in ²⁴⁰ this country is to give a big boost to the development of industries. That not only generates employment but produces ²⁶⁰ wealth also. So, the present approach of our Budget will help a lot to solve the unemployment problem in our ²⁸⁰ country.

Whatever be the criticism, I congratulate this Government on its bold steps to boost the growth of Indian industries ³⁰⁰ and to give relief to the poor, low-paid and the farmers. Crop insurance is a long-standing demand of ³²⁰ our farmers. Even though there are so many practical difficulties for its implementation, the Government have boldly decided to prepare ³⁴⁰ a scheme for the same. The leaders of the Opposition

were also forced to concede certain very good proposals of ³⁶⁰ the Budget. For example, my Hon. friend has said, I welcome the crop insurance for farmers and assistance to craftsmen. ³⁸⁰ I agree that this Budget is sweet and it will cure many of the disease now in existence in the society. ⁴⁰⁰

The former Finance Minister of the Janata Government has also called it intrinsically good Budget. My friend has welcomed ⁴²⁰ the increase in the level of bonus for workers from Rs. 750 to Rs. 1600. But ⁴⁴⁰ I am extremely sorry to note the reaction of our West Bengal Chief Minister. Referring to the raising of income-tax ⁴⁶⁰ exemption limit, he said that the States used to get a share of the tax realisation, but now they would ⁴⁸⁰ be deprived of whatever they had been getting. What does it mean? It means that the West Bengal Chief Minister ⁵⁰⁰ is against the raising of the income-tax exemption limit.

Since all the different aspects of the Budget have been ⁵²⁰ discussed in detail, I do not want to repeat all those things again. In spite of all these things and ⁵⁴⁰ in spite of all this progress and developments we have achieved in the past, I would say that we must ⁵⁶⁰ prepare concrete proposals and schemes to find employment for all and provide homes for all the homeless. If these two ⁵⁸⁰ major problems can be solved as a time-bound programme, we will be far ahead of many of the developed ⁶⁰⁰ countries. Coming to my State of Kerala, I request our beloved Prime Minister, the Finance Minister and other Ministers to ⁶²⁰ have a special consideration towards Kerala, taking into account the present political situation in South India. Although the Opposition parties ⁶⁴⁰ were always criticising the Centre by saying that it is having a step-motherly attitude towards Kerala, our people have ⁶⁶⁰ also stood with your beloved Prime Minister in giving him a massive mandate.

Now, when the Railway Budget came out, ⁶⁸⁰ we were all very desparate. But at the same time, we have given our representation to the Prime Minister and ⁷⁰⁰ the Railway Minister and, I hope, that something will be done to find more funds for on-going schemes.

and ⁷²⁰ the scheme pending with the Government of India. I am happy to note that more funds have been allotted for ⁷⁴⁰ the development of tourism in the country. Kerala as you know, is a beautiful State where there is much scope ⁷⁶⁰ for the development of tourism. After landing in the airport at Trivandrum, you can reach the internationally famous beach resort, ⁷⁸⁰ Koyalam, within 20 minutes and after having a sea bath or sun-bath whatever you like, you can reach a ⁸⁰⁰ hill station there within another one hour. I would also like to request the Government that the port of Alleppey ⁸²⁰ should be developed as a satellite port of Cochin. Besides relieving congestion at Cochin port, this will provide employment to Alleppey labour. ⁸⁴⁰

MARVELLOUS : wonderful, astonishing;
INTRINSICALLY : inherent;
DESPERATE : beyond hope, reckless;

Exercise 11

I am indeed very happy to meet you this afternoon. I am glad to learn that you have discussed ²⁰ this morning the integrated land colonisation scheme, a subject in which I am deeply interested and which I have been ⁴⁰ propagating for quite some time.

At the outset, I would like to congratulate the Ministry of Agriculture and more particularly ⁶⁰ Dr. M.S. Swaminathan who has made a thorough study of the scheme and has made it capable of practical ⁸⁰ implementation. Nothing gives one great satisfaction than to see the fruition of the ideas one has been cherishing for long, ¹⁰⁰ and, as you may all know, this is an approach that I have been advocating for more than forty years. ¹²⁰ I am happy to note that some State Governments have earmarked some areas where this experiment could be successfully tried. According ¹⁴⁰ to my conception the land colonisation schemes have more than the limited objective of providing employment or improving agriculture, making ¹⁶⁰ it modern and scientific. These colonies, in my opinion, should become the nucleus of all developmental activities. It is ¹⁸⁰ nothing new, for Gandhiji always laid stress on the organisation of self-reliant rural communities.

Simultaneously with the transformation that ²⁰⁰

we wish to bring about on the agricultural front, our attempt should be to set up a number of agro-based ²²⁰ industries and generate a new awareness among the rural population. In this connection, I was gratified to go through ²⁴⁰ the note that Dr. Swaminathan has circulated to the Seminar participants on some of the approaches to rural development. ²⁶⁰ I must say he has put my ideas in a nutshell and in a much better manner than I have ²⁸⁰ myself done. I have seen the design-drawing that he has circulated which, to my mind, will substantially translate my slogan ³⁰⁰ 'Every acre a pasture, every home a factory'.

In regard to the reconstruction of our rural economy which forms the ³²⁰ basis of our economic and social life, I would like to mention that while I am not against modernisation, ³⁴⁰ we should not forget the age-old experience and knowledge of our farmers which has come down through centuries. In the ³⁶⁰ name of bringing progress to our rural life we should not superimpose an urban western culture which may not have ³⁸⁰ any relevance. Such an attempt at superimposition of an alien culture will not help to achieve rural resurgence ⁴⁰⁰ as such.

Unless and until we build a strong and sure foundation of our rural life, utilising local talents, material and resources, ⁴²⁰ whatever we try to achieve may not yield the desired results.

The energy crisis faced even by advanced countries has ⁴⁴⁰ opened their eyes to the fragility of the entire system. To us in India, this has a lesson. The shortage ⁴⁶⁰ of fertilisers and the limited availability of agricultural inputs will act as a serious constraint on our improvement in agricultural ⁴⁸⁰ production and productivity. While efforts should be made to see that agricultural inputs are adequately available to the farmers, ⁵⁰⁰ we must see how best we can utilise the urban and rural wastes which can help to meet at ⁵²⁰ any rate a portion of the manure needs of our fields.

The research laboratories dealing with the different aspects of ⁵⁴⁰ agriculture should now make a serious attempt — not that they are not doing, but more intense efforts should be ⁵⁶⁰ made to carry their

experiences to the farmers. For example, some years ago I made a suggestion regarding soil testing. ³⁸⁰ The students in different schools in the rural areas might be asked to bring a sample of soil from ⁶⁰⁰ their land which can be tested in the laboratories by the science teachers in the schools so that ⁶²⁰ proper advice could be given to the farmers through the students who come from the rural stock.

I am not ⁶⁴⁰ an expert; nevertheless I feel we should think of simple and easy methods to reach our farmers. The land colonisation ⁶⁶⁰ scheme that I have suggested has not only an economic content but, more important, a social content. It should attempt ⁶⁸⁰ to design a new living. If these colonies are successfully worked out, they will act as catalysts and ⁷⁰⁰ will make the individual farmers also come together on a co-operative basis. After all, once the farmers see that some ⁷²⁰ tangible results have been achieved by someone through co-operative efforts, they themselves will be enthused to come together and take ⁷⁴⁰ advantage of such methods and practices. Of course, many of you are engaged already in different areas and your success ⁷⁶⁰ itself is a proof of the increasing awareness among the farmers to take advantage of the modern scientific knowledge ⁷⁸⁰ available in the country. For the colonies that we want to establish in different States, we should take care to ⁸⁰⁰ select people who are dedicated and see that real community life is established, for the hurdles we notice today or ⁸²⁰ the agricultural front are not only the dearth of agricultural inputs but the absence of collective community action by people. ⁸⁴⁰

TRANSFORMATION : to change; RESURGENCE : to grow with force; PRODUCTIVITY : unit of efficiency; CATALYSTS : facilitator for change;

Exercise 12

Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I am very glad to have an opportunity to speak on the Motion of Thanks on ²⁰ the President's Address. I would like to make certain points which, I hope, will definitely be beneficial for my State. ⁴⁰ I was trying to go through the President's Address very carefully because at that time when I was in the ⁶⁰ Central Hall I could not understand

the President's Address for the simple reason that I was not in a position ⁸⁰ to understand, luckily or unluckily, the language in which he delivered the Address. Therefore after going through the speech in ¹⁰⁰ England, I came to the conclusion that I should take up one or two important aspects on the floor of ¹²⁰ this House when I am called to speak on President's Address.

I have gone through the President's Address very carefully. ¹⁴⁰ Nowhere in the President's Address have I seen that he has mentioned anything about the flood and drought conditions in ¹⁶⁰ the country. There are some States in this country which are affected by drought, there are some states which are ¹⁸⁰ affected by floods. Unfortunately, Sir, my State was affected by floods as well as drought, when the Chief Minister of ²⁰⁰ Tamil Nadu sent a letter to the Central Government seeking for the allotment of Rs. 200 crores for giving ²²⁰ relief of taking up relief measures or to compensate the public for the losses they have suffered, we are given ²⁴⁰ only Rs. 68 crores. For floods also, we had raised a demands of Rs. 1220 crores. So far ²⁶⁰ they have given us only Rs. 15 crores. I am not going to talk about statistics at present.

But what ²⁸⁰ in fact I want to stress is that after calculating our losses we came to the conclusion that Rs. 100 ³⁰⁰ crores were required for the benefit of the people of that particular State. I do not know why they have ³²⁰ reduced 90 per cent of the total amount and come to the conclusion that only Rs. 10 or 15 crores ³⁴⁰ should be given. Sir, yesterday the Finance Minister, while delivering the Budget speech, intimated his concern about some States which ³⁶⁰ because of unwanted expenditure or what you may call expenditure which is not undertaken for the development purposes, go to ³⁸⁰ the Reserve Bank for overdraft. But as far as my State is concerned we have spent only for relief work. ⁴⁰⁰

Our Finance Minister has stated yesterday that he is going to give more than Rs. 500 crores as grants ⁴²⁰ to the States. If that be the case, of course the Finance Minister is not here, but through you, Sir, ⁴⁴⁰ I would like to ask him that out of this Rs. 500 crores, a sizeable portion may be given ⁴⁶⁰ to my State. Secondly, I do not say it is a failure, but I think the President has

forgotten to ⁴⁸⁰ refer to Centre-State relations. Government has appointed Mr. Justice Sarkaria to head the Commission. That Sarkaria Commission is to ⁵⁰⁰ go through the entire field of Centre-State conditions prevailing in this country. Of course there was a big debate ⁵²⁰ here with regard to the appointment of Governors or the mode of their appointment or the functions of Governors.

But ⁵⁴⁰ I would like to stress is that when Chief Minister of different states met during the Chief Ministers Conference, ⁵⁶⁰ all the Chief Ministers of non-Congress (I) Governments got together for getting more powers for the States. So is ⁵⁸⁰ it not the duty of the President to intimate something about the Sarkaria Commission? He has completely forgotten to mention ⁶⁰⁰ about that Commission which was appointed only to go through the entire field with regard to Centre-State relations. With ⁶²⁰ regard to the Punjab State, I do not want to poke my nose and I do not want to peep ⁶⁴⁰ through the window. But something has to be mentioned about Punjab here. But what I want to mention is that ⁶⁶⁰ a Member of the other House raised a very sentimental issue. He stated, because the Government of India has not ⁶⁸⁰ imposed Hindi as the sole national language and only official language in this country. There is no unity, and big ⁷⁰⁰ fight in Punjab as well as in other States.

In fact, Sir, when it was intimated, the reply was given ⁷²⁰ by the Prime Minister. I do not want to mention anything about the Prime Minister. But, at the same time, ⁷⁴⁰ the Prime Minister said that this is a sentimental issue; if Tamil Nadu wants to improve the Tamil language, let ⁷⁶⁰ them improve it, let them upgrade Tamil. We are not asking that our language should be imposed over the whole ⁷⁸⁰ of this country but we are saying that all the languages should be equal and a particular language, because of ⁸⁰⁰ its birth, because of its place and because of its majority should not control other languages. But I think it ⁸²⁰ is better if all the Chief Ministers of the country join together and discuss the Centre State Relations. ⁸⁴⁰

STRESS : to lay emphasis; IMPOSED : to levy;

Exercise 13

Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, many brilliant speakers have preceded me. At the outset, I would like to tell you that ²⁰ this Report has pointed out very emphatically that the autonomy of the Radio and Television must be maintained. The principle ⁴⁰ of autonomy has already been enunciated by the Chanda Committee. This is a very brilliant ideology which must be accepted. ⁶⁰ There is no doubt about it. While going through the Bill which they have reproduced in the Report we have ⁸⁰ many doubts about its implementation which I should be very humbly pointed out before this House. The first and foremost ¹⁰⁰ question is autonomy of Doordarshan and All India Radio, because apparently, these mass media are to be influenced by the Government, ¹²⁰ party in power and departmental regimentation is expected. Sir, it is very fundamental that we have to examine how far ¹⁴⁰ this autonomy can be expanded. Until the AIR and the Doordarshan have their own economic allotment, until they ¹⁶⁰ are self-sufficient in their finances, so long as they go with a begging bowl to the Government, how far ¹⁸⁰ the proposal can be implemented is a moot question. Sometimes we criticise in the House that there is politicking. ²⁰⁰

It was there earlier, it exists today also. When a national perspective is emerging, if we compare the questions, we will ²²⁰ see that when they approach the Government for money when the service is regulated by the Government, it is ²⁴⁰ expected that they act according to the whims of the departments and the authorities concerned. While we are going to ²⁶⁰ have such a change, we see in this Report what is reported to be happening in other countries of the ²⁸⁰ world? Only very recently France has enacted a law which has been reported in this book where they have said ³⁰⁰ that the PARLIAMENT in France has made an Act. And what are the cardinal principles they have accepted? They have ³²⁰ accepted that a reorganisation be made and established a service. The service is controlled by a Board of Governors comprising ³⁴⁰ half from the state, two from Parliament representatives of the Programme Companies and two representatives of the staff elected by ³⁶⁰ the unions. Now when we come to this problem of reorganising our structure by giving more autonomous powers, we will ³⁸⁰ have to consider the fact that if more a size of Continent a problem which the people of India have recognised on linguistic basis. ⁴⁰⁰

So, Sir, I fundamentally say that when organisation of a national trust is considered, these points must be very basically ⁴²⁰

considered at the national level. These three points are very vital and I think they must be considered at the national level. The first⁴⁰⁰ thing is, if you make a centrally organised national trust, how can it preserve the cultural heritage of a multi-lingual⁴⁰⁰ country like India and how can it develop the regional languages in this country which is necessary for national⁴⁰⁰ integration?

Sir, while forming the Zonal Committees we see that the interests of the smaller States are suffering. If⁵⁰⁰ you analyse what is given in this Report, you will notice that though All India Radio is there for the⁵⁰⁰ last fifty years, the coverage is still less than cent per cent. In my State of Orissa, I know that⁵⁰⁰ even now the coverage is less than 70 per cent. So we have been seeing what are the problems before⁵⁰⁰ the nation. Radio and Television are accepted in the world as mass media of communication with great values. We cannot⁵⁸⁰ transform our technology and we cannot go in for modern methods of agriculture which are there in more developed countries⁶⁰⁰ of the world because there though they are not educated in the expertise of science and the different faculties, but⁶²⁰ they see things on the television and practice them in the field so that they could achieve the highest goals.⁶⁴⁰

So here the fundamental question is-and they have said it in this Report also that this autonomy cannot be⁶⁶⁰ poured from above, from external sources of organisation, if we create such a structure, it must be evolved from within. Then,⁶⁸⁰ what is the source for evolving from within? We have created trustees. Many Members have said that there are⁷⁰⁰ part-time trustees, there are whole-time trustees, we see discrimination and so on. What do we expect of the⁷²⁰ trustees? What is their qualification? There will be nominated trustees amongst them there will be a man of eminence in⁷⁴⁰ science and other of culture. These are the only two qualifying clauses in forming the trust. But the most fundamental⁷⁶⁰ thing is, if you want to increase the efficiency, if you want professionalism to grow so that have a⁷⁸⁰ powerful media of Radio and Doordarshan then should we not recognise people who have worked for thirty or forty years,⁸⁰⁰ professional people who are recognised in the field, the workers and artists who have suffered immensely and who have worked⁸²⁰ for the success of this thing? Should they not be recognised? This is very relevant question at present.⁸⁴⁰

PRECEDED: came before; ENUNCIATED: stated emphatically;
MOOT: real; CARDINAL: basic point.

Exercise 14

Sir, I come now to a very important matter which is agitating the minds of the people of this country.²⁰ It has become a subject of debate throughout the country. It is Centre-State relations. The Centre-State relations have⁴⁰ got many aspects, the legislative, the executive, the political and so on and so forth. I am not going to⁶⁰ deal with them because that debate will continue in the House the day after tomorrow. I want to refer only⁸⁰ to the financial aspects. Honestly speaking, the motive behind this question raised by some people is basically economic and financial.¹⁰⁰ The demand that the States should have more autonomy and that the Centre's relations in the State should be revised¹²⁰ has come out of financial and economic motivation. The demand for autonomy is there. But if you accept the autonomy¹⁴⁰ as some people have demanded, what will happen? The existing regional imbalances will become wider. And only the advanced States¹⁶⁰ will benefit and not the backward States; therefore, we must be on our guard. We cannot support the demand for¹⁸⁰ autonomy made by some advanced States. In that case, the advanced States will go forward and the backward States will become²⁰⁰ still more backward.

Therefore, the question has to be examined from two angles, from the point of view of providing²²⁰ more avenues and opportunities to the States for resource mobilisation and at the same time we must examine from the²⁴⁰ point of view of moving towards reduction of regional disparities. On the one hand, we should certainly create more opportunities²⁶⁰ for the States to mobilise resources and on the other we must see that there is a gradual reduction in²⁸⁰ the regional disparities. These are two objectives that have to be kept in mind when we discuss the question³⁰⁰ of regional autonomy. On the question of Centre-State relations, in the existing pattern, Sir, the Centre is the dominant³²⁰ partner in financial distribution. I agree, the Centre cannot be strong. But I also say that the States also must³⁴⁰ be strong. The Centre cannot be strong, at the cost of the States nor the States at the cost of³⁶⁰ the Centre. Both must be strong. What is to be done? Because ultimately, whatever you plan, whatever you draft, whatever³⁸⁰ proposals you make, the ultimate implementation falls on the States at the grass-root level for all purposes.⁴⁰⁰

Sir, the Seventh Schedule should be revised in order to provide more avenues and opportunities to the States for resource⁴²⁰ mobilisation. Article 268 and Article 269 of the

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Constitution refer to taxes⁴⁴⁰ and duties which accrue to the States. But why two different Articles and why not one Article based on the⁴⁶⁰ principle of equitable distribution among the States with the objective of reducing regional disparities? Sir, Article 270⁴⁸⁰ refers to Income-Tax only but no to Corporate Tax. But in my view, Corporate Tax is also Income-Tax⁵⁰⁰ and, therefore, why should not corporate tax be brought under the divisible pool as Income-tax has been brought? Article⁵²⁰ 271 talks about surcharges excluded from the divisible pool. Why should they be excluded from the⁵⁴⁰ divisible pool? I don't understand this. They must also be brought under the divisible pool. Sir, Article⁵⁶⁰ 272 talks of Excise Duty to be shared between the Centre and the States. The sharing is permissible⁵⁸⁰ and not compulsory. Why is it a permissible sharing and why is it not a compulsory sharing like the Income-tax?⁶⁰⁰

Sir, Article 275 refers to grants-in-aid to the States out of the Consolidated Fund⁶²⁰ of the Union. Article 280 talks of a Finance Commission to decide about sharing of the two⁶⁴⁰ taxes and the principles of grants-in-aid. Article 282 refers to grants from the Union⁶⁶⁰ to the States for any public purpose. And Article 292 refers to loans from the Centre⁶⁸⁰ to the States. Now, Sir, the actual position is very revealing. Sir, I am trying to summarise and I am⁷⁰⁰ not giving the details. There are statutory transfers of resources from the Union to the States and there are non-statutory⁷²⁰ transfers of resources from the Union to the States. What is the ratio? Roughly speaking, the ratio is 32⁷⁴⁰ and 68. Statutory transfer of resources is 32 per cent and the non-statutory transfer is 68⁷⁶⁰ per cent. The statutory transfer is all right. But so far as non-statutory transfer of resources is concerned, it⁷⁸⁰ depends entirely upon the bureaucrats, the bureaucrats at the Centre. And why should they depend on the whims and fancy⁸⁰⁰ of the bureaucrats at the Centre? This is the vital point and this covers revenue receipts and capital receipts, all together.⁸²⁰ Approximately, the 2/3rd of the total funds to be shared by States are transferred on the whims of the officials.⁸⁴⁰

AVENUES: opportunities.
ACCRUE: to earn;
REVEALING: striking disclosure.

Exercise 15

Sir, the other most important point is, we are creating a top-heavy administration. It is said that every trustee²⁰ should have a salary equal to that of a Supreme Court Judge. Then, will this not create heart burning in⁴⁰ the people who work there in the lower cadres? They are suffering as one of my Hon. friends has pointed⁶⁰ out. Many of the staff artists do not get pension, they do not get a proper pay and no sound⁸⁰ personnel policy has been established for thousands of artists who are working in this country. How can you preserve¹⁰⁰ the cultural heritage of this country? These are fundamental and basic questions. Then, Sir, coming to another aspect, you'll¹²⁰ also have to consider that if we do what the Committee has suggested, that there should be two agencies of¹⁴⁰ AIR and Doordarshan amalgamated into one National Trust, it is not the policy followed in any democratic country of the¹⁶⁰ world. What I have quoted, is found in the book here. Two separate organisations are functioning everywhere. When today¹⁸⁰ we are thinking of restructuring the mass media, why not conceive of two National Trusts? What is the difficulty? The question²⁰⁰ is not that of finance.

If we can have 11 trustees, in place of 22 trustees, why can't we have two²²⁰ National Trusts? The problems of both are different. We require radio in remote villages. That is the first priority in the broadcasting²⁴⁰ programme. This must be taken into consideration because in remote villages they do not see a newspaper. What the national²⁶⁰ events are, they learn from the radio. So this must be given wide coverage. Suppose the National Broadcasting Trust is²⁸⁰ formed, it has to be given some fixed representation in the policy of the Government, these things must be given³⁰⁰ consideration. The national priorities in the mass media need to be considered, in providing the radio coverage all throughout³²⁰ the country in shortest possible time. And then about Television. I see, Sir, that we have not been following a very³⁴⁰ consistent policy. On the one hand, for the benefit of the backward areas, the tribal people, we wanted community television³⁶⁰ centres to be set up. But then the old centres are closed and the new are opened. What is³⁸⁰ the value of this if you do not have a continuous programme? You are requested to make a very strong case for it.⁴⁰⁰

The most important question, I humbly feel, is that we must consider the development of other countries. We may not⁴²⁰ copy them because we have our own problems. What I was saying is

that not only should there be Zonal⁴⁴⁰ Committees but also there must be some sort of State level committees. I feel that if at least there are⁴⁴⁰ state level autonomous bodies, it will be ideal for the country with multi-lingual problems. A Central Trust would be⁴⁵⁰ controlling the national Service. Today also, in the new structural setup, foreign programmes proposed to be controlled by⁵⁰⁰ the Government of India. Nobody denies it. All the countries in the world follow this policy. And it is not⁵²⁰ a small State where one language is there or some thousands of people are there. So we should think of⁵⁴⁰ having a wide coverage and the national goal being achieved. If we think of centralising, it is in effect what⁶⁰⁰ we have said in the zonal committees, where the Director will be coming to the executive body but it does not⁶³⁰ solve all the problems.

Sir, as pointed out by my friend, I say with all humility, that a language expert⁶⁶⁰ in a Station like Cuttack has not been appointed for the last 5 years, how can it develop the language,⁶⁸⁰ how can it develop the local language? These are very fundamental questions. About Television, I must say that if one⁷⁰⁰ goes to other countries of the world, one finds how far television has developed and progressed there—even in Pakistan.⁷²⁰ We know the people of day in and day out view the television of Pakistan. Can we not think of⁷⁴⁰ some bold programmes? Should we only think of autonomy, and with a begging bowl this autonomy may be held⁷⁶⁰ a piece? Until the man with right earnestness and devotion becomes the Chairman or Trustee, it cannot create a new vigour⁷⁸⁰ and sense of responsibility by only introducing trusteeship, things cannot improve. Pious wishes are there. There is a proverb, if⁸⁰⁰ wishes were horses, beggars would ride. This is our position. I strongly feel that there must be two separate trusts⁸²⁰ one for the All India Radio and the other for Television. And the third thing is that not only at⁸⁴⁰ the zonal level but also at every State level there must be a committee so that we can decentralise and⁸⁶⁰ look into the development of the regional languages and promotion of the backward region for the greater national goal. These⁸⁸⁰ are the most important points. The way the trusteeship is selected is another thing which I do not understand at all.⁹⁰⁰

PRESERVE: to contain;
AMALGAMATED: to put together;
REMOTE: for away.

Exercise 16

Madam, Chairman, the amendments that have been brought here in this Bill are mostly innocent in nature and necessary.²⁰ Some of them are not at all important. But, there are few clauses which I would like to highlight here.⁴⁰ I would request the Hon. Minister to reconsider whether these can be reframed in such a manner that certain controversies⁶⁰ which may occur in future are not there. There should be no chance of such a controversy in the Bill.⁸⁰ I would request the Minister to consider in that light. Coming to Clause 5 of the Bill, it has¹⁰⁰ been suggested that the Central Government may also appoint public prosecutor or additional public prosecutor. When the State Government is¹²⁰ there to appoint public prosecutor or additional public prosecutor either in High Court or in District Court, I think the¹⁴⁰ Central Government not have taken that power also to appoint public prosecutor or additional prosecutor at the district level¹⁶⁰ or even in the High Court. They could appoint them through the State machinery only. If there are two sets¹⁸⁰ of public prosecutors in a particular court, one for the Central Government and the other for the State Government holding²⁰⁰ two different views, then there will be some confusion.

In certain cases where the Central Government may require the²²⁰ help of certain public prosecutor, that appointment should go through the State machinery. They may require the help of certain²⁴⁰ public prosecutors that have been appointed by the State Government itself, if it comes to directly appointing any public prosecutor²⁶⁰ for any Court, then in that case the jurisdiction of a particular court, may arise and certain other confusion may²⁸⁰ also arise there. So, to avoid that sort of misunderstanding or holding of different views by different sets of public³⁰⁰ prosecutors, I think appointment of any public prosecutor should be by the State alone and not directly by the Central³²⁰ Government. You will also find in Subclause 5 of Clause 8 that the public prosecutors in district levels should be³⁴⁰ appointed from the panel, that is to be prepared by the District Magistrate. In the case of State Government, the³⁶⁰ public prosecutors should be appointed from amongst those in the panel and not from those whose names do not appear³⁸⁰ in the panel, prepared by the authorities in accordance with the procedure laid down by the State Government.⁴⁰⁰

In case of Central Government there is no such obligation like the State Government for appointment of public

prosecutor²²⁰ from the panel. The Central Government may appoint anybody from outside or inside the panel. In that case, I would⁴⁰⁰ request the Minister to consider that the standard is maintained. Otherwise, arbitrations will arise and unnecessarily the advocates will try⁴⁶⁰ to earn the favour of certain officers. Even though the name is not in the panel, they will get the⁴⁸⁰ appointment of that person as a public prosecutor in the district level. So, the obligation should not be there in⁵⁰⁰ the case of Central Government also to appoint the public prosecutor from amongst the names appearing in the panel⁵²⁰ and not from those outside the panel. Then I come to the provision regarding extension of the detention period of the⁵⁴⁰ under-trial prisoner from 60 days to 90 days. This limit of 60 days of detention of the under-trial⁵⁶⁰ prisoner has been brought in only after strenuous struggle and fight in the last Lok Sabha. The Government was⁵⁸⁰ not initially willing to accept this limitation of the detention period of the under-trial prisoner. Many Hon. Members fought⁶⁰⁰ for this and then only the Government came forward and agreed that there should be a certain limit of sixty⁶²⁰ days for the detention of the under-trial prisoner.

Now, what is happening in this Bill? The Police Officers never⁴⁰ care for completing the investigation within a certain specified period. They go on getting extension of time for the detention⁶⁰⁰ of the accused in the court. The under-trial prisoner does not know when and in which way actually his⁵⁸⁰ case will be dealt with, whether it will be adjudicated, or how the case will be finalised. All that is⁷⁰⁰ not certain and the police officers I said, do not care to complete the investigation within a specified⁷²⁰ period. That is why in the last Lok Sabha views were expressed that police officers should be called upon⁷⁴⁰ to complete the investigation within a particular and specified period. If you go on allowing them unlimited time, then in⁷⁶⁰ that case police officers will not exhibit responsibility and they will not behave in such way as to fulfil their⁷⁸⁰ own obligations and they will discharge their own responsibilities. That way, this will again give them a handle. So, though I agree⁸⁰⁰ that in certain cases like murder or dacoity or some such offences where life imprisonment is prescribed, where⁸²⁰ this may be required, in respect of other matters the cases should be completed within 60 days duration.⁸⁴⁰

STRENUOUS: hard;

ADJUDICATED: to decide as a judge.

Exercise 17

Mr. Deputy Chairman, I have for over five hours patiently listened to the various suggestions and points of criticism made²⁰ by several Hon. Members of the House. But when we say education is very important it seems that this importance⁴⁰ is not reflected by the presence of elders in this House. Because I counted the heads and I find⁶⁰ that not even ten per cent of the Hon. Members are present. Any way when the respected leader of the Opposition⁸⁰ is there I am expected to address you Sir, since you are present, I am certainly to address you and¹⁰⁰ express my point of view. Some of the Hon. Members have criticised us on the ground that we are undoing¹²⁰ whatever had been done in the past or we are trying to change the national consensus and so on.¹⁴⁰

I would like to draw the attention of the Hon. Members that even in the national policy on education which was¹⁶⁰ adopted in 1986 and which has been referred to in this House is clearly mentioned at the end¹⁸⁰ that the Government of India will also review every five years the progress made and recommend guidelines for future²⁰⁰ development. Therefore, this national consensus was not final. Every five years such a review should have been made by us it was²²⁰ not made. It took ten years. Now, when we undertake such a review and if we suggest some guidelines for²⁴⁰ future development, it cannot be said that we are undoing the national consensus or we are undoing whatever was done²⁶⁰ in the past, we are actually following the national policy on education. This has been reviewed and some of the²⁸⁰ reports of the Review Committee have been placed here. Others taken place at different levels and we are preparing the³⁰⁰ new national policy on education which was placed before the Ministers Conference. Then a copy had been sent to the³²⁰ various States and many of the States have considered the draft national policy. They have expressed their views. But³⁴⁰ many want us to give them more time for this purpose. I thought I shall be able to place the³⁶⁰ new draft policy before this House and the other House in the course of the Session. Now many States have³⁸⁰ written to us saying that they would require time to consider this matter. So, the draft policy is delayed.⁴⁰⁰

But some of the Hon. Members have praised this development of Higher Education in India a policy frame

as prepared⁴²⁰ by the University Grants Commission. They have praised it and I thank them for that. At least they had some⁴⁴⁰ word of praise for the work of an institution which is with us and which is being financed by us⁴⁶⁰ either directly or indirectly whatever it may be. When they praised this policy statement here they mentioned about double standards⁴⁸⁰ set in the educational system. Then they praised adult education, universalisation of elementary education, secondary education and vocationalisation. What is⁵⁰⁰ new in this book? It is entirely based on the priority which we had set earlier last year. Therefore, what⁵²⁰ this book says is more or less the substance of what we have indicated. So, when they criticise us by⁵⁴⁰ saying that there is no sense of direction, I would submit that this apprehension should not be there. We are⁵⁶⁰ not only having a sense of direction but we are trying to implement it in a systematic manner. What is⁵⁸⁰ the system we are following? We have discussed the various aspects of our policy at different levels and we had⁶⁰⁰ series of meetings with educationists and representatives of various bodies, both educational and non educational, and we have consulted even⁶²⁰ representatives of political parties in connection with adult education programme and the problem of student unrest. So, we are trying to⁶⁴⁰ meet the cross-section of the view points so that we can formulate such a national consensus.

Then, Sir, we are providing⁶⁶⁰ for funds for the priorities that we have set before us and as I have told you earlier, some of⁶⁸⁰ the Hon. Members also have said about it earlier too, we have set our priorities for the first time in such⁷⁰⁰ a clear fashion and herein lies the difference. The first priority for broad basing education in our country is the⁷²⁰ part of our new Education Policy whereby we want adult education and we have a time bound programme for making⁷⁴⁰ ten crores of adults literate in five years time. Now, how can we do that unless there is proper allocation⁷⁶⁰ of funds? As the Hon. Member has pointed out, funds are important so we approached the Planning Commission and⁷⁸⁰ I am glad to tell you that whereas in the last Plan only one per cent of the total plan⁸⁰⁰ allocation had been provided for adult education, in this coming plan ten percent has already been provided for⁸²⁰ and more will be forthcoming if we can show results. Is that not an achievement at least in some measure?⁸⁴⁰

CONSENSUES: agreement, PRAISE: worship;

FORMULATE: to state; UNIVERSALISATION: open to all precisely

Exercise 18

Sir, by this Bill some small relief is being intended to be provided to the Judges of the Supreme Court²⁰ and the High Court and we do not have any objection in granting this relief and to⁴⁰ the objects of the Bill, unless of course the Government intends to recruit henceforward Judges from the military for manning⁶⁰ the highest courts in this country and the States. But, Sir, what we object to is the method of piecemeal⁸⁰ legislation on important matters like the salaries of Judges.

Sir, in matters like this believe that¹⁰⁰ the Government should not as it has become its habit, rely on adhocism. When a problem comes up if you tackle¹²⁰ it piecemeal, in an adhoc manner, the overall problem still remains. Sir, what we want is that in¹⁴⁰ matters like this after due deliberation and consultation with the concerned people, comprehensive legislative measures should be brought having¹⁶⁰ inbuilt provisions for adjustment taking into account the rise in the cost of living, thanks to the¹⁸⁰ economic policy. Sir, we know that this is the only service where the emoluments have gone down since²⁰⁰ the days of Independence, and probably that had prompted my Hon. Friend to come out of his job as²²⁰ soon as he got an opportunity. Now this is almost a vicious circle. We do not get good people unless we²⁴⁰ offer them good emoluments and we also don't have good judiciary unless we get good people. This is²⁶⁰ the vicious circle we have. People in various spheres of life in our country may wonder as to why²⁸⁰ the judges should get Rs.13,500 or Rs.14,000. But we don't want starved³⁰⁰ Judges.

Sir, we ought to have at least in the higher judicial service, I advocate for all, the whole judiciary³²⁰ upto the lowest subordinate courts, judges with proper emoluments and proper terms and conditions of service. But in the³⁴⁰ context of the setup that we have in this country the role of the judiciary has to be³⁶⁰ acknowledged. We have no illusion that we can not remove poverty from this country nor can we usher in a³⁸⁰ welfare society only through the help of the judiciary. There are many deficiencies and weaknesses in our present judicial system.⁴⁰⁰

Sir, we feel, that we must have strong and independent judiciary because in the context of authoritarian and⁴²⁰ draconian laws in this country having a field day, judiciary apart from the people movement, according to us, provide a⁴⁴⁰ bastion against such attacks. That is why we want an independent and fearless judiciary to meet the⁴⁶⁰ challenges of an executive which is always

seeking to get more and more power, draconian power for the matter.⁴⁸⁰ We have no doubt that in the days to come when incompetence, the inefficiency and the malfunctioning of this⁵⁰⁰ Government are more and more exposed, there will be greater and greater risk of more and more draconian and dictatorial⁵²⁰ powers being arrogated by this executive, otherwise, they cannot govern. That is why, within a few months of the coming⁵⁴⁰ in to power of this Government we have found that black laws have been enacted completely subverting the very basis⁵⁶⁰ of the Constitutional setup.

In this country, the role of the law is being thrown to the winds. What⁵⁸⁰ we find today is that the people are again being made targets of authoritarian powers and laws. In such cases,⁶⁰⁰ the people will be forced to take recourse to the judiciary to meet the challenges of the executive. That is⁶²⁰ why, we have seen the other day one of our esteemed colleague here was arrested under this infamous black Ordinance.⁶⁴⁰ He had to go to the Supreme Court. When he went to the Supreme Court, his release order was made.⁶⁶⁰ But he has taken up the challenge before the Supreme Court and now, he has filed a petition. I hope,⁶⁸⁰ he succeeds against this black Ordinance.

Therefore, although we have no illusion, we cannot afford in this country a weak⁷⁰⁰ judiciary or a judiciary which is not able to withstand the other influences which may be brought to bear up on⁷²⁰ them. For the sake of the people, for the sake of preserving their minimal rights in this country, it cannot but⁷⁴⁰ be accepted that we want free, independent and fearless judiciary. We have seen that it has been not in the⁷⁶⁰ too distant past, how the voices of the people were muted by various types of laws and how⁷⁸⁰ attempts were made to make the judiciary subservient with expectation of commitment. We heard about committed judges, commitment not to the⁸⁰⁰ rule of law but to one individual and one party. We have seen that whenever one party comes to power⁸²⁰ there is not only erosion of the peoples' rights but there are always serious dangers of losing the same also.⁸⁴⁰

ADHOCISM: temporary;
PIECEMEAL: in parts;
ILLUSION: deception;
BASTION: fort.

Exercise 19

Hon'ble Members, Our Eight lakh cooperative societies and their 29 crore stakeholder members represent nearly 90 per cent of rural India.²⁰ In recent years, cooperative societies have also expanded in urban areas. Various initiatives taken for economic empowerment of the cooperative sector⁴⁰ are creating numerous employment opportunities. The year 2025 is being celebrated as the International Year of Cooperatives,⁶⁰ and India will play a significant role in this global initiative. When we discuss the nation's development and achievements,⁸⁰ we are essentially highlighting the capabilities and accomplishments of its citizens. Today, there is collective participation of all in the development¹⁰⁰ of the nation and that is why we are able to realize its true potential. The greatest beneficiaries of my government's¹²⁰ efforts have been the Dalit, backward, and tribal communities. For decades after independence, our tribal communities faced neglect.¹⁴⁰ My government has prioritized their welfare. The DAJGUA and the "PM- JANMAN Yojana" are¹⁶⁰ direct examples of this initiative. Nearly 1.25 lakh tribal children are receiving quality education through more than¹⁸⁰ 470 Eklavya Model Residential Schools. In the last 10 years, 30 new medical colleges have been established in²⁰⁰ tribal-dominated areas. A special National Mission is addressing health issues related to sickle cell within tribal communities, with screening of²²⁰ around 5 crore individuals already completed. My government has undertaken several initiatives to preserve tribal heritage. This year, the 150th birth anniversary²⁴⁰ of Bhagwan Birsa Munda is being celebrated across the country as Janjatiya Gaurav Varsh.

A significant measure of²⁶⁰ 'Viksit Bharat' is balanced development of the country. No region should feel left behind in the journey of progress.²⁸⁰ My government is conscious of the aspirations of the people of the North East and has worked to eliminate their sense of alienation.³⁰⁰ Through more than 10 peace agreements, several factions have been brought onto the path of peace. To showcase the³²⁰ potential of the eight states of the North East to the entire country, the first-ever Ashtalakshmi Mahotsav was organized.³⁴⁰ Along with the development of the North East, the government has initiated a comprehensive development plan for the "Purvodaya"³⁶⁰ of the eastern states, which will also create new employment opportunities. After the abrogation of Article 370,³⁸⁰ there is a conducive environment for development in Jammu & Kashmir. Both the Lok Sabha and Vidhan Sabha elections were conducted.⁴⁰⁰

The success of a nation or society is inclusive and all-encompassing only when it is guided by principles. Therefore, my government⁴²⁰ has always placed the fundamental principles outlined

by our Constitution at the core of its policies. In the light⁴⁹⁰ of the Constitution, the primary ideological inspiration of my government is 'Service'. My government firmly believes that serving 140 crore⁴⁹⁵ citizens is its foremost duty, and it is working with utmost sensitivity in this direction. To provide easy loans⁵⁰⁰ to the backward sections of society and sanitation workers, the scope of the PM-Suraj Yojana has been expanded.⁵⁰⁵ To ensure the benefits of government schemes reach differently-abled individuals, over 1 crore Divyang ID cards have been issued.⁵¹⁰ The 'Namaste Yojana', launched for sanitation workers, has been extended to include all those who take up the⁵¹⁵ noble responsibility of cleanliness. With the goal to ensure that no one is left behind in the journey⁵²⁰ of a 'Viksit Bharat', my government is working with a saturation approach. The past decade has been a period of revival⁵²⁵ of India's cultural consciousness. With pride in our heritage and dedication to progress, we are shaping a future where culture⁵³⁰ and development move forward together. This year, we will celebrate the 125th birth anniversary of Dr. S. P. Mukherjee,⁵³⁵ who said, "True nationalism lies not only in the physical unity of India but in strengthening its cultural unity."⁵⁴⁰

Our manuscripts are a priceless heritage, containing vast knowledge that needs to be studied, researched, and utilized for the⁵⁴⁵ benefit of humanity. The process of digitizing and preserving these manuscripts using advanced technology is being initiated on mission mode.⁵⁵⁰ A significant pillar of the nation's heritage is our rich linguistic culture. I am pleased to inform you that the⁵⁵⁵ government has granted Classical Language status to Assamese, Marathi, Pali, Prakrit, and Bengali. For easy communication in all languages of India,⁵⁶⁰ the language platform Bhashini powered by AI is being widely used by the citizens of the country.⁵⁶⁵ Through the efforts of my government, India has established its identity as a global leader on the cultural stage. To connect all⁵⁷⁰ Asian Buddhist countries, my government organized the first Asian Buddhist Conference. Last year, India also hosted the World Heritage Committee's⁵⁷⁵ meeting, with participation from 140 countries. Through the celebration of International Yoga Day, the entire world is now embracing⁵⁸⁰ India's rich tradition of yoga. To take the grand edifice of progress to new glories, strong pillars are required.⁵⁸⁵ For India's development, my government has established three strong pillars of Reform, Perform and Transform, which have become synonyms of India's new governance model.⁵⁹⁰

President: Droupadi Murmu

SICKLE: tool for cutting long grass; ELIMINATE: to end;
ABROGATION: doing away with; SATURATION: filled to maximum;
MANUSCRIPTS: Hand written Texts;
EDIFICE: large impressive building

Exercise 20

Observe National Solidarity Day. It was exactly two years ago that our northern borders were attacked.⁵⁹⁵ This was surprise sprung on us quite suddenly. But in that hour of peril, we saw an upsurge of⁶⁰⁰ patriotic feeling throughout the country. Differences of state, caste, creed or language, which had often seemed superficially to divide us,⁶⁰⁵ disappeared in a moment. It was a visible demonstration of the fundamental unity of our people, which has preserved the⁶¹⁰ integrity of India through the ages. The farmer in the field, the worker in the factory and indeed people from⁶¹⁵ all walks of life came forward to make their own contribution in order to defend the country's freedom. On the⁶²⁰ borders our soldiers fought with valour and with determination. So many of them made the supreme sacrifice and gave their⁶²⁵ lives so that the country might live. The whole nation remembers them with feelings of admiration and gratitude.

We have,⁶³⁰ however, to remember that we should not be satisfied with what happened in the past. We have to realise that⁶³⁵ preservation of the freedom and territorial integrity of the motherland calls for incessant effort, vigilance and alertness. The problems that⁶⁴⁰ we face today are serious indeed. The Chinese are trying to build up a mighty war machine and to create⁶⁴⁵ fear in the minds of all. China has gone a step further and has recently exploded an atomic bomb. We⁶⁵⁰ are thus confronted with a nuclear menace in Asia, something new for this peace-loving Continent. These are serious developments⁶⁵⁵ and we must take due notice of them. Even otherwise, in recent days, we have seen events of greater significance⁶⁶⁰ taking place in other parts of the world.

Within the country, we are going through a period of difficulties. The⁶⁶⁵ production of food is still inadequate. Harvesting of rice has begun and the new paddy and rice will be coming⁶⁷⁰ into the market. This will ease the situation in respect of rice for the present. The farmers are aware that⁶⁷⁵ the Government is very particular that they should get reasonable and remunerative prices for their paddy. I hope they are⁶⁸⁰ aware of the fact that the producers' price have already been fixed and announced. It is, therefore, not unreasonable to⁶⁸⁵ expect that the Kisans will come forward to sell their paddy or rice to the Government at fixed prices also.⁶⁹⁰

The sowing of the rabi crop will soon start. Let us try to produce much more of wheat than we⁶⁹⁵ did in the year 1982,

which was a normal year. It is essential that the district administration should help in⁴⁴⁰ the supply of adequate seeds, manure and similar other facilities. Water for irrigation purposes is the most important item. The⁴⁶⁰ problem of water-logging has greatly increased in recent years. Every effort should be made to see that areas liable⁴⁸⁰ to water-logging are provided with necessary drains. Besides major irrigation projects, minor and medium schemes should also be taken⁵⁰⁰ in hand. All tanks and pounds should be deepened. I am told that the construction of tube-wells sometimes diverts⁵²⁰ attention from the existing irrigation works and even leads to avoidable duplication. It should always be borne in mind that⁵⁴⁰ new investment in tube-wells should not make the older investment infructuous, nor should it result in the neglect of⁵⁶⁰ the existing works. These are some of the reasons why the irrigated area in a number of States has not⁵⁸⁰ appreciably increased in spite of considerable investment. The district administration has to be much more alert and active to give⁶⁰⁰ all encouragement and assistance to the Kisans with a view to increasing the production of their rabi crop. While wheat⁶²⁰ is important, there must be greater production of pulses also. The shortage of pulses has considerably added to our present⁶⁴⁰ difficulties. I know we all understand and fully realise that the solution of all our present-day food difficulties lies⁶⁶⁰ in increased production. It is therefore essential that Government officials in the districts and others at the State or Central⁶⁸⁰ level as also the farmers should work hand in hand to produce a much better result. Let us show to⁷⁰⁰ the country that we can tackle our problem effectively by our own efforts and perseverance. The question of distribution has⁷²⁰ also assumed great importance. The cooperatives and the fair-price shops have helped to a considerable extent in the present⁷⁴⁰ situation. With improved methods and with more effective supervision they can do still better. Moreover, if consumer cooperatives can be⁷⁶⁰ organised by local initiative, they can be of much assistance in ensuring supplies to the consumers at steady price. I⁷⁸⁰ am sorry to say that grain dealers do not seem to have fully realised the gravity of the situation. This⁸⁰⁰ has led me to serious thinking and the Government must make some radical changes in the present system of distribution.⁸²⁰

GRATITUDE: thankfulness;

INESSANT: uninterrupted;

VALOUR: bravery;

SUPERFICIALLY: on the face of;

REMUNERATIVE: compensatory;

APPRECIABLY: substantial.

Exercise 21 (Budget)

Honourable Speaker Sir, Top 50 tourist destination sites in the country will be developed in partnership with states through a²⁰ challenge mode. Land for building key infrastructure will have to be provided by states. Hotels in those destinations will be⁴⁰ included in the infrastructure HML. The following measures will be taken for facilitating employment-led growth. One, organizing intensive⁶⁰ skill-development programmes for our youth including in Institutes of Hospitality Management; Two, Providing MUDRA loans⁸⁰ for homestays; Three, improving ease of travel and connectivity to tourist destinations; Four, Providing performance-linked incentives to states for¹⁰⁰ effective destination management including tourist amenities, cleanliness, and marketing efforts; and, Five, Introducing streamlined e-visa facilities along with visa-fee¹²⁰ waivers for certain tourist groups. Continuing with the emphasis on places of spiritual and religious significance in the July Budget,¹⁴⁰ there will be a special focus on destinations related to the life and times of Lord Buddha. To implement private sector¹⁶⁰ driven Research, Development and Innovation initiative announced in the July Budget, I am now allocating Rs. 20,000 crore.¹⁸⁰

In the next five years, under the PM Research Fellowship scheme, we will provide ten thousand fellowships for technological research²⁰⁰ in IITs and IISc with enhanced financial support. The 2nd Gene Bank with 10 lakh²²⁰ genetic lines will be set up for future food and nutritional security. This will provide conservation support to both²⁴⁰ public and private sectors for genetic resources. We will start a National Geospatial Mission to develop foundational geospatial infrastructure and data.²⁶⁰ Using PM Gati Shakti, this Mission will facilitate modernization of land records, urban planning, and design of infrastructure projects.²⁸⁰ A Gyan Bharatam Mission for survey, documentation and conservation of our manuscript heritage with academic institutions, museums, libraries and private collectors³⁰⁰ will be undertaken to cover more than 1 crore manuscripts. We will set up a National Digital Repository of³²⁰ Indian knowledge systems for knowledge sharing. We will set up an Export Promotion Mission, with sectoral and ministerial targets, driven jointly³⁴⁰ by the Ministries of Commerce, MSME, and Finance. It will facilitate easy access to export credit, cross-border³⁶⁰ factoring support, and support to MSMEs to tackle non-tariff measures in overseas markets. A digital³⁸⁰ public infrastructure, 'Bharat TradeNet' for international trade will be set-up as a unified platform for trade documentation and financing solutions.⁴⁰⁰

Support will be provided to develop domestic manufacturing capacities for our economy's integration with global supply chains. Sectors will be⁴²⁰ identified based on objective criteria. Facilitation groups with participation of senior officers and industry representatives will be formed.

for select⁴⁰ products and supply chains. Through this, there are huge opportunities related to Industry 4.0, which needs high skills⁴⁰ and talent. Our youth have both. Our government will support the domestic electronic equipment industry to leverage this opportunity for the⁴⁰ benefit of the youth. A national framework will be formulated as guidance to states for promoting Global Capability Centres⁵⁰ in emerging tier 2 cities. This will suggest measures for enhancing availability of talent and infrastructure, building-by-law reforms, and mechanisms⁵⁰ for collaboration with industry. Our Government will facilitate upgradation of infrastructure and warehousing for air cargo including high value⁵⁰ perishable horticulture produce. Cargo screening and customs protocols will be streamlined and made user-friendly. Over the past 10 years,⁵⁰ our Government has implemented several reforms for convenience of tax payers, such as (1) faceless assessment, (2) tax payers charter,⁵⁰ (3) faster returns, (4) almost 99 per cent returns being on self-assessment, and (5) Vivad se Vishwas scheme. Continuing these efforts,⁶⁰ I reaffirm the commitment of the tax department to 'trust first, scrutinize later'. I also propose to introduce the new⁶⁰ income-tax bill next week.

The FDI limit for the insurance sector will be raised from⁶⁰ 74 to 100 per cent. This enhanced limit will be available for those companies which invest the entire premium in India.⁶⁰ The current guardrails and conditionalities associated with foreign investment will be reviewed and simplified. Public Sector Banks will develop 'Grameen⁶⁰ Credit Score' framework to serve the credit needs of SHG members and people in rural areas. Requirements and procedures for speedy approval⁷⁰ of company mergers will be rationalized. The scope for fast-track mergers will also be widened and the process made simpler.⁷⁰ In the last ten years in several aspects, including financial and non-financial, our Government has demonstrated a steadfast commitment to⁷⁰ 'Ease of Doing Business'. We are determined to ensure that our regulations must keep up with technological innovations and global policy⁷⁰ developments. A light-touch regulatory framework based on principles and trust will unleash productivity and employment. Through this framework,⁷⁰ we will update regulations that were made under old laws. To develop this modern, flexible, people-friendly, and trust-based⁸⁰ regulatory framework appropriate for the twenty-first century, I propose four specific measures: A High-Level Committee for Regulatory Reforms⁸⁰ will be set up for a review of all non-financial sector regulations, certifications, licenses, and permissions in the financial sector.⁸⁰

F.M. - Nirmala Sitharaman

GENETIC: information relating to cell;

GEOSPATIAL: geographic coverage; RATIONALIZED: based on logic;

INNOVATION: new idea.

Exercise 22 (Legal)

The Chief Executive Officer of Express Newspapers gave the entire background in his affidavit by way of evidence and exhibited²⁰ various documents one, he identified the signatures of Mr. Ramnath Goenka on various letters. The entire case of Express Newspapers⁴⁰ as per the plaint has been reiterated by this witness. According to him, sub-letting took place on 1st February, 1960⁶⁰ but the supplemental lease deed was only executed on 17th November, 1964 for the purposes of⁶⁰ collecting premium and not for the purpose of granting any permission. As per him a supplemental agreement is not¹⁰⁰ a condition precedent or an event anterior to the actual letting out. Since the only reason was that the area¹²⁰ West of the sewer line could not be constructed upon, after the deviations of the said line, construction was not¹⁴⁰ prohibited, Express Newspapers could not be blamed. Permission for changing of the use of the area was sought for.¹⁶⁰ Express Newspapers had agreed to reimburse the cost of the reconstruction of the new drainage outside its plot. In fact,¹⁸⁰ pursuant to a letter where permission was sought for building five storey building, the Ministry of Works and Housing,²⁰⁰ inspected the premises. This letter written by the Deputy Secretary was conveyed to the L&DO. All requisite²²⁰ approvals were obtained. It was the DDA which sanctioned the FAR of 360 on 4th November, 1978.²⁴⁰

He also stated that the L&DO was fully informed from 1977²⁶⁰ onwards of all the approvals which were being received by it relating to diversion of sewer line change of user²⁸⁰ West of the sewer line and the construction, sanction of building plans. He further averred that no misrepresentation was committed³⁰⁰ to obtain the additional area moreover, there was no intention to let out the portions for commercial purposes. However,³²⁰ surprisingly, in January, 1980 an attempt was made to re-enter the building, despite Express Newspapers having made efforts³⁴⁰ to keep the L&DO informed at every stage. Allegations were made by the said witness³⁶⁰ against the Lieutenant Governor at that time. Allegation was that a demand of Rs. 35 lakhs for converting into³⁸⁰ a commercial building was also raised on the basis of the report of a three-member committee in this case.⁴⁰⁰

As per the Committee, the basement area which is to be used for press purposes is already permitted for commercial⁴²⁰ use as per the Master Plan. The Committee report further noted that there is unauthorized construction to the extent of⁴⁴⁰ 18000 sq. ft. in the basement area. Therefore, the unauthorized

construction for a space of 70,000 sq. ft. leads⁶⁰⁰ to annual rental income of more than Rs. 60 Lakhs here. Express Newspapers then filed a writ petition under Article 32⁴⁸⁰ of the Constitution of India on 1st April, 1980 and on 7th April, 1980 a stay was⁵⁰⁰ granted which was confirmed on 9th May, 1980. Various issues were raised before the Supreme Court which⁵²⁰ led to the quashing of the Show Cause Notice here. Thereafter, the notice dated 1st August, 1986 was received raising⁵⁴⁰ various contentions on behalf of the L&DO here. A show cause notice was issued on 1st August, 1986⁵⁶⁰ wherein it was threatened that proceedings for re-entry would be taken. All the correspondence thereafter is also⁵⁸⁰ summarized by the witness. Finally, the witness exhibited the news report in the TOI, re-entry notice and the⁶⁰⁰ recovery notice.

According to the witness the impugned notices were misconceived as there was no misuse and permission was granted⁶²⁰ for additional construction. Sub-letting was not prohibited and commercial use was also not prohibited. The use of the⁶⁴⁰ basement for newspaper purposes were also permitted there. Reliance is placed upon the decision of the Supreme Court and various⁶⁶⁰ other grounds on which the notices for re-entry are challenged. The witness deposed that the said notices are void and⁶⁸⁰ are unenforceable now. That the letters of the Government giving permission for additional construction were on record. Union of India⁷⁰⁰ was stopped from going back on the said permissions. Even in the letter dated 1st August, 1986, the Union of⁷²⁰ India stated that it would institute proceedings to enforce the terms of the lease including the right of re-entry but⁷⁴⁰ vide notice it has exercised the right of re-entry without recourse to any civil proceedings. This was contrary to⁷⁶⁰ the representations made by the L&DO in its own letters. According to the witness in other plots⁷⁸⁰ of the press enclave, sub-letting has been permitted and examples of the same have been set out in the⁸⁰⁰ affidavit. The impugned notices terminating lease are in contempt of the specific directions of the Supreme Court. That the only⁸²⁰ pending issue was the payment of conversion charges only. Even in the past sub-letting has taken place prior to the execution of the supplemental lease deed.⁸²⁵

REITERATED: stated again;

PRECEDENT: example;

AVERRED: to assert; ti state with force;

IMPUGNED: order to make decision inapplicable;

VOID: not applicable under law.

Exercise 23 (Legal)

The fundamental principle underlying the relationship between the State and its employee is that it is governed by administrative rules, rather than²⁰ contractual agreements. In view of the power of the State to modify the terms and conditions of services by⁴⁰ unilaterally amending the Rules, this kind of employment is defined as status. Therefore, when grievance of an employee is brought⁶⁰ to a Court or a Tribunal, the primary question is about the Rule that governs the services. At this stage⁸⁰ there is no value judgment about the executive action, unless of course when the Rule itself is challenged on the ground¹⁰⁰ of invalidity or arbitrariness. So, we simply look at the Rule that governs the services and determine whether the¹²⁰ action is in consonance with the mandate of the Rule. The Rules that govern the service of the respondent are¹⁴⁰ the Karnataka Civil Services Rules, 1977 and Karnataka Government Servants Rules, 1957. The context in which¹⁶⁰ interpretation and application of these Rules are to be found in the facts of the case, which, to the extent¹⁸⁰ that they are relevant for our consideration, are as given. The respondent was appointed as a Staff Nurse in the²⁰⁰ Department of Indian System of Medicine and Homeopathy, State of Karnataka in the year 1979. She submitted²²⁰ a representation to the government and requested to change her cadre to First Division Assistant on medical grounds. Following her²⁴⁰ request, the government sought opinion of the Director of the Department who asked the respondent to appear before the medical board²⁶⁰ for examination. The board submitted its report indicating that the respondent was in fact suffering from bronchitis and that²⁸⁰ she will not be able to carry out the duties of a Staff Nurse.

Following the decision of the government³⁰⁰ accepting her request change of cadre, the respondent was asked to submit a consent letter, which she did indicating that "with reference to the³²⁰ above subject, I hereby give my consent for the offer to change designation to clerical nature of work in the³⁴⁰ pay scale of Rs.630-1200 and to take seniority below the last person". Accepting her consent³⁶⁰ to be placed below the last person in the transferred post, orders of temporary posting, followed by final order³⁸⁰ was issued by the government changing the cadre of the respondent from Staff Nurse to First Division Assistant on medical grounds.⁴⁰⁰

The Government of Karnataka, the appellant herein, submits that the respondent continued in the new position as First Division Assistant⁴²⁰ at the place as was accepted by her from 1989 to 2007. However, when the seniority list was⁴⁴⁰ released

in 2007, she approached the Karnataka Administrative Tribunal for challenging the final seniority list on the ground that her seniority must be⁴⁶⁰ fixed as per her initial appointment as Staff Nurse on 05.01.1979 and not on the basis⁴⁸⁰ of her entry into the new cadre on 19.01.1989 as First Division Assistant.⁵⁰⁰ The Tribunal allowed the Original Application by following the decision of the High Court in the State of Karnataka Versus Sri K. Seetharam.⁵²⁰ The writ petition filed by the State of Karnataka challenging the decision of the Tribunal was dismissed⁵⁴⁰ by the order impugned before us. This is how the State is in appeal. We heard learned counsel appearing on behalf of the⁵⁶⁰ State and the learned ounsel for the respondent.

The factual background, as indicated hereinabove clearly establishes that the⁵⁸⁰ change of cadre from Staff Nurse to First Division Assistant occurred due to a request by the respondent and the⁶⁰⁰ same was considered under the 1977 Recruitment Rules. To consider whether the final seniority list is legal or⁶²⁰ not, we need to examine the mandate of Rule 16 which is extracted herein for ready reference. Notwithstanding anything contained⁶⁴⁰ in these rules or the rules of recruitment specially made in respect of any service or post, the Government may,⁶⁶⁰ for reason to be recorded in writing (a) appoint to a post one, an officer of the Defence Services, an⁶⁸⁰ All India Services or a Civil Service of the Union, or the Civil Service of any other State; two, an officer⁷⁰⁰ holding a post of an equivalent grade by transfer or by deputation from any other service of the State for recruitment⁷²⁰ to which these rules apply. Provided that appointment by transfer under this sub- clause shall not be made unless the⁷⁴⁰ officer has passed the examination prescribed under the Karnataka Civil Services Rules, 1974 for the post⁷⁶⁰ to which he is proposed to be transferred. Provided further that where it is necessary in public interest to appoint an⁷⁸⁰ officer belonging to a service where has no equivalent grade, an officer holding a post in the next lower grade⁸⁰⁰ in such service may be appointed by deputation for a period not exceeding two years. Provided also that no such⁸²⁰ appointment shall be to a post which is equivalent to or higher than the next promotional post to such officer in such other service.⁸⁴⁴

UNIATERALLY: without consulting others;

ARBITRARINESS: not based on any reason;

MANDATE: right under law;

IMPUGNED: order to make decision inapplicable.

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