

55th year of Publication

**SIMPLEST SWIFTEST & SUREST**

ON  
PITMAN SHORTHAND

# Progressive Shorthand

**monthly**

with

**Eng./GK/Reasoning**

READING & DICTATION  
EXERCISES FOR  
SPEED DEVELOPMENT



Reading and Dictation Passages have been marked for 20 words each, so that the same can be dictated for 80 to 160 wpm speed.

## Exercise 1

Sir, no Government, no party has any magic solutions to those problems and these problems are going to be with us.<sup>20</sup> the problems of reviving economic growth, the problem of massive unemployment, the problem of resource mobilisation, the problem of savings,<sup>40</sup> investment, etc. The problem of energy, the problem of shortage of power - electrical, hydro- and other forms of power, not the<sup>60</sup> political power, for there is no shortage of political power. But there is shortage of this power where every scheme<sup>80</sup> of areas, every project of areas, almost every unit of enterprise is road blocked because of the shortage of power and<sup>100</sup> energy. The problem is of finding a happy combination between hard core economic policies for economic revival with distributed justice,<sup>120</sup> with constraints on the growth of the kind of economic activity which would deprive merit, how to find this balance<sup>140</sup> and how to revive the economy. There are massive problems for which we need a massive national effort, and<sup>160</sup> I am pleading for a new national consensus, the<sup>180</sup> path of the public sector enjoying the commanding heights while we retain freedom of enterprise in certain important sectors.

Sir,<sup>200</sup> the President has also in his speech mentioned the international situation although in somewhat subdued terms because of the gravity<sup>220</sup> of the situation. There is no doubt that the international situation is grim. The psychology of the cold war is<sup>240</sup> again gripping the big powers. Sir, we have had an occasion to discuss certain developments on our borders. Afghanistan and<sup>260</sup> Pakistan, and I have spoken on them at length and I do propose to repeat those things, but I<sup>280</sup> would like to submit three major factors in the international situation at present, positive and negative. Only when we understand<sup>300</sup> these, can we evolve suitable responses also. One, is the problem of adjustments to the realities of the new situation. The<sup>320</sup> new situation is that at one time we saw one power or one set of powers predominant, dominating the seas,<sup>340</sup> dominating the pathways and now another power, another set of powers have arisen with an equal measure of power. To find<sup>360</sup> adjustment and harmony is one of the major problems. We had the philosophy or the theory of the preponderance of a<sup>380</sup> power, we had the theory of sufficiency of superiority and we had the theory of sufficiency of power here.<sup>400</sup>

CONSTRAINTS limitations, CONSENSUS agreement, HARMONY coordination, GRIM serious, PREPONDERANCE excess

## Exercise 2

My good friend, the Agriculture Minister is here. I do not know whether he is interested in the international problems. But<sup>20</sup> I hope he will convey some of our ideas to those who are directly dealing with these. I would like<sup>40</sup> to mention the second problem. It is also a negative one if I may put it in this kind of cliché<sup>60</sup> that the power of the powerful is increasing at a fantastic rate and that the distance between it and<sup>80</sup> the other is increasing sharply. We have seen the experience of the UNIDO Conference<sup>100</sup> which is taking place these days; how difficult it is for the international community to work towards a<sup>120</sup> new international economic order because the powerful do not find it in their interests to agree to a new international<sup>140</sup> economic order which would be more just. And that makes it necessary for us, precisely for that reason, to concert<sup>160</sup> forces with all other similarly situated countries to work for a new international economic order. But the third factor which<sup>180</sup> I will mention and which is a positive factor is that the power of the powerful may be<sup>200</sup> increasing at a fast rate but there are limits to the use of that power.

You have enormous weapons; you<sup>220</sup> can destroy the world many times over but you cannot use those weapons. The balance of terror has given<sup>240</sup> leverage to less powerful countries, those countries who may not be a large power like India and others, to<sup>260</sup> come together to work together and to exercise more leverage. And finally, Sir, I would like to say that there<sup>280</sup> is an immediate problem for this country because for the first time, we are being encircled. There is the US<sup>300</sup> China-Pakistan combine. Whatever may be their calculations for the rest of the world - and I know that at<sup>320</sup> least the United States is worried, is bothered, is concerned about the Gulf more than anything else - about the Middle East,<sup>340</sup> about the oil and so on and so forth, the actual impact of what is happening, the actual consequence<sup>360</sup> of it, is encirclement of India for the first time by three major powers. There will be bases there. Today<sup>380</sup> we read in the newspapers that the Minister is going to meet the Special Assistant to the US President who himself<sup>400</sup> is going to Pakistan. Now this is an ominous development for which we must find suitable responses. I would suggest a<sup>420</sup> multi-pronged approach. The first element of that approach must be to exercise all our influence to restrain the big powers.<sup>440</sup>

CLICHE: stereo type; CONCERT: union, agreement;  
OMINOUS: foreboding ill; RESTRAIN: to stop

## Exercise 3

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, we are considering the Finance Bill which the Finance minister has moved before the House. <sup>20</sup> The Finance Bill includes two parts, the collection of funds and the use of those funds. We have got two parts <sup>40</sup> of it. The first part of it is that we must be able to maintain law and order and spend <sup>60</sup> the amount in such a manner that the economy of the country progresses.

In this respect, I would like to <sup>80</sup> say that this House is also bound to abide by rules and regulations. I have heard persons, the House has <sup>100</sup> heard them for days together saying about the non-maintenance of law and order in the country. But this right can <sup>120</sup> be exercised by only those persons who abide by rules and regulations of the House. The so-called stalwarts, senior <sup>140</sup> Members of Parliament, are not permitting the Parliament to function properly. This is very important; is it not abuse of <sup>160</sup> the exchequer when we see that the money that is being collected from the people is not being utilised for <sup>180</sup> the welfare of the people? Are we utilising that money? I say this because the money which is being spent <sup>200</sup> on Parliament also comes from the exchequer and from the people. Every day, there is absolutely no respect for law <sup>220</sup> and order; nobody bothers about it. Many persons get up at one time.

When the Hon'ble Speaker is on his legs, <sup>240</sup> then also they get up and go on shouting as if everybody else here is a deaf man. I cannot understand <sup>260</sup> how the economy of this country can be improved with this type of performance from them. I would like to tell <sup>280</sup> my friend that this will not help him. If we want the people of this country to abide by rules <sup>300</sup> and regulations and to maintain law and order, we must maintain the dignity of the House; we must have respect <sup>320</sup> for rules. If we have no respect for rules, then I would certainly say that our being here would be meaningless. <sup>340</sup> It would mean that we are interested only in wasting the money of the people, not in utilising it for <sup>360</sup> the welfare of the people. I would say that every paisa that is being collected by way of taxes is <sup>380</sup> to be accounted for to the people of this country and it cannot be abused in any case. <sup>400</sup>

ABIDE : to comply to; DIGNITY: high office.

## Exercise 4

Another thing I want to say is that we want an ideal to be set up for the nation. It is only <sup>20</sup> the performance of this august body which can set an ideal or an example for the people to follow. I <sup>40</sup> do not say that people who have no respect for law and those who have committed any offence should be saved <sup>60</sup> or protected. But then, it can be done only by utilising the funds of the people, collected from the people <sup>80</sup> in a proper manner so that we can positively make progress. For this purpose, I would request the Hon'ble House <sup>100</sup> that if some amendments to the Rules of Procedure are necessary, we must think of it and we must make <sup>120</sup> the principles and the rules such that the House is not disturbed, or no disturbances are created every day and <sup>140</sup> our time is not wasted. Another aspect to which I would draw the attention of the Hon'ble House through you <sup>160</sup> is that economy is one of the most important factors, and economy has to be effected by us also. I <sup>180</sup> was reading the Comptroller and Auditor General's Report for the year. I find that crores of rupees have not been <sup>200</sup> utilised for years together. During the period a leader of the Opposition Party was Minister of Industries, what was done <sup>220</sup> has to be looked into. I would draw the attention of the Hon'ble House to the fact that if you <sup>240</sup> read the whole book, you will find no manual of accounts no statements and no documents reconciling the actual <sup>260</sup> expenditure made and nothing could be done.

You will find in this a large number of such items involving crores <sup>280</sup> of rupees. This has affected the economy of this country. What has been done about it? I would make a <sup>300</sup> submission that, wherever you find such wastages of money, in those cases, a very stringent view has to be <sup>320</sup> taken and those persons who are guilty must be punished, individual responsibilities must be fixed. That is why <sup>340</sup> every time we are finding this criticism in this august House that the public enterprises are not making any profit; <sup>360</sup> they are running in loss. It is a must; the guilty must be punished, because we are wedded to <sup>380</sup> the principle of socialism and we want the poorer people of this country to come up. But with this sort of <sup>400</sup> performance, it is impossible. The high-ups or low-ups, I do not know whoever is responsible, action must be <sup>420</sup> taken against them. Otherwise, the economy will not improve as envisaged in the budget for the year under consideration.

IDEAL: existing as an idea; STRINGENT: strict; ENVISAGED: planned.



## Exercise 5

Mr. Chairman, at the outset, I welcome the proposals. The new proposals inserted in the Finance Bill, <sup>20</sup> include the tax holiday extended from 7 years to 9 years in the case of assessee. In the same <sup>40</sup> manner, in the case of new plants, the concession is also extended for the purchase of machinery. Some incentive is <sup>60</sup> also extended to the transport policy which is a vital industry in the matter of economic activities. It deserves that <sup>80</sup> incentive which the Hon'ble Minister is kind enough to give. In the same way, exemption is also made available to <sup>100</sup> the business of livestock, poultry, dairy farming. These proposals follow the previous budget proposals. These proposals will certainly <sup>120</sup> lead to the development of this country. Something was mentioned here about the price rise. Even after this Budget, prices have <sup>140</sup> risen to a considerable extent. Complaint has been made about it here. As far as this House is concerned, every <sup>160</sup> political party has got its responsibility in dealing with this problem. They must have some suggestions to make to <sup>180</sup> the government how to curb price rise. I am happy that the Hon'ble Finance Minister has come out with a proposal <sup>200</sup> to establish a cell in the Ministry of Finance to make available supplies to the scarcity areas so that the <sup>220</sup> vulnerable sections can purchase these things at reasonable rates.

This action of creating a cell may minimise the price level. <sup>240</sup> After the Budget, though it was welcomed by all, I am sorry to say that certain departments are in <sup>260</sup> collusion with some business people and go against the interest of the Government. I would like the government to take <sup>280</sup> stern action against those officers as well as persons involved in this matter. For example, in my neighbouring district, <sup>300</sup> Nilgiri, there is a public undertaking unit, that is, Hindustan Photo Film. Soon after the budget proposals were announced saying that <sup>320</sup> they will be effective from 1st July this year, some officials came in collusion with some persons in South <sup>340</sup> India Film Chamber in Madras that they smuggled about 45,000 rolls of colour films valued at Rs. 25 <sup>360</sup> lakhs from the godown of a firm. I would like the government to take stern action against those persons. <sup>380</sup> This request of ours will bear fruits and will give a good name to the Government and the people of India. <sup>400</sup>

EXEMPTION: to make tax free, SCARCITY: shortages, VULNERABLE: easy to be hurt, COLLUSION: to come together for a fraud

## Exercise 6

About allegations made about the departments, we have been noticing in respect of expenditure, that was soon <sup>20</sup> as amounts are allocated to the respective departments of the State Government, they are not at all taking any interest whether <sup>40</sup> a particular amount allotted to a particular department is properly utilised or not. It is done only after the entire <sup>60</sup> amount is spent. It is time to have a mechanism to find whether the amount allocated to the departments of <sup>80</sup> the State Governments are properly utilised for the particular purpose for which they were earmarked, and it is ensured that <sup>100</sup> in the future they do not spend all their amount at the end of the financial year. For example, <sup>120</sup> if some amount is allotted to a particular department, they sleep over that amount and then they spend that amount hurriedly <sup>140</sup> at the end of March with the result that the amount is not utilised properly. There is scope for waste, <sup>160</sup> corruption and malpractices. Therefore, it is the duty of the Government to come forward with proposals to check these <sup>180</sup> malpractices and inefficiency prevailing in the departments. The report of the Comptroller and Auditor General for 1997-98 <sup>200</sup> shows how the departments are not utilising the amounts properly at all.

Government is committed to certain principles, to give to <sup>220</sup> the people everything they need. But at the same time the departmental executives do not understand the realities or <sup>240</sup> the principles and the responsibilities of the Government. In those cases I would like to ask the Government to fix <sup>260</sup> responsibility on a particular officer. What happens? Suppose some officer commits a mistake and the audit report finds something, a <sup>280</sup> reply is given by the government and it is treated as if his responsibility is over. No action is taken against him. <sup>300</sup> He may be transferred from one department to another. He has made some mistake or mischief at the <sup>320</sup> cost of the exchequer and at the cost of public welfare. Government should fix responsibility on the officer and then <sup>340</sup> only this type of lethargy in the departments will go. We are getting assistance from foreign countries, the World Bank <sup>360</sup> and the International Monetary Fund and other agencies and the funds are utilised by our government. As far as India <sup>380</sup> is concerned, I am happy that most of the funds are properly utilised. But at the same time, there may be some lacuna <sup>400</sup> or shortcoming in the execution of projects. If the World Bank prepares an audit report, it should be placed on <sup>420</sup> the Table of the House so that we know what is happening, what difficulties are pointed out by the World Bank. <sup>440</sup>



EARMARKED specified for certain expenditure.  
LETHARGY tardy, slow; LACUNA defects

## Exercise 7

Irrigation and power form the basis of the agricultural and industrial development of our country. After the droughts of the <sup>30</sup> previous two years, no one in India needs any reminder about the vital importance of irrigation. There is also no <sup>40</sup> doubt that electricity will always be a basic element in any formula for progress. The drought has also proved that <sup>60</sup> electricity is an input for agriculture. I am glad to be here because as engineers, scientists and technologists, you represent <sup>80</sup> the future. As citizens and administrators, we look to you to uncover our natural resources and suggest how best these <sup>100</sup> might be exploited in the national interest. Technology is moving ahead in every direction and, day by <sup>120</sup> day, new opportunities are opening up before all of us. What we need is the availability of large quantities of power at <sup>140</sup> very low prices, which would influence changes in technology and stimulate the development of a new technology. We have vast <sup>160</sup> water resources in the Indo Gangetic basin of which I am being constantly reminded by our Minister Dr. K.L. Rao, <sup>180</sup> These must naturally be tapped for irrigation. When one merely thinks of all that our institutions or a board <sup>200</sup> such as yours can do, the prospects are truly exciting and open up new vistas in many areas of national <sup>220</sup> life.

You have already mentioned, Mr. President, the importance of electrification and I am glad to find that some aspects of <sup>240</sup> rural electrification figure on your agenda. In most of our five lakh villages, people are still prisoners of day light and, <sup>260</sup> therefore, have a short working day. At one time, we hoped that we would be able to electrify at least <sup>280</sup> one lakh villages by 1990, which is the Gandhi Centenary Year. I still hope that we will <sup>300</sup> somehow manage to reach this target, and will continue to make rapid progress towards bringing electricity to the remaining villages. <sup>320</sup> Today we are able to build a good deal of the generating and transmission equipment which is required, but we <sup>340</sup> have also to improve the economics of our power generation and transmission so as to supply cheap power to needy <sup>360</sup> consumers and yet earn profits on the operations of our electricity undertakings. The development of regional grids will assist in <sup>380</sup> optimising the distribution system. This will be a great help to enrich all of us and yield better and quicker <sup>400</sup> results.

TECHNOLOGISTS: who use technology; STIMULATE: to encourage; VISTAS: ways/ avenues; GRIDS: network.

## Exercise 8

Only a fraction of the cultivated area is at present irrigated. You, Mr. President, have remarked that we can double <sup>20</sup> the acreage under irrigation so that cropping can be extended. The amount of land available is fixed, but the pressure on <sup>40</sup> the available land is steadily increasing. There is no alternative, therefore, to increasing the efficiency of land utilisation and getting <sup>60</sup> higher productivity per acre. Irrigation is one means towards this end. It is important that we utilise fully and rapidly <sup>80</sup> such irrigation potential as has been already created. I think this requires much closer association than is generally found between <sup>100</sup> the irrigation engineer, the agronomist and the farm extension worker. Planning for the utilisation of water must commence at the <sup>120</sup> time an irrigation project is conceived. It cannot be left to be taken up when construction is advanced or after <sup>140</sup> storage has been completed. I have been heartened to hear of the good work which has been done in the <sup>160</sup> Kosi area. This might well be a model, along with some others, to be studied with <sup>180</sup> advantage. India already has what is said to be the largest irrigation system in the world. But I am told that our water <sup>200</sup> management system could be greatly improved. Irrigation can be wasteful, and irrigation without drainage can cause <sup>220</sup> damage. Water management and soil conservation constitute sciences in themselves, and I am happy that you are holding a symposium on the problem of water <sup>240</sup> management. Our rivers and our ground water are national assets which we must use to the best overall advantage. I <sup>260</sup> am deeply concerned that there was sometimes been a controversy over what are termed Inter-State river waters. I am <sup>280</sup> sure that technical solutions can be found to safeguard the legitimate interests of every region or State, and that these <sup>300</sup> matters are best considered in a rational and scientific manner rather than on the basis of emotion.

There is one <sup>320</sup> other aspect, perhaps not directly related to your Conference, on which I should like to touch. The development of irrigation, <sup>340</sup> especially in arid tracts, is often a starting point of an economic and social revolution. It demands more tractive power <sup>360</sup> and creates new demands for roads, markets and processing and storage facilities. The stimulus which irrigation provides to agriculture also <sup>380</sup> generates new and additional incomes, much of which are invested in the facilities earlier described. A part of it also <sup>400</sup> goes into village improvement schemes, the renovation and modernisation of individual homes, the paving of streets, the digging of wells <sup>420</sup> and so on. I believe this kind of development offers an unrivalled opportunity to promote a new village movement. <sup>440</sup>



POTENTIAL inner strength; AGRONOMIST one who studies rural economy; LEGITIMATE proper; RATIONAL based on reason; RENOVATION to rebuild

## Exercise 9

In our strategy of development, we want growth and greater equality. We want to prevent concentration of economic powers. That <sup>20</sup> is why we must help the public sector as well as the co-operative sector to grow, both absolutely and in <sup>40</sup> relation to the private sector. Co-operatives combine the good points of both the public sector and the private sector. They <sup>60</sup> give a voice and sense of participation to the ordinary man. They are based on voluntary union and democratic control. <sup>80</sup> At the same time, they can take full advantage of modern large scale management. If I may say so, the <sup>100</sup> co-operative way is a civilised way of working, providing as it does the means of diminishing large scale ownership by <sup>120</sup> individuals and groups, but without sacrificing the advantages of big units essential for the application of modern science and technology. <sup>140</sup> The co-operative, thus, bridges the gap between the small unit and technology. Dreams cannot become realities, unless there are material <sup>160</sup> factors by which we can implement them. It is only through science and technology that we can supply these material <sup>180</sup> condition. Even the so-called advanced countries assign a major role to co-operatives. Therefore, I feel, they fulfil a more <sup>200</sup> extensive economic function than we are normally aware of. In most European countries as well as in the United States, <sup>220</sup> co-operation is the ruling principle of agriculture. In Japan, co-operatives are a big force. Whether it is agriculture or industry <sup>240</sup> or the services, co-operatives have made spectacular progress since 1950-51 when we took up planning. I find <sup>260</sup> that the total agricultural credit dispensed by co-operatives was only Rs. 300 million in that year, while last <sup>280</sup> year, the figure rose to Rs. 3,450 million. Over the same period, the working capital of all co-operatives <sup>300</sup> has grown nearly nine times. I am particularly impressed by the great strides made by this movement in agricultural processing <sup>320</sup> and marketing sectors. Co-operation is an ideal instrument for rural development. In the Government of India, co-operation is part of <sup>340</sup> the same Ministry which looks after agriculture, community development and food. But co-operation has a vital role in urban <sup>360</sup> areas as in rural areas. All over the world, urbanisation has led to the erosion of people's ability to live <sup>380</sup> a well-adjusted corporate life. People might reside together in cities but they are isolated and lonely and do not seem to live together. <sup>400</sup>

STRATEGY policy in war like conditions; IMPLEMENT to enforce; SPECTACULAR striking, imposing; DISPENSED can do without, STRIDES long steps; EROSION to take away.

## Exercise 10

Our co-operators should devote more attention to the consumer movement. The utility of consumer co-operatives is not limited to the <sup>20</sup> fight against rising prices. We have another fight hardly less important, which is that for quality. Co-operatives can ensure quality <sup>40</sup> in what is produced much better than private trade can. We need much greater participation by co-operatives in banking. In <sup>60</sup> our country, banking has largely remained the preserve of the affluent, at any rate of the middle class and above, <sup>80</sup> not only in its control, but even in its reach. It has cared more for the big man than the <sup>100</sup> small man. Only rarely do we find the common people having recourse to banks. Lately, agricultural co-operatives in some areas <sup>120</sup> have begun advancing credit against an approved production programme instead of the security of land. A well-run co-operative banking <sup>140</sup> programme can finance a large number of small entrepreneurs, such as graduates who want to set up small industries, etc. <sup>160</sup> Co-operative banks can also attract small savings, especially if they go to the people instead of expecting them to come <sup>180</sup> to them, waiting long hours and filling forms. I believe some banks in western and southern India have already made <sup>200</sup> a beginning on these lines.

Having spoken of the co-operatives, I must also sound a note of caution. Not all <sup>220</sup> that we hear about the actual working of co-operatives flattering, there is the general belief, which I mentioned, that <sup>240</sup> the co-operatives help the bigger people rather than the small people. Such a state affairs would defeat the very <sup>260</sup> purpose of the co-operative movement. Secondly, our co-operatives seem to have become far too dependent on financial aid from the <sup>280</sup> Government. This is a negation of the basis of co-operation which is self-help and self-reliance. Thirdly, there is <sup>300</sup> also a widely prevalent feeling that co-operatives are too mixed up with politics. I find that you are discussing how <sup>320</sup> to de-officialise the movement. I find that you also discuss how to de-politicise it. The history of the <sup>340</sup> Co-operative Movement is India of the late sixty years shows that wherever the movement is strong, it is due to <sup>360</sup> the selfless work of dedicated individuals who have steadily resisted the temptation of politics. They have regarded co-operation as an <sup>380</sup> alternative form of serving the people. There is great need in the country today, in every walk of life, for <sup>400</sup> selfless people. It is more so in the Co-operative Movement. Co-operation enshrines the principle that the social good is supreme. <sup>420</sup> It is because co-operation is a form of social control and also helps the common man to improve his lot. <sup>440</sup>



AFFLUENT rich, FLATTERING over-praise, TEMPTATION attractive thing, ENSHRINES given important place

## Exercise 11

A large part of the work of a modern government has to do with science. It is only through science <sup>20</sup> that we can transform into reality the hopes we have held out to our people. For many more years <sup>40</sup> come, the people will measure progress in terms of our ability to give them their basic needs. The agricultural scientist <sup>60</sup> has a specially vital contribution to make to our plans of economic development. For years the Government has been persuading <sup>80</sup> farmers to adopt new farming practices. It is only in the last three or four years that the response of villagers <sup>100</sup> has overtaken the official effort. The farmers have shed their scepticism of city people and their new ideas. What <sup>120</sup> has convinced them is what they have witnessed with their own eyes. Everywhere farmers tend to be conservative and slow <sup>140</sup> to change. But once they change they are not content to be different converts. The discovery of a new seed <sup>160</sup> variety stirs rural people as much as a space walk or a transplanted heart does the more liberate classes. Farmers <sup>180</sup> today walk miles to buy seed. The great problem for the Government is to find sufficient seed and fertiliser <sup>200</sup> to meet their demand. What a change from the days when we could not get them to hear us or look <sup>220</sup> at what we had to offer. Rural India has shed its apathy. Agricultural scientists can rightfully claim their share of <sup>240</sup> the credit for bringing about this transformation. But they cannot rest there. The solution of one problem gives rise to <sup>260</sup> many new problems. New varieties are being extended to vast areas. Because of the demand from farmers and our own <sup>280</sup> race towards self-sufficiency, this work is being done far too fast and with only a minimum of protesting. <sup>300</sup> Modern farming is a combination of many techniques and materials. It is not possible to adopt any one in isolation <sup>320</sup> disregarding the others. The scientist has a special responsibility to provide answers to the problems which are consequences of his <sup>340</sup> own work. The greatest task before the agricultural scientist and before the Government in general is to ensure that there <sup>360</sup> is no setback in the new programme. If, for example, widespread plant disease attacks the new varieties, the farmer's <sup>380</sup> hard-won trust in modern practices will be shaken and he might retreat into his shell of traditionalism. <sup>400</sup>

TRANSFORM: to change drastically, SCEPTICISM: suspicion, TRANSPLANTED: placed at another place

## Exercise 12

The average farmer does not have money to waste. Nor can he afford undue risks. He will not experiment on <sup>20</sup> his own unless he is certain that the experiments have succeeded elsewhere. It is because our demonstration programmes have been <sup>40</sup> convincing that the cultivators have come forward in such large numbers today to use new varieties of seed and fertilisers. <sup>60</sup> It is not the big farmers alone who have ventured forth. The small farmer's enthusiasm is even greater. To him <sup>80</sup> even a little improvement goes a long way. In the new agricultural programme he sees the opportunity to fulfil his <sup>100</sup> numerous small needs which have so long been neglected. It is obvious that farmers will pay heed to the call <sup>120</sup> for national self-sufficiency only to the extent that the programmes makes a difference to their lives. How can we expect <sup>140</sup> them to grow more for the nation if their additional efforts do not bring adequate reward to their own families? <sup>160</sup> We talk of inputs. But in scientific agriculture the most important input of all is the human input. Modern farming <sup>180</sup> is a far cry from spreading the seed and leaving the rest to the Sun, rain and stars. The farmer <sup>200</sup> has now to fight constantly with nature, repairing its shortcomings, exploiting its advantages, and forcing the pace. This calls for <sup>220</sup> greater knowledge and training on the farmer's part. In turn, the administrative agency has to devise farm information that <sup>240</sup> even the nominally literate farmer can understand and utilise it.

Advancement will not endure if it is isolated. Additional effort <sup>260</sup> in any one field must be matched by similar effort in others. Water, seed, fertiliser, pesticide, tools, credit, marketing and <sup>280</sup> education, all form parts of the spectrum of change. Agricultural scientists by whom I mean not only botanists but also <sup>300</sup> agricultural engineers and economists, have much to contribute to this co-ordinated agenda of progress. There has been considerable debate on <sup>320</sup> the question whether research in India should spend time finding out a new what has been found elsewhere earlier. While there <sup>340</sup> might be need and justification for buying industrial knowhow from abroad, we cannot hand over our agricultural problems to <sup>360</sup> others. A lathe may be bodily brought here from Europe or America, and it will turn out parts of the <sup>380</sup> same shape and specifications. But a plant from elsewhere is unlikely to grow the same way in our soil. Every <sup>400</sup> time a plant is introduced, the scientist has to do considerable adapter work. He has not only to test its <sup>420</sup> suitability to our soil and climatic conditions, but also to find out how far it is susceptible to pests. <sup>440</sup>



NUMEROUS: very many. PESTICIDE: pest killer. SPECTRUM: ray from a prism. SUSCEPTIBLE: able to be influenced.

## Exercise 13

Mr. President, when I received your invitation to inaugurate this, the thirty-ninth annual session of the Federation of Indian<sup>20</sup> Chambers of Commerce and Industry, I was somewhat hesitant in accepting it. I was aware that, since Independence, each annual<sup>40</sup> session of the Federation has been inaugurated by the Prime Minister, this, in fact, was the main reason for my<sup>60</sup> reluctance. These annual meetings are beginning to become almost a ritual and I am not much of a believer in<sup>80</sup> rituals. I am also not happy about the tendency to turn to the Prime Minister to inaugurate every function of<sup>100</sup> importance and to consider that a function which is not inaugurated by the Prime Minister is only of second-rate<sup>120</sup> importance. I feel strongly that other Cabinet Ministers as also people in public life outside officialdom should perform such functions<sup>140</sup> far more frequently than they are at present doing.

Your experience will always be useful. Within the ranks of industry,<sup>160</sup> the younger group feels that it is not fully playing its part, I have often spoken of my intention to<sup>180</sup> keep in together some younger generation. I am calling together some younger industrialists, technicians and managers from both the<sup>200</sup> private and public sectors to discuss concrete and specific problems within the broad framework of our basic objectives. I will<sup>220</sup> be a sharing of thought and perhaps evolving of new ideas. Dynamic changes are needed now in attitudes and functions.<sup>240</sup> In your Address, Mr. President, you have pointed out that India is still a depressingly poor country and expressed concern<sup>260</sup> that we have not succeeded well enough in our effort to reduce poverty and develop our economy. Poverty is, indeed,<sup>280</sup> the central problem facing us and it is the way in which we set out to tackle it that we<sup>300</sup> as a nation will be judged. It is a long and arduous battle that we have to wage. It calls<sup>320</sup> for clarity of purpose, for determination, the discipline, the hard work<sup>340</sup> of which we are capable. Slowly and steadily, we shall be building a new and progressive nation in which even<sup>360</sup> the poorest in our country will be able to enjoy a minimum level of living. There will be fuller employment,<sup>380</sup> more widespread facilities of education and health, greater opportunities for youth and less inequalities of income and wealth.<sup>400</sup>

After you had shown so clear a recognition of the

challenge of our situation, I was a little disappointed, Mr.<sup>420</sup> President, to hear you suggest that we would be well advised to have a smaller Eighth Plan. After a detailed<sup>440</sup> analysis of all the relevant considerations and a recognition of the limits of the possibilities open to us, one may<sup>460</sup> come to any conclusion about the size. But to suggest and propagate that a smaller plan is<sup>480</sup> desirable for its own sake, and that it may even help in our fight against poverty, is not convincing. There<sup>500</sup> is no question in my mind that we have to mobilise our resources to the limit of our capacity and<sup>520</sup> use these human and material resources in a co-ordinated and efficient manner. If we shirk the responsibility and seek to<sup>540</sup> cover it up by phrases, we shall be merely paying lip service to the cause of the common man. It<sup>560</sup> is not with caution and circumspection that we can win the war against poverty, but by our capacity to take<sup>580</sup> risks and to accept burdens and responsibilities. This does not mean that we should not take the greatest possible care<sup>600</sup> in the husbanding of our resources.

I am anxious to seek advice on the methods by which we could achieve<sup>620</sup> a higher rate of growth in our economy, and ensure better performance in every sector of our activity, with lower<sup>640</sup> investment or input of resources in general. I do not deny that our performance in the recent past has fallen<sup>660</sup> short of our expectations. We could have done better in many directions. However, let us not belittle our achievements. There<sup>680</sup> is much in our record of the last three Plans of which we can legitimately be proud. Let us not<sup>700</sup> forget that the current level of industrial production is nearly twice of what it was in 1955<sup>720</sup> and we produce a large range of commodities which we did not produce before. The output of foodgrains increased<sup>740</sup> by 70 per cent between 1990-91 and 1994-95. Let us not<sup>760</sup> ignore the great progress in education, especially primary education and technical education. New skills have been developed. Science and technology<sup>780</sup> are making their presence felt in distant villages. Much of the frustration which exists in the Indian economy today, and<sup>800</sup> which you have voiced, flows from the fact that the performance of the Third Plan has, fallen short of our hopes.<sup>820</sup> Let us by all means, learn from our mistakes and attempt to correct them to the best of our abilities and resources.<sup>840</sup>

ARDUOUS: difficult; ANALYSIS: to weigh merits; CIRCUMSPECTION: to curb.



**S**ir, once the very Motion which we are discussing today is an economic one, I would confine myself to the <sup>20</sup> economics of it, knowing that economic problems can be solved only by economic solutions, and not by political solutions. We <sup>40</sup> are discussing a national issue, which is of vital concern to the people. Prices are a national concern and as <sup>60</sup> legislators, it should be our duty to place the subject above party politics. I believe prices and tempers should not <sup>80</sup> rise simultaneously at least on the floor of the House. It can happen in the market where prices and tempers <sup>100</sup> rise together, but when tempers cool down, prices do not follow suit. That being the experience of life, let us <sup>120</sup> try to understand the problem rationally, logically and dispassionately. Let me reiterate today that what we are discussing is the <sup>140</sup> current price situation and not the situation as it prevailed during the previous regime. References to the past are, of <sup>160</sup> course, always necessary in any analysis of the economic forces, because economic wisdom is largely retrospective. But let us not <sup>180</sup> be bogged down in mutual recrimination, because we want this debate to generate more light than heat, and that <sup>200</sup> I hope that is the desire of everyone participating in it. But that has not been the trend so far. When we <sup>220</sup> discuss the trend in the current prices, we have to remember the positive indications. It is a fact that the <sup>240</sup> annual rate of inflation in terms of the wholesale price index has come down progressively from 22 per cent <sup>260</sup> in January 1986 to 14 per cent in the January 1997, and further to 10 per <sup>280</sup> cent in August 1997. I am afraid I have to give some figures, because we have heard distorted <sup>300</sup> figures and I would like to correct the position. In August last year, the wholesale price index had risen by <sup>320</sup> 12 per cent over that of the previous year. But on August this year, it rose only by 6 per <sup>340</sup> cent. Here I am not underestimating the fact that the rate of inflation in the country is still high and <sup>360</sup> even downward percentage changes in the rate of inflation cannot conceal the fact that they are indeed growth upon growth. <sup>380</sup> The Finance Minister said this year that the prices would soon hit a plateau but hitting a plateau is not enough.<sup>400</sup>

We have to ensure that after reaching a plateau, the prices actually slide downhill. I shall not extensively dwell on <sup>420</sup> the contributory factors of price rise, because as I said earlier, this is no occasion for mutual recrimination. But if <sup>440</sup> one objectively analyses the factors responsible for the massive price rise, I am sure many of you, Members

sitting in <sup>400</sup> the Opposition, will agree with me that you cannot evade responsibility for this entirely. The largest bungling with public finances <sup>480</sup> and the total breakdown in infrastructure has been of the greatest tragedies in our economic life and the shadow of <sup>500</sup> that is still with us today. I shall also not go into the global factors such as the progressive rise <sup>520</sup> in the prices of crude and also rise in the prices of other commodities which we have to essentially import. <sup>540</sup>

These are factors on which we have little control. However, we must consider the relative weightage of these factors on <sup>560</sup> the general price rise. The changes are already visible during the current financial year. For example, the impact the petroleum <sup>580</sup> price rise on the overall price increase this year stands at 18 per cent, which is slightly less than what <sup>600</sup> it was last year. There has been a substantial fall in the contribution of sugar, and gur, it was just <sup>620</sup> about 2 per cent this year in contrast to as high as 39 per cent last year. On the other <sup>640</sup> hand, what has sharply risen is the share of vegetable prices, milk and milk products, fish and meat, cereals, pulses, <sup>660</sup> oil seeds and edible oils. On the whole, it has followed a pattern, whatever is subject to seasonal variations has <sup>680</sup> become scarce and therefore dear. I am prepared to put it down to climatic factors to some extent. But at <sup>700</sup> the same time, I must request the Hon'ble Finance Minister to enlighten us on this as to why there has <sup>720</sup> been a failure in poultry and dairy sectors. Even butter today has disappeared. It is scarce in Delhi and in <sup>740</sup> other cities too. We would like you to enlighten us as to why such a situation has arisen. There are <sup>760</sup> other confusing issues. We are told by the Agriculture Ministry that there has been a good sugarcane crop this year. <sup>780</sup> If that has been so, why are we importing two lakh tonnes of sugar this year? We are fortunate that <sup>800</sup> the Agriculture Minister is sitting here. I would like him to enlighten us on this point. I hope that Finance Minister <sup>820</sup> will bridge this small information gap, let me go to the main strategies that are being applied by the Government. <sup>840</sup>

**SIMULTANEOUSLY:** at the same time; **DISPASSIONATELY:** without any passion; **PLATEAU:** higher point; **VISIBLE:** seen to the naked eye; **SUBSTANTIALLY:** largely.

\*\*\* Computer Knowledge is essential nowadays for Stenographers \*\*\*



## Exercise 15

I am very grateful to the Government of India for having invited me to deliver the Sardar Patel Memorial Lectures<sup>20</sup> this year on Mahatma Gandhi. It is quite appropriate that these lectures, in the memory of one of the<sup>40</sup> greatest sons of modern India-Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel should deal with different aspects of Bapu's personality and thought during the<sup>60</sup> Gandhi Centenary Year. Sardar Patel had worked shoulder to shoulder with Gandhiji during our struggle for freedom and was<sup>80</sup> one of his closest followers and co-workers. Let us, therefore, remember him with deep gratitude as a distinguished architect<sup>100</sup> of our country, while celebrating the Centenary of the Father of the Nation. I regard the Centenary as a God-sent<sup>120</sup> opportunity for India and the world, because it affords a rare chance to all of us to recollect once again<sup>140</sup> Bapu's basic ideals and philosophy with a view to solving our own existing problems in a spirit of dedication.<sup>160</sup> The UNESCO has appealed to all the nations of the world to organise Gandhi Centenary programmes in a befitting manner.<sup>180</sup> In our own country, the National Committee has already drawn up an ambitious programme of holding exhibitions, erecting memorial pillars, publishing<sup>200</sup> Gandhian literature, intensifying various items of constructive work and issuing special stamps and coins. Even so, there prevails a general<sup>220</sup> impression in India that we have been gradually forgetting Gandhiji's high ideals and his way of life and work.<sup>240</sup> It is, therefore, our sacred duty to do some critical thinking and introspection during this period with a view<sup>260</sup> to reorienting our policies and programmes for national development.

Gandhiji was a practical idealist who tried his very best to<sup>280</sup> solve various difficulties and problems in a rational and scientific manner, keeping in constant view certain basic principles which could not be<sup>300</sup> sacrificed even for the liberation of the Motherland. Gandhian thought is not based on some fads or utopian<sup>320</sup> fantasies, as is often assumed by the so-called intellectuals in India and abroad; the ideas of the Mahatma, though resting<sup>340</sup> on the foundations of certain eternal truths, are eminently practical and realistic. We shall be overlooking his advice and guidance<sup>360</sup> at great peril to India's vital interests and well-being. During the last two decades, our country has, doubtless, achieved<sup>380</sup> notable results in various sectors of national development and it would be improper to underestimate, much less denounce our own achievements.<sup>400</sup>

Nevertheless, the fact remains that we have not been able to resolve some of our basic problems of hunger, poverty and unemployment.<sup>420</sup> Further, while endeavouring to increase the rate of economic growth and augment production in agriculture and industry, we have not paid<sup>440</sup> adequate attention towards

strengthening the ethical standards of our people. Gandhi always stressed the great need for raising the moral stature<sup>460</sup> of human beings, while attempting to raise their standards of material living. He repeatedly reminded us that a nation<sup>480</sup> did not become great merely by erecting huge buildings, establishing giant factories and multiplying wealth for economic prosperity. While all these are<sup>500</sup> important for upgrading the living standards of the people, a country becomes really great and worthy of respect<sup>520</sup> only if her citizens practice the sterling qualities of the head and the heart which inspire them to sacrifice gladly their<sup>540</sup> individual good for the larger interests of the nation. When we study Gandhiji's early life, we are surprised to find<sup>560</sup> that he was, in several ways, a very average person, and, in some respects, even below the average. As a<sup>580</sup> student, he did not show any outstanding merit or brilliance. As a Barrister, he did not make any special mark<sup>600</sup> in India or in South Africa. As a political leader, he trembled while trying to sponsor a resolution at one of the<sup>620</sup> sessions of the Indian National Congress. Neither did he possess any special qualities of eloquence in public utterances.<sup>640</sup> And yet, he was able to make a very deep impact on all those who came in contact with him.<sup>660</sup> Ultimately, he proved to be our Liberator from foreign domination and we remember him with great respect as the<sup>680</sup> Father of the Nation.

The secret of his wide influence essentially lies in his insistence on truth and non-violence, and<sup>700</sup> his dedication to a life of sacrifice and service. He captioned his autobiography as The Story of My Experiments with Truth.<sup>720</sup> Even during the freedom struggle, Gandhiji never compromised with the principles of truth and non-violence for achieving temporary gains.<sup>740</sup> He was prepared to sacrifice everything for winning India's independence, but not those fundamental ideals which to him were much more<sup>760</sup> crucial than even Swaraj for India. In his cottage in Sevagram, Gandhiji always kept before him the following quotation<sup>780</sup> from John Ruskin that the essence of lying is in deception, not in words; a lie may be told by silence,<sup>800</sup> by example, by the accent on a syllable, by a glance of the eye attaching a peculiar significance to a<sup>820</sup> sentence; and all those kinds of lies are worse and baser by many degrees than a lie plainly worded.<sup>840</sup>

INTEROSPECTION: self-examination;

IDEALIST: guided by an ideals; UTOPIAN: perfectionist;

ELOQUENCE: to say in public particular wrong;

ELOCUTION: fluent speaking.



## Exercise 16

As I flew into Bangalore yesterday, I was surprised to see festivities everywhere. I knew, of course, that November 1<sup>st</sup> is Karnataka Rajyotsava Day and celebrations are in order. Evidently, Bangalore had decked up for another festival - to celebrate an achievement which has earned this beautiful city a proud place on the Global Information Technology, IT map. I am happy to inaugurate this unique festival - Bangalore IT.com. On this occasion, I extend my hearty rajyotsava felicitations<sup>80</sup> to the people of Bangalore and Karnataka, and also express my deep appreciation for what your city has achieved<sup>100</sup> in the field of information technology. After Bangalore showed what is possible, many other cities of India have joined the<sup>120</sup> IT march. Those cities that were already active have begun to move faster. There is, thus, a healthy competition<sup>140</sup> among cities and states, which is leading to the creation of better infrastructure facilities and more attractive investment options. All<sup>160</sup> this is good for the country. Let a hundred Bangalores bloom. But the point I wish to emphasize is that<sup>180</sup> it is never easy to be a pioneer and a trailblazer.

When Bangalore started software development and export, all it<sup>200</sup> had was a dream, and immense self-confidence. What it lacked in financial resources was more than made up by<sup>220</sup> its bright and youthful human resources. Many of the titans of Indian software industry today were middle-class professionals not<sup>240</sup> long ago. They could start their own small companies only by mopping up their hard-earned but meagre savings, which<sup>260</sup> were sometimes augmented by the contributions of their generous wives! They, like many of the success stories in IT<sup>280</sup> the world over, the first-generation entrepreneurs who made it big because they had a big vision - but also because<sup>300</sup> IT itself is a big leveller. For the first time in modern history, here is a technology which makes<sup>320</sup> even a small-town school student feel that he can aim high, aim global, and get there. What a pleasant<sup>340</sup> spectacle it is, that, a vast nationwide network of computer education centres has come into being within the past few<sup>360</sup> years. It is a network that reaches in many states, even small towns and big villages - and, significantly, it has<sup>380</sup> come up without any government support. When I see the annual results of Indian software companies, I feel very proud.<sup>400</sup>

Friends, I have never used a computer in my life. However, I know what computers, and information technology,<sup>420</sup> in general, are doing to change the life around

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us. They are revolutionizing every facet of our national - and even planetary life.<sup>440</sup> IT is changing the way we work, do business, learn, teach, travel, communicate, entertain ourselves - and even the way<sup>460</sup> we run governments and democracies. The amazing changes we have already seen in this area are nothing compared with what<sup>480</sup> is in the offing in the coming years and decades. The Internet, for example, does not just connect computers - it<sup>500</sup> connects nations, economies, cultures, communities, and hundreds of millions of unique individuals on a single platform. It is truly laying<sup>520</sup> the basis for a new phase of progress of human civilization. Can India, which is the cradle of civilization, lag<sup>540</sup> behind in this march of IT? No. For us in India, information technology does not have only an economic significance.<sup>560</sup> It is a civilizational necessity for us because it is going to re-establish India as a materially prosperous and<sup>580</sup> culturally resurgent nation in the coming centuries. Hence, I would like all my countrymen to know that IT is<sup>600</sup> India's Tomorrow. It is this vision which has made my Government put information technology high on our list of priorities.<sup>620</sup> The work done by the National Task Force on Information Technology and Software Development is well-known to this audience.<sup>640</sup> For the first time in India, an inter-ministerial and inter-departmental mechanism at the highest level, with active participation from the<sup>660</sup> IT industry, has been created to advise the Government on all IT-related matters. The first report of<sup>680</sup> the Task Force, whose focus is on software development, is presently under implementation. If there are grievances about the speed<sup>700</sup> and nature of implementation, please let us know. I assure you that we will set them right. The second report<sup>720</sup> aimed at making India a major IT hardware manufacturing centre is ready. The Government will adopt the same fast-track<sup>740</sup> approach to its examination and adoption as was done in the case of the first report. The Government recognizes<sup>760</sup> that creation of a nationwide high-bandwidth telecom infrastructure is crucial for all that we want to achieve in the<sup>780</sup> field of information technology. As I announced only last week, we have already taken a number of bold and time-bound<sup>800</sup> initiatives in this direction. Work has begun on the formulation of a new National Telecom Policy which addresses the<sup>820</sup> challenges of, as well as, the tremendous opportunities in the convergence between telecom, IT, Media, and consumer electronics now.<sup>840</sup>

PIONEER: beginner of any enterprise; IMMENSE: large; AUGMENTED: increased; FACET: particular aspect; RESURGENT: to rise again.



## Exercise 17

Mahatma Gandhi never subscribed to the principle that the end justified the means. To him, the means were as important<sup>20</sup> as the ends. He emphatically observed that: They say 'means are after all means'. I would say 'means are after all everything'.<sup>40</sup> As the means, so the end. There is no wall of separation between means and end. He compared the means to<sup>60</sup> a seed and the end to a tree, and stated: There is just the same inviolable connection between the means<sup>80</sup> and the end as there is between the seed and the tree. Gandhiji stuck to this golden ideal through thick<sup>100</sup> and thin, without worrying about the immediate results. He was convinced that our ultimate progress towards the goal would be<sup>120</sup> in exact proportion to the purity of our means. In India, we are today faced with numerous problems which demand speedy solutions.<sup>140</sup> In order to secure quick gains, several sections of the population indulge in loot, arson and violence in the<sup>160</sup> belief that such disruptive activities would create the required impact on the authorities concerned. It is a matter of great<sup>180</sup> regret that in some cases, the authorities do succumb to violent pressure and blackmail, to the detriment of vital national interests.<sup>200</sup> Several armed conflicts in different parts of the world, including Vietnam and West Asia, have proved beyond a shadow of<sup>220</sup> doubt that wars are unable to solve any problems in a lasting manner. Violence creates many more difficulties and complicates matters<sup>240</sup> in a hopeless fashion. Politicians and statesmen the world over are now convinced that national and international conflicts cannot be<sup>260</sup> resolved militarily and that solutions can be found only by bringing the parties to the conference table.

All these experiences<sup>280</sup> have amply vindicated Gandhiji's insistence on the employment of pure methods for the attainment of noble objectives. In my view,<sup>300</sup> the best way to observe the Gandhi Centenary would be to recognise the truth of this eternal principle and to follow<sup>320</sup> it with unbending will and determination in all spheres of private and public life. Bapu's faith in truth and non-violence<sup>340</sup> was based on his unshakable belief in God and in the efficacy of prayer. To him, God was Truth,<sup>360</sup> and in the last analysis, Truth was God, the source of light and life and love. Without unflinching faith in this<sup>380</sup> Supreme Power, it was not possible for a human being to adhere to truth and non-violence under the greatest provocations.<sup>400</sup>

It should, however, be borne in mind that belief in God

was not an act of blind faith with Gandhiji.<sup>420</sup> In his recorded message to the Americans from London the Mahatma had stated that: There is an indefinable mysterious thing<sup>440</sup> that pervades everything. I feel it though I do not see it. ...It transcends the senses. I do dimly perceive<sup>460</sup> that whilst everything around me is ever changing, ever dying, there is underlying all that change a living power that is<sup>480</sup> changeless, that holds all together, that creates, dissolves and re-creates. That is why in the midst of death life<sup>500</sup> persists, in the midst of untruth truth persists, in the midst of darkness light persists. The existence of such a<sup>520</sup> mysterious power and consciousness is now recognised even by the greatest scientists of the modern age. The atomic power, perhaps,<sup>540</sup> gives but a faint glimpse of the limitless power and energy of the Supreme Soul which permeates everything, from the minutest<sup>560</sup> to the largest. Gandhiji's trust in God enabled him to defy the violent might of the British Empire with utter<sup>580</sup> fearlessness and remarkable confidence. It was this Soul-power which kept up his crusading spirit to fight ceaselessly and<sup>600</sup> to the successful end. The Gita was his unfailing companion and source of inspiration, because it brought home to him<sup>620</sup> the lasting principle that though the body may perish, the Soul lives for ever. To my mind, it is the<sup>640</sup> erosion of faith in this Divine Power which has undermined ethical values in our private and public life. Without reviving<sup>660</sup> these spiritual and moral values, all our efforts to pull the country out of the area of despair, confusion and<sup>680</sup> corruption would appear to be a futile exercise.

Morning and evening prayers had become an integral part of Gandhiji's<sup>700</sup> public life. He did not miss these prayers even while he was in the midst of a life-and-death<sup>720</sup> struggle for India's freedom. To Gandhiji, insistence on Truth constituted the root of his Ashram life, while prayer was<sup>740</sup> "the principal feeder of that root". Bapu regarded prayer as "the bath of purification for the spirit of man" because it<sup>760</sup> denoted "our cooperation with God and with one another". Gandhiji sincerely believed that not a blade of grass moved without<sup>780</sup> the will of the Divine, and prayer was the medium of communication with the Supreme Power. The present spectacle of violence<sup>800</sup> and chaos in the Western countries, amply bears testimony to the naked truth that material affluence<sup>820</sup> alone could not be the basic aim of national or international progress. A recent editorial in the columns of a London weekly entitled states.<sup>840</sup>

SUCCUMB: to stop against some thing;

ETERNAL: continuing for ever;

UNFLINCHING: to stand in difficult time;

CONSCIOUSNESS: the state of being self;

PERMEATES: to spread through.



## Exercise 18

am delighted to be with this distinguished audience at the 86th Annual Session of the Indian Science Congress.<sup>80</sup> My special greetings to the foreign scientists and the Nobel Laureates for being with us today. I am particularly pleased<sup>80</sup> that this session of the Science Congress is being held in Chennai and at Anna University, which is the pride<sup>60</sup> of Tamil Nadu. This is the part of India where literature, arts, culture, architecture, spiritualism, and science have flourished in<sup>80</sup> a magnificent confluence for many centuries. This land has produced giants of literature like the saint, poet and philosopher Rashtrakavi Subramanya Bharati.<sup>100</sup> It has also given birth to three of the greatest Indian scientists of this century - Sir C.V. Raman,<sup>120</sup> who won the Nobel Prize for Physics for the discovery of the Raman Effect; Professor S. Chandra Shekar, who won<sup>140</sup> the Nobel Prize for astrophysics; and the genius of mathematics, Srinivasa Ramanujam.

Science is a major driving force behind social change. There is no aspect of modern life that is untouched by the effects and products of science and technology.<sup>180</sup> More progress of science & technology has taken place in this country then in all the previous centuries of known<sup>200</sup> human history. Their impact on human life, indeed on planetary life, is certain to be far more profound in the coming century. Taken as a whole, the effects of science and technology have been both positive and negative, although, in<sup>240</sup> my opinion, largely positive. All of us, scientists and non-scientists alike, have to be concerned about how to minimize their<sup>260</sup> negative effects, and how to maximize their benefits for *bahujan hitaya*: for the greatest good of the largest number of<sup>280</sup> people. It is obvious, however, that science and technology cannot, by themselves, take their benefits to the people. They do<sup>300</sup> so in specific socio-economic and political contexts, with the help of right policies and sound delivery mechanisms. That is why,<sup>320</sup> science has vital stake in progressive politics, people-oriented economics and governance, in turn,<sup>340</sup> have a vital stake in scientific and technological progress for it is one of the chief guarantors of prosperity and<sup>360</sup> happiness. In this context, I am reminded of what Sir C.V. Raman had said in 1948.<sup>380</sup> "There is only one solution for India's economic problems and that is science, and more science, and more science, and still more science".<sup>400</sup>

The need to deepen, widen, and enrich India's scientific base is all the more urgent in view of the challenges

of the next century and the next millennium. It is well recognized all over the world that, the societies that<sup>440</sup> will survive and thrive in the face of these challenges will be "Knowledge Societies". Knowledge and its application in a<sup>460</sup> competitive global environment is going to be critical to the progress of nations in the fields of economy, education, health,<sup>480</sup> food and energy security, national defence, and even culture. We need to raise the knowledge level of every section of<sup>500</sup> the population. India has been the original "Knowledge Society" in the history of human civilization. This is the land where<sup>520</sup> *Gyan* and *Vigyan* both flourished in antiquity. Due to historical reasons, our scientific tradition got weakened. The question before us<sup>540</sup> now is: How do we, as a free nation with five decades of experience of independent development, emerge once again<sup>560</sup> as a global scientific power in the early part of the next century?

I would like to outline here some<sup>580</sup> tasks that the scientific community, Government, our educational institutions, industry, and society at large have to jointly accomplish. First, our<sup>600</sup> scientific establishment must focus not only on quantity, but also on quality - especially such standards of quality that stand international<sup>620</sup> scrutiny. We are legitimately proud of having the third largest stock of science and technology manpower in the world. However,<sup>640</sup> in spite of this vast S&T infrastructure, should we not achieve much more than what we have done<sup>660</sup> in the past fifty years? Yes, we must. We must resolve not to maintain mostly a recipient of scientific and<sup>680</sup> technology knowledge from outside, but also become a giver, a major contributor. We cannot afford to purely imitate or<sup>700</sup> to be satisfied with following the science that other nations are doing. We have to be trendsetters in our own right<sup>720</sup> in as many areas as possible. It is very important that while developing our human resource, we take special measures<sup>740</sup> to enthuse, encourage, and support women scientists and technologists to pursue their professional career. I would urge the Ministry of<sup>760</sup> HRD to give high priority to the simplification of rules and regulations to encourage more and more women<sup>780</sup> professionals getting involved in scientific programmes and our scientific community must forge collaborations with the best institutions across the globe.<sup>800</sup>

FLOURISHED: grow vigorously, CONFLUENCE: coming together, PROFOUND: intense, deep, THRIVE: prosper, ANTIQUITY: old times, SCRUTINY: close examination.



## Exercise 19

For more than three decades, India has figured on the technology control radar screens of the advanced nations. Happily, attempts <sup>25</sup> of technology denial have not been without benefits, because they have spurred our scientists to further strengthen our national capability. <sup>34</sup> This has reinforced our belief in the maxim that strength respects strength. In this context, I must compliment our nuclear scientists. <sup>50</sup> Their achievements at Pokhran have filled the entire Indian scientific community with self-confidence. The second important task before <sup>60</sup> our scientific establishment is that it must get refocussed on problem solving - especially meeting the felt needs of our industry, <sup>65</sup> agriculture, and services. For example, our farm production needs to grow at least by five per cent a year. This <sup>75</sup> is necessary if we have to reach the goal of creating a hunger-free society by doubling our food production <sup>140</sup> in the next ten years. Our agriculture scientists have many commendable successes to their credit. But, they need to redouble <sup>150</sup> their efforts to integrate our kisan community in the generation, dissemination, and application of knowledge in agricultural sciences. Similarly, our <sup>180</sup> food scientists need to develop cost-effective technologies to tackle the problem of enormous waste of fruits, vegetables, and foodgrains. <sup>200</sup> Food security, water management, energy and material conservation, low-cost housing, environment and protection, maximizing our exports by achieving cost and <sup>220</sup> quality competitiveness in world markets, high-quality technical education leading to self-employment opportunities - all these are crucial for our <sup>240</sup> national development. In all these areas, our scientific institutions should forge clear collaborative ties with industry, agriculture, and services that <sup>260</sup> has not been the case so far.

Thirdly, for creating world class scientific research, it is obvious to the distinguished <sup>280</sup> audience here that our universities, R&D institutions, and institutes of higher learning must be freed from bureaucratization. Our <sup>300</sup> students, teachers, and scientists should spend more time on creative research than on unproductive and needless red-tapism. I would <sup>320</sup> like the Science Congress, and all the allied institutions, to come up with an action plan on this issue and implement it in a visible manner. <sup>340</sup> The fourth most important task before us is to train our children and young <sup>360</sup> generation in a spirit of scientific inquiry. The study of science, in fact, the study of most subjects - in our <sup>380</sup> schools and colleges suffer badly from learning by rote. Our students are not encouraged to think freely and creatively here. <sup>400</sup>

Looking to the future, India has to concentrate on two knowledge-based sciences, and their widest possible applications. One of <sup>420</sup> them is Information Technology. My

government has taken a number of initiatives aimed at enabling India to become a major global <sup>440</sup> IT power, with software exports targeted at \$50 billion by year 2008. The second knowledge-based <sup>460</sup> area that needs even more attention is Biosciences and Biotechnology. I am happy to note that this subject is the <sup>480</sup> focus of this year's Science Congress. My government's emphasis on IT stems from my firm belief about the supremacy <sup>500</sup> of India's intellectual powers. However, India will have an immense opportunity if we add to IT, the advantage of <sup>520</sup> our rich bio-diversity and traditional knowledge.

Another multibillion-dollar opportunity, with a simultaneous impact on the health of our population, <sup>540</sup> will open up then. Then international market for herbal and biotech products in the early parts of the next century <sup>560</sup> is estimated to reach billions of dollars, and India should have a sizeable share of this in view of our <sup>580</sup> rich bio-resources. I understand that the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research and the Department of Biotechnology have mounted a <sup>600</sup> focussed programme, which has brought together twenty of the CSIR laboratories with the well-known practitioners of <sup>620</sup> traditional systems of medicine and research workers from other scientific institutions under one roof. I want to congratulate both the <sup>640</sup> CSIR and the Department of Biotechnology, since this is precisely the "Team India" spirit that I had <sup>660</sup> emphasized during the Shanti Swarup Bhatnagar Awards ceremony. Such a programme should not be confined to health care issues of only <sup>680</sup> tropical areas but also those pertinent to the rest of the world like AIDS, Parkinson's disease, arthritis, brain disorders, <sup>700</sup> various cases of cancer, etc. I suggest that the good beginning made by CSIR should be followed with <sup>720</sup> multiples of such programmes with a very wide Indian knowledge network. This is a last session of the Science Congress <sup>740</sup> in this century. By the time you assemble on the same day next year, it will be the first gathering <sup>760</sup> of the Science Congress in the 21<sup>st</sup> century. It is only appropriate that we use the ensuing one year <sup>780</sup> to infuse new dynamism in India scientific research and education. In this endeavour, our scientists cannot be unmindful of a <sup>800</sup> peculiar challenge before global science in the coming century and millennium. It is the challenge of integrating the knowledge of <sup>820</sup> man's outer space - that is, Science - with the knowledge of this inner space - that is, Spiritualism - which are very much connected. <sup>840</sup>

SPURRED inciting; COMMENDABLE appreciation; DISSEMINATION: spreading; CRUCIAL: essential; BIOSCIENCES: organic sciences; BIOTECHNOLOGY: technology for biological sciences



## Exercise 20

I am pleased to be here with you this morning to inaugurate the 23rd Congress of the International Society<sup>20</sup> of Sugarcane Technologists. I am happy to know that this Congress is taking place in India after 43 years.<sup>40</sup> I welcome the foreign participants and wish them a pleasant and fruitful stay. It is believed that India is the<sup>60</sup> original home of sugarcane. The earliest reference to sugarcane is traced to the *Arthashastra*, one of the oldest and<sup>80</sup> sacred scriptures of India. There have been references to the Buddha being known as the "King of Sugarcane" in Buddhist literature.<sup>100</sup> Alexander, the Great is said to have taken sugarcane from India to the West around 325 B.C.<sup>120</sup> It is because of India's long and rich tradition of growing sugarcane, that thousands of Indians were taken as<sup>140</sup> indentured labourers during the colonial period to distant lands like Mauritius, Trinidad and Tobago, and Guyana. In independent India, thanks<sup>160</sup> to our hard-working farmers, technicians and entrepreneurs, India has become the largest producer and consumer of cane sugar.

Sugar plays<sup>180</sup> a very significant role in India's agricultural and industrial economy. Although sugarcane occupies barely three per cent of India's total<sup>200</sup> cultivable area, about forty million people are dependent on sugarcane farming and the sugar industry. A unique feature of the<sup>220</sup> Indian sugar industry is that more than 58 per cent of production takes place in cooperative factories, which are<sup>240</sup> also the focal point of multi-dimensional socio-economic development in rural areas. The Government of India has taken a number of<sup>260</sup> steps recently to revitalize the sugar industry and enable it to reap the benefits of liberalisation. I believe that the<sup>280</sup> industry can grow best when it is freed from bureaucratic control. Accordingly, the sugar industry was delicensed on first September<sup>300</sup> last year. This will allow the faster creation of new capacity, both in the existing sugar mills and in new ones.<sup>320</sup> Larger and better equipped sugar mills will result in better quality sugar. Decentralization of decision-making is another dimension<sup>340</sup> of reforms in the Indian sugar industry and trade. We have given the States the freedom to decide how many<sup>360</sup> sugar dealers are needed, and removed the maximum stock holding limits. As a result of these and other measures, I<sup>380</sup> am happy to note that the price of sugar has remained largely stable compared to the prices of other commodities.<sup>400</sup>

Technological development in sugarcane cultivation and sugar industry is vital for raising both productivity and prosperity in rural India. To<sup>420</sup> achieve this, the Government runs the Sugar Technology Mission, which has developed five new technologies, which are being applied in<sup>440</sup> many I

factories. Some of these like low pressure extraction, cane separation system, and sulphur burner have been commercialized for the<sup>460</sup> first time in the world. Some of the specific areas where further research and development is needed are: reducing the<sup>480</sup> water consumed in growing sugarcane; capacity utilization of factories; maximizing recovery of sugar from sugarcane; energy conservation; improving the quality<sup>500</sup> of sugar; and minimizing environmental pollution. Use of information technology holds a major promise for the success of all these tasks.<sup>520</sup> Our sustained efforts in sugarcane breeding have raised cane productivity to world levels. There is, however, a great<sup>540</sup> scope and need for further improvement. India is a country with diverse agro-climatic zones. While cane productivity in the tropical areas<sup>560</sup> has been impressive, it is lower in the subtropical zones. Equally important is the challenge to raise sugarcane productivity<sup>580</sup> in small landholdings. So far the impact of technology on cane cultivation by small farmers has been minimal in most countries.<sup>600</sup> Experience shows that education and active involvement of farmers are a key guarantor for the success of technology outreach programmes.<sup>620</sup>

Development of by-products of sugar is vital for improving the industry's financial viability. India has gained useful experience<sup>640</sup> in commercializing these value-addition processes. Bagasse has been successfully used in the production of newsprint and paper in India.<sup>660</sup> Similarly, the use of filter cake enriched by distillery effluents for composting has been successfully tried recently. There could be<sup>680</sup> similar uses of other by-products. Another issue which I commend for discussion in this Conference is the financial needs<sup>700</sup> of sugar factories for technological upgradation. The Government operates the Sugar Development Fund, which provides soft terms for cane development programmes,<sup>720</sup> modernization, and rehabilitation of existing sugar mills. I would urge the managements of sugar factories to increase internal generation<sup>740</sup> of surpluses for this purpose. While technological inputs are necessary to achieve efficiency, cost-reduction, and quality enhancement; equally important<sup>760</sup> are non-technological factors such as better management. I am sure the delegates will learn much from each other's experiences in<sup>780</sup> this critical area. Co-generation of electricity by sugar mills is a potential low-cost source of energy. It is also<sup>800</sup> environment friendly. There are newer technologies which reduce the moisture content on cane, improving the viability of cogeneration projects.<sup>820</sup> These and other related technologies must be developed and speed fast so that the sugar industry can improve its energy efficiency and even earn more by selling surplus electricity.<sup>840</sup>



VENTURED under binding agreement, ENVIRONMENTAL atmospheric BYPRODUCTS products coming with main products, EFFLUENTS wastes

## Exercise 21

Sir, last one which the Finance Minister has indicated in his Budget speech, and coming to the Finance Bill <sup>20</sup> I would like to make some preliminary remarks. The previous speaker the Hon'ble Member compared India's performance with the performance of some other countries. We are accustomed to it. <sup>40</sup> Whenever Members of the Treasury Benches speak, they compare India's performance with that of Pakistan, Ghana, Nigeria and so on. <sup>60</sup> I think it is most irrelevant. India cannot be compared with Ghana or even with Pakistan. India's industrial base <sup>80</sup> its resources are not comparable to any of these countries. Even such comparison is done on a very convenient basis. <sup>100</sup> Even if you compare India with those countries, you will find for example, the percentage of literacy in Ghana and <sup>120</sup> in some of the African countries quite different. The literacy is much more there than in India. But no <sup>140</sup> one from the Treasury Benches points it out. As regards per capita income, per capita income in Ceylon which is <sup>160</sup> a much smaller country than India, is higher than in India. If you compare, you compare them in totality, <sup>180</sup> not only in respect of inflation or some other aspects of economy. Anyway, if at all India is to be <sup>200</sup> compared, India should be compared with China. But nobody is comparing India with China. China is referred to only in <sup>220</sup> respect of productivity; otherwise, nobody refers to the development in China.

While discussing the Finance Bill, I would like to <sup>240</sup> make a little reference to the original Budget because the Finance Bill is meant to give effect to the <sup>260</sup> financial proposals contained in the Budget for the year 1998-99. It is the general thinking of <sup>280</sup> the people and it is also an accepted theory that the budget of the Government reflects the economic <sup>300</sup> policy of the Government, it indicates the path in which the ruling party wants to lead the country so far <sup>320</sup> as the economy is concerned, so far as agricultural production is concerned. Now, even <sup>340</sup> this annual budgetary exercise has become somewhat superfluous because many more things come before the Budget and after the Budget <sup>360</sup> which vitiate the effect of the actual annual budgetary proposals. This year, before the Budget was presented to Parliament, <sup>380</sup> the Government came out with proposals for hikes in administered prices. And it amounted to more than three <sup>400</sup> thousand crores of rupees.

Now, after that the Budget was presented and now

we are discussing the Finance Bill. The whole thing is <sup>420</sup> to be repeated. It is quite possible that after the Parliament session is over, the Government will again come out <sup>440</sup> with proposals for hikes in administered prices for a thousand or two thousand crores. So, the annual budgetary exercise for <sup>460</sup> the last few years has become an exercise which does not reflect the reality which does not reflect the actual <sup>480</sup> economic policy of the Government. Sir, while in the Budget the Government came out with a huge deficit of <sup>500</sup> Rs. 7,000 crores or so, at that time, all of us predicted and all of us apprehended <sup>520</sup> that there would be a double-digit inflation. Now from the various publications of the Government, we find that presently <sup>540</sup> the Wholesale price Index has gone up by ten points. Now, what is the effect of this ten point rise? <sup>560</sup> It does not reflect the actual prices because the manner in which the index figures are compiled is not quite <sup>580</sup> correct and we have raised objections several times. Its reflection on the Consumer Price Index is more distorted because <sup>600</sup> of the way in which the data are collected and compiled.

Now, I want to deal with another point about the <sup>620</sup> price rise and inflation. The earlier speaker compared with other countries. But I feel that even this ten-point rise <sup>640</sup> in the wholesale price Index would be much more and its effect on the Consumer Price Index would be much <sup>660</sup> more. What I want to bring to your notice is that whatever figures the Government dishes out to us, I <sup>680</sup> am not in a position to believe in those figures. It is because of the fact that the manner <sup>700</sup> in which they are collected and compiled gives a distortion. That is my point. Even this increase by ten <sup>720</sup> points or nine points or 10.4 points would have been more had there been much more consumption by <sup>740</sup> the people? What is the purchasing power of the people? All the people have not got the purchasing power. Under consumption <sup>760</sup> of the rural masses, under consumption even of the city poor, have helped the Government in maintaining the so-called <sup>780</sup> ten-point rise. Had there been more consumption by the masses, the inflation rate would have been much more. <sup>800</sup> That is my point. So, the Government is benefited by this under-consumption and lack of purchasing power of the poor <sup>820</sup> masses, both in the rural areas and in the city areas. This is one of the redeeming features. <sup>840</sup>

PRELIMINARY: initially; SUPERFLUOUS: useless; VITIATE: impair quality; APPREHEND: to fear.



## Exercise 22

This legislative reality has in effect led to a deep fissure in the landscape of banking regulatory terrain a system<sup>30</sup> of dual regulation, by the Finance Ministry in addition to RBI. I will now take a few minutes<sup>40</sup> to explain why this fissure or the fault line is bound to lead to tremors such as the most recent fraud.<sup>40</sup> Temptation to engage in fraud at the level of employee or employees is always present, in banks, be it<sup>40</sup> in public sector or private sector. The question then is whether there is adequate deterrence faced by employees from<sup>100</sup> undertaking frauds and enough incentives for management to put in place preventive measures to preempt frauds. In case of banks,<sup>120</sup> three potentially powerful mechanisms could induce discipline against frauds: Firstly, Investigative/vigilance/legal deterrence: Criminal investigation of frauds and attached<sup>140</sup> penalties can serve as an effective deterrence if reporting and investigation are expedient and penalties are adequately severe relative to the<sup>160</sup> gains from fraudulent activity. Secondly, Market discipline: Fraudulent activity can be a net loss to the bottom-line; in this case,<sup>180</sup> bank investors would impose deterrence, that is, uninsured creditors might "run" on the bank inducing liquidity problems, or shareholders<sup>200</sup> might "exit", effectively raising the cost of capital and inducing solvency questions.

In anticipation of such disruptive outcomes that might<sup>220</sup> cause loss of control, management and board members may put in place governance mechanisms to prevent or reduce the incidence<sup>240</sup> of fraud and/or hold larger buffers in the capital structure to bear losses when fraud materialises. Thirdly, Regulatory discipline:<sup>260</sup> Banks in most parts of the world, however, have a significant portion of deposit funding that is insured, and since banks serve critical<sup>280</sup> payments and settlements function, they are often too big to fail or too many to fail. Hence, a part of the<sup>300</sup> market discipline is weakened as a tradeoff with financial stability and is substituted by delegation of supervisory and regulatory powers<sup>320</sup> to a banking regulator. Detection and punishment by the regulator then need to be effective to discipline fraud.<sup>340</sup> How do these mechanisms work in case of private and public sector banks in India? Investigative and formal enforcement process takes<sup>360</sup> in our country, perhaps for the right reasons, a fair bit of time. Indeed, RBI data on<sup>380</sup> banking frauds suggests that only a handful of cases over the past five years have had closure as such.<sup>400</sup>

It is fair to say that in case of private sector banks, the real deterrence arises from market and regulatory discipline,<sup>420</sup> and their confluence. A private bank CEO's primary concern is whether he will be able to raise<sup>440</sup> capital when the need arises or even whether

he will still be running the bank the next day. The point is<sup>460</sup> that they could be readily cautioned through their Boards and even replaced by the RBI in case of<sup>480</sup> large or persistent irregularities. Further, a private bank failing to meet bank solvency standards and under RBI's<sup>500</sup> "prompt corrective action" would find it hard to raise capital, whereby it would need to put the house in order at<sup>520</sup> swift notice so it can raise funding from markets and get back to growth path. In turn, there are incentives<sup>540</sup> to invest in governance, so as to limit frauds and regulatory violations, and to respond with alacrity when incidents do arise.<sup>560</sup> In contrast, the market discipline mechanism for public sector banks is appreciably weaker compared to that at private banks.<sup>580</sup> There is implicitly a stronger perceived sovereign guarantee for all creditors of PSBs, and the principal shareholder<sup>600</sup> the government has not so far been interested in fundamentally modifying the ownership structure. From an economic standpoint, this weakened market discipline<sup>620</sup> should imply that the government would prefer stronger regulatory discipline of these banks, not weaker.

However, as I explained above<sup>640</sup> at length, and perhaps since the original idea behind bank nationalisation was complete government control over credit allocation to the<sup>660</sup> economy, the situation in India is exactly the reverse: RBI's regulatory powers over PSBs are<sup>680</sup> weaker than those over the private sector banks. The BR Act exemptions for PSBs mean that the<sup>700</sup> one agency the regulatory that can respond relatively quickly against banking frauds or irregularities cannot take effective action.<sup>720</sup> Hence, for example, MDs at PSBs find it comfortable to tell media that business will be as usual for<sup>740</sup> them under RBI's Prompt Corrective Action framework as even if they do not meet the stipulated restrictions of the framework,<sup>760</sup> the ultimate authority over their tenure is with the government and not with the RBI. It is not<sup>780</sup> entirely surprising that there has been a recurring theme in report after report on financial sector reforms in the country<sup>800</sup> that has suggested strengthening of PSB governance through improvement in top management and Board member appointments; or, ownership<sup>820</sup> neutrality in banking regulatory powers; or improving market discipline by considering a variety of diverse ownership structures. Will we let another opportunity to catalyse fundamental reform at PSBs pass by?<sup>840</sup>

Ujjit Patel - RBI Governor

TERRAIN: a tract, DETERRENCE: to prevent, prestall,  
TRADEOFF: exchange, ALACRITY: brisk & cheerful readiness,  
CATALYSE: chemical reaction.



## Exercise 23

Since, fortunately, the monsoons have till now been good in almost all parts of the country. As a result of this<sup>30</sup> hydroelectric generation has improved considerably and this coupled with higher thermal generation, has led to the improvement in the<sup>40</sup> power availability in the country. A number of States which last year had sizeable power-cuts have removed them completely and amongst these are for example, States like Punjab and Haryana. And many Members here from Punjab and Haryana will<sup>50</sup> remember what a difficult time industries in both these States as well as agriculture had last year. In both these<sup>60</sup> States this year there are no power-cuts. Tamil Nadu has also removed all restrictions just now. A few months ago<sup>70</sup> they had 100 percent restriction in some of their industries. I think that would be a better way<sup>80</sup> to manage things whenever shortages occur like this.

States like U.P., Maharashtra and Karnataka which last year were faced<sup>90</sup> with great difficulties in the field of power, have considerably relaxed these power-cuts. Madhya Pradesh has almost removed<sup>100</sup> restrictions imposed earlier. In the other States, except for Andhra Pradesh, I would say, the situation is satisfactory. During the<sup>110</sup> current year we propose to add another new capacity and in addition to that we shall continue with our efforts<sup>120</sup> to get more generation from the same installed capacity. We have fixed generation targets for each individual station.

While<sup>130</sup> I have referred to the improved situation, I would say with this improvement there will be general satisfaction in the<sup>140</sup> country and at any rate, the heavy damage would not be there and it will come down to a comparatively<sup>150</sup> small figure. Nevertheless, I think, the need for vigilance continues and we cannot afford to be complacent. We have established<sup>160</sup> a monitoring system through which we keep a watch on generation all over the country and I get daily reports<sup>170</sup> of generation from every single unit in the country so that we can keep a close eye on the output<sup>180</sup> of generation in all thermal station in the country and we have asked the State Governments to set up similar monitoring<sup>190</sup> units so that action can be taken as and when difficulties arise, instead of waiting for a long time<sup>200</sup> to set matters right because that does not really help us at all. We have been trying to improve the organisational arrangements.<sup>210</sup>

There is one other aspect to which I would like to refer briefly and that is about the thefts, thefts<sup>220</sup> of electric wires.

thefts of transmission parts and in a few cases thefts of components of transmission towers which lead<sup>40</sup> to a situation where in the first shower of monsoon the whole tower fell and in spite of good generation<sup>50</sup> the power could not reach the consumers either in industry or agriculture or even for the consumers either in industry or agriculture or even for lighting. This is a highly<sup>60</sup> anti-national activity. While the concerned administration has come down hard on these elements whether it is staff, whether it<sup>70</sup> is those who sell these things, whether it is those who by them, whether it is those who finance them,<sup>80</sup> etc. today the whole Government machinery has come down hard on these elements and along with that I would<sup>90</sup> request the Members in whose areas this malpractices have grown to help in getting the public cooperation also to tackle<sup>100</sup> this problem so that quick information can be given.

I know that in the past a couple of years back<sup>110</sup> when similar thefts of the wire were taking place in the transmission lines of the railways, the public cooperation helped<sup>120</sup> us very greatly in putting an end to this and the police patrols also helped to a large extent because<sup>130</sup> villagers were patrolling the railway lines and immediately they gave the information and in some cases they apprehended the criminals. So,<sup>140</sup> I would request you to help us to safeguard these vital installations. We ourselves intend to examine whether the law<sup>150</sup> needs any strengthening to take action against such elements. My friend referred to strong regional grids as a step towards<sup>160</sup> the evolution of a strong national grid. Even today the electricity can this is possible because<sup>170</sup> of technological advance all over travel over long distances. But some of the links are very weak. Therefore, we are developing the refine grids<sup>180</sup> first and I must say that in the Southern Region this strengthening of the grid has been done very well<sup>190</sup> and today in the Southern Region States trade in power very readily goes because the network is there. Still there<sup>200</sup> is a gap even in the Southern Region which we are trying to fill. But it is essential to have strong<sup>210</sup> regional grids and strong national grids to make optimum and full utilisation of the power generated.

Now, Sir, my friend<sup>220</sup> referred to line losses, and I agree with him that with the growth in generation, it is necessary to reduce<sup>230</sup> these losses and to improve transmission. This is one of the important factors that has to be kept in mind.<sup>240</sup>

ENSHRINED: given important place

IRONY: conference, UNANIMOUSLY: agreement,

ELOQUENT: by all times

## Exercise 24

Si, if democracy is to survive, the Government which swears by democracy, must guarantee that nobody would die of hunger.<sup>20</sup> If this is not guaranteed and if this hope is not kindled in the hearts of millions of our people,<sup>40</sup> our democracy would be meaningless. This has been stated practically by all jurists, all political leaders and social workers. Now,<sup>60</sup> I would like to know the difficulties. If we take into consideration that this right is not included what are the<sup>80</sup> effects? When I was speaking over the Resolution moved by my esteemed colleague regarding North-Eastern situation, I made a<sup>100</sup> mention that the time had come when you should provide work to the people or allowance if the work could<sup>120</sup> not be given. At that time, the Hon. Minister had said that was a matter which concerned the Law<sup>140</sup> Ministry. Therefore, I would like invite the attention of the Law Minister again on this particular point.

There is<sup>160</sup> a problem of law and order in this country. The crime is on the increase. There is dissatisfaction everywhere. There<sup>180</sup> is unrest amongst the students. Students feel that even if they take any number of degrees, they are not assured<sup>200</sup> of a job. We all know that with 90 per cent marks they do not get even admission in medical colleges,<sup>220</sup> in engineering colleges. Even after getting MBBS and BE degree, we are seeing what is happening<sup>240</sup> in Delhi. Questions are being raised in this particular House. The number of people below poverty line is increasing every<sup>260</sup> year. If we see this particular data, I think a time has reached when we must introspect and find out the<sup>280</sup> reasons for the same.

The question that arises then is, how these people are to live? May I ask the<sup>300</sup> Hon. Minister a question? Should they starve? If they declare that they are going to die you would prosecute them<sup>320</sup> for and attempt to commit suicide. Should they beg? In that case, you would prosecute them under the Prevention of<sup>340</sup> Begging Act. Should they steal? If they do so, you would prosecute them under IPC. What should they<sup>360</sup> do? How should they live? Therefore, it is in this background that we have to consider this matter very seriously<sup>380</sup> and we have to decide as to whether the time has come to think seriously about this particular matter.<sup>400</sup>

During all these years, enough lip-sympathy has been tendered by all of us without any exception. I believe that<sup>420</sup> time has come when we must go beyond this lip-sympathy and we must give something in the shape of<sup>440</sup> concrete

proposal so that the Government and the Parliament can tell the downtrodden and unemployed and affected people that the<sup>460</sup> Parliament of India really means business and that it does not believe in giving only lip-sympathy. If we take<sup>480</sup> into consideration this particular aspect and if we really enshrine this particular right in the Constitution, I believe a new<sup>500</sup> hope will be kindled in the hearts of the millions of young people in our country. Younger people will feel<sup>520</sup> that when they would attain the age of 18, it should not be necessary for them to roam from place<sup>540</sup> to place in search of a job, they should be assured of a job and they would be very happy.<sup>560</sup>

There would not be any uncertainty in life. The unrest and strikes in the colleges and schools will stop. The problem<sup>580</sup> of students unrest cannot be solved by bayonet, by firing, by closing down universities. It can only be solved if<sup>600</sup> we guarantee them this particular right of work for which I have made a humble attempt through this particular Bill,<sup>620</sup> to be included under Article 19. We see in big cities the trek of thousands and thousands of people from the<sup>640</sup> villages in search of jobs. The position in my district is that every month money orders worth Rs. 1.80 crores are<sup>660</sup> received from Bombay from the Ratnagiri citizens living in Bombay. There are no youngster in the villages, only persons<sup>680</sup> live in the villages, looking after agriculture. This is happening because we could not provide any work to people in<sup>700</sup> the village.

When these people go to the metropolitan cities for work, do they get it? I am reminded of an<sup>720</sup> 20 old adage, to which a reference was made by our Hon. Finance Minister, a very interesting adage, which is applicable here.<sup>740</sup> On a dark night and in a dark room, people go in search of black cat when in fact there<sup>760</sup> is none. This is the position with reference to jobs in the metropolitan cities. Under these circumstances, I believe that<sup>780</sup> we have to take into consideration this problem very seriously. Unemployment is growing everywhere. If we take into account the data,<sup>800</sup> it is very serious problem which will become worse, if we do not take some serious steps in time now.<sup>820</sup> With these words, I conclude my speech for the need for providing employment to all young people in the country.<sup>840</sup>

KINDLED: nurtured  
INROSPECT: self-examination  
BAYONET: short sword fixed on a rifle



## Exercise 25 (Legal)

These appeals are at the instance of the Chief Revenue Controlling Officer of Registration and two other Revenue Officers, seeking<sup>20</sup> to challenge the judgment and order passed by the High Court of Judicature at Madras by which the High Court<sup>40</sup> allowed the civil miscellaneous appeals filed by the respondent herein under Section 47 of the Indian Stamp Act, 1899<sup>90</sup> and thereby quashed and set aside the order passed by the Chief Revenue Controlling Officer of Registration with<sup>80</sup> respect to the stamp valuation. The subject matter of this litigation is the valuation shown in the two Sale Deeds registered<sup>100</sup> as DOC No.487 dated 5-9-2002 and 488<sup>120</sup> dated 2-9-2000 respectively. The respondent herein is the purchaser. He got the two sale deeds executed<sup>140</sup> through the original owner of the property in question. The market value of the entire property covered in both the sale deeds<sup>160</sup> is Rs.1,20,000/- and Rs.1,30,000/- respectively. It appears that the Joint Sub-Registrar, Trivendram on<sup>180</sup> receipt of the two registered sale deeds declined to release the documents on the premise that the sale consideration shown in the<sup>200</sup> two sale deeds was under-valued.

The matter was accordingly referred by the Joint Sub-Registrar to the<sup>220</sup> Special Deputy Collector (Stamps) under Section 47-(A) of the Act for the purpose of determining the correct market value of the property.<sup>240</sup> It also issued notice in Form-I fixing the value of the properties in DOC<sup>260</sup> No.487/2002 at Rs.45 lakhs and property in DOC<sup>280</sup> No.488/2002 at Rs.13 lakhs respectively. The Special Deputy Collector (Stamps) on conclusion of the<sup>300</sup> inquiry fixed the market value of the property covered under DOC No.488/2002<sup>320</sup> at Rs.10 lakhs and the property covered under DOC No.487/2002 at<sup>340</sup> Rs.51 lakhs. The respondent herein being dissatisfied with the order passed by the Special Deputy Collector (Stamps) preferred a<sup>360</sup> statutory appeal before the Inspector General of Registration. The appeal came to be dismissed. In such circumstances, referred to above,<sup>380</sup> the respondent herein went before the High Court by filing Civil Miscellaneous Appeals under Section 47(A) of the Stamp Act.<sup>400</sup>

The High Court allowed both the appeals and thereby quashed and set aside the orders passed by the authorities below.<sup>420</sup> The appellants feeling dissatisfied with the impugned judgment and order passed by the High Court have come up before this Court<sup>440</sup> with the present appeals. We have heard, the learned counsel appearing for the appellants and<sup>460</sup> Ms. Rohini Musa, the learned counsel appearing for

the respondent.<sup>480</sup> We take notice of the fact that the High Court while allowing the Civil Miscellaneous Appeals has observed in paras<sup>500</sup> 20 and 21 respectively as: That being the legal position, if the contention raised on the side of the<sup>520</sup> learned counsel appearing for the Appellant is appreciated in the legal proposition, as above laid down by the Supreme Court,<sup>540</sup> Full Bench, Division Bench and Single Judges of our High Court, it would compel this court to hold that the<sup>560</sup> proceedings referring the documents for determination of the market value, without recording any reason to say that the document<sup>580</sup> is undervalued, thus without performing the statutory obligation, cast upon the third Respondent Registering Officer, to record such reasons<sup>600</sup> to arrive at a decision that the documents are undervalued and the same are required to be referred to the authority<sup>620</sup> concerned to determine the actual market value of the property is contrary to the procedure laid down under law and<sup>640</sup> is totally, illegal. Furthermore, no material is made available to show that the third Respondent/ Registering Officer, on the<sup>660</sup> basis of such material, arrived at the conclusion that the true value is not set forth in the documents.<sup>680</sup>

In the absence of one such material, the proceedings initiated under Sec.47A is legally unsustainable, as such, the proceedings<sup>700</sup> initiated for determination of the market value and the outcome of such proceedings, fixing the value of the property<sup>720</sup> covered under Doc Nos.487 and 488/2002 at Rs.500/- per sq.ft.<sup>740</sup> and Rs.95/- per sq.ft respectively and demanding additional stamp duty, on the basis of such exorbitant value fixed,<sup>760</sup> is hence arbitrary bad in law and null and void. In this case, the documents were registered, whereas Form-I notice was issued. However, Form-I<sup>780</sup> notices did not reflect the reasons, for which, the value mentioned in the documents<sup>800</sup> was treated as undervalued and the material based on which the value mentioned in the documents was enhanced.<sup>820</sup> Further, the orders of the second Respondent Special Deputy Collector (Stamps) dated 12.10.2004 did indicate the basis on which the value mentioned in the documents in question was enhanced.<sup>840</sup>

QUASHED: declare invalid;

IMPUGNED: disputed legally;

EXORBITANT: unreasonably high;

PREMISE: basic assumption.

## Exercise 26 (Legal)

The material available in this case is sufficient to hold that the impugned notices suffer from arbitrariness and non application<sup>20</sup> of mind. They are violative of Article 14 of the Constitution. Hence they are liable to be quashed. It is not necessary<sup>40</sup> therefore to express any opinion on the contentions based on Article 19(1)(a) of the Constitution. The rest<sup>60</sup> of the questions relate truly to the civil rights of the parties flowing from the lease-deed. Those questions cannot be<sup>80</sup> effectively disposed of in this petition under Article 32 of the Constitution. The questions arising out of the<sup>100</sup> lease, such as, whether there has been breach of the covenants under the lease, whether the lease can be forfeited,<sup>120</sup> whether relief against forfeiture can be granted etc. are foreign to the scope of Article 32 of the Constitution.<sup>140</sup> They cannot be decided just on affidavits. These are matters which should be tried in a regular civil proceeding.<sup>160</sup> One should remember that the property belongs to the Union of India and the rights in it cannot be bartered<sup>180</sup> away in accordance with the sweet will of an officer or a Minister or a Lt. Governor but they should be<sup>200</sup> dealt with in accordance with law. At the same time a person who has acquired rights in such property cannot<sup>220</sup> also be deprived of them except in accordance with law. The stakes in this case are very high for both<sup>240</sup> the parties and neither of them can take law into his own hands.

I, therefore, quash the impugned notices and<sup>260</sup> direct the respondents not to take any further action against the petitioners pursuant to them. I express no opinion on the rights<sup>280</sup> of the parties under the lease and all other questions argued in this case. They are left open<sup>300</sup> to be decided in an appropriate proceeding. It is, however, open to both the parties if they are so advised<sup>320</sup> to take such fresh action as may be open to them in law on the basis of all the relevant facts<sup>340</sup> including those which existed before the impugned notice dated March 10, 1980 was issued by the Engineer Officer<sup>360</sup> of the Land and Development Office to vindicate their respective rights in accordance with law. This order is made without<sup>380</sup> prejudice to the right of the Union Government to compound the breaches, if any, committed by the lessee as such in the case.<sup>400</sup>

I have perused the judgment prepared by brother Justice A.P. Sen as also: the judgment of brother Justice E.S. Venkataramiah.<sup>420</sup> While I agree that the impugned notices threatening re-entry and demolition of the construction are

invalid and have no legal<sup>440</sup> value and must be quashed for reasons detailed in the two judgments, which I do not propose to repeat over again.<sup>460</sup> I am of the view that the other question involved in the case are based upon contractual obligations between the<sup>480</sup> parties. These questions can be satisfactorily and effectively dealt with in a properly instituted proceeding or suit and not<sup>500</sup> by a writ petition on the basis of affidavits which are so discrepant and contradictory in this case. The right to the<sup>520</sup> land and to construct buildings thereon for running a business is not derived from Article 19(1)(a) of the<sup>540</sup> Constitution but springs from the terms of contract between the parties regulated by other laws governing the subject,<sup>560</sup> viz., the Delhi Development Act, 1957, the Master Plan, the Zonal Development Plan framed under the Delhi Municipal Corporation Act<sup>580</sup> and the Delhi Municipal By-laws, 1959 irrespective of the purpose for which the buildings are constructed.<sup>600</sup> Whether there has been a breach of the contract of lease or whether there has been a breach of the other<sup>620</sup> statutes regulating the construction of buildings are the questions which can be properly decided by taking detailed evidence involving examination<sup>640</sup> and cross-examination of witnesses.

I accordingly allow the writ petitions with costs against the Union Government and the Lt. Governor of Delhi<sup>660</sup> and quash the impugned notices. As per the decision of the Supreme Court, the UOI could file a civil suit,<sup>680</sup> which then led to the filing of the present suit by the UOI and thereafter a counter suit by Express Newspapers.<sup>700</sup> A show cause notice was issued on 1st August, 1986 by the Ministry of Urban Development after the<sup>720</sup> decision of the Supreme Court. The said notice was based on the premise that Justice Sen's opinion in the<sup>740</sup> Supreme Court's decision was a minority view. Paragraph 12 of the show cause notice reads as under: The Writ Petitions were heard by<sup>760</sup> a Bench of Three Hon'ble Judges of the Supreme Court consisting of Hon'ble Mr. Justice A.P. Sen, Hon'ble Mr. Justice E.S. Venkataramiah<sup>780</sup> and Hon'ble Mr. Justice R.B. Misra. Their Lordships Hon'ble Mr. Justice E.S. Venkataramiah and Hon'ble Mr. Justice<sup>800</sup> R. P. Misra held that notices dated 1.3.1980 and 10.3.1980 were invalid<sup>820</sup> on the ground that the said notices were arbitrary and for non-application of mind in the present case as such.<sup>840</sup>

IMPUGNED: disputed legally;

COVENANTS: precedents, examples;

VINDICATE: showing clearly;

PREJUDICE: opinion not based on reason;

DISCREPANT: person showing disorder.