

55th year of Publication

**SIMPLEST SWIFTEST & SUREST**

ON  
PITMAN SHORTHAND

# Progressive Shorthand

**monthly**

with

**Eng./GK/Reasoning**

READING & DICTATION  
EXERCISES FOR  
SPEED DEVELOPMENT

July 2025

₹70

## Exercise 1

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

apply to the people. The people should decide to whom they shall vote for here.<sup>400</sup>

COMPLACENT : self-satisfaction;  
COERCION : the act of compelling;

## Exercise 2

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

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

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

### Exercise 3

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

### Exercise 4

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

### Exercise 5

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

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

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

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

GENERALIZATIONS : to extend from particular to general;

### Exercise 6

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

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

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

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

SOVERIGN : independent;

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

### Exercise 7

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

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

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

MULTITUDE : large number;

### Exercise 8

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

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

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

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

DISTRESSING : anguish of mind or body;

FACTION : a separate group;

### Exercise 9

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

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

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

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

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

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

In my view <sup>500</sup> village reconstruction with self-

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

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

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

COMPREHENSIVE : detailed;

STRATEGY : policy in war;

FACTOR-RIDDEN : groups & subgroup of a whole;

STAGNATION : stand still;

# Exercise 10

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

#### Exercise 11

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

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

Simultaneously with the transformation that <sup>200</sup>

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

### Exercise 12

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

STRESS : to lay emphasis; IMPOSED : to levy;

## Exercise 13

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

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

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

considered at the national level. These three points are very vital and I think they must be considered at the national level. The first<sup>440</sup> thing is, if you make a centrally organised national trust, how can it preserve the cultural heritage of a multi-lingual<sup>460</sup> country like India and how can it develop the regional languages in this country which is necessary for national<sup>480</sup> integration?

Sir, while forming the Zonal Committees we see that the interests of the smaller States are suffering. If<sup>500</sup> you analyse what is given in this Report, you will notice that though All India Radio is there for the<sup>520</sup> last fifty years, the coverage is still less than cent per cent. In my State of Orissa, I know that<sup>540</sup> even now the coverage is less than 70 per cent. So we have been seeing what are the problems before<sup>560</sup> the nation. Radio and Television are accepted in the world as mass media of communication with great values. We cannot<sup>580</sup> transform our technology and we cannot go in for modern methods of agriculture which are there in more developed countries<sup>600</sup> of the world because there though they are not educated in the expertise of science and the different faculties, but<sup>620</sup> they see things on the television and practice them in the field so that they could achieve the highest goals.<sup>640</sup>

So here the fundamental question is-and they have said it in this Report also that this autonomy cannot be<sup>660</sup> poured from above, from external sources of organisation, if we create such a structure, it must be evolved from within. Then,<sup>680</sup> what is the source for evolving from within? We have created trustees. Many Members have said that there are<sup>700</sup> part-time trustees, there are whole-time trustees, we see discrimination and so on. What do we expect of the<sup>720</sup> trustees? What is their qualification? There will be nominated trustees amongst them there will be a man of eminence in<sup>740</sup> science and other of culture. These are the only two qualifying clauses in forming the trust. But the most fundamental<sup>760</sup> thing is, if you want to increase the efficiency, if you want professionalism to grow so that have a<sup>780</sup> powerful media of Radio and Doordarshan then should we not recognise people who have worked for thirty or forty years,<sup>800</sup> professional people who are recognised in the field, the workers and artists who have suffered immensely and who have worked<sup>820</sup> for the success of this thing? Should they not be recognised? This is very relevant question at present.<sup>840</sup>

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

## Exercise 14

Sir, I come now to a very important matter which is agitating the minds of the people of this country.<sup>20</sup> It has become a subject of debate throughout the country. It is Centre-State relations. The Centre-State relations have<sup>40</sup> got many aspects, the legislative, the executive, the political and so on and so forth. I am not going to<sup>60</sup> deal with them because that debate will continue in the House the day after tomorrow. I want to refer only<sup>80</sup> to the financial aspects. Honestly speaking, the motive behind this question raised by some people is basically economic and financial.<sup>100</sup> The demand that the States should have more autonomy and that the Centre's relations in the State should be revised<sup>120</sup> has come out of financial and economic motivation. The demand for autonomy is there. But if you accept the autonomy<sup>140</sup> as some people have demanded, what will happen? The existing regional imbalances will become wider. And only the advanced States<sup>160</sup> will benefit and not the backward States; therefore, we must be on our guard. We cannot support the demand for<sup>180</sup> autonomy made by some advanced States. In that case, the advanced States will go forward and the backward States will become<sup>200</sup> still more backward.

Therefore, the question has to be examined from two angles, from the point of view of providing<sup>220</sup> more avenues and opportunities to the States for resource mobilisation and at the same time we must examine from the<sup>240</sup> point of view of moving towards reduction of regional disparities. On the one hand, we should certainly create more opportunities<sup>260</sup> for the States to mobilise resources and on the other we must see that there is a gradual reduction in<sup>280</sup> the regional disparities. These are two objectives that have to be kept in mind when we discuss the question<sup>300</sup> of regional autonomy. On the question of Centre-State relations, in the existing pattern, Sir, the Centre is the dominant<sup>320</sup> partner in financial distribution. I agree, the Centre cannot be strong. But I also say that the States also must<sup>340</sup> be strong. The Centre cannot be strong, at the cost of the States nor the States at the cost of<sup>360</sup> the Centre. Both must be strong. What is to be done? Because ultimately, whatever you plan, whatever you draft, whatever<sup>380</sup> proposals you make, the ultimate implementation falls on the States at the grass-root level for all purposes.<sup>400</sup>

Sir, the Seventh Schedule should be revised in order to provide more avenues and opportunities to the States for resource<sup>420</sup> mobilisation. Article 268 and Article 269 of the

Constitution refer to taxes<sup>440</sup> and duties which accrue to the States. But why two different Articles and why not one Article based on the<sup>460</sup> principle of equitable distribution among the States with the objective of reducing regional disparities? Sir, Article 270<sup>480</sup> refers to Income-Tax only but no to Corporate Tax. But in my view, Corporate Tax is also Income-Tax<sup>500</sup> and, therefore, why should not corporate tax be brought under the divisible pool as Income-tax has been brought? Article<sup>520</sup> 271 talks about surcharges excluded from the divisible pool. Why should they be excluded from the<sup>540</sup> divisible pool? I don't understand this. They must also be brought under the divisible pool. Sir, Article<sup>560</sup> 272 talks of Excise Duty to be shared between the Centre and the States. The sharing is permissible<sup>580</sup> and not compulsory. Why is it a permissible sharing and why is it not a compulsory sharing like the Income-tax<sup>600</sup>?

Sir, Article 275 refers to grants-in-aid to the States out of the Consolidated Fund<sup>620</sup> of the Union. Article 280 talks of a Finance Commission to decide about sharing of the two<sup>640</sup> taxes and the principles of grants-in-aid. Article 282 refers to grants from the Union<sup>660</sup> to the States for any public purpose. And Article 292 refers to loans from the Centre<sup>680</sup> to the States. Now, Sir, the actual position is very revealing. Sir, I am trying to summarise and I am<sup>700</sup> not giving the details. There are statutory transfers of resources from the Union to the States and there are non-statutory<sup>720</sup> transfers of resources from the Union to the States. What is the ratio? Roughly speaking, the ratio is 32<sup>740</sup> and 68. Statutory transfer of resources is 32 per cent and the non-statutory transfer is 68<sup>760</sup> per cent. The statutory transfer is all right. But so far as non-statutory transfer of resources is concerned, it<sup>780</sup> depends entirely upon the bureaucrats, the bureaucrats at the Centre. And why should they depend on the whims and fancy<sup>800</sup> of the bureaucrats at the Centre? This is the vital point and this covers revenue receipts and capital receipts, all together.<sup>820</sup> Approximately, the 2/3rd of the total funds to be shared by States are transferred on the whims of the officials.<sup>840</sup>

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

## Exercise 15

Sir, the other most important point is, we are creating a top-heavy administration. It is said that every trustee<sup>20</sup> should have a salary equal to that of a Supreme Court Judge. Then, will this not create heart burning in<sup>40</sup> the people who work there in the lower cadres? They are suffering as one of my Hon. friends has pointed<sup>60</sup> out. Many of the staff artists do not get pension, they do not get a proper pay and no sound<sup>80</sup> personnel policy has been established for thousands of artists who are working in this country. How can you preserve<sup>100</sup> the cultural heritage of this country? These are fundamental and basic questions. Then, Sir, coming to another aspect, you'll<sup>120</sup> also have to consider that if we do what the Committee has suggested, that there should be two agencies of<sup>140</sup> AIR and Doordarshan amalgamated into one National Trust, it is not the policy followed in any democratic country of the<sup>160</sup> world. What I have quoted, is found in the book here. Two separate organisations are functioning everywhere. When today<sup>180</sup> we are thinking of restructuring the mass media, why not conceive of two National Trusts? What is the difficulty? The question<sup>200</sup> is not that of finance.

If we can have 11 trustees, in place of 22 trustees, why can't we have two<sup>220</sup> National Trusts? The problems of both are different. We require radio in remote villages. That is the first priority in the broadcasting<sup>240</sup> programme. This must be taken into consideration because in remote villages they do not see a newspaper. What the national<sup>260</sup> events are, they learn from the radio. So this must be given wide coverage. Suppose the National Broadcasting Trust is<sup>280</sup> formed, it has to be given some fixed representation in the policy of the Government, these things must be given<sup>300</sup> consideration. The national priorities in the mass media need to be considered, in providing the radio coverage all throughout<sup>320</sup> the country in shortest possible time. And then about Television. I see, Sir, that we have not been following a very<sup>340</sup> consistent policy. On the one hand, for the benefit of the backward areas, the tribal people, we wanted community television<sup>360</sup> centres to be set up. But then the old centres are closed and the new are opened. What is<sup>380</sup> the value of this if you do not have a continuous programme? You are requested to make a very strong case for it.<sup>400</sup>

The most important question, I humbly feel, is that we must consider the development of other countries. We may not<sup>420</sup> copy them because we have our own problems. What I was saying is

that not only should there be Zonal<sup>440</sup> Committees but also there must be some sort of State level committees. I feel that if at least there are<sup>440</sup> state level autonomous bodies, it will be ideal for the country with multi-lingual problems. A Central Trust would be<sup>450</sup> controlling the national Service. Today also, in the new structural setup, foreign programmes proposed to be controlled by<sup>500</sup> the Government of India. Nobody denies it. All the countries in the world follow this policy. And it is not<sup>520</sup> a small State where one language is there or some thousands of people are there. So we should think of<sup>540</sup> having a wide coverage and the national goal being achieved. If we think of centralising, it is in effect what<sup>560</sup> we have said in the zonal committees, where the Director will be coming to the executive body but it does not<sup>580</sup> solve all the problems.

Sir, as pointed out by my friend, I say with all humility, that a language expert<sup>600</sup> in a Station like Cuttack has not been appointed for the last 5 years, how can it develop the language,<sup>620</sup> how can it develop the local language? These are very fundamental questions. About Television, I must say that if one<sup>640</sup> goes to other countries of the world, one finds how far television has developed and progressed there—even in Pakistan.<sup>660</sup> We know the people of day in and day out view the television of Pakistan. Can we not think of<sup>680</sup> some bold programmes? Should we only think of autonomy, and with a begging bowl this autonomy may be held<sup>700</sup> a piece? Until the man with right earnestness and devotion becomes the Chairman or Trustee, it cannot create a new vigour<sup>720</sup> and sense of responsibility by only introducing trusteeship, things cannot improve. Pious wishes are there. There is a proverb, if<sup>740</sup> wishes were horses, beggars would ride. This is our position. I strongly feel that there must be two separate trusts<sup>760</sup> one for the All India Radio and the other for Television. And the third thing is that not only at<sup>780</sup> the zonal level but also at every State level there must be a committee so that we can decentralise and<sup>800</sup> look into the development of the regional languages and promotion of the backward region for the greater national goal. These<sup>820</sup> are the most important points. The way the trusteeship is selected is another thing which I do not understand at all.<sup>840</sup>

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

## Exercise 16

Madam, Chairman, the amendments that have been brought here in this Bill are mostly innocent in nature and necessary.<sup>20</sup> Some of them are not at all important. But, there are few clauses which I would like to highlight here.<sup>40</sup> I would request the Hon. Minister to reconsider whether these can be reframed in such a manner that certain controversies<sup>60</sup> which may occur in future are not there. There should be no chance of such a controversy in the Bill.<sup>80</sup> I would request the Minister to consider in that light. Coming to Clause 5 of the Bill, it has<sup>100</sup> been suggested that the Central Government may also appoint public prosecutor or additional public prosecutor. When the State Government is<sup>120</sup> there to appoint public prosecutor or additional public prosecutor either in High Court or in District Court, I think the<sup>140</sup> Central Government not have taken that power also to appoint public prosecutor or additional prosecutor at the district level<sup>160</sup> or even in the High Court. They could appoint them through the State machinery only. If there are two sets<sup>180</sup> of public prosecutors in a particular court, one for the Central Government and the other for the State Government holding<sup>200</sup> two different views, then there will be some confusion.

In certain cases where the Central Government may require the<sup>220</sup> help of certain public prosecutor, that appointment should go through the State machinery. They may require the help of certain<sup>240</sup> public prosecutors that have been appointed by the State Government itself, if it comes to directly appointing any public prosecutor<sup>260</sup> for any Court, then in that case the jurisdiction of a particular court, may arise and certain other confusion may<sup>280</sup> also arise there. So, to avoid that sort of misunderstanding or holding of different views by different sets of public<sup>300</sup> prosecutors, I think appointment of any public prosecutor should be by the State alone and not directly by the Central<sup>320</sup> Government. You will also find in Subclause 5 of Clause 8 that the public prosecutors in district levels should be<sup>340</sup> appointed from the panel, that is to be prepared by the District Magistrate. In the case of State Government, the<sup>360</sup> public prosecutors should be appointed from amongst those in the panel and not from those whose names do not appear<sup>380</sup> in the panel, prepared by the authorities in accordance with the procedure laid down by the State Government.<sup>400</sup>

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

prosecutor<sup>220</sup> from the panel. The Central Government may appoint anybody from outside or inside the panel. In that case, I would<sup>440</sup> request the Minister to consider that the standard is maintained. Otherwise, arbitrations will arise and unnecessarily the advocates will try<sup>460</sup> to earn the favour of certain officers. Even though the name is not in the panel, they will get the<sup>480</sup> appointment of that person as a public prosecutor in the district level. So, the obligation should not be there in<sup>500</sup> the case of Central Government also to appoint the public prosecutor from amongst the names appearing in the panel<sup>520</sup> and not from those outside the panel. Then I come to the provision regarding extension of the detention period of the<sup>540</sup> under-trial prisoner from 60 days to 90 days. This limit of 60 days of detention of the under-trial<sup>560</sup> prisoner has been brought in only after strenuous struggle and fight in the last Lok Sabha. The Government was<sup>580</sup> not initially willing to accept this limitation of the detention period of the under-trial prisoner. Many Hon. Members fought<sup>600</sup> for this and then only the Government came forward and agreed that there should be a certain limit of sixty<sup>620</sup> days for the detention of the under-trial prisoner.

Now, what is happening in this Bill? The Police Officers never<sup>440</sup> care for completing the investigation within a certain specified period. They go on getting extension of time for the detention<sup>660</sup> of the accused in the court. The under-trial prisoner does not know when and in which way actually his<sup>680</sup> case will be dealt with, whether it will be adjudicated, or how the case will be finalised. All that is<sup>700</sup> not certain and the police officers I said, do not care to complete the investigation within a specified<sup>720</sup> period. That is why in the last Lok Sabha views were expressed that police officers should be called upon<sup>740</sup> to complete the investigation within a particular and specified period. If you go on allowing them unlimited time, then in<sup>760</sup> that case police officers will not exhibit responsibility and they will not behave in such way as to fulfil their<sup>780</sup> own obligations and they will discharge their own responsibilities. That way, this will again give them a handle. So, though I agree<sup>800</sup> that in certain cases like murder or dacoity or some such offences where life imprisonment is prescribed, where<sup>820</sup> this may be required, in respect of other matters the cases should be completed within 60 days duration.<sup>840</sup>

STRENUOUS: hard;

ADJUDICATED: to decide as a judge.

## Exercise 17

Mr. Deputy Chairman, I have for over five hours patiently listened to the various suggestions and points of criticism made<sup>20</sup> by several Hon. Members of the House. But when we say education is very important it seems that this importance<sup>40</sup> is not reflected by the presence of elders in this House. Because I counted the heads and I find<sup>60</sup> that not even ten per cent of the Hon. Members are present. Any way when the respected leader of the Opposition<sup>80</sup> is there I am expected to address you Sir, since you are present, I am certainly to address you and<sup>100</sup> express my point of view. Some of the Hon. Members have criticised us on the ground that we are undoing<sup>120</sup> whatever had been done in the past or we are trying to change the national consensus and so on.<sup>140</sup>

I would like to draw the attention of the Hon. Members that even in the national policy on education which was<sup>160</sup> adopted in 1986 and which has been referred to in this House is clearly mentioned at the end<sup>180</sup> that the Government of India will also review every five years the progress made and recommend guidelines for future<sup>200</sup> development. Therefore, this national consensus was not final. Every five years such a review should have been made by us it was<sup>220</sup> not made. It took ten years. Now, when we undertake such a review and if we suggest some guidelines for<sup>240</sup> future development, it cannot be said that we are undoing the national consensus or we are undoing whatever was done<sup>260</sup> in the past, we are actually following the national policy on education. This has been reviewed and some of the<sup>280</sup> reports of the Review Committee have been placed here. Others taken place at different levels and we are preparing the<sup>300</sup> new national policy on education which was placed before the Ministers Conference. Then a copy had been sent to the<sup>320</sup> various States and many of the States have considered the draft national policy. They have expressed their views. But<sup>340</sup> many want us to give them more time for this purpose. I thought I shall be able to place the<sup>360</sup> new draft policy before this House and the other House in the course of the Session. Now many States have<sup>380</sup> written to us saying that they would require time to consider this matter. So, the draft policy is delayed.<sup>400</sup>

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

as prepared<sup>420</sup> by the University Grants Commission. They have praised it and I thank them for that. At least they had some<sup>440</sup> word of praise for the work of an institution which is with us and which is being financed by us<sup>460</sup> either directly or indirectly whatever it may be. When they praised this policy statement here they mentioned about double standards<sup>480</sup> set in the educational system. Then they praised adult education, universalisation of elementary education, secondary education and vocationalisation. What is<sup>500</sup> new in this book? It is entirely based on the priority which we had set earlier last year. Therefore, what<sup>520</sup> this book says is more or less the substance of what we have indicated. So, when they criticise us by<sup>540</sup> saying that there is no sense of direction, I would submit that this apprehension should not be there. We are<sup>560</sup> not only having a sense of direction but we are trying to implement it in a systematic manner. What is<sup>580</sup> the system we are following? We have discussed the various aspects of our policy at different levels and we had<sup>600</sup> series of meetings with educationists and representatives of various bodies, both educational and non educational, and we have consulted even<sup>620</sup> representatives of political parties in connection with adult education programme and the problem of student unrest. So, we are trying to<sup>640</sup> meet the cross-section of the view points so that we can formulate such a national consensus.

Then, Sir, we are providing<sup>660</sup> for funds for the priorities that we have set before us and as I have told you earlier, some of<sup>680</sup> the Hon. Members also have said about it earlier too, we have set our priorities for the first time in such<sup>700</sup> a clear fashion and herein lies the difference. The first priority for broad basing education in our country is the<sup>720</sup> part of our new Education Policy whereby we want adult education and we have a time bound programme for making<sup>740</sup> ten crores of adults literate in five years time. Now, how can we do that unless there is proper allocation<sup>760</sup> of funds? As the Hon. Member has pointed out, funds are important so we approached the Planning Commission and<sup>780</sup> I am glad to tell you that whereas in the last Plan only one per cent of the total plan<sup>800</sup> allocation had been provided for adult education, in this coming plan ten per cent has already been provided for<sup>820</sup> and more will be forthcoming if we can show results. Is that not an achievement at least in some measure?<sup>840</sup>

CONSENSUES: agreement. PRAISE: worship;  
FORMULATE: to state; UNIVERSALISATION: open to all precisely

## Exercise 18

Sir, by this Bill some small relief is being intended to be provided to the Judges of the Supreme Court<sup>20</sup> and the High Court and we do not have any objection in granting this relief and to<sup>40</sup> the objects of the Bill, unless of course the Government intends to recruit henceforward Judges from the military for manning<sup>60</sup> the highest courts in this country and the States. But, Sir, what we object to is the method of piecemeal<sup>80</sup> legislation on important matters like the salaries of Judges.

Sir, in matters like this believe that<sup>100</sup> the Government should not as it has become its habit, rely on adhocism. When a problem comes up if you tackle<sup>120</sup> it piecemeal, in an adhoc manner, the overall problem still remains. Sir, what we want is that in<sup>140</sup> matters like this after due deliberation and consultation with the concerned people, comprehensive legislative measures should be brought having<sup>160</sup> inbuilt provisions for adjustment taking into account the rise in the cost of living, thanks to the<sup>180</sup> economic policy. Sir, we know that this is the only service where the emoluments have gone down since<sup>200</sup> the days of Independence, and probably that had prompted my Hon. Friend to come out of his job as<sup>220</sup> soon as he got an opportunity. Now this is almost a vicious circle. We do not get good people unless we<sup>240</sup> offer them good emoluments and we also don't have good judiciary unless we get good people. This is<sup>260</sup> the vicious circle we have. People in various spheres of life in our country may wonder as to why<sup>280</sup> the judges should get Rs.13,500 or Rs.14,000. But we don't want starved<sup>300</sup> Judges.

Sir, we ought to have at least in the higher judicial service, I advocate for all, the whole judiciary<sup>320</sup> upto the lowest subordinate courts, judges with proper emoluments and proper terms and conditions of service. But in the<sup>340</sup> context of the setup that we have in this country the role of the judiciary has to be<sup>360</sup> acknowledged. We have no illusion that we can not remove poverty from this country nor can we usher in a<sup>380</sup> welfare society only through the help of the judiciary. There are many deficiencies and weaknesses in our present judicial system.<sup>400</sup>

Sir, we feel, that we must have strong and independent judiciary because in the context of authoritarian and<sup>420</sup> draconian laws in this country having a field day, judiciary apart from the people movement, according to us, provide a<sup>440</sup> bastion against such attacks. That is why we want an independent and fearless judiciary to meet the<sup>460</sup> challenges of an executive which is always

seeking to get more and more power, draconian power for the matter.<sup>480</sup> We have no doubt that in the days to come when incompetence, the inefficiency and the malfunctioning of this<sup>500</sup> Government are more and more exposed, there will be greater and greater risk of more and more draconian and dictatorial<sup>520</sup> powers being arrogated by this executive, otherwise, they cannot govern. That is why, within a few months of the coming<sup>540</sup> in to power of this Government we have found that black laws have been enacted completely subverting the very basis<sup>560</sup> of the Constitutional setup.

In this country, the role of the law is being thrown to the winds. What<sup>580</sup> we find today is that the people are again being made targets of authoritarian powers and laws. In such cases,<sup>600</sup> the people will be forced to take recourse to the judiciary to meet the challenges of the executive. That is<sup>620</sup> why, we have seen the other day one of our esteemed colleague here was arrested under this infamous black Ordinance.<sup>640</sup> He had to go to the Supreme Court. When he went to the Supreme Court, his release order was made.<sup>660</sup> But he has taken up the challenge before the Supreme Court and now, he has filed a petition. I hope,<sup>680</sup> he succeeds against this black Ordinance.

Therefore, although we have no illusion, we cannot afford in this country a weak<sup>700</sup> judiciary or a judiciary which is not able to withstand the other influences which may be brought to bear up on<sup>720</sup> them. For the sake of the people, for the sake of preserving their minimal rights in this country, it cannot but<sup>740</sup> be accepted that we want free, independent and fearless judiciary. We have seen that it has been not in the<sup>760</sup> too distant past, how the voices of the people were muted by various types of laws and how<sup>780</sup> attempts were made to make the judiciary subservient with expectation of commitment. We heard about committed judges, commitment not to the<sup>800</sup> rule of law but to one individual and one party. We have seen that whenever one party comes to power<sup>820</sup> there is not only erosion of the peoples' rights but there are always serious dangers of losing the same also.<sup>840</sup>

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

## Exercise 19

**H**on'ble Members, Our Eight lakh cooperative societies and their 29 crore stakeholder members represent nearly 90 per cent of rural India.<sup>20</sup> In recent years, cooperative societies have also expanded in urban areas. Various initiatives taken for economic empowerment of the cooperative sector<sup>40</sup> are creating numerous employment opportunities. The year 2025 is being celebrated as the International Year of Cooperatives,<sup>60</sup> and India will play a significant role in this global initiative. When we discuss the nation's development and achievements,<sup>80</sup> we are essentially highlighting the capabilities and accomplishments of its citizens. Today, there is collective participation of all in the development<sup>100</sup> of the nation and that is why we are able to realize its true potential. The greatest beneficiaries of my government's<sup>120</sup> efforts have been the Dalit, backward, and tribal communities. For decades after independence, our tribal communities faced neglect.<sup>140</sup> My government has prioritized their welfare. The DAJGUA and the "PM- JANMAN Yojana" are<sup>160</sup> direct examples of this initiative. Nearly 1.25 lakh tribal children are receiving quality education through more than<sup>180</sup> 470 Eklavya Model Residential Schools. In the last 10 years, 30 new medical colleges have been established in<sup>200</sup> tribal-dominated areas. A special National Mission is addressing health issues related to sickle cell within tribal communities, with screening of<sup>220</sup> around 5 crore individuals already completed. My government has undertaken several initiatives to preserve tribal heritage. This year, the 150th birth anniversary<sup>240</sup> of Bhagwan Birsa Munda is being celebrated across the country as Janjatiya Gaurav Varsh.

A significant measure of<sup>260</sup> 'Viksit Bharat' is balanced development of the country. No region should feel left behind in the journey of progress.<sup>280</sup> My government is conscious of the aspirations of the people of the North East and has worked to eliminate their sense of alienation.<sup>300</sup> Through more than 10 peace agreements, several factions have been brought onto the path of peace. To showcase the<sup>320</sup> potential of the eight states of the North East to the entire country, the first-ever Ashtalakshmi Mahotsav was organized.<sup>340</sup> Along with the development of the North East, the government has initiated a comprehensive development plan for the "Purvodaya"<sup>360</sup> of the eastern states, which will also create new employment opportunities. After the abrogation of Article 370,<sup>380</sup> there is a conducive environment for development in Jammu & Kashmir. Both the Lok Sabha and Vidhan Sabha elections were conducted.<sup>400</sup>

The success of a nation or society is inclusive and all-encompassing only when it is guided by principles. Therefore, my government<sup>420</sup> has always placed the fundamental principles outlined

by our Constitution at the core of its policies. In the light<sup>490</sup> of the Constitution, the primary ideological inspiration of my government is 'Service'. My government firmly believes that serving 140 crore<sup>650</sup> citizens is its foremost duty, and it is working with utmost sensitivity in this direction. To provide easy loans<sup>660</sup> to the backward sections of society and sanitation workers, the scope of the PM-Suraj Yojana has been expanded.<sup>670</sup> To ensure the benefits of government schemes reach differently-abled individuals, over 1 crore Divyang ID cards have been issued.<sup>680</sup> The 'Narmaste Yojana', launched for sanitation workers, has been extended to include all those who take up the<sup>690</sup> noble responsibility of cleanliness. With the goal to ensure that no one is left behind in the journey<sup>700</sup> of a 'Viksit Bharat', my government is working with a saturation approach. The past decade has been a period of revival<sup>710</sup> of India's cultural consciousness. With pride in our heritage and dedication to progress, we are shaping a future where culture<sup>720</sup> and development move forward together. This year, we will celebrate the 125th birth anniversary of Dr. S. P. Mukherjee,<sup>730</sup> who said, "True nationalism lies not only in the physical unity of India but in strengthening its cultural unity."<sup>740</sup>

Our manuscripts are a priceless heritage, containing vast knowledge that needs to be studied, researched, and utilized for the<sup>750</sup> benefit of humanity. The process of digitizing and preserving these manuscripts using advanced technology is being initiated on mission mode.<sup>760</sup> A significant pillar of the nation's heritage is our rich linguistic culture. I am pleased to inform you that the<sup>770</sup> government has granted Classical Language status to Assamese, Marathi, Pali, Prakrit, and Bengali. For easy communication in all languages of India,<sup>780</sup> the language platform Bhashini powered by AI is being widely used by the citizens of the country.<sup>790</sup> Through the efforts of my government, India has established its identity as a global leader on the cultural stage. To connect all<sup>800</sup> Asian Buddhist countries, my government organized the first Asian Buddhist Conference. Last year, India also hosted the World Heritage Committee's<sup>810</sup> meeting, with participation from 140 countries. Through the celebration of International Yoga Day, the entire world is now embracing<sup>820</sup> India's rich tradition of yoga. To take the grand edifice of progress to new glories, strong pillars are required.<sup>830</sup> For India's development, my government has established three strong pillars of Reform, Perform and Transform, which have become synonyms of India's new governance model.<sup>840</sup>

President: Droupadi Murmu

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

## Exercise 20

Observe National Solidarity Day. It was exactly two years ago that our northern borders were attacked.<sup>20</sup> This was surprise sprung on us quite suddenly. But in that hour of peril, we saw an upsurge of<sup>30</sup> patriotic feeling throughout the country. Differences of state, caste, creed or language, which had often seemed superficially to divide us,<sup>40</sup> disappeared in a moment. It was a visible demonstration of the fundamental unity of our people, which has preserved the<sup>50</sup> integrity of India through the ages. The farmer in the field, the worker in the factory and indeed people from<sup>60</sup> all walks of life came forward to make their own contribution in order to defend the country's freedom. On the<sup>70</sup> borders our soldiers fought with valour and with determination. So many of them made the supreme sacrifice and gave their<sup>80</sup> lives so that the country might live. The whole nation remembers them with feelings of admiration and gratitude.

We have,<sup>90</sup> however, to remember that we should not be satisfied with what happened in the past. We have to realise that<sup>100</sup> preservation of the freedom and territorial integrity of the motherland calls for incessant effort, vigilance and alertness. The problems that<sup>110</sup> we face today are serious indeed. The Chinese are trying to build up a mighty war machine and to create<sup>120</sup> fear in the minds of all. China has gone a step further and has recently exploded an atomic bomb. We<sup>130</sup> are thus confronted with a nuclear menace in Asia, something new for this peace-loving Continent. These are serious developments<sup>140</sup> and we must take due notice of them. Even otherwise, in recent days, we have seen events of greater significance<sup>150</sup> taking place in other parts of the world.

Within the country, we are going through a period of difficulties. The<sup>160</sup> production of food is still inadequate. Harvesting of rice has begun and the new paddy and rice will be coming<sup>170</sup> into the market. This will ease the situation in respect of rice for the present. The farmers are aware that<sup>180</sup> the Government is very particular that they should get reasonable and remunerative prices for their paddy. I hope they are<sup>190</sup> aware of the fact that the producers' price have already been fixed and announced. It is, therefore, not unreasonable to<sup>200</sup> expect that the Kisans will come forward to sell their paddy or rice to the Government at fixed prices also.<sup>210</sup>

The sowing of the rabi crop will soon start. Let us try to produce much more of wheat than we<sup>220</sup> did in the year 1982,

which was a normal year. It is essential that the district administration should help in<sup>40</sup> the supply of adequate seeds, manure and similar other facilities. Water for irrigation purposes is the most important item. The<sup>40</sup> problem of water-logging has greatly increased in recent years. Every effort should be made to see that areas liable<sup>40</sup> to water-logging are provided with necessary drains. Besides major irrigation projects, minor and medium schemes should also be taken<sup>40</sup> in hand. All tanks and pounds should be deepened. I am told that the construction of tube-wells sometimes diverts<sup>20</sup> attention from the existing irrigation works and even leads to avoidable duplication. It should always be borne in mind that<sup>40</sup> new investment in tube-wells should not make the older investment infructuous, nor should it result in the neglect of<sup>20</sup> the existing works. These are some of the reasons why the irrigated area in a number of States has not<sup>40</sup> appreciably increased in spite of considerable investment. The district administration has to be much more alert and active to give<sup>40</sup> all encouragement and assistance to the Kisans with a view to increasing the production of their rabi crop. While wheat<sup>20</sup> is important, there must be greater production of pulses also. The shortage of pulses has considerably added to our present<sup>40</sup> difficulties. I know we all understand and fully realise that the solution of all our present-day food difficulties lies<sup>40</sup> in increased production. It is therefore essential that Government officials in the districts and others at the State or Central<sup>40</sup> level as also the farmers should work hand in hand to produce a much better result. Let us show to<sup>70</sup> the country that we can tackle our problem effectively by our own efforts and perseverance. The question of distribution has<sup>70</sup> also assumed great importance. The cooperatives and the fair-price shops have helped to a considerable extent in the present<sup>40</sup> situation. With improved methods and with more effective supervision they can do still better. Moreover, if consumer cooperatives can be<sup>70</sup> organised by local initiative, they can be of much assistance in ensuring supplies to the consumers at steady price. I<sup>70</sup> am sorry to say that grain dealers do not seem to have fully realised the gravity of the situation. This<sup>40</sup> has led me to serious thinking and the Government must make some radical changes in the present system of distribution.<sup>80</sup>

GRATITUDE: thankfulness;

INESSANT: uninterrupted;

VALOUR: bravery;

SUPERFICIALLY: on the face of;

REMUNERATIVE: compensatory;

APPRECIABLY: substantial.

## Exercise 21 (Budget)

Honourable Speaker Sir, Top 50 tourist destination sites in the country will be developed in partnership with states through a<sup>20</sup> challenge mode. Land for building key infrastructure will have to be provided by states. Hotels in those destinations will be<sup>40</sup> included in the infrastructure HML. The following measures will be taken for facilitating employment-led growth. One, organizing intensive<sup>40</sup> skill-development programmes for our youth including in Institutes of Hospitality Management; Two, Providing MUDRA loans<sup>40</sup> for homestays; Three, improving ease of travel and connectivity to tourist destinations; Four, Providing performance-linked incentives to states for<sup>40</sup> effective destination management including tourist amenities, cleanliness, and marketing efforts; and, Five, Introducing streamlined e-visa facilities along with visa-fee<sup>20</sup> waivers for certain tourist groups. Continuing with the emphasis on places of spiritual and religious significance in the July Budget,<sup>40</sup> there will be a special focus on destinations related to the life and times of Lord Buddha. To implement private sector<sup>40</sup> driven Research, Development and Innovation initiative announced in the July Budget, I am now allocating Rs. 20,000 crore.<sup>100</sup>

In the next five years, under the PM Research Fellowship scheme, we will provide ten thousand fellowships for technological research<sup>200</sup> in IITs and IISc with enhanced financial support. The 2nd Gene Bank with 10 lakh<sup>200</sup> genetic lines will be set up for future food and nutritional security. This will provide conservation support to both<sup>240</sup> public and private sectors for genetic resources. We will start a National Geospatial Mission to develop foundational geospatial infrastructure and data.<sup>250</sup> Using PM Gati Shakti, this Mission will facilitate modernization of land records, urban planning, and design of infrastructure projects.<sup>280</sup> A Gyan Bharatam Mission for survey, documentation and conservation of our manuscript heritage with academic institutions, museums, libraries and private collectors<sup>300</sup> will be undertaken to cover more than 1 crore manuscripts. We will set up a National Digital Repository of<sup>320</sup> Indian knowledge systems for knowledge sharing. We will set up an Export Promotion Mission, with sectoral and ministerial targets, driven jointly<sup>340</sup> by the Ministries of Commerce, MSME, and Finance. It will facilitate easy access to export credit, cross-border<sup>360</sup> factoring support, and support to MSMEs to tackle non-tariff measures in overseas markets. A digital<sup>380</sup> public infrastructure, 'Bharat TradeNet' for international trade will be set-up as a unified platform for trade documentation and financing solutions.<sup>400</sup>

Support will be provided to develop domestic manufacturing capacities for our economy's integration with global supply chains. Sectors will be<sup>320</sup> identified based on objective criteria. Facilitation groups with participation of senior officers and industry representatives will be formed.

for select<sup>40</sup> products and supply chains. Through this, there are huge opportunities related to Industry 4.0, which needs high skills<sup>40</sup> and talent. Our youth have both. Our government will support the domestic electronic equipment industry to leverage this opportunity for the<sup>40</sup> benefit of the youth. A national framework will be formulated as guidance to states for promoting Global Capability Centres<sup>50</sup> in emerging tier 2 cities. This will suggest measures for enhancing availability of talent and infrastructure, building-by-law reforms, and mechanisms<sup>50</sup> for collaboration with industry. Our Government will facilitate upgradation of infrastructure and warehousing for air cargo including high value<sup>50</sup> perishable horticulture produce. Cargo screening and customs protocols will be streamlined and made user-friendly. Over the past 10 years,<sup>50</sup> our Government has implemented several reforms for convenience of tax payers, such as (1) faceless assessment, (2) tax payers charter,<sup>50</sup> (3) faster returns, (4) almost 99 per cent returns being on self-assessment, and (5) Vivad se Vishwas scheme. Continuing these efforts,<sup>60</sup> I reaffirm the commitment of the tax department to 'trust first, scrutinize later'. I also propose to introduce the new<sup>60</sup> income-tax bill next week.

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

F.M. - Nirmala Sitharaman

GENETIC: information relating to cell;

GEOSPATIAL: geographic coverage; RATIONALIZED: based on logic;

INNOVATION: new idea.

## Exercise 22 (Legal)

The Chief Executive Officer of Express Newspapers gave the entire background in his affidavit by way of evidence and exhibited<sup>20</sup> various documents one, he identified the signatures of Mr. Ramnath Goenka on various letters. The entire case of Express Newspapers<sup>40</sup> as per the plaint has been reiterated by this witness. According to him, sub-letting took place on 1st February, 1960<sup>60</sup> but the supplemental lease deed was only executed on 17th November, 1964 for the purposes of<sup>60</sup> collecting premium and not for the purpose of granting any permission. As per him a supplemental agreement is not<sup>100</sup> a condition precedent or an event anterior to the actual letting out. Since the only reason was that the area<sup>120</sup> West of the sewer line could not be constructed upon, after the deviations of the said line, construction was not<sup>140</sup> prohibited, Express Newspapers could not be blamed. Permission for changing of the use of the area was sought for.<sup>160</sup> Express Newspapers had agreed to reimburse the cost of the reconstruction of the new drainage outside its plot. In fact,<sup>180</sup> pursuant to a letter where permission was sought for building five storey building, the Ministry of Works and Housing,<sup>200</sup> inspected the premises. This letter written by the Deputy Secretary was conveyed to the L&DO. All requisite<sup>220</sup> approvals were obtained. It was the DDA which sanctioned the FAR of 360 on 4th November, 1978.<sup>240</sup>

He also stated that the L&DO was fully informed from 1977<sup>260</sup> onwards of all the approvals which were being received by it relating to diversion of sewer line change of user<sup>280</sup> West of the sewer line and the construction, sanction of building plans. He further averred that no misrepresentation was committed<sup>300</sup> to obtain the additional area moreover, there was no intention to let out the portions for commercial purposes. However,<sup>320</sup> surprisingly, in January, 1980 an attempt was made to re-enter the building, despite Express Newspapers having made efforts<sup>340</sup> to keep the L&DO informed at every stage. Allegations were made by the said witness<sup>360</sup> against the Lieutenant Governor at that time. Allegation was that a demand of Rs. 35 lakhs for converting into<sup>380</sup> a commercial building was also raised on the basis of the report of a three-member committee in this case.<sup>400</sup>

As per the Committee, the basement area which is to be used for press purposes is already permitted for commercial<sup>420</sup> use as per the Master Plan. The Committee report further noted that there is unauthorized construction to the extent of<sup>440</sup> 18000 sq. ft. in the basement area. Therefore, the unauthorized

construction for a space of 70,000 sq. ft. leads<sup>600</sup> to annual rental income of more than Rs. 60 Lakhs here. Express Newspapers then filed a writ petition under Article 32<sup>480</sup> of the Constitution of India on 1st April, 1980 and on 7th April, 1980 a stay was<sup>500</sup> granted which was confirmed on 9th May, 1980. Various issues were raised before the Supreme Court which<sup>520</sup> led to the quashing of the Show Cause Notice here. Thereafter, the notice dated 1st August, 1986 was received raising<sup>540</sup> various contentions on behalf of the L&DO here. A show cause notice was issued on 1st August, 1986<sup>560</sup> wherein it was threatened that proceedings for re-entry would be taken. All the correspondence thereafter is also<sup>580</sup> summarized by the witness. Finally, the witness exhibited the news report in the TOI, re-entry notice and the<sup>600</sup> recovery notice.

According to the witness the impugned notices were misconceived as there was no misuse and permission was granted<sup>620</sup> for additional construction. Sub-letting was not prohibited and commercial use was also not prohibited. The use of the<sup>640</sup> basement for newspaper purposes were also permitted there. Reliance is placed upon the decision of the Supreme Court and various<sup>660</sup> other grounds on which the notices for re-entry are challenged. The witness deposed that the said notices are void and<sup>680</sup> are unenforceable now. That the letters of the Government giving permission for additional construction were on record. Union of India<sup>700</sup> was stopped from going back on the said permissions. Even in the letter dated 1st August, 1986, the Union of<sup>720</sup> India stated that it would institute proceedings to enforce the terms of the lease including the right of re-entry but<sup>740</sup> vide notice it has exercised the right of re-entry without recourse to any civil proceedings. This was contrary to<sup>760</sup> the representations made by the L&DO in its own letters. According to the witness in other plots<sup>780</sup> of the press enclave, sub-letting has been permitted and examples of the same have been set out in the<sup>800</sup> affidavit. The impugned notices terminating lease are in contempt of the specific directions of the Supreme Court. That the only<sup>820</sup> pending issue was the payment of conversion charges only. Even in the past sub-letting has taken place prior to the execution of the supplemental lease deed.<sup>825</sup>

REITERATED: stated again;

PRECEDENT: example;

AVERRED: to assert; ti state with force;

IMPUGNED: order to make decision inapplicable;

VOID: not applicable under law.

## Exercise 23 (Legal)

The fundamental principle underlying the relationship between the State and its employee is that it is governed by administrative rules, rather than<sup>20</sup> contractual agreements. In view of the power of the State to modify the terms and conditions of services by<sup>40</sup> unilaterally amending the Rules, this kind of employment is defined as status. Therefore, when grievance of an employee is brought<sup>60</sup> to a Court or a Tribunal, the primary question is about the Rule that governs the services. At this stage<sup>80</sup> there is no value judgment about the executive action, unless of course when the Rule itself is challenged on the ground<sup>100</sup> of invalidity or arbitrariness. So, we simply look at the Rule that governs the services and determine whether the<sup>120</sup> action is in consonance with the mandate of the Rule. The Rules that govern the service of the respondent are<sup>140</sup> the Karnataka Civil Services Rules, 1977 and Karnataka Government Servants Rules, 1957. The context in which<sup>160</sup> interpretation and application of these Rules are to be found in the facts of the case, which, to the extent<sup>180</sup> that they are relevant for our consideration, are as given. The respondent was appointed as a Staff Nurse in the<sup>200</sup> Department of Indian System of Medicine and Homeopathy, State of Karnataka in the year 1979. She submitted<sup>220</sup> a representation to the government and requested to change her cadre to First Division Assistant on medical grounds. Following her<sup>240</sup> request, the government sought opinion of the Director of the Department who asked the respondent to appear before the medical board<sup>260</sup> for examination. The board submitted its report indicating that the respondent was in fact suffering from bronchitis and that<sup>280</sup> she will not be able to carry out the duties of a Staff Nurse.

Following the decision of the government<sup>300</sup> accepting her request change of cadre, the respondent was asked to submit a consent letter, which she did indicating that "with reference to the<sup>320</sup> above subject, I hereby give my consent for the offer to change designation to clerical nature of work in the<sup>340</sup> pay scale of Rs.630-1200 and to take seniority below the last person". Accepting her consent<sup>360</sup> to be placed below the last person in the transferred post, orders of temporary posting, followed by final order<sup>380</sup> was issued by the government changing the cadre of the respondent from Staff Nurse to First Division Assistant on medical grounds.<sup>400</sup>

The Government of Karnataka, the appellant herein, submits that the respondent continued in the new position as First Division Assistant<sup>420</sup> at the place as was accepted by her from 1989 to 2007. However, when the seniority list was<sup>440</sup> released

in 2007, she approached the Karnataka Administrative Tribunal for challenging the final seniority list on the ground that her seniority must be<sup>60</sup> fixed as per her initial appointment as Staff Nurse on 05.01.1979 and not on the basis<sup>480</sup> of her entry into the new cadre on 19.01.1989 as First Division Assistant.<sup>500</sup> The Tribunal allowed the Original Application by following the decision of the High Court in the State of Karnataka Versus Sri K. Seetharam.<sup>520</sup> The writ petition filed by the State of Karnataka challenging the decision of the Tribunal was dismissed<sup>540</sup> by the order impugned before us. This is how the State is in appeal. We heard learned counsel appearing on behalf of the<sup>560</sup> State and the learned ounsel for the respondent.

The factual background, as indicated hereinabove clearly establishes that the<sup>580</sup> change of cadre from Staff Nurse to First Division Assistant occurred due to a request by the respondent and the<sup>600</sup> same was considered under the 1977 Recruitment Rules. To consider whether the final seniority list is legal or<sup>620</sup> not, we need to examine the mandate of Rule 16 which is extracted herein for ready reference. Notwithstanding anything contained<sup>640</sup> in these rules or the rules of recruitment specially made in respect of any service or post, the Government may,<sup>660</sup> for reason to be recorded in writing (a) appoint to a post one, an officer of the Defence Services, an<sup>680</sup> All India Services or a Civil Service of the Union, or the Civil Service of any other State; two, an officer<sup>700</sup> holding a post of an equivalent grade by transfer or by deputation from any other service of the State for recruitment<sup>720</sup> to which these rules apply. Provided that appointment by transfer under this sub- clause shall not be made unless the<sup>740</sup> officer has passed the examination prescribed under the Karnataka Civil Services Rules, 1974 for the post<sup>760</sup> to which he is proposed to be transferred. Provided further that where it is necessary in public interest to appoint an<sup>780</sup> officer belonging to a service where has no equivalent grade, an officer holding a post in the next lower grade<sup>800</sup> in such service may be appointed by deputation for a period not exceeding two years. Provided also that no such<sup>820</sup> appointment shall be to a post which is equivalent to or higher than the next promotional post to such officer in such other service.<sup>844</sup>

**UNIATERALLY:** without consulting others;

**ARBITRARINESS:** not based on any reason;

**MANDATE:** right under law;

**IMPUGNED:** order to make decision inapplicable.