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READING & DICTATION
EXERCISES FOR
SPEED DEVELOPMENT

Exercise 1

I read yesterday that my friend and old colleague, Jayaprakash Narayan, has said recently that I should help—I forget²⁰ his words—in establishing or in developing a strong opposition to the Congress. This is a very strange request. I⁴⁰ believe completely in any government, what it might be, having stout critics, having an opposition to face. Without criticism people⁶⁰ and governments become complacent. The whole parliamentary system of government is based on such criticism. The free Press is also⁸⁰ based on criticism. It would be a bad thing for us if the Press was not free to criticize, if¹⁰⁰ people were not allowed to speak and criticize government fully and in the open. It would not be parliamentary government.¹²⁰ It would not be proper democracy. I welcome criticism in Parliament. In fact, we welcome criticism from our own party¹⁴⁰ members. The amount of room we have in our own party for criticism of Government's policy is great. But when Jayaprakashji¹⁶⁰ says that I should build up an opposition, does he want me to build up a bogus thing to oppose¹⁸⁰ the Congress? What value or what virtue will that have? With all respect to Jayaprakashji, the example is not a²⁰⁰ good one. There was no democracy in Turkey, real or even unreal. It was a dictatorship. Does he want that²²⁰ kind of thing to happen in India? The point is that the opposition should have the freest opportunity to express its²⁴⁰ opinion in the Press and on the platform and to fight elections. I cannot canvass for the P.S.P.²⁶⁰ or the Communist Party. They have the freest opportunity to do so. The Election Commission is independent of Government. It²⁸⁰ is open to you, to any of you, to vote as you like. You know that there is no question of³⁰⁰ pressure or coercion. I do submit that we in India have a greater degree of freedom in elections—and in³²⁰ things other than elections—than almost any other country in the world. There may be a few countries which have³⁴⁰ the same freedom as we have. But a far greater number of countries in the world have no such freedom.³⁶⁰ We have it and I am proud of it and I am sure it will continue. I want every type³⁸⁰ of opposition to go and

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

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

Exercise 2

Jayaprakashji says it would be good for the Congress to be defeated. I might perhaps agree that it might be²⁰ good for the Congress to be defeated, but surely the question is not for us, but for the people. The⁴⁰ issue is what is good for that country, not what is good for the Congress. Our friends like Jayaprakashji have⁶⁰ got so entangled in their dislike of the Congress that they have forgotten such a things as India and the⁸⁰ good of India. It is my belief that if by any mischance the Congress was defeated it would be very bad¹⁰⁰ for India. I do not say that Congressmen are better people than others. There are good men in other organizations.

¹²⁰ There are patriots in other organizations. It is not a question of personal friendship; it is a question of the¹⁴⁰ national good. Supposed in Parliament, instead of the strong Congress Party, we had a dozen or twenty small groups with¹⁶⁰ nobody in a majority. What would happen? There would be no stable government, and each little group would intrigue with¹⁸⁰ the other. There would be offers of ministerships for people who gave up a party to join another. That is²⁰⁰ what inevitably happens when there are all kinds of parties with none having a majority. I can give you instances²²⁰ where countries are failing because of the failure to get a stable government. At a time when we talk of²⁴⁰ the Second Five-Year Plan, when the energy of the nation should be put into development, when we have Pakistan²⁶⁰ shouting itself hoarse about jihad and war, are we to experiment with numerous odd groups? It surprises me and amazes²⁸⁰ me that a person of good sense should suggest something which totally ignores the facts of life in India today.³⁰⁰ The facts of life are these, that we have to fight a tremendous opposition in India, not any political party,³²⁰ but our own failings, our own liability to go wrong, our disruptive tendencies, our communalism, our provincialism, our casteism, our³⁴⁰ readiness even to break into violence, and so many

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

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

Exercise 3

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

VALEDICTORY : bidding farewell;

TRANSITION : change; INNUMERABLE : countless;

Exercise 4

We chose this system of parliamentary democracy deliberately, we chose it not only ²⁰ because, to some extent, we had always ²² though on those lines previously, but because we thought it was in keeping with our own old traditions, not the ⁴⁰ old traditions as they were, but adjusted to the new conditions and new surroundings. We chose it also—let us ⁶⁰ give credit where credit is due—because we approved of its functioning in other countries, more especially the United Kingdom. ⁸⁰

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

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

wand. We know very well that there are not many countries in the world where it ²⁰⁰ functions successfully. I think it may be said without any partiality that it has functioned with a very large measure²²⁰ of success in this country. Why? No so much because we, the Members of this House, are exemplars of wisdom.²⁴⁰ but, I think, because of the background in our country, and because our people have the spirit of democracy in ²⁶⁰ them.

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

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

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

Exercise 5

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

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

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

I often wonder how we should approach these subjects. There are several possible approaches to them ²⁰⁰ the technician's approach, the professor's approach and the man-in-the-street's approach. I believe that most of you who ²²⁰ have gathered here are either of the administrator type, with actual experience, or the professor type. Both types are very ²⁴⁰ important, both having a fund of knowledge at their disposal. It may be said, however, that neither of these two ²⁶⁰ types represents the man-in-the-street's approach. I do not think the man-in-the-street's approach is likely ²⁸⁰ to be well-informed, or even very helpful. However, it is obviously an important approach, because it is the man ³⁰⁰ in the street or the man in the field who counts because, after all, it is him that the administration ³²⁰ is ultimately meant to serve. You must always remember that aspect if you do not, you will have no solid ³⁴⁰ ground under your feet. It is worthwhile to repeat this, because the administration not only has to be good but ³⁶⁰ has also to be felt to be good by the people affected. That should always be so, but it is ³⁸⁰ necessary in a fully democratic set-up because this is being fast developed not only in this country but in many others too.⁴⁰²

GENERALIZATIONS : to extend from particular to general;

Exercise 6

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

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

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

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

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

Exercise 7

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

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

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

MULTITUDE : large number;

Exercise 8

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

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

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

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

DISTRESSING : anguish of mind or body;

FACTION : a separate group;

Exercise 9

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

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

At that time,¹⁸⁰ I felt that if we could have on dedicated social worker for every seven villages we would be able to²⁰⁰ energise the rural folk. What was required, and is even now required, is to have dedicated workers who will completely²²⁰ identify themselves with the problems, hopes and aspirations of the people.

The strategy for rural development that we evolve should²⁴⁰ have both a social and economic content. In my view, it should tackle the twin problems of ensuring maximum agricultural²⁶⁰ productivity, and a massive growth of agro-industries. In our country there are a few pockets of rural prosperity notably²⁸⁰ in some areas of Punjab and Haryana. If we analyse carefully the reasons for this, one finds invariably that it³⁰⁰ is only in areas where agriculture has been developed into a core of an industrial network that agrarian prosperity follows³²⁰ agricultural progress. This would imply the need for an integrated plan of cropping and the growth of agro-industries.

Unless³⁴⁰ we involve the people in the formulation and implementation of Plans, we cannot make much progress. The Panchayats, representing the³⁶⁰ collective will of the people, can and should play a positive role in economic development. Panchayats in our country, unfortunately,³⁸⁰ have earned a bad name as being caste and faction-ridden. This must change, and we should banish outright these old world attitudes.⁴⁰⁰

For rural development to be most fruitful, Panchayats and Panchayat organizations should be made the most effective instruments. Bureaucratisation and⁴²⁰ politicalisation have also been the bane of Panchayat institutions. These factors could be obviated by emphasising social accountability and voluntary⁴⁴⁰ action at grass-roots levels. Our rural folk are essentially good people and if we provide them the right leadership⁴⁶⁰ and approach their problems with sympathy and understanding, the villages of India today can be converted into ideal centres of⁴⁸⁰ co-operative community life. The progress of the entire nation depends upon the progress of the rural community.

In my view⁵⁰⁰ village reconstruction with self-

reliance and self-sufficiency as the two principal goals to be achieved, is the most effective way to⁵²⁰ meet the challenges of poverty and unemployment. It is only through utilising the available manpower resources in the best manner⁵⁴⁰ possible that we can achieve a break-through from the present stagnation.

You are well aware of my emphasis on that⁵⁶⁰ setting of the landless through land colonisation schemes. While land may be allotted to individuals, it must be ensured that⁵⁸⁰ it is not transferred. In our anxiety to provide land to the landless we are not embarking on programmes by⁶⁰⁰ which we are trying to give pattas and rights to individuals. Giving of an acre or two to an individual⁶²⁰ landless farmer, in my opinion, does not solve any problem, for he does not have the necessary wherewithal for the⁶⁴⁰ development of the land and putting it to productive purpose. Such uneconomic holdings usually go back to the money-lenders or⁶⁶⁰ to the big farmers who try ultimately to deprive these poor persons of the land. Whenever we give land to⁶⁸⁰ the landless it must be made clear that they should form into co-operatives so that they can jointly cultivate it⁷⁰⁰ and derive maximum benefits. There would be collective ownership and, therefore, for practical purpose, the entire project area will be⁷²⁰ managed as a part of the larger entity and individual interest will be subject to the common will and progress.

Where there is a collective endeavour, several aspects of modern scientific agriculture like proper pest control and water management becomes⁷⁶⁰ capable of effective adoption. The essence of my programme is that all available land will be put to agricultural activity,⁷⁸⁰ with a vast network of small scale industries growing round them. Women have also an important place in this scheme⁸⁰⁰ because they can engage themselves profitably in occupations like bee-keeping, poultry, dairy, weaving, tailoring, etc. This, in my judgement⁸²⁰ is the best way to raise the standard of living in our country by providing full employment to our masses.⁸⁴⁰

COMPREHENSIVE : detailed;

STRATEGY : policy in war;

FACTION-RIDDEN : groups & subgroup of a whole;

STAGNATION : stand still;

Exercise 10

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

MARVELLOUS : wonderful, astonishing;

INTRINSICALLY : inherent;

DESPERATE : beyond hope, reckless;

Exercise 11

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

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

Simultaneously with the transformation that ²⁰⁰

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

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

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

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

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

experiences to the farmers. For example, some years ago I made a suggestion regarding soil testing.⁵⁸⁰ The students in different schools in the rural areas might be asked to bring a sample of soil from⁵⁹⁰ their land which can be tested in the laboratories by the science teachers in the schools so that⁶⁰⁰ proper advice could be given to the farmers through the students who come from the rural stock.

I am not⁶¹⁰ an expert; nevertheless I feel we should think of simple and easy methods to reach our farmers. The land colonisation⁶⁶⁰ scheme that I have suggested has not only an economic content but, more important, a social content. It should attempt⁶⁸⁰ to design a new living. If these colonies are successfully worked out, they will act as catalysts and⁷⁰⁰ will make the individual farmers also come together on a co-operative basis. After all, once the farmers see that some⁷²⁰ tangible results have been achieved by someone through co-operative efforts, they themselves will be enthused to come together and take⁷⁴⁰ advantage of such methods and practices. Of course, many of you are engaged already in different areas and your success⁷⁶⁰ itself is a proof of the increasing awareness among the farmers to take advantage of the modern scientific knowledge⁷⁸⁰ available in the country. For the colonies that we want to establish in different States, we should take care to⁸⁰⁰ select people who are dedicated and see that real community life is established, for the hurdles we notice today or⁸²⁰ the agricultural front are not only the dearth of agricultural inputs but the absence of collective community action by people.⁸⁴⁰

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

Exercise 12

Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I am very glad to have an opportunity to speak on the Motion of Thanks on²⁰ the President's Address. I would like to make certain points which, I hope, will definitely be helpful for my State.⁴⁰ I was trying to go through the President's Address very carefully because at that time when I was in the⁶⁰ Central Hall I could not understand

the President's Address for the simple reason that I was not in a position⁸⁰ to understand, luckily or unluckily, the language in which he delivered the Address. Therefore after going through the speech in¹⁰⁰ England, I came to the conclusion that I should take up one or two important aspects on the floor of¹²⁰ this House when I am called to speak on President's Address.

I have gone through the President's Address very carefully.¹⁴⁰ Nowhere in the President's Address have I seen that he has mentioned anything about the flood and drought conditions in¹⁶⁰ the country. There are some States in this country which are affected by drought, there are some states which are¹⁸⁰ affected by floods. Unfortunately, Sir, my State was affected by floods as well as drought, when the Chief Minister of²⁰⁰ Tamil Nadu sent a letter to the Central Government seeking for the allotment of Rs. 200 crores for giving²²⁰ relief of taking up relief measures or to compensate the public for the losses they have suffered, we are given²⁴⁰ only Rs. 68 crores. For floods also, we had raised a demands of Rs. 1220 crores. So far²⁶⁰ they have given us only Rs. 15 crores, I am not going to talk about statistics at present.

But what²⁸⁰ in fact I want to stress is that after calculating our losses we came to the conclusion that Rs. 100³⁰⁰ crores were required for the benefit of the people of that particular State. I do not know why they have³²⁰ reduced 90 per cent of the total amount and come to the conclusion that only Rs. 10 or 15 crores³⁴⁰ should be given. Sir, yesterday the Finance Minister, while delivering the Budget speech, intimated his concern about some States which³⁶⁰ because of unwanted expenditure or what you may call expenditure which is not undertaken for the development purposes, go to³⁸⁰ the Reserve Bank for overdraft. But as far as my State is concerned we have spent only for relief work.⁴⁰⁰

Our Finance Minister has stated yesterday that he is going to give more than Rs. 500 crores as grants⁴²⁰ to the States. If that be the case, of course the Finance Minister is not here, but through you, Sir,⁴⁴⁰ I would like to ask him that out of this Rs. 500 crores, a sizeable portion may be given⁴⁶⁰ to my State. Secondly, I do not say it is a failure, but I think the President has

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

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

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

STRESS : to lay emphasis; IMPOSED : to levy;

Exercise 13

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

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

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

considered at the national level. These three points are very vital and I think they must be considered at the national level. The first⁴⁰ thing is, if you make a centrally organised national trust, how can it preserve the cultural heritage of a multi-lingual⁴⁵⁰ country like India and how can it develop the regional languages in this country which is necessary for national⁴⁵⁰ integration?

Sir, while forming the Zonal Committees we see that the interests of the smaller States are suffering. If⁵⁰⁰ you analyse what is given in this Report, you will notice that though All India Radio is there for the⁵²⁰ last fifty years, the coverage is still less than cent per cent. In my State of Orissa, I know that⁵⁴⁰ even now the coverage is less than 70 per cent. So we have been seeing what are the problems before⁵⁶⁰ the nation. Radio and Television are accepted in the world as mass media of communication with great values. We cannot⁵⁸⁰ transform our technology and we cannot go in for modern methods of agriculture which are there in more developed countries⁶⁰⁰ of the world because there though they are not educated in the expertise of science and the different faculties, but⁶²⁰ they see things on the television and practice them in the field so that they could achieve the highest goals.⁶⁴⁰

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

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

Exercise 14

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

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

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

Constitution refer to taxes⁴⁴⁰ and duties which accrue to the States. But why two different Articles and why not one Article based on the⁴⁴¹ principle of equitable distribution among the States with the objective of reducing regional disparities? Sir, Article 270⁴⁴² refers to Income-Tax only but no to Corporate Tax. But in my view, Corporate Tax is also Income-Tax⁴⁴³ and, therefore, why should not corporate tax be brought under the divisible pool as Income-tax has been brought? Article⁴⁴⁴ 271 talks about surcharges excluded from the divisible pool. Why should they be excluded from the⁴⁴⁵ divisible pool? I don't understand this. They must also be brought under the divisible pool. Sir, Article⁴⁴⁶ 272 talks of Excise Duty to be shared between the Centre and the States. The sharing is permissible⁴⁴⁷ and not compulsory. Why is it a permissible sharing and why is it not a compulsory sharing like the Income-tax?

Sir, Article 275 refers to grants-in-aid to the States out of the Consolidated Fund⁴⁴⁸ of the Union. Article 280 talks of a Finance Commission to decide about sharing of the two⁴⁴⁹ taxes and the principles of grants-in-aid. Article 282 refers to grants from the Union⁴⁵⁰ to the States for any public purpose. And Article 292 refers to loans from the Centre⁴⁵¹ to the States. Now, Sir, the actual position is very revealing. Sir, I am trying to summarise and I am⁴⁵² not giving the details. There are statutory transfers of resources from the Union to the States and there are non-statutory⁴⁵³ transfers of resources from the Union to the States. What is the ratio? Roughly speaking, the ratio is 32⁴⁵⁴ and 68. Statutory transfer of resources is 32 per cent and the non-statutory transfer is 68⁴⁵⁵ per cent. The statutory transfer is all right. But so far as non-statutory transfer of resources is concerned, it⁴⁵⁶ depends entirely upon the bureaucrats, the bureaucrats at the Centre. And why should they depend on the whims and fancy⁴⁵⁷ of the bureaucrats at the Centre? This is the vital point and this covers revenue receipts and capital receipts, all together.⁴⁵⁸ Approximately, the 2/3rd of the total funds to be shared by States are transferred on the whims of the officials.⁴⁵⁹

AVENUES: opportunities:

ACCURE: to earn;

REVEALING: striking disclosure.

268 269 270 271 272 273 274 275 276 277 278 279 280 281 282 283 284 285 286 287 288 289 290 291 292 293 294 295 296 297 298 299 300 301 302 303 304 305 306 307 308 309 310 311 312 313 314 315 316 317 318 319 320 321 322 323 324 325 326 327 328 329 330 331 332 333 334 335 336 337 338 339 340 341 342 343 344 345 346 347 348 349 350 351 352 353 354 355 356 357 358 359 360 361 362 363 364 365 366 367 368 369 370 371 372 373 374 375 376 377 378 379 380 381 382 383 384 385 386 387 388 389 390 391 392 393 394 395 396 397 398 399 400 401 402 403 404 405 406 407 408 409 410 411 412 413 414 415 416 417 418 419 420 421 422 423 424 425 426 427 428 429 430 431 432 433 434 435 436 437 438 439 440 441 442 443 444 445 446 447 448 449 450 451 452 453 454 455 456 457 458 459

Exercise 15

Sir, the other most important point is, we are creating a top-heavy administration. It is said that every trustee⁴⁶⁰ should have a salary equal to that of a Supreme Court Judge. Then, will this not create heart burning in⁴⁶¹ the people who work there in the lower cadres? They are suffering as one of my Hon. friends has pointed⁴⁶² out. Many of the staff artists do not get pension, they do not get a proper pay and no sound⁴⁶³ personnel policy has been established for thousands of artists who are working in this country. How can you preserve⁴⁶⁴ the cultural heritage of this country? These are fundamental and basic questions. Then, Sir, coming to another aspect, you'll⁴⁶⁵ also have to consider that if we do what the Committee has suggested, that there should be two agencies of⁴⁶⁶ AIR and Doordarshan amalgamated into one National Trust, it is not the policy followed in any democratic country of the⁴⁶⁷ world. What I have quoted, is found in the book here. Two separate organisations are functioning everywhere. When today⁴⁶⁸ we are thinking of restructuring the mass media, why not conceive of two National Trusts? What is the difficulty? The question⁴⁶⁹ is not that of finance.

If we can have 11 trustees, in place of 22 trustees, why can't we have two⁴⁷⁰ National Trusts? The problems of both are different. We require radio in remote villages. That is the first priority in the broadcasting⁴⁷¹ programme. This must be taken into consideration because in remote villages they do not see a newspaper. What the national⁴⁷² events are, they learn from the radio. So this must be given wide coverage. Suppose the National Broadcasting Trust is⁴⁷³ formed, it has to be given some fixed representation in the policy of the Government, these things must be given⁴⁷⁴ consideration. The national priorities in the mass media need to be considered, in providing the radio coverage all throughout⁴⁷⁵ the country in shortest possible time. And then about Television. I see, Sir, that we have not been following a very⁴⁷⁶ consistent policy. On the one hand, for the benefit of the backward areas, the tribal people, we wanted community television⁴⁷⁷ centres to be set up. But then the old centres are closed and the new are opened. What is⁴⁷⁸ the value of this if you do not have a continuous programme? You are requested to make a very strong case for it.⁴⁷⁹

The most important question, I humbly feel, is that we must consider the development of other countries. We may not⁴⁸⁰ copy them because we have our own problems. What I was saying is

that not only should there be Zonal⁴⁴⁰ committees but also there must be some sort of State level committees. I feel that if at least there are⁴⁴⁰ state level autonomous bodies, it will be ideal for the country with multi-lingual problems. A Central Trust would be⁴⁸⁰ controlling the national Service. Today also, in the new structural setup, foreign programmes proposed to be controlled by⁵⁰⁰ the Government of India. Nobody denies it. All the countries in the world follow this policy. And it is not⁵²⁰ a small State where one language is there or some thousands of people are there. So we should think of⁵⁴⁰ having a wide coverage and the national goal being achieved. If we think of centralising, it is in effect what⁵⁶⁰ we have said in the zonal committees, where the Director will be coming to the executive body but it does not⁵⁸⁰ solve all the problems.

Sir, as pointed out by my friend, I say with all humility, that a language expert⁶⁰⁰ in a Station like Cuttack has not been appointed for the last 5 years, how can it develop the language,⁶²⁰ how can it develop the local language? These are very fundamental questions. About Television, I must say that if one⁶⁴⁰ goes to other countries of the world, one finds how far television has developed and progressed there—even in Pakistan.⁶⁶⁰ We know the people of day in and day out view the television of Pakistan. Can we not think of⁶⁸⁰ some bold programmes? Should we only think of autonomy, and with a begging bowl this autonomy may be held⁷⁰⁰ a piece? Until the man with right earnestness and devotion becomes the Chairman or Trustee, it cannot create a new vigour⁷²⁰ and sense of responsibility by only introducing trusteeship, things cannot improve. Pious wishes are there. There is a proverb, if⁷⁴⁰ wishes were horses, beggars would ride. This is our position. I strongly feel that there must be two separate trusts⁷⁶⁰ one for the All India Radio and the other for Television. And the third thing is that not only⁷⁸⁰ at the zonal level but also at every State level there must be a committee so that we can decentralise and⁸⁰⁰ look into the development of the regional languages and promotion of the backward region for the greater national goal. These⁸²⁰ are the most important points. The way the trusteeship is selected is another thing which I do not understand at all.⁸⁴⁰

PRESERVE: to contain;

AMALGAMATED: to put together;

REMOTE: for away.

Exercise 16

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

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

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

prosecutor⁴²⁰ from the panel. The Central Government may appoint anybody from outside or inside the panel. In that case, I would⁴⁴⁰ request the Minister to consider that the standard is maintained. Otherwise, arbitrations will arise and unnecessarily the advocates will try⁴⁵⁰ to earn the favour of certain officers. Even though the name is not in the panel, they will get the⁴⁶⁰ appointment of that person as a public prosecutor in the district level. So, the obligation should not be there in⁴⁷⁰ the case of Central Government also to appoint the public prosecutor from amongst the names appearing in the panel⁴⁸⁰ and not from those outside the panel. Then I come to the provision regarding extension of the detention period of the⁴⁹⁰ under-trial prisoner from 60 days to 90 days. This limit of 60 days of detention of the under-trial⁵⁰⁰ prisoner has been brought in only after strenuous struggle and fight in the last Lok Sabha. The Government was⁵¹⁰ not initially willing to accept this limitation of the detention period of the under-trial prisoner. Many Hon. Members fought⁵²⁰ for this and then only the Government came forward and agreed that there should be a certain limit of sixty⁵³⁰ days for the detention of the under-trial prisoner.

Now, what is happening in this Bill? The Police Officers never⁵⁴⁰ care for completing the investigation within a certain specified period. They go on getting extension of time for the detention⁵⁵⁰ of the accused in the court. The under-trial prisoner does not know when and in which way actually his⁵⁶⁰ case will be dealt with, whether it will be adjudicated, or how the case will be finalised. All that is⁵⁷⁰ not certain and the police officers I said, do not care to complete the investigation within a specified⁵⁸⁰ period. That is why in the last Lok Sabha views were expressed that police officers should be called upon⁵⁹⁰ to complete the investigation within a particular and specified period. If you go on allowing them unlimited time, then in⁶⁰⁰ that case police officers will not exhibit responsibility and they will not behave in such way as to fulfil their⁶¹⁰ own obligations and they will discharge their own responsibilities. That way, this will again give them a handle. So, though I agree⁶²⁰ that in certain cases like murder or dacoity or some such offences where life imprisonment is prescribed, where⁶³⁰ this may be required, in respect of other matters the cases should be completed within 60 days duration.⁶⁴⁰

STRENUOUS: hard;

ADJUDICATED: to decide as a judge.

1 2

Exercise 17

Mr. Deputy Chairman, I have for over five hours patiently listened to the various suggestions and points of criticism made²⁰ by several Hon. Members of the House. But when we say education is very important it seems that this importance⁴⁰ is not reflected by the presence of elders in this House. Because I counted the heads and I find⁵⁰ that not even ten per cent of the Hon. Members are present. Any way when the respected leader of the Opposition⁶⁰ is there I am expected to address you Sir, since you are present, I am certainly to address you and¹⁰⁰ express my point of view. Some of the Hon. Members have criticised us on the ground that we are undoing¹²⁰ whatever had been done in the past or we are trying to change the national consensus and so on.¹⁴⁰

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

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

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

Then, Sir, we are providing⁶⁶⁰ for funds for the priorities that we have set before us and as I have told you earlier, some of⁶⁸⁰ the Hon. Members also have said about it earlier too, we have set our priorities for the first time in such⁷⁰⁰ a clear fashion and herein lies the difference. The first priority for broad basing education in our country is the⁷²⁰ part of our new Education Policy whereby we want adult education and we have a time bound programme for making⁷⁴⁰ ten crores of adults literate in five years time. Now, how can we do that unless there is proper allocation⁷⁶⁰ of funds? As the Hon. Member has pointed out, funds are important so we approached the Planning Commission and⁷⁸⁰ I am glad to tell you that whereas in the last Plan only one per cent of the total plan⁸⁰⁰ allocation had been provided for adult education, in this coming plan ten percent has already been provided for⁸²⁰ and more will be forthcoming if we can show results. Is that not an achievement at least in some measure⁸⁴⁰?

CONSENSUS: agreement; **PRAISE:** worship;

FORMULATE: to state; **UNIVERSALISATION:** open to all precisely

Exercise 18

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Exercise 19

Hon'ble Members, Our Eight lakh cooperative societies and their 29 crore stakeholder members represent nearly 90 per cent of rural India.²⁰ In recent years, cooperative societies have also expanded in urban areas. Various initiatives taken for economic empowerment of the cooperative sector⁴⁰ are creating numerous employment opportunities. The year 2025 is being celebrated as the International Year of Cooperatives,⁶⁰ and India will play a significant role in this global initiative. When we discuss the nation's 2025⁸⁰ development and achievements,⁸⁰ we are essentially highlighting the capabilities and accomplishments of its citizens. Today, there is collective participation of all in the development¹⁰⁰ of the nation and that is why we are able to realize its true potential. The greatest beneficiaries of my government's¹²⁰ efforts have been the Dalit, backward, and tribal communities. For decades after independence, our tribal communities faced neglect.¹⁴⁰ My government has prioritized their welfare. The DAJGUA and the 'PM-JANMAN Yojana' are¹⁶⁰ direct examples of this initiative. Nearly 1.25 lakh tribal children are receiving quality education through more than¹⁸⁰ 470 Eklavya Model Residential Schools. In the last 10 years, 30 new medical colleges have been established in²⁰⁰ tribal-dominated areas. A special National Mission is addressing health issues related to sickle cell within tribal communities, with screening of²²⁰ around 5 crore individuals already completed. My government has undertaken several initiatives to preserve tribal heritage. This year, the 150th birth anniversary²⁴⁰ of Bhagwan Birsa Munda is being celebrated across the country as Janjatiya Gaurav Varsh.

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

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

by our Constitution at the core of its policies. In the light¹⁴⁰ of the Constitution, the primary ideological inspiration of my government is 'Service'. My government firmly believes that serving 140 crore¹⁴⁰ citizens is its foremost duty, and it is working with utmost sensitivity in this direction. To provide easy loans¹⁴⁰ to the backward sections of society and sanitation workers, the scope of the PM-Surya Yojana has been expanded.¹⁴⁰ To ensure the benefits of government schemes reach differently-abled individuals, over 1 crore Divyang ID cards have been issued.¹⁴⁰ The "Namaste Yojana", launched for sanitation workers, has been extended to include all those who take up the¹⁴⁰ noble responsibility of cleanliness. With the goal to ensure that no one is left behind in the journey¹⁴⁰ of a 'Viksit Bharat', my government is working with a saturation approach. The past decade has been a period of revival¹⁴⁰ of India's cultural consciousness. With pride in our heritage and dedication to progress, we are shaping a future where culture¹⁴⁰ and development move forward together. This year, we will celebrate the 125th birth anniversary of Dr. S. P. Mukherjee,¹⁴⁰ who said, "True nationalism lies not only in the physical unity of India but in strengthening its cultural unity."¹⁴⁰

Our manuscripts are a priceless heritage, containing vast knowledge that needs to be studied, researched, and utilized for the¹⁴⁰ benefit of humanity. The process of digitizing and preserving these manuscripts using advanced technology is being initiated on mission mode.¹⁴⁰ A significant pillar of the nation's heritage is our rich linguistic culture. I am pleased to inform you that the¹⁴⁰ government has granted Classical Language status to Assamese, Marathi, Pali, Prakrit, and Bengali. For easy communication in all languages of India,¹⁴⁰ the language platform Bhashini powered by AI is being widely used by the citizens of the country.¹⁴⁰ Through the efforts of my government, India has established its identity as a global leader on the cultural stage. To connect all¹⁴⁰ Asian Buddhist countries, my government organized the first Asian Buddhist Conference. Last year, India also hosted the World Heritage Committee's¹⁴⁰ meeting, with participation from 140 countries. Through the celebration of International Yoga Day, the entire world is now embracing¹⁴⁰ India's rich tradition of yoga. To take the grand edifice of progress to new glories, strong pillars are required.¹⁴⁰ 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.¹⁴⁰

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.¹⁴⁰ This was surprise sprung on us quite suddenly. But in that hour of peril, we saw an upsurge of¹⁴⁰ patriotic feeling throughout the country. Differences of state, caste, creed or language, which had often seemed superficially to divide us,¹⁴⁰ disappeared in a moment. It was a visible demonstration of the fundamental unity of our people, which has preserved the¹⁴⁰ integrity of India through the ages. The farmer in the field, the worker in the factory and indeed people from¹⁴⁰ all walks of life came forward to make their own contribution in order to defend the country's freedom. On the¹⁴⁰ borders our soldiers fought with valour and with determination. So many of them made the supreme sacrifice and gave their¹⁴⁰ lives so that the country might live. The whole nation remembers them with feelings of admiration and gratitude.

We have,¹⁴⁰ however, to remember that we should not be satisfied with what happened in the past. We have to realise that¹⁴⁰ preservation of the freedom and territorial integrity of the motherland calls for incessant effort, vigilance and alertness. The problems that¹⁴⁰ we face today are serious indeed. The Chinese are trying to build up a mighty war machine and to create¹⁴⁰ fear in the minds of all. China has gone a step further and has recently exploded an atomic bomb. We¹⁴⁰ are thus confronted with a nuclear menace in Asia, something new for this peace-loving Continent. These are serious developments¹⁴⁰ and we must take due notice of them. Even otherwise, in recent days, we have seen events of greater significance¹⁴⁰ taking place in other parts of the world.

Within the country, we are going through a period of difficulties. The¹⁴⁰ production of food is still inadequate. Harvesting of rice has begun and the new paddy and rice will be coming¹⁴⁰ into the market. This will ease the situation in respect of rice for the present. The farmers are aware that¹⁴⁰ the Government is very particular that they should get reasonable and remunerative prices for their paddy. I hope they are¹⁴⁰ aware of the fact that the producers' price have already been fixed and announced. It is, therefore, not unreasonable to¹⁴⁰ expect that the Kisans will come forward to sell their paddy or rice to the Government at fixed prices also.¹⁴⁰

The sowing of the rabi crop will soon start. Let us try to produce much more of wheat than we¹⁴⁰ did in the year 1982,

which was a normal year. It is essential that the district administration should help in⁴⁴⁰ the supply of adequate seeds, manure and similar other facilities. Water for irrigation purposes is the most important item. The⁴⁵⁰ problem of water-logging has greatly increased in recent years. Every effort should be made to see that areas liable⁴⁶⁰ to water-logging are provided with necessary drains. Besides major irrigation projects, minor and medium schemes should also be taken⁵⁰⁰ in hand. All tanks and ponds should be deepened. I am told that the construction of tube-wells sometimes diverts⁵²⁰ attention from the existing irrigation works and even leads to avoidable duplication. It should always be borne in mind that⁵⁴⁰ new investment in tube-wells should not make the older investment infructuous, nor should it result in the neglect of⁵⁶⁰ the existing works. These are some of the reasons why the irrigated area in a number of States has not⁵⁸⁰ appreciably increased in spite of considerable investment. The district administration has to be much more alert and active to give⁶⁰⁰ all encouragement and assistance to the Kisans with a view to increasing the production of their rabi crop. While wheat⁶²⁰ is important, there must be greater production of pulses also. The shortage of pulses has considerably added to our present⁶⁴⁰ difficulties. I know we all understand and fully realise that the solution of all our present-day food difficulties lies⁶⁶⁰ in increased production. It is therefore essential that Government officials in the districts and others at the State or Central⁶⁸⁰ level as also the farmers should work hand in hand to produce a much better result. Let us show to⁷⁰⁰ the country that we can tackle our problem effectively by our own efforts and preservance. The question of distribution has⁷²⁰ also assumed great importance. The cooperatives and the fair-price shops have helped to a considerable extent in the present⁷⁴⁰ situation. With improved methods and with more effective supervision they can do still better. Moreover, if consumer cooperatives can be⁷⁶⁰ organised by local initiative, they can be of much assistance in ensuring supplies to the consumers at steady price. I⁷⁸⁰ am sorry to say that grain dealers do not seem to have fully realised the gravity of the situation. This⁸⁰⁰ has led me to serious thinking and the Government must make some radical changes in the present system of distribution.⁸²⁰

GRATITUDE: thankfulness;

INCESSANT: 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 through¹⁰ challenge mode. Land for building key infrastructure will have to be provided by states. Hotels in those destinations will be²⁰ included in the infrastructure HML. The following measures will be taken for facilitating employment-led growth. One, organizing intensive³⁰ skill-development programmes for our youth including in Institutes of Hospitality Management; Two, Providing MUDRA loans⁵⁰ for homestays; Three, improving ease of travel and connectivity to tourist destinations; Four, Providing performance-linked incentives to states for¹⁰⁰ effective destination management including tourist amenities, cleanliness, and marketing efforts; and, Five, Introducing streamlined e-visa facilities along with visa-fee¹²⁰ waivers for certain tourist groups. Continuing with the emphasis on places of spiritual and religious significance in the July Budget,¹⁴⁰ there will be a special focus on destinations related to the life and times of Lord Buddha. To implement private sector¹⁶⁰ driven Research, Development and Innovation initiative announced in the July Budget, I am now allocating Rs. 20,000 crore.¹⁸⁰

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

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

for select⁶⁰ products and supply chains. Through this, there are huge opportunities related to Industry 4.0, which needs high skills⁶⁰ and talent. Our youth have both. Our government will support the domestic electronic equipment industry to leverage this opportunity for the benefit of the youth. A national framework will be formulated as guidance to states for promoting Global Capability Centres⁶⁰ in emerging tier 2 cities. This will suggest measures for enhancing availability of talent and infrastructure, building-by-law reforms, and mechanisms⁶⁰ for collaboration with industry. Our Government will facilitate upgradation of infrastructure and warehousing for air cargo including high value⁶⁰ perishable horticulture produce. Cargo screening and customs protocols will be streamlined and made user-friendly. Over the past 10 years,⁶⁰ our Government has implemented several reforms for convenience of tax payers, such as (1) faceless assessment, (2) tax payers charter,⁶⁰ (3) faster returns, (4) almost 99 per cent returns being on self-assessment, and (5) Vivad se Vishwas scheme. Continuing these efforts,⁶⁰ I reaffirm the commitment of the tax department to "trust first, scrutinize later". I also propose to introduce the new⁶⁰ income-tax bill next week.

The FDI limit for the insurance sector will be raised from⁶⁰ 74 to 100 per cent. This enhanced limit will be available for those companies which invest the entire premium in India.⁶⁰ The current guardrails and conditionalities associated with foreign investment will be reviewed and simplified. Public Sector Banks will develop 'Grameen⁶⁰ Credit Score' framework to serve the credit needs of SHG members and people in rural areas. Requirements and procedures for speedy approval⁶⁰ of company mergers will be rationalized. The scope for fast-track mergers will also be widened and the process made simpler.⁷⁰ In the last ten years in several aspects, including financial and non-financial, our Government has demonstrated a steadfast commitment to⁷⁰ 'Ease of Doing Business'. We are determined to ensure that our regulations must keep up with technological innovations and global policy⁷⁰ developments. A light-touch regulatory framework based on principles and trust will unleash productivity and employment. Through this framework,⁷⁰ we will update regulations that were made under old laws. To develop this modern, flexible, people-friendly, and trust-based⁸⁰ regulatory framework appropriate for the twenty-first century, I propose four specific measures: A High-Level Committee for Regulatory Reforms⁸⁰ will be set up for a review of all non-financial sector regulations, certifications, licenses, and permissions in the financial sector.⁸⁰

FM- Nirmala Sitharaman

GENETIC: information relating to cell;

GEOSPATIAL: geographic coverage; RATIONALIZED: based on logic;

INNOVATION: new idea.

Exercise 22 (Legal)

The Chief Executive Officer of Express Newspapers gave the entire background in his affidavit by way of evidence and exhibited²⁰ various documents one, he identified the signatures of Mr. Rammath Goenka on various letters. The entire case of Express Newspapers⁴⁰ as per the plaint has been reiterated by this witness. According to him, sub-letting took place on 1st February, 1960⁶⁰ but the supplemental lease deed was only executed on 17th November, 1964 for the purposes of⁶⁰ collecting premium and not for the purpose of granting any permission. As per him a supplemental agreement is not¹⁰ a condition precedent or an event anterior to the actual letting out. Since the only reason was that the area¹²⁰ West of the sewer line could not be constructed upon, after the deviations of the said line, construction was not¹⁴⁰ prohibited, Express Newspapers could not be blamed. Permission for changing of the use of the area was sought for.¹⁶⁰ Express Newspapers had agreed to reimburse the cost of the reconstruction of the new drainage outside its plot. In fact,¹⁸⁰ pursuant to a letter where permission was sought for building five storey building, the Ministry of Works and Housing,²⁰⁰ inspected the premises. This letter written by the Deputy Secretary was conveyed to the L&DO. All requisite²²⁰ approvals were obtained. It was the DDA which sanctioned the FAR of 360 on 4th November, 1978.²⁴⁰

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

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

construction for a space of 70,000 sq. ft. leads⁴⁵⁰ to annual rental income of more than Rs. 60 Lakhs here. Express Newspapers then filed a writ petition under Article 32⁴⁵¹ of the Constitution of India on 1st April, 1980 and on 7th April, 1980 a stay was⁴⁵⁰ granted which was confirmed on 9th May, 1980. Various issues were raised before the Supreme Court which⁴⁵⁰ led to the quashing of the Show Cause Notice here. Thereafter, the notice dated 1st August, 1986 was received raising⁴⁵⁰ various contentions on behalf of the L&DO here. A show cause notice was issued on 1st August, 1986⁴⁵² wherein it was threatened that proceedings for re-entry would be taken. All the correspondence thereafter is also⁴⁵⁰ summarized by the witness. Finally, the witness exhibited the news report in the TOI, re-entry notice and the⁴⁵⁰ recovery notice.

According to the witness the impugned notices were misconceived as there was no misuse and permission was granted⁴⁵⁰ for additional construction. Sub-letting was not prohibited and commercial use was also not prohibited. The use of the⁴⁵⁰ basement for newspaper purposes were also permitted there. Reliance is placed upon the decision of the Supreme Court and various⁴⁵⁰ other grounds on which the notices for re-entry are challenged. The witness deposed that the said notices are void and⁴⁵⁰ are unenforceable now. That the letters of the Government giving permission for additional construction were on record. Union of India⁷⁰⁰ was stopped from going back on the said permissions. Even in the letter dated 1st August, 1986, the Union of⁷⁰⁰ India stated that it would institute proceedings to enforce the terms of the lease including the right of re-entry but⁴⁵⁰ vide notice it has exercised the right of re-entry without recourse to any civil proceedings. This was contrary to⁷⁰⁰ the representations made by the L&DO in its own letters. According to the witness in other plots⁷⁰⁰ of the press enclave, sub-letting has been permitted and examples of the same have been set out in the⁴⁵⁰ affidavit. The impugned notices terminating lease are in contempt of the specific directions of the Supreme Court. That the only⁴⁵⁰ 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.⁴⁵²

REITERATED: stated again;

PRECEDENT: example;

VERRED: to assert; to 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 than⁴⁵⁰ contractual agreements. In view of the power of the State to modify the terms and conditions of services by⁴⁵⁰ unilaterally amending the Rules, this kind of employment is defined as status. Therefore, when grievance of an employee is brought⁴⁵⁰ to a Court or a Tribunal, the primary question is about the Rule that governs the services. At this stage⁴⁵⁰ there is no value judgment about the executive action, unless of course when the Rule itself is challenged on the ground¹⁰⁰ of invalidity or arbitrariness. So, we simply look at the Rule that governs the services and determine whether the¹⁰⁰ action is in consonance with the mandate of the Rule. The Rules that govern the service of the respondent are¹⁴⁰ the Karnataka Civil Services Rules, 1977 and Karnataka Government Servants Rules, 1957. The context in which¹⁵⁰ interpretation and application of these Rules are to be found in the facts of the case, which, to the extent¹⁸⁰ that they are relevant for our consideration, are as given. The respondent was appointed as a Staff Nurse in the²⁰⁰ Department of Indian System of Medicine and Homeopathy, State of Karnataka in the year 1979. She submitted²²⁰ a representation to the government and requested to change her cadre to First Division Assistant on medical grounds. Following her²⁴⁰ request, the government sought opinion of the Director of the Department who asked the respondent to appear before the medical board²⁶⁰ for examination. The board submitted its report indicating that the respondent was in fact suffering from bronchitis and that²⁸⁰ she will not be able to carry out the duties of a Staff Nurse.

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

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

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

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

UNILATERALLY: without consulting others;

ARBITRARINESS: not based on any reason;

MANDATE: right under law;

IMPUGNED: order to make decision inapplicable.