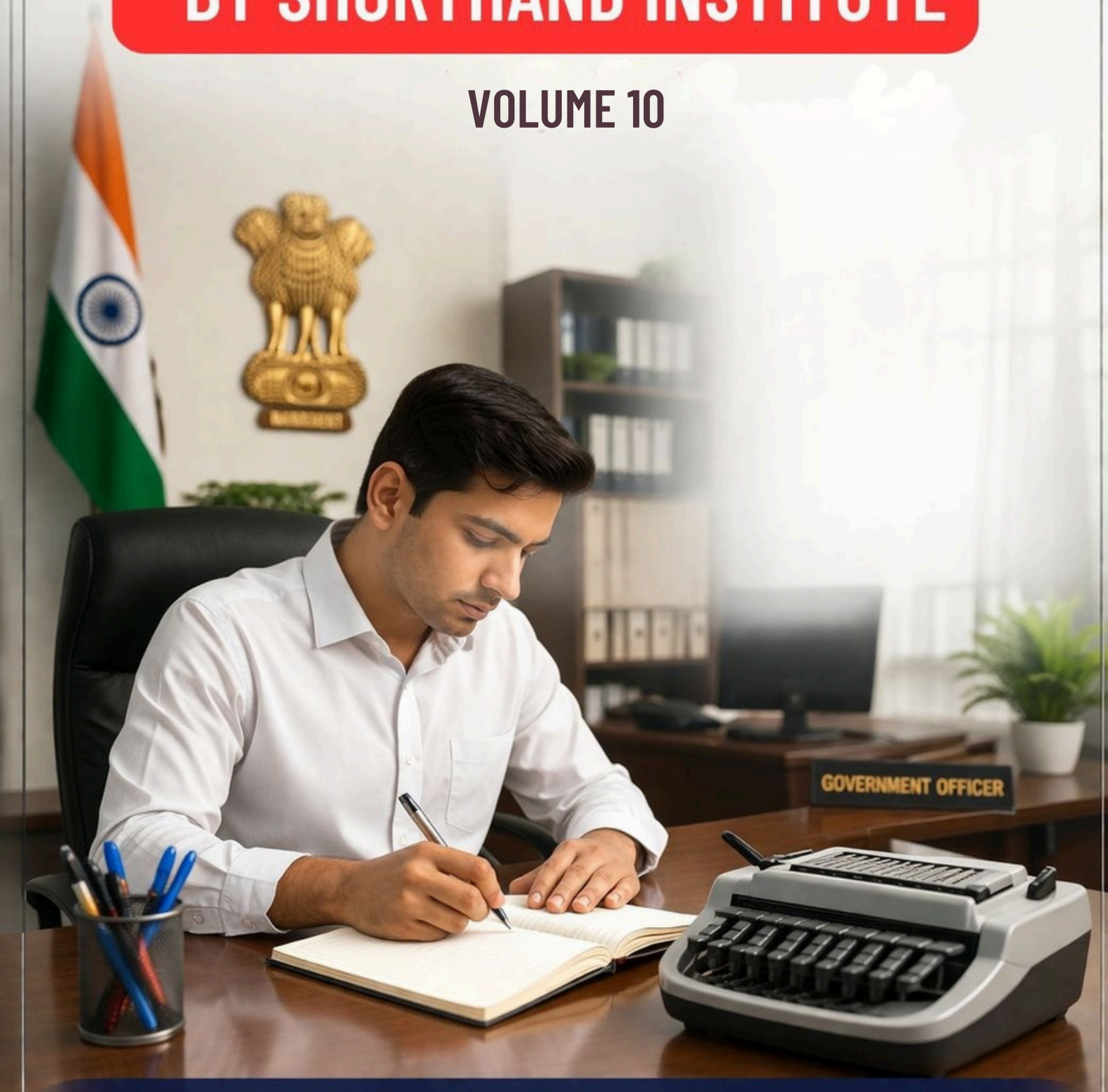
Kailash Chandra

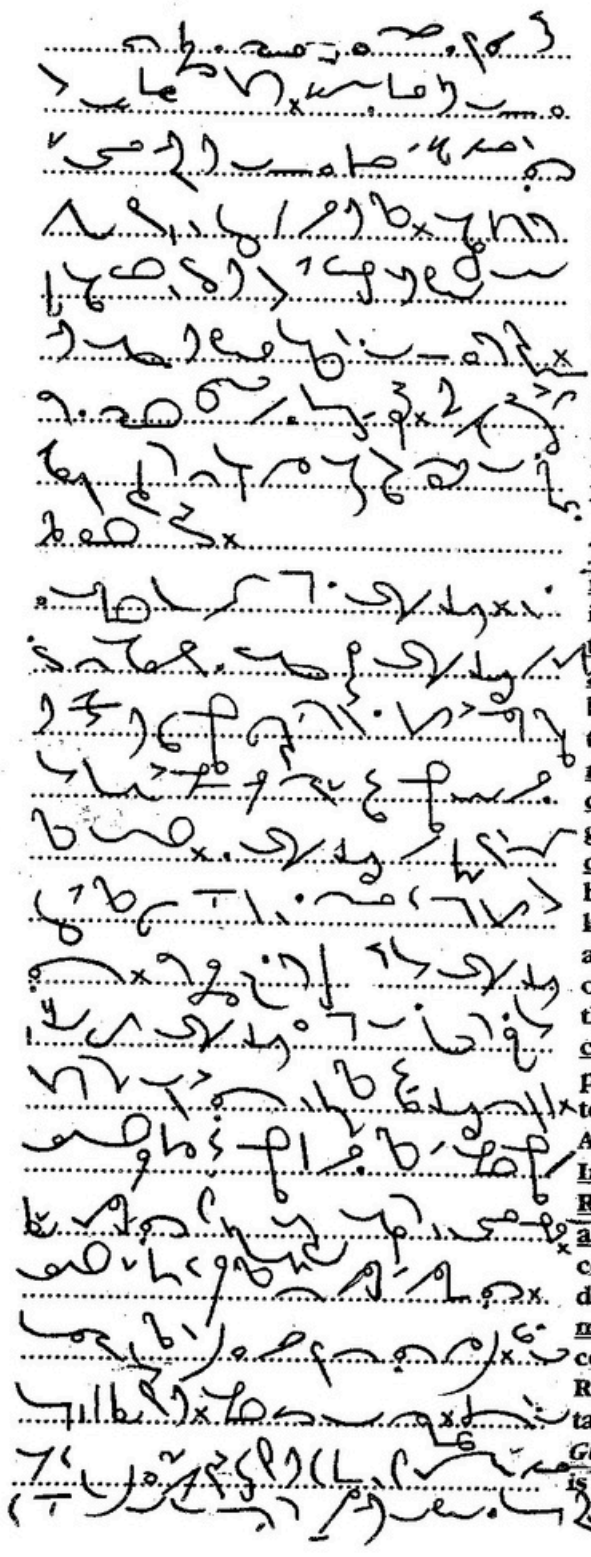
MAGAZINE

BY SHORTHAND INSTITUTE

VOLUME 10



For **English Shorthand** & **Steno** Practice



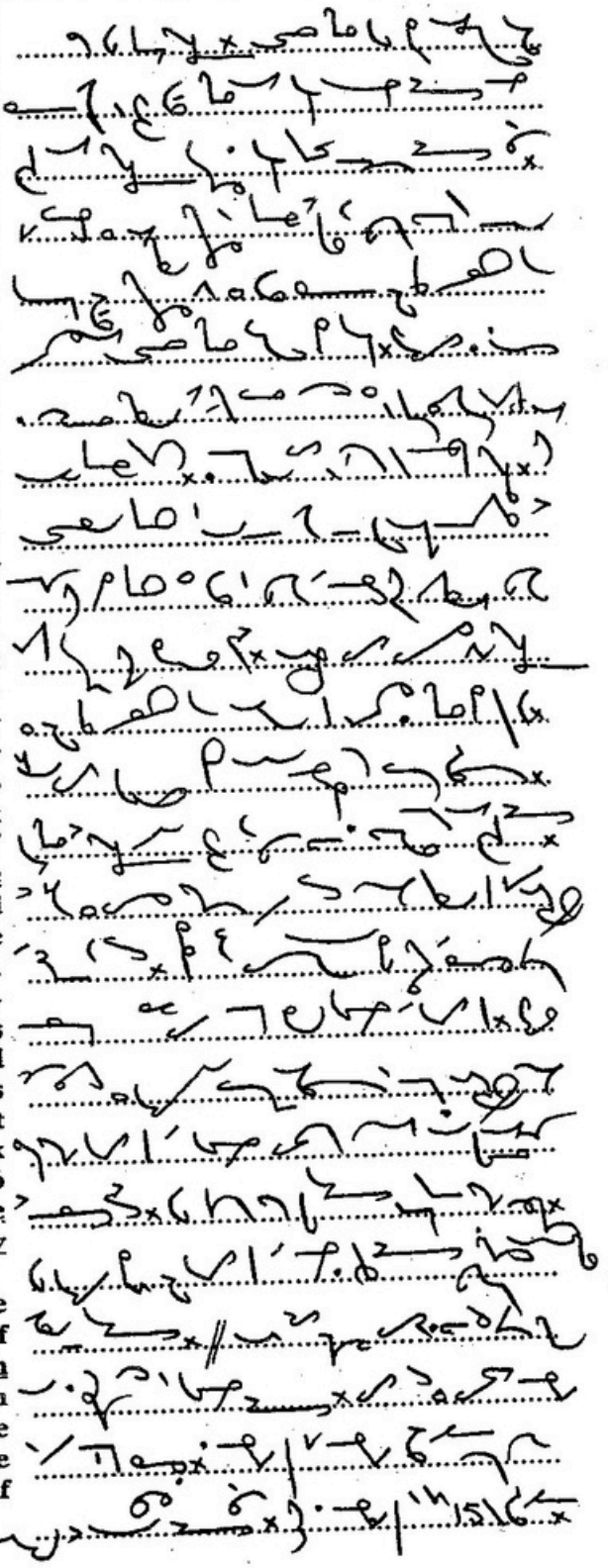
TRANSCRIPTION NO. 199

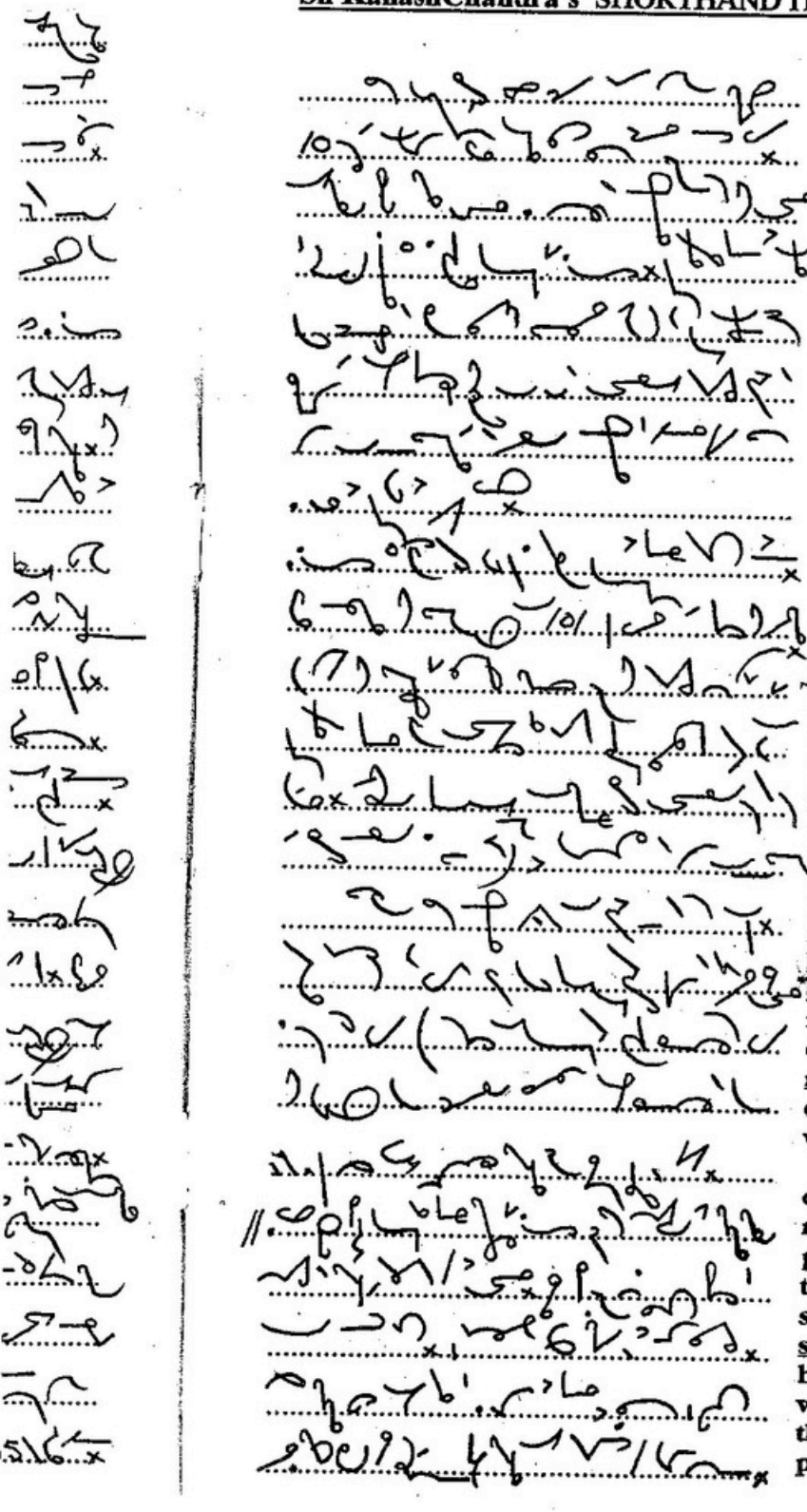
Mr. Deputy Chairman, the middle class is amongst the people hit hardest by the new taxation policy. On the one hand,/the tax on their income is on the increase and thereby their income is decreased, and on the other hand,/articles of consumption are being subjected to forces which raise their prices. In these circumstances, it will be very /difficult for these classes to balance their budget and the question of their saving anything and their investing their savings for purposes of common good is very PROBLEMATIC. Sir, the middle classes, as is well known, are the BACKBONE of the society; (100) they are the real workers of the land and they should not be disabled or made VITALLY less/ enthusiastic by these measures in contributing towards the success of the Plan.

The indirect taxes have really got an INFLATIONARY tendency. /To a complaint made in this respect, the hon. Finance Minister said that the inflationary tendencies are already there/ and that the Government through these excise duties will be able to MOP UP a portion of the extra profits /for the benefit of the EXCHEQUER and he IMPLIED that these excise duties need not raise the prices in many cases. (200) The inflationary tendencies are due to the play of market forces and the prices will go up to a /maximum that can be borne by the consumer. Sir, he seems to have a very TENDER heart for the inflationary tendency, but I do not know whether the inflationary tendency has got any COMPUNCTION or consideration for the ability or/ the inability of the consumer to bear the prices that those tendencies may put up. In certain other cases, he/ admits that the excise duties do raise the prices and in such cases excise duties are designed to restrain consumption (300) either to BRING ABOUT internal investment or to increase exports. In certain cases, I admit that higher prices may RESTRAIN and restrict consumption. For example, if the price of sugar is raised, people may consume less sugar. That is a /known fact but it does not stop there. In such cases, human nature must be taken into consideration./ It is a matter of common knowledge that if sugar is beyond the REACH of the people, they do not stop there; they take to other alternative articles; they GO IN FOR *GUR* or such other things, and therefore no saving is EFFECTED thereby. (400)

Sir, then take the private sector. Increased targets have been set up in the Second Five Year Plan for this/sector and they have to FULFIL those targets in the vital interests of the country because the development in the/private sector forms a VITAL part of the economy of the country as a whole. But the question is,/under the present proposals of taxation and the conditions that will be created by giving effect to those proposals, how is this sector to find its resources for realising the increased targets that have been set for it? Every-one — the common (500) man, the middle class person and the upper class man — has to bear heavier burdens under the new taxation policy./ The Government want to mop up extra profits. They are increasing taxes on income and they cut even into the/ CORPUS of the capital through such taxes as those on wealth and expenditure, thereby reducing the wealth already formed through the savings of the people. Under the circumstances, one wonders how the private sector is to find its resources for/ enabling it to realise the targets set before them. I do not know whether the Finance Minister has said anything (600) EXPLICIT or clear on this matter. If the targets of the private sector are not fulfilled, that will create a/ GRIEVOUS gap in the development of the country. What I think is, we must frame our Plan mainly basing it on our/ internal resources and work that plan. Side by side with that, we may have another set of projects and schemes which may be executed as and when we get sufficient foreign exchange and foreign aid. Otherwise, what will/ happen is if we are not clear-cut in this matter of keeping internal resources mainly separate from the foreign (700) aid and foreign exchange, we will be LANDED in difficulties in the middle of the execution of the plan./ Then, it will be very difficult for the country to get back from the MIDSTREAM. Then, if we SET ABOUT/to find foreign aid and exchange, the position of the country will have to be compromised in many directions /and that is not good for the country.

Now, I want to deal with one or two concrete points which may bring in / a SIZABLE amount of foreign exchange to the country. One point is with regard to the export of raw (800) GOAT skins. An export duty on the export of this article may be levied, beneficially to the industry as well as / to the country as a whole. There was an export duty of about 15 per cent on this article. (840 words)





TRANSCRIPTION NO. 200

Sir, food problem has been the greatest worry of our life during the last ten years, and unfortunately efforts for/ its solution seem always to have gone away. In the present state of price index, the imposition of excise duties/or their increase on essential commodities has an adverse effect on the common man. Poor tax-payers talk of the / income-tax EVASION to the extent of several hundred crores of rupees, and they say that if the Income-tax Act / were strictly and honestly administered, there would have been no need of increasing the burdens of the people of (100) low income groups and of raising excise duties on articles which are more the needs of the poor men than/ of the rich classes.

The common man has, however, been found to be a/ PASSIVE VICTIM of the taxation policy/ of the Government. Others express their grievances in 101 different ways and demand their REDRESS. They LODGE their protests on the slightest /PRE-TEXT to have their burdens made lighter, but the poor tax-payer takes every ENCROACHMENT / on his already DEPLETED household budget without any FUSS. And there is no denying the fact that indirect taxation has (200) been increasing year by year and has been causing a great hardship to the families of low income groups./

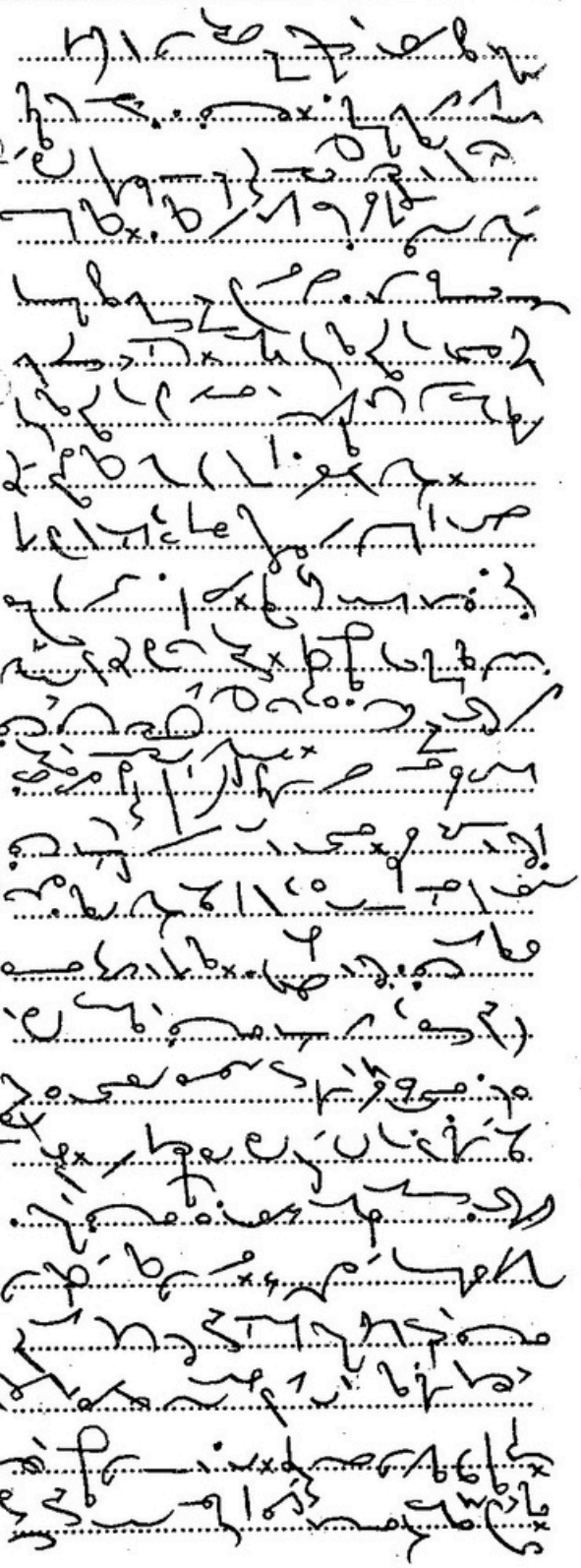
Moreover, Sir, excise duties ROPE IN all the people, good, bad or INDIFFERENT. By this I mean to say that whether the/people have been BENEFITED by the Plan outlay of about Rs. 900 crores a year or not, whether / they have remained unaffected by the development schemes or whether their finances have WORSENED as a result of any such /schemes, all have to pay the duty imposed along with the middle man's profits, whatever he may be DISPOSED to charge. (300)

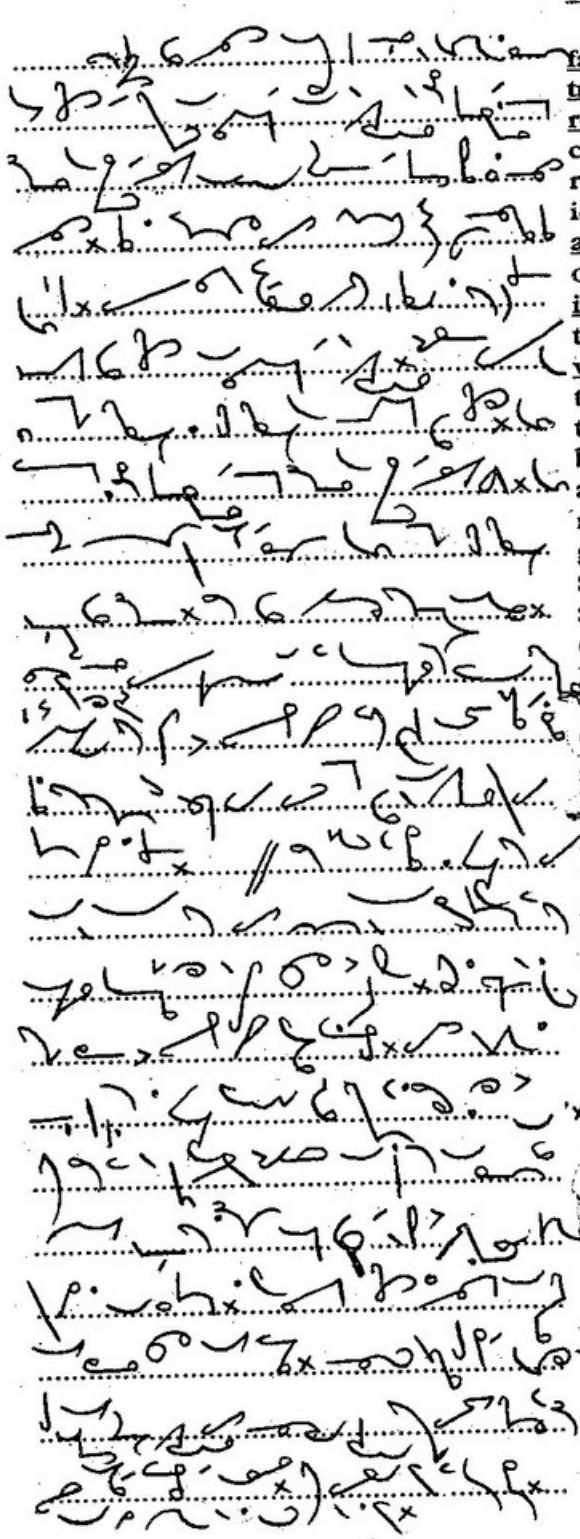
The hon. Minister is said to have stated that the effect of his taxation proposals on the common man would be very marginal and the traders' present margin of profit should ABSORB much of the increase. He is said / to have made a similar statement on another OCCASION also. But I am sorry to say that this is contrary to / what actually happens. Most traders will not only pass on the whole of the tax to the consumer,/ but will also raise the prices sufficiently high so as to make additional profits in the bargain which they will make. (400)

It will, therefore, be well for the hon. Minister to take from the very beginning all necessary steps to prevent / traders from exploiting the consumers. A DIRECTIVE should be sent round right now and sufficient publicity given to it / so that the IGNORANT masses may not be asked to pay more than the correct prices. The prices are already SOARING/high at the CEILING level and effective steps should be taken to check further rise, LEST the whole structure of / economy should be shaken to the CORE. In addition to the fair price shops for foodgrains, there should be (500) fair price shops for other articles of MERCHANDISE also like cloth, etc., so as to STABILISE prices and have them PEGGED/at a reasonable level.

It should, however, be noted that when taxation proposals are looked at in the CONTEXT of the Second Five Year Plan, they RELATE a different story. It is found that they are intended to impose an / AUSTERE living on the people so as to save more for the Plan. It is said that excise duties have / been directed towards limiting consumption of the lower middle classes and the masses, more as a measure to check inflation (600) rather than for the purpose of AUGMENTING revenue.

The hon. Minister once stated that the duty on sugar had been/DELIBERATELY raised because he wanted consumption to go down or rather not to increase. He said, "I would like to FREEZE it at more or less the present level, unless it be that as income goes up in certain sectors,/they want to pay the price." The Finance Minister's anxiety to freeze the consumption in the absence of sufficient quantities /of consumer goods to go round that section of the people whose purchasing power is increasing as a result of the (700) Plan outlay of about Rs. 900 crores a year, is quite understandable. Our administrative machinery is not sufficiently competent and efficient for complete control and unless the production of consumer goods is COMMENSURATE with the investment in the country, / the inflationary pressure will persist and prices will rise. When the mills and factories which are being established/in the earlier years of the Plan go into production, there will be plenty of consumer goods to absorb the surplus money in the hands of the people, and the need of price control by means of the imposition of excise (800) duties will come to an end. It is hoped that the Minister will reduce these duties at that time./As for the implementation of the Plan, nothing extraordinary had happened to make us feel nervous about the fulfilment of the targets. (840 words)





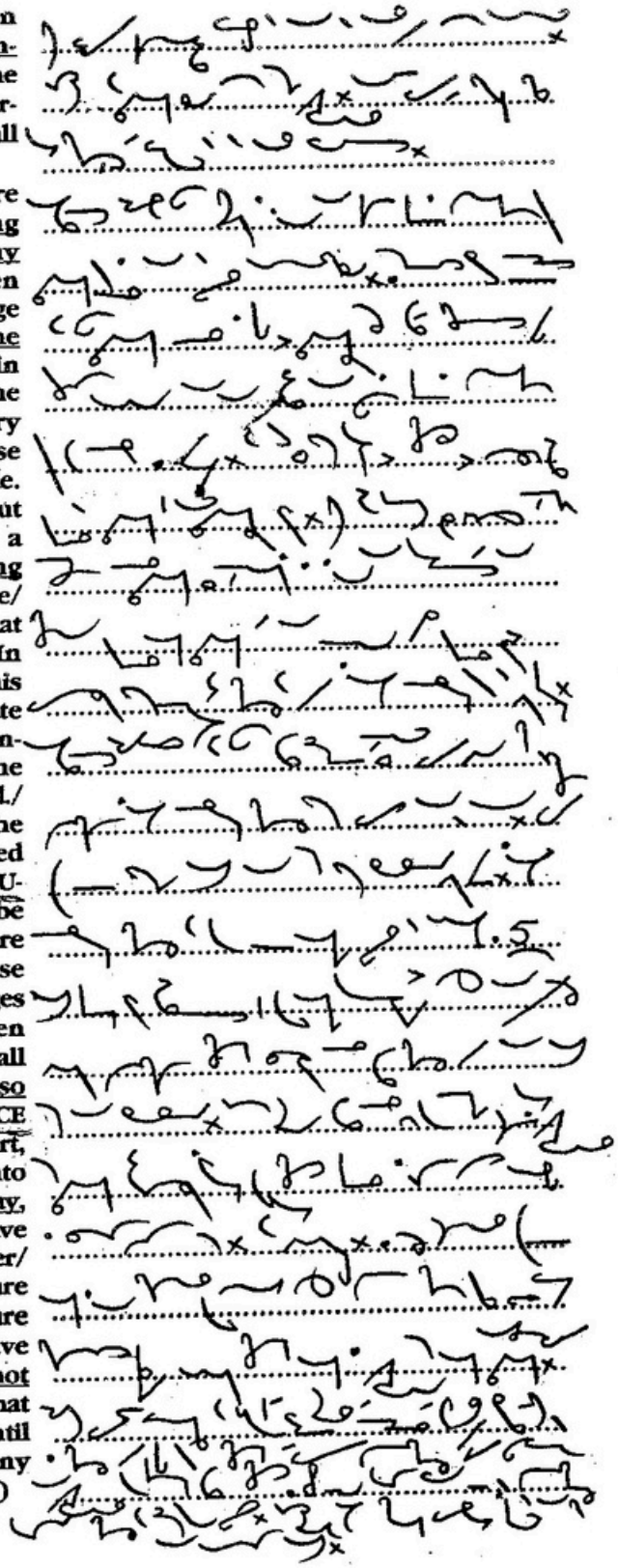
TRANSCRIPTION NO. 201

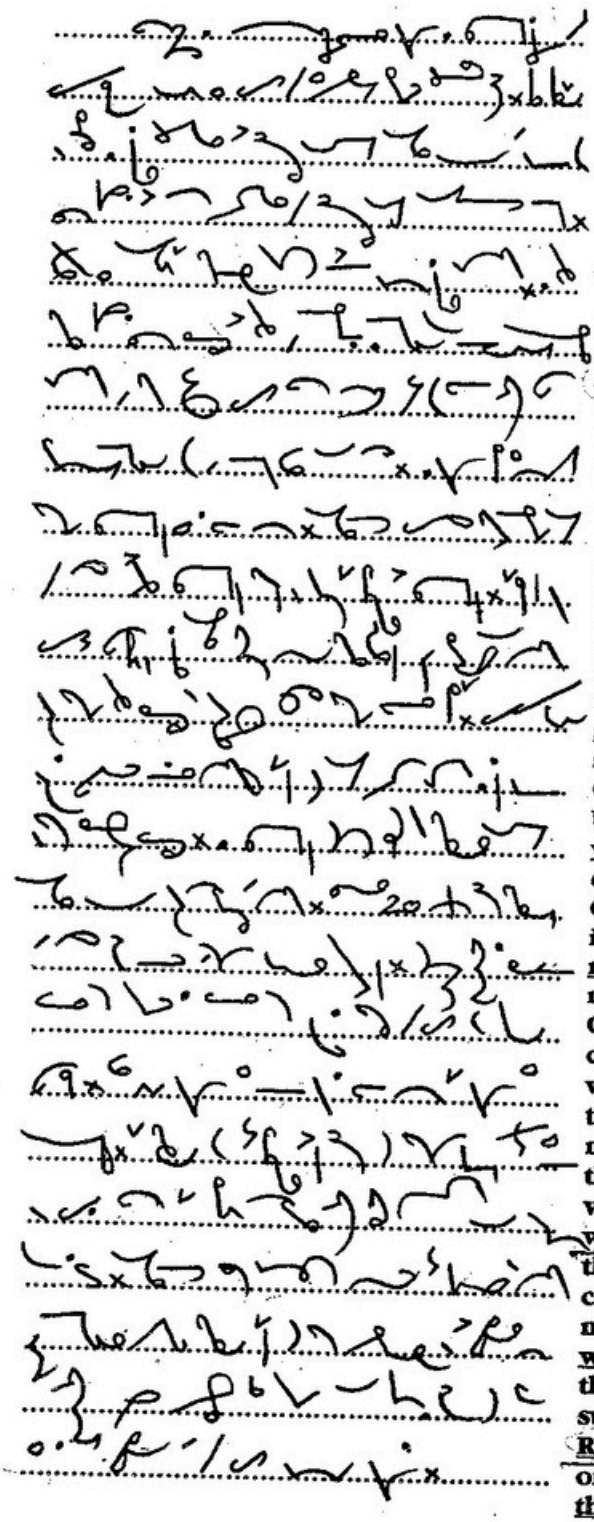
Mr. Deputy Chairman, this Resolution, in so far as it goes to EVOLVE a scheme for the translation and preparation/in Hindi and in all regional languages of standard text-books and connected WORKS for higher education and research including scientific/and technical studies, is an excellent resolution. It is a harmless one and I am sure that the House will / express its view on it. We are happy that those things are there but it is not a very easy/ task to CARRY OUT this translation in Hindi and all regional languages. I would ask: where have you got the (100) personnel, the trained personnel, for carrying out these translations? Have you collected the standard text-books and connected works for/ higher education and research first of all? Have you gathered the material to be handled, and secondly, have you got/the trained personnel to cope with this work? Sir, this requires very careful investigation. Simply because we are dealing not /with factories or industrial products but with the minds of people RANGING from childhood to the University stage with their / development in regard to ideas and CONCEPTS, it is a very very important point to consider whether we have (200) got these two in READINESS before we attempt such a task.

Sir, I find that, as it is, the change-over/from one language to another, from one medium to another, has been attempted with very INJURIOUS effects on the / minds of children as well as of the teaching staff. There is a great deal of confusion from the school to the University stage over this question. We cannot perform a COUP D' ETAT or a change-over OVERNIGHT on this/problem that concerns the minds of the young. Therefore, Sir, with all due respect, I would request any committee or (300) any scheme that is launched to go very WARILY into this subject and to study all the REPERCUSSIONS it will have / before such a thing is attempted. An over-HURRIED translation has resulted in tragedies in the schools as well as/ in the colleges. Examination papers had been set and EVALUATIONS had been undertaken in the so-called regional languages, / one examiner differing from the other with regard to the terms that were used in those questions and answers. Therefore, we should not play with fire, as it were. Language is the life of a nation, of a people. (400)

Therefore, when we are dealing with this question of language, all languages are important in my opinion. I will not say that Hindi is not important or the regional languages. In fact, we should provide opportunities for the promotion and cultivation / of all languages in our country.

In this connection, I would say that while there should be a common language,/ it will take a long time before Hindi becomes a language of use in many parts of India. The argument / has been given again and again that while Hindi gives an advantage to the Hindi speaking areas, those parts of the country (500) which have absolutely nothing in common with this language will take a long time before they accept the change./That point is very vital to the translations, to the imposition of these books of Hindi on non-Hindi/speaking people. Therefore, all that I can say is that you must go about CAUTIOUSLY because Hindi is going to be/ a common language for the country and in translating books into Hindi and in giving such books to the/ people, we must be very careful that the terms that are commonly accepted by all, should be adopted. In this connection, (600) I would request that while this work is going on, we should not try to translate literally commonly accepted terms /from one language to another. Whether they have come from the English language or from Sanskrit should be checked./ Commonly accepted terms that have come into the use of not only the five million English-educated people of this country/but even into the VOCABULARY of the masses in rural areas should not be literally translated simply because these terms/are in English or in Sanskrit. I am saying this because you have got the ZEAL for the regional languages (700) or Hindi that they must be converted even if the translation takes a whole line instead of a small little word./ That should not be done. The words so long as they have come into common PARLANCE even among the/masses, like tram, bus, court, college, parliament, etc., need not be translated into a regional language or into Hindi./In the same way, I would say with regard to HUMANITIES that I have taught Political Science and Economics and other/ SOCIOLOGICAL subjects, and there too the terms are difficult to be translated, and where lecturers who are well-qualified in (800) regional languages have attempted this translation, the students could not follow nor could two lecturers follow the terms that were/ being used. I am not saying that until ETERNITY, we should have the continuation of any particular language, namely, English. (840 words)



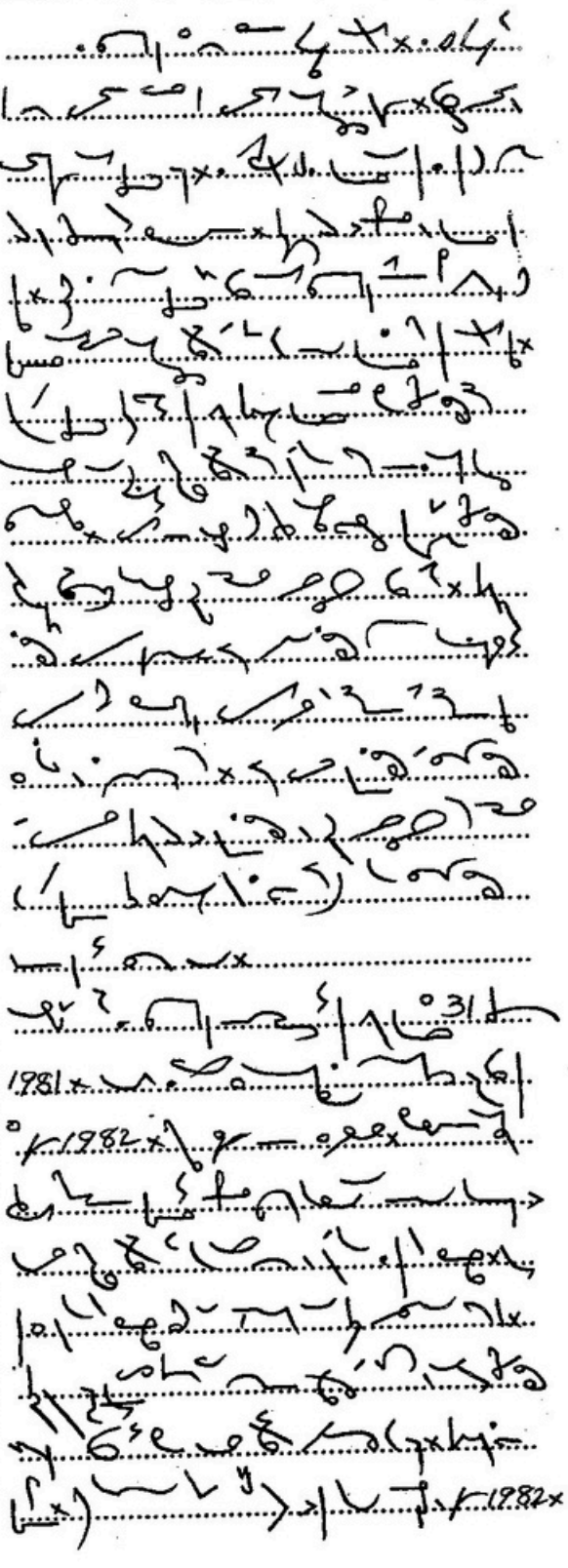


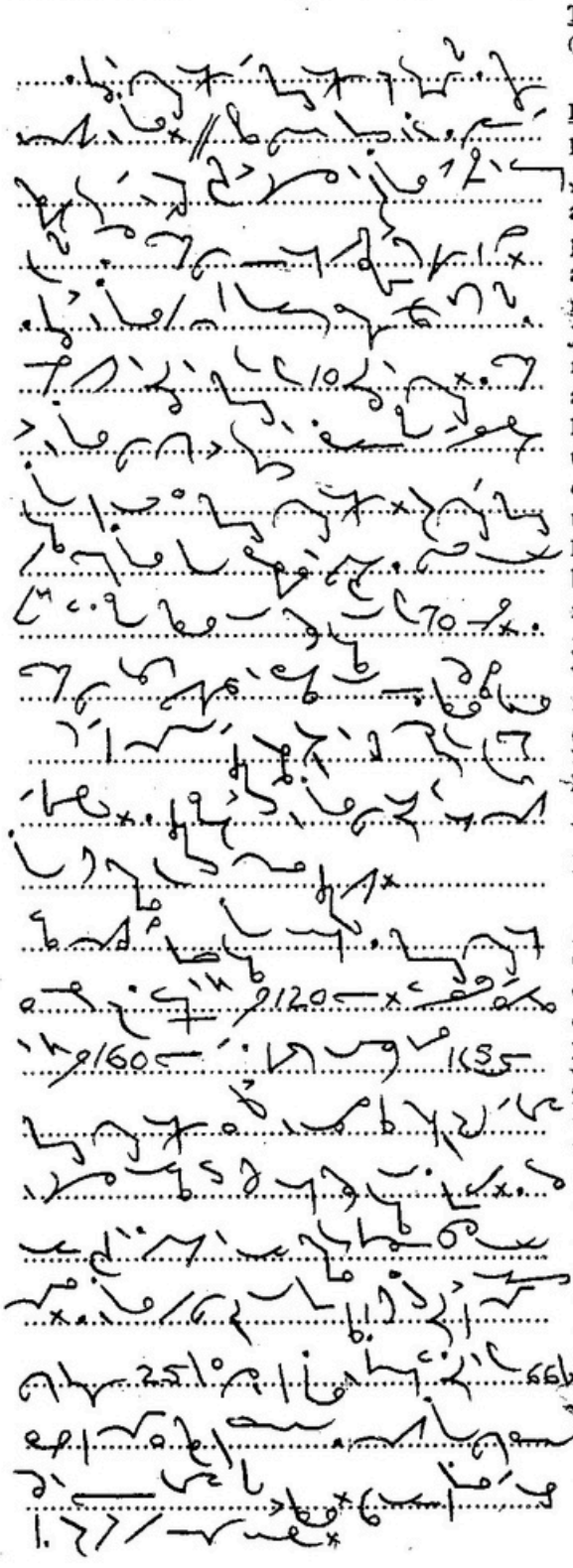
TRANSCRIPTION NO. 202

Mr. Chairman, the Motor Transport Workers Bill, the Select Committee's Report on which we are considering now, is one which/ has received the support of all sections of the House. It is designed to standardise the conditions of service of / the workers engaged in this industry and to give them some, at least, of the important reliefs which workers in general/ in the country get. This Bill is IN LINE WITH THE progressive policy of the Government to improve conditions/ of labour. The Opposition members, at least some sections of the Opposition who CASTIGATE the Government for ignoring the interests of labour, (100) should remember that this is one more measure with which they agree and, therefore, while blaming the Government/they should keep this in mind. The Bill, as it has EMERGED from the Select Committee, is a great improvement./In this connection, we must remember the expert knowledge which most of the Members of the Select Committee brought to/ bear on the DELIBERATIONS of the Select Committee. I consider it to be one of the well-constituted Committees, INASMUCH AS/ there were many members on this Committee who had specialised in labour, both from the Opposition sections of both Houses (200) as well as from the Congress side. We were fortunate to have a Union ex-Labour Minister on the Committee/ whose knowledge really helped the Committee to come to very successful conclusions. The Select Committee was also assisted by persons/ engaged in this industry, both employers and labour. As many as twenty MEMORANDA were presented and most of them gave/oral evidence before the Committee. So much so, there was not a single clause or part of a clause or/ even a phrase which went without being well-considered. That is how the Bill has come to be a great (300) improvement on the Bill as introduced. I personally think that the deliberations of the Committee were so very well conducted/ that the Report has come to weigh more on the side of the employees and, therefore, there is likely to be/ no ROOM for complaint. In this connection, Sir, I must also mention that the Deputy Minister of Labour/ who was the Government's representative present on the Committee was very RESPONSIVE to all the suggestions made and there was not the/ least RESISTANCE on his part in admitting whatever was offered as a suggestion and which went to improve the Bill. (400)

The Select Committee has made some significant changes in the Bill. The first change that it made was/ with regard to clause 1, with regard to the enforcement of the Bill. This has been referred to in great detail/ in the discussion today. The original Bill did not fix any date; the date was left open to be prescribed/ by the Central Government. It was also open to the State Governments to fix different dates. There was a long/ discussion about this in the Select Committee and the Government side represented their difficulties in the way of enforcement (500) of this Bill and why they could not fix a particular date in the Bill itself. After much discussion, it was/ agreed that the date should be definitely fixed because several transport concerns were interested in seeing that the provisions of/ this Bill were PUT OFF from coming into force as long as possible. One could understand their position inasmuch as/ great responsibility DEVOLVED on the transport concerns BY VIRTUE OF this measure, for instance, establishment of canteens, rest houses,/ this and that. It should be remembered that the concerns we are dealing with here are not concerns like factories where (600) they are CONCENTRATED, where the hours of work and the work itself is confined to a limited area. Here, we/ have big concerns and small concerns, and whereas it should be open to the big concerns to establish rest houses/ or canteens without much difficulty, it would certainly be a great hardship for small concerns to come out with the/ same thing.

In spite of all that, the Select Committee came to the conclusion that the date should be fixed/as 31st December, 1981. Now, the hon. Minister is introducing an amendment to have this date (700) as July, 1982. Perhaps he will give his reasons. As far as I can ANTICIPATE,/ it is only the practical difficulties that the State Governments will be facing in giving effect to the various provisions/ of this Bill that have influenced him to put off the date by six months. If the date is put off/ by six months, there is not going to be any danger resulting from it. It would be better to do that/ if the Government wants time in order to make these arrangements and also to enable the transport concerns to (800) provide themselves with the several things that this Bill requires them to do. It should not be a great difficulty/at all. Therefore, for my own part, I do not object to the date being extended to July, 1982. (840 words)





TRANSCRIPTION NO. 203 (marked @ 100 w.p.m.)
(especially composed for Test in big Companies)

The Boards of Lipton India Ltd. and Brooke Bond India Ltd. today formally approved the proposal to merge the two Companies.

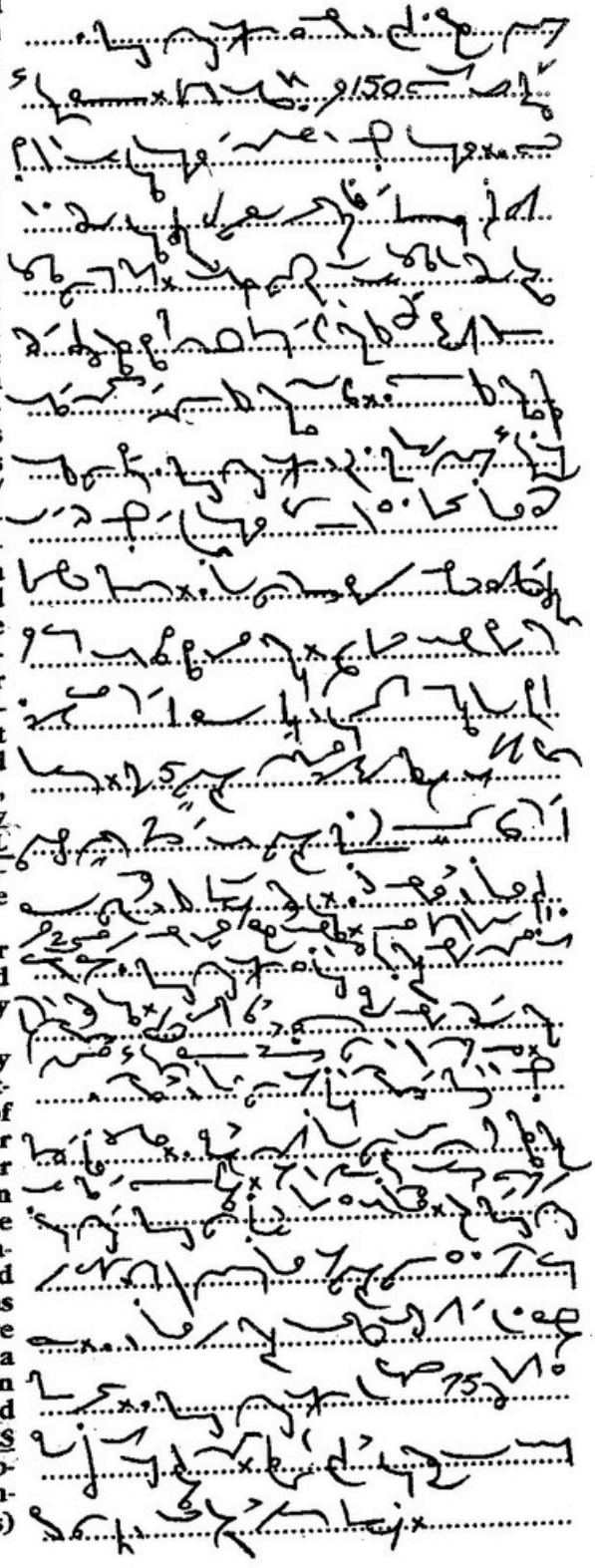
Steps will now be taken/ to complete the legal and procedural formalities, and to obtain the approval of the shareholders of both the Companies and the High Court of Calcutta./ If approved, the merger will come into restrospective effect from July 1 last. The Boards of the two Companies, which met at Bangalore separately this morning/ also approved the exchange ratio of shares of Brooke Bond for every 10 shares of Lipton. The merger of the two (100) Companies will lead to the formation of a single, strong and resourceful foods company to be known as Brooke Bond Lipton India Ltd. Both Lipton and Brooke Bond are group companies, being subsidiaries of Unilever, the well known international GIANT with a strong presence in processed foods in over 70 countries./ The merger will facilitate utilisation of SYNERGIES in KEY business areas such as finance, R and D, marketing and distribution, besides the availability of trained manpower for future growth and diversification. (200) The distribution strength of the two Companies will ensure that under the merged company their products have maximum distributive reach./

With its emergence as the biggest foods company in India, the Brooke Bond Lipton India is expected to have an equity capital of about/ Rs 120 crore. With reserves and surplus of about Rs160 crore, and a turnover in excess of Rs 1,500 crore,/ Brooke Bond Lipton India Ltd. is POISED to enhance its profitability potential and value to share holders in view of its planned THRUST into processed (300) foods in a big way. The plans include development of a range of new products for the domestic as well as international market. The two / Companies are well established in packet teas but their combined share of the tea market in the country will be BARELY 25 per cent,/ as loose tea continues to dominate with a share of over 66 per cent. Since the tea market is PERCEIVED to be STAGNATING, the/ merged company will be seeking areas of greater value addition to the business. These include tea bags and instant tea, both of which are capital intensive. (400)

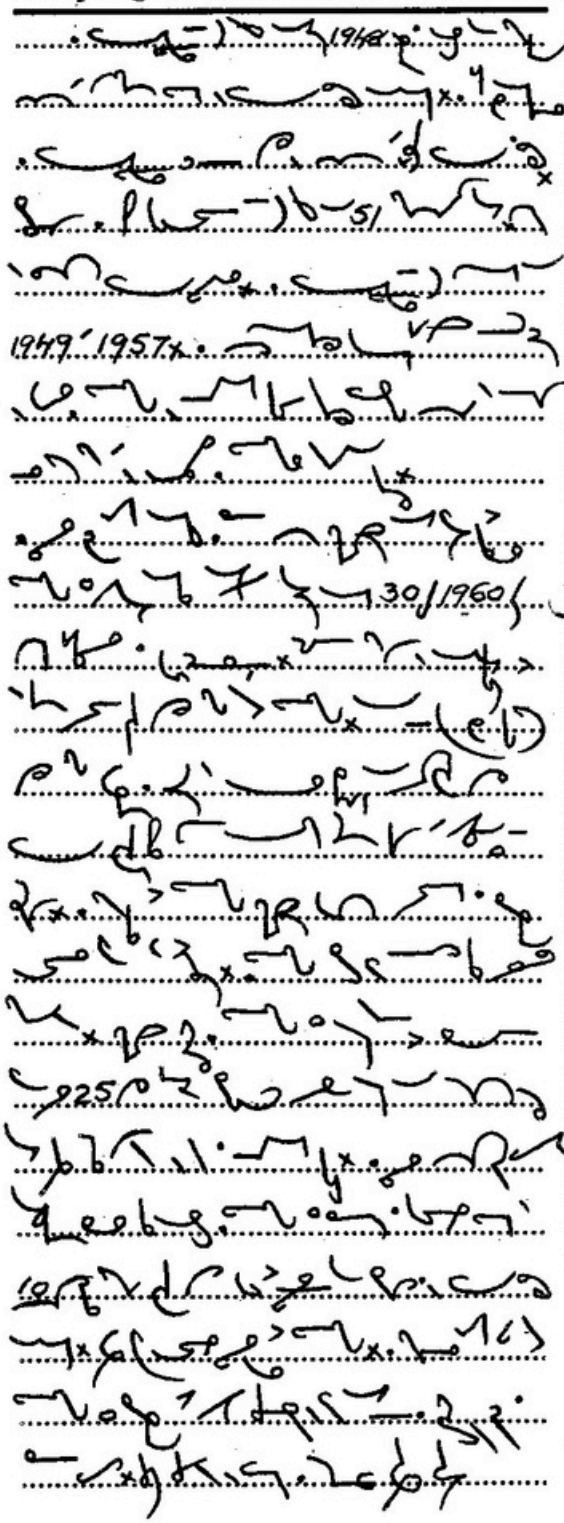
The Brooke Bond Lipton India Ltd. is expected to develop a substantial LINKAGE with the farm sector. It will be investing about Rs.150 crore/ in the next three years on the setting up of new foods factories and modernisation of exiting factories. The creation of/ a frozen foods distributive chain, using refrigerated vans and temperature controlled storage facilities will get priority. Investment will also be made in new facilities for/ frozen vegetables, fruits and DESSERTS, besides soups, dry mixes, tomato and other product based SAUCES, speciality bakery inputs, and margarine and milk based products, among others. (500) The agriculture based products proposed to be introduced will SPUR the Brooke Bond Lipton India Limited to establish a direct backward linkage with the/ farming community in and around the existing and future factories that will come up as a part of the Company's ambitious diversification programme. The Company/ will organise superior extension services and distribute high quality input such as seeds to raise productivity. These will DERIVE intensive support from a world class/ R and D centre devoted to food related activities, being set up at Bangalore. Through the five Unilever laboratories worldwide — PRESENTLY under the charge of (600) former Hindustan Lever Chairman and now Unilever Director A. S. Ganguly— this R and D centre will have ACCESS to the best technology in processed foods./ The combined exports of the two companies, totalling Rs 200 crore, are expected to rise substantially in the next few years. Because it will be/ operating on a GLOBAL scale, the Brooke Bond Lipton India Limited is confident of TAPPING profitable export markets in the area of processed foods./

Additional employment/ generation, wider choice to the consumer, stronger export earning and productive links with the farm sector of the country will all be major gains. (700)

The employees of the two companies will enjoy continuity of employment and protection of all existing terms and conditions of service. The strength of the/ merged company will, in fact, improve their PROSPECTS providing new opportunities and greater challenges. Until all legal formalities in connection with the merger are completed,/Lipton and Brooke Bond will continue to operate as individual companies. Both Brooke Bond and Lipton are widely held public limited companies, in which Unilever, UK, has a/ majority equity STAKE. The two Companies are profitable enterprises in their own right and have a successful track record. The Brooke Bond Lipton India Limited have, over the last 75 years, operated as strong CONTENDERS in the Indian BEVERAGES market. It is felt that development of the food processing/ industry in India has been slow due to non-availability of the required technology. (840 words)



Select passage for TEST for Grade C & Grade D Exams.



TRANSCRIPTION NO. 204 (Speech of hon. Finance Minister)

The Industrial Finance Corporation Act was passed in the year 1948 to set up an institution/ for providing medium and long-term credit to industrial concerns in India. The idea is that in due course the/ Industrial Finance Corporation would give loans to medium and large-sized Industrial concerns. Subsequently, the State Financial Corporation Act was/ passed in 1951, PRIMARILY for the help of smaller industrial units. The Industrial Finance Corporation Act/ was amended in 1949 and 1957. The main amendments EFFECTED on the (100) last occasion were to authorize the Corporation to GUARANTEE DEFERRED PAYMENTS in respect of import of CAPITAL GOODS from abroad/and to ENHANCE the Corporation's borrowing powers.

The House would have already noticed the significant improvement during the last year/ in the overall business of the Corporation, as REVEALED in its Annual Report for the year ended 30th June,/ 1960 which was laid on the Table of the House a few weeks ago. I would like /particularly to invite the attention of the House to the all-time record total loans approved by the Corporation. (200) Another good feature is that out of fresh loans approved this time, the share of industries situated in relatively less industrially/ developed States like Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Delhi and Rajasthan is quite SIZEABLE. The profits of the Corporation during the last year/ have also recorded a SUBSTANTIAL increase over that of the previous year. The Corporation has been able to AUGMENT/ its reserves appreciably. During the last three years, the Corporation has paid back to the Central Government over Rs.25 lakhs/on account of the SUBVENTION received by it in earlier years for the discharge of its LIABILITY to (300) pay a guaranteed dividend. The House may also be aware that for the first time since its INCEPTION, the Corporation / has secured a foreign exchange credit of $10 million from the Development Loan Fund of the U.S./Government for SUBLENDING to industrial concerns in India. This will further increase the usefulness of the Corporation./

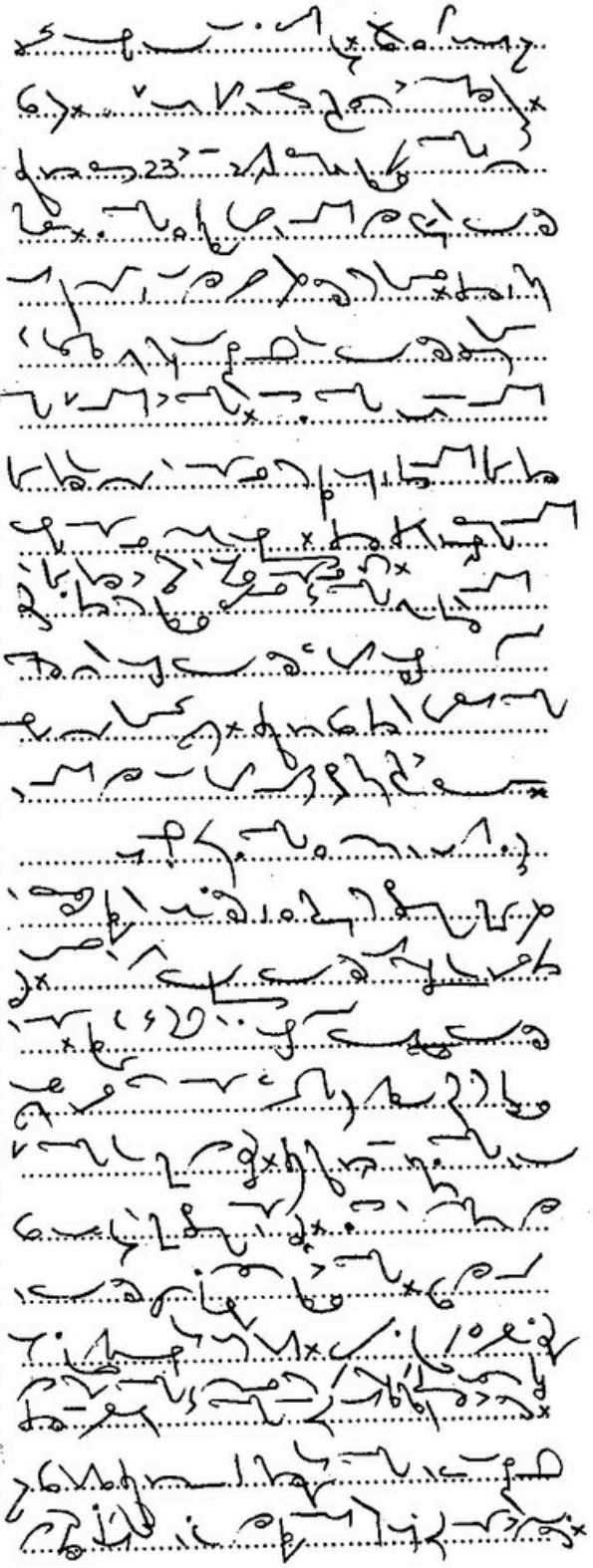
The progress already achieved by the Corporation is substantial and the role, it is expected to play in the coming/ Third Plan period, would be a significant one. It is, therefore, desirable to equip the organisation at this stage adequately (400)

to serve the interest of industry in a wider field. This Bill is largely intended to achieve this object./

I now turn to explain briefly some of the amendments before the House. It is proposed to amend section 23 of/the Act to widen the scope of the business which the Corporation may TRANSACT. The Corporation is at present authorised/ to guarantee loans FLOATED by/ industrial concerns in the public market, but not loans raised by such concerns from banks./ It seems but proper that facilities should be provided in suitable cases for industrial concerns to secure bank ACCOMMODATION on (500) the guarantee of the Corporation. Again, the Corporation now can guarantee deferred payments for import of capital goods from outside/ India, but it cannot guarantee deferred payment in respect of capital goods manufactured inside the country. It seems desirable to/ extend the scope of guarantee of deferred payments to the purchase of INDIGENOUS capital goods also.

There has been a/ demand from business circles that the Corporation should have powers to guarantee credit arrangements made by Indian industrial concerns with/foreign institutions like the Export-Import Bank of the U.S.A. It is proposed to meet this demand by (600) authorising the Corporation to guarantee loans in foreign currency subject to the prior approval of the Central Government./

Under the existing CHARTER, the Corporation is EMPOWERED to UNDER-WRITE the issue of stocks and shares, etc., by individual concerns,/ but is PRECLUDED from subscribing directly to such issues. In the context of rapid industrial development of the country, industrial concerns/in the private sector have to raise large amount of capital. It is felt that with the association of an/institution like the Industrial Finance Corporation, industrial concerns will be in a position to raise more capital with relative EASE (700) reducing thereby their DEPENDENCE on the Corporation for direcct loan assistance. It is therefore proposed to amend the Act to /permit the Corporation to enter this new field of direct SUBSCRIPTION to CAPITAL ISSUES. The grant of long term loans /to industrial concerns still continues to be the most important business of the Corporation. These loans carry only a fixed rate of interest for the entire period. Where a venture, which has received a sizeable loan from the Corporation, makes/ very large profits and declares HANDSOME dividends, it seems quite reasonable that the Corporation can share in the prosperity of (800) the concern. To achieve this purpose, it is proposed to make it permissible for the Corporation to conclude, in suitable/ cases, loan arrangements containing the option to convert loans, etc., granted by it into share capital of the LOANEE concern. (840 words)



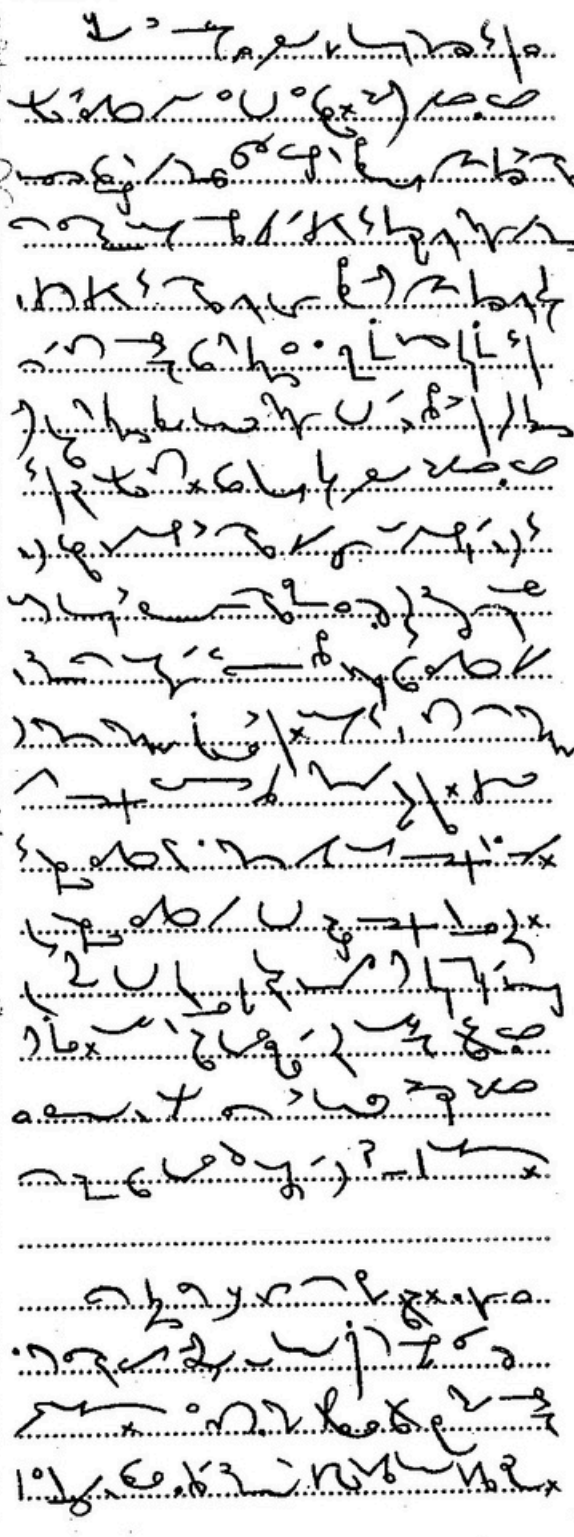
TRANSCRIPTION NO. 205

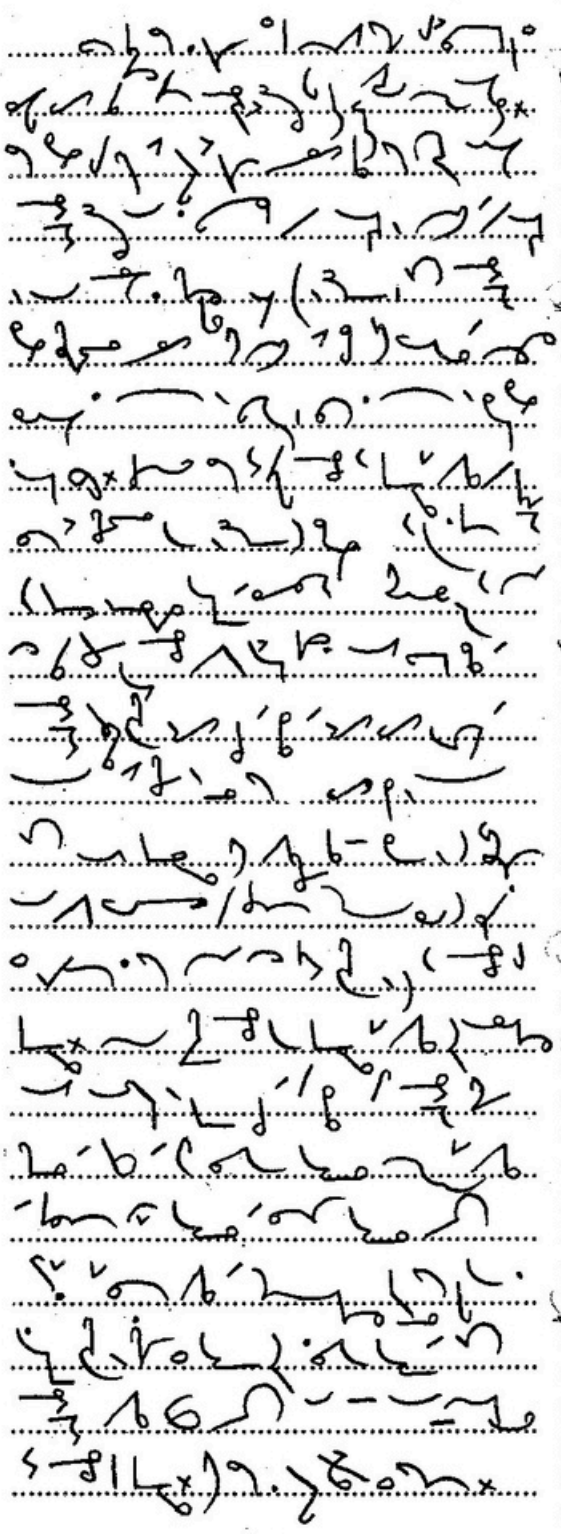


Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, this is quite a simple Bill which tries to regularise or rather bring UP TO DATE/some of the rules regarding licensing, and for that purpose the definitions are sought to be changed. Now, it is/ quite obvious that when these definitions have been adopted, it will give a new type of work to the Ministry/ and it is in ANTICIPATION of this new type of work like TELE-COMMUNICATION, TELEVISION, etc., that these particular definitions are sought to be extended. It is, therefore, quite RELEVANT to point out that the new responsibilities which the Ministry is (100) undertaking as a result of the changes in the definitions of the terms for the purpose of licensing could be/ effectively discharged only if the administrative set-up is also suitably changed so as to make it possible for these/new responsibilities to be adequately discharged. Sir, we know that the zonal system in our telegraph and postal departments still/ requires a lot of change and if these new responsibilities are to be adequately discharged, it will be necessary to/ reorganise and to create some new zones. For example, a zone for Gujarat might now become necessary in view of (200) the fact that the new State has COME INTO BEING and it is desirable that there is a special zone/ which looks after the needs and requirements of that particular area. Similarly, there may be other areas also where/ it may be necessary to create new zones so that administrative BOTTLENECKS could be avoided and new responsibilities could be effectively discharged./ Still, more important than this re-organisation of the administrative set-up, WHEREVER necessary and desirable, is the question of / the efficient, loyal and willing service of the employees. And in that connection, I am sorry to state that some (300) of the AFTERMATH of the Central Government employees' strike still continues even in this Department which creates a certain amount/of HEART-BURNING among the employees and as has been shown through many examples CITED by my hon.friend who/ spoke before me, there is a general impression that the administration of both the post and the telegraph service is/ DETERIORATING. I do not know how far it is because of the top heavy nature of the administration or/ how far it is because of the dissatisfaction among the employees over some of the policies that might be followed by Government. (400)

I do not know what exactly is the reason but the fact remains that the public is INCONVENIENCED and/the services are not as efficient as they should have been. I would therefore request the hon. Minister to examine/ this question of reorganisation as well as the question of satisfying the LEGITIMATE demands of the employees more SYMPATHETICALLY/not only because it is JUST and desirable that the administration should be properly reorganised but it is also desirable that/ the employees should be fully satisfied and their legitimate demands should be adequately met and also because of the fact that (500) this particular Department has a direct contact, almost day-to-day contact, with the public and therefore, if this/particular Department does not function properly, efficiently and to the satisfaction of the public AT LARGE, it would mean that the/ public would be inconvenienced also. This being the additional reason, I would request the hon. Minister to see/if it is possible to REINSTATE all the employees who are still not reinstated and to see that the entire effect/ of the Central Government employees' strike is ERASED so that the workers may be in a position to work more (600) ENTHUSIASTICALLY and with greater satisfaction to provide these services which are so very important from the point of view of the/ convenience of the public; not only that, but also important from the point of view of the rapid economic development/ in our country which is the PRIMARY objective before us. It is well known that the post and telegraph/ services play a very important role in the economic development of a country. If the post and telegraph services are/ efficient, to that extent economic development becomes easier. If they are not efficient, it becomes difficult for the people (700) to carry on their day-to-day activity and to maintain their contacts. In view of all these various considerations and,/ especially, in view of the fact that with this Bill the hon. Minister is seeking to enlarge some of the/ functions of the Ministry, I would request him to take these various points into consideration and see what he could/ do in the matter.

Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I wish to LEND my support to this Bill. The Bill is/ a very simple one and there is no need for any CONTROVERSY or exchange of hot words regarding the matter. (800) As you will see from the Statement of Objects and Reasons, this Bill is being brought forward because of the fact that/ it has become necessary to LICENSE the possession and working of television APPARATUS for any purpose whatsoever. (840 words)





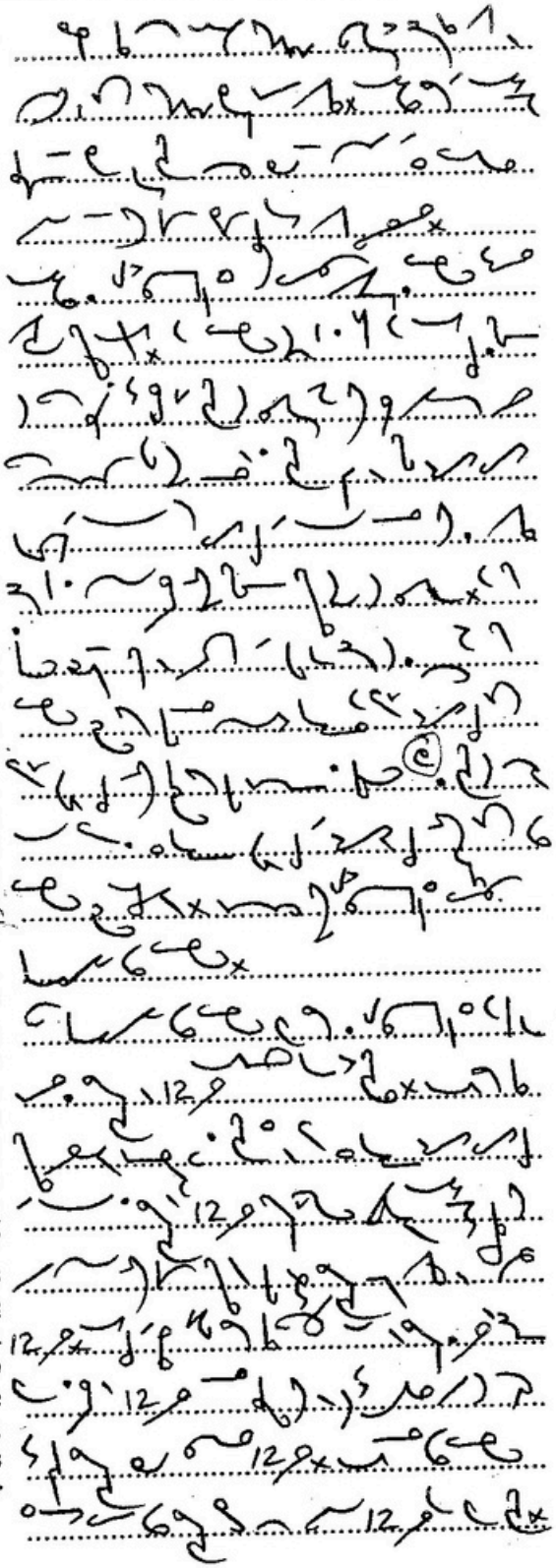
TRANSCRIPTION NO.206

Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, the Bill, as it has EMERGED from the Joint Select Committee, has certainly been one which is / much more acceptable to the workers than it was when it was originally moved in this House. Sir, / as far as the general principle and the objective of the Bill are concerned, it is very LAUDABLE, not only / because of the fact that the workers in a welfare state are entitled to LEISURE and are entitled to know exactly / the terms and conditions under which they have to work but also because of the fact that as far as (100) the transport workers are concerned, their leisure and the strain on their nerves and MUSCLES is not only a matter of welfare, / but is also a matter of safety as far as the community is concerned. It is well known, Sir, that / the large number of accidents that take place on the roads are due to the fact that some of / the transport workers have to work so STRENUOUSLY that after a time they begin to experience FATIGUE and / as a result of that they are not in a position to have that alert mind which is absolutely necessary if the (200) accidents are to be avoided at least in the crowded streets, and because of the fact that the passengers travel / between towns and cities and between one village and another, and the transport of goods from one city to another / also now takes place through road transport, it is quite safe to say that there is hardly any road / in our country which, at some time or another, is not so CONGESTED as to require a very alert mind / on the part of the driver to see that accidents do not take place. Many TRAGIC accidents have taken place on (300) the roads, especially in recent times in the neighbourhood of big towns and large cities, largely because of the fact that/there are TRUCKS and buses and other heavy vehicles moving on the roads and at the same time light / vehicles and small vehicles are also PLYING on the same roads, and so many times it becomes very difficult for / a FATIGUED driver to control his vehicle, especially a heavy vehicle, and also because of the fact that the roads / themselves are also not quite in good maintenance that the accidents do take place. Therefore, Sir, the objective of this (400) Bill is very important.

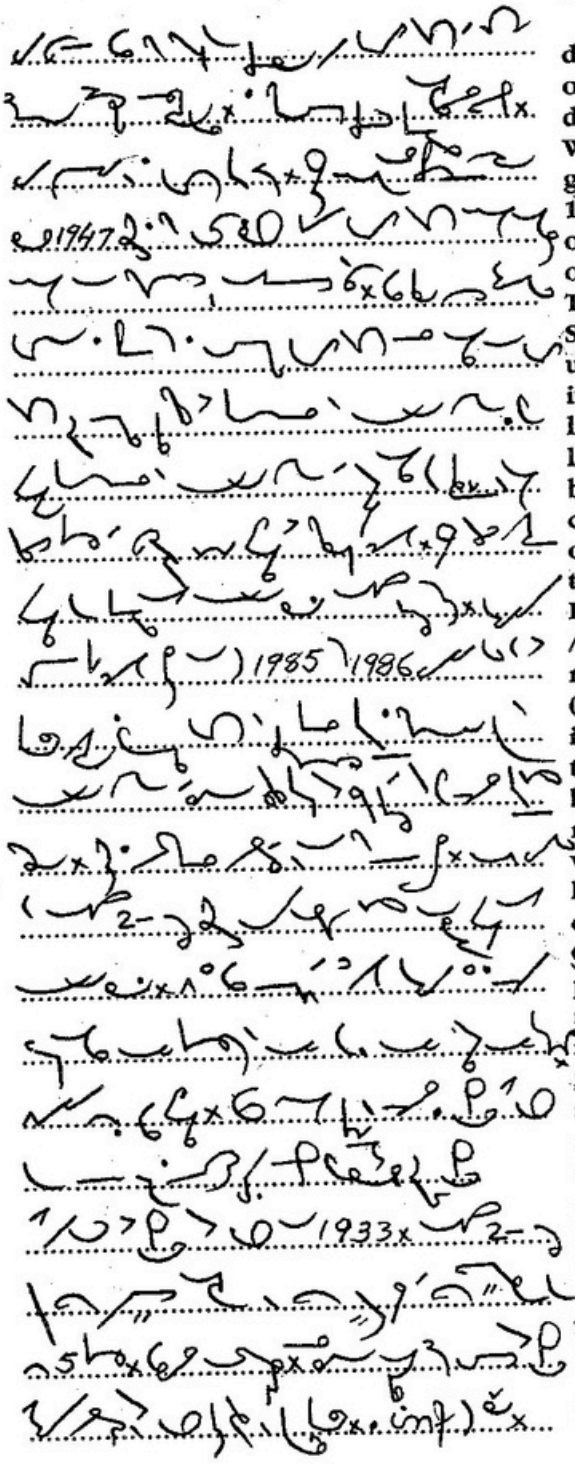
As I said, it is important not only from the point of view of the welfare / of the worker, of his right to leisure, but also from the point of view of the safety of our roads. / In view of this, Sir, and in view of the fact that it is hardly quite safe, if the / driver himself is not quite alert and his nerves are not quite fresh, it will SPELL DISASTER for the road users. /

In view of this, the Joint Select Committee has wisely rejected the classification that was originally proposed in the Bill. (500) That classification was made on an idea that in the towns the traffic was more congested, that the / strain on the driver was heavier, and that therefore he required rest more immediately than was the case of a / driver who had to drive between one village and another, or one town and another because there the roads were / at a long STRETCH and there the traffic perhaps was not so heavy. That particular CONTENTION would not be quite / true to reality, and even if it were so, the implementation of that particular classification would have been very difficult (600) because many of the vehicles that ply between towns also ply within the towns and, therefore, it would have been / very difficult to make a distinction as to when the driver was employed in plying his vehicle within the town / and between the towns and from that point of view also this classification would have been undesirable. To my mind, / therefore, the Joint Select Committee has wisely DONE AWAY WITH this classification.

While doing away with this classification, however, Sir, / the Joint Select Committee has thought it fit to raise the spread-over to 12 hours in all cases for (700) all the drivers. Now, Sir, it is perhaps reasonable to expect that when a driver has to ply his vehicle / between one town and another, a spread-over of 12 hours per day might have been JUSTIFIABLE in view of/the fact that the distances there are long, and therefore it will perhaps be difficult to say that the spread-over / could be reduced to less than 12 hours. In the towns and cities, on the other hand, Sir, it / is more necessary not to spread the hours of work over a stretch of 12 hours, because it is possible (800) there to see that the shifts are so arranged that the total spread-over is not as long as 12 hours. / Now, because this classification has gone away, this spread-over has been made UNIFORM, 12 hours for every driver. (840 words)



(A unique passage for Grade C and Grade D Exams, for Selecting Supreme Stenographers for I.F.S.(B), Stenographers Cadre)



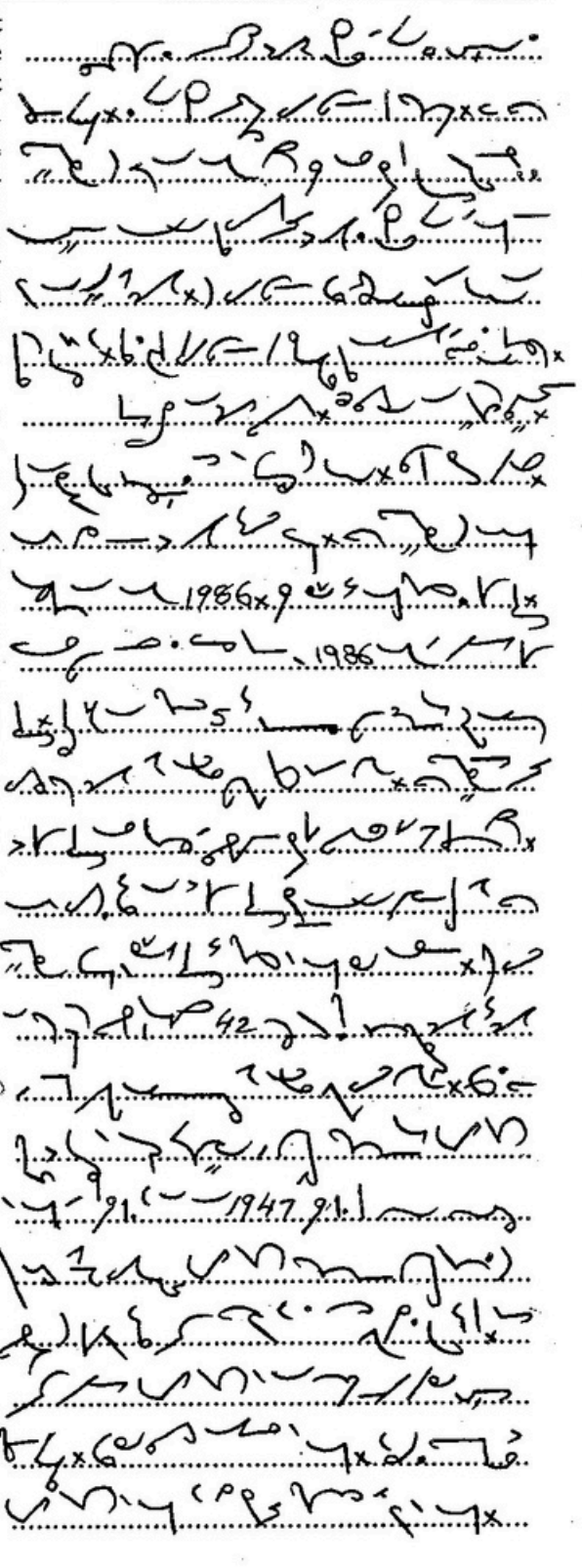
TRANSCRIPTION NO. 207 (new)

(Speech of Shri K. Natwar Singh, Hon. Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs)

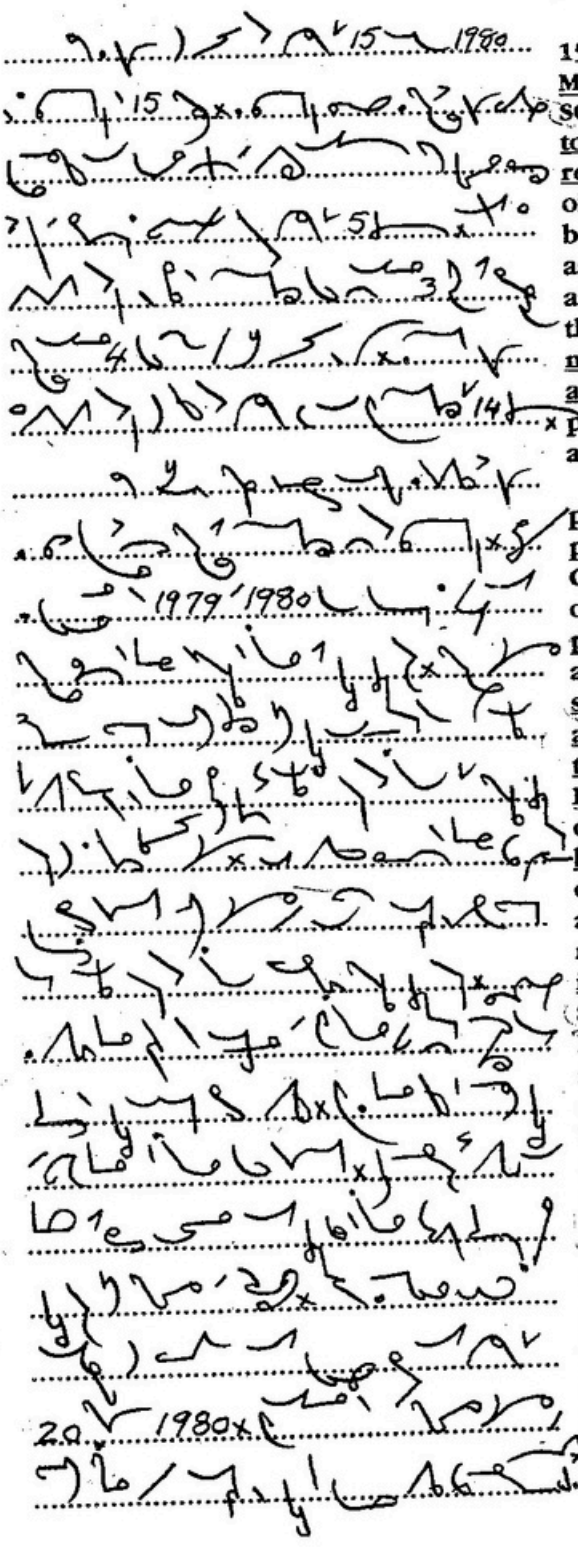
We welcome this opportunity provided for discussing our foreign policy and also the working of the Ministry of External Affairs. / A TRUNCATED discussion took place in the other House yesterday. We look forward to a fuller debate here. As he / was good enough in his statesman-like manner, since 1947 there has been a / broad national CONSENSUS on our foreign policy not only in this House, not only in Parliament, but in the country / as a whole. This does not mean that we have been following a STATIC or an inactive foreign policy because (100) unless any foreign policy establishment KEEPS itself ABREAST OF the DYNAMICS of international life, the ever changing dynamics of international life, / and objectively analyse them, it is likely to fall behind times and will not be able to meet the challenges / of the present-day world. As he observed, RADICAL changes have taken place in the international scene in the last / two years or so. If we were to look at the world as it was in, say, 1985 / or 1986, we would find that all the tensions, regional conflicts, failure of DISARMAMENT talks (200) had become a permanent feature of international life and certain positions adopted by the super powers and by other / countries had become almost frozen. There was a REFLEX response to any particular given situation. Now, we find that in / the last two and a half years, there has been unrecognisable, almost INCONCEIVABLE, change in the international scene. How has / this COME ABOUT and what role have we, as a country, played in this new atmosphere of new thinking, new approaches, / new formulas? How are we meeting these challenges? This is mainly due to the fact that the two countries, (300) the Soviet Union and the United States, have come to have a relationship which did not exist ever since the / establishment of the Soviet Union and the recognition of the Soviet Union by the United States, in 1933. / In the last two and a half years before Mr. Reagon handed over to Mr. Bush, he and / Mr. GORBACHEV have met five times. This was UNPRECEDENTED. Because certain initiatives were undertaken by the Soviet Union and they were / responded to by the United States, it was possible to DEFUSE tensions. The INF treaty was signed. (400)

Similarly, the relationship between the Soviet Union and China is undergoing a basic change. The China-Soviet RAPPROCHEMENT we welcome / it very much. When Mr. Gorbachev was here in November last year, he, in his speech at Vigyan Bhawan, / accepting the Indira Gandhi International Peace Award, referred to the role the Soviet Union, China and India can play in Asia / and the world. So, we welcome this, and there is no question of our having any doubts or fears about that. / It is a development which we welcome, which strengthens peace in the world and creates a new atmosphere. (500)

Take the situation in Eastern Europe. What is happening in Poland or Hungary? It was inconceivable even two years ago, the / kind of elections they are having. SOLIDARITY has been recognised. Now, let us come to the role that we have played. / Mr. Gorbachev was in India for the first time in November 1986. He signed with the / Indian Prime Minister the Delhi Declaration. Hon. Members will cast a glance back to 1986 November / and recall the Delhi Declaration. It says, I think in paragraph 5, that the two countries will work for (600) the establishment of nuclear-weapons-free world and that non-violence will be the basis of our life. Mr. Gorbachev / again referred to the Delhi Declaration in his famous and historic speech at the United Nations on the 7th December / last year. Now, we see that this language of the Delhi Declaration has become international legal tender, and that Mr. Gorbachev / elected to sign the Declaration with the Prime Minister of India is not INSIGNIFICANT. Therefore, we have, not from today / or yesterday but for the last 42 years, been trying to impress upon the world that the world should (700) GET RID OF nuclear weapons and that non-violence should be the way of life. This is a great TRIBUTE / to the FORESIGHT of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru who laid down the framework for the foreign policy of India and he / did that not in 1947, he did it many many years before Independence, and the fact / that we have found the foreign policy framework laid down by him so useful, so durable, that it is really / remarkable that a man should have such a vision that he had. I cannot really recall the foreign policy of (800) any major country which has not undergone drastic changes. This has not happened in the case of India. That shows / the correctness of the foreign policy of India that has the support of the Parliament and people of India. (840 words)



TRANSCRIPTION NO. 208



Sir, the Bill was referred by the Lok Sabha on the 15th November, 1980 to a Select Committee / of 15 Members of the House. The Select Committee SCRUTINISED the provisions of the Bill with reference to the / views expressed in various Memoranda and representations in the matter from DIVERSE sections of the public and submitted a unanimous report / before the Lok Sabha on the 5th December. In the Bill, as reported by the Committee, two sets of / amendments have been made in clause 3 thereof and the SUBSTANTIVE provisions in clause 4 have been modified which (100) I shall refer to later. The amended Bill, as reported by the Committee, was passed by the Lok Sabha without any / further amendments on the 14th December.

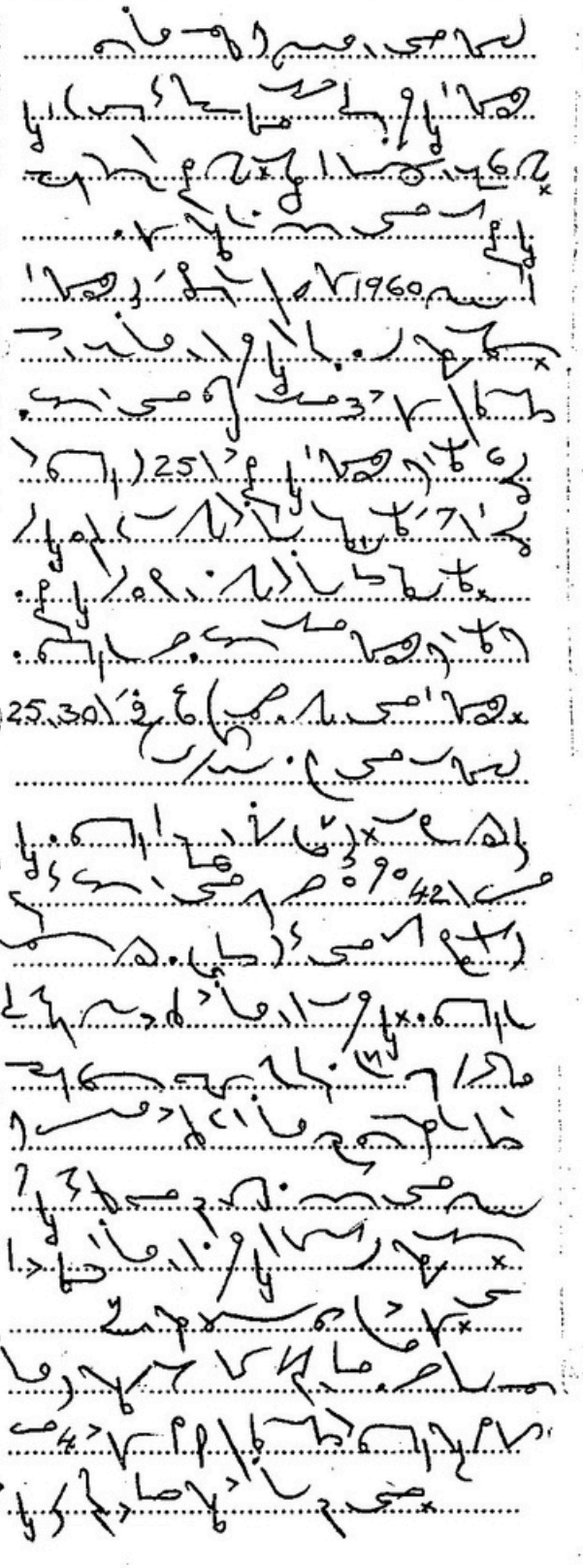
Sir, I shall now proceed to explain, in brief, the purpose of the Bill, / the SALIENT features of the main provisions and the amendments made by the Select Committee. As the house is aware, / the Finance Acts of 1979 and 1980 have EFFECTED a change in the / previous system of taxation of profits of companies and the dividends distributed by them. Previously, shareholders were given credit in (200) their assessments on their dividend income for income-tax at the rate applicable to companies as it was DEEMED that the / income-tax paid by the company on the profits distributed by it was a payment on behalf of the shareholder. / Under the revised scheme of taxation, this legal FICTION has been abolished and therefore shareholders are no more entitled / to receive credit for the income-tax paid by the company in respect of the profits distributed by it. / SIMULTANEOUSLY, the rate of the tax payable by Indian companies and other companies who have made arrangements for the declaration of (300) dividends in India has been reduced. Further, the tax based on excess dividends and wealth tax on companies have been / abolished. It was expected that with the reduction in taxes and the CONSE-QUENT increase in the distributable funds of companies, / they would be declaring higher dividends both on their preference and ordinary shares. The Government's intention in this behalf was / clarified in the Finance Minister's speech in the Lok Sabha on the 20th April, 1980. However, / in the case of preference shareholders, who, according to their contracts, are entitled to dividend at fixed rates, this EXPECTATION did not materialise. (400)

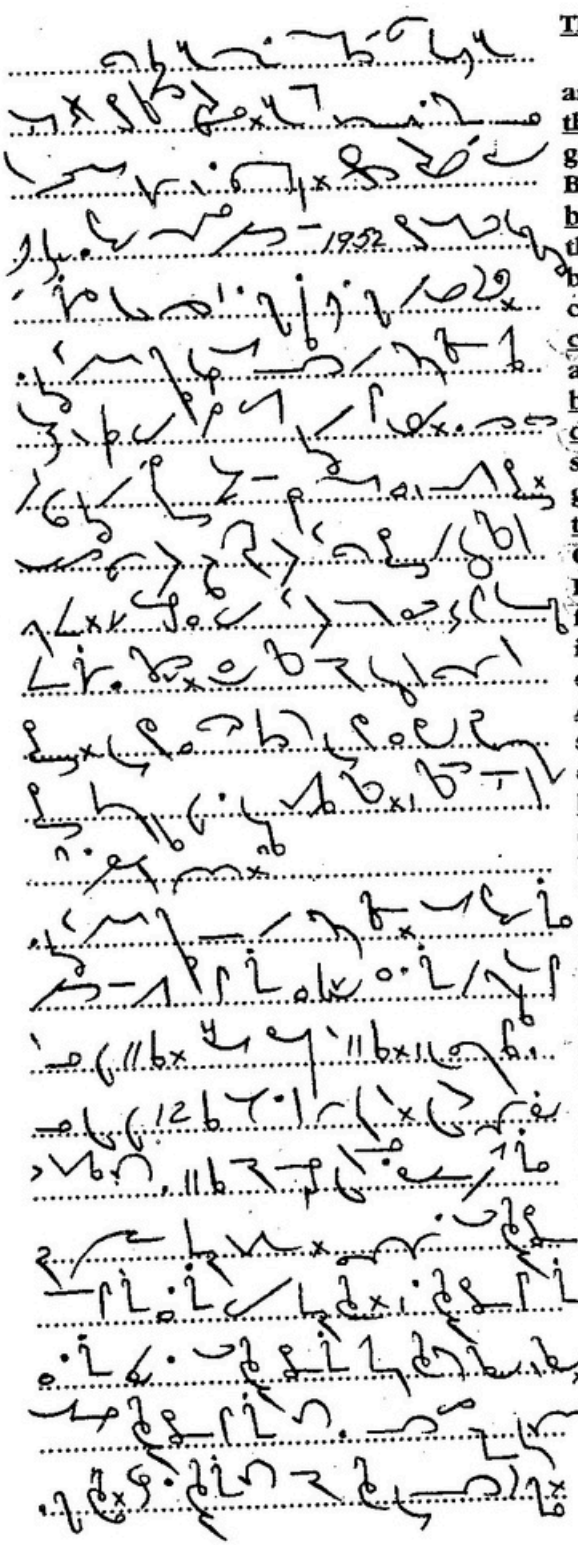
Some companies expressed their willingness to increase the PREFERENTIAL dividends, but they indicated that the practical difficulties / in the way of declaring higher dividends on preference shares could only be removed by suitable legislation. In these circumstances, / it became necessary to undertake this legislation.

The Bill provides for a minimum increase in the STIPULATED dividends on preference shares / issued and SUBSCRIBED for before 1st April, 1960 leaving it again to individual companies to pay higher / dividends by adopting the usual procedure in this matter. The QUANTUM of increase, as laid down in clause 3 of (500) the Bill before its amendment by the Select Committee, was 25 per cent of the stipulated dividend on preference / shares free of income-tax, i.e., shares on which dividend is payable without any reduction by the company / for its own income-tax and 7 per cent on shares the stipulated dividend on which is subject to a reduction / by the company on account of its own income-tax. The Select Committee have raised the quantum in the case of / preference shares free of income-tax from 25 to 30 per cent and CONSISTENTLY with this, they have also (600) ENHANCED the rate of increase on preference shares.

In recommending a further increase in preferential dividends, the Select Committee / had to take into consideration two CONTRARY views on the issue. In several representations, it was PLEADED that the quantum / of increase should be raised as high as 42 per cent whereas in some other representations, the view taken / was that the increase already specified in the Bill was adequate and that it should be left to the decision / of the companies to pay any higher dividend. The Select Committee have gone into this matter carefully and have adopted (700) a VIA MEDIA which reflects their awareness of the position that all companies may not have the same capacity for / payment of larger dividends and that the best course would be to lay down a minimum increase, leaving it to / the DISCRETION of companies to pay a higher dividend by following the usual procedure in the matter.

I shall now / proceed to certain other salient features of the Bill. In regard to companies whose profits are only partly chargeable to tax, / the rest being exempt, clause 4 of the Bill, as it stood before its amendment by the Select Committee, (800) provided that such portion of the dividend which was ATTRIBUTABLE to the taxed profits of the company would be increased. (820 words)





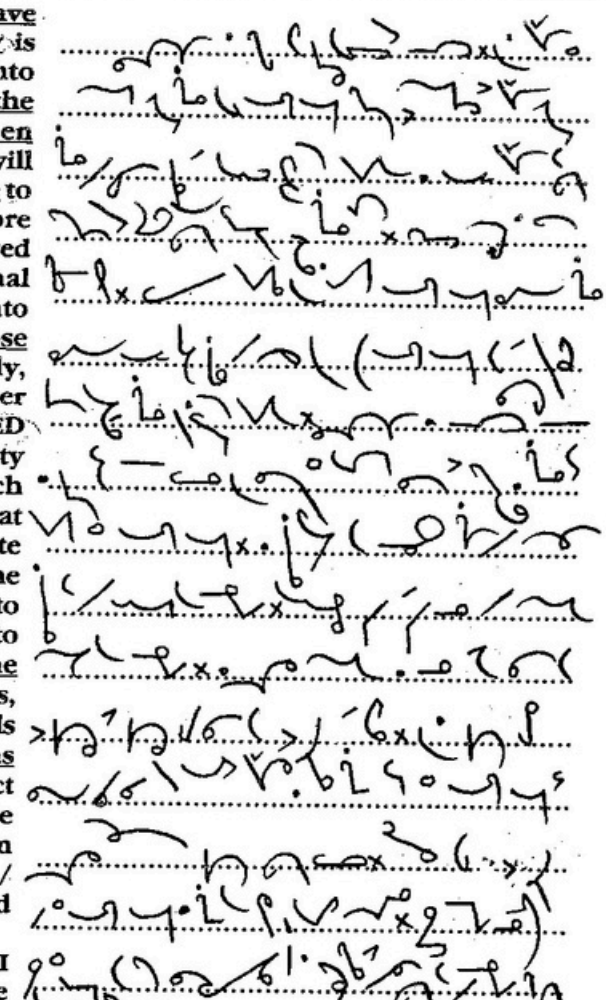
TRANSCRIPTION NO. 209

Mr. Deputy Chairman, I have moved an amendment and while doing so, I have noted that the Bill has been / passed by the other House. I have got to make out a very good case for referring the Bill to / a Select Committee. As has been mentioned by the hon. Minister and hon. Member, Shri Desai, the Forward Markets Regulation / Act, 1952 has been in operation for a number of years and controls have been imposed / on a number of commodities through a number of recognised associations. The powers that are now proposed to be VESTED (100) in the Commission are very very drastic and it is for the House to decide whether such wide powers are / at all necessary. The main ground on which these powers are sought to be taken for which the Act / is to be amended is to CURB SPECULATION. No one will object to this LAUDABLE object that mere speculation which forces / prices up should be checked. But the question is whether that object can be served without the other factors which / can control the price line. As you know, prices cannot be forced up merely by speculation. If the supply is (200) more than the demand or if the supply is sufficient, whatever may be the speculation, it may be possible within / a few days to reduce the prices. But prices cannot go up beyond a reasonable limit.

The powers that are / now proposed to be given are very very drastic. In the Forward Contracts (Regulation) Act, ready delivery contract is defined / as a contract which provides for delivery of goods within eleven days. I do not know the SANCTITY of eleven / days. But if somebody delivers the goods even within twelve days, only a day late, it becomes bad. (300) Even by the mutual consent of the parties also, the eleven days cannot be extended even by a single hour and the / contract would become ILLEGAL; it cannot be performed. Similarly, a non-transferable SPECIFIC delivery contract is a contract where / it cannot be transferred. But a transferable specific delivery contract is a contract which is not a non-transferable specific contract / and it can be transferred from person to person. In the case of the transferable specific delivery contract also, / the Commission wants to take power to limit the number of transfers. That is to say, a transferable contract also cannot (400) be transferred if the Commission so directs.

Similarly, a number of other powers have been taken by the Commission. / If a bye-law is amended and if contracts have been entered into prior to the amendment of the bye-law / and if the contracts are still outstanding and have not been FULFILLED or performed, the new bye-law that will / be framed by the association will be applicable to these contracts also. You cannot imagine a more drastic step. / Where parties have already entered into certain contracts, certain new additional conditions are imposed after they have entered into them and (500) before there is time for those contracts to be completed or performed. Similarly, the Commission has also been given the / power that they can close, if somebody has VIOLATED some of the provisions, the contracts that the party has entered into. / The commodities over which they exercise control are mostly commodities that are intended for export. For instance, jute and / jute goods are manufactured mainly for export. The mills manufacture the goods, and they sell them to the dealers and / the dealers generally sell them to the SHIPPERS and others. If a dealer has done something which is hit by (600) any of the bye-laws, the contract that he has entered into with the mills or some other dealer will / be closed. What happens then to the shipper who has entered into a contract for supply to foreign markets? / He cannot get the goods and therefore he has to get them from somewhere else at a very high price and the / result will be that our export trade will be affected very much.

In this connection, I would mention that / I have got here copies of telegrams sent by the Chambers of Commerce in the United States of America, the (700) United Kingdom and Australia, etc., the countries which generally purchase these goods. They are very much APPREHENSIVE that the whole / trade will be affected. Recently, an order was passed by the Forward Markets Commission directing that a certain amount, a / very high amount, should be deposited in cash in respect of contracts called long positions by the purchasers. The amount / is so heavy that very few persons can deposit it unless they are very big people. Also, they fix up / the price of jute at a certain amount. The result is that the price of jute in Bangladesh where it is (800) produced much more than in India is about Rs. 10 more than the price in India, and as a result, / the extraordinary PHENOMENON has happened this year that about fifty thousand BALES have been smuggled into Bangladesh from India. (840 words)



157. ADVERSITY
A. misfortune
B. unfortunate
C. difficulty
D. poverty

158. DISTINCTION
A. preference
B. excellence
C. favouritism
D. priority

159. ERROR
A. blunder
B. mistake
C. wrong
D. misgiving

160. SHALLOW
A. unnecessary
B. empty
C. superficial
D. artificial

161. MAJESTIC
A. extraordinary
B. charming
C. attractive
D. grand

162. CRUEL
A. merciless
B. harsh
C. indifferent
D. hateful

163. HOMELY
A. domestic
B. beautiful
C. housewife
D. simple

164. EXTRAVAGANT
A. expensive
B. superficial
C. wasteful
D. superfluous

165. MARVELLOUS
A. excellent
B. charming
C. astonishing
D. superb

166. HANKY-PANKY
A. doubtful
B. underhand dealing
C. confusion
D. dispersal

167. AMIABLE
A. friendly
B. lovable
C. affectionate
D. sweet

168. HARASS
A. trouble
B. torture
C. deceive
D. harm

169. DECORUM
A. quorum
B. decoration
C. decency
D. etiquette

170. GAPE
A. yawn
B. fatigue
C. gasp
D. sleepy

171. CALLOUS
A. unfeeling
B. cruel
C. apathy
D. indifferent

172. FICTITIOUS
A. false
B. fabricated
C. untruthful
D. bogus

173. EVIL
A. vice
B. wickedness
C. defect
D. sin

174. INSOMNIA
A. madness
B. mania
C. sleeplessness
D. worry

175. FEEBLE
A. poor
B. under nourished
C. sick
D. weak

176. FAVOURITE
A. popular
B. favourable
C. preferred
D. choice

177. AMORPHOUS
A. shapeless
B. unplanned
C. quick
D. shanty

178. LESSEN
A. decrease
B. reduce
C. lesson
D. worsen

179. GARBAGE
A. filthy
B. refuse
C. garage
D. litter

180. CANDID
A. unbiased
B. decided
C. balanced
D. thoughful

181. DEFIANT
A. disobedient
B. aggresive
C. violent
D. hostile

182. GENTLE
A. soft
B. mannerful
C. noble
D. well-born

183. CAPSIZE
A. slide
B. overturn
C. accident
D. turtle

184. BONAZA
A. merry-making
B. fortune
C. prosperity
D. windfall

185. EVINCE
A. show
B. display
C. reveal
D. wish

186. IMPARTIAL
A. unprejudiced
B. unfriendly
C. rude
D. unfavourable

187. INSTANTANEOUS
A. immediate
B. quick
C. urgent
D. voluntary

188. FELICITATE
A. encourage
B. inspire
C. congratulate
D. appreciate

189. HAZY
A. dazzling
B. invisible
C. blurring
D. misty

190. AMICABLE
A. friendly
B. cordial
C. adjustable
D. justified

191. DEFICIENT
A. inefficient
B. weak
C. lacking
D. wanting

192. DOGMA
A. principle
B. system
C. defame
D. shortcoming

193. GLOOMY
A. unhappy
B. dark
C. sad
D. unfortunate

194. GERMINATE
A. produce
B. germ
C. sprout
D. ferment

195. DEFORMITY
A. handicap
B. disability
C. weakness
D. disfigurement

196. DEFT
A. skilful
B. efficient
C. expert
D. trained

197. CELESTIAL
A. godly
B. heavenly
C. divine
D. supernatural

198. BOUNTEOUS
A. plentiful
B. excessive
C. beneficent
D. ample

199. PRECEDENT
A. instance
B. custom
C. principle
D. example

200. INTERIM
A. provisional
B. undecided
C. rough
D. special

201. DELIBERATE
A. knowingly
B. intentional
C. willing
D. desirous

202. BREVITY
A. summary
B. precis
C. conciseness
D. reduction

203. EXCEPTIONAL
A. extraordinary
B. special
C. distinct
D. unusual

204. IMPEDE
A. retard
B. slow
C. handicap
D. restrict

205. IMPECCABLE
A. correct
B. righteous
C. faultless
D. foolproof

206. FERVENT
A. laborious
B. excited
C. interesting
D. ardent

207. HEARSAY
A. rumour
B. tell-tale
C. gossip
D. news

208. HEFTY
A. fat
B. sturdy
C. strong
D. healthy

209. ANIMOSITY
A. hostility
B. bitterness
C. enmity
D. unfriendly

210. DIALOGUE
A. talk
B. speech
C. discourse
D. conversation

211. DROWSY
A. sleepy
B. lazy
C. dozing
D. snoring

212. CENSURE
A. blame
B. punish
C. censor
D. criticise

213. BRILLIANT
A. excellent
B. shining
C. talented
D. remarkable

214. EXCERPT
A. quotation
B. intercept
C. brief
D. extract

215. INTEGRITY
A. honesty
B. union
C. fairness
D. integration

216. FESTIVITY
A. festival
B. feast
C. rejoicing
D. celebration

217. HOSTILE
A. unfriendly
B. against
C. opposite
D. unfavourable

218. ANNIHILATION
A. destruction
B. damage
C. elimination
D. deterioration

219. DIRTY
A. soiled
B. unclean
C. unwashed
D. filthy

220. CHARACTERISTIC
A. typical
B. character
C. special
D. uncommon

221. BROCHURE
A. booklet
B. communique
C. magazine
D. leaflet

222. EXHILERATE
A. enliven
B. rejoice
C. laugh
D. sing

223. IMPERATIVE
A. obligatory
B. essential
C. urgent
D. mandate

224. QUITE
A. completely
B. quit
C. quiet
D. really

225. ANXIETY
A. concern
B. worry
C. eagerness
D. sadness

226. DISCONTENT
A. restlessness
B. dissatisfaction
C. displeasure
D. remorse

227. CHASTITY
A. beauty
B. virginity
C. purity
D. piety

228. BULKY
A. fat
B. large
C. weighty
D. obese

229. EXPEDIENT
A. important
B. advantageous
C. imperative
D. expeditious

230. INACCESSIBLE
A. difficult
B. unapproachable
C. uncontrollable
D. invincible

231. FLAGRANT
A. brave
B. glaring
C. fragrance
D. clear

232. APPAREL
A. gown
B. dress
C. cloth
D. garment

233. DISCORD
A. enmity
B. disagreement
C. bickering
D. argument

234. CLIMAX
A. peak
B. culmination
C. height
D. maximum

235. INCEPTION
A. reception
B. beginning
C. start
D. birth

236. RIDICULOUS
A. funny
B. absurd
C. irritating
D. offensive

237. APPREHEND
A. imprison
B. arrest
C. detain
D. catch

238. DISCOURSE
A. speech
B. talk
C. address
D. lecture

239. COLOSSAL
A. big
B. gigantic
C. huge
D. spacious

240. IRKSOME
A. difficult
B. tedious
C. troublesome
D. disturbing

241. FORTHWITH
A. quickly
B. expeditiously
C. herewith
D. immediately

242. ARTISAN
A. expert
B. skilled
C. sculptor
D. handicraftsman

243. DRUNKEN
A. drugged
B. sedative
C. tranquillized
D. intoxicated

244. CRAFTY
A. clever
B. craftsman
C. rude
D. cunning

245. CRAZE
A. chase
B. fondness
C. liking
D. mania

246. COMPASSIONATE
A. merciful
B. friendly
C. passionate
D. sympathetic

247. COURTEOUS
A. well-mannered
B. gentle
C. friendly
D. polite

248. ASSUAGE
A. satisfy
B. persuade
C. soothen
D. calm

249. CONCEAL
A. reveal
B. cover
C. reserve
D. hide

250. CONCIENTIOUS
A. cautious
B. conscious
C. sincere
D. scrupulous

251. CONTIGUOUS
A. contagious
B. adjacent
C. near
D. neighbouring

252. COWARDICE
A. weakness
B. fear
C. unwilling
D. faint-heartedness

253. CUMBERSOME
A. difficult
B. troublesome
C. insoluble
D. unwieldy

254. INCIDENTAL
A. accidental
B. sudden
C. happening
D. casual

255. AUTHENTIC
A. authoritative
B. sound
C. true
D. reliable

256. COMPLACENT
A. confident
B. efficient
C. self-satisfied
D. distinguished

257. DECAY
A. weaken
B. fade
C. deteriorate
D. lose

258. FRAGRANT
A. smell
B. odour
C. sweet-smelling
D. flowery

259. CONDENSE
A. summarize
B. reduce
C. compress
D. freeze

260. INDUCE
A. excite
B. incite
C. persuade
D. enthuse

261. FLOURISH
A. progress
B. improve
C. thrive
D. enrich

262. CONSCIOUS
A. wise
B. responsive
C. aware
D. awake

263. INVINCIBLE
A. unthinkable
B. convincing
C. unconquerable
D. uncontrollable

264. FATERNAL
A. parental
B. maternal
C. brotherly
D. paternal

265. CONTROVERSY
A. argument
B. disagreement
C. disputation
D. debate

266. PRETEXT
A. falsehood
B. reason
C. excuse
D. disguise

267. COMMENDABLE
A. acceptable
B. agreeable
C. praiseworthy
D. remarkable

268. CREDENCE
A. opinion
B. favour
C. belief
D. credit

269. JEOPARDIZE
A. damage
B. spoil
C. endanger
D. risk

270. KNOTTY
A. difficult
B. problematic
C. puzzling
D. complicated

271. LABORIOUS
A. labourer
B. hard-working
C. intelligent
D. painstaking

272. MOMENTARY
A. sudden
B. short-lived
C. temporary
D. timeless

273. VOLUMINOUS
A. heavy
B. bulky
C. weighty
D. big

274. TURMOIL
A. distress
B. agitation
C. storm
D. suffering

275. SUCCESSIVE
A. successful
B. consecutive
C. series
D. continuous

276. NOTABLE
A. famous
B. remarkable
C. important
D. popular

277. LEISURE
A. pastime
B. free time
C. comfort
D. hobby

278. SOVEREIGN
A. king
B. supreme
C. republic
D. gold

279. RECTIFY
A. adjust
B. amend
C. refine
D. re-write

280. PROGENY
A. child
B. offspring
C. genetic
D. species

281. SEQUENCE
A. link
B. succession
C. relation
D. consequence

282. MISERLY
A. economical
B. stingy
C. saving
D. lavishly

283. SAVAGE
A. uneducated
B. uncivilised
C. mannerless
D. harsh

284. PLACARD
A. hoarding
B. poster
C. demonstration
D. lablel

285. PARALYSE
A. disabled
B. cripple
C. disturb
D. dysfunction

286. OPPORTUNE
A. opportunity
B. proper
C. suitable
D. auspicious

287. NEWLY
A. freshly
B. beginning
C. recently
D. latest

288. NEXUS
A. centre
B. group
C. bond
D. union

289. MOIST
A. misty
B. soaked
C. damp
D. drenched

290. LESSEN
A. substract
B. lesson
C. decrease
D. relieve

291. OBSTINATE
A. rigid
B. hard-headed
C. stubborn
D. unwilling

292. SANCTIFY
A. improve
B. worship
C. consecrate
D. solemnise

293. RUMOUR
A. news
B. message
C. hearsay
D. pass-word

294. PURSUE
A. chase
B. peruse
C. follow
D. understand

295. PRIMITIVE
A. old
B. antique
C. ancient
D. uncivilized

296. PILFER
A. rob
B. loot
C. steal
D. hide

297. SINCERE
A. serious
B. hard-working
C. honest
D. sober

298. STERN
A. deterrent
B. quick
C. strict
D. harsh

299. TAME
A. train
B. control
C. domesticate
D. over-power

300. TURBULENT
A. flooded
B. angry
C. tumultuous
D. awful

ANSWER SHEET

Q. No.	Q. No.	Q. No.	Q. No.	Q. No.	Q. No.	Q. No.
1. C	43. C	88. B	133. C	178. A	221. A	262. C
2. C	44. A	89. C	134. C	179. B	222. A	263. C
3. D	45. D	90. A	135. C	180. A	223. A	264. C
4. C	46. A	91. C	136. A	181. A	224. A	265. C
5. B	47. D	92. A	137. A	182. D	225. A	266. C
6. C	48. C	93. D	138. A	183. B	226. B	267. C
7. A	49. A	94. D	139. A	184. C	227. B	268. C
8. D	50. C	95. B	140. A	185. A	228. B	269. C
9. C	51. C	96. A	141. A	186. A	229. B	270. C
10. A	52. B	97. D	142. A	187. A	230. B	271. B
11. A	53. B	98. D	143. A	188. C	231. B	272. B
12. A	54. C	99. B	144. A	189. D	232. B	273. B
13. B	55. D	100. C	145. A	190. A	233. B	274. B
14. B	56. C	101. A	146. A	191. D	234. B	275. B
15. A	57. C	102. D	147. A	192. A	235. B	276. B
16. B	58. C	103. C	148. A	193. B	236. B	277. B
17. A	59. A	104. B	149. A	194. C	237. B	278. B
18. B	60. C	105. B	150. A	195. D	238. B	279. B
19. A	61. D	106. C	151. D	196. A	239. B	280. B
20. B	62. C	107. C	152. B	197. B	240. B	281. B
21. A	63. B	108. D	153. C	198. C	241. D	282. B
22. D	64. B	109. C	154. D	199. D	242. D	283. B
23. C	65. C	110. A	155. C	200. A	243. D	284. B
24. A	66. C	111. B	156. B	201. B	244. D	285. B
25. C	67. C	112. A	157. A	202. C	245. D	286. C
26. B	68. A	113. A	158. B	203. D	246. D	287. C
27. D	69. C	114. D	159. B	204. A	247. D	288. C
28. A	70. B	115. A	160. C	205. C	248. D	289. C
29. C	71. B	116. A	161. D	206. D	249. D	290. C
30. A	72. C	117. C	162. A	207. A	250. D	291. C
31. B	73. A	118. B	163. D	208. B	251. D	292. C
32. B	74. B	119. A	164. C	209. C	252. D	293. C
33. C	75. D	120. A	165. C	210. D	253. D	294. C
34. C	76. B	121. C	166. B	211. A	254. D	295. C
35. A	77. A	122. C	167. B	212. A	255. D	296. C
36. C	78. C	123. C	168. A	213. C	256. C	297. C
37. C	79. C	124. C	169. D	214. D	257. C	298. C
38. B	80. A	125. C	170. A	215. A	258. C	299. C
39. A	81. B	126. C	171. A	216. C	259. C	300. C
40. D	82. A	127. C	172. D	217. A	260. C	
41. B	83. D	128. C	173. D	218. A	261. C	
42. A	84. B	129. C	174. C	219. A		
	85. D	130. C	175. D	220. A		
	86. A	131. C	176. C			
	87. D	132. C	177. A			



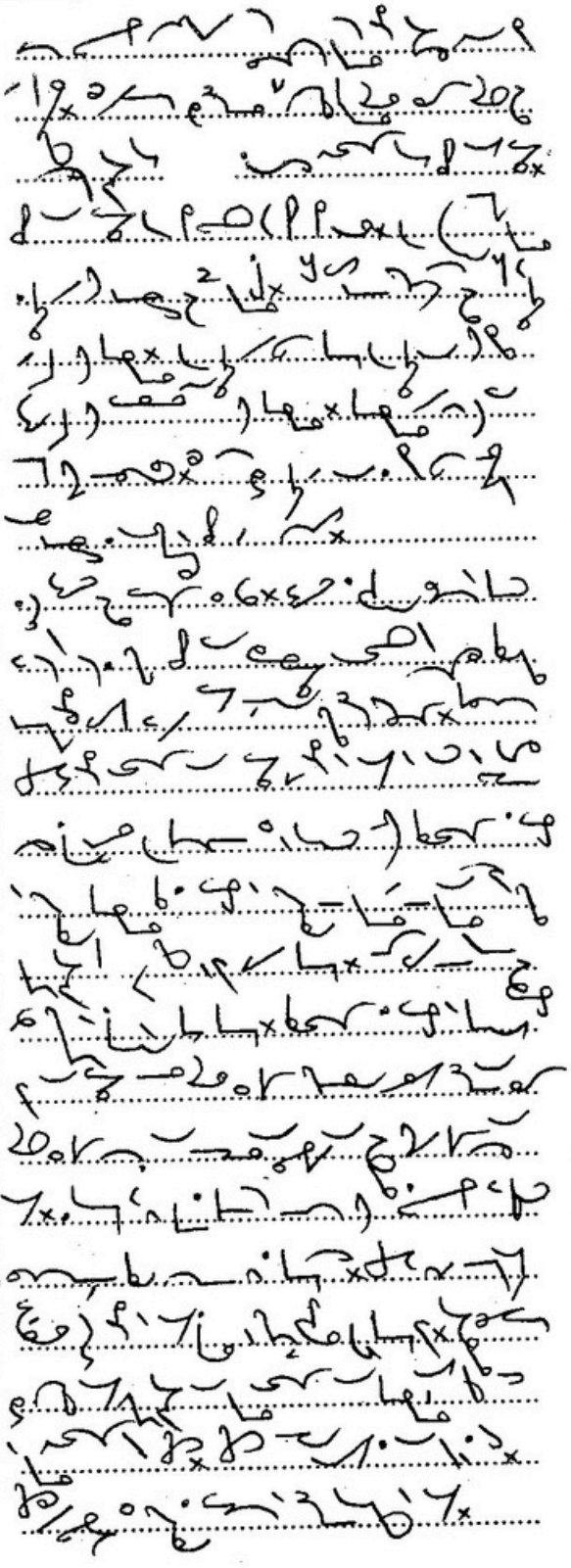
TRANSCRIPTION NO. 210

The issue really is whether higher education can be based merely on translations. Translations are important and in many countries / where the languages do not provide adequate text-books, the conveying of knowledge, the conveying of thought is done through / the personal medium and the quality of the teachers is the thing that really matters in the development of thought / and in the development of books. Therefore, while I strongly support the idea that there should be a CONCERTED policy / for translations and for the production of books on every subject, I do not know whether it would be possible (100) for me to vote for a committee at this stage for this purpose, when various organisations are already functioning including the / National Book Trust and the various ACADEMIES which exist and which are BACKED not only by the State Governments but, / to a certain extent, by the Central Government also.

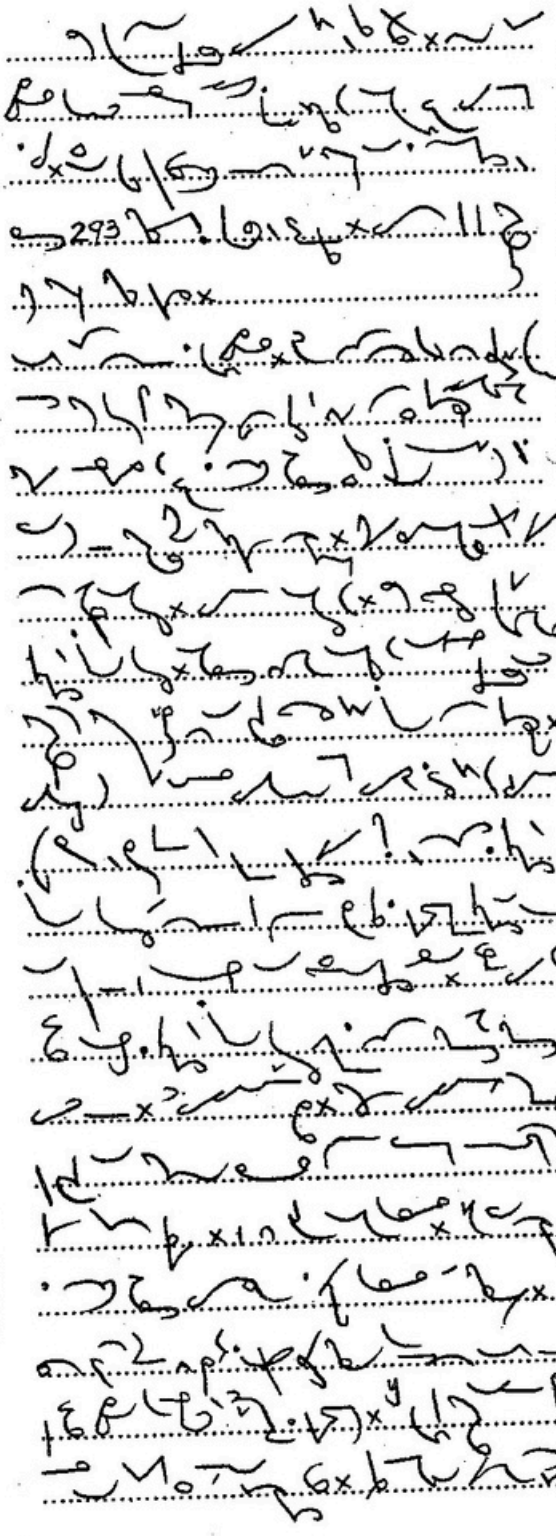
There is a further point which I would like to emphasise / and it is this. There is this idea that in SCIENTIFIC, HUMANISTIC and other subjects, translation is merely the result / of the backwardness of a language. The hon. Minister for Scientifc Research and Cultural Affairs has just now pointed out (200) the number of translations that have taken place into the English language. From every language books are translated into English, / French, German, Russian, and so on. It is not a HALLMARK of our advancing desire to popularise knowledge. It is not / given to a single language to have the monopoly of wisdom, the monopoly of knowledge, the monopoly of research. / This is being done in every language, in every important language. And what is necessary for us is to ACCUMULATE / that knowledge and to bring the quantum of that knowledge from various languages into our own languages, not merely (300) for the purpose of school text-books, but in order that the ordinary person, in order that the public AT LARGE, / may have a source from which to draw upon for their own knowledge. The idea that books are meant only / for schools and only for teachers to teach and students to cram, I think, is a very PRIMITIVE one. / What is important is that with national education developing in this country, books should be looked upon as the main source / for the raising of standards and the INTELLECTUAL level of the common people. You may have popular series like the (400)

Home University Library or similar books or standard volumes written specially and at higher prices. What is required is that / WORKS on the latest topics, science, social sciences, all these must be available for the common man and not merely / for the students in the colleges. Students in colleges have set courses; they study set things. If they have not / got the books, the teachers are there to explain to them what the books contain. I do not want to / give very much importance to this idea that teachers should teach through text-books. If teachers are well educated, if teachers (500) know their subjects, they would teach through CLASSICS and not through text-books. Text-books are made easy in order / to GET THROUGH the examinations. What is important is that the teacher should know the subject well and he should / be in a position to explain the INTRICACIES to students who learn.

The issue that we have to face clearly / is this. When we have a developing system of education, when, year by year, the number of students in our / schools and colleges increases by millions, it is not possible to keep the standards we had when our college-going (600) numbers were very small. At the same time, it is necessary that the standard not merely in colleges but the / standard of knowledge of information of critical values, must continue to rise if democracy has to function, and therefore / it is not merely a question of producing text-books; it is a question of producing good books and good books / in ample numbers to be made available at cheap prices to people who are educated. Actually, we come back to / this question, that is, the problem of continuing to educate the educated. It is not merely a question of (700) educating the people in colleges because science is daily progressing, research work in social sciences is daily improving; in economics, in / history, in all these subjects, there are daily improvements in knowledge. The fact that you took a Degree or came / through a University with distinction some time ago does not make you an educated man. It is necessary that you / should keep in touch with those things so that the standard of knowledge continues to PERMEATE at all levels, / even the educated people. For this purpose what is required is that the latest knowledge should be made available in books (800), not merely in text-books but in the best kind of books, and not merely by translation. Translation can only / ENRICH a language up to a point. Translations are useful as producing a quantum of work for purposes of knowledge. (840 words)



TRANSCRIPTION NO. 211



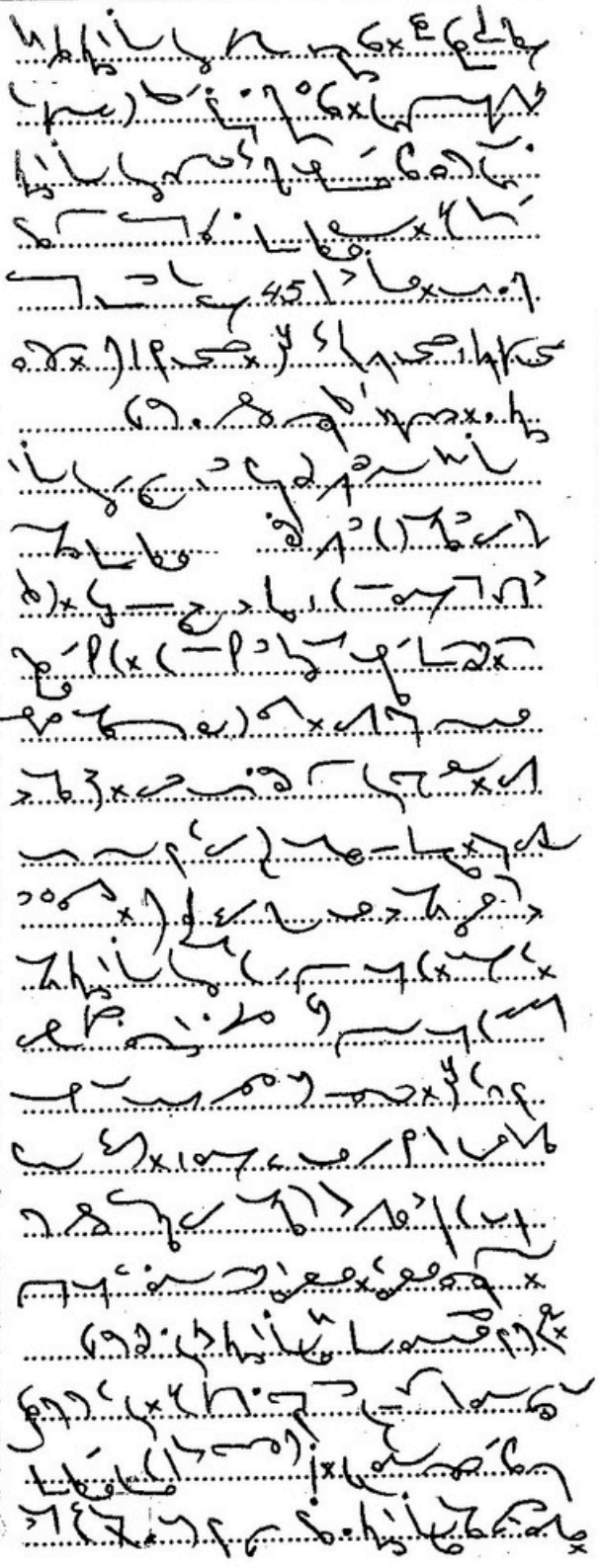
Sir, after long discussions we are about to pass this Bill. Many of our suggestions have not been accepted / and we shall continue to press them in future whenever we get a chance. As you know, even before this measure came, / I brought in an amendment to Section 293 prohibiting DONATIONS to political parties. We may do it / from this side of the House through Private Members' Bills.

Now, I will make a few suggestions. Whatever little / improvements have been made despite the fact that they have not gone very far at all, very much will depend (100) on how the law is ADMINISTERED, and we find from our experience that whenever a measure of this kind is passed, / containing neither so bad, nor so good provisions, they are not properly implemented. There are certain provisions in the Bill / which are important and they should be enforced. We can enforce them. Sir, great responsibility DEVOLVES ON the / Department of Company Affairs. In this connection, you will have noticed that in the course of the discussions, none from this side / or from the other side of the House made any adverse remarks about the Company Law Administration. We have done so (200) not because we have not got one or two complaints about them but we know that they have been subjected / to severe attack by big businessmen who are trying to MALIGN the Department of Company Affairs and make it look / as if it is a BUREAUCRATIC Department not interested in public good but interested in SELF-AGGRANDISEMENT and so on. / That is why, we thought that this institution, the Department of Company Affairs, should be given a little protection and that / protection we have given. What we would not like is this. Firstly, we would like the organisation to be developed (300) in very many centres like Calcutta, Kanpur, Madras, Delhi, Bombay, etc. But you do not have enough officers. I think / in order to implement a measure of this kind, we must have a larger number of officers and personnel. / Some people might ask: how is it that the Communist Party which has been pressing for economy now comes out with / this suggestion for extension of what might be called the bureaucracy? I do not view it from this angle at all / because no party is going to implement this. It is the Government which will have to implement the measure (400) and

above all it is the Department of Company Affairs which will have to implement this. That is why, they should be given / adequate personnel for dealing with so vast and complicated a problem as this. If you look into the / Report of the Department of Company Affairs, you will find that the number of inspectors and others is very few even / in a place like Calcutta which is a big business centre. I think Bombay and Calcutta together account for nearly / 45 per cent of the companies. Now, the number is very small. Therefore, it has to be increased. (500) I do not say that the top should be increased, but it should be duly increased.

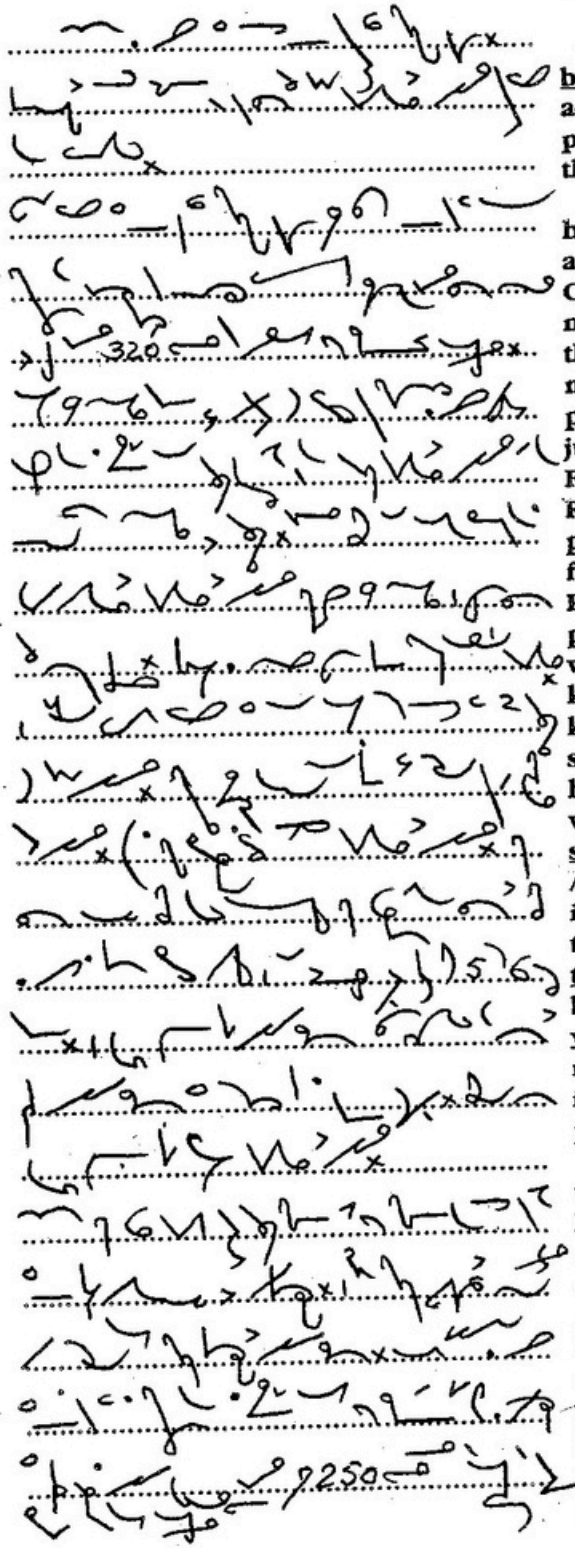
Then, Sir, the responsibility must be / passed on to Parliament. The Department of Company Affairs should listen to what everybody says, read what is written about / the company management, big business concerns, read what they say in the Press, what we from the Opposition say. / They do not come to listen to the debates, but they can certainly get hold of the proceedings and study them. / They can study what appears in the newspapers and take measures. My experience in this matter is not so happy. (600) We had brought many things to the notice of the House. We had named concerns like Fairgrowth and so on. / We had named many people that way so that investigation could take place. UP TO DATE, we do not know / what has happened. Therefore, it is essential that, when we bring things to the knowledge of the House, or to / the knowledge of the Department of Company Affairs, they should look into them. Not only that. We should have at least / some kind of an assurance that they are looking into them, and we would be interested in knowing the results (700) of their examination. I do not say that you believe everything that we say. But certainly when things are said / by various parties, from responsible quarters, whether in the Press or by the representatives of the public, they need to be / looked into with a certain measure of seriousness. That seriousness seems to be lacking.

Then, Sir, there is a / fear on the part of the Department of Company Affairs about doing certain things against people very high-up. They should be / free from that fear. I think it will be a creditable action if they could HAUL UP certain elements (800) in big business and fix them up for the crimes they are committing. Even if certain Ministers and others may be / ANNOYED with them for the time being, the entire people will bless the Department of Company Affairs for this YEOMAN service. (840 words)



TRANSCRIPTION NO. 212 (new)

(Railway Budget)



Madam, the Railway Minister has again come before the House with his Appropriation Bill. Taking advantage of the occasion, / I would like to put some points about the performance of the Railways before the hon. Minister for clarification.

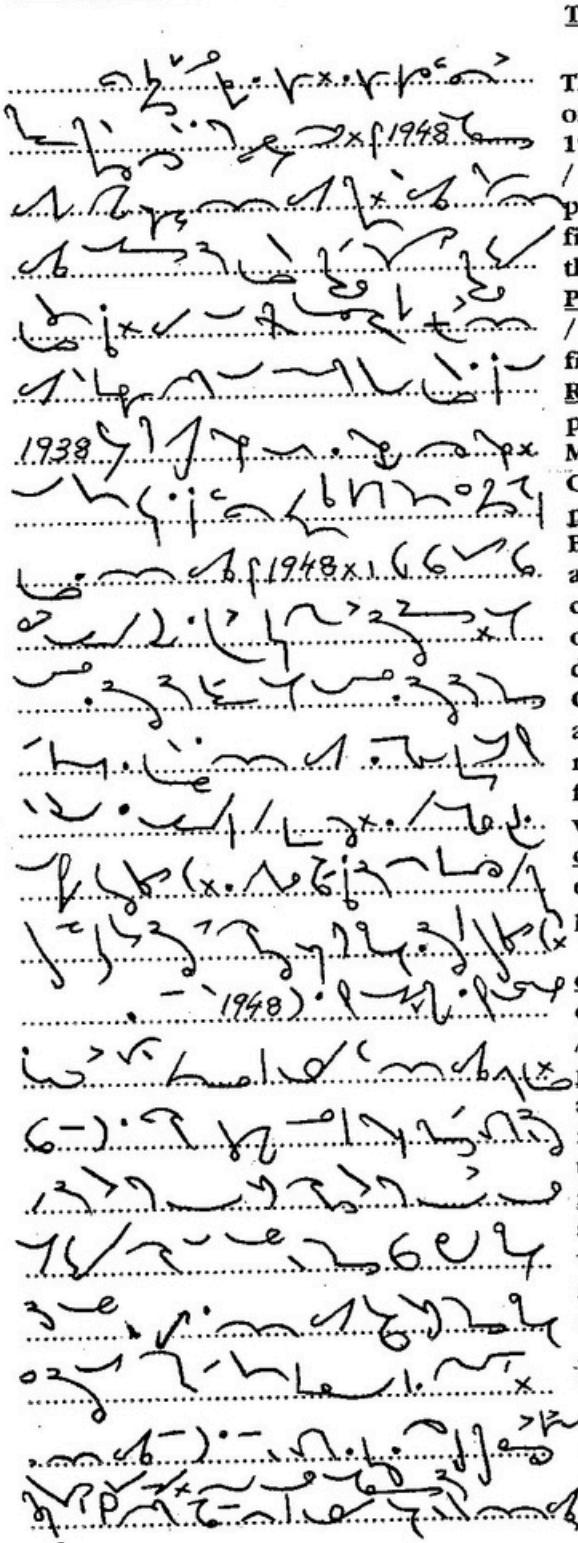
While the / hon. Minister has come out with his Appropriation Bill, he has also come up with another proposal that to implement / the Pay Commission's AWARD, he will have to raise some moneys TO THE TUNE OF Rs. 320 crores / by raising the FREIGHT structure of the Indian Railways. Only nine months back, when the Railway Budget was placed before Parliament, (100) the Railway Minister justified the necessity for a HIKE in passenger FARES, and that too for better performance / of the Railways and for giving more amenities to the passengers. Of course, there is not enough scope for a / thorough review of the performance of the Railways during the last nine months, but still some points may be discussed. / Definitely, the Minister will take pride in his own performance. But I do not know whether the hon. Minister has / any knowledge or connection with what the passengers say about the Railways. Perhaps, he may not be having any contact (200) with the ordinary public who travels by the Railways. They have a number of substantial complaints against the performance of / the Railways. True, some new trains have been introduced during this time and for some of the trains the running / time has been reduced, but not to the extent to which it was there five or six years back. / But if you look at the railway system as a whole, you will find that improvement of the total railway system / has remained at a big zero; there is no improvement if you look at the overall performance of the railways. (300)

Madam, during this period both the passenger traffic and the freight traffic have gone up, and that has given additional / revenue to the Railway administration. But what about proper utilization of the money that the Railways are earning for the / proper administration of the railway system? Now, on the one hand, the Railway Minister has come up with a proposal / for a hike in the freight structure and, on the other, the Railway Ministry has decided to set up a / Railway Finance Corporation to raise Rs. 250 crores, because of inadequacy of BUDGETARY support for the Indian Railways. (400)

During the Third Five Year Plan, 16 per cent of the National Plan was allocated for the Railways. Then, it / started reducing. In the Sixth Plan, it came down to 5 per cent and in the Seventh Plan it is expected / to be 6 per cent. It means the allocation for the Railways, which is the biggest public utility service / in our country, is a very small fraction of the total outlay available in our Plans. Who is responsible for this? / Are the public to suffer for this and will the Government every year come up with proposals for raising (500) passenger fares or the freight structure? Only nine months back they came up with a proposal and raised the passenger fares. / Now they are raising the freight structure. This is putting additional burden on the people as a whole. / What will be the effect on the economy in general if these Rs. 320 crores are collected through this / hike in the freight structure? It will have a DISASTROUS effect on the total economy. That will lead to serious inflation. / If we go in for a rise in the AMINISTERED PRICES by raising the freight structure, they say, it may (600) LESSEN the burden on the people or minimise the burden on the people. Whatever it is, the fact is that / the effect of this hike in the freight structure will be serious on the total economy and prices of all / essential commodities are bound to go up. So, Madam, I feel that the Railway administration is putting additional burdens on / the people several times every year.

Now, coming back to the passenger traffic, I would like to mention that some / trains have been introduced. But I do not know whether the Minister has any experience of travelling in the second (700) class or in ordinary trains, besides the Rajdhani or two or three superfast trains. There are DEPLORABLE conditions in the / passenger trains that are running in our country. Without water, without light, without the minimum amenities, the passengers have to / travel in a very PITIABLE condition. And reserved compartments are full of people who are without reservation, and people are / compelled to travel in that way. Because of the shortage of accommodation, people have to travel like BEASTS, and without / reservation people come to reserved compartments. The reservation has also been reduced to a FARCE. Now-a-days, to make (800) a reservation in an ordinary first class or ordinary second class has no meaning because people would not be able / to travel in their reserved seats and they will be made to stand, while others without reservation will sit there. (840 words)





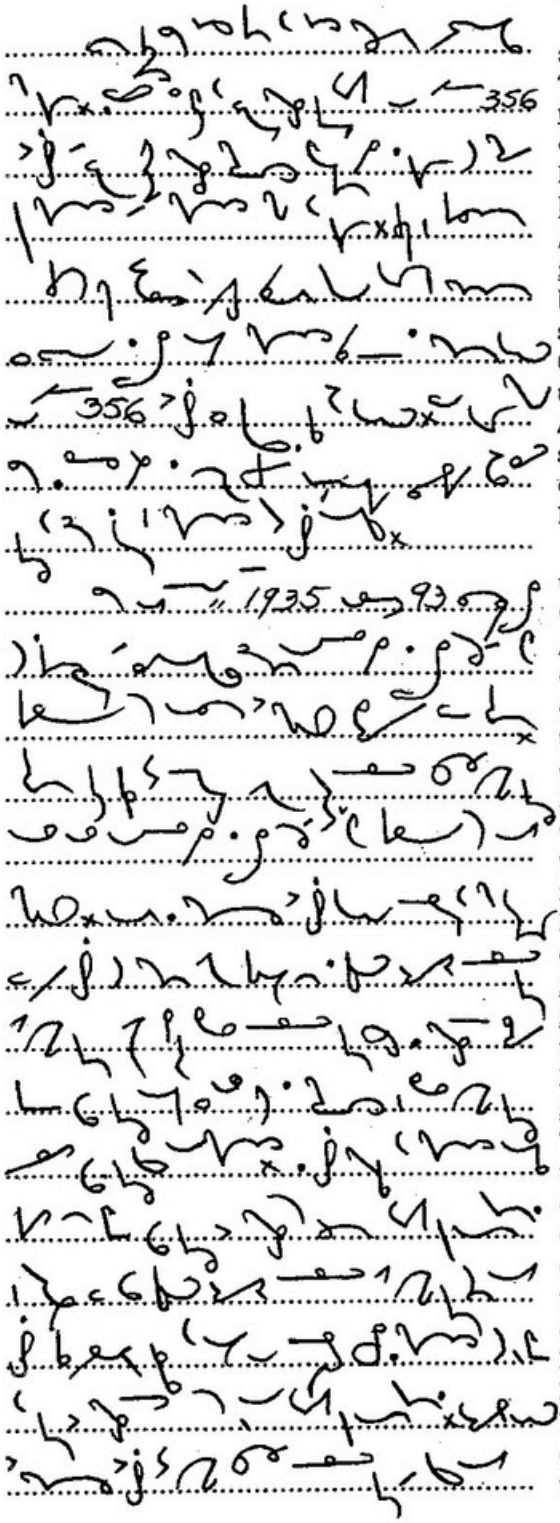
TRANSCRIPTION NO. 213 (Regarding Minimum Wages)

Mr. Deputy Chairman, I rise to support the Bill. The Bill deals with some of the practical problems of IMPLEMENTATION / of a very useful measure. Till 1948, in this country we had the legislation to deal / with the minimum wage problem. All wages, particularly minimum wages, in the country were fixed by TRIBUNALS and earlier than the / tribunals they were fixed by some committees. We, in Uttar Pradesh, for example, had the good fortune of the / minimum wage of textile labour in Kanpur being fixed by a Committee in 1938 over which (100) Dr. Rajendra Prasad, now the President of India, himself presided. In Bombay, they had a Committee with Mr. Jairamdas Daulatram / as Chairman and that Committee fixed the minimum wages. That was the pattern of fixation of minimum wages till / 1948. But then this pattern, this sort of enquiry, was not a feature of the day-to-day / life of the workers of the country. Only in case the workers were VOCAL, only in case the workers / were organised and demanded the fixation of a minimum wage, the Government took the unusual step of appointing an Enquiry (200) Committee, which took years. The recommendations did not have any STATUTORY force behind them. The reports of those Committees were / important documents which prepared public opinion and when it was for the workers and the employers to try their strength, / the workers had public opinion behind them.

The Act of 1948 was a step in the / right direction, a step in accordance with the Convention of the I.L.O., which makes it necessary that minimum / wages should be fixed. This Act was a remarkable piece of legislation, because it provided protection and help to workers, (300) who were, by the very nature of their employment, by the very nature of the industries in which they were / employed, not in a position to organise themselves sufficiently strongly, were not in a position to win a minimum wage / for themselves by their own organised strength, as workers in the Ahmedabad and Bombay textile industry did long ago. The / Minimum Wages Act was an Act to help the poorest, the most DOWN-TRODDEN sections of the TOILING population of / our country. Many industries in this country were prospering on SWEATED labour, and this Act made it necessary for them (400) to pay minimum wages.

These minimum wages only provided them with the BAREST means of SUBSISTENCE and it was / very necessary that it should have been done. This legislation was, of course, necessary, because the workers in most of these / industries which are mentioned in parts I and II of the Schedule in the PARENT Act, were not organised enough. / The Act of 1948 has not been implemented as EXPEDITIOUSLY and as widely as we would like. / There are certain industries like the TANNERY industry in Uttar Pradesh where the minimum wages have not been fixed (500) in spite of the fact that the Act is 13 years old. There are other instances also from other States. / In the case of agricultural labour, the progress has been much slower than it was expected though the original Act / in 1958 laid it down that the minimum wages for agricultural and industrial workers should be / fixed within three years.

Sir, it is now thirteen years since that Act came into being and we find that / even after these thirteen years, in the case of agricultural labour, we have not done what was originally intended (600) to be done in three years. There are undoubtedly a number of practical difficulties, but there is also a fact to /be RECKONED with that all the State Governments are not equally enthusiastic about fixation of minimum wages for agricultural labour. / It is correct to say that it will be no use fixing minimum wages and not being able to enforce them. / But that was something which was taken into consideration when the original Bill was considered. When the Minimum Wages / Act of 1948 was ENACTED, all this was taken into consideration. It is only reasonable to (700) expect that minimum wages for agricultural labour will be fixed as quickly as possible and that those States which have not / done so will be PULLED UP by the Centre as best as the Centre can. The present Bill mainly / deals with that situation. It is correct, Sir, as has been stated in the Statement of Objects and Reasons of / the Bill, in the case of those industries in the Schedule, those sweated industries for which this Act was meant, / quite a SUBSTANTIAL percentage of workers has been covered, but the same cannot be said of agricultural labour. (800) It would have been much better if the Government was in a position to say the same about agricultural labour. It is / because of lack of enthusiasm on the part of State Governments that our Labour Ministry has come to this House. (840 words)



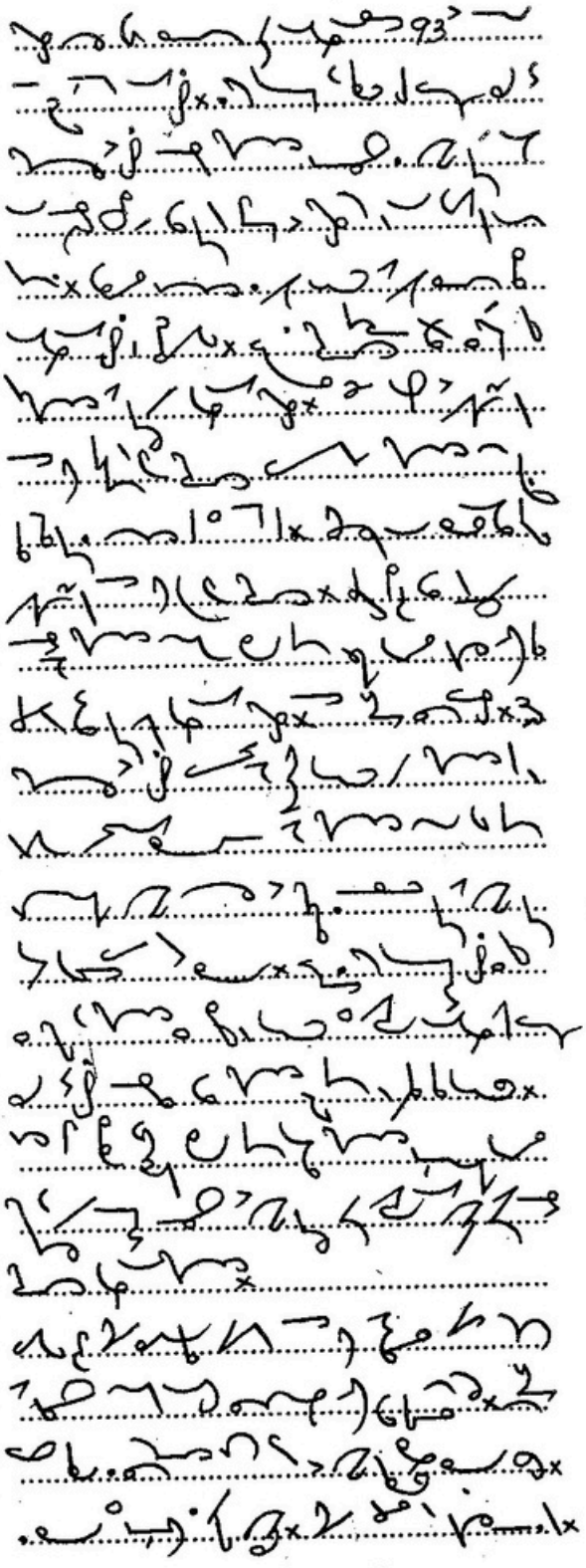
TRANSCRIPTION NO. 214 (Regarding President's powers)

Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I must admit that I am not very happy regarding this particular Bill. The hon. Minister / has told the House that whenever the President took the authority under Article 356 of the / Constitution and whenever there was the President's Proclamation, every time such a Bill was brought forward before Parliament and Parliament / approved that Bill. It is true, but at the same time, it is also true that this kind of routine / which is now being followed from time to time is creating a situation in which Parliament, which is given a (100) very important function under Article 356 of the Constitution, is DIVESTING itself of that function. / In order to fully appreciate, Sir, the significance of such a move, it is necessary to go into the history of this / sort of powers that were CONFERRED on Parliament by the Constitution in the past.

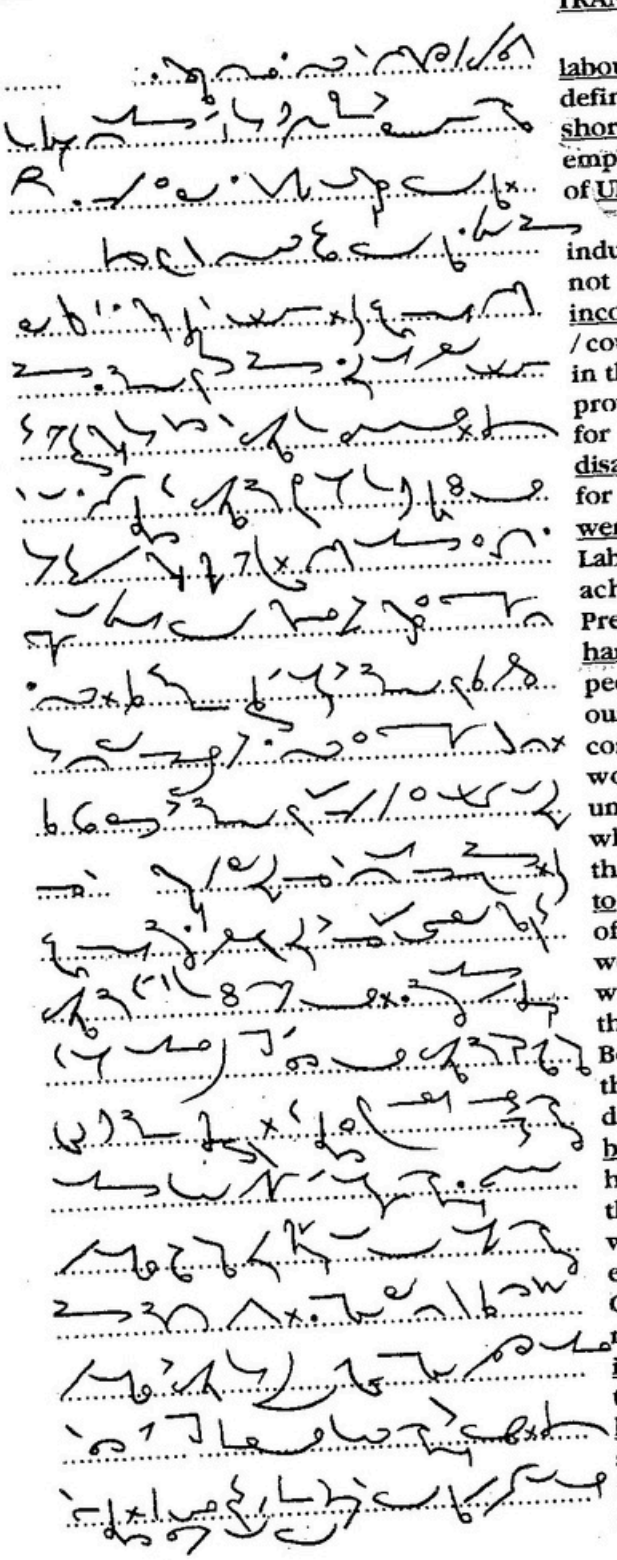
Sir, under the Government of / India Act, 1935, under Section 93, some such situation was CONTEMPLATED and certain provisions were made / in case such a situation arose either at the Centre or in some of the Provinces, as they were (200) called at that time. At that time, it was decided that the Governor-General should have both the executive / as well as the legislative power in his hands in case such a situation arose either at the Centre or in the / Provinces. Now, the framers of the Constitution have not accepted that particular formula when our Constitution was framed and / have definitely made a DISTINCTION between the executive power and the legislative power and they have stated that as far as / executive power is concerned, the President can straightway take these powers into his hands through a Proclamation but (300) as far as legislative powers are concerned, these powers VEST in Parliament. The Constitution provides that Parliament in its turn might / delegate these powers to the President or to some authority to be named by him, but obviously, when this distinction / between the executive and the legislative power was made in the Constitution, it is reasonable to suppose that only under / exceptional circumstances the Parliament was to delegate that power to the President again or to any authority to be named / by him. If it was the intention of the framers of the Constitution that the legislative as well as the (400) executive power should vest in the

President himself, then the scheme which was ENVISAGED in Section 93 of the / Government of India Act would have been copied in the Constitution. The very fact that it has not been done / clearly shows that the framers of the Constitution expect Parliament to exercise the legislative power and only in exceptional circumstances, / should this power be delegated to the President or to any authority to be named by him. This was, / to my mind, the real intention and the real scheme as it is envisaged in the Constitution, but what do we (500) find? Whenever there is a Proclamation, automatically, this Bill is brought and passed by Parliament and the powers are vested / in the President. What is the necessity of the RITUAL to be gone through at the time of every Proclamation / whereby the Parliament might divest itself of its power the moment it has got it? There seems to be no / sense in this type of ritual to be gone through after every Proclamation. It has been stated that this becomes necessary / because of the fact that Parliament might not have sufficient time to consider the various Bills and therefore it (600) is desirable that this power should be vested in the President. Again I ask the same question. Were not the / framers of the Constitution aware of the fact that there was the function which Parliament had to perform regarding the / Central Government and that Parliament might not find time to look into the legislative matters of the territories, the executive / power and the legislative power for which have been taken away by the Centre? Here again, the very fact that the / Constitution is passed is proof that Parliament is supposed to function as originally envisaged and it clearly shows that (700) the Constitution expects this Parliament to find time to discharge its functions. I am not at all satisfied that there / would not be sufficient time for this Parliament to go into the various problems that are connected with the exercise / of the legislative powers which were originally in the Legislature and which were, because of the Proclamation, vested in Parliament. /

We have been told that there are certain Bills which are to be gone through and that this House ADJOURNED / earlier and the two Houses might not be in session SIMULTANEOUSLY, and therefore, these difficulties might arise. May I ask (800) the hon. Minister—does not the same argument also apply to the legislative business as far as the Centre / is concerned? The Centre has to go through a large number of legislative measures. There are all sorts of Bills coming up. (840 words)



TRANSCRIPTION NO. 215 (Debate on President's Address)



The President's Address makes a mention of labour relations which, we are happy, have definitely improved in the country and, / but for the short-lived PARTIAL strike of the Central Government employees last year, the country has seen a period / of UNPRECEDENTED industrial peace.

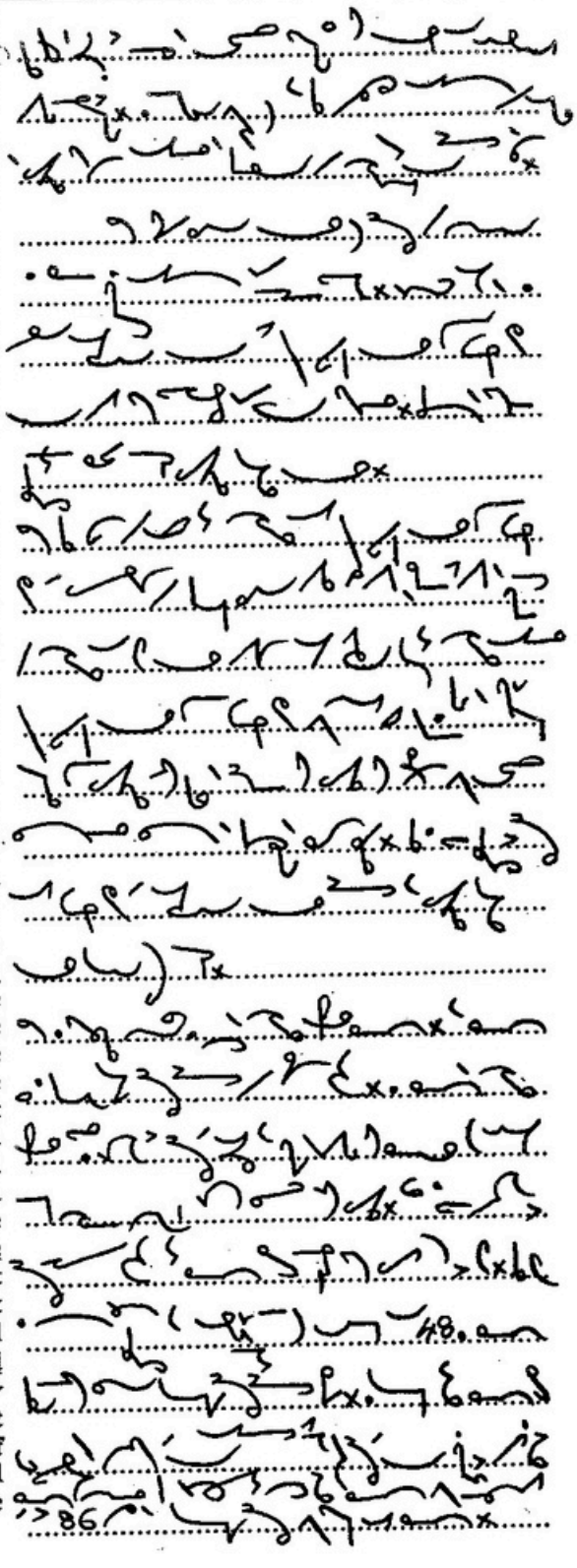
It must, however, be mentioned that this industrial peace, an achievement of the country, is not / based on a proper distribution of national income. It was with a view to giving the labour of the / country, the working people of the country, a share in the rising national income that the Seventh Plan provided for (100) the appointment of Wage Boards for certain industries. It is a matter of not a little disappointment that Wage Boards / were set up only for three out of the eight industries for which they were provided during the Seventh Five Year Plan. / Labour in the country has helped a great deal in achieving the industrial progress of which the President / has correctly made a mention. It is the hard work, discipline and enthusiasm of the working people which is responsible / for the improvement in our economic situation of which a mention has correctly been made. It is this section of the (200) working people of our country which has, unfortunately, not shared the gains of PRODUCTIVITY, which has not shared the / gains of improvement in the economic life of the country. It was with a view to giving the workers a / reasonable share of the gains of our increasing prosperity that the Wage Boards were thought of for eight major industries. / The workers in the country are disappointed that only in the case of sugar, cotton and cement industries, Wage Boards / were appointed and these bodies finished their work during the Second Plan period. That disappointment is further ACCENTUATED (300) because of the fact that the employers in the country have not readily and enthusiastically implemented the unanimous recommendations of these bodies / which were TRIPARTITE in nature, in which the employers of the country were also represented. The Government has not made up / its mind about the recommendations of the Wage Board for the sugar industry and even the Government resolutions / in the case of cement and the cotton textile industries have not been implemented by the industrialists. It is a matter / of great disappointment. It indicates that the people who talk so much of industrial peace are really not interested as much (400) in industrial

peace based on sharing of the gains of increased production as they are interested in intensifying the / rate of exploitation. The Government should be able to see that its resolutions in the matter of recommendations of Wage / Boards, particularly in the case of textile industry, are implemented by the industry of the country as a whole. /

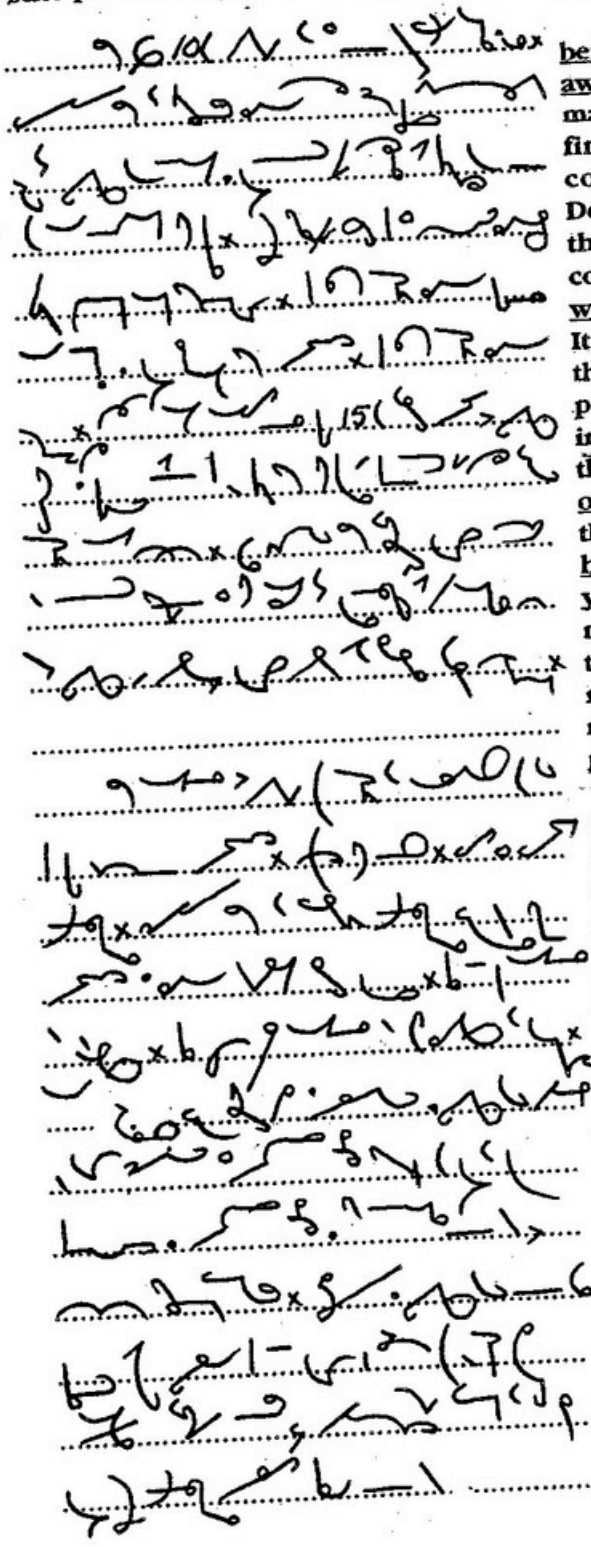
Sir, there are certain industries whose workers are making a SIGNIFICANT contribution in the matter of our economic growth. To mention / only two, the rising engineering industry and the public utility industries like the electricity supply industry are the very CORNERSTONES (500) of our industrial progress. It is a matter of very great disappointment that the Government has not yet appointed Wage / Boards for these industries.

Sir, it is well recognised that the employees in the public utility industries like electricity supply / and water supply are denied certain rights, as the right to strike and the right of direct action, which employees / in other industries readily enjoy and it is only fair that the employees in the case of public utility industries, / like electricity supply, should be among the first to be given the advantage of tripartite bodies like Wage Boards, and (600) their conditions of work, their wages, their standard of living should be increased as a matter of course, / as a matter of administration of social justice. It is a great disappointment to the workers in the electricity supply and engineering / industries of the country that Wage Boards for these industries have not so far been appointed.

Sir, the President's Address / mentions the implementation of Employees' State Insurance Scheme. That scheme is a benefit for which the workers of the country / are highly thankful. The scheme of Employees' State Insurance guards the health of the workers and ensures that during the (700) period of their sickness they not only get medical leave but also half of their wages. That is a great relief / to the workers and we are thankful that the scheme has been extended from one area to the other. / It is, however, a matter of some disappointment that in spite of the fact that the Act was enacted in / 1948, the scheme does not cover as many factory workers of the country as it should. / The fact that this scheme has been found useful by labour and industry in the country and the fact that both (800) workers and industry contribute to the running of this scheme makes it all the more necessary that the implementation of / this scheme should be ACCELERATED and all the 86 lakhs of factory workers should be brought under the scheme. (840 words)



Select passage for TEST for Grade C & Grade D Exams. **TRANSCRIPTION NO. 216** (Debate on the U.P.S.C. Report)



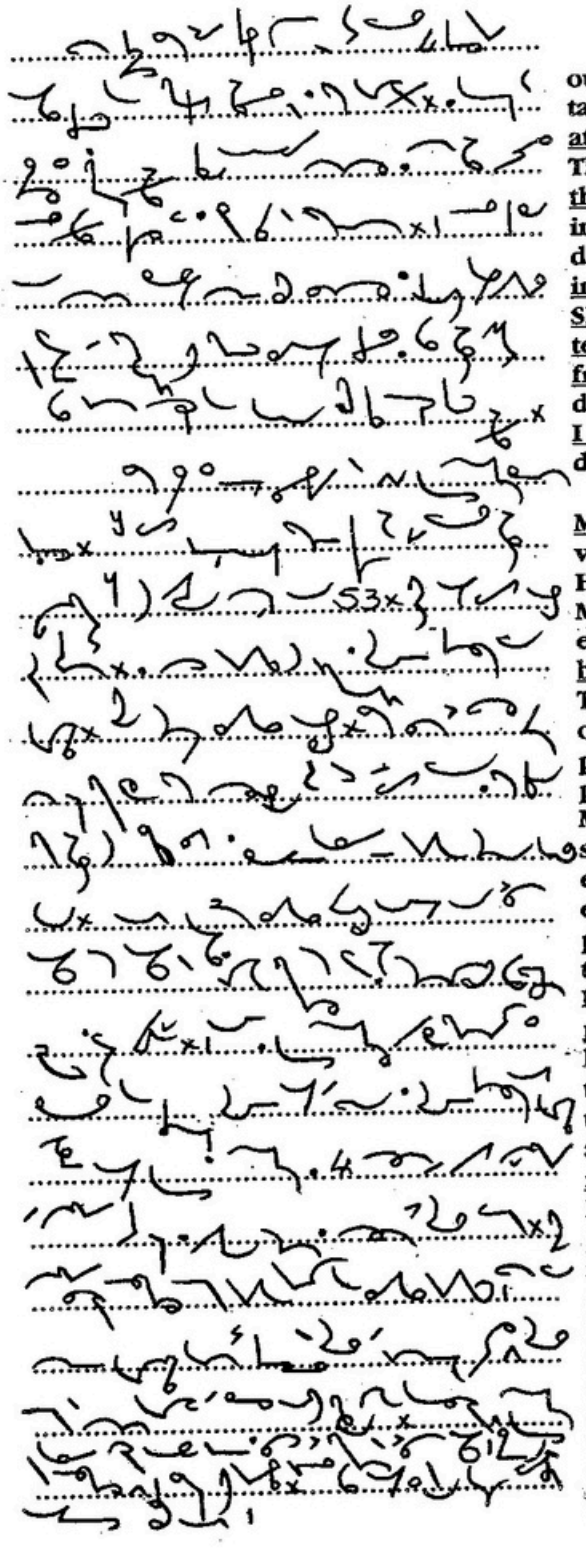
Sir, this is the Tenth Report that has come before the hon. House for its comments. We are aware, Sir, / that on previous occasions certain matters were discussed and I am very happy to find that the U.P.S.C. / have acknowledged the full cooperation which the Ministries and the Departments have given them in CARRYING OUT their duties. / So far as the present report is concerned, it has mentioned certain circumstances which have to be looked into very carefully. / It has also pointed out certain difficulties in getting the full strength from recruitment. It has also pointed out (100) certain irregularities. Lastly, only in one case out of 15,000 that has been referred to the U.P.S.C., / there had been a difference of opinion and the Government had to DEPART from their advice and take action on / the lines that have been pointed out in the memorandum. Thus, you will find, Sir, that there has been the / fullest measure of cooperation from the Government, as they are anxious that the views expressed and the recommendations made by / the U.P.S.C. should receive the fullest respect and that as far as possible they should be implemented. (200)

Sir, in the course of the report they have pointed out that in certain cases they find it difficult to / make recruitment. They have mentioned three cases. One is with regard to the Scheduled Castes and Tribes. You are aware, / Sir, that in respect of the Scheduled Castes and Tribes, whenever there is to be direct recruitment, a certain percentage / has been fixed. It is quite different in the case of all-India Services. It is still higher in the / case of other services that have to be dealt with. In all these cases, whenever there has been such a (300) reservation, the U.P.S.C. have been requested to follow what are known as relaxed standard provided they feel / that after taking into account the relaxed standards, the particular candidate come up to the minimum prescribed qualifications. / As the House is aware, the U.P.S.C. have been given this DISCRETION, and they have been using it quite fully, / but all the same, they have to point out, as they have done in this report, that there are occasions when the requirement or the quota that has to be filled, so far as the Scheduled Castes and Tribes (400) are concerned, does not come up,

to the requirement that is given. Though no reference has been made here, / they have also pointed out that the complaint, or rather the deficiency, was very great so far as the all-India / services were concerned. It was true that in certain cases they came from families where the environment was not what / it ought to have been and, therefore, on earlier occasions expression was given in this House, as in the other, / that some arrangement should be made for the purpose of giving TUITION to some of those candidates who were likely (500) to appear at these all-India competitive examinations. This question was taken up with the various Universities. It was the / Allahabad University that agreed to have such a course of tuition, and I am aware that the course of training / through which the Scheduled Caste and the Scheduled Tribe candidates have gone during the year has been of immense value / in respect of their general training. They have come up fairly high and the results are far better even at / the final all-India competitive examinations than they were formerly. That is a step that the Government have specially taken (600) for them. In other respects also, wherever it is possible, it is the desire of the Government to see that / such special tuition or training is offered to those classes of people for whom some reservation has been made. / But, still, candidates to the extent of a suitable number are not available in spite of all the attempts made / in that direction.

Then, they have pointed out that in certain cases, especially where Government servants have to be appointed at / such distant places as Manipur or Tripura, the North-eastern States, or at Pondicherry also, candidates are not FORTHCOMING for (700) serving in those areas. In fact, this is one of the great difficulties so far as these States are concerned. / As the House is aware, we are anxious to see that the tone of administration there improved to the fullest / measure and that it comes at par with that of the other ENLIGHTENED States of India. Therefore, special steps / are being taken. All the same, in spite of certain ALLURING concessions that are made to them, the number of / candidates that are ready to serve in these distant areas is not very large. Therefore, the U.P.S.C. (800) has expressed that in such cases, it finds it difficult to get the full strength and submit the figures. Similarly / also, there are certain fields in technology and others where it becomes difficult to get good candidates. (840 words)





TRANSCRIPTION NO. 217

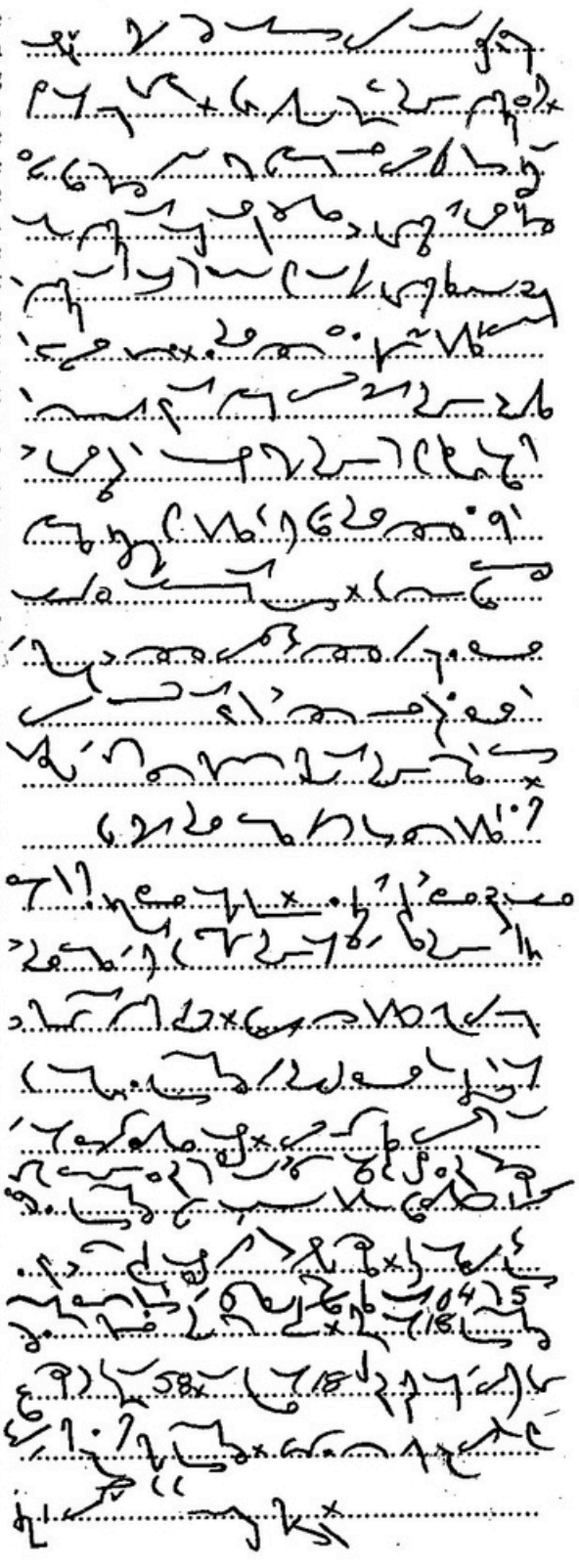
(Speech of hon. Minister for Scientific Research)

Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I would, at the outset, like to thank the hon. Members who have taken part in / this discussion for drawing the attention of this House to a very valuable report. The fact that he himself has / CONTRIBUTED to this report does not in any way MINIMISE the importance of this reference because this report deals / with a subject which is of very great importance. But because it has not any immediate SENSATIONAL IMPACT, there is / sometimes a tendency for such reports to be overlooked, and from that point of view, Shri Bhargava certainly deserves the (100) thanks of this House and, I think, the thanks of my Ministry for having drawn its pointed attention to this report. /

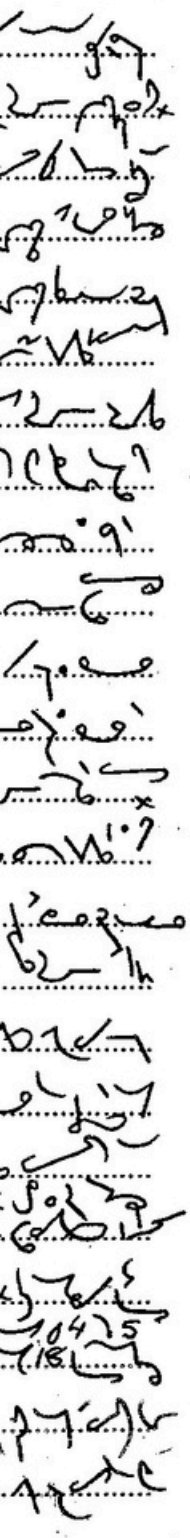
Sir, he has given the history of how the Vigyan Mandir scheme began. I do not want to go into / very great detail of that but the hon. Members of this House will remember that the idea was originally / MOOTED in 1953. There was only one institution established at that time. The main purpose was / to bring about a scientific atmosphere in our villages. They are not so much service institutions. Sir, some of the (200) remarks which were made today probably suffered from misunderstanding on that point, and one hon. member, a very distinguished Member / of this House, was surprised as to how a single officer could perform so many functions efficiently. Now, if these / were service agencies engaged in soil analysis or analysis of health problems or applying actual remedial measures, this criticism / would have been completely justified. But, in fact, the Vigyan Mandirs are CONCEIVED primarily as centres for DISSEMINATING scientific knowledge and / creating a scientific atmosphere in the villages, and that is why, in each Vigyan Mandir the four most important things (300) are the library and laboratory attached to it, the reading room, the museum and the science club. Through the laboratory, / simple experiments can be performed partly for service purposes but more in order to make villagers familiar with the TECHNIQUES / of science and to make them realise how science can be of immediate value and significance in their personal life. / For example, the Vigyan Mandir officer may not be in a position to give a solution of the problem of / soil analysis, but he can show by experiment how diseases spread through PARASITES. Of course, this knowledge is becoming (400) fairly widespread in the country now but

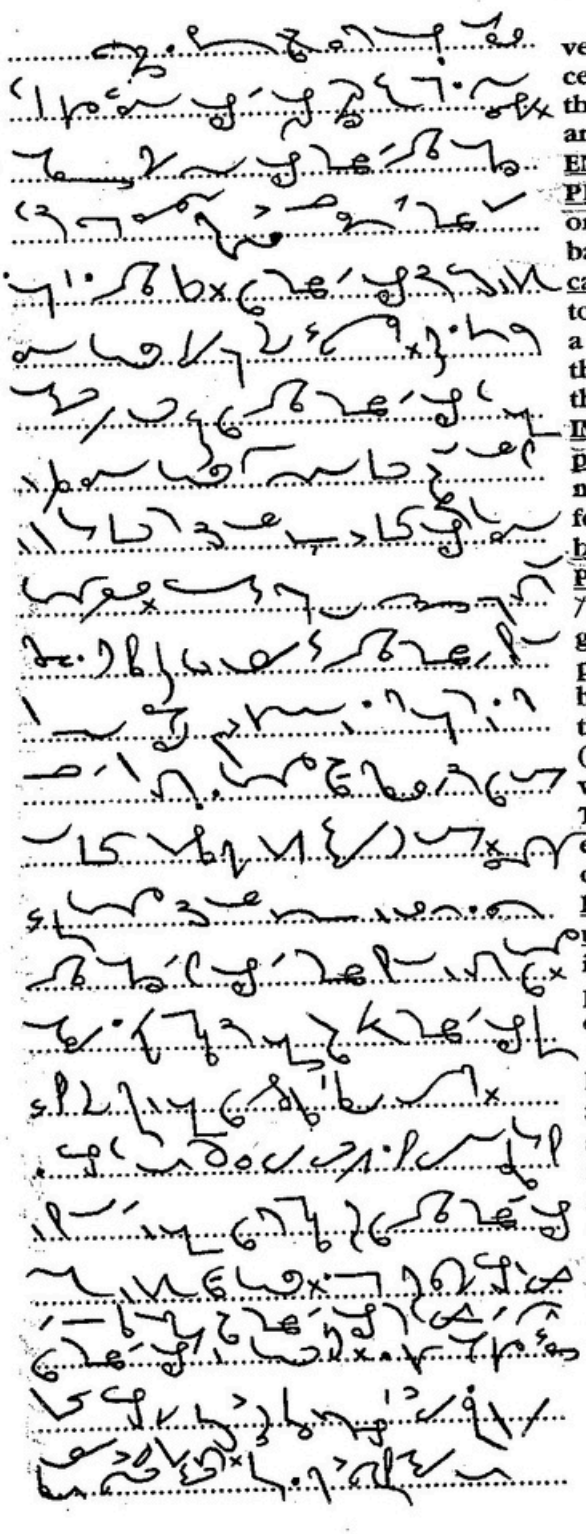
in spite of that there are areas in the country where anything / which is done to spread such knowledge could be valuable. Then the reading room with scientific literature is there. / As yet, these rooms are not very well equipped because we have just begun, but there is not enough literature in / the Indian languages to be of service to the villagers and the various items of literature in English or / in any other language which the villager does not know would not be of great use to him. The science MUSEUM (500) has a DUAL purpose, on the one hand, of making the people in the locality aware of what are the / scientific POTENTIALITIES of the various objects of interest from the scientific or other points of view for those particular localities / but there is also the other purpose that through those science museums, a spirit of enquiry is INCULCATED in the / young men. They make these collections and bring them to the museums with the result that the museums are today / the centres where cooperation in the building up of the museum gives both a sense of PARTICIPATION and also some (600) PRELIMINARY training in the scientific methods of collection.

Then, there are the Science Clubs which also have the same purpose / on a larger scale by trying to bring the schools into the picture. The teachers and the pupils of the / schools would be the NUCLEUS of the Science Clubs and through them gradually scientific knowledge and scientific attitude would / PERCOLATE among the older generation. These are the main purposes and if we keep them in view, the Vigyan Mandirs / are essentially centres for DISSEMINATION of knowledge and, only SECONDARILY, service institutions. We have actually decided that wherever (700) any health clinic is established or any soil analysis station is established by the Ministry concerned, the Vigyan Mandirs will / no longer perform these services but refer the people to the more developed institutions run by the RESPECTIVE Ministries. / It was in this way that the Vigyan Mandir Scheme began and as will be seen from this report itself, / in the first 4 or 5 years, the progress was not very adequate. There were only 18 Vigyan Mandirs when this / Ministry was formed in 1958. In five years, only 18 had been established throughout India, (800) and we therefore felt that we should try to have a larger number of Vigyan Mandirs. Ultimately, the aim should be / to have at least one for every district, but we realized that that could not be done during the Plan period. (840 words)



back of 217)



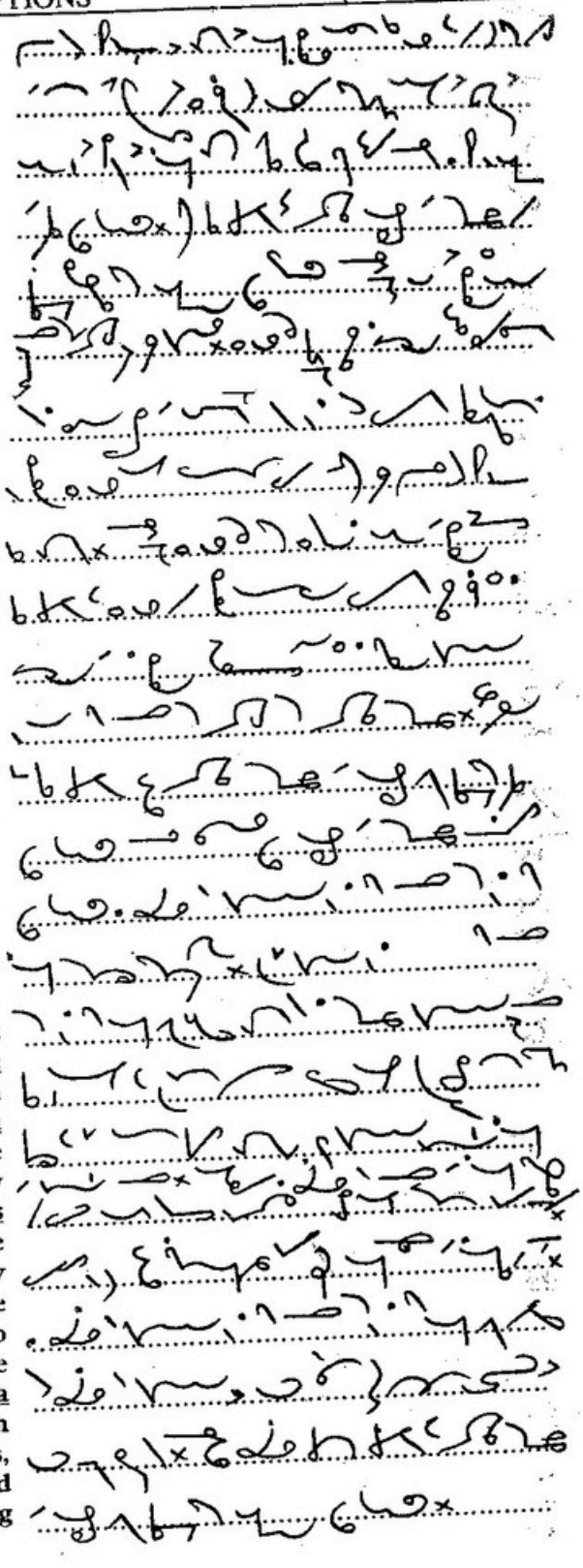


TRANSCRIPTION NO. 218

Mr. Chairman, the subject matter of this Bill is very interesting in the sense that it deals with certain institutions / and institutional arrangements that have got a long history. In this country, there are many institutions, organisations and religious ENDOWMENTS / that were created as a result of the PREVALENCE of the caste system and the organisation of our community on / a religious basis. These organisations and institutions were called upon to perform certain functions which we today associate with the / welfare state. There was a time, Sir, in the history of our nation when it was these religious organisations and (100) institutions that undertook to discharge certain functions like IMPARTING education to those who were not in a position either to / pay for that education or were not in a position to go to the educational institutions for certain family reasons. / In order that the bright young men and women could be helped in PROSECUTING there studiesit was found necessary / that the religious organisations should step in by giving scholarships to the people belonging to a particular community or to / a particular caste and by helping the families of those persons who were thus engaged in educational PURSUITS during the (200) period that they were so engaged. Similarly, when the poor families were not in a position TO MAKE TWO ENDS MEET, / the same religious endowments and other institutions and organisations stepped in to help these families. In this way, / a large number of activities were undertaken by these charitable organisations and institutions at a time when the State was not / prepared to undertake these responsibilities on its own shoulder.

The question that now arises is whether we have reached a / stage wherein it is possible for the State to step in and to undertake these very activities so that these (300) religious organisations and institutions might not have to perform those functions. Connected therewith is also the question of whether the /Government should give its PATRONAGE to these organisations and institutions or whether the Government should allow these organisations and institutions / to function on their own. The Bill only deals with the second part of the question but the determination of / the issue depends, to a very great extent, on what we consider to be our answer to the first part / also. It is now well known that we have adopted the principle of the welfare state and that we now (400)

look up to the State to go to the help of the needy citizen in some of his needs that / are so very urgent and important and the FULFILMENT of which is considered to be so necessary from the point of view / not only of the welfare of the individual but of the STABILITY of the community also, and it is / on this principle that we expect the State to undertake and discharge these functions. Therefore, it is desirable that the/ religious institutions and organisations are discouraged, as far as possible, from undertaking these obligations because of the fact that the (500) need of the citizen has nothing to do with the caste or the religion to which he belongs. His needs / arise out of the fact that he is a human being, that he is CIRCUMSCRIBED by a certain situation and HANDICAPPED / up to a point whereby it is not possible for him to satisfy his needs in the normal way and / therefore he looks up to the State to come to his help. Because of the fact that his needs arise / from his being an individual and citizen of the country, it is desirable that his needs are satisfied in a manner (600) whereby he is considered as a human being and a citizen of this country and not as a person belonging / to any particular caste or religion or religious organisation. That is the reason why it is desirable that these religious / organisations and institutions should be discouraged from discharging these functions because as long as these institutions and organisations carry on / these functions, the CONSCIOUSNESS of belonging to a particular caste or to a particular community remains very much alive. / If I belong to a particular caste or to a particular community and if I have been helped by an organisation (700) belonging to that caste, it is but natural that if I am later on placed in such favourable circumstances, my / GRATITUDE demands that I, in my turn, help the people belonging to my own community and to my own caste. / In this way, the CONSCIOUSNESS of caste and community PERSISTS which, we have now begun to realise, has done untold / harm to our country. We want to see that this COMPARTMENTALISATION of our society into castes and communities should go. / The consciousness of belonging to a particular caste or to a particular community should be replaced by the consciousness of (800) belonging to the nation as a whole, so that the emotional integration of the nation could be speeded up. / Because of this consciousness, it is also desirable that religious organisations and institutions should be discouraged from undertaking these functions. (840 words)





TRANSCRIPTION NO. 219

Mr. Deputy Chairman, while speaking on the Appropriation Bill, I would like to discuss a little DISPARITY in the matter / of the distribution of the allocations to the different States. Sir, there are many backward States in this country, including Assam. / Generally, the allocation of the Central grants for all these States is not, I submit, in proportion to the / needs or according to the income of the particular State. The Government of Assam has in its present Budget shown / a deficit of nearly Rs. 30 crores and it has also been stated that it is not possible to collect (100) this amount within the State itself by additional taxation or otherwise. As a matter of fact, the Government of Assam / has been complaining to the Centre about the inadequacy or rather the DISPROPORTION in the grants made from the income-tax / collected from the resources in Assam and from the excise duties on tea, jute, etc. as well as on petroleum. / Sir, until some more adequate finances are made available to that State from the resources of the State itself, / this deficit will go on and the development of this State would be HAMPERED. It is time, something was done (200) because it has been accepted as a principle that we should devote a little more attention towards the development of / the backward people and the backward areas. Assam is one of the most backward areas. It is almost the most / backward area and I think in the matter of giving finances, the Government of India should give a little more / money for the development of that State.

That State is backward in many respects. We have to see that this / disparity that is there in this country and which is widening in certain places is removed as early as possible (300) and to bring in more INDUSTRIALISATION of the backward places. Assam being one such backward State, there should be more consideration / given to it.

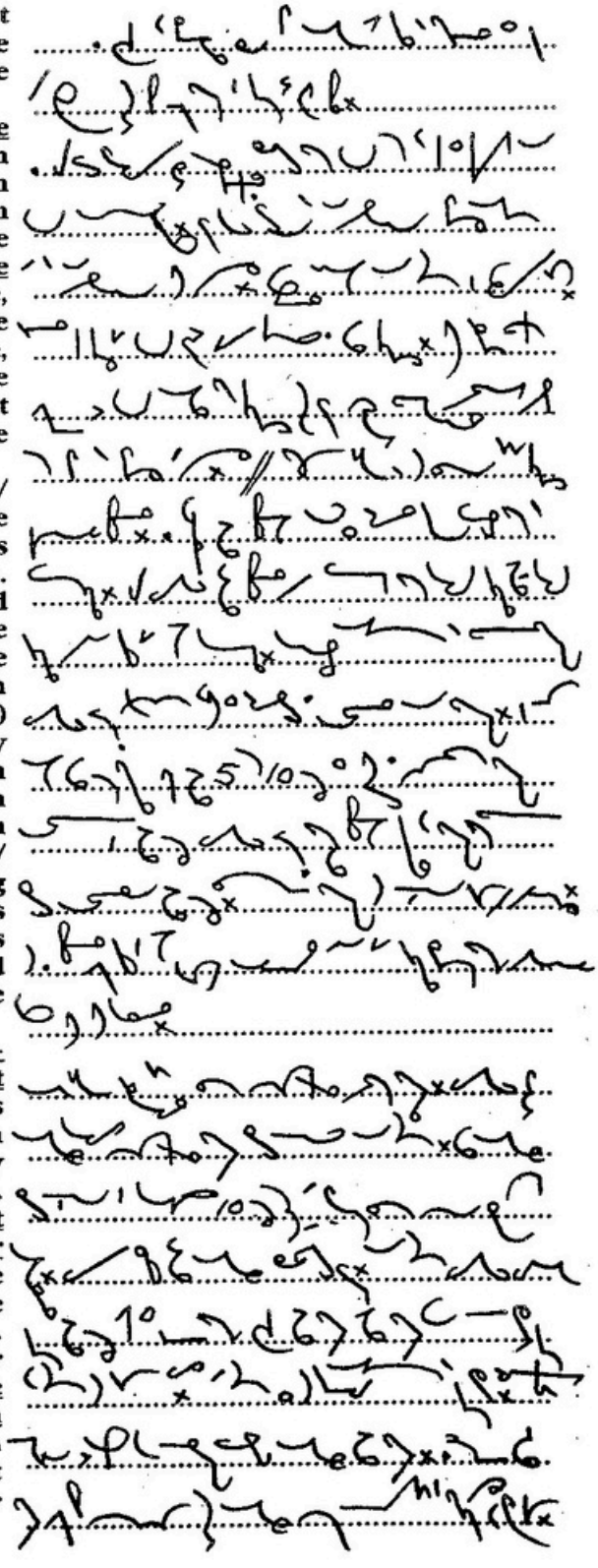
Then, there is the question of communications in the State of Assam. Some attempts have been made / for developing communications in that State, but no INDUSTRIALIST has yet been TEMPTED to come to that State to start / an industrial undertaking and take advantage of the IMMENSE natural resources of that State and utilise them for the benefit / of that State and for that of the whole country. So, the development of communications is another important factor. (400)

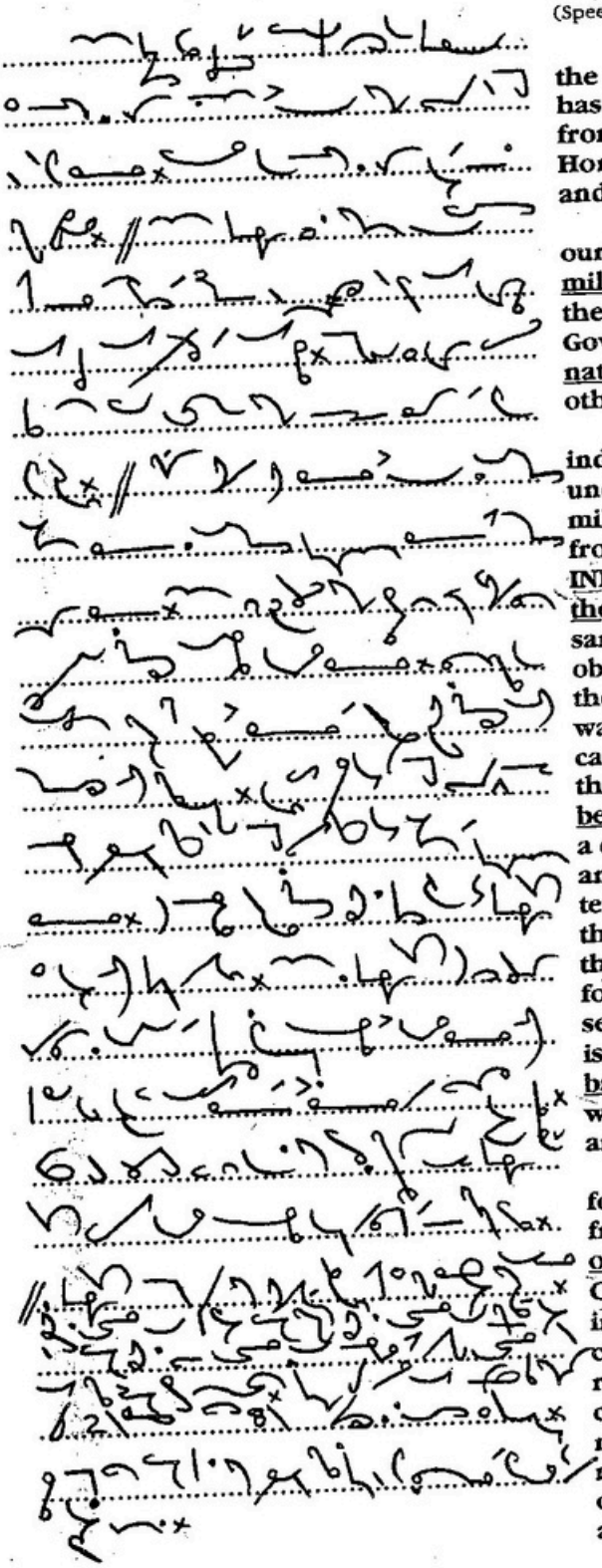
The development that has taken place is not at all enough and the pace of progress has to be much SWIFTER / so that the State could be brought on PAR with the other States.

The general complaint everywhere is that the / Posts and Telegraphs Department has not been very efficient or that it has DETERIORATED in efficiency in many places. People / have been complaining of not receiving telegrams in time and of not receiving their letters. This is the case / not only in Assam, but elsewhere also. Of course, it depends on the efficiency of the people who are ADMINISTERING this (500) Department. Therefore, I submit more attention should be given to the efficiency in this particular Department so that people / may not have the grievance regarding the receipt or delivery of telegrams and letters.

Firstly, I have to say something about / the department dealing with statistics. The AUTHENTICITY of these statistical information is always being questioned from all quarters. Generally, we / find that these statistics are collected from official papers, and those official papers are not based on the actual facts. / For instance, in the matter of agricultural production we have been hearing for a long time that there has always (600) been an increase in production. But actually only this year perhaps, during all these five or ten years, has there / been a little more production in agriculture, but all these years we have been hearing from these statistical publications that / production from agriculture has been increasing all these years. As a matter of fact, production was going below our requirements. / So, the statistics should be based on actual village enquiries and not on the papers submitted from the revenue offices / through their officers.

Now, I have to say a few words about some mutli-purpose river projects. We have been (700) told that the investigation for one multi-purpose project has been going on in Assam. This investigation has been going / on for the last ten years or so and every year some money is being allotted for this purpose. / We are surprised that this investigation has not yet been completed. In Assam, we have been waiting for power all these years / and it has to come from the development of this project and this project alone can supply the power / that Assam so badly wants. And Assam is so backward in the matter of power supply. I would like to (800) draw the attention of the Government to the necessity for EXPEDITION in respect of investigation of this project. The work / on this project should be stopped immediately so that the investigation may be CARRIED OUT on proper lines without further delay. (840 words)





TRANSCRIPTION NO. 220 (new)

(Speech of hon. Minister of State for Textiles, Shri Ram Niwas Mirdha)

Madam Deputy Chairman, this discussion on the Calling Attention motion for textile industry has covered the whole GAMUT of the industry / from the grower of cotton to all other sectors. Honourable members have covered the whole field and given a / number of suggestions.

Madam, textiles is a very important industry in our country and it gives employment and work to / millions and millions of people in the villages, in the towns, in the rural areas and in the cities. / Government is fully aware of its importance in our national life from the economic, social and every other point of view. (100)

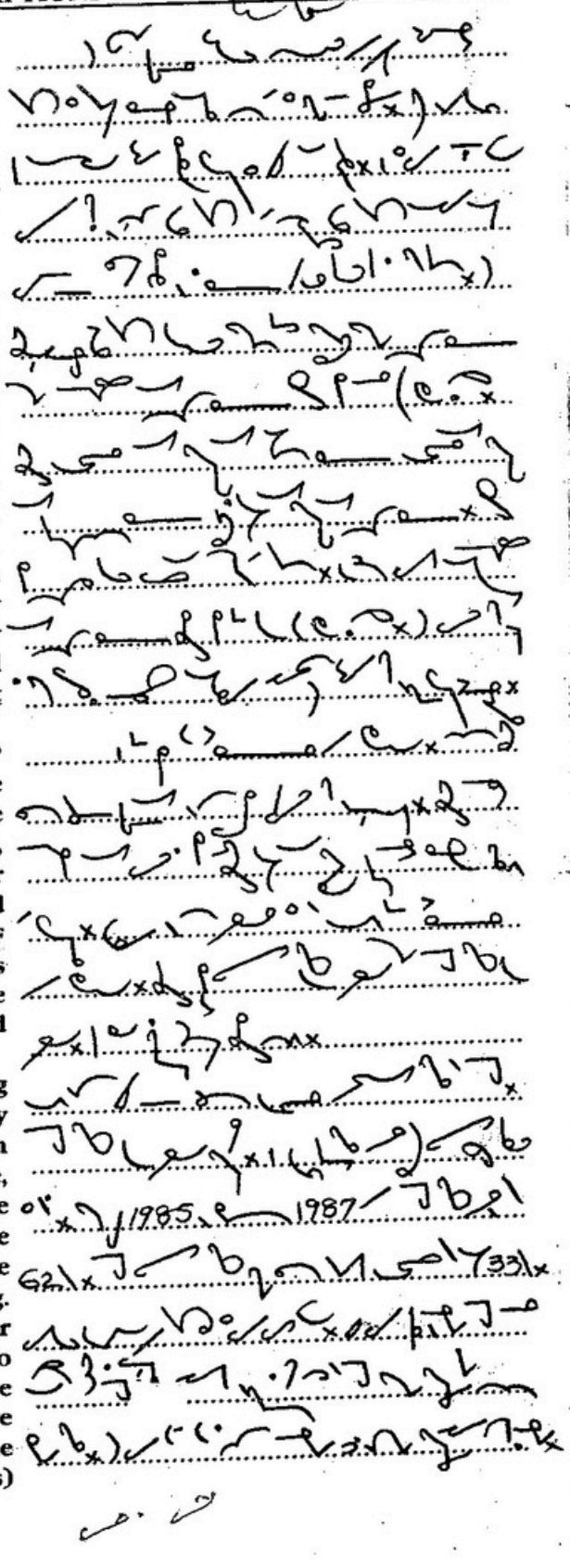
Broadly, there are three sectors of the industry — the unorganized handloom sector, the unorganized powerloom sector and the organised mill sector. / Madam, you would have observed from the speeches made here that there are some INHERENT CONTRADICTIONS in the interests / of the various sectors. Some Members have, in the same breath, tried to support all the sectors and, obviously, / there have been contradictions in their arguments and their presentation. If you want higher prices for the cotton grower, how / can you expect reasonable prices of cotton yarn for the handloom and powerloom sectors ? So, because of this obvious contradiction, (200) there is a demand all over that the textile policy has failed and therefore it should be reviewed. Madam, the textile / policy was meant basically to RECONCILE the VARYING and, at times, conflicting interests of the various sectors and, therefore, / it has not found favour with any one sector, and all the sectors are, more or less, feeling dissatisfied. This is / bound to happen when you have a very balancing proposition like the new textile policy where the various interests / have to be reconciled and given proper place.

The textile policy can be judged from three or four points of view, (300) and it has proved successful from those angles. There has been an increase in overall cloth production, there is an / increase in PER CAPITA availability of cloth, there is a great increase in exports, and the rate of increase in / the price of cloth has been MINIMAL. Compared to the general rise in the cost of living, it is very / little — just 2 per cent as against more than eight per cent — which means the common man / is benefited. He is getting more cloth at a very reasonable price compared to other consumer goods and other things that are available to him.(400)

So, while the difficulties that have been mentioned are real, I would like to say that the policy has / BY AND LARGE succeeded in its aim and has proved quite satisfactory. Therefore, to review it in a manner that would / satisfy everybody is just not possible. But, as we go along, we are trying to MODULATE this policy and implement / this policy in a way in which we can give as much satisfaction to a sector which needs attention at / a particular time. So, there is no question of this policy having been framed on account of pressures from the (500) mill sector or the capitalists in the mill sector, as has been said, because they have suffered the most. / There has been increase in the production in the handloom sector, increase in the production in the powerloom sector, / but there is a fall in the production in the mill sector. As has been said, mills have been closed in Ahmedabad / and Bombay. If it were WEIGHTED in favour of the capitalists in the mill sector, as it has been said, / why have they suffered the most ? So, we have tried to do a very balancing exercise in this way (600) and we will see that we try to protect everybody to the extent possible.

But why is it that all / the sectors are suffering? Madam, there is some basic difficulty in the whole situation which we have tried to go into. / There has been excess capacity in the weaving side, and there has been fall in purchasing power because of the / successive DROUGHTS and floods. These are two important reasons AS OF NOW why all the sectors are suffering. / It has been said that the yarn prices have risen or the cotton prices have risen. It has not contributed so much (700) as it has been made out.

Now, I will just come to some figures regarding the price of cotton. Cotton prices / have risen pretty high. But, if you take the price rise so far as yarn is concerned, it has not been / as bad. From June, 1985 to September, 1987, raw cotton prices / rose by 62 per cent. Cotton yarn prices during the same period increased by only 33 per cent. / We have been varying our policies as we went along. First, we decided to export cotton because last year (800) there was a GLUT in cotton and we had to procure a larger amount of cotton from the producer at the / minimum support price. So, we thought that a little export would help the producer, and we allowed the export. (840 words)



(back of 220)

Essay No.4 by Sir Kailash Chandra, F-35, East of Kailash New Delhi

A VISIT TO A PLACE OF HISTORICAL IMPORTANCE

I am fond of reading history and visiting places of historical importance. Whenever I travel to such places, I feel mentally transported to the past. These visits give me a proper perspective of the changes in human civilization brought about by the passage of time. Recently, I went to Delhi, a place of great historical importance.

Delhi abounds with monuments built by the Mughal Emperors and other Muslim Rulers. The part of the capital which is now known as Old Delhi was once called Shahjahanabad, the proud city of the Mughal Emperor Shahjahan. Though it is now full of squalor and congested,the wind that blows down its lanes still carries memories of the glorious past. Lal Qila — the Red Fort — is a striking reminder of the Mughal rule in India. The Fort with its impressive ramparts is a fine example of Mughal architecture. The spacious halls, bed rooms and baths with cool water from the river Jamuna give us an idea of the luxurious life led by the Mughal Emperors. There is no exaggeration in the words inscribed on Dewan-e-Khas, "If there is a heaven on earth, it is here, it is here." The Jama Masjid near Lal Qila is one of the biggest mosques in the country. It is a standing testimony of the Islam religion taking permanent roots in our country.

Next, I saw Kutub Minar and was filled with admiration at the skill of its construction. Like the other visitors, I also tried to join my hands stretching my arms backward round the iron pillar nearby. Despite the living examples I saw, it was hard to believe that our architecture and steel technology was so admirally developed over seven centuries ago.

On way to Kutub Minar, I also happened to see the Purana Qula. According to legend, it was built by the Pandavas. Recent excavations seem to lend scientific support to such claims. This huge fort stands majestically next to the Pragati Maidan.

Before calling it a day, I also happened to go to Humayun's Tomb, Lodhi's Tomb and Tughlakabad. A trip around these historical sites once made me forget I was in the most modern city of India. History seemed to live once again.

But for the constraint on my time, I also wanted to visit Kurukshetra and Agra. These are places near Delhi and of equal great historical importance. My visit to Delhi has been a memorable one. For once I realised the past can live with the present. In Delhi, the exotic past perfectly blended with the neon-lit present day habitat.

(430 words)

Science is a means for the service of humanity
or Merits and Demerits of Science
or Science and Modern World
or Blessings of Science
or Some Wonders of Science
or Is Science a Boon or a Curse?

Science was not known in the ancient times. It is a creation of the recent past and has been developing with the advancement of of human civilization. Science has today revolutionized human life altogether. Without science, everyday life will become lifeless.

Gifts of science are many. Take electricity first. Electricity has made the human life very comfortable. We have light to turn the night into day; fans, coolers and air-conditioners to beat the heat of the summer; heaters and geysers to save us from the chilly winter; and refrigerators and cooking gadgets to modernise our kitchen. The computer is a wonderful invention of science of electronics. How uncomfortable and uneasy we feel in the event of power failure! In the field of entertainment, it has given us the cinema, radio, television and a whole range of electronic gadgets. What a monotonous and listless life we will have without these wonders of science !

Doctors, surgeons, hospitals and drugs are the offspring of medical science. Medical science has invented many wonder drugs like B.C.G., Insulin and antibiotics. Medical science has so advanced that we have specialists for every part of the body; eyes, nose, throat, heart, skin and the like. Surgery has reached the point of excellence. After heart transplantation, it is the tube babies.

Science has turned the infertile lands into green fields with the help of fertilizers, tube-wells and irrigational water from dams. Farms have been mechanized with water sprinklers tractors and spray of insecticides through helicopters.

Science has brought humanity from the age of bullock-cart to that of supersonic aircraft. Trucks, buses, scooters, motor cycles, cars, trains, ships and aeroplances are the wonders of science in the field of transport. All these modes of travelling have reduced the long distances from days and months to hours. Science has made all the countries within easy reach through modern means of communications.

Scientists made Yuri Gagarin enter space and Neils Armstrong put his fect on the Moon. Many space crafts and artificial satellites have been launched into space by American and Russian scientists.

Science has produced various lethal weapons for modern warfare. The Atom bomb can extinguish the whole world in no time. An arsenal of nuclear and other weapons has been built which could annihilate the entire humanity ten times over.

The blessings of science are innumerable. Once we have enjoyed the gifts of science, it is extremely difficult for us to be without them. The only curse of science is the nuclear weapons for modern warfare. But this too can be used for our advantage if man so wants. Nuclear energy has many peaceful uses, which could wipe off poverty, hunger and disease from the face of Mother Earth for all times to come.

(450 words)

SHORTHAND INSTITUTE
Gwalior



KAILASH CHANDRA (VOLUME-10)



Best Steno Teacher Award

In the Dainik Bhaskar Teacher Excellence Awards function, Madhya Pradesh Cabinet Minister Tulsi Silawat Ji honored Mr. Ravi Sir from Gwalior city with the Best Teacher's Award 2025 in the field of Shorthand (Steno).



Best Steno Teacher Award

Honored with Best Teachers Award by Patrika, presented by Vidhan Sabha Adhyaksh in presence of Narendra Singh Tomar Ji



2026 को भोपाल में खेल उपलब्धि पुरस्कार में मध्यप्रदेश के मुख्यमंत्री डॉ
Ravi Sir ने भी सुनील गौतम जो कि एक National एथलीट है उसको

Download the app

MORE INFORMATION :

+91- 95167 44498

SHORTHANDINSTITUTE.IN

LAV PAAN BHANDAR, NEARBY MAYUR PLAZA, MAYUR NAGAR, THATIPUR, GWALIOR

AVAIL YOUR ONLINE FREE COURSE RIGHT NOW