

PASSAGE A

One of the most important aims of education is to train the student in such / a way that he must be able to think and learn independently and exercise his // rational thinking, in moments of crisis. This is very important because, by and large a /// person will be called on to tackle situations which he might not have come across //// in his school or college career. If teachers can guide them in learning good habits / of study the student will develop a balanced personality with a proper outlook on life. //

In this connection, I would like to mention some general habits of study. One should /// develop the habit of having fixed hours of study every day both at home and //// school or college library. Just as one does not starve his body of its nutrition / so should one never deny food for his mind? Attention on studies is once again // a matter of habit. Learning lessons missed in the classes with the help of classmates /// preparing notes with the help of reference books, raising genuine doubts in the classes, participating //// in competitions and listening to the radio every day are some of the most useful / habits of study.

I believe in collateral reading as the only way at the graduate // and post graduate states for efficiency in academic work. A student who contents himself with /// a study of the prescribed texts in doing himself a great damage to the institution. ////

PASSAGE B

In a moving the motion I want to acknowledge the decision of the Senate which, / as you will recall, Mr. President, allowed for the presentation of the report to the // President to enable it to become a public document. I want to acknowledge the action /// of the President which enabled this to be done and I further want to acknowledge //// the tabling of the report by the President last evening in fulfilment of the resolution / of the Senate. All of this was of particular value to the Senate Standing Committee // on Education and the Arts which is one of the number of Senate Committees involved /// in a wide range of activities and one which is devoting itself with some intensity //// to the references that are currently before it.

The resolution of the Senate enabled the / presentation of the report and gave an opportunity for the organisation in Australia most interested // in it and most affected by it to be part of the presentation. I refer /// to the Parent Association. This is large and successful organization which held its annual conference //// this year. Members of the Senate will greatly appreciate the value of this situation / in that presentation of the report immediately before the conference enabled a discussion on // the report itself. It was my privilege to accept the Association invitation to open the /// annual conference of the Parent Association and I was able to speak in relation to the report. ////

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I deem it a great honour to be associated with this function. I am not / a man of science at all and completely ignorant of the processes which you // might be pursuing in these laboratories. As a layman, however, I am intensely interested in the /// results of those processes and experiments. As you have said, it is not the first //// time that I have come to this place, but I am here after some years, / and find the place completely changed. There have been so many new additions and extensions // that if I were to be left alone, I should not be able to find /// my way. That shows the great improvement and the considerable expansion that has taken place //// in this institute. You have already added several departments and I believe you are going / to add many more. The Government has been taking great interest in scientific research. During // the last few years, we have succeeded in establishing about a dozen laboratories, spread all /// over the country, dealing with different subjects. This one, however, has the honour of being //// the first to have been established more than forty years ago. It is a matter / for congratulation that the founder of this institute was not Government but an industrialist whose // foresight, devotion and great enterprise have given to the country not only the big steel /// work but a number of other factories which have grown with the help of Tatas. ////

PASSAGE B

The greatest mistake people make when starting a new business is that they try to / sell products they like. The first law of marketing is, you need to offer what // people want to buy, not what you want to sell. Customers do not buy what /// they like, but they buy what they want. Too many people start a business in //// search of customers. This tends to be an exercise in futility by listening to the / markets we can find, customers in search of a business. The first step in starting // a new venture begins with listening to the market place. The prospective entrepreneur needs to /// generate a list of areas where people's needs are not being met well enough or //// at all. It is particularly important that you do not restrict yourself to one particular / type to product, service or geographic area. You must keep an open mind.

Attention needs // to be to generating a sizeable list of market problems. The quantity of problems is /// more important than their respective quality at this time. It deals with whether there may //// be ways to address the problems. One must remember that some of today's 'gaps' may / produce tomorrow's success stories. Listening to the market for customers in search of business may // be far more fruitful than trying to generate new business ideas from scratch. Try to /// identify different types of customers and the extent to which their needs are met. ////

PASSAGE A

As you have moved into our new offices over one week-end last May, and on the Monday morning we / were operating in our new surroundings as planned. The whole exercise was a great credit to the chief office staff // and such was their co-operation that there was no hold up in the normal running of our business.

Now that /// we have been in occupation for some months, it is a great pleasure to report our complete satisfaction with the //// new office. The benefits of working in pleasant surroundings away from the noise and dust and fumes of the city / center become more and more apparent to everyone each day we are here. To any business house which is weighing // the merits of moving out of the center of the city I would say that our experience has shown that /// all the problems one might fear quickly resolve themselves, and the improvements that can be provided in the staff's working //// conditions fully justify the change.

We have a staff of over four thousand and their job is to supply a/ service to the public, which we call home service Insurance. The success of our business depends very much on achieving // goodwill and the first essential must be to maintain a spirit of goodwill within our own organization. I am happy /// to say that the excellent spirit of trust and understanding which has always existed between the board and the staff //// was much in evidence last year.

Substantial progress in the extension of goodwill towards home service insurance is being effected / through local committees throughout the country. There are nearly 900 of our staff taking an active part in the // voluntary work of these committees. I cannot end my review without an expression of thanks to them, and I am /// certain you will warmly approve the transfer of Rs. Nine Lakh and Twenty Seven Thousand to the staff pension fund. ////

PASSAGE B

The problem of finding suitable young people who wish to make their careers in the field of commerce is one / that concerns industry as a whole, as well as individual firms. It is important to have full and clear information // about jobs in industry that can be available to schools and to the public as a whole. This information should /// include some facts about the standing of the various firms as employers of skilled labour, about the training given in //// the different types of work, about the chances of promotion within one particular firm, or of transfer to similar employment, / and about the prospects of expansion and development.

The need to forecast the demand for labour gives rise to many // problems. Several bodies make it their concern to ask business men to estimate how many of each type of employee /// they are likely to need. Few business men however, can know how their labour force will be composed in the //// future without knowing a great deal about the output they expect to produce. They might perhaps be expected to be able to anticipate technical improvements in their own sector, for these changes can quite often be seen in advance. But // this is not often easy in practice, since, from a technical point of view, one industry helps another.

For the /// moment it seems, therefore, that is not really possible to forecast employment that may depend on future developments that are not //// certain. If we do not accept business opinion as providing a full picture of future manpower requirements, however, this / does not mean that such requirements cannot be measured at all, and it does not mean that business opinion is // of no value. The changes in the types of skill workers needed within a particular industry are matter on which /// business are the best judges. But the important point is that this is only the smaller part of the problem. ////

PASSAGE A

Dear Sirs,

We duly received your letter of 14th May, stating that the dress material ordered by you is not / equal to the sample submitted to you by our traveller, and upon which you gave the order. We can assure // you that the contents of your communication occasioned us great surprise, and we have delayed replying fully there to until we /// have had an opportunity of making exhaustive enquiries into the matter.

We have now fully investigated your complaint, and find //// that it is well founded, and that material of an inferior quality was dispatched to you. It would appear that / a parcel of goods intended for another customer of the same name as yourself, but who carries on business in // an entirely different part of the country, was packed and dispatched to you, and the goods ordered by you were /// packed and dispatched to our other customer. Immediately we found that a mistake had been made, we gave instructions for //// dress material of the quality ordered by you to be sent by passenger train, and the parcel should be delivered / to you by tomorrow at the latest.

With regard to the dress materials already in your possession, we shall be // obliged if you will pack up and send it to us carriage forward, and we will let you have credit /// note for the amount of our invoice. You will, of course, debit us with the cost of packing and any //// other charges which you may have to incur in connection with the matter. If, on the other hand, you desire / to retain the dress material, you can retain the same.

We very much regret that this unfortunate error have occurred, // but we trust that it will not in any way affect the friendly business relations which have continued between us /// for many years past.

Our representative will call upon you on Wednesday next personally to tender our apologies.

Yours faithfully, ///

PASSAGE B

Very few of us can escape from the task of writing personal letters. Some of us, of course, write more / letters than others. How many letters an individual writes must depend upon many things. In the first place, if a // person is employed for long hours in an office, he is not very likely to reach for his pen and /// some paper as soon as he gets home. On the other hand, a person who has plenty of spare time //// will perhaps enjoy writing letters to his friends.

The number of letters we write will depend partly upon the number / of friends we have and where they live. If a person has lived all his life in the same place // he is likely to have to write fewer letters than if he has lived in many different places. Most of /// the people he known will be living near to him and it will not be necessary to write to them. //// Some will go away, of course, and if he wishes to keep in touch with them he will have to / write letters.

When a family gets separated, the members of the family generally continue to write to one another. As // a rule, women are better correspondents than men. This may be because if the wife is at home she has /// more time, or it may be because the man has been dictating business letters all day, and the last thing //// he wants to do is to write more letters.

There is one convention about private letters that nearly everyone respects. / That is the convention that no person must open a letter if it is addressed to someone else. This rule // is very carefully kept among friends and members of a family. It would be considered very unfair indeed for one /// member of a family to read the private letters of another. This is important because letters are substitute for conversation. ////

PASSAGE A

Milk is not a simple substance like water. It is a uniform suspension of many materials in water. Proteins, sugar and some fats are some / of these materials. When milk is heated slowly, the fats are separated. The fats were collect on the surface and form a layer, since they are // lighter than milk. Very soon a thick layer is seen floating on milk. This layer is called cream is rich in fats. At home, we separate /// this cream and convert it into butter and ghee. When milk is heated some of the water in the milk evaporates, that is, it becomes //// water vapour. During heating, the milk becomes covered with a thick layer of cream, the vapour is trapped under it. As the milk is / heated further, the water vapour expands and produces a bulge in the layer of the cream. Finally, the trapped vapour lifts the layer up, and // in the process bursts through. This process is similar to that of the stem raising the lid of a kettle. As the vapour escapes, a /// lot of precious cream and some milk spills out.

It is very easy to prevent milk from spilling. All that you have to do is //// to provide a way out for the vapour. If you keep along spoon or a soup ladle in the milk vessel, the hot water vapour / is able to escape along the handle of the spoon or the ladle. Keeping an escape route for the vapour prevents the layer of cream // from spilling over.

Milk is a very crucial part of our daily diet. It has great nourishing value as it contains several nutrients like /// calcium, proteins, potassium, phosphorous and many vitamins. Therefore it becomes an essential part of every kid's life. Milk is not only important for growing children //// but also for people of all age groups. We get milk from mostly cows or buffaloes. There is also other milkgiving animals like sheep, /goats, and camels. Yogurt, cheese, and chocolates are also milk products. Milk makes our bones strong, provides us with energy and is even recommended for // improving memory. Milk also prevents many diseases in this way. Though milk has countless benefits, people ignore

them and continue living their life in an /// unhealthy way. There are some products such as powder milk available in the markets. People tend to use those products as a replacement for milk. ////

PASSAGE B

Dear Sir,

We are very glad to know that you have been appointed as an agent of our office. When a new agent / is appointed for our office, it is always our happy custom to write a letter of welcome to him, and out of our long experience // as Postal Life Insurance Officials to offer a few suggestions. Postal Life Insurance is to be sold like any commodity. It therefore, needs first class /// salesmanship.

A salesman should be cheerful at an interview even if new business is hard to get. If the prospect gets the idea from you //// that business is good, he is more likely to take out a policy. First if the prospect be inclined towards a particular scheme and if you / are satisfied that it is the one best suited to his need. You should help him to makeup his mind on the same matter. On // the other hand, if he is inclined to favour a scheme that you know is not the best one for him, you should try to /// show him that in his own interest, he should adopt the scheme that you would suggest, it is unwise to rush anyone into a contract which may //// prove to be beyond his means and which he may have occasion to regret. This will create a bad impression and may close the door / to further business. If you get a prospect to fill up a proposal form you should do everything possible to ensure that there is no // delay in getting the matter completed. Over and over again good business has been lost through delay. It often happens that an interview does not /// result in immediate business, and when that occurs you must show that you are not disappointed. If you accept the decision you will at any //// rate leave a good impression behind you, there will be a possibility of another interview at a later date.

We are sorry to say that / despite our sincere desire to help you in your laudable cause, we are unable to make any contribution at this state. You will be surprised // to know that in the premises of our office, we are already having one full scale management complex under the

management of General Manager and /// two Deputy General Managers. If we allow you to open your office in the same premises, it is sure, definitely there will be some problems. ////

PASSAGE A

To be good communication, your letter ought to have a tendency to benefit the reader it should be written distinctly and clearly. Your words should / be the most expressive that the language affords provided that they are generally understood. But there is more to it than that. Good letters are // not merely the written record of information we desire to reach someone else. We are losing their greatest effectiveness unless we use them to influence /// people. Very few propositions are decided by pure logic, but involve the imagination and feelings.

You cannot just pick up an incoming letter and start //// dictating a reply. Take a look at what you want to express and then think about how to put it down. Ask yourself what are / your correspondent's interests, and write about them. You will be surprised to notice how few are the questions you receive about your own activities. Think // what interesting things you could tell if someone pushed the proper button. When you write a letter you are in competition with many other writers /// for your correspondent's attention and interest. This is not a competition in which the winner is the man who writes most poetically, or most grammatically, //// or most fluently, or most ornately. It is one in which the prize goes to the person who can best guide and inform and to / persuade to some action or belief is another function. To combine these in friendly language requires the greatest skill and a warm heart.

All correspondence // will adhere to the simple rules of common decency, but you can go further. Let your letters have something in them not common and ordinary. /// Just as small talk is necessary in social intercourse, so small talk is needed in a letter. It helps to bridge the gap between thought //// and thought. The most important executive characteristic of which we are certain is the ability to communicate two ways – outward and inward. While writing in / such a way as to give your reader the opportunity to apprehend your meaning readily and

precisely, be sure to give him his turn to // express his thoughts so that you understand them. The letters exchanged between you and a customer or supplier are nothing more than a conversation between /// two people talking of their affairs. They should have the grace and urbanity you would use in a club lounge or even a coffee table. ////

PASSAGE B

Newspapers are one of the most important documents. They can be said to be the powerhouse of information. Moreover, they offer us other benefits as / well which helps us in our lives. You become better informed through newspaper reading. However, newspaper reading is becoming a dying habit. As the world // is moving towards digitalization, no one really reads the newspaper. At least not the present generation. The readership is maintained mostly because of the older /// generations only.

Newspaper reading is one of the most beneficial habits. It helps us get acquainted with the current affairs of the world. We get //// to know about the latest happenings through a reliable source. Newspaper reading also results in opening doors to new employment opportunities. Reliable companies post their / ads in the newspaper for business and employment opportunities so we see how it is a good place to seek jobs. Moreover, to see that // everything has become very convenient. You can learn about what is happening in the other part of the world as it is taking place. People /// do not wait for newspapers anymore, as they feel it only states what they have already been informed about. In addition, they do not wait //// for the next day to read the newspaper about current affairs, as they get it instantly thanks to the internet. People are themselves running out / of the habit of reading itself. Everything has become so visual now that no one bothers to read newspapers, books, novels or more. The internet // has made it worse as now there is a video for everything. People would not mind watching a five minute video, but will however not /// prefer to read a five minute long article.

It just shows how we are becoming so inactive and lazy. Everyone just needs things to be //// served easily. Therefore, we must not let this become a dying habit as newspapers are very reliable sources of news. In the absence of these, / there will be hardly anyone left to verify the

data and information we are being fed. Newspaper reading has numerous benefits. It makes us aware // of the current affairs and also makes us well versed. It also kills boredom and enhances our vocabulary and grammar. You can also seek jobs /// and promotions through newspapers. You can now get everything on your phones and computers so people are not into newspaper reading as they were before. ////

PASSAGE A

I am grateful to the sponsors of this meeting for extending this opportunity to me to share with you my thoughts on some of the basic problems facing the country / in the present days. At the outset, I would like to make it very clear that the views that I express today are purely personal and do not in any // way reflect the policy of the Government.

I would very much like to talk to you on the problem of unemployment. I have chosen this subject deliberately as is of /// great relevance to us in the present time? Our future depends on the way we work out priorities in tackling this issue. Ever since we embarked on planning a scientific //// and massive scale, we have undertaken many far reaching measures in the economic, social and educational fields in the country. In spite of the progress that we have achieved in / different fields we find that some of the basic issues still remain unsolved. The growing spectra of unemployment continue stare us in the face and haunt us, and this grave // issue threatens to set at naught all our sincere attempts at development. Before Independence we had only one priority and that was to achieve political freedom.

All other issues were /// relegated to the background. The entire nation stood as one man under the dynamic leadership of the Father of the Nation to free the country from its political bondage. It //// was considered that for realising this objective no price was too great. It was only due to the sacrifices of millions of our countrymen and women that we could attain / freedom within a short space of time and that too through peaceful means. Keeping this in view, I feel reassured that in spite of the many difficulties that we // encounter, we will be able to achieve our objectives on the economic, social and other fronts provided we have the same determination, dedication and unity as were displayed in winning /// our independence. From the beginning, our goal of planning was very clear and it was to establish a society free from want.

The many handicaps that the nation had to face soon after Independence put a very heavy burden on the slender resources of free India. During the early years of our First Five Year Plan, we had to concentrate / our efforts on securing some measures of equilibrium by correcting the imbalances in the economy. It was realised from the beginning that we had to reach the social and economic // objectives through more rapid growth of the economy by increasing productivity of the weaker units and widening opportunities of productive work and employment to the common man and particularly /// the less privileged sections of the society.

No doubt, this is a monumental task but yet, it is possible through the willing and sustained co-operation and participation of the people.
////

PASSAGE B

The fiscal year now drawing to a close has been a difficult one by any standards. It has been a year of crisis and of crisis management. It has also / been a year of great economic challenges and bold new initiatives. When the new Government assumed office eight months ago, we inherited an economy on the verge of collapse. Inflation // accelerating rapidly. The balance of payments was in serious trouble. The foreign exchange reserves were barely enough for two weeks of imports. Foreign commercial banks had stopped lending /// to India. Non-Resident Indians were withdrawing their deposits. Shortage of foreign exchange had forced a massive import squeeze, which had halted the rapid industrial growth of earlier years and had produced //// negative growth rates from May 1991 onwards.

Our first and immediate challenge was to arrest the slide and restore India's credibility both domestically and in the eyes of the world. To achieve this objective, we had to take immediate measures to avert a default in international payments and also take steps to restore macro economic balance in the economy, in // the short run, with a view to controlling inflation and reducing the balance of payments deficit to a manageable level. Our medium term objective was to place the economy back /// on the path of high and sustainable growth. The new Government took several initiatives in pursuit of these objectives. We took emergency measures to prevent a default in external payments, //// which would have been highly disruptive. The previous Government had already decided to use a part of the gold held by the Reserve Bank of India to mobilise temporary liquidity / abroad. We did not consider it prudent to reverse this decision. But we promised to redeem the gold at the earliest opportunity and we have kept our word. We // began the process of restoring macro economic balance by seeking to reduce the fiscal deficit which had grown very large in the previous year. We also embarked on a medium term /// programme of structural reform, including new initiatives in trade policy and industrial policy aimed at

improving the efficiency, productivity and international competitiveness of Indian industry. Our long term objective is //// to evolve a pattern of production which is labour intensive and generates larger employment opportunities in productive higher income jobs and reduce the disparities in income and wealth between rural / and urban areas which is very much essential now.

Stabilisation and structural adjustment are never painless or quick, especially when we are dealing with imbalances and the structural rigidities which // have built up over several years. It will take sustained effort, over atleast three years, to bring the economy back to a path of rapid and sustainable growth. A /// firm commitment to austerity, the pursuit of excellence and the promotion of efficiency and productivity for the benefit of the common people has to be an integral part of this effort. ////

PASSAGE A

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have great pleasure in welcoming you to the 17th annual general meeting of your Company. The Directors report and accounts for the year ended 1920 21 / have already been in your hands and with your kind permission I shall take them as read. The state of economy of our country is causing serious concern // and even alarm. Inflation has reached the disquieting figure of more than 17 %. Shortages have surfaced in vital commodities like coal, cement, fertilisers etc. The power situation continues /// to be extremely critical, having reached almost the point of breakdown in many parts of the country. This serious situation is compounded by an unprecedented drought which is not only //// putting a serious strain on public finance, but also will result in a lower output of foodgrains and essential raw materials. If really serious, practical and somewhat drastic steps are / not taken the prospects for the coming months appear rather gloomy.

The Government has, amongst some of the steps taken, relied very heavily on what it terms restricting the money // supply. On this basis it has sharply increased the interest rate and outlined a policy of credit curbs. In my humble opinion this medicine is likely to aggravate the disease. Already /// the country is suffering from the malady of under production, the growth rate having shown a minus trend in the first quarter of this year. Because of restrictive and time //// consuming Government policies and procedures and the stagnation in public investment, the capital market has been sluggish. The recent hikes in interest rates and credit curbs, which affect the production / sector also, will have a still greater restrictive impact on production, which in its turn will generate more inflationary pressure in the long run.

If really serious and practical // steps are not taken the prospects for the coming months appear rather gloomy, for inflation is bound to touch anywhere between 22 and 25 % by the end /// of the current

financial year and due to severe drought, people's purchasing power will further diminish to be followed by a severe recession. As I mentioned in my speech last year //// unless and until there is a joint effort by the three key wings, namely industry, Government and labour, the period ahead is going to be rather difficult. I may cite / the case of Japan and Germany where people, in spite of difference of opinion, worked together as a team and rebuilt their countries shattered during the war. The severe droughts // this year may wipe out much of the stocks of surplus foodgrains we have built up. The increases in imports and decrease in exports are also creating fresh problems and, /// therefore, the need to intensify export drives in the face of global recession. Whoever comes to power and forms the Government at the Centre, will have to take drastic measures. ////

PASSAGE B

Friends,

I have pleasure in extending to you all a warm and cordial welcome to the annual general meeting of the Company. The Directors report and audited statements of account / have already been circulated to you and these have been in your hands for some time now.

The current year marks a milestone in the career of your company. For // the first time there is a measure of cheer for you. The Board of Directors has announced a maiden interim dividend of 5%. Your wait was, no doubt /// long. It is your patience and confidence which helped us immensely to cope with our which often appeared forbidding.

Now happily we have turned the corner. Let us look to //// still better days ahead.

Mini steel plants throughout the country had a long and / trying time. There was not enough power to keep going. Mini steel plants have suffered the maximum due to power shortages it was seldom possible to operate the plant at // a viable level of capacity. We had a relatively regular supply of power for two years and we were able to improve our performance. The result is that the losses, which had aggregated to almost Rs.60 lacs by April 1977, /// have now been completely wiped off.

This does not mean that we have entered an era of unending sunshine. The old problem persists newer ones crop up. Power, or //// rather lack of it, is a running sore. There is never enough of it. The shortage in the Northern region is of the tune of 156 million to / 227 million units per month. Indeed power prices is all pervasive. Man and nature have both combined to turn a bad situation into worse. To begin with, the // total generating capacity is way behind demand. Then according to the latest review, the actual generation is less than 80%.

For thermal plants there is neither enough nor right /// type of coal. Year after year we go on sinking more and more resources into mines but production remains standstill. Whatever coal is brought up, railways are unable to move. //// The differences between two limbs of public sector have become rather unseemly. A poor monsoon has reduced the level of reservoirs. As a result, hydro generation also has climbed down. / Failure of rains can provide a convenient excuse only for this year. At the root of the problem, however, lies the human failure poor maintenance of power plants.

I have // dealt with the power position in some detail because for a furnace like ours power is a vital, essential raw material. On its regular and adequate supply hinges our future. /// Unfortunately forecasting about power supply has now moved into the area of astrology. Hence all we can do is to wait and watch and hope for the best in future. ////

PASSAGE A

Ladies and Gentlemen,

First of all, I would like to thank the Coordinators of the seminar for inviting me to this function and having given me an opportunity to express my views about / environmental pollution. There is an increasing emphasis on protecting environment from pollution in these days of advanced technology. Industrial progress, no doubt, is good for the economy. But, at the same time, // its side effects like air and water pollution are harmful. Pollution through risky industries may affect the whole environment. We have examples of the gas leakage evils of two big cities with us. /// The pressure of increasing pollution has also added largely to the problem of pollution. Human beings have become more and more separate from nature. The area covered by forests is being reduced //// and many plants have vanished forever thereby nature's balance is affected.

Ganga, which is supposed to be divine river of India now needs cleaning as its water is polluted and is considered to / be not fit for either bathing or drinking. Ganga is polluted because a number of big or small industries have come up on its banks. Industries are not only polluting water by // letting off their wastes into the river but they are polluting air by their lead and dangerous wastes. Industries cause air pollution, water pollution and noise pollution. With all these, environment suffers. Many /// of the industries in urban areas are situated in the midst of most populated areas, thereby manhood gets affected. Air is polluted by big chemical industries.

The pollution problem is not limited //// to a particular country or region, but is a world problem. The air pollution is mainly due to the expulsion of industrial wastes and discharge of motor vehicle smoke. Motor industry is a / major source of wastes. Besides precarious gases the industries will also add lead to air. This causes health danger and the outcome of diseases like cold. The air that an Indian takes // in is

polluted. The growth in industrialization and emissions of motor vehicles is adding smog to the atmosphere. In addition to plant damage and possible health problems, smoke also causes other severe problems. ///

Further, it may have to be noted that the present day agricultural practices have upset the nature's balance causing major changes in the nature's system. Air is polluted by bacteria and insects. //// Wrong use of fertilizers and introduction of high yielding varieties have made the matter still worse. Human waste is another important cause of nature's pollution. The particular health dangers of wrong waste disposal / are soil pollution, water pollution etc. Environment is getting more polluted by bad public toilet facilities in almost all cities of India. Thus, problem of pollution is reaching dangerous levels. Rivers have // been carrying all the town's wastes and discharges. State's river is the best example for this. The major industries that are causing pollution include cement as well as consumer goods.

Environment protection has / become necessary for people's existence and safe living. A knowledge has to be created among people. It is to be noted that economic development should not be at the cost of environment. ////

PASSAGE B

It is unfortunate that the appeal made by honourable the Home Minister that this Bill should be discussed in a practical manner taking into consideration the realities that we are facing, the / complicated nature of the problem that we are facing, has been ignored. There have been attempts on the part of some of the speakers, who spoke on the Bill to take up a // partisan attitude, an attitude based more on some of the principles that were held dear by them rather than in terms of the realities before us. There is no use ignoring the /// fact that the desire of our Constitution makers was that within fifteen years since 26th January, 1950 when the Constitution came into force, India would be in a position to solve //// the problem of official language in the various parts of the country. The various points of view that were expressed then in Parliament would be taken into account by the Government and / by the people and serious attempts would be made to see that some solution could be found. The Bill, that is before us, is really an admission of our failure to solve the // problem of official language.

It is true that this Bill does give a new life to English as the official language, and that too for an indefinite period. Why had we to /// do this when there was a general desire on the part of the Constitution makers that on the 26th January 1965, Hindi shall be the official language? It was //// the wish of the Constitution makers that on the 26th January 1965, Hindi should be the official language and that wish of the Constitution makers has not been / fulfilled because of the fact that we are not able to make full use of the fifteen years that were available to us in order to find out an acceptable solution to the // problem of the official language. During these last 15 years, there has been a rapid progress of the regional languages including Hindi but Hindi has also developed more as a regional language than as /// a language which has spread throughout the length and breadth of the country and which has been made more acceptable during that period. We have to find out the reasons why //// it was not possible within the

last parts of the country, where exactly have we failed. What exactly are the reasons which have been responsible for the failure on the part both / of the Government and the people? This question is not something which was ignored by the country. Time and again, this question had come up for active consideration at the highest level, Commissions // were appointed to go into the problem. A Parliamentary Committee was appointed to go into this problem and in the Innumerable discussions, seminars and discussions, this question had come before the country. The /// various political parties had offered their own solutions and had advocated certain steps which ought to be taken in order to see that language became cementing force rather than dividing force in our country.////

PASSAGE A

Good Morning Ladies and Gentlemen,

I extend a warm welcome to all of you at this Fifth Annual General Meeting of your organization. 2004 05 was an unsatisfactory year for our / organization. Your organization recorded a marginal increase in its consolidated operating income to Rs.1660 million. Exports of the organization stood at Rs.814 million. Profit after // Tax declined Good from 10% to 5% of total income, mainly due to high marketing and infrastructure expenses incurred in pursuit of the growth in business that did not happen. Despite the / inadequate acquisition of new significant customers, the overall financial stability of your organization continued to remain strong, with zero debt and Rs.158 million of cash and its equivalents //// as reserves.

The Indian economy has been vibrant in general, and the IT Services industry continues to grow at a healthy rate. Given this scenario, the lack of growth of your / organization is a matter of disappointment for all investors of our organization. Despite changes in the senior management of the organization, we have lacked successful marketing tactics and motivation in our sales // force.

To restore confidence in our shareholders, employees and customers, the Board has entrusted me with the role of Managing Director with effect from June 2005. I have accepted this challenge /// enthusiastically, and I am committed to provide stable and well directed leadership for the organization.

As the new Managing Director, I have made it my first order of business to stabilise the organization //// by interacting with our employees, encouraging them to share their suggestions and views that can promote the betterment of the organization. Today, I am getting an opportunity to interact with you, our shareholders / who are present here. Shortly, I also intend to travel and meet our valued clients, both existing and prospective, at home and overseas. By reaching out, I hope

to grasp the current // ground realities and opportunities facing our business quickly, to enable me to advance your organization energetically towards its earlier growth performance.

In the meantime, we have already taken some immediate and appropriate /// steps in the right direction.

Firstly, the Sales and Delivery organizations have been augmented and restructured. Our largest geographical market, the United States, is now led by our most experienced and senior sales //// person. A unified Delivery Organization in Mumbai and Bangalore is now headed by our most experienced and senior delivery person. I expect our newly motivated sales and delivery teams to collaborate closely to / achieve better customer satisfaction, productivity, resource utilisation and profit margins. To realise better results from a performance oriented approach, your organization has also increased performance linked incentives and introduced mentoring programmes for // our employees. The Company's stock option scheme is being reactivated to attract, retain and motivate talented people.

Secondly, beyond sales force augmentation and motivation, your Company is gradually moving toward becoming more focussed. /// By concentrating on certain vertical markets, we aim to infuse our service offerings with visible differentiation, warranting higher margins. Currently, we have selected three sector areas for focus manufacturing, retail and travel. ////

PASSAGE B

Mr. Deputy Chairman, I am entirely in sympathy with the purpose underlying the Resolution moved by my honourable friend. As I see it, the Resolution seeks to enquire into the causes of / increase in expenditure and suggest measures for effecting economy. Sir, I do not think that there can be two opinions on the need for such a probe into the causes for the increase // in civil expenditure that we are noticing. Whether the expenditure is justified or not is another matter, but somehow the country and the House have the wrong impression that civil expenditure has /// been increasing at a phenomenal rate after the launching of the Five Year Plans. So, Sir, to set at rest such notions that these increases are unjustified. At least the Government ought to //// agree to look into the causes for the increase in expenditure. I agree that a Commission may not be the most suitable machinery for having such a probe, a Commission consisting of / Members of Parliament, but it is immaterial what machinery is set up to investigate into the whole position. I would go to the extent of saying that Government may think how best to // enquire into and what machinery would be most suitable for enquiring into the rise in civil expenditure in recent years.

I do not want to weary the House with facts and figures, but /// let me point out at the outset that the problem has to be viewed objectively. Honourable Member said that, having regard to the high ideals set up by the Father of the Nation, //// the expenditure that is being incurred by the Government in the name of Five Year Plans is extremely high, and that we should be guided by the standards set up by Gandhiji. / There was the other extreme point of view where one Member urged that because we are engaged in national reconstruction, the whole administrative machinery is geared to the implementation of the Plans, so // that there can be no distinction between Plan expenditure and non-Plan expenditure and so everything is justified. This was the opposite view. We should steer clear of these two extreme views /// and see how far the rise in expenditure is justified by the tempo of developmental

activity, how far it is waste how far it could be eliminated. Sir, this problem has to be looked at from the larger perspective. From the limited point of view of reducing unnecessary expenditure, it is desirable, but there is the larger question and if this is, we as the House is aware, engaged in implementing Five Year Plans. During the Second Plan there has been very large increase in civil expenditure as pointed out by the 16th Report of the Estimates Committee.

As I said, this question has larger implications than the immediate needs of effecting economy in civil expenditure. To me, it appears that this question is intimately tied up with the question of administrative reforms, we have seen that administrative reforms are on the anvil, but the nature and extent of these reforms are not yet clear, and House has had no opportunity to discuss them.

PASSAGE A

अध्यक्ष महोदय,

पुढील वर्षी जी जाहिरात मोहिम हाती घेण्याचे आम्ही ठरविले आहे ती यशस्वी / करण्याच्या कामी आपण आम्हांस पूर्वीच्याच वृत्तीने साहाय्य व सहकार्य द्याल अशी // आम्हास आशा आहे. तेव्हा आपणांस विनंती की आपण आमच्यासाठी एक जाहिरात योजना /// तयार करून ती शक्य तितक्या लवकर आमच्याकडे पाठवावी. या वेळची जाहिरात योजना //// मागील योजनेपेक्षा अर्थातच पुष्कळ व्यापक होणे आवश्यक आहे. कारण या खेपेस केवळ / याच राज्यात जाहिरात करून भागणार नाही, तर इतर राज्यांतही ती करणे जरूरीचे // आहे. या खेपेस वृत्तपत्रीय जाहिराती बरोबर प्रमुख ठिकाणी फलक लावून व सिनेमा चित्रफित /// दाखवून जाहिरात करण्याचा आमचा मानस आहे. या योजनेस अखेरीस नियामक मंडळाची //// मंजूरी घ्यावी लागणार असल्यामुळे नियामक मंडळाशी विचार विनिमय केल्यानंतर ही योजना तयार करणे / रास्त ठरेल असे आम्हांस वाटते. नियामक मंडळाची पुढील सभा संस्थेच्या मुंबईतील // कार्यालयात दिनांक 5 मार्च 2024 रोजी दुपारी दोन वाजता भरणार आहे. त्यावेळी /// विचार विनिमयासाठी आपण आपल्या प्रतिनिधीस पाठविल्यास आम्ही आपले अतिशय आभारी होऊ. ////

जानेवारी 2010 साली आमची ही संस्था स्थापन झाली त्यावेळी संस्थेतर्फे विकाऊ असलेल्या / मालाची जाहिरात करण्याचे काम आम्ही आपणाकडे सोपविले होते आणि त्या जाहिरातीचा // खूपच परिणामकारक उपयोग झाला, मालाची विक्रीही अपेक्षित रित्या भरपूर झाली. त्यामुळे /// आपल्या संस्थेस जेवढ्या ऑर्डर आल्या त्याचा पुरवठा करणे आपल्याला अतिशय सोपे झाले.

धन्यवाद. ////

PASSAGE B

गेल्या दोन-तीन दिवसांमध्ये नियोजनावर आपण अनेक चर्चा ऐकल्या. परंतु नियोजन हा विषयच / इतका नित्य नवा आहे की, त्यासंबंधीची चर्चा कधी कंटाळवाणी वाटत नाही. आकाशाकडे // माणसाने पाहिल्यानंतर ज्याच्या त्याच्या नजरेप्रमाणे त्याला ते दिसते. जसे आकाश /// विशाल आहे तसाच नियोजनाचा हा प्रश्नही विशाल आहे. असंख्य दृष्टिकोन आणि //// असंख्य प्रश्न, यांतून असंख्य माणसांच्या जीवनास पूर्णतया स्पर्श करणारा हा विषय असल्यामुळे / त्याच्यासंबंधी कधी कंटाळा येत नाही. पण नियोजनाचा निश्चित अर्थ आपण आपल्या मनाशी // समजावून घेतला पाहिजे. विशेषतः महाराष्ट्र राज्याच्या निर्मितीनंतर जी परिस्थिती महाराष्ट्रात आहे तिच्या /// पार्श्वभूमीवर आणि देशातील नियोजनाच्या पार्श्वभूमीवर महाराष्ट्राच्या जनतेचे नियोजनाच्या //// बाबतीत आजचे कर्तव्य काय आहे हे आपण पाहिले पाहिजे.

मी तपशिलाच्या प्रश्नात / फारसा जाऊ इच्छित नाही. या प्रश्नाची शास्त्रीय चर्चा करण्यापेक्षा त्याच्या पाठीमागे // जी दोन मूलभूत तत्वे आहेत त्यांचा आपण विचार केला पाहिजे. मी अगदी सामान्य माणसाच्या /// दृष्टीने नियोजनाकडे पाहण्याचा प्रयत्न करित असतो. आमच्या देशामध्ये जी साधने //// आहेत त्या साधनांचा जास्तीत जास्त विकास करून आमच्या जीवनाला समृद्ध बनविण्याचा / नियोजन हा एक प्रयत्न आहे आणि दुसरी गोष्ट म्हणजे या प्रयत्नामधून निर्माण होणारी जी // संपत्ती आहे, जी शक्ती आहे, जे सामर्थ्य आहे, त्याचा फायदा सर्वसामान्य माणसांना /// मिळेल याचीही काळजी नियोजनामध्ये घेतली पाहिजे. नियोजनाच्या बाबतीत हे अत्यंत महत्त्वाचे आहे. ////

PASSAGE A

भूकंपाच्या प्रचंड आपत्तीला तोंड देत असता इतर क्षेत्रात आपण जी कामे हाती घेतली आहेत त्यांकडे आपण / आपले दुर्लक्ष होऊ दिलेले नाही. या क्षेत्रांतही आपण प्रगती करित आहोत. अन्नधान्य उत्पादनाचे क्षेत्र यांतील सर्वात // महत्त्वाचे क्षेत्र होय. कारण अन्नधान्याच्या उत्पादनवाढीवर इतर सर्वच क्षेत्रातील प्रगती, प्रत्यक्ष वा /// अप्रत्यक्ष रितीने अवलंबून आहे. अन्नधान्याचे उत्पादन वाढवून स्वयंपूर्ण होण्याची जी प्रतिज्ञा आपण तीन //// वर्षांपूर्वी केली, तिचे यश आज आपल्या हाताला लागले आहे. कोणत्याही सर्वसाधारण वर्षात अन्नधान्याच्या / बाबतीत आपण स्वयंपूर्ण असू, इतपत धान्यवाढीची पातळी आपण गाठलेली आहे.

वेगळ्या शब्दांत सांगावयाचे म्हणजे // ज्या वर्षी अवर्षण, अतिवर्षण यासारखी पिकांवर अनिष्ट परिणाम करणारी परिस्थिती उद्भवणार नाही, त्या वर्षी /// आपल्याला धान्याची तूट पडणार नाही. वस्तुतः गेल्या वर्षी अन्नधान्याच्या बाबतीत आपण स्वयंपूर्ण होऊ अशी //// परिस्थिती निर्माण झाली होती. पूर्वी दुर्दैवाने डिसेंबर महिन्यात सहसा कधीही न होणारा पाऊस राज्याच्या अनेक भागांत / झाल्यामुळे, खरीप पिकांवर त्याचा फार वाईट परिणाम झाला. ज्वारीची ऊभी कणसे मातीला मिळाली. रब्बी पिकांच्या // भर हंगामातही असाच अकाली पाऊस पडला, या पाठोपाठ गारपीट थंडीची लाट याही दुर्घटना /// घडल्या. हे सर्व घडले नसते तर अन्नधान्याच्या बाबतीत आपल्या राज्याचे आजचे चित्र पुष्कळच //// उत्साहजनक दिसले असते.

आज धान्यवाढीच्या दृष्टिने खेडेगावाच्या पातळीपर्यंत कार्यक्षम अशी यंत्रणा उभी / केली आहे. धान्यवाढीच्या या कामास जोराची चालना कशी देता येईल हे पाहण्याच्या दृष्टिने राज्याच्या // निरनिराळ्या भागांत आम्ही सहकारी खास दौऱ्यावर जात असतो. दौऱ्यात मला आढळून आले की, शेतकऱ्यांत आज /// अमाप उत्साह आहे. उत्तम व संकरित बियाणे, सुधारलेली खते, पिकास पाणी देण्याच्या आधुनिक पद्धतीचा अवलंब केला आहे. ////

PASSAGE B

अध्यक्ष महाराज,

हा ठराव या सन्माननीय सभागृहा समोर असल्यामुळे ज्या पक्षाचे सरकार आज अधिकारावर झालेले / आहे त्या पक्षाने सार्वत्रिक निवडणुकीच्या बाबतीत आपल्यावर कोणती बंधने घालून घेतली आहेत हे सांगण्याची संधी // मला मिळाली आहे. विरोधी पक्षाच्या नेत्यांनी सार्वत्रिक निवडणुकीच्या पूर्वी काही काळ कोणताही पक्ष अधिकारावर असता /// कामा नये या सूचनेचा उल्लेख केला होता. परंतु अशा दरम्यानच्या काळात जर कोणत्याही पक्षाचे सरकार //// अधिकारावर राहिले नाही तर एक प्रकारची राजकीय पोकळी निर्माण होईल. अशा काळात सरकारने अधिकारावर राहता / कामा नये असे म्हणणे म्हणजे सरकारवर अविश्वास दाखविण्यासारखे आहे. लोकशाहीमध्ये अविश्वासावर अवलंबून राहून // आपल्याला काम करता येत नाही. त्याबरोबरच मी हे ही मान्य करतो की सरकारला काही अधिकार असतात /// व ते अधिकार मिळाल्याबरोबर साहजिकच ते अधिकार कसे वापरावे याबद्दलच्या काही मर्यादा सरकारला पाळाव्या //// लागतात. या मर्यादा पाळण्याची जबाबदारी सरकारवर असते हे मी गृहीत धरून चालतो. अधिकार वापरणे हा सरकारचा मूलभूत / हक्क आहे, परंतु हे अधिकार वापरत असताना त्याबाबतीत योग्य त्या मर्यादा पाळण्याची सुद्धा जबाबदारी सरकारवर // येतेच हे मी कबूल करतो.

अध्यक्ष महाराज, निवडणुकीच्या काळात सत्ताधारी पक्षाने आपण होऊन आपल्यावर /// जास्त बंधने घालून घेतली पाहिजेत हे मला स्वतःला कबूल आहे. विरोधी पक्षाने सुद्धा अशाच तऱ्हेने //// आपल्यावर बंधने घालून घ्यावीत व ती पाळावीत की नाही हे मी सांगत नाही. परंतु विरोधी / पक्षातील काही सभासदांनी असे सांगितले की विरोधी पक्षाने सुद्धा अशी बंधने घालून घेतली पाहिजेत. त्यांनी // हे कबूल केले की, विरोधी पक्षाचे सुद्धा कधी कधी काही चुकले असेल. परंतु सत्ताधारी पक्षाने या बाबतीत /// काळजी घेतली पाहिजे, याबाबतीत हल्ली जो पक्ष सत्तारूढ आहे त्या पक्षाने या तत्वाचा स्वीकार केला आहे. ////

PASSAGE A

अध्यक्ष महाराज,

सभागृहासमोर माननीय सदस्यांनी जो प्रस्ताव मांडला आहे, त्या संबंधाने अनेक सदस्यांनी पोट तिडकीने भाषणे केली आहेत आणि / त्याबद्दल मला स्वतःला आनंद वाटतो. कारण लोकशिक्षणाचा हा जो प्रश्न आहे. तो अतिशय महत्वाचा आहे आणि जोपर्यंत राज्यापुढे // असणाऱ्या विविध महत्वाच्या प्रश्नांबाबत लोकांमध्ये जागृती केली जात नाही, लोकांना शिक्षण दिले जात नाही आणि राज्यापुढील अडचणी दूर करण्यासाठी /// लोकांचे सहकार्य घेतले जात नाही, तोपर्यंत विकास योजनांना वेग येणार नाही असे मला स्वतःला वाटते.

शासनाने या दृष्टीने जे //// प्रयत्न चालविले आहेत ते उल्लेखनीय असेच आहेत. राज्य शासनाने प्रसिद्धी विभागाच्या माध्यमातून प्रसिद्ध होणाऱ्या लोकराज्य या मासिकात / अशा प्रकारे लोकशिक्षणाचा अभिनव उपक्रम सुरू केला आहे आणि राज्य सरकारने हाती घेतलेल्या विविध विकास योजनांची लोकांना माहिती // करून देण्याचे स्तुत्य कार्य आरंभिले आहे, याबद्दल मला शासनाला धन्यवाद दिले पाहिजेत. शासनाने विविध विकास योजना हाती घेतल्यानंतर /// त्यांच्या मार्गात काही अडथळे निर्माण झाले आणि ते अडथळे दूर करण्यासाठी लोकांच्या मदतीची आणि सहकार्याची आवश्यकता असली तर //// या लोकशिक्षणामुळे सरकारने केलेल्या सहकार्याच्या आणि मदतीच्या आवाहनाला चांगला प्रतिसाद मिळतो असा माझा स्वतःचा अनुभव आहे.

अध्यक्ष / महाराज, या ठिकाणी मला हे नमूद करणे आवश्यक वाटते की, लोकशिक्षणाचे हे कार्य केवळ शासनाच्या प्रसिद्धी विभागाच्या माध्यमातूनच पार // पाडले जाणार आहे असे नसून त्याकरिता या सभागृहातील सदस्यांचेही सहकार्य शासनाला घ्यावे लागणार आहे. त्याचप्रमाणे राज्यात /// विविध क्षेत्रात काम करणाऱ्या ज्या सेवाभावी समाजसेवकांनी स्थापन केलेल्या सामाजिक संस्था आहेत त्यांचीही मदत शासनाला घ्यावी लागणार //// आहे. आणि माझ्या कल्पनेप्रमाणे या समाजसेवकांनी तसेच सहकार्य अनेक क्षेत्रात शासनाला देऊ केले आहे. त्याचप्रमाणे, या सभागृहातील / सन्माननीय सदस्य ही आपापल्या मतदार संघात लोकशिक्षणाचे कार्य हाती घेतील यात शंका नाही. आज आपणा सर्वांचा अनुभव हा आहे की // सरकारने हाती घेतलेल्या विविध धरण योजना केवळ विस्थापित होणाऱ्या लोकांच्या पुनर्वसनाचा प्रश्न समाधानकारकपणे न सुटल्यामुळे मार्गी लागलेल्या /// नाहीत.

विस्थापित होणाऱ्या लोकांचा प्रश्न गंभीर आहेच परंतु शासन त्यांना देऊ करित असलेल्या पर्यायी जागेवर त्यांनी जावे. ////

PASSAGE B

आपल्या महाराष्ट्र व्यापारी व औद्योगिक परिषदेत सहभागी होताना मला फार आनंद होत आहे. कारण ज्या प्रश्नासंबंधी आपण विचार करणार आहात / तो महाराष्ट्राच्या आर्थिक विकासाचा प्रश्न मला व महाराष्ट्र सरकारला अत्यंत जिवाळ्याचा वाटतो. स्वातंत्र्यप्राप्तीनंतर आता पहावे तो प्रगतीच्या दिशेने // आपण बरीच वाटचाल केलेली आहे. तथापि, आणखी बराच मार्ग आपल्याला अद्यापी आक्रमावयाचा आहे. हा मार्ग अनेक बिकट समस्या, अडचणी व संकटे यांनी /// भरलेला आहे असे मला वाटते, कोणीही नाकारू शकणार नाही. विकासापासून होणाऱ्या फायद्यांचा जेव्हा प्रश्न उपस्थित होतो त्यावेळी प्रथम आपले गाव, //// नंतर ज्या राज्यात आपण राहतो ते राज्य, आणि शेवटी आपला भारत देश या सर्वांच्या गरजा आपल्या डोळ्यापुढे उभ्या राहून पुष्कळ वेळा आपल्या / विचारांचा गोंधळ उडतो. अशावेळी, भारतरूपी कुटुंबाचे आपण घटक आहोत ही गोष्ट प्रथम लक्षात ठेवली पाहिजे आणि या भारतरूपी कुटुंबाचे // जास्तीत जास्त कल्याण साधेल अशाच रीतीने आपण आपले सर्व व्यवहार आखले पाहिजेत. भारताचे दुःख तेच आपले दुःख आणि भारताचे /// सुख तेच आपले सुख, असे प्रत्येकाने मानले पाहिजे. तथापि, याचा अर्थ असा नव्हे की, आपण आपल्या निकटवर्ती विभागाचा विचार अजिबातच //// करू नये किंवा स्थानिक साधनसामुग्रीचा उपयोग भरपूर प्रमाणात करून घेण्याचा आपला हक्कच अजिबात सोडून द्यावा. राष्ट्रीय प्रगती याचा स्पष्ट अर्थ / असा आहे की, त्यात शक्य तेवढ्या जास्त प्रमाणात स्थानिक प्रदेशाची प्रगती समाविष्ट असली पाहिजे. कारण अशा स्थानिक प्रदेशाच्या एकूण प्रगतीमुळेच // संबंध देशाची प्रगती साध्य करता येते.

स्थानिक विभागांचा विकास ही कल्पना राष्ट्रीय विकासाला विरोधी असतेच असे नाही. अशी कितीतरी उदाहरणे /// आहेत की जेथे स्थानिक साधनसामुग्रीचा सुव्यवस्थित उपयोग करून घेण्यात आल्यामुळे राष्ट्राच्या विकासामध्ये मोलाची भर पडलेली आहे. //// वस्तुस्थिती अशी आहे की ही समस्या प्रथम स्थानिक विकास की राष्ट्रीय विकास अशा स्वरूपाची नाही, तर देशाचा एकसंध विकास घडवून आणणे हे / या समस्येचे खरे स्वरूप आहे. ज्याप्रमाणे एखाद्या जहाजांच्या तांड्याची गती सर्वात कमी वेग असणाऱ्या जहाजाने नियंत्रित होते, अथवा साखळीचा // बळकटपणा हा जास्त ती मधील सर्वात कमजोर दिव्यावरच अवलंबून असतो, त्याप्रमाणे संबंध देशाच्या दृष्टीने विचार केल्यास देशाचे /// सामर्थ्य त्यातील सर्वात दुबळ्या असलेल्या घटकानेच नियंत्रित होत असते. म्हणून, अविकसित विभागाचा व प्रदेशाचा आपण प्रथम विचार केला पाहिजे. ////

PASSAGE A

आपला देश व पर्यायाने महाराष्ट्र राज्य स्वातंत्र्यानंतरच्या काळातील एक अतिशय बिकट आर्थिक संकटांच्या परिस्थितीतून जात आहे. अन्नधान्याची टंचाई, जीवनावश्यक वस्तूंचा / तुटवडा, चलन फुगवटा व त्यातून वाढत जाणारी महागाई यामुळे लोकांचे जीवन बेजार झाले आहे. अशा बिकट परिस्थितीचा फायदा समाजविरोधी प्रवृत्ती चटकन उचलतात. अशा परिस्थितीत // राज्य सरकार काय करते आहे असा प्रश्न विचारला जाणे स्वाभाविक आहे. कुणा एका घटकावर निर्माण झालेल्या परिस्थितीची जबाबदारी टाकून आपणास मोकळे होता येणार नाही, तर तिचा /// साकल्याने विचार करून आपापली जबाबदारी पार पाडण्याचा प्रयत्न निर्धाराने केल्यानेच सध्याच्या परिस्थितीतून बाहेर पडणे शक्य होणार आहे. अन्नधान्य व इतर शेतमालाच्या //// निर्मितीच्या कार्यक्रमावर गेली तीन वर्षे अवर्षणाच्या परिस्थितीमुळे प्रतिकूल परिणाम झाला. तथापि, यंदाच्या वर्षी दुष्काळातून बाहेर आलेल्या शेतकऱ्यांनी प्रयत्नांची पराकाष्ठा केल्यामुळे / चांगले पीक हाती येण्याचा संभव होता. परंतु अवेळी आलेला पाऊस, ज्वारीवर पडलेली कीड व बाजरीवरील अरगट यामुळे या आशेवर काही भागात पाणी पडले व त्यामुळे // अन्नधान्याच्या बाबतीत अपेक्षित उत्पन्नाचा इशॉक आपण गाठू शकलो नाही. असे असूनही, अन्नधान्याची वसुली करण्याबाबत शासनाने खंबीर पाऊले उचलली. त्याचा परिणाम म्हणून आतापर्यंत /// झालेली धान्य वसुली समाधानकारक असून ज्या ज्या शेतकऱ्यांकडे अद्याप वसुली राहिली आहे त्यांच्याकडून ती निर्धाराने करण्याचे शासनाने ठरवले आहे व त्यासाठी आवश्यक असणारी सर्व //// उपाययोजना चालू आहे. गहू व इतर रब्बी पिके यांचे उत्पन्न समाधानकारक येईल असे आज दिसत आहे व त्यांच्या वसुलीचा कार्यक्रमही यशस्वी होईल अशी आशा वाटते. / अर्थात या पद्धतीने आपण प्रयत्न केल्यानंतरही महाराष्ट्र राज्य तुटुचे असल्याने आपण अन्नधान्याची गरज भागवू शकणार नाही हे एकदम स्पष्ट आहे. म्हणून राज्य शासनाने केंद्र // शासनाकडून अधिक धान्य मिळवण्यासाठी व आंतरराज्य वाहतुकीचे निर्बंध मोकळे व्हावेत यासाठी सतत प्रयत्न चालू ठेवले आहेत. या मध्यंतरीच्या काळात त्यांच्या या परिस्थितीचा /// गैरफायदा घेणाऱ्या समाजकंटक प्रवृत्तीचा विमोड करण्यासाठी भारत संरक्षण कायद्याखाली कठोर उपाय योजना शासन करित आहे. त्यासंबंधीचा तपशील नुकताच सभागृहाला सादर करण्यात //// आला आहे. चलनवाढीच्या समस्येबाबत संबंधित राज्य सरकार फारसे काही करू शकेल असे नाही. मात्र शासकीय खर्चात काटकसर करून त्वरित फलदायी असे उत्पादक कार्यक्रम हाती घेऊ / शकते.

सुखी, समृद्ध जीवन जगणाऱ्या आणि न्याय, प्रेम, बंधुभाव यावर अधिष्ठित असलेल्या समाजाची उभारणी आपल्याला करावयाची आहे. नव्या राष्ट्राची निर्मिती करावयाची // आहे. या दृष्टीने देशाचे भवितव्य आपल्याच हाती आहे. म्हणून या देशात आजपावेतो जे थोर महात्मे होऊन गेले त्यांची चरित्रे आपण डोळ्यासमोर

ठेवली पाहिजेत. /// प्राचीन काळात देशात नांदत असलेले वैभव निर्माण करण्यासाठी आपली सर्वांची सतत धडपड चालली आहे. पाश्चात्य राष्ट्रांच्या तुलनेने आपण भौतिक सुधारणात अजून मागे आहोत. ////

PASSAGE B

महाराष्ट्र हे उद्योग प्रधान राज्य आहे, असा समज आहे, तो तितकासा खरा नाही. राज्यात पुष्कळ उद्योग आणि व्यापारी संस्था आहेत; पण राज्यात पीक विम्यासाठी नोंद झालेल्या शेतकऱ्यांची / संख्या एक कोटी ७० लाख ६७ हजार आहे. या शेतकऱ्यांवर अवलंबून घरातले इतर निदान दोन किंवा तीन तरी सदस्य असतील. हा गुणाकार केल्यास राज्यात // शेतीवर अवलंबून असणारी संख्या किती प्रचंड आहे, याचा अंदाज येईल. याशिवाय राज्यात लाखो भूमिहीन शेत मजूर आहेत. महाराष्ट्राच्या एकूण उत्पन्नातला शेतीचा /// वाटा केवळ १२ टक्के आहे. म्हणजे, १२ टक्के उत्पन्नावर निम्या लोकसंख्येची गुजराण आणि ८८ टक्के उत्पन्न उरलेल्या निम्यांचे.

महाराष्ट्रातली ही भयंकर विषमता आहे. //// दरवर्षी, वाढत्या कुटुंबांमुळे पडणारे जमिनीचे तुकडे, पावसाचा खेळ, रोगराई आणि बाजारभावांची सापशिडी यामुळे राज्यातला शेतकरी गांजला आहे. यंदा पावसाने शेवटी / बऱ्याच महसूल मंडळांमध्ये सरासरी गाठली असली, तरी त्याचे अनियमित गैरवर्तन खरिपाच्या पिकांच्या जिवावर उठले आहे. या शेतकऱ्यांना सावरण्यासाठी राज्य // सरकार कामाला लागले आहे की नाही, हे कळायला मार्ग नाही. पावसाच्या एकूण सरासरीत केवळ दहा टक्के घट दिसते आहे. मात्र, राज्यात बहुतेक जिल्ह्यांमध्ये पावसाने मध्येच /// तीन ते चार आठवड्यांची दडी मारली होती. यामुळे, पिकांच्या उत्पादनात यंदा ३५ ते ५० टक्के घट येईल, असा काही तज्ज्ञांचा अंदाज आहे. हा आकडा धोक्याची //// घंटा वाजविणारा आहे.

आजकाल देशात गहू, तांदूळ आणि खाद्य तेले यांची टंचाई क्वचितच निर्माण होते. यातली खाद्यतेले आयात होतात. गहू आणि तांदूळ यांचे विक्रमी / उत्पादन उत्तर भारतीय राज्ये आणि पंजाब घेत असतो. कोरोना काळात केंद्र सरकार दीर्घकाळ अन्नधान्य पुरवठा योजनेमुळेच चालवू शकले. मात्र, या उत्पादनातून महाराष्ट्रासारख्या सर्वाधिक // धरणे असणाऱ्या, पण आजही लाखो एकर कोरडवाहू शेती असणाऱ्या राज्याचे प्रश्न समोर येत नाहीत. यंदाच्या पावसाने जी ओढ दिली आहे, तिचा सर्वाधिक फटका सोयाबीन /// आणि कापूस या पिकांना बसणार आहे. ही दोन्ही पिके विदर्भ आणि मराठवाड्यात मोठ्या प्रमाणात घेतली जातात. विदर्भातील शेतकऱ्यांच्या आत्महत्यांचा शाप संपलेला तर नाहीच; तो मराठवाडा //// आणि काही प्रमाणात पश्चिम महाराष्ट्राकडे ही सरकला आहे. यंदाच्या पहिल्या आठ महिन्यात मराठवाड्यात ६८५ शेतकऱ्यांनी आत्महत्या केली. पश्चिम विदर्भात हा आकडा / ७३७ होता. आता कापूस आणि सोयाबीन यांनी ओढ दिल्यानंतर शेतकऱ्यांचे मनोधैर्य टिकविण्याची जबाबदारी केवळ कृषी खात्याची किंवा आजवर अपयशी ठरलेल्या आरोग्य

// खात्याच्या मानसिक आरोग्य कार्यक्रमाची ही नाही. तर राज्य सरकारची ही एकत्रित जबाबदारी आहे. पीक विमा आणि इतर योजनांबाबत सरकारला नेहेमीची सुस्ती झटकावी लागेल.

यंदा सोयाबीनचा /// शेतकरी पावसाच्या ओढीमुळे संकटात होताच. आता खरिपाची ससेहोलपट विसरून रब्बीची तयारी कशी करायची, असा यक्ष प्रश्न सगळ्याच शेतकऱ्यांच्या समोर उभा आहे. ////

PASSAGE A

सभापति महोदय,

मै रक्षा मंत्रालय की माँगों का समर्थन करने के लिए खड़ा / हुआ हूँ। वर्तमान घटनाओं से पता चलता है कि संसार का हर देश अपनी // सुरक्षा के बारे में चिंतित है और उसके लिए हर प्रयत्न कर रहा है। /// इस दृष्टि से अन्य देशों की तरह हमारे देश में भी रक्षा मंत्रालय //// का महत्व है। मुझे इस बात की खुशी है कि जहाँ अन्य मंत्रालयों / की उनके पिछले साल के कामों के बारे में काफी आलोचना हुई है, // वहाँ इस मंत्रालय की कम आलोचना हुई है। इससे पता चलता है कि इस /// मंत्रालय ने पिछले साल अच्छा काम किया है। मौटे तौर पर किसी भी देश की सुरक्षा //// नीति का लक्ष्य यह होता है कि दूसरे देशों, खास तौर से पड़ोसी देशों, / के साथ मित्रता के संबंध स्थापित हों और हम एक दूसरे के मामलों // में हस्तक्षेप न करें, लेकिन उसके साथ यह भी जरूरी होता है /// कि हम अपने देश की सीमाओं और अखंडता की रक्षा करें। इसलिए //// हमारे देश का यह कर्तव्य हा जाता है कि हम अपने पड़ोसियों / के कार्यों पर पूरी नजर रखें, क्योंकि आज तक हमारे देश पर जो // संकट आए, वे हमारे पड़ोसियों से आए हैं। यदि हम पर कोई आक्रमण /// करे, तो हम में इतनी शक्ति अवश्य होनी चाहिए कि हम उस का डटकर सामना कर सकें। ////

PASSAGE B

सभापति महोदय,

प्रतिदिन छोटी मोटी झड़पें होती रहती है। हमारी फौजें बड़े उत्साह / से उन के मुकाबले में खड़ी हैं, उनके हौसले बहुत ऊँचे हैं। लेकिन हमारी // सरकार का भी यह कर्तव्य है कि उनके हौसले को कभी गिरने ना दे। /// उन्हें हर तरह की सुविधा प्रदान की जाए, जिससे उन का आत्मविश्वास //// बढ़े। मैं मंत्री महोदय से अनुरोध करूँगा कि सरकार अपनी नीतियों के प्रचार का / काम ठीक प्रकार से अपनी फौजों से करें, उन को अच्छे-अच्छे हथियार // दे। अनुसूचित जातियाँ और आदिवासी जातियों के आयुक्त ने जो अपना प्रतिवेदन प्रस्तुत /// किया है, उस प्रतिवेदन को देखने से यह प्रतीत होता है कि इसको तैयार //// करने में उन्होंने बहुत परिश्रम से कार्य किया है। इसके लिए मैं उनको / और उनके सहयोगियों को धन्यवाद देता हूँ, परंतु साथ ही साथ इस प्रतिवेदन // के संबंध में कुछ आवश्यक निवेदन भी करना चाहता हूँ। पहली बात तो यह है /// कि इस प्रतिवेदन को देखने से ऐसा प्रतीत होता है कि इन कार्यों के //// लिए जिस धन का उपयोग होता है, वह तीन साधनों से उपलब्ध होता है / केंद्र सरकार द्वारा, राज्य सरकारों द्वारा और कुछ गैर-सरकारी संस्थाओं द्वारा। प्रतिवेदन // के अनुसार जितना धन इन कार्यों पर व्यय करने के लिए दिया जाता है, /// मैं यह नहीं कह सकता कि उतना धन पूरी तरह से व्यय नहीं हो पाता। ////

PASSAGE A

महोदय,

भारतीय उद्योग परिसंघ के शताब्दी समारोहों के अवसर पर यहाँ आकर मुझे बड़ा आनंद हो रहा / है। परिसंघ इस बात का विशेष महत्व है कि ये समारोह कलकत्ता में हो रहा है। देश के औद्योगीकरण // में इस शहर ने अग्रणी भूमिका निभायी है। कलाकार हमारा पहला औद्योगिक व व्यापारिक केंद्र था जहाँ विशेष /// रूप से इंजीनियरी उद्योगों से संबंधित गतिविधियाँ केंद्रित थी। अपनी महत्वपूर्ण सामरिक स्थिति के कारण ////यह पूर्वी भारत की प्रगति और अभिवृद्धि का मुख्य केंद्र बना रहेगा। हमारी नई नीतियों के परिणाम / स्वरूप जिस नई पहल और प्रेरणा का प्रादुर्भाव हो रहा है, उससे मेरा विश्वास है कि कलकत्ता शहर // का और इस सारे क्षेत्र का कायापलट हो जाएगा। मैं आपको बिल्कुल अभी हाल में प्राप्त एक महान /// सफलता के लिए भी बधाई देता हूँ और यह इस क्षेत्र के औद्योगीकरण के लिए एक बड़ा अच्छा //// शकुन है। चीजें इतनी बदल गई हैं कि कल तक जो विरोधी थे वही आज रक्षक बन गए हैं / और यह सचमुच में बड़ी खुशी की बात है।

इस खुशी के मौके पर मैं भारतीय उद्योग परिसंघ // को बधाई देता हूँ। सन् 1895 में केवल पाँच इंजीनियरिंग कंपनियाँ इसकी सदस्य थीं। आज इसमें /// इतना बदलाव आया है कि यह 3,000 सदस्यों वाला एक शीर्ष संगठन बन गया है जिसमें //// बड़े, मध्यम और छोटे सभी उद्योग शामिल हैं और यह वास्तव में एक शानदार सफलता है। आपके संगठन / में सभी विविध प्रकार के व्यावसायिक और औद्योगिक हितों का समावेश है। आपने यह फासला इतनी सफलता // से तय किया है कि अगली दीर्घ यात्रा भी अच्छी तरह पूरी होने की आशा बलवती हो जाती है। जब /// हम यात्राओं की बातें कर रहे हैं, तो इस अवसर पर यह विचार करना भी उचित ही होगा। ////

PASSAGE B

महोदय,

आर्थिक पर्यावरण में सब तरफ समायोजन होने लगा। के क्षेत्र ने आर्थिक पुनरुत्थान में बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण / भूमिका निभाई है और के क्षेत्र में तो इससे हमारी अर्थव्यवस्था के बाकी सभी क्षेत्रों // को गति मिली है। हमारे अनाज का भंडार 3 करोड़ टन से अधिक है और हमारा विदेशी मुद्रा /// करे खाद्यान्न का 20 अरब डालर का है। इससे हमें अपने पर विश्वास भी होता है और आश्वासन //// भी मिलता है। यह सचमुच 1991 को परिस्थितियों के मुकाबले पारी परिवर्तन है। आज हम जो / यह पुनरुत्थान देख रहे हैं, निस्संदेह यह हमारी कड़ी मेहनत और अत्यधिक प्रयासों का फल है। // गाँव में किसान ने कड़ी मेहनत की है, कारखानों में मजदूर ने कड़ी मेहनत की है और ऐसे ही /// मैनेजर्स या प्रबंधकों और उद्योग के अग्रणी व्यक्तियों ने की है। 1991 में हमने //// जिन सुधारों की घोषणा की थी उसे व्यापक स्वागत और समर्थन मिला है और उसी के परिणाम स्वरूप यह / संभव हुआ है कि हम सब मिलकर देश को संकट से उबार सके। चाहे इसे आप किसी भी स्तर // से मापिए, यह एक भगीरथ प्रयास था। अब तक हमें जो सफलता मिली है, उससे हमें उत्साह /// मिलना चाहिए और हमें नई प्रतिबद्धता के साथ आगे बढ़ना चाहिए।

मैंने यह कई बार कहा है कि किसी //// भी प्रयास के सफल होने की सबसे पक्की गारंटी यह होती है कि उसके पीछे आम सहमति हो। / हमारे सुधार अब तक इसलिए आगे बढ़ सके हैं कि उन्हें व्यापक स्वीकृति मिली है। अब तक मेरा // यह प्रयास रहा है, अब भी यही प्रयास है और आगे भी यही प्रयास रहेगा कि इन सुधारों /// पर आधारित हमारी आर्थिक नीतियों के परिमाण को आम सहमति मिलनी चाहिए ताकि इनमें स्थिरता ला सके। ////

PASSAGE A

आज हम अपने विचारों को उस दिन तक ले जाएँ जब हमने गणराज्य की घोषणा की थी। अपनी विकास की योजनाओं / के संबंध में हमने वास्तव में काफी प्रगति की है। परंतु क्या हम भारत के सब नागरिकों को दरिद्रता, अभाव तथा कष्ट // से मुक्त करा पाए हैं? प्रकृति की शक्तियों को अपने अधीन करने और जनता के कल्याण के लिए उन्हें नियंत्रण में लाने की /// दिशा में भी हम आगे बढ़े हैं। किंतु हम यह नहीं भूल सकते कि, कुछ महीने ही हुए, हमें भारत के उत्तर पूर्वी प्रदेशों //// में भयानक बाढ़ का सामना करना पड़ा था, जिसके कारण यातायात के साधन छिन्न भिन्न हो गए और वहाँ की जनता को भारी / हानि उठानी पड़ी। निस्संदेह साक्षरता प्रसार और रोगों के निराकरण के महत्वपूर्ण उपाय भी हमने सोचे हैं, यद्यपि अभी भी देश के // बहुत से भागों में निरक्षरता और बीमारी पर्याप्त मात्रा में दिखाई देती है। जनकल्याण की योजनाओं को हम बराबर आगे बढ़ाते /// रहेंगे, यह हमारा दृढ़ संकल्प है। इसमें संदेह नहीं किया जा सकता। इन योजनाओं के पूरे होने के संबंध में जो प्रयास //// अब तक किया गया है, उस से भी हमें असंतुष्ट नहीं होना चाहिए। फिर भी, जो कुछ अब तक किया / जा सका है, यदि वह बहुत चमत्कारी नहीं दीखता तो उसका कारण यह है कि अभी निर्माण कार्य जारी है // और समाप्त नहीं हुआ है। राष्ट्र के निर्माण में समय की आवश्यकता होती है। आज हमारा गणराज्य /// दिवस है और भारत जैसे प्राचीन राष्ट्र के इतिहास में 5 से 7 वर्ष की अवधि एक स्वल्पकाल है। आइए, //// अब हम विगत वर्ष की घटनाओं पर नजर डालें और यह देखें कि विकास के कार्यों और / निर्माण योजनाओं की दिशा में हम कहाँ तक आगे बढ़ सकते हैं।

यदि मुझसे यह कहा जाए कि बीते वर्ष की घटनाओं // का वर्णन मैं एक वाक्य में करूँ, तो मैं कहना चाहूँगा कि संविधान में दिए गए निर्देशों के अनुसार हमने समस्त राष्ट्र के /// साधनों को ढंग से जुटाकर यह स्पष्ट हो जाता है कि भारत में कल्याणकारी राज्य की स्थापना का श्रीगणेश हो चुका है। ////

PASSAGE B

महोदय,

कोसी नदी, जिसे शोक और दुख का सूचक माना जाता है, इस वर्ष फिर अपने प्रकोप से महान हानि का कारण बनी। अब इस / नदी पर काबू पाने और इसकी उपद्रवी लीला समाप्त करने के लिए भी योजना तैयार हो गई है। इस योजना की रूपरेखा // तैयार हो चुकी है और निर्माण का काम हाथ में लिया जा चुका है। आशा है इस योजना के निर्माण से बड़े पैमाने पर जनसाधारण /// को सेवाएँ उपलब्ध होंगी। जब यह नया परीक्षण सफल होगा, तो महान योजनाओं के निर्माण में और भारत की महान जन-शक्ति के //// उपयोग के संबंध में हमारी जानकारी और अनुभव में महत्वपूर्ण वृद्धि होगी। औद्योगीकरण के क्षेत्र में उन्नति, उत्पादन में और अधिक वृद्धि / और भारत की प्रति व्यक्ति आय में वृद्धि विचाराधीन, वर्ष की कुछ महत्वपूर्ण बातें हैं। औद्योगीकरण के साथ ही रोजगार के क्षेत्र // को विस्तृत करने के प्रयत्न भी बराबर जारी है। कुटीर उद्योगों और घरेलू धंधों को प्रोत्साहन देकर औद्योगीकरण और रोजगार में /// समुचित संतुलन स्थापित करने का प्रयास किया जा रहा है। यह बात सभी स्वीकार करते हैं कि यदि भारत के जनसाधारण को उदासीनता //// और हार मानने की भावना से मुक्त करना है, तो बढ़ती हुई बेरोजगारी को दूर करने का उपाय करना होगा। इस दिशा / में घरेलू उद्योग धंधे, बहुत से लोगों को आंशिक या पूर्ण उपयोगी काम देकर इस समस्या का बहुत कुछ समाधान कर सकते हैं। इसीलिए // पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं में पुराने घरेलू उद्योगों को पुनर्जीवित करने और चालू कुटीर उद्योगों को प्रोत्साहन देने की व्यवस्था की जा /// रही है।

विदेशी मामलों के क्षेत्र में हमारी सफलता और भी अधिक है। हमारी नीति, जिसे मैं सक्रिय और सोद्देश्य तटस्थता //// की नीति कहना चाहूँगा, वास्तविक व्यवहार में किसी भी देश अथवा यहाँ के लोगों को अपना शत्रु न समझने की इस / नीति के फलस्वरूप हमें विश्वशांति के पक्ष की कुछ सेवा करने का अवसर मिला है। हम प्रसन्न और आभारी हैं कि संसार // के राष्ट्रों में भारत का स्थान इतना ऊँचा है। 'इंडोचीन निरीक्षण और नियंत्रण अंतरराष्ट्रीय आयोग की अध्यक्षता हमने स्वेच्छा से /// स्वीकार की है और हमारे नागरिक उस देश में शांतिपूर्ण निर्वाचन संबंधी समस्याओं का सामना कर रहे हैं। ////

PASSAGE A

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय,

आज स्वतंत्र भारत में जब हिंदी इस देश की राष्ट्रभाषा घोषित हो चुकी है, अब संघर्ष अथवा विरोध का समय नहीं रहा। आज का समय ठोस रचनात्मक कार्य / का समय है। मैं जानता हूँ संघर्ष करना कठिन है, परंतु उसी एकाग्रता से रचनात्मक कार्य करना उससे भी कहीं अधिक कठिन है। यह भी स्पष्ट है कि // संघर्ष के बाद यदि रचनात्मक कार्य नहीं होता तो संघर्ष की उपादेयता ही लुप्त हो जाती है और जो सफलता प्राप्त की गई हो उसकी सार्थकता /// संकट में पड़ जाती है। इसीलिए रचनात्मक कार्य के समय को वास्तविक परीक्षा का समय माना जाता है, जिसमें उन सभी सिद्धांतों, उद्देश्यों और आदर्शों //// की पूरी परख होती है। जिनका सहारा लेकर संघर्ष को जीवित रखा गया हो। हिंदी के हितैषियों और साहित्य सेवियों के लिए अब यही समय है। मैं / कह सकता हूँ कि शायद पहले कभी उन पर इतना गंभीर दायित्व नहीं आया था जितना कि अब हिंदी के राष्ट्रभाषा बनने से आया है। समस्त राष्ट्र ने // सर्वसम्मति से हिंदी भाषा का जो मान किया है और हमारे संविधान ने उसे जो स्थान दिया है, वह हम सब के लिए एक सद्भावनापूर्ण चुनौती के /// समान है। यह निर्णय एक प्रकार से सभी हिंदी भाषियों और साहित्यिकों में विश्वास के प्रस्ताव के समान है। इस आदर को हम कैसे निभाएँ जिससे //// विभिन्न प्रादेशिक भाषाओं के बोलने वाले प्रतिनिधियों द्वारा किए गए उक्त निर्णय के औचित्य को सिद्ध कर सकें? यह एक गंभीर प्रश्न है जिस पर सभी हिंदी-सेवियों / को विचार करना चाहिए।

हिंदी साहित्य सम्मेलन बहुत बड़ी संस्था है जिसके निर्माण में इस देश के अनेकों यशस्वी विद्वानों और देशभक्तों ने योग दिया // है। मैं समझता हूँ कि यद्यपि सम्मेलन की स्थापना हिंदी के प्रचारार्थ हुई थी, इसे हिंदीभाषी क्षेत्रों में प्रादेशिक भाषाओं के प्रचार का कार्य भी अपने /// हाथ में लेना चाहिए। इससे एक ओर हिंदी और दूसरी भाषाओं में पारस्परिक आदान-प्रदान बढ़ेगा और दूसरी ओर सम्मेलन का आधार भी अधिक व्यापक हो जाएगा। //// मेरे विचार से यह कार्य राष्ट्रीय साहित्य, हिंदी भाषा और हिंदी साहित्य सम्मेलन तीनों के हित की दृष्टि से उचित होगा। बिहार हिंदी साहित्य सम्मेलन ने, जिसके रजत जयंती / समारोह के उद्घाटन के लिए आपने मुझे आमंत्रित करने की कृपा की है, २५ वर्षों से भी अधिक समय पूर्व सार्वजनिक कार्यक्षेत्र में पदार्पण किया था। इस // राज्य के सभी लोग सम्मेलन की सेवाओं से भली प्रकार परिचित हैं। मैं आशा करता हूँ कि यह रजत जयंती समारोह इस राज्य के साहित्य सेवियों को और /// अधिक बल देगा जिस से वे साहित्य की समृद्धि द्वारा और हिंदी तथा अहिंदी प्रदेशों के बीच पूर्ण सद्भावना का वातावरण तैयार किया जा सकता है।
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PASSAGE B

बहनो,

शिक्षा संस्थाओं से जब कभी भी मुझे बुलावा आता है तो मैं वहाँ जाने से इन्कार नहीं कर पाता क्योंकि शिक्षा संस्थाओं से मेरा / आरंभ से ही कुछ न कुछ संबंध रहा है और शिक्षा शास्त्र में भी मेरी पंहले से काफी रुचि रही है। अतः एव मुझे जब आपका निमंत्रण // मिला, मैंने उसे बड़े हर्ष के साथ स्वीकार किया और मुझे अत्यंत प्रसन्नता है कि आज मैं यहाँ आ सका। आप सब बड़ी सौभाग्यशालिनी हैं कि /// आप इस कन्या महाविद्यालय में शिक्षा पा रही हैं क्योंकि इस महाविद्यालय का इस राज्य में अपना एक विशेष महत्व है और इसका इतिहास नारी जागृति तथा //// उन्नति का इतिहास है। इसकी स्थापना उच्च आदर्शों को लेकर एवं नारी जागृति तथा राष्ट्रीय उन्नति की पुनीत भावनाओं से प्रेरित होकर आज से बहुत साल पहले / एक ऐसे सच्चे समाज सुधारक के द्वारा हुई थी जिनके हृदय में मुख्यतः नारी जाति के प्रति विशेष गौरव और महान आदर था। आप सबको मालूम ही होगा // कि हमारे देश में दो प्रकार की शिक्षा संस्थाएँ विद्यमान हैं। एक तो वे जो अंग्रेजी शासकों द्वारा अपने उद्देश्यों की पूर्ति के लिए स्थापित की गई थीं और दूसरी वे जो स्वतंत्र रूप से राष्ट्र प्रेमियों द्वारा राष्ट्रीय भावनाओं से ओतप्रोत होकर अपने देश की संस्कृति एवं सभ्यता को पुनर्जीवित एवं //// पुनः स्थापित करने के उद्देश्य से स्थापित की गई थीं। आपका यह कन्या महाविद्यालय भी लगभग इन्हीं पवित्र भावनाओं से प्रेरित होकर बहुत साल पहले / स्थापित किया गया था और आपके लिए बड़े सौभाग्य की बात है कि आप में से कुछ आज इस विद्यालय में अपनी शिक्षा समाप्त कर जीवन के कार्यक्षेत्र // में प्रवेश करने जा रही हैं। उच्च शिक्षा प्राप्ति की उपाधि जो आपको मिल चुकी है, आपकी एक अमूल्य निधि है जिससे आपकी गुरुता और भी /// बढ़ती है।

आप में से जो आज प्रमाणपत्र लेकर जा रही हैं, वे इस विद्यालय के सीमित दायरे में से निकलकर जीवन के विशाल प्रांगण में कर्मठ //// कार्यक्षेत्र में प्रवेश कर रही हैं। आपके कंधों पर जीवन का महत्वपूर्ण उत्तरदायित्व है और मुझे पूरा भरोसा है कि आप अपनी शिक्षा और / अनुभव के बल और आधार पर उसे योग्यता पूर्वक संभाल सकने में सफल हो सकेंगी। अब तक आपका विद्यार्थी जीवन रहा, अब आगे आपका व्यावहारिक एवं क्रियात्मक // जीवन रहेगा और आपको अपने जीवन के कार्यक्षेत्र में अनेक समस्याओं का सामना करते हुए आगे बढ़ना है। मुझे आशा है कि आपने यहाँ /// जो शिक्षा दीक्षा ग्रहण की उससे आप शक्ति और स्फूर्ति ग्रहण कर स्वतंत्र देश की दायित्वपूर्ण लोगों की भाँति उसे हम सब भली भाँति निबाह सकते हैं ////