





TYPING COURSE

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TEST. 1

- Levels of this typing book? Test No. 1 to 50 easy level. Test No. 51 to 150 Medium level. Test No. 151 to 200 Hard Level.
- Start Typing in Notepad and other text editor Application.
- Follow all my Step as it as. If you face any issue contact me.
- Typing is Habit Skill, so follow all steps Carefully

NOTE: Given below the all keys and symbols of keyboard practice 10 times daily.

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

ASDF GH JKL; QWER TY UIOP ZXCVB NM,.

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NOTE: - Given below the lines practice 10 times daily.

The quick brown fox jumps over the lazy dog.

The quick brown fox jumps over the lazy dog.

The quick brown fox jumps over the lazy dog.

The quick brown fox jumps over the lazy dog.

The quick brown fox jumps over the lazy dog.

The quick brown fox jumps over the lazy dog.

The quick brown fox jumps over the lazy dog.

The quick brown fox jumps over the lazy dog.

The quick brown fox jumps over the lazy dog.

Road trips are fun. I always look forward to road trip with family. We are all so busy with our daily chores that we hardly spend any time with each other. It is during such trips that we get to spend quality time with one another. I had been on quite a few road trips with family. The best among these was our trip to the beautiful Indian towns, Dalhousie. During my last summer vacations, we all suggested different places for road trip and finally decided to go to Dalhousie. Dalhousie is around ten hours away from our place so we decided to go for a night journey.

We booked a six-sitter cab to accommodate our family of five members, me, my mother, father, brother and sister. My father chooses not to drive as it was a night journey and he wanted to wake up fresh the next morning. The driven who accompanied us was not only skilled at driving in hilly areas but was also aware about the various site-seeing places in Dalhousie as he had been there few times. We played Antakshari and dumb charades and chatted with each other until late night. Next morning, we woke up as the drive stopped the car and announced we have reached our destination.

The place was beautiful and the weather was amazing. Our rooms were cosy and comfortable and the view outside was mesmerizing. I could see the beautiful mountains and greenery all around. We had our breakfast, got ready and went for site- seeing. Punch Pula was the first tourist attraction we visited. It was a beautiful waterfall that offered a scenic view. We roamed around the place for some time and

set there enjoying the beauty of the nature.
(Total word 290)

Water is a natural resource that every human being on Earth can use to satisfy his or her needs. According to the well known facts, a perfectly healthy man or woman can live from 3 to 5 days without water. But there are some requirements that should be fulfilled. First of all, the person must be absolutely healthy. Second of all he or she must be located in perfect conditions. This means that the temperature should not be high or low. But this is just a theory there's no need to practice its.

Water is the functions of water? First of all, water can easily quench the thirst. Besides, it can make us survive, clean or organisms and simply recharge our fatigue. To say more, water is known for its revitalizing functions that make our skin look better. According to the recent investigations performed by the scientists, 70% of the human being's body mass is composed of water. Thus, we can openly state how important this liquid is for us. Although water is an integral part of our life and health in particular, we lose it every single day. In what do we do that?

We can lose water through bowel movement, perspiration and respiration. For instance, if you are a fan of regular exercising, you know that the process will start perspiration which is respiration and sweating. Water is not only important to people and animals, but to plants as well. So if we look deeper it is easy to see that if there was no water to feed the plants there would be any oxygen for us. Water also provides us with a great number of multiple benefits. The number one advantage that water brings into our life is its revitalizing function. Our skin dries under the sun and water is always there to revitalize it.

Blood donation refers to a practice where people donate their blood to people so it helps them with their health problems. Blood is one of the most essential fluids of our body that helps in the smooth functioning of our body. If the body loses blood in excessive amounts, people to get deadly diseases and even die. Thus, we see how blood donation is literally life-saving which helps people. It is also a sign of humanity that unites people irrespective of caste, creed religion and more. In order to raise awareness about his life-saving procedure, the world observes 14th June as Blood Donor Day.

It promotes blood donation and urges people to save lives by donating blood. Furthermore, this day is quite an important day as it makes people about safe blood. People need to know the basics to be able to donate blood. For instance, there are certain criteria one must fulfill to donate blood. Not everyone knows that. Thus, this day helps in doing so. Most importantly, on this day, The WHO organizes a campaign that invites peoples to donate blood. A person eligible to donate blood must fall in the age bracket of 17-66 years of age.

They must weigh more than 50 kgs and have sound health. People suffering from diseases like diabetes, hypertension and more cannot donate blood. Therefore, on World Blood Donor Day, they also appreciate blood donors for their contribution to making the world a better place. As well all know by now, blood donation has a lot of benefits. Why a person requires blood has various reasons. It may be an illness or, nonetheless, it is important. The blood that we donate helps a person in need.

HARTRON EXAM. 2019.

TEST.5

Test Time:- 5 Minutes

Central board of secondary education board has developed and expanded significantly from year 1929. This board is a most reputed education board in India. Around eighty percent of the schools in India are affiliated to this. This board was founded with an aim to raise the standard of education and to promote good quality education system in India not only student but teachers are also gets motivated. The board organizes workshops and training for the teachers of each subject so that teachers can stay updated with the latest trends in education system.

The board takes exams every year in the month of March. The syllabus for exams gets released before the starting of every session. This ensures that students are well prepared before the examination. The Central Board of Secondary Education is a Board of Education for public and private schools, under the Union Government of India. CBSE conducts the final examinations for Class 10 and Class 12. It is a child centered and holistic education program that prepares students for college life and beyond. It is also an internationally recognized and accepted qualification for entry into higher education.

The Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) was formed officially in 1962 with the sole purpose to make a common standard and platform for every student in the country. From only 302 affiliated schools in 1962 CBSE is today affiliated with a whopping 18000+ schools in the country. CBSE in all these years has set a good standard of education in Indian. With its influential educational policies, CBSE has reformed the education system of the country. CBSE is one of the most preferred,

Test.6

In 1914 the Indian Relief Act was passed. Internet is a network of computer systems that have been connected to each other using standard communication protocols. Internet gives access to a large volume of precious and useful information. Internet operations began when the US Department of Defense connected some computers through optical cable networks. These networks also used satellites for transmission of data to far-off places. The Internet service is provided by both Government and private organizations.

Internet has given the most exciting mode of communications to all the e-mail. We can send as e-mail to all the corners of the world. The data cost of internet for sending an E-mail is very low. Further, Internet can be used to collect information from various websites of different subjects. This information could relate to education, medicines, literature, software, computers, business, entertainment, friendship and leisure. Internet is also used for carrying out business operations and that set of operations is known as Electronic Commerce (e-commerce).

All the newspapers, magazines and journals of the world are available on Internet. The possibilities and Internet are endless. The advantages of Internet are low cost, large volumes of information, high speed of access and good quality of entertainment. Its disadvantage is that people often waste time while surfing through various websites on Internet. The new century has ushered into a new era of Information Technology and Internet is the backbone of the Internet is amongst the greatest invention o mankind. Internet is useful for people of all ages.

Mahatma Gandhi was born in the Porbandar city of Gujarat in October 2nd, 1869. His father name is Karamchand Gandhi, the diwan of Porbandar, and his wife, Putlibai. Since his mother was a Hindu of the Pranami Vaishnava order, Gandhi learned the tenets of non-injury to living beings, vegetarianism, fasting mutual tolerance, etc, at a very tender age. Mohandas was married at the age of 13 to Kasturba Makhanji and had four sons. He passed the matriculation exam at Samaldas Colloge of Bhavanagar. In the year 1888. Gandhi went to University College of London to study as a barrister.

Gandhi was the greatest man not only of India but to the world. He was the Father of the Nation and we called him "Bapu". His full name is Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi. At the age of seven he was sent to school. At school he proved himself only an average boy. He was always regular and punctual in his class. After passing his matriculation Examination he first studied at colloge and then went to England to study Law. In London he made acquaintance with Mrs. Besant and read to work of Tolstoy. Tolstoy's teaching had deep influence on his mind. In 1891 he was called to bar.

After completing his studies he returned to India. He started his practice at Bombay. But he did to do well there. Then he went to Rajkot. He was not a successful lawyer because he did not like to plead false cases, but one day he was called by a big Indian Merchant in South Africa to conduct a law suit in a court. He went to Africa. Gandhi remained in South Africa for twenty years, suffering imprisonment many times.

Test.8

The National Flag of India is also known as the Tiranga Jhanda. It was first officially adopted during the meeting of Constituent Assembly on July 22nd in 1947. It was adopted 24 days before the independence of India from British rule. It was designed by the Pingali Venkayya. It was so designed in horizontal shape having three colors of saffron, white and green in equivalent proportions. The upper saffron color, white middle, lower dark green colors. Our national flag contains 2:3 ratios of width and length.

In the centre a navy blue wheel having 24 spokes is designed in the middle white strip. Ashoka Chakra was taken from the pillar of the Ashok, Sarnath (Lion Capital of Ashoka). Our national flag is of great significance to all of us. All the colours, strips, wheel and clothe used in the flag have their special significance. Flag code of Indian decides the use and display of national flag. Till 52 years after the independence of India, national flag was not allowed to display by the people however later the rule was altered (according to the flag code 26th January 2002) to use flag at homes, offices and factories on any special occasion.

National Flag is hoisted on the national occasions like Republic day, Independence Day, etc. It is also displayed in the schools and educational institution (colleges, universities, sports camps, scout camps, etc) to inspire the students for honoring and respecting the Indian Flag. Students take an oath and sing national anthem while unfurling the national flag in the schools and colleges. Public and private organization members may also hoist the flag on any occasions, ceremonial event, etc.

(Total word 276)

As we all know that we live in the age of science and technology. The life of every one of us is highly depends on the scientific inventions and modern day technologies. Science and technology has changed the live of people to a great extent. It has made life easy, simple and fast. In the new era, the science development has become a necessity to finish the era of bullock cart and ring the trend of motorized vehicles. Science and technologies have been implemented to the every aspect of modernization in every nation. Modern gadgets have been introduced to every walk of life and have solved almost all the problems.

It was not possible to have all the benefits of it without implementing it in the sectors like medicines, education, infrastructure, electricity aviation, information technology and other field. What improvement we are seeing in our life on daily basis is because of the science and technologies. For the proper growth and development of the country, it is very necessary to go science and technology hand in hand. Villages are getting developed to towns and towns to cities thus expanding the greater horizons of economy. Our country India is a fast developing country in the sense of science and technology.

Technological development in any filed enhances the economy of nay nation. In order to improve the power of science and technology in Indian, Indian government has made Council of Scientific and Industrial Research in the year 1942 and Board of Scientific and Industrial Research in the year 1940. In the order to emphasize the growth of science and technology in the country,

This paper explains what SMART CARD is and how SMART CARD works. You will also get information of the behind picture of the working smart card and this paper also explains smart card with help of some examples and benefits of smart card. Plastic cards are a part of the way of life in most industrialized countries. We use them to identify ourselves, to travel to gain access to buildings, to obtain cash from our bank, and to pay goods and services. We are regularly offered new types of cards; many people collect every card and they are offered, while others feel that their lives are already excessively controlled by anonymous pieces of plastic.

Some of today's applications, such as health cards, retail loyalty, and portable data collection require more data to be stored on the card than a magnetic stripe card can comfortably handle. Many of these cards are in fact memory cards rather than microprocessor cards; both types are often referred to as SMART CARD. A smart card resembles a credit card size and shape, with an embedded microchip that can be loaded with data, used for telephone calling, electronic cash payments, and other applications, and then periodically refreshed for additional use.

A Smart card is a portable device that contains some non-volatile memory and a microprocessor. The microprocessor is under a gold contact pad on one side of the card. The card contains some kind of an encrypted key that is compared to a secret key contained on the user's processor. In 1970 a Japanese inventor, Kunitaka Arimura, filed the first patent for what we would now call a SMART CARD. His patent was restricted to Japan and to the technical aspects of the invention.

Corruption in the Indian society has prevailed from time immemorial in one form of the other. The basic inception of corruption started with our opportunistic leaders who have already done greater damage to our nation. People who work on right principles are unrecognized and considered to be foolish in the modern society. Corruption in India is as result of the connection between bureaucrats, politicians and criminals. Earlier, bribes were paid for getting wrong things done, but now bribe is paid for getting right things done at right time. Further, corruption has become something respectable in India,, because respectable people are involved in it.

Social corruption like less weighing of products, adulteration in edible items, and bribery of various kind have incessantly prevailed in the society. In today's scenario, if a person wants a government's job he has to pay lakhs of rupees to the higher official irrespective of satisfying all the eligibility criteria. In every office one has either to give money to the employee concerned or arrange for some sources to get work done. There is adulteration and duplicate weighing of products in food and civil supplies department by unscrupulous workers who cheat the consumers by playing with the health and lives of the people.

In the assessment of property tax the officers charge money even if the house is built properly according to the Government rules and regulations. Political corruption is worst in India. The major cause of concern is that corruption is weakening the political body and damaging the supreme importance of the law governing the society. Nowadays politics is only for criminals and criminals are meant to be in politics.

(Total word 274)

Nation building involves social harmony, infrastructure development and economic growth of the nation. Participation of youths in growing economy is essential key to national development. Youths are the greatest power of the country therefore significant efforts must be established to help empower them to competently and adequately contribute towards sustainable development of the nation. National development will improve the lives of citizens with the growing economy.

Government should empower youths by including them in the decision making process. The participation of young people in growing economy will instill the feeling of patriotism and encourage them to be responsible citizens of the nation. It will also increase their interest in the progress of their nation which will lead to national development. It is vital to build the future of our youth by providing them education and other means for development. Education helps in building the right foundation for person and empowers him to make independent choices and chase his dreams.

Employment opportunities must be provided to youth to let them put their energy and skills into practice for their personal growth and economic growth of ht nation which will ultimately lead to the overall progress and development of nation. It is important to include youths as participants and respected leaders to use their power. Government should formulate policies to encourage and engage young people in important activities of the nation. Young people are full of ideas and have infinite source of energy to put their ideas into practice. They have strong opinions and do not fear voicing them.

(Total word 257)

There are various seasons like summer, winter and monsoon. But out of all my favorite season is monsoon season or the rainy season. I live in a joint family. I and my cousin wait all year round for rainfall and when it rains our eyes sparkle with joy. On the first rain of the season we just run out of our house into the rain giggling and smiling with delight. It feels so refreshing after the sunny days to take cool natural shower in rain. We like to play in the garden as the rain showers pour on us. We sing songs and jump in the muddy puddles to splash water on each other.

We fight like cats and dogs on the ground splashing water and sticky mud on each other. Our mothers always shout on us but we just like to ignore and enjoy. I hate it when the rain stops and we need to get back. My mother cooks moon dal and onion pakoras with mint chutney on these days. I just love this combination. After taking shower we enjoy eating pakoras together. Enjoying the rain with cousins is the best part. We have so much fun together. I simply love rainy day. A rainy day spreads instant joy and calmness in the atmosphere. It brings a smile on everyone's face and also gives a reason to celebrate.

Inviting friends and celebrating with them on a rainy day is all the more enjoyable. A rainy day is a special day for everyone however rains hold a special significance particularly for the farmers. The growth of their crops depends largely on the rain. The right amount of rain is what they yearn for each year. Monsoon season these days gets delayed often and rains have become quite erratic. The farmers in such a situation wish and pray that the rain falls at the right time.

TEST.14

There are many economic problems in India. Unemployment is one of the most serious problems. Unemployment is the state of affairs where people are capable to work but they are not able to find the work. In the words of Prof. A.C Pigou. "A man is unemployed when he is both unemployed and also desires to be employed." The children, the sick, the aged, the disabled, the vast majority of sadhus, beggars and land- lords etc. cannot be put into the category of the unemployed.

Newspapers are evidence to the fact that victims of unemployment put to death their family members and also themselves in the end. Somebody has rightly remarked. "Unemployment is a great evil, it is a poison, it pollutes the society and wrecks the political fiber of a country. "It is really a great threat and a challenge to a government. On its solution depend on the stability of the government while the failure to solve it means liquidation and downfall of the government itself? Infect one of the basic objectives of economic growth is to create more and better employment opportunities.

India is a chronic patient of this problem so to say because young and old, literate and illiterates, skilled and unskilled, rural and urban, rich and poor suffer from the melody of unemployment on account of the absence reliable statistics; it is very difficult to say correctly the exact magnitude of the problem. At present about 10 crores of persons are unemployed in India. The classical economists threw the entire blame of unemployment on the shoulders of recurring. "Business Cycles".
(Total word 273)
There are a number of causes, of this problem.

Climate change refers to the change in the environmental conditions of the earth. This happens due to many internal and external factors. The climatic change has become a global concern over the last few decades. Besides, these climatic changes affect life on the earth in various ways. These climatic changes are having various impacts on the ecosystem and ecology. Due to these changes, a number of species of plants and animals have gone extinct.

The climate started changing a long time ago due to human activities but we came to know about it in the last century. During the last century, we started noticing the climatic change and its effect on human life. We started researching on climate changes and came to know that the earth temperature is rising due to phenomenon called the greenhouse effect. The warming up of earth surface causes many ozone depletion, affect our agriculture, water supply, transportation and several other problems. Although there is hundreds of reason for the climatic change we are only going to discuss the natural and manmade (human) reason.

These include volcanic eruption, solar radiation, tectonic plate movement, orbital variations. Due to these activities, the geographical condition of an area becomes quite harmful for life to survive. Also, these activities raise the temperature of the earth to a great extent causing an imbalance in nature. Man due to his need and greed has done many activities that not only harm the environment but him too. Many plant and animal species go extinct due to human activity. Human activities that harm the climate include deforestation, using fossil fuel, industrial waste.

In this essay n rainy season, we are going to talk about the time of the year most annual rainfall takes place. Besides, both tropical and non-tropical areas receive rainfall according to their topographical position. Although, at some places, it last for a month but at some places it goes on for about three to four months. So, in the rainy season, we will discuss the importance months and reasons for the rainy season. Months of rainy season, the people of Indian subcontinent refer to rainy season as monsoon. Also in this season last in India for about 3 to 4 months.

Apart from that in different countries and in different geographical areas the duration of rainy season is not fixes. At some places like tropical rain forests rain occurs throughout the year while on the other hand places like Sahara Desert receive rainfall very rarely. Reasons for rainy season, although the rainy season is a periodical occurrence that happens due to the change of flow of wind that carries clouds and sea. When during the day earth surface temperature rises the surrounding air rise up and create a low-pressure zone.

This pushes the moisture loaded winds from oceans towards the land. And when this moisture and clouds reach the land they precipitate rain. Above all this cycle continues for a period of time in the region and the season is called the rainy season. Important of rainy season for countries like India where a large number of the population depends on agriculture rainy season play a noteworthy role. Also the agriculture sector in India contributes around 20% to GDP (Gross Domestic Product). Also its employees above 500 million people of the nation.

In this regarding save water, we are going to discuss the problem of water and how we can save water and avoid its wastage. Also water-saving is a universal responsibility of every person who lives on this earth. In order to save water, we have to adapt various means that can help in maintaining the level of fresh water on earth. As the accessibility of freshwater is depleting water conservation and saving initiative are increasing to save water for future generations. The first reason can be too much wastage of freshwater and careless use of water on daily uses.

Second can be the pollution from industries that adds untreated water to the rivers and lakes on a daily basis. The third reason can be pesticides and chemical fertilizers are also polluting the freshwater. Apart from this, sewage waste is also dumped into rivers that pollute water. There are many ways in which we can save water and minimize their pollution. Besides, these methods include proper treatment of industrial water before dumping them into rivers. Also using only the required amount of water and avoiding wastage.

Apart from that, we can make people aware about water problem by means of social campaigns and other ways. Water covers 70% of the earth surface but freshwater for drinking and other uses is about only 2.5%. Also, this makes water one of the scarce resources that the entire human race consumes. Apart from that, if we reduce the amount of water we daily use for various activities like bathing, laundry, watering plants, etc. Then we can really be able to save water for our future generations. Besides, below we have listed down various tips that can save water.

Global Warming is a term almost everyone is familiar with. But, its meaning is still not clear to most of us. So, Global Warming refers to the gradual rise in the overall temperature of the atmosphere of the Earth. There are various activities taking place which have been increasing the temperature gradually. Global warming is melting our ice glaciers rapidly. This is extremely harmful to the earth as well as human. It is quite challenging to control global warming; however, it is not unmanageable. The first step in solving any problem is identifying the cause of the problem.

Therefore, we need to first understand the cause of global warming that will help us proceed further in solving it. In this regard Global Warming, we will see the causes and solutions of global warming. Causes of Global Warming, Global warming has become a grave problem which needs undivided attention. It is not happening because of a single cause but several causes. These causes are both natural as well as manmade. The natural causes include the release of greenhouses gases which are not able to escape from earth, causing the temperature to increase.

Further, volcanic eruptions are also responsible for global warming. That is to say, these eruptions release tons of carbon dioxide which contributes to global warming. Similarly methane is also one big issue responsible for global warming. After that, the excessive use of automobiles and fossil fuels in increases levels of carbon dioxide. In addition, activities like mining and cattle rearing are very harmful to the environment. One of the most common issues that are taking place rapidly is deforestation.

(Total word 270)

Looking at the age when a man led a life like a savage, we notice how far we have come. Similarly, the evolution of mankind is truly commendable. One of the major driving forces behind this is science. It makes you think about the wonder of science and how it has proven to be such a boon in our lives. Most importantly, science has helped develop a great civilization. All the advancements that man has been able to make are with the help of science only. However, it will not be wrong to say that science is a two-edged sword.

It comes with its own set of advantages and disadvantages. To say that science has a lot of benefits would be an understatement. The benefits of science do not just limit to one sphere, but it has proven useful in various spheres of the world. When we talk about innovations in science and engineering, electricity is the first thing that comes to mind. It has helped power the world through its development. That is to say, all the credit goes to science, as it were not for science life in the 21st century would be impossible.

After all it is quite hard to imagine a world without computer, medicines, Television, AC automobiles and more. In addition, science has contributed largely to the medical field as well. It has helped cure deadly diseases and also perform surgeries which were hard to perform before. Therefore, science has changed the world in unimaginable ways. As the saying goes there is no rainbow without rain similarly science has drawbacks of its own. One must always remember that anything in excess is poison, and science is no different. If it falls into evil hands, it can cause destruction on a massive level.

Nature is an important and integral part of making. It is one of the greatest blessings for human life; however, nowadays humans fail to recognize it as one. Nature has been an inspiration for numerous poets, writers, artists and more of yesteryears. This remarkable creation inspired them to write poems and stories in the glory of its. They truly valued nature which reflects in their works even today. Essentially, nature is everything we are surrounded by like the water we drink, the air we breathe, the sun we soak in the birds we hear chirping.

The moon we gaze at and more. Above all, it is rich and vibrant and consists of both living and non-living things. Therefore people of the modern age should also learn something from people of yesteryear and start valuing nature before it gets too late. Nature has been in existence long before humans and ever since it has taken care of mankind and nourished it forever. In other words, it offers us a protective layer which guards us against all kinds of damages and harms. Survival of mankind without nature impossible and humans need to understand that.

If nature has the ability to protect us, it is also powerful enough to destroy the entire mankind. Every form of nature, for instance, the plants, animals, revivers, mountains, moon, and more holds equal significance for us. Absence of one element is enough to cause a catastrophe in the functioning of human life. We fulfill our healthy lifestyle by eating and drinking healthy, which nature gives us. Similarly, it provides us with water and food that enables us to do so. Rainfall and sunshine, the two most important elements to survive are derived from nature itself. Further, the air we breathe and the wood we use for various purposes are a gift of nature only.

Earlier the air we breathe in use to be pure and fresh. But, due to increasing industrialization and concentration of poisonous gases in the environment the air is getting more and more toxic day by day. Also, these gases are the cause of many respiratory and other human activities like the burning of fossil fuels; deforestation is the major cause of air pollution. How air gets polluted? The fossil fuel, firewood, and other things that we burn produce oxides of carbons which got released into the atmosphere.

Earlier there happens to be a large number of trees which can easily filter the air we breathe in. But with the increase in demand for land, the people started cutting down of trees which caused deforestation. That ultimately reduced the filtering capacity of the tree. Moreover, during the last few decades, the numbers of fossil fuel burning vehicle increased rapidly which increased the number of pollutants in the air. Cause of Air Pollution, It causes include burning of fossil fuel and firewood, smoke released from factories, volcanic eruptions, forest fires, bombardment, asteroids, carbon oxides and many more. Besides, there are some other air pollutants like industrial waste, agricultural waste, power plants, thermal.

Greenhouse Effect, the greenhouse effect is also the cause of air pollution because air pollution produces the gases that greenhouse involves, besides, it increases the temperature of earth surface so much that the polar caps are melting and most of the UV rays are easily penetrating the surface of the earth. The air pollution has many bad effects on the health of people. It is the cause of many skins and respiratory disorder in human beings.

Mobile Phone is often also called “cellular phone”. It is a device mainly used for a voice call. Presently technological advancements have made our life easy. Today, with the help of a mobile phone we can easily talk or video chat with anyone across the globe by just moving our fingers. Today mobile phones are available in various shapes and sizes, having different technical specifications and are used for a number of purposes like voice calling, video chatting, text messaging or SMS, multimedia messaging, internet browsing, email, video games, and photograph. Hence it is called a “Smart Phone”. Like ever device, the mobile phone also has its pros and cons which we shall discuss now.

Now we can be connected to our friends, relatives at any time we want through many apps. Now we can talk video that with whoever we want, by just operating our mobile phone or Smartphone. Apart from this mobile also keeps us updated about the whole world. Today mobiles phones have made our life so easy for daily life activities. Today, one can assess the live traffic situation on mobile phone and take appropriate decisions to reach on time. Along with it the weather updates, booking a cab and many more.

With the improvement of mobile technology, the whole entertainment work is now under one roof. Whenever we get bored with routine work or during the breaks, we can listen to music, watch movies, our favorite shows or just watch the video of one’s favorite songs. Mobiles are used for many types of official work from meeting schedules, sending and receiving documents, giving presentations, alarms job applications, etc.

First of all, understand that India is the land of festivals. However, one of the festivals comes close to Diwali. It is certainly one of the biggest festivals in India. It is probably the brightest festival in the world. People of different religions celebrate Diwali. Most noteworthy, the festival signifies the victory of light over darkness. Festivals are larger than life celebrations of various things. Some of the most prominent religious festivals are Diwali is the most popular religious festival in India., Dussehra, Gurus Nanak Jayanti, Holi and many more Hindu religion festivals of India.

They occur at regular intervals and helping in breaking the monotony of life. Furthermore, they give you the chance to celebrate the little and big things in life. Festivals are the carriers of peace and joy in the communities. All nations of the world have certain religious and cultural festivals. However, Indian is one of the largest countries to celebrate numerous festivals. As India is a very cultural and diverse country, so are the festivals. They divide into three general categories of national, religious and seasonal.

As we can divide the Indian festivals into national, religious and seasonal, we see how they differ from each other, In general, national festivals are celebrated with each season that we experience that varies from region to region. The National festivals include Republic Day, Independence Day, Gandhi Jayanti and more. These festivals are celebrated all over Indian. All the citizens of the country celebrate them irrespective of the religion, caste, creed, and sex. Everyone celebrated them with great patriotism.

We are going to discuss some useful thing about computers. The modern-day computer has become an important part of our daily life. Also, their usage has increased much fold during the last decade. Nowadays, they use the computer in every office whether private or government. Mankind is using computers for over many decades now. Also, they are used in many fields like agriculture, designing, machinery making, defense and many more. Above all, they have revolutionized the whole world. It is very difficult to find the exact origin the computers. But according to some experts computer exists at the time of world war-II.

Also, at that time they were used for keeping data. But it was for only government use and not for public use. Above all, in the beginning the computer was a very large and heavy machine. The computer runs on a three-step cycle namely input, process, and output. Also, the computer follows this cycle in every process it was asked to do. The data which we feed into the computers is input, the work CPU do is process and the result which the computer gives is output. The simple computer basically consists of CPU, monitor, mouse, and keyboard. Also, there are hundreds of other computers parts that can be attached to it.

These other parts include a printer, laser pen, scanner, etc. The computer is categorized into many different types like supercomputers, mainframes, and personal computers. Mobile phone is also a type of computer because it fulfills all the criteria of being a computer. As the usage of computer increased it became a necessity for almost every field to use computers for their operations. Also, they have made working and sorting things easier.

We are going to discuss about technology. First of all, technology refers to the use of technical and scientific knowledge to create, monitor, and design machinery. Also, technology helps in making other goods that aid mankind. Experts are debating on this topic for years. The technology covered a long way to make human life easier but the negative aspect of it cannot be ignored. Over the years technological advancements has caused a severe rise in pollution. Pollution has become a major cause of many health issues. Besides, it has cut off people from society rather than connecting them. Above all, it has taken away many jobs from the workers class.

As they are completely different fields but they are interdependent on each other. It is due to science contribution we can create new innovation and build new technological tools. Apart from that, the research conducted in laboratories contributes a lot to the development of technologies. On the other hand technology extends the agenda of science. Regularly evolving technology has become an important part of our lives. Also, newer technologies are taking the market by storm and the people are getting used to them in no time. Above all, technological advancement has led to the growth and development of nations.

There are some negative aspects of technology that we are going to discuss. With new technology the industrialization increases which give birth too many pollutions like air, water, soil, and noise. Also, they cause many health-related issues in animal birds, and human beings. New technology requires new resources for which the balance is disturbed. Eventually this will lead to over-exploitation of natural resources which ultimately disturbs the balance of nature.

Deforestation is the cutting down of trees in the forest in a large number. Deforestation has always been a threat to our environment. But still many humans are continuing this ill practice. Moreover, Deforestation is causing ecological imbalance. Yet, some selfish people have to fill their pockets. Therefore they do not even think about it once. The government is trying countermeasures to avert the harm to the environment. The main purpose of deforestation is to increase the land area. Also, this land area is to set up new industries. And this all is because of the increase in population.

As the population increase the demand for products also increase. So, rich businessmen set up industry to increase profits. There are many harmful effects of deforestation. Some of them are below: Soil erosion is the elimination of the upper layer of the soil. It takes place when there is removing of trees that bind the soil. As a result wind and water carries away the top layer of the soil. Moreover, disasters like landslides take place because of this. Furthermore, soil erosion is responsible for various floods. Trees are not present to stop the waters from heavy rainfall gush directly to the plains.

Global Warming is the main cause of the change in our environment. These seasons are now getting delayed. Moreover, there is an imbalance in their ration. The temperatures are reaching its extreme points. This year it was 50 degrees in the plains, which is most of all. Furthermore, the glaciers in the Himalayan range re-melting. As a result, floods are affecting the hilly regions of our country and the people living there moreover, the ratio of water suitable for drinking is also decreasing.

India celebrates Republic Day on January 26 annually with a lot of pride and fervor. It is a day that is important to every Indian citizen. It marks the day when India became truly independent and embraced democracy. In other words, it celebrates the day on which our constitution came into effect. On 26 January 1950, almost 3 years post-independence, we became sovereign, secular, socialist, democratic republic. While we got independence from British rule on August 15, 1947, our country was still lacking a concrete constitution.

Moreover, India also did not have any experts and political powers which would help in the functioning of the state affairs smoothly, up until then, the 1935 Government of India Act was basically modified in order to govern, however, that act was more bent towards the colonial rule. Therefore, there was a dire need to form an exclusive constitution that would reflect all that India stands for. Thus Dr. B.R. Ambedkar led a constitutional drafting committee on August 28, 1947. After drafting, it was presented to the Constituent Assembly by the same committee on November 4, 1947. This whole procedure was very elaborate and took up to 166 days to complete.

Moreover, the committee organized sessions were kept open to the public. No matter the challenges and hardships, our constitutional committee left no stone unturned to include rights for all. At last, they presented the official Indian constitution to the country on January 26, 1950. Moreover, the first session of the Indian Parliament was also conducted on this day. In addition to that, 26th January also witnessed the Dr. Rajendra Prasad

(Total word 267)

The India of my dream would be a country where women are safe and walk feely on road. Also, it will be a place where there is freedom of equality to all and everyone can enjoy it in their true sense. Furthermore, it would be a place where there is no discrimination of caste, color, gender, creed, social or economic status, and race. In addition, I see it as a place that sees an abundance of development and growth. There is a lot of discrimination against women. But, still, the women are stepping out of their houses and making a mark on different fields and on society.

In addition, there are lots of areas that need to be worked upon whether it is female feticide or restricting them to the household task. Besides, many NGO and social groups have come forward to promote women empowerment. However, we have to work hard to change the mindset of society. I dream India as a country that sees women as its assets, not as liabilities. I want to place women on an equal level as men. Though there are many initiatives by the government to promote education. But there are many people who do not realize its true importance.

The India of my dream will be a place where education will be mandatory for all. Although there are many educated people in India. But, due to corruption and many other reasons they are unable to get a decent job. There are many employments opportunities in the country but they are either limited or do not pay well enough. One of the reasons for this is weak industrial growth in the country. In addition, reservation is a hindrance in this path as most of the deserving candidates lose their good opportunity because of it. Many of these deserving candidates go abroad and work for the economic growth of other countries.

A Natural disaster is an unforeseen occurrence of an event that causes harm to society. There are many Natural disasters that damage the environment and the people living in it. Some of them are earthquakes, cyclones, floods, Tsunami, landslides, volcanic eruption and avalanches. Spatial extent measures the degree or severity of the disaster. The severity of degree of damage can be further divided into three categories. Small scale disasters are those that extend from 50 kms to 100 kms. So this kind of disasters does not cause much damage.

Medium Scale disasters extend from 100 kms to 500 kms. These cause more damage than a small scale disaster. Moreover, they can cause greater damage if they occur in colonial states. These disasters cover an area of more than 1000 kms. These cause the most severe damage to the environment. Furthermore, these disasters can even take over a country if the degree is high. For instance, the wiping out of the dinosaurs was because of a large scale natural disaster. An earthquake is the shaking or vibrating of the earth. An earthquake can range in sizes. As a result, some are so weak that they go unnoticed. But some are so strong that they can even destroy the whole city.

Earthquakes can cause disruption of ground. Moreover, they can also cause landslides, avalanches, and Tsunami. However, the center of an earthquake falls mostly offshore. These can cause the releasing of the energy. This release is from the core of the earth. Furthermore, the release of energy causes seismic earthquakes. But other events like volcanic eruptions, landslides mine blasts can also cause it. Landslides are the moving of big boulders of rocks or debris down a slope.

Many illnesses are caused by irregular meals or from the habit of eating whatever catches the fancy or happens to come in handy. Such carelessness results in decreased efficiency too. You are what you eat. Hence, eating good means on time is very important. Scientific meal planning is not too difficult. It may appear complicated to a beginner when he or she is told that a complete and balanced diet is essential to meet the needs of the individual. The needs of a person depend on his or her age body size type, temperament, nature of work, the climate and state of health of his or her mind and body.

The term daily diet means all the food person eats during the day. Diet may refer to either food ordinarily eaten or that selected with reference to a particular state of health. Nutritionists define good meals as those which supply nutrition to meet body needs, protect the body against disease and are enjoyable to eat. With the knowledge of nutrition, one can easily choose food to fulfill the first two requirements; yet how much one enjoys one's food depends on one's taste and attitude in eating.

Researchers have discovered that the custom of three meals a day is based on convenience and not on biological needs. Tests show that blood sugar concentration and muscular efficiency are lowest before breakfast and remain at this level until a meal is taken. Eating these food blood sugar rises sharply and efficiency increases but the two all again to a low level within two-and-a-half to four hours unless another meal is taken. The bedtime snack is a matter of individual reference. To avoid interfering with sleep, it should either be omitted or be very light and contain light food such as milk or fruit.

Swachh Bharat Abhiyan is one of the most significant and popular missions to have taken place in India. Swachh Bharat Abhiyan translates to Clean Indian Mission. This drive was formulated to cover all the cities and towns of India to make them clean. This campaign was administered by the Indian government and was introduced by the Prime Minister, Narendra Modi. It was launched on 2nd October in order to honor Mahatma Gandhi's vision of a Clean Indian. The cleanliness campaign of Swachh Bharat Abhiyan was run on a national level and encompassed all the towns, rural and urban.

It served as a great initiative in making people aware of the importance of cleanliness. Swachh Bharat Abhiyan set a lot of objectives to achieve so that India could become cleaner and better. In addition, it not only appealed the sweepers and workers but all the citizens of the country. This helped in making the message reach wider. It aims to build sanitary facilities for all households. One of the most common problems in rural area is that of open defecation. Swachh Bharat Abhiyan aims to eliminate that.

Moreover, the Indian government intends to offer all the citizens with hand pumps, proper drainage system, bathing facility and more. This will promote cleanliness amongst citizens. Similarly, they also wanted to make people aware of health and education through awareness programs. After that, a major objective was to teach citizens to dispose of waste mindfully. India is in dire need of a cleanliness drive like Swachh Bharat Abhiyan to eradicate dirtiness. It is important for the overall development of citizens in terms of health and well-being.

Plastic bags are a major cause of environmental pollution. Plastic as a substance is non biodegradable and thus plastic bags remain in the environment for hundreds of years polluting it immensely. It has become very essential to ban plastic bags before they ruin our planet completely. Many countries around the globe have either put a ban on the plastic bag or Levi tax on it. However, the problem has not been solved completely because the implementation of these measures has not been as successful. Plastic bags are non-biodegradable. Thus, disposing of the plastic is the biggest challenge.

They are destroying due to their harmful effect. Plastic have become the main cause of land pollution today. The plastic bags entering into the water bodies are a major cause of water pollution. Hence we can conclude that these are deteriorating our environment in every possible way. Animals and marine creatures unknowingly consume plastic particles along with their food. Research shows that waste plastic bags have been a major reason for untimely animal deaths. The production of plastic bags release toxic chemicals. These are the main cause of serious illness.

The polluted environment is a major reason for various diseases which are spreading easily in human beings. Waste plastic bags are the main reason for trapping the drains and sewers, especially during rains. This can result in a flood-like situation and disrupt the normal life of people. There are numerous reasons why they government of various countries has come up with strict measures to limit the use of plastic bags. Some of these include: Waste plastic bags are polluting the land and water immensely.

An economy is an area of the production, distribution and trade, as well as consumption of goods and services by different agents. Understood in its broadest sense, the economy is defined as a social domain that emphasize the practices, discourses, and material expressions associated with the production use and management of resources. Economic agents can be individuals, business, organizations, or governments. Economic transactions occur when two groups or parties agree to the value or price of the transacted good or service, commonly expressed in a certain currency.

However, monetary transactions only account for a small part of the economic domain. Economic activity is spurred by production which uses natural resources, labor and capital. It has changed over time due to technology automation, accelerator of process, reduction of cost functions, innovation such as that which produces intellectual property and changes in industrial relations most notably child labor being replaced in some parts of the world with universal access to education. A given economy is the result of a set of processes that involves its culture, values, education, and technology.

These factors give context content and set the conditions and parameters in which an economy functions. In other words, the economic domain is a social domain of human practices and transactions. It does not stand alone. A market-based economy is one where goods and services are produced and exchanged according to demand and supply between participants by barter or a medium of exchange with a credit or debit value accepted within the network.

Today, the craze of advertisement of manufactured goods is on the increase. The art of advertisement is, in fact, a modern development. It has revolutionized the modern trade. Modern life is highly complex and mechanical. People have no time to go into the soul of things. They want to buy largely advertised goods. The manufacturer in his turn wants to popularize his goods before these are manufactured. Such is the craze for advertised goods. We are living in the age of advertisement. No wonder, one sees shining and multi-colored bill-boards hung on poles displaying goods advertised.

The city walls are found lettered with eye-catching advertisements of products that are manufactured today. There are various methods of advertisement. The most popular and useful method is to send advertisements in newspapers and magazines. Television is no less powerful a medium for advertising goods. There is always a great demand for advertisement space of footage and much money flows to the advertising medial. In certain cases the advertisement cost runs into thousands of rupees for a product advertised.

Advertisements are sometimes so scientifically and intelligently planned that they change the entire psychology of the consumers. Advertisements thus hold the sway and no manufacturer can do without it. A thing may not have an intrinsic value but it must be well advertised. We live are a glamorous world of advertisement. The world of advertisement is very large. It is a run between the manufacturer and the consumer without wickets. It is for the consumers to look into the soul of things advertised.

(Total word 258)

There are different forms of governments in the world like, monarchy, democracy and dictatorship. Every government should have a good administrative system or machinery to levy and collect taxes; maintain law and order, to administer justice and to implement various schemes, for effective administrative machinery was felt, in the ancient days also. These were excellent administrative set up even at the village level, in Indian in the ancient days. Similarly the Romans had an excellent administrative set up similarly also the British, French and the Greeks.

However, the nature of requirement and appointment to the various posts, were more on hereditary; basis that on any other consideration, in those days. The duties of the Governments in the ancient days were limited to the extent of proving security to the people and defending the country from foreign invasion. Small and selected administrative machinery was sufficient in those days but the science and technology have changed the entire set up of the society. The living conditions of the people have improved considerably.

As a result, the administrative machinery has not only to be geared up to meet the demand but also transformed to suit the modern conditions. The administrative machinery has therefore been divided into a number of departments like civil administration, police, education, health, engineering and judiciary etc. The qualifications have been prescribed for every one of the post each department along with the procedure for requirement and appointment to those posts. The service commissions recruiting boards have been constituted in all the countries, to recruit the persons, for the various posts in the different departments.

Indian scientists deserve kudos for having developed an appropriate technology in order to meet the fuel requirements of the rural folk by recycling locally available organic resources. Rapid changes and modifications have taken place since 1950 when the floating dome model with counter weight was developed by the Indian agricultural Research Institute. It provides centre guide system for smooth movement of gas holder and supply of gas at constant pressure. This applied technology was looked upon as only of academic interest of in the early forties but has turned out to be of immense importance since the last decade due to spiraling prizes of petroleum products, chemical fertilizers and other sources of energy.

The technology gained importance also on account of the ever-rising demand for petroleum products which can only be met by enhanced imports leading to a further drain on our meager foreign exchanges resources. They recycling of indigenous resource has at least met a fraction of our demands and acted as a deterrent on this count. The gas plant is a boon to the Indian farmers. The two main products of the project from which material gains accrue are enriched compost manure and Methane gas made from local resources available in the villages.

Whereas compost manure helps to meet the fertilizer requirements of the farmers in a more economical and efficient manner and thereby boost agricultural production, biogas is used for cooking and lighting purposes. It is also used in case of larger plants as motive power for driving small engines. In fact the wide scale utilization of dung the most appropriate answer to solve three national inter-connected major problems with which the country is faced today food, fertilizer and fuel.

Entertainment and the Internet go hand in hand now. Everything is at your fingertips to enjoy. You can book movie tickets easily on the internet. Gone are the days of waiting in long queues the comfort of your home. Similarly, you can also book match tickets and concert tickets without going through the hassle of standing in long times. In addition, we can now do all our shopping online. You will not have to go out in the harsh weather to shop for stuff. The Internet allows you to browse through a large assortment of products with all the details given.

It ranges from something as small as a mug to a laptop, you can have it all. Furthermore, you may also filter the categories to find exactly what you are looking for within seconds. Now days, web series are quite a hit amongst the youth. They do not watch TV anymore; rather they enjoy the web series. Various platforms have created shows which they release on the internet that has a major fan following. You can get your daily dose of entertainment from the internet now. Whether you want to hear the latest music, you do not have to spend a hefty amount to buy the CD You can simply listen to it on the internet.

Thus, we see how the internet has changed and made our live easy in various ways. We can connect without loved ones easily and get access to unlimited entertainment instantly. India is known for its culture of joint families. It is believed that being brought up in a joint family helps individuals to incorporate values that are necessary to live in society. Indian people enjoy the every function with their family. They found much way to entertainment in the house.

First of all, planting trees should be given massive attention. Above all, a tree is the source of oxygen. Unfortunately, due to construction, many trees have been cut down. This certainly reduces the amount of oxygen in the environment. Growing more trees means more oxygen. Hence, growing more trees would mean better life quality. Similarly, people must give attention to forest conservation. Forests are vital for the Environment. However, deforestation certainly reduces the area of forests around the World.

The government must launch programs to conserve the forests. The government must make harming forests a criminal offense. Soil conservation is yet another important way to save the environment. For this, there must be control of landslides, floods, and soil erosion. Furthermore, there should also be a forestation and tree plantation to conserve the soil. Also, terrace farming and using natural fertilizers are some more ways. Waste management is a powerful way of protecting the environment. There must be proper disposal of wastes.

Most noteworthy, this would help to keep the surroundings healthy. The government must ensure to clean the streets and other polluted land areas. Furthermore, there should be toilets in every house. Also, the government must provide enough public toilets. Greenhouse Effect, the greenhouse effect is also the cause of air pollution because air pollution produces the gases that greenhouse involves, besides, it increases the temperature of earth surface so much that the polar caps are melting and most of the UV rays are easily penetrating the surface of the earth.

In the last few years, science has helped a lot in the development of India. Science has contributed to all the sectors. Science has improved the global economy, increased employment opportunities, saved millions of lives and has played a major role in a lot of industries. Science is very important for the growth and development of India. It even plays a key role in our daily lives. Every country should invest as much as possible in research and development for scientific technologies. On the role of science in making India we will see how science has helped India to grow in different sectors.

When it comes to Indian Scientists, the first name comes to my mind is CV Raman. CV Raman was the first Asian who won the Nobel Prize. His work was related to light and sound. He investigated that when light passes through a transparent material, some of the deflected light waves see the change in its amplitude and wavelength. APJ Abdul Kalam is the second name that comes in my mind in Indian Scientists. APJ Abdul Kalam worked as an Aerospace engineer with ISRO and DRDO. He was also president of India from 2002 to 2007.

Abdul Kalam contributed a lot to Aerospace. One of the contributions is deploying Rohini Satellite near Earth's orbit. A few more names are Homi Bhabha, Visvesvaraya, V Radhakrishnan, Satyendra Nath Bose and many more. India has become an important source of the creative and foundational scientific developments and approaches all across the world. All the great scientific discoveries and technological achievement in our country have improved the Indian economic status and have created many new ways to the new generations to grow

in the technologically advanced environment.
(Total word 286)

Power tends to corrupt, and absolute power corrupts absolutely. It is not easy to define corruption. But in a narrow sense, corruption is mostly concerned with “bribery” and it takes several forms. Corruptions are a global phenomenon and it is omnipresent. Corruption has progressively increased and is now rampant in our society. India is now no longer considered a soft state. It has now become a consideration state where everything can be had for a consideration. Today the number of ministers with an honest image can be counted on fingers.

At one time, bribe was paid for getting wrong things done but now bribe is paid for getting right things done at right time. Indian administration is tainted with scandals. India is among 55 of the 106 countries Perception Index 2004 Report released by Transparency International India Corruption in India leads to promotion not prison. It is very difficult to catch corruption and corruption in India was wings not wheels. As nation grows, the corrupt also grow to invent new methods of cheating the government and public. The causes of corruption are many and complex. Following are some of the causes of corruption.

Emergence of political elite who believe in interest oriented rather than nation oriented programs and policies. Artificial scarcity created by the people with malevolent intentions wrecks the fabric of the most common method of corruption. Bribery involves the improper use of favors and gifts in exchange for personal gain. Furthermore, the types of favors are diverse. Above all, the favors include money, gifts, company shares, sexual favors employment, entertainment, and political benefits. Also, personal gain can be giving preferential treatment and overlooking crime.

All human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights. It has been rightly proclaimed in the American declaration of independence that “all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their created with certain unalienable right. Similarly, Indian constitution has ensured and enshrined fundamental rights for all citizens irrespective of caste, creed, religion, color, sex or nationality. These basic rights, commonly known as human rights, are recognized the world over as basic rights with which every individual is born, In recognition of human rights.

“The Universal Declaration of Human Rights was made on 10th of December, 1948. This declaration is the basic instrument of human rights. In spite of the fact that this declaration has no legal bindings and authority; it forms the basis of all laws on human rights. The necessity of formulation laws to protect human rights is now being felt all over the world. According to social thinkers the issue of human rights has become very important after the conclusion of World War II. It is important for social stability both at national and international level.

Wherever there is breach of human rights there is conflict at one level or the other. In view of the increasing importance of the subject it becomes necessary that the subject of human rights be recognized by educational institutions as an independent discipline. Course contents and curriculum of the discipline of human rights may vary according to the nature and circumstances of a particular institution but generally it should include the rights of a child, rights of minorities, rights of the destitute and the disabled, right to live. These basic rights, commonly known as human rights, are recognized the world over as basic rights with which every individual is born.

Some of these women are also at fault though, because they let themselves be taken advantage of. Women continually drive for more freedom and consequently have acquired more freedom. In the last thirty years women have made incredible progress. In many instances, women still feel inferior to men as a result of how some men choose to treat the weaker sex. How should men treat women? What causes inferiority for women? Are men and women equal? Men can sometimes give the impression that they are superior to women. Women notice this very quickly. Crude and sexist remarks are made every day; sometimes for fun and feeling inferior or they fire right back otherwise known as the battle of the sexes.

The ideal treatment for women is simply respect. A man should treat his female peers with the knowledge that they do have feelings. Respect her talent and realize that she is capable of many things that aren't just related to men. Women are capable of high success in most fields. A man should treat his wife with the same respect he demands from her. A married couple needs to share chores, pay the attention needed for their children, treat, and each other with dignity and be sensitive to each other's needs. A wife shouldn't be a sex or house slave.

Women should have her independence. If you ever visit the Midwest, take a good look at how wives are being treated. Most of the men treat their wives as though they own them, they aren't shy about committing adultery, and keep their wives at home. The men's view in the Midwest comes from their upbringing. All over the U.S men have been brought up where the father was always in charge of his family. If someone is raised that way, they do not see anything wrong with it and

may not know,

(Total word 312)

Drug addiction is a social evil. It has been prevalent in society from time immemorial. There are a variety of drugs which are used in various forms. A drug addict becomes a drug dependent. He cannot live without drugs. It is a form of psychological conditioning that implies a set of mental and behavioral responses to drugs related stimuli that result from repeated reinforcement produced by the use of drugs. It implies physical, psychological and psychic dependence on the tolerance of a drug with a tendency to take more and more drugs.

The World Health Organization has defined drug abuse as a state of periodic, choric intoxication, detrimental to the individual and to the society, produced by repeated consumption of drugs either natural or synthetic. In other words the growing urge results in increase of doses. There are a number of causes which lead to drug addiction. These include social, economic, religious, and physiological factors. There is a strong nexus between drug and torn family life. It has been found that broken family structure often forces one to resort to drug.

This is because a person faced with such situation chooses drug for its euphoric or mind-altering effect to escape from the immediate situation. This escapism in turn compels the user to go back to the drug to avoid the trouble and it eventually leads to addiction. While it is necessary to face the problem and tackle it, the users more often than not are under the effects of drugs and neglect the situation. It, as a result, worsens giving way to further use of drugs to escape the problem which is already mounted. Thus, addiction and myths of stress relief associated with it makes a problem.

(Total word 287)

There was a time when India was known for its culture of joint families. It was believed that being brought up in a joint family helps individuals to incorporate value that are necessary to live in society like adaptability, adjustment, understanding etc. However, there seems to be a change in trend now. This is because preference of people is increasing towards nuclear families. Modern day parents feel that the bond between a child and his parents is stronger when they live in nuclear family. It is however true, that nuclear families give parents more time to concentrate on the development of their child.

This helps to groom them properly. Which interfere with the child's development? Both these types of families have their own set of positives and negatives. However, with the kind of lifestyle that exists today, nuclear families are more convenient to handle. This could also be one of the reasons why present generations want to settle in nuclear families. Some parents argue that though children get lot of love and care in joint families, but the level of scrutiny is also higher on the child. For example, if the child makes a mistake, not only the parents but other family members may also haul on him or counsel him.

This may make the child uncomfortable. Also, chances of difference in opinion are much higher in joint families. Bigger the families, more difficult it becomes to maintain harmony among all the members. Hence chances of stress are also higher in joint families. But one cannot forget that the level of fun and enjoyment during celebrations like festivals, birthdays etc is much higher in joint families. However, since both the parents are working these days system gives them more time for themselves,

Domestic violence crimes are characterized by physical abuse and threats between two people who are in a close familial or social relationship. This article defines domestic violence and looks at common issues in criminal cases involving domestic violence. It also provides some information on stopping abuse. Domestic violence is a catch-all term for violent acts or threats that occur between people who have a particular kind of relationship. They may be married, living together, or even just dating. They may share a child in common.

They may be heterosexual, lesbian, or gay. While anyone can become a perpetrator or victim, serious domestic violence injuries typically result from males attacking females. Though murder can be forms of it, domestic violence often consists of lesser forms of physical abuse, such as slapping and pushing. Stalking can also be a form of domestic violence. So, for example, someone who strikes a significant other may be charged with a form of domestic violence instead of other crimes like assault and battery.

Recognizing that domestic abusers take advantage of their victims trust and confidence, prosecutors often push for harsher sentences in domestic violence cases. A prosecutor might, for example, want more jail time for someone who attacked a spouse than for someone who did the same to a stranger. And domestic violence sentences typically include special protections for past targets. For example, conviction of a crime of domestic violence may entail a mandatory jail sentence and some type of restraining order. Identifying a crime as one of domestic violence often allows judges to order abusers to participate in therapeutic counseling.

Before 1976, education was the exclusive responsibility of the states. In the Constitutional Amendment of 1976, education was included in the Concurrent list. Since then, the central government continues to play a leading role in the evolution and monitoring of educational policies and program, the most notable of which are the National Policy of Education (NPE), 1986, and the Programs of Action, 1986 as updated in 1992. The modified policy envisages a national system of education to bring about uniformity in education making adult education a mass movement, providing universal access, retention and quality in elementary education and expanding the structure of higher education.

Moral education is not our priority. It is not included in any syllabi whether of science or humanities. Morals or morality, broadly speaking implies honesty of character, fairness in attitude and absence of evils like jealousy, hatred and greed from actions. Our system of education gives us formal knowledge of various types of subjects but does not teach us what is morality and how to bring the characteristics related to it in our mindset. Our schools, colleges and universities are churning out millions of young graduates every year who are experts in some field of science, art, commerce or technology.

No teaching or training is given to the students on moral values. What have been the results of this system of education? We have professional in every field, but we have few people in society who have a high moral character. The society reflects our education most of our officials whether in public sector or private sector are corrupt. The assets they have acquired are often.

Capital punishment is always associated with ignorance and intolerance. In fact, we must acknowledge that some people disagree with this kind of penalty, but others vote in its favor. Portugal was the first European country to end this kind of penalty. Since the 19th century, tolerance and respect for life are important values. Moreover, we can affirm that all the Europe remains under the same codes. Maybe because of a religious view point the respect for life is a typical value in the Old Catholic world. Those who are in favor of capital punishment mostly live in developing countries.

However, this is not just an image of the Third World countries. Actually, the USA is one country where this kind of punishment has its higher rates of application. The state of Texas, in particular is at the top, supporting this measure against crime, especially those involving serial killers and crimes against children. In a society dominated by fear and government control, it is foreseen that this penalty will continue into a future next. Maybe this is not a simple question. As we can see there are several values here and of course cultural behavior. The roots of the question are religious cultural, ethical and even geographical.

The world is divided and the law systems show this division. The solutions, however can lead us to other questions concerning revenge and justice. It will be better to kill a person because of his crimes? Can we admit that a life sentence could be a much better sentence? In fact, rehabilitation is the right way especially with an accurate psychological evaluation first. Some people are lost forever, and in my opinion some murderers and other Capital punishment death punishment is always associated with intolerance.

When the going gets tough, public investment must be stepped up to pump prime a slow moving economy facing uncertain headwinds of low commodity prices and faltering international trade. When the going is good, the private sector would also have a role to play. Ten months ago, in his first Budget for a full financial year, Mr. Jaitley had scaled up such investment of Rs 1.25 lakh crore, two thirds of which was earmarked for road and railway projects. In the coming year, he has indicated that the priority will be rural infrastructure as the stress in India's village after two bad monsoons has hit demand.

This is deterring fresh private investment, with many firms still struggling with past investment plans that are stuck or have become unviable. While economist's debate whether the scale up public expenditure to spur the economy, nobody will mind if a slightly higher fiscal deficit leads to more jobs while creating useful public assets. Low oil and commodity prices offer the chance to build more infrastructures at a far lower cost, but as Mr. Jaitley said, we must have the intellectual honesty to analyze our shortcomings and improve them. So have higher allocations to infrastructure spending this year helped?

Anecdotally, a few signs are positive. Paying private contractors to build highways has boosted cash flows and enabled a few to re-enter the fray for new projects. But all is not well yet. Core sector performance hit a decade's low in November 2015. Though public investments have started to gain traction, this is yet to reflect in the performance of investment linked sectors, rating agency Crisil said, as demand remains weak in end user

Terrorism is usually of two kinds: political terrorism which creates panic on a large scale and criminal terrorism which deals in kidnapping to take ransom. Political terrorism is much more dangerous than criminal terrorism as they are well-trained and it's become difficult for law enforcing agencies to arrest them in time. For example- hundreds of terrorist are being trained at the Pakistan occupied Kashmir (POK). And in Punjab, there is no doubt that the terrorist are receiving training and weapons from Pakistan.

Assam has been the most unstable state in the last few decades. Assam remains the only state in the northeast where terrorism is a major issue. Terrorism is also spread at national level. But the Regional terrorism is the most violent of all. This is because the terrorist think that dying in a terrorist act is sacred and holy, so they are willing to do anything. All the terrorist groups are made with different purposes. Terrorism is a world-wide problem. By now, the governments throughout the world are realizing that terrorism is a serious threat to deal with.

They believe in the power of bombs and guns over dialogue. Terrorist acts are well-planned. Every terrorist are usually young, but the brain behind them are old, seasoned politicians. Terrorists mostly recruit younger people in their group as it is easy to brainwash them. Freedom is the right to every individual. Our freedom is taken from us when terrorism strikes. In the recent years, the most powerful country, the USA was shocked when Afghanistan-based terrorist organizations attacked on it. The solutions, however can lead us to other questions concerning revenge and justice. It will be better to kill a person because of his crimes.

The population of our country is ever-rising. The abnormal rise in population has intensified the problem of unemployment in India. That is why the problem of employment has been getting more and more acute every year. It is the responsibility of the State to provide work to the people. But the number of the unemployed persons in India is increasing at an alarming rate. More than one-third of the total population still lives below the poverty line. The number of registered unemployed, not to speak of those whose names are not in the register is quite shocking.

The number of job seekers also on the register of employment exchanges is increasing by leaps and bounds. There are three classes of employment here. In the villages those people who live on agriculture work for four or five months in a year, idle away the rest of the time. During that period they practically remain unemployed. In 1950-51 the towns and cities there was another class of unemployed people who find no employment in the factories due to the setting up of big machines there. Lastly, there are a large number of educated people who are unemployed.

The masses, the uneducated and even the illiterate adopt some way or the other by means of which they can earn their living. In the good, old, golden days when the population of the world was smaller, there was hardly a person who was not employed in some way or other to earn a living. But this situation no longer exists. In those days most people lived in the rural areas and depended on agriculture and cottage industries. But industrial civilization brought about a change in the situation. It introduced machines, and as a single machine can do work.

Our age is known as the age Information Technology. Information Technology with its superhighway has not only revolutionized man's way of working but also his very existence. IT (Information Technology) revolution is sweeping our civilization bringing about unfathomable changes in our present-day civilization. Twenty first century belongs to the IT world. The term Information Technology or simply known as IT is a generic name given to all improvements that are taking place in our world due to the inter-linked advancement in technology, learning and information.

The term refers to recent technological development that is taking place in our world as a result of better technology, due to better information. It consists of a number of allied modern advancements such as, computer, Internet, websites, surfing, E-mail, E-commerce. E-governance, Video-conference, cellular phones, paging, fax machines, smart cards, credit cards. ATM (Automatic Teller Machine) cards. All these have been possible due to the advancement in information gathering technique or system which is known as Information Superhighway which like a highway, opens us to a world of technology and information full of immense possibilities.

Two essential components of Information Technology revolution have been the development of computer and internet. These two developments have revolutionized modern civilization. Today, at the press of a button we can get any information that we want from anywhere in the world in a fraction of a second, sitting in our room. This easy and quick access to information has been instrumental in improving our communication, travel, business, entertainment, space exploration, defense capabilities, and medial surgeries.

This is quite debatable as to whether harsh punishments are more effective in reducing crime or moral teachings. If one was to follow the Bible, one would follow the principle of retribution which believes that punishment is deserved in proportion to the seriousness objective of punishment is. If it is to inflict suffering on the offender, then harsh punishment should be the approach. However, if the objective is to reassert the morals in the offender, then moral teachings come across as an effective approach. In my opinion, the crime would be most effectively handled if a balanced approach is followed.

The ones conceited should also be given a chance to re-invent themselves. For example, more important is to eradicate the habit of stealing in a person than to send him to jail. But sending to jail is also necessary; else wrong doings will increase in the society. The problem arises when the convicted of a crime are abandoned by the society of viewed with hatred. In those cases, they become further rebellious and resolve to crime permanently. A still better approach would be that laws in a country should be strict enough and police vigilant enough, so that crime is prevented to a large extent.

Also, delayed system of justice increases the proportion of crimes. Courts should practice immediate justice procedure. This will help to reduce crime rate. Sometimes, harsh punishments become absolutely necessary. This is because criminal psychology has revealed an important insight that, some people take decision about whether to commit a crime or not depending upon its punishment. Many psychologists also feel that, media is also responsible to a large extent in increasing of crime rate.

The rapidly transforming sphere of communication has witnessed a sea change in media's influence over people's lives. While newspapers and magazines have been popular since ages, the digital revolution has made media more powerful than ever before. Besides reporting on mainstream news such as politics, international affairs and sports entertainment reporting has also become a vital part for all the media houses. Entertainment is an essential part of people's lives these days and Television and film celebrities have become household names nowadays.

Fans love to know more about their favorite movie or television star. With celebrities interacting with fans over Twitter and Social networking sites, here is constantly an urge to know about what is the happening in their lives. The foray of industrial houses into entertainment sector as well as sports celebrities joining hands with movie stars for endorsements has given the sector a different dimension all together. The constant struggle amongst various media houses to gain audience's attention has led them to report extensively on lives of celebrities.

The paparazzi have only been on the rise as the media tries to delve deeper into personal lives of celebrities. Hence, the media channels and publications are leaving no stone unturned to increase both the TRP and circulation numbers. Celebrities are human beings at the end of the day and like an average human being, they look forward to some private space away from the glamour world. However, the media is constantly focusing on getting closer to them and gaining information in order to be the first one to reveal the same to audiences. There have been situation in recent past when snaps of celebrities having a quiet time far away from home have been,

Traffic is one of the biggest challenges for the big cities all over the world. But I believe that there are a number of ways in which this problem can be addressed. Imposing tax on private car users may not be necessarily needed. One of a really practical solution is to encourage people to use public transport. In developing countries, public transport may not be in very good shape and may need lot of investment to revamp the same. However, Government has been taking steps over the last few years to address the issue of public transport.

In India, for example, the development of Metro train has caused a revolution. It has definitely made the life of middle class easier and also helps in addressing the traffic problem to an extent. Another alternative is to encourage people to go in for car pool and the organizations should reward their employees in some way who opt for car pool as this is a step directly towards traffic reduction and environmental protection at large. Also, efficient traffic management can help reduce the problem to a great extent. For this, extensive training should be imparted to the traffic police department from time to time incorporating latest and more innovative techniques of traffic management.

Also, severe steps should be taken against the parking of vehicles on the road side. In Delhi itself, it is a normal trend for people to park cars on the road-side or in the no parking zones thereby leading to congestions and traffic. Strict laws should be made and enforced about the same so that unnecessary clogging of roads can be avoided. I believe that the approach towards addressing the traffic problem should be rewarding the people who do their bit by following the rules and regulations,

I completely agree with the fact that violence on television has a direct impact on children's behavior. Lot of researches has been conducted on this subject and time and again it has been revealed that exposure to violence not only in television but also in video games, cell phones, and internet increases the susceptibility of the child towards violent behavior. Randomized experiments conducted on children by exposing them to violence in televisions and video games had shocking revealing. It suggested that there was the likelihood of child's behavior becoming aggressive in the short underlying reasons for the same.

They explain that children's exposure to violence electronic media including violent games leads to long-term increase in their risk for behaving aggressively and violently. These long-term effects are a consequence of the powerful observational learning and desensitization processes that occur automatically in the human child. These acts of violence shown on television have long lasting effects on children as they find it very thrilling and different from their regular life. They like to ponder on these scripts and start connecting to the acts in their real lives.

However, if the same is not monitored, it can also change the permanent behavior of the child. Sometimes, this threat is large enough to be treated as public health threat. Hence, it is very important that parents monitor what their kids are watching on television and how they are spending their free time. This is because children learn from both experience and social learning or role modeling. As a result, when children watch violent acts, it is difficult from them to decipher which ones are real and to what an extent.

Indian culture has by far earned a lot of dignity and respect worldwide. Our culture is a diversified one; still we have unity in our presentation and outlook. Such a presentation is the fact of India and we Indians bear the credit of carrying this heavy task of maintaining the cultural unity so far in our country. India a place where we find every religion, culture and dialect has equal respect and prestige. Indian culture has a special significance. Its presence in the country increases the pride and prestige of the nation throughout the world. Not just within India, but Indian culture has its spell spread all over the world.

Many of the foreigners get attracted to our culture and prefer getting settled in our nation. This is another uniqueness of our culture and tradition that we have a welcoming heart. Our gates are open for anyone and everyone who wants to get incorporated into our living and lifestyle. The compositeness of our culture gives a variety of choice for the outsiders to start on with a research work. Our culture is so vast that it could hardly be explained into words. The composite culture of India has a captive nature. It has magnetic property which attracts lot many people.

The inquisitiveness increases the more the person tries to get into the knowledge of India culture and traditions. Our country has immense diversity in lifestyle, traditions, customs, outlook religion, region, caste and much more. People across the world are in a great surprise to understand the unity in our thinking and affection for the motherland with such a vivid and varied lifestyle among the citizens. This is what, is the beauty of the composite culture of India. India is said to be country of unity in diversity, where people of several religions live together.

Digital Marketing's development since the 1990s and 2000s has changed the way brands and businesses use technology for marketing. As digital platforms are increasingly incorporated into marketing plans and everyday life, and as people use digital devices instead of visiting physical shops, digital marketing campaigns are becoming more prevalent and efficient. Digital marketing methods such as search engine optimization (SEO), content marketing, influencer marketing, content automation, campaign marketing social media optimization, e-mail direct marketing display advertising, e-books, and optical disks and games are becoming more common in our advancing technology.

In fact, digital marketing now extends to non-Internet channels that provide digital media, such as mobile phones (SMS and MMS) callback, and on-hold mobile ring-tones. One of the major changes that occurred in traditional marketing was the emergence of Digital Marketing this led to the reinvention of marketing strategies in order to adapt to this major change in traditional marketing. A digital marketing is dependent on technology which is ever-evolving and fast-changing; the same features should be expected from digital marketing developments and strategies.

This portion is an attempt to qualify or segregate the notable highlights existing and being used as of press time. Segmentation more focus has been placed on segmentation within digital marketing, in order to target specific markets in both business to business and business to consumer sector. Influencer marketing, important nodes are identified within related communities known as influencers. This is becoming an important concept in digital targeting. It is possible to each

influencer via paid,

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Youth today is an over-civilized living creature on the earth. We have the evolution process undergoing continuously at every segment of life. Our youth have also evolved much ahead of the imaginations. They have incorporated both the bests and worst to a very high extent. The gallop that the youth has taken in molding and modifying their lifestyle is much beyond the imagination capacity of an average human being. The youth culture today, the topic under discussion is not confined to our country, but worldwide. The youth have developed their race, their sect to the heights that we feel the necessity to discuss their culture in specificity here.

Our present age youth, the stepping stones of the future world, have many positive points to be appreciated and encouraged. Our youngsters definitely have the warmth in their blood which ignites them to gear up and succeed in every possible attempt they make. All they demand is attention and encouragement. Let us discuss in brief a few areas of their specialization. Our youngsters have a firm determination. This gives them stamina and immense courage to accomplish their target on time with utmost perfection. If we closely visualize, their dedication and sincerity towards the work increases day-by-day.

Our young generation has a very good capacity to withstand the stressful situations. They can manage any and every circumstance in a rewarding manner. Gender is no bar to the withstanding ability. Everyone is equally tested and treated in the world of employment and performance and the parameters are very competitively met by our charming youngsters. Patriotism is no question for the present age youth. They are very much eager to serve their nations till the last breath of the life.

One of the worst evils of Indian Society is the dowry system. The word dowry means the property and money that a bride brings to her husband's house at the time of her marriage. It is a custom that is prevalent in all the sections of our society in one form or the other. At the beginning it was voluntary, but later on the social pressure was such that very few could escape from it. The dowry at present is a source of both joy and curse in the society. It is also a joy to the husband and his relatives who get cash, costly dress and utensils, furniture, bedding materials, etc. But, it is a curse to the bride's parents who have to bear enormous cost to satisfy the unreasonable demands of the bridegroom's party.

A demand of dowry does not diminish even after marriage. The in-laws of the bride are very much ready in Indian homes to inflict harassment, Insults and tortures both mental and physical. When more pressure is put on the bride's parents their dear daughter has no other option but to commit suicide to avoid more insult and torture at the hands of the members of her husband's family. This curse of Dowry System must be eradicated forth with at any cost. Women from every walk of life, literate or illiterate, poor or rich, young or old must unite together and come forward to protect their own honor and interest.

Though the Government has promulgated certain anti-dowry laws, these have not produced the desired results. People's efforts are also necessary if this evil is to be removed once for all. The high expenditure of the marriage ceremony must be cut down. Women must be empowered. Gender-based inequality should be completely abolished and the position of women in the society should be raised.

Indian planning has shifted its emphasis from self-sufficiency in food-grains to rural development through agricultural development. Though it continues to be the traditional sector, progress has become rapid on the agricultural front. A continuous flow of technology is coming out of the research stations. To get the best out of it, information about its implication on decision behavior and policy should be made available to the farmers without time lag. Policies and programs in various sectors and levels and their justification depend for effectiveness on dependable knowledge. Operational research in agriculture and rural development must observe conditions which are changing rapidly due to technological break-through the data on these are not available from the existing sources.

Information has to be updated frequently for an effective information system for agricultural development. The centre for agricultural and rural development studies of the Hisar Agricultural University (HAU) established a rural observatory in support of its developmental research with the specific objectives of carrying out the survey of resources, production. Employment and organizational pattern, to have rural and urban contents, one municipality, one town panchayat and one village panchayat were selected in each of the above three regions.

These centers formed the observation centers for the study. The data were collected and village level information showed that irrespective of the seed of the observation centre, the distribution of population among male and female is almost equal. The percentage of weaker section depends on the nature of the center. The prosperity of a region depends on industrial development also industrial.

The National Common Minimum Program commits our government to the setting up of an Administrative Reforms Commission to prepare a detailed blueprint for revamping the public administration system. Necessary action is being taken very shortly in this regard. In conclusion, I would like to say that I am sure that the 8th Conference of Lokayuktas and Uplokayuktas has afforded opportunities to all of you to exchange ideas and experiences and stimulate constructive thought for meaningful action. The instrumentality of Ombudsman is of immense significance in revitalizing democratic institutions all over the world.

In our own country, while such an institution has been found useful at the State level, we have to replicate it at the national level note of your recommendation of a need for Central legislation to amend the Constitution to make it obligatory for all states to set up the institution of Lokayukta. Just five months after Independence Mahatma Gandhi had said, Today politics has become corrupt. Anybody who goes into politics gets contaminated. The greater the inner purity, the greater shall be our hold on the people, without any effort on our part.

We have to cultivate the inner purity at all levels of the individual of the society and of the nation for enlisting people's support for purging the system of corruption, inefficiency and sluggishness. While Lokayuktas and Uplokayuktas are of paramount importance in our daunting struggle for creating such an India of our dreams, we have to build a national movement and public opinion for hastening the process of ensuring probity in public life. I am confident that you Conference is a step in that direction.

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A social network is a social structure made up of a set of social actors. Such as individuals or organizations set dyadic ties, and other social interactions between actors. The social network perspective provides a set of methods for analyzing the structure of whole social entities as well as a variety of theories explaining the patterns observed in these structures. The study of these structures uses social network analysis to identify local and global patterns locate influential entities, and examine network dynamics.

Social networks and the analysis of them is an inherently interdisciplinary academic field which emerged from social psychology, sociology, and graph theory. Georg Simmel authored early structural theories in sociology emphasizing the dynamics of triads and web of group affiliations. Jacob Moreno is credited with developing the first socio-grams in the 1930s to study interpersonal relationships. These approaches were mathematically formalized in the 1950s and theories and methods of social network analysis is now one of the major paradigms in contemporary sociology, and is also employed in a number of other social and formal sciences.

Together with other complex networks, it forms part of the nascent field of network science. The social network is a theoretical construct useful in the social sciences to study relationship between individuals groups, organizations, or even entire societies. Societies like social units which have differentiation. The term is used to describe a social structure determined by such interactions. The ties through which any given social unit connects represent the convergence of the various social contacts of that unit. This theoretical approach is, necessarily, relational.

There is the problem of insurgency in some parts of the North-Eastern States of our country. I am not claiming that we have succeeded in getting over these problems. But they have been contained. With regard to acts of terror, efforts are being made by my Government and our Home Minister to strengthen the internal security system in our country. The national investigation agency is in place. The multiagency investigation center is in place. Counter-terror steps are being strengthened and the results are there to see but there is no scope for complacency. We shall remain ever alert to ensure that terrorist elements do not succeed in their nefarious design.

Terror is not something which can be attributed to any one religion. Terrorists have no religion. Therefore, we have to create a climate where this country will untidily face terrorism of any hue. It will untidily face that menace and overcome that menace. Why did the Home Minister refer to saffron terror? What does he mean by it? Madam, with regard to Left Wing extremism, we have to deal with this matter with firmness but also with great sensitivity. We are dealing with our own people.

I will be the last person to deny that sometimes it is the economic deprivation which draws people into the folds of left wing extremism. Therefore, we have to have a two-pronged strategy. We have to have a strategy of development, of giving a ray of hope in their future to the communities of tribal, communities of Central India where this left wing extremism is raising its head in a vicious way. That is why our Government has drawn up an integrated development Program for sixty nasality-affected districts. That is a program which should grow in intensity.

It has been said that as a country we are over-regulated and under-governed. This makes the logic of the program of economic liberalization including policies involving tax reforms, but the issue of corruption in public life has wider dimensions. It is necessary to go beyond the simplification of administrative procedures and take a holistic view of the processes which generate this phenomenon of corruption in public life. In this context, the relations between Government as owner of public enterprises and the management of these enterprises deserves careful consideration.

The effort should be establish a truly arms length relation between the Government as owner and management of public enterprise. The second important thing that occur to me is modern government is something which cannot be wised away. All over the world, the role of government in the life of a nation is increasing. Government procurement policies therefore, merit an objective analysis. Therefore, procurement on behalf of the Government there ought to be a review of policies, procedures and programs of procurement in the public sector to ensure that these processes and procedures do not leave any scope for corruption.

Then, there is also the wider issue of financing of political parties and financing of election in our country. There is a wealth of data, dissected but this is also a subject, who merits public debate to create a climate of public opinion where reforms can be introduced in the financing of the political parties and election processes in our governance. At the same time, I do recognize that there is an urgent need to have a fresh look at the procedure and functioning of our administrative machine. This is one of the crucial steps.

I share their concern about the farmers not getting a fair deal. By way of fixing the procurement prices, we have tried to give sufficiently remunerative procurement prices for sugar cane, for wheat and for rice. But there are commodities where procurement system cannot be extended. Therefore, if the commodities are perishable and they are in short supply, there is no mechanism to control them. The only way in the long run to control inflation, as I said, is to invest in agriculture. That is what we are committed to. There may be some defects in the functioning of various schemes.

The Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana, the National Food Security System. But I do not think that this is an issue which should divide the House. The Government is very serious and it takes very seriously its commitment to do everything in our power to strengthen the growth impulses in agricultural and to strengthen the growth of productivity. We have to strengthen the Public Distribution System. Public Distribution System is the kingpin of our strategy to stabilize prices of food grains. When we come forward with the National Food Security Bill, I am confident that we will expand the frontiers of our ability to control inflation.

That commitment I give to this august House that we are working to bring to this august House at an early date a Bill to consider and approve the system of national Food Security. Madam the second point that I wish to address is and which the President has highlighted or drawn attention is to address frontally the concern regarding the lack of probity and integrity in public life. I will be that last person to deny that some unfortunate developments have taken place in the area of telecom,

It gives me very great pleasure to be here with you today at this very important conference. Regular interactions between the legislature, the judiciary and the executive are indeed important as they provide an opportunity for exchange of ideas and view on key issues concerning the governance of this vast country. This is particularly so in the context of our desire to reform governance to make it more just, humane, participatory and equitable. The values of parliamentary democracy and constitutional government committed to the principles of equity, social justice, secularism, and above all, the rule of law are the very foundations on which governance must rest.

To preserve and protect these vital values the three pillars of our Republic must work together and in hand. The institutions of governance fashioned by our founding fathers of our Republic has serves us well over the last five decades. However, it is fair to state that many or the institutions have been of late showing signs of stress and today, the efficiency and effectiveness of many of the institutions are being questioned. There is growing dissatisfaction to deliver effective governance to meet the needs and challenges of our times.

In this background, it is a matter of great satisfaction that the public at large continues to hold our judiciary in high esteem. The judiciary, as custodians and watchdogs of the fundamental right of our people has discharged its responsibility very well indeed. The Supreme Court of India is a shining symbol of the great faith our people have in our judiciary and to our great pride the Supreme Court has earned high praise all over the world Generations.

The question is: how do you deal with the inflation? If inflation? If inflation was the only concern, I think, I could have instructed the Reserve Bank to control the money supply expansion in a manner that inflationary expectations would have been doing used. That was an option. But if we had done that, and the way the world was facing a global recession, the problem of unemployment, large scale unemployment, in India, would have become a mass problem. In fact, as I said, the whole world was experiencing a recession, but our country still managed to stay afloat though with reduced growth rates.

The figures that have been given of employment in our country, the behavior of employment, there are no compilation of statistics of employment generation of all sectors. The Economic Survey of this year has used its data, a sample survey data, to take a look at the employment situation and it emerges that whatever may have happened in the world outside, the unemployment situation in India was not allowed to be aggravated as a result of the measures that we had adopted as fiscal stimuli. If we had used the harsher monetary policy, that would have hurt more people than it has done today.

It would have caused more worry to the poor, to the people, to those who would have become unemployed, So, if you have a choice to make inflation or unemployment, I submit that if you can curb the effects of inflation through the Public Distribution System, the employment aspect can best be dealt with in the manner in which our Government dealt with it through a fiscal stimulus. Any other course, tightening of our fiscal and monetary policies would have hurt the poor a lot more.

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Our democratic policy and commitment to pluralism & liberalism for India, our response to these factors is powerfully affected by our democratic structures and the underlying commitment to the deeper values does pluralism and liberalism. Let me elaborate. As in other developing countries, our primary challenge is one of economic development. We are determined to improve the conditions of life for our people and this can only be done by transforming our economic into a modern, middle income economy as swiftly as possible.

However, we have chosen to work towards this goal within the framework of parliamentary democracy. We adopted parliamentary democracy, based on universal suffrage, at per capita income levels which were: a fraction of those in industrialized countries and with levels of literacy as low as 18% at the time India became independent. The task of economic development, never an easy one, is especially challenging when it is to be realized through a functioning democracy in a low income environment. Economic transformation requires difficult choice in which short term goals often have to be sacrificed for longer term objectives.

The pressures of politics do not always afford the luxury of the long view. Many observers had doubts on whether democratic India could deliver results and there have been periods when our performance has been less impressive than we would have wished. Yet, on the whole, we can be proud of what we have achieved. We today are an economy which has grown at close to 6% per annum over twenty years. We have the fourth largest GDP in the world in terms of purchasing power. We have a confident, competitive private sector.

We are all aware of the time constrains within which the Government undertook the exercise of preparing and presenting the regular Budget for 2004-05, barely 45 days after the election results. There was to no time to carry out the detailed exercises that are necessary to formulate Plan allocations in a manner, which both non-disruptive as well as consistent with the broader policy orientations of our government.

We had therefore decided to adopt the innovative measures of providing in the Budget a block allocation of Rs. 10,000 crore to the Planning Commission to be re appropriated for specific projects and programmers that further the NCMP objectives, at the time of the first supplementary demand for grants. The internal Planning Commission has undertaken a detailed assessment of the needs of the key sectors in consultation with the concerned Ministries, after which is has prepared a set of funding proposals for utilization of the bulk allocation. This is the first item on our agenda, and we need to give it our careful consideration since it will be seen as the bell weathers of our commitment to operational the objectives of the NCMP.

The second agenda item, although not directly related to the NCMP, is nevertheless important for sending out a clear signal regarding our resolve to carry forward the reforms process. At the time of approving Tenth Five Year Plan in December 2002, the National Development Council (NDC) identified four critical areas of reform which required be designing and guiding at the highest political level. I am happy to be amongst you at a function to honor some of the most creative and dedicated people in the field of science and technology.

TEST.70

I invite the House to reflect on a situation that we were faced with. There was the global recession. Simultaneously, because of the drought and because of the high commodity prices worldwide, there was pressure on prices. We could have dealt with price effect by a very tough monetary and fiscal policy which would have depressed the demand. Would that have been the course which the House would recommend to me? If we had gone that route, there would have been large scale unemployment and steep fall in industrial production in our country.

At a time when the world is faced with a global economic crisis and declining rates of employment, we have so managed our economy that we have not allowed, I think, large scale unemployment to emerge as a problem in our country, despite the worldwide recession that prevails. At the same time we were able to introduce a large number of stimulus packages which ensured that the interests of the weaker sections of the society were protected. Take for example, the National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme. Madam, 4.5 crore of households have benefited. Fifty per cent of them are women fifty per cent of them are Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

I am not saying that in one go or in one short period of five years, we can remove poverty. But if we are sincere, if we sue all the resources of the economy to step up our growth rate, if we manage our fiscal situation well, we can certainly soften the harsh edges of extreme poverty in a period of about five more years. We need to invest more in education. We need to invest more in health. We are going that. We need to invest more in rural infrastructure and urban infrastructure.

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Uncertainty over the rollout date of Goods and Services Tax (GST) notwithstanding, the National Academy of Customs, Excise and Narcotics (NACEN) has already trained about three-fourth of the targeted 60,000 field officials who would be instrumental in implementing the new indirect tax regime. NACEN has been tasked with the mammoth training target of 60,000 officials of both the Centre and states. As per the latest data (up to December 17) of NACEN, 44,259 field officers have been trained.

The government intends to roll out the GST regime from April, but there are apprehensions that the date would be missed because the all-powerful GST Council is yet to iron out several vexed issues, including jurisdiction of the Centre and the state government over tax payers. GST is a single tax to replace all the Central and state level Indirect Taxes. It subsumes central taxes like Excise Duty, Additional Customs Duty, Services Tax and State levies like VAT, State Sales Taxes, Entry Taxes, Entertainment Taxes etc. GST is expected to roll out by 1st April 2016. This is a self-imposed target by GST committee and Central Government.

GST is brought in order to remove all the difficulties that the India Industry is facing currently on account of myriad Indirect Taxes. The Council, headed by a Union Finance Minister and comprising state finance minister, has so far met seven times after Parliament amended the Constitution for implementation of GST. The next meeting is scheduled for January 3 & 4 to decide on the contentious issue of dual control over assesses and the legislation of GST. NACEN data further stated that 2,060 trainers have been trained against the target of 1,600.

Indian Population

TEST.72

India is the second most populous country in the world after China, with nearly 1.3 billion people as on May 2016, nearly a fifth of the world's population. India is projected to be the world's most populous country by 2022, surpassing China, its population reaching 1.7 billion by 2050. Thus, India is expected to become the first political entity in history to be home to more than 1.5 billion people. Its population growth rate is more than 1 percent, ranking 94th in the world in 2013. The Indian population had reached the billion marks by 1998. India has more than half of its population below the age of 25 and more than 65% below the age of 35.

It is expected that, in ten years, the average age of an Indian will be 29 years and in twenty years, India's dependency ratio should be just over 0.4. India occupies nearly 2 percent of world's land area but supports over one-fifth of the world's population. As per 2001 census, three-fourths of the population lived in about seven lakh villages and the remaining one-fourth lived in more than five thousand towns and over 400 urban agglomerations. India's population has exceeded that of the entire continent of Africa by two hundred million people.

However, because Africa's population growth is nearly double that of India, it is expected to surpass both China and India by 2025. India is projected to overtake China the world's most populous nation by 2030. India's growth has raised concerns that it would lead to unemployment and political instability. Note that these make about future fertility and death rates. According to 2009 study published by a company, the modern Indian population is composed of two divergent the National Sports Policy lays special emphasis.

Youth is on the threshold of a unique demographic dividend with young people within the age group of 13-35 years comprising more than 40% of the total population of India this cohort which is the most vibrant and dynamic segment of the country's population constitutes potentially its most valuable human resource. This "Youth Bulge" in the light of its impact on work participation and dependency ratios has been called a window of opportunity in terms of growth and development of our country, an opportunity which would need to be seized before the window closes.

This poses its own challenges with reference to inclusive growth and the need to bridge divides. The requirements for this will transcend sector programs, and would require a variety of interventions and programs aimed at addressing the youth in a multidimensional manner. The Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports has been designated as the nodal Ministry for development and empowerment of youth and adolescents in the country. To achieve the goals of empowering and enabling the youth to become effective and productive participants, a de novo look at the existing policies, instruments and institutions, initiation of innovative policies, efficient, effective and creative ways to rejuvenate institutions have been taken up.

Synergy and convergence of efforts with other Ministries /Departments have also been initiated. Sports as an identifiable subject need to be shown as an integral element of youth development. With a view to ensuring sport development as an integral aspect of youth development and youth development as critical to accelerated national development.

(Total word 256)

The Government of India adopted the National Charter for Children as notified in the Gazette of India on 9th February, 2004. The National Charter is a statement embodying the Government's agenda for Children. The document emphasizes Government of India's commitment to children's rights to survival, health and nutrition, standard of living, play and leisure, early childhood care, education, protection of the girl child, empowering adolescents, equality, life and liberty, name and nationality, freedom of expression, freedom of association and peaceful assembly, the rights to a family and the right to be protected from economic exploitation and all forms of abuse.

It also provides for protection of children in difficult circumstances, children with disabilities, children from marginalized and disadvantaged communities, and child victims. The document, while stipulating the duties of the State and the Community towards children also emphasizes the duties of children towards family society and the Nation. The National Child Award for Exceptional Achievement was instituted in 1996 to give recognition to children with exceptional abilities who have achieved outstanding status in various fields including academics, arts, culture and sports etc.

Children between the ages of 4 to 15 years are to be considered for this award. One Gold Medal and 35 Silver Medals (one for each State/UT) are given annually. The Award was instituted in 1979 to honor five institutions and three individuals for their outstanding performance in the field of child welfare. The National Award for Child Welfare includes a cash prize of Rs. 3 lakh.

(Total word 249)

The word virus is too familiar to us and everybody would like to avoid coming in contact with a virus. This is because viruses cause diseases not only in human beings but also in animals and plants. Virus is a Latin word meaning slimy liquid or poison. The list of diseases caused by viruses is a long one. Perhaps the most dreaded disease caused by viruses in human beings is Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS). Some of the other diseases caused by viruses in human beings are infantile paralysis, dengue, hepatitis B, influenza, Common cold and Corona Virus herpes yellow fever and small pox, viruses are parasites.

The COVID-19 Pandemic is part of the worldwide pandemic of corona virus disease (SARS-COVID-19). The Rise and Impact of corona virus disease (COVID-19) pandemic, which originated in the city of Wuhan, China, has quickly spread to various countries with many cases having been reported worldwide pandemic disease. All viruses contain nucleic acid either DNA or RNA and protein. It may be noted that living cells contain both RNA and DNA but a virus has only one of the two based. One of the types of nucleic acid that virus contains. It is classified as DNA or RNA virus.

The size and shape of virus are determined by the amount and arrangement of nucleic acids and proteins. They vary in diameter from 20 nanometers to 400 nanometers. Viruses are too small to be seen with naked eyes. With a few exceptions they cannot be seen even with ordinary or optical microscope. The vaccine virus can be visualized under a powerful optical microscope. Viruses come in various shapes rods, threads, spheroids, polyhedrons and tadpole-like structure.

Welcome to the celebration of World Population Day. As you know, every year we are celebrating this day with equal enthusiasm and a new theme. In 1989, the Governing Council of United Nations Development Program recommended celebrating World Population Day on 11th July with the objective to highlight the importance and urgency to population-related issues. As you all know that every year our NGO selects a theme based on population and try to create awareness about the same. So this year's theme would be gender equality and protection of girl child.

Since our establishment, we have been fighting against female feticide. Girls are equally important as that of boys and perhaps even more because the entire humanity owes its existence to them and they help strike a social balance in our society. There was a great reduction in the number of women compared to men, till a few years ago. Due to an increase in crime rate against women such as dowry deaths, female feticide, rape, forced illiteracy, gender-based discrimination; etc women have always been suppressed. In order to equalize the boy-girl ratio, it is important that people start saving the girl child.

Lack of education is one of the main reasons behind this ignorance. Women in today's society are earning name and fame and bringing accolades to the nation at par with their male counterparts. Thus, saving a girls child becomes the need of the hour. Each child has the right to get an education and be self-reliant. Population control and wise family planning help couples to have an ideal number of children so that every child can pregnancy are using effective and safe contraceptive measures.

Some women do not want to discuss these matters out of timidity and hesitation.

HIV

TEST.77

It is well known that India is the AIDS capital of the world. Perhaps the most dreaded disease caused by viruses in human beings is Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS). But that it harbors four million people or roughly one out of every 100 citizens with the deadly Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV), which causes AIDS, must surely shock a people who lulled themselves into believing that the disease would strike the rest of the planet, but not them. A study, commissioned by the National AIDS Control Organization, recently found the scenario far more frightening than what global agencies had predicated long ago:

That India was fertile ground for this infection, given the poor health care system, the virtual lack of public hygiene and an uncomfortable literacy rate. The general awareness of the dangers of AIDS continues to be terribly low. It may come as a nasty revelation that the HIV has spread so wide in India now that the cinema hall you are walking into may have 10 people in the audience with this scourge. In every plane that you take, there can be four positives. In every college classroom, there may be one such youth. It ought to be clear by now that AIDS is no more confined to prostitutes and drug addicts.

There is no longer any such thing as high risk group. The HIV has certainly broken this barrier and spread to those hitherto considered safe housewives and students, for instance. And, what is most painful is the fact that nine out of ten of the four million carriers of this fatal germ are below 45 the economically promising strata in any society. The study also said that certain States had a higher incidence of the affliction than the others.

M/s Hartron Networks Limited is an existing assisted sector company of Haryana State Electronics Development Corporation Limited (HARTRON) incorporated on 12.12.1988 under the Companies Act with Register of Companies Delhi and Haryana. The Company was originally promoted by Sh. K.K Dhar and Associates in the assisted sector with HARTRON to develop and manufacture High Tech Telecommunication equipments bases on Stat of the Art Technology. At present the company is engaged in development and manufacture of the High Tech telecommunication equipments based on the state of the Art Technology.

The company was originally promoted by Sh. K.K Dhar in assisted sector with Hartron. Subsequently, Sh. M.L Jain and associated took over the management of the company with the purchase of entire share capital form Sh. K.K Dhar, and associates. TECHNICAL COLLABORATION: The Company has technical collaboration with Reliance commercial and Technology, USA and C-DOT. MAIN TEMS AND CONDITIONS OF TECHNICAL COLLABORATION: ITEM 10 channel digital UHF system Date of entering of agreement 2.05.91 Tenure 6 years from the date of entering into contract or 5 years from the date of commencement of commercial production whichever is earlier.

Before approval IT plan of the State, HARTRON was participating in the open tenders floated by various Government Department/Operation and HARTRON was able to get most all the contract's being the lowest tender and more than 80% of the total supplies were made by HARTRON by competing in open tenders. By getting such order HARTRON not only benefited the purchasers by supplying the items on reasonable. HARTRON used to invite sealed quotations form know tender.

Haryana Power sector comprises four wholly State-owned Corporations HPGCL, HVPNL, UHBVNL and DHBVNL which after unbundling of the HSEB in 1998 are responsible for power generation, transmission, distribution and trading the State. These utilities and the HERC work under the administrative control of the Department of Power which is headed by Principal Secretary Power. The State power sector was restructured on August 14, 1988.

The Haryana State Electricity Board (HSEB) was reorganized initially into two State-owned Corporations namely Haryana Vidyut Prasaran Nigam Limited (HVPN) and responsible for operation and maintenance of State own power generation stations HVPNL was entrusted the power transmission and distribution functions. Simultaneously, an independent regulatory body i.e. Haryana Electricity Regulatory Commission (HERC) was constituted to aid and advise the State Government on the development of the power sector to regulate the power utilities and take appropriate measure to balance the interest of various stake-holders in the power sector, namely electricity consumers, power entities and generation companies etc.

HVPNL was further recognized on July 1, 1999 distribution business was transferred to Uttar Haryana Bijli Vitran Nigam Limited (UHBVNL) in the North Zone & Dakshin Haryana Bijli Vitran Nigam (DHBVNL) in the South Zone. The Company has ownership interest in BBMB Power Project. The Company holds Business License issues by HERC for Transmission & Bulk supply of Power in Haryana. The main objectives of Haryana Vidyut Prasaran Nigam Limited (HVPN) are planning, design, construction, erection and maintenance of transmission lines. Sub-Stations of voltage level 66KV & above and communication facilities.(Total word 252)

The COVID-19 Pandemic in India is a part of the worldwide pandemic of corona virus disease (SARS-COVID-19). As of 27 September 2021, according to official figures, India has the second-highest number of confirmed cases in the world (after the United States of America). The first case of COVID-19 in India was reported on 30 January 2020 in three towns of Kerala, among three Indian medical students who had returned from Wuhan, the epicenter of the pandemic. Lockdowns were announced in Kerala on 23 March and in the rest of the country on 25 March. On 10 June, India's recoveries exceeded active cases for the first time.

The Rise and Impact of COVID-19 in India, the corona virus disease (COVID-19) pandemic, which originated in the city of Wuhan, China, has quickly spread to various countries, with many cases having been reported worldwide. As of May 8th, 2020, in India, 56,342 positive cases have been reported. India, with a population of more than 1.34 billion – the second largest population in the world will have difficulty in controlling the transmission of severe acute respiratory syndrome corona virus 2 among its population.

Multiple strategies would be highly necessary to handle the current outbreak; these include computational modeling, statistical. The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare of India has raised awareness about the recent outbreak and has taken necessary actions to control the spread of COVID-19. The central and state governments are taking several measures and formulating several wartime protocols to achieve this goal. Moreover, the Indian government implemented a 55-days lockdown.

(Total word 257)

The State Election Commission, Haryana was constituted on 18th November, 1993 under the provisions of Article 243K read with Article 243ZA of the Constitution of India. The Commission has been given the responsibility of superintendence, direction and control to conduct all elections to Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRI) and Municipal bodies in the State. The Commission is headed by a State Election Commission appointed by the Governor. The powers and functions of the State Election Commission under Article 243K and 243ZA of the Constitution of India are identical to those vested in the Election Commission of India constituted under Article 324 of the Constitution of India.

The Election Commission of India is vested with the responsibility of conducting elections to House of People and State Legislative Assemblies whereas the State Election Commission with the conduct of elections to all elections of Panchayat Raj Institutions (PRI) and Municipal bodies in the State. State Election Commission also carries out activities related to preparation of electoral rolls for the local bodies Municipal Committees/ Municipal Councils/ Municipal Corporations) and Panchayati Raj Institutions.

Election in Haryana, which is a state in India, has been conducted since 1976 to elect the members of state-level Haryana Legislative Assembly and national-level Lok Sabha. There are 90 assembly constituencies (17 reserved for SC) and 10 Lok Sabha constituencies (2 reserved for SC). Prior to Haryana's establishment as a separate state in 1966, after carving out Haryana from Punjab, elections in Haryana were part of elections in unified Punjab.

Information Technology in India is an industry consisting of two major components. IT services and business process outsourcing (BPO). The IT industry accounted for 8% of India's GDP in 2020. The IT and BPM industry's revenue is estimated at US\$ 194 billion in FY 2021, an increase of 2.3%. The domestic revenue of the IT industry is estimated at US\$ billion and export revenue is estimated at US\$ 150 billion in FY 2021. The IT BPM sector overall employee's 4.5 million people as of March 2021. The Indian IT-BPM industry has the highest employee attrition rate.

As a global outsourcing hub the Indian IT industry is infamous of exploiting cheap labour. As IT-BPM sector evolves, many are concerned that artificial intelligence (AI) will drive significant automation and destroy jobs in the coming years. The United States accounts for two-thirds of India's IT services exports. India's IT Services industry was born in Mumbai in 1967 with the creation of Tata Consultancy Services. Who in 1977 partnered with Burroughs which began India's export of IT services? The first software export zone. SEEPZ the precursor to the modern-day IT park was established in Mumbai in 1973. More than 80 percent of the country's software exports were from SEEPZ in the 1980s.

In 1991 the Department of Electronics broke this impasse, creating a corporation called Software Technology Parks of India (STPI) that, being owned by the government, could provide VSAT communications without breaching its monopoly. STPI set up software technology parks in different cities, each of which provided satellite links to be used by firms; the local link was a wireless radio link. In 1993 the government began to allow individual companies in their cities.

Chaudhari Charan Singh Haryana Agricultural University is a public funded agricultural university located at Hisar in the Indian state of Haryana. It is biggest agricultural university in Asia. The university has 8,645 acres (3,499 ha) of land (around 7,219 acres at main campus) It is named after India's seventh Prime Minister, Chaudhary Charan Singh. According to the data maintained by the Government of India's Departments of Statistics, the HAU's Department of Agronomy was established in 1930 and department of Entomology was founded in 1956 in Punjab Agricultural University.

In February 1948, the Punjab College of Veterinary Sciences was opened at Railway Road Hisar in a rented building which was share with the Government College Hisar from 1950 onward. In 1961, the Punjab College of Veterinary Sciences later moved to the Government Livestock Farm, Hisar and it eventually came under the Punjab Agricultural University (PAU) as a satellite campus when PAU was established in 1962. In 1962, the College of agriculture was established. In 1964 the College of Basic Sciences and Humanities was established.

In 1966, the College of Animal Sciences was established. In 1966, when Haryana was formed, it was declared as an autonomous institution. On 2 February 1970, it was ratified and established as a university by Haryana and Punjab Agricultural Universities Act, and was named as Haryana college of HAU located at Hisar, namely college of agriculture, College of Basic Sciences. The development plan of the university is based on the concept of a Central Campus Core around which academic buildings for various colleges, schools, education and department.

Impact of COVID-19 in India and the Global Economy, as per the official government guidelines, India is making preparations against the COVID-19 outbreak, and avoiding specific crisis action or not understating its importance will have extremely severe implications. All the neighboring countries of India have reported positive COVID-19 cases. To protect against the deadly the Indian government have taken necessary and strict measures, including establishing health check posts between the national borders to test whether people entering the country have the virus. Different countries have introduced rescue efforts and surveillance measures for citizens wishing to return from China.

The lesson learned from the SARS outbreak was first that the lack of clarity and information about SARS weakened China's global standing and hampered its economic growth. It has now been estimated that India's GDP by the international Monetary Fund has been cut down to 1.9% from 5.8% for the FY21. An easy way to decrease SARS-CoV-2 infection rates is to avoid virus exposure. People from India should avoid traveling to countries highly affected with the virus, practice proper hygiene, and avoid consuming food that is not home cooked.

The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MOHFW) India has raised awareness about the recent outbreak and taken necessary action to control COVID-19. India is known for its traditional medicines in the form of AYUSH Ayurveda, Yoga and Naturopathy, Unani, Sidha, and Homeopathy. AYUSH has released a press note Advisory for Corona virus mentioning useful medications to improve the immunity of the individuals.

HBSE is ISO 9001: 2008 organization owned by the Department of School Education, Haryana of Government of Haryana. All the government schools of Department of School Education, Haryana of Government of Haryana are affiliated with HBSE. HBSE also grants affiliation to all those private institutions who are permanently/temporary recognized by the Department of School Education, Haryana upon the payment of prescribed fees to the Board. The Haryana Board conducts the annual examinations for Class 8th, 10th and 12th in the month of March.

The board earlier conducted exams twice in a year. i.e. First Semester in September and Second Semester in March. The results are declared in month of May. HBSE also conducts Diploma in Education (D.Ed) 2 year course every year. Apart from these tests, HBSE also conducts the Haryana Teacher Eligibility Test (HTET) time to time for candidates to be eligible for teacher. The integral part of the HBSE, Haryana. Primary Education is free and compulsory. All the children can avail the facility of free primary education; their ages should fall in the age group of 6-11 years.

There is one primary school in one square kilometer area, one middle school in 1.45 square kilometer area and one high school in 1.77 square kilometer area. From 1985-86 onwards the 10+2+3 System of education was put in force in Haryana. School children are also being taught computer operations in many schools of the State. There are scholarships of various types available for meritorious students. SC/ST girls get scholarships for attendance; under this Scheme. Further, students of primary schools also get free notebooks and writing material.

HCL Technology is one of the seven companies in the Bloomberg database of 3,000 technology companies with a market capitalization of more than \$5 billion, revenue of more than 42.5 billion and a compounded annual growth rate more than 25 per cent during the past five years (HCL Technologies Limited, 2012). Definition of Success at HCL means providing the best possible solutions to their clients with optimum level of satisfaction.

HCL Technologies is the Number 1 employer in India. Hindustan Computers Limited (HCL), one of India's original Information Technology (IT) firms started in 1976 currently deals in various segments like Remote Infrastructure Management, BPO services. IT Hardware Systems Integration and Distribution of Technology and Telecom products R&D and Technology Services and Enterprise and Applications Consulting are India's original IT firm. Started 35 years ago, the enterprise now stands with an enormous workforce of 90,000 employees.

It spread across 31 countries across the globe and has 505 foothills in India. A global name and numerous partnerships with many Fortune 1000 firms are a few feathers in the HCL's success story (HCL, 2012). HCL'S leadership style follows the rule of free-rein rather than the contemporary participative method. It is clearly noticeable from the recent development of a defined approach of Employees First & Customers Seconds (EFCS). Now days the leaders give full authority to their employees to make decisions but at the same time, take the responsibility of the same. It helps the company to build future leaders who would be better decision makers and also motivation to the government and private employees.

The Jhajjar Power is a 1,320 MW (2 x 660 MW) domestic coal based power project located at Village Khanpur, District Jhajjar, Haryana. Both the units of the plant have been successfully synchronized and the whole plant has achieved Commercial Operation Date (COD) on 19th July 2012. The two units will provide about 270 lakh additional units of electricity daily to the state when operating at rated capacity. It is the first coal-based power generation project set up by an independent power producer in the state and one of India's first plants that uses supercritical technology.

The use of the supercritical technology in the plant helps increase the energy efficiency therefore reducing carbon emissions. The plant in addition to using supercritical technology has made a voluntary decision of installing flue gas desulphurization (FGD) despite a significant additional financial implication, even though the Indian regulations did not required this. This has helped to further minimize the environmental impact of the operations. The Jhajjar Power Plant was also awarded the CNBC TV 18's Infrastructure Excellence Award for the year 2012 in the main category of Energy & Power.

Jharli a 35-km, partially bone-rattling ride from the heart of dusty Jhajjar town looks like just another sleepy outpost in Haryana's eastern periphery. Each other on a narrow state road, that is in various stages of commissioning. Both are big, based on domestic coal, but facing an equally massive coal shortage. The 1,500 MW Indira Gandhi Super Thermal Power Project is being executed by joint venture firms Aravali Power, floated by NTPC Limited, Haryana and Delhi.

Hartron Communications Limited. Was incorporated on 7th October, 1993, in Joint Sector by Haryana State Electronics Development Corporation Ltd. (HARTRON), Haryana State Industrial Development Corporation Ltd. (HSIDC) and Sh. Satvir Singh and Associates. The Company is engaged in the manufacture and sale of C-DOT 128 P RAX (Rural Automatic Exchanges). The Company commenced Commercial production in January 1991 with production of 128 P RAX with C-DOT technology. Incorporate in October.

1988 Hartron Communication (HCL) a joint sector company was promoted by Haryana State Electronics Development Corporation Ltd and Haryana State Industrial Development Corporation Ltd in association with Satvir Singh and Associates. HCL is engaged in the manufacturing and sale of C-DOT 128 P RAX (Rural Automatic Exchange). It commenced commercial production in January 1991 with production of 128 P RAX with C- DOT technology. In March 1994 HCL came out with a public issue at par for expansion and diversification project of the company.

It proposed to broad-band its existing product lines of manufacture of 128 P RAX with the introduction of 512 P SBM RAX -424 lines 512 P SBM RAX – 1000 lines 512 P SBM RAX -1400 LINES AND 10 CH UHF equipments. During 1994-95 HCL signed an MoU with World Automated System Productions (WASP) of USA for supply of 1 lac paper per annum. The components would be imported from WASP and after assembly into papers the same would be supplied back to WASP. HCL has decided to assemble and market note book computers and also to enter in other area in non-DOT business in field of thermo electric coolers and group-EPABX.

Honorable Chief Minister, Haryana, Sh. Manohar Lal was born on May 5, 1954 in Nindana village of Rohtak district. After being elected from the Karnal Assembly constituency in the Assembly election in 2014, he became the first Chief Minister of Haryana belonging to Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP). He joined the Rashtriya Swayam Sevak Sangh (RSS) as a permanent member in 1977 and rendered 17 years of active and dedicated service to the organization before he was made a member of the BJP in 1994. Having joined the RSS as a full-time Pracharak, Mr. Manohar Lal rendered 40 years of active public service to the RSS and the BJP.

Having dedicated several years of his life to the RSS, he was moved to BJP in 1994, and made Sangathan Mahamantri in Haryana. In 1966 when Mr. Manohar Lal was actively working in Haryana that he first came into contact with the Prime Minister, Mr. Narendra Mod, who was then in charge of Haryana. Mr. Manohar Lal was appointed Chairman of the Election Campaign Committee, Haryana, which not only resulted in thumping success of the party but also played a key role in changing the course of the country's history. He contested the election for the first time from the Karnal Assembly constituency and won the seat by 63,773 votes.

He was unanimously elected leader of the BJP Legislature Party on October 21, 2014 and took Sapath as Chief Minister on October 26, 2014. It is for the first time in the history of Haryana that a first-time MLA became the Chief Minister. He envisages not only a better Haryana, but also a unique state that leads in various fields, is acknowledged internationally and has set an example for the cousin-state to follow.

Health Department, Haryana is headed by the Director General, Health Services, and is assisted by one Additional Director General (ADMINISTRATION). Health Department, Haryana is constantly guided by the W.H.O definition of Health which states that "Health is a state of complete physical, mental and social well being and not merely an absence of disease or infirmity. Government of Haryana is committed to provide quality health care to all its citizens. Health Department has been constantly upgrading itself in term of infrastructure, human resources, drugs, equipment etc.

Haryana Health Department is responding to the health needs of all categories of population including infants, children, adolescents, mother's eligible couples and the elderly in addition to the sick and trauma victims. Also, there is a constant endeavor to keep communicable and non-communicable disease in check and to have strong systems of recording, reporting, evaluating and planning. The department's aim is to improve the quality of life of people by providing better Health Services. Health Department, Haryana strives to help people improve their productivity and reduce risks of diseases and injury in a cost-effective way.

The department is guided by the W.H.O principle of Universal Health Ensuring that all people have access to needed primitive preventive, curative and rehabilitative health services, of sufficient quality to be effective, while also ensuring that people do not suffer financial hardship when paying for these services. The ultimate function of the department is to provide adequate, accessible, equitable, quality healthcare services to all leading to the reduction of out of pocket

Tokyo Olympic Games 2020 was held from 23 July 2021 to 8 August 2021 in Tokyo, Japan with some preliminary events. This event due to pandemic COVID-19, the event was postponed and rescheduled. Tokyo Olympic Games 2020 was largely held with no public spectators permitted due to pandemic COVID-19. India in Tokyo Olympic Games 2020, with the finest performance of all-time secured 48th rank with 1 Gold, 2 Silver, and 4 Bronze medals in Olympic Games Tokyo 2020.

Indian athlete **Neeraj Chopra** won Gold medal in Javelin throw and made India proud in these dark times of deadly pandemic. Following the golden throw by 23-years- old boy from Panipat, Haryana million of Indian became emotional on hearing the national anthem at the Olympic for the first time since Beijing 2008. The modern Olympic Games are leading international sporting events featuring summer and winter sports competitions in which thousands of athletes from around the world participate in a variety of competitions. The Olympics Games are considered as the world's foremost sports competition with more than 200 nations participating.

India's performance in Olympics sounds very disgraceful, for we Indians and for our country. India has the world's second-largest population and it is ninth largest economy. It is the biggest democracy in existence. But, why does India, despite a population of over one billion people lack behind in the race of Olympic Glory? India has managed to put a man in space, led many scientific discoveries, forced the world to acknowledge India's stride in the field of defense and science & technology. Then why are we not able to bring the same dedication and integrity to sports in general and the Olympic Games in particular.

Punjab and Haryana High Court is the common High Court for the Indian states of Punjab and Haryana and Union Territory of Chandigarh based in Chandigarh, India. Punjab and Haryana High Court was formerly known as Lahore High Court, which was established on 21 March 1919. The jurisdiction of that court covered undivided Punjab and Delhi. From 1920 to 1943, the Court was conferred with extraterritorial jurisdiction over that part of China that formed part of the British consular district of Kashgar, which had previously been under the jurisdiction of the British Supreme Court for China. This ceased upon the ratification of the British-Chinese Treaty for the Relinquishment of Extra-Territorial

The States Reorganization Act, 1956 paved the way for the formation of Haryana and the Union Territory of Chandigarh from 1 November 1966. That formation also saw the renaming of the High Court of Punjab as the High Court of Punjab and Haryana. The Judges of the High Court of Punjab became Judges of the common High Court with all the powers and jurisdiction of the High Court of Punjab. However, the principal seat of the High Court remained at Chandigarh has original as well as appellate and supervisory jurisdiction over all matters pertaining of Chandigarh Union Territory and also capital of Punjab and Haryana.

Located on the north of India on the foot-hills of Shivalik range is the city beautiful, Chandigarh. It is the capital of two States of the Indian Union, namely the Punjab and Haryana. It belongs to none of them and is a Union Territory before the partition of India, on August 15, 1947, the areas which are now parts of the Punjab, Haryana.

Haryana is among the northern most state in India and adjacent to Delhi, the national capital of India. The state of one of India's largest automobile hubs and accounts for two thirds passenger cars, 50% tractors and 60% motorcycles manufactured in the country. The state has also emerged as a base for the knowledge industry including IT and biotechnology. Haryana is the third-largest exports of software and one of the preferred destinations for Information Technology (IT) facilities. As per the advance estimates of Haryana has been committed to creating a progressive business environment.

The state offers a wide range of fiscal and policy incentives for business under the Industrial and Investment Policy, 2011. Haryana ranked the third best state in the country under ease of doing business in the Business Reforms Action Plan 2017. As of October 2020, the state had seven exporting Special Economic Zones (SEZs). Krishi Online service for farmers was launched in June 2019 to provide information about Government current and upcoming schemes, and also help them to file claim under Pradhan Mantri Fasal Yojana.

Haryana aggressively promotes organic farming, financial assistance is provided to farmers for production and use of vermin compost. Agriculture is one of the biggest employment generations in rural Haryana, with strong potential in value addition & exports. The state exported major agricultural product (Basmati Rice). Districts such as Panipat, Gurugram, Faridabad, Hisar, and Sonapat have developed into robust textiles center in Haryana. Readymade cotton garments are one of the major exports from Haryana.

E-Service (SARAL) Simple All Inclusive Real Time Action Oriented Long lasting portal. SARAL facilitates in aligning with Digital India's vision of faceless, paperless and cashless service delivery model. SARAL has been developed on Service Plus Framework and aims to transform citizen service delivery in Haryana through complete digitalization of over 380+ services. The vision for SARAL is a unified platform to deliver and track Government to Citizen (G2C) services across the state. Honorable chief Minister Haryana has launched 106 services of 12 departments on the Good Governance day available to the citizens of Haryana.

Honorable Chief Minister Haryana has launched 181 Schemes of 14 departments on the Ambedkar Jayanti available to the citizens of Haryana on 14th April 2018. Citizens can apply for 102 services pertaining to 12 departments on a single platform. These include e-services through Common Service Centre (CSC). On Aadhaar enabled biometric attendance system which will be launched in all offices of the state government at Panchkula on May 2 with this system and attendance details of all government employees would be available on the website which could be monitored by concerned ministers through an Internet-enabled computer.

This system would ensure that employees reach their offices in time and would also put a check on the practice of proxy attendance. Heading toward a digital era, Haryana government connected some villages with Wi-Fi services and decided to rename all Common Service Centres (CSC) opened in urban and rural areas as well as E- disha center as "Atal Seva Kendras" at district headquarters. This was announced by Chief Minister Manohar Lal Khattar while launching 53 new Information Technology (IT) services. (Total word 270)

Forest Department, Haryana is a department of the Government of Haryana in India that runs and maintains many protected nature areas in the state of Haryana. It has two administrative divisions. Forest and Wildlife. The department is responsible for maintaining National Parks, Wildlife Sanctuaries and Conservation Reserves in Haryana. It also provides a special emphasis on Soil and Moisture Conservation works in the hills to conserve water and deliver it to adjacent farmlands. Two National Parks, eight Wildlife Sanctuaries, two Conservation Reserves in Haryana.

Haryana is one of the states in the country having least forest area in the country primarily due to the fact that it has almost 81% of its area under agriculture.

With only

7.16 percent of its area under forest and tree cover, our prime endeavor at the Forest Department will be to preserve and to increase the forest and tree cover in the state, for conserving the bio-diversity for ecological sustainability and environmental services through sustainable management of forests and plantations. The role of forests and trees in providing services to humans has further become significant as they combat the adverse effects of the climate change through carbon sequestration and climate amelioration.

Bio-geographical backward about the status of forest in Haryana, my leadership goals include advancing strategic policy objectives of the Forest Department to increase the forest and tree cover to 10% sustaining and managing the state forests through applying scientific knowledge; delivering benefits to the public and excelling as a high performing department. Herbal Parks have been developed in every district to bring people closer to the natural ecosystem. This will

(Total word 272)

help the people adopt environment.

The Haryana Legislative Assembly or the Haryana Vidhan Sabha is the unicameral state legislature of Haryana state in India. The State of Haryana, which was formed on 1 November 1966, was carved out of the territory of Punjab State by an Act of Parliament called the Punjab Reorganization Act, 1966. The Haryana State Legislature is unicameral right from its inception. The seat of the Vidhan Sabha at Chandigarh, the capital of the state. The Vidhan Sabha comprises 90 Members of Legislative Assembly, directly elected from single-seat constituencies.

Hon'ble Speaker, Haryana Vidhan, Shri Gian Chand Gupta, Chief Minister Shri Manohar Lal Khattar is the leader of the legislative Assembly, and Shri Bhupender Singh Hooda is the Leader of opposition of the legislative Assembly. The Government of Haryana also known as the State Government of Haryana, or locally as the State Government is the supreme governing authority of the Indian state of Haryana and its 22 districts. It consists of an executive ceremonially led by the Governor of Haryana and otherwise by the Chief Minister.

His or her post is largely ceremonial. The Chief Minister is the head of government and is vested with most of the executive powers to run the 22 district of Haryana across its six divisions. Chandigarh is the capital of Haryana and houses the Haryana Vidhan Sabha (Legislative Assembly) and the secretariat. The city also serves as the capital of Punjab and is a union territory of India. The present Legislative Assembly of Haryana is unicameral, consisting of 90 members of the legislative assembly (MLA). Its term is five years, unless dissolved earlier.

Ganga Flood Control Commission (GFCC), with its headquarters at Patna, was established in 1972. It serves as the Secretariat the executive limb of Ganga Flood Control Board which is headed by Union Minister for Water Resources and its members are the Union Minister for Finance, Railways, Surface Transport and Agriculture or their representatives, Union Minister of State for Water Resources, the Chief Ministers of the basin States or their representatives and Member, Planning Commission. The Commission is headed by a Chairman who is assisted by two fulltime Members.

Main functions of the Commission include preparation and updating of a comprehensive plan for flood management, techno-economic appraisal of flood management schemes, assessment of adequacy of waterways under road and rail bridge, monitoring and performance evaluation of flood management schemes, and participation international and national committees set up by the Government of India on Ganga basin States pertaining to the subject of flood management. A Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) was signed by the Chief Ministers of Himachal Pradesh, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan and National Capital Territory of Delhi on 12 May 1994

As per the provision in the MOU, the Upper Yamuna River Board (UYRB) with its headquarters in the National Capital Region was constituted. Upper Yamuna Review Committee (UYRC) was also constituted, for supervising the working of the UYRB to ensure implementation of the MOU regarding allocation of surface flow of Yamuna and to issue directions as deemed necessary, for proper development. Uttarakhand has also been made Member of UYRB and UYRC subsequently.

The Government of Haryana has developed an IT Vision in collaboration with HARTRON to make Haryana an IT destination. Under the IT policy, it has been decided to accord the status of industry to all IT projects including IT related services and educational institutions. As such, all the incentives available for industrial units are also being given to all IT units, and IT related services. The use of IT in governance is aimed at having SMART (Simple, Moral, Accountable, Responsive and Transparent) government.

The State Government official website at <https://haryana.gov.in> is a web portal providing citizen centric services to the citizens and it has got interfaces for getting inputs from the grass root level. All Departments Head offices of the Haryana Government established at Sector-5 Panchkula. Which has been completed has been connected to internet. Secretariat Local Area Network has been established with a provision to provide LAN connectivity to every third person. All the Districts offices connected with the Head Offices internet connection.

The Technology Park and High Speed Data Connectivity Facility in Panchkula, Chandigarh has started its activities. All IT units in the State had been given Income Tax. One of the popular IT Department in Haryana known as HARTRON that provide some computer professional to various departments. Before approval IT plan of the State, HARTRON is participating in the open tenders floated by various Government Department/Operation and HARTRON was able to get most all the contract's being the lowest tender and more than 80% of the total supplies were made by HARTRON by competing in open tenders.

The Central Soil and Materials Research Station (CSMRS), New Delhi is a premier organization in the field of Soil-Mechanics, Foundation Engineering, Rock Mechanics and Concrete Technology and allied areas specifically in respect of water resources projects. The mandate of CSMRS is basic and applied research followed by consultancy and dissemination. Further, this research station provides technical assistance to the Departments of Central and State Governments, Public Sector Undertakings and other agencies in India and abroad, covering areas such as soil mechanics & foundation engineering, soil dynamics, rock fill technology, soil chemistry, rock mechanics, geophysics, concrete technology, concrete chemistry, numerical modeling, instrumentation, electronics and information technology.

It has other infrastructural facilities such as lecture hall, auditorium and trainee hostel. Well qualified and experienced research personnel are working in different areas of specialization. CSMRS has taken up investigations in respect of about 2000 problem areas related to various projects in India and abroad. It has conducted 47 no. of training programs so far in the fields of soil mechanics & foundation engineering, rock mechanics, construction materials, concrete technology, water quality, numerical modeling.

The Central Water and Power Research Station (CWPRS), khadakwasla, Pune is the centre of excellence in hydraulic research at the national level. From its inception in 1916 as an agency dealing with the twin problems of irrigation and drainage, CWPRS has grown today to an institution of international standing in hydraulic research. The mandate of the institution encompasses undertaking specific research studies.

TEST.100

Test Time:- 5 Minutes

Haryana Rail Infrastructure Development Corporation Limited (HRIDC) has been set up by Ministry of Railway in accordance to the Union Cabinet decision dated 03 February 2016. HRIDC is a Joint Venture of Government of Haryana (GOH) and Ministry of Railway (MOR) having share of 51% and 49% respectively. HRIDC was incorporated on 22 August 2017 to develop rail infrastructure in the state of Haryana on the principal of cooperative federalism. The JV has a mandate to take up planning and implementation of various rail infrastructure projects like new railway lines.

Accordingly, to enhance rail connectivity for freight and passenger transpiration, boost economic and social growth and enable polycentric growth in the state of Haryana, HRIDC has identified various rail projects which are under various stages of implementation. Railways in India have come up as colonial legacy and even after 70 years of independence the regional interests have invariably been compromised in favor of national interest. Now time has come to give due importance to regional aspirations.

Indian Railway is participating with the State Governments for collaborative development of rail transport infrastructure. We, at Haryana Rail Infrastructure Development Corporation, are committed to full fill the aspirations of the people and the industry of the State of Haryana to provide sustainable rail infrastructure. It will be our endeavor to bring down the unit cost of construction and unit cost of operation by implementing innovative and cost-effective methods in all fields i.e. Construction, Financing, Operations and Maintenance.

(Total word 245)

Pollution is a term which even kids are aware of these days. It has become so common at almost everyone acknowledge the fact that pollution is rising continuously. The term pollution means the manifestation of any unsolicited foreign substance in something. When we talk about pollution on earth, we refer to the contamination that is happening of the natural resources by various pollutants. All this is mainly caused by human activities which harm the environment in ways more than one. Therefore, an urgent need has arisen to tackle this issue straightway.

That is to say, pollution is damaging our earth several and we need to realize its effect and prevent this damage. We will see what are the effects of pollution and how to reduce it. Effects of Pollution the quality of life more than one can imagine. It works in mysterious ways, sometimes which cannot be seen by the naked eye. However, it is very much present in the environment. For instance, you might not be able to see the natural gases present in the air, but they are still there.

Similarly, the pollutants which are messing the air and increasing the levels of carbon dioxide will lead to global warming. Furthermore, the water is polluted in the name of industrial development, religious practices and more will cause a shortage of drinking water. Without water, human life is not possible. After learning the harmful effects of pollution, one gets on the task of preventing or reducing pollution as soon as possible. To reduce air pollution issue, people should take public transport or carpool to reduce vehicular smoke.

Central Warehousing Corporation is a statutory body which was established under the Warehousing Corporations Act, 1962. Its aim to provide reliable, cost-effective, value-added, integrated warehousing and logistics solution in a socially responsible and environment friendly manner. It is a public warehouse operator established by the Government of India in 1957 to provide logistics support to the agricultural sector. It operates 422 warehouses across India with a storage capacity of 10 million tones. Service includes food grain warehouse, industrial warehousing, custom bonded warehouses, container freight stations, inland clearance depots and air agro complexes.

The Warehousing Corporation Act, 1962 Subject to the provisions of this Act, the Central Warehousing Corporation may Subscribe to the share capital of a State Warehousing Corporation; Act as a agent of the Government for the purposes of the purchase, sale, storage and distribution of agricultural produce, seeds, manures, fertilizers agricultural implements and notified commodities; and carry out such other functions as may be prescribed.

The Warehousing Corporation (Amendment) Bill, 2011 has been proposed in the Lok Sabha by the Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution seeking to make Mini-Ratna Company Central Warehousing Corporation (CWC) an independent body without government being a guarantor. CWC operations include scientific storage and handling services for more than 400 commodities include Agricultural produce, Industrial raw-materials, finished goods and variety of hygroscopic and perishable items. Scientific Storage Facilities for commodities including hygroscopic and perishable items through network. (Total word 236)

Haryana Dairy Development Cooperative Federation Limited has been formed in 1970 initially by Government of Haryana and later registered as a co-operative society for facilitating procurement, processing, and marketing of milk and dairy products under brand name "Vita" in state of Haryana. The society procures milk from its producers particularly belonging to economically weaker sections in state of Haryana and subsequently processes into milk and various milk products for marketing through affiliated milk unions. It provides education to the unions on dairy processing efficiency, and helps them with guidance on animal care including artificial insemination, vaccination, and feeding.

Haryana Dairy Development Cooperative Federation Limited has started online delivery of its products in select areas of the state from year 2020, and for this had tied up with Swiggy, food ordering and delivery platform. The Dairy Corporation was formed in 1970 which continued active functioning till 31.03.1977. There after its business was taken over by Federation to set up Three Tier System based on Anand Pattern. Since 1.04.1992 the Federation has leased out the Plants to the Milk Unions. Haryana is one of the most progressive states of Republic of India.

In the domain of dairy development it is well known for its productive milch cattle particularly the "Murrah" Buffaloes and Haryana Cows. The economy of the state is predominantly based on agriculture. People rear and breed cattle as a subsidiary occupation the essence of various programs launched in the state has been to adopt the Anand pattern of Milk Co-operatives. Under this system, all the functions of dairying like milk procurement, processing and marketing are controlled by the Milk.

The Food Corporation of India (FCI) is a statutory body created and run by the Government of India. It is under the ownership of Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution, Government of India. It is formed by the enactment of Food Corporation Act, 1964 by the Parliament of India. Its top official is designated as Chairman who is a central government civil servant of the IAS cadre. It was set up in 1965 with its initial headquarters at Chennai. Later this was moved to New Delhi. It also has regional centers in the capitals of the state. Important regions of the state also serve as district centers.

It is one of the largest Corporations in India started by the government and probably the largest supply chain management in Asia. It operates through five Zonal offices and 26 Regional offices. Each year, the Food Corporation of India purchases roughly 15 to 20 percent of India's wheat output and 12 to 15 percent of its rice output. The purchases are made from the farmers at the rates declared by the Government of India. This rate is called MSP (Minimum Support Price). There is no limit for procurement in terms of volume; any quantity can be procured by FCI provided the stock satisfies FAQ (Fair Average Quality) specifications with respect to FCI. Food Corporation of India operates through its Depot headed by Manager.

Every district has few depots to cater to the requirement of the district's population. The depot reports to Divisional Office, headed by an Assistant General Manager, designated earlier as an Area Manager and now as Divisional Manager. Assistant General Manager is also posted who is looking after the QC work that includes ensuring the food grains are pest free and subjected to regular pest control measures,

Earth and the resources of earth make life possible on it. If we were to imagine our lives without these resources, that would not be possible. As life cannot function without sunshine, air, vegetation, and water. However, this is soon going to be our reality if we do not save the earth now. The resources earth provides us with are limited. Human has become selfish and is utilizing the earth's resources at a rapid rate. We need to protect them in order to protect our lives.

This is so because man and all living organisms depend on earth for their survival. To say that saving the earth is the need of the hour would be an understatement. All the activities of humans driven by greed and selfishness have caused immense damage to the earth. Almost all the natural resources are now polluted due to these activities. When all these resources will be under threat, naturally lives of all living organisms will be under peril. This is why we need to save the earth at all costs. All the other issues are secondary and saving the earth is the main concern.

For when the earth will not remain, the other issues will go away automatically. Earth is the only planet which can sustain life on it. How to save earth as all human activities are impacting the lives of other organisms, humans only need to take steps to protect the earth and its resources. A little effort will go a long way on everyone's end. Each action will make a difference. For instance, if one man decided to stop drinking bottled water, thousands of plastic can be saved from consuming. Furthermore, we can start by planting more trees to make up for the
(Total word 293)

deforestation.

Written by:- Lakshay Kaushik

Ph: - 99921-25543

My Village is place that I like to visit in my holidays or whenever I feel tired and want to relax. A village is a place that is far away from the pollution and noise of the city. Also, you feel a connection with the soil in a village. Moreover, there are trees, a variety of crops, diversity of flowers and rives etc. Besides all this, you feel the cold breeze at night and a warm but pleasant breeze in the day. Around more than 70% of India's population resides in villages Likewise, villages are the main source of food and agricultural produce that we consume.

After independence, the villages have grown much in both populations as well as education. Village peoples a more dedicated to their work then he people of the city also they have more strength and capacity then urban area people. Moreover, the entire village lives in peace and harmony and there is no conflict of any kind. Villagers come forward in each other sorrows and happiness and they are of helpful nature. Most importantly, you can see stars at night which you no longer see in the city.

My village exists in a low lying area that has a warm summer and a chilly winter. Mostly I visit my village in summers because of the holidays. The village is far cooler than the city during the summer. Also, you do not need air conditioners in a village because of the breeze. In a village you see greenery and almost every household has a minimum of one tree in their courtyards. Moreover, summer is a season of harvest so I have rarely seen any crops. Besides earlier there was to be more houses made of mud and bricks. But now the scenario has changed and the number of made up of concrete and other material.

(Total word 309)

State Health Systems Resource Centre, Haryana (HSHRC) is an autonomous body set up in May 2012, for advising the Health Department, Government of Haryana on strategic planning and implementation of Health & Family Welfare service in the state. It was created in line with the guidelines received from Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India to serve as an apex body for providing technical assistance to department of Health, Haryana. The objectives of HSHRC are not limited to provision of technical inputs and policy prescription but also to carry out periodic assessments and conduct monitoring and evaluation of health programs.

HSHRC introduced the concept of Quality Improvement and Quality Assurance in government health facilities of the state and is currently supporting 329 health facilities to reach quality standards in accordance with National Quality Assurance Program (NQAP), National Accreditation Board for Hospitals and Healthcare Providers (NABH) and National Accreditation Board for Testing and Calibration Laboratories (NABL). I am happy to share that HSHRC facilitated certification and accreditation of eleven hospitals in Haryana during 2016-17.

The goal of the organization is to contribute and strengthen all the efforts directed towards universal access to health care Vision and Mission of HSHRC. To position HSHRC as a premier technical resource and research division for public health responsive to emerging state and national needs based on values of inclusion and quality of services delivery. The Governing Board is made up of about 50% from the government and the rest being leading public health experts from academics and civil society.

(Total word 256)

A teacher is someone who acts as a guide and inspiration to people both young and old. He /She is charged with the responsibility of creating awareness as well as opening the mind of people by instilling values, morals, and ethics. Teachers are efforts recognized during the teacher's day. They shape minds, and we annually celebrate their contribution to the development of society in the form of Teacher's day across the world. However, we celebrate the International Teachers Day on October 5th annually.

Teachers are respected and honored for their important contribution in shaping individuals. 5th of September is annually celebrated as Teacher's day in India. This is actually the birthday of the former President of India, Dr. Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan. The contributions and effort made by teachers never go unnoticed. This led to the inauguration of the Teacher's day which seeks to celebrate the efforts made by the teachers. In India, we celebrate the teacher's day on the birthday of Dr. Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan who was known as a man of many great qualities and attributes.

Teachers play many roles in overall development such as education: They guide children and students to leadership skills. They instill discipline into young people molding them into future. Also, they provide their students with spiritual and emotional guidance. Teachers also come across numerous challenges in their day to day activities such as the unappreciative culture by the community as well as dealing with disciplinary issues of their students. A thank-you can go long way. In our busy lives we have come to forget expressing gratitude.

(Total word 260)

Written by:- Lakshay Kaushik

Ph: - 99921-25543

The India of my dream would be a country where women are safe and walk feely on road. Also, it will be a place where there is freedom of equality to all and everyone can enjoy it in their true sense. Furthermore, it would be a place where there is no discrimination of caste, color, gender, creeds, social or economic status, and race. In addition, I see it as a place that sees an abundance of development and growth. There is a lot of discrimination against women. But, still, the women are stepping out of their houses and making a mark on different fields and on society.

In addition, there are a lot of areas that need to be worked upon whether it is female feticide or restricting them to the household task. Besides, many NGO and social groups have come forward to promote women empowerment. However, we have to work hard to change the mindset of society. I dream India as a country that sees women as its assets, not as liabilities. Also, I want to place women on an equal level as men. Though there are many initiatives by the government to promote education. But there are many people who do not realize its true importance.

The India of my dream will be a place where education will be mandatory for all. Although there are many educated people in India. But, due to corruption and many other reasons they are unable to get a decent job. Besides, there are many employment opportunities in the country but they are either limited or don't pay well enough. One of the reasons for this is weak industrial growth in the country. In addition, reservation is a hindrance in this path as most.

(Total word 290)

While we got independence from British rule on August 15, 1947 our country was still lacking a concrete constitution. Moreover, India also did not have any experts and political powers which would help in the functioning of the state affairs smoothly .Up until then, the 1935 Government of India Act was basically modified in order to govern however, that act was more bent towards the colonial rule. Therefore, there was a dire need to form an exclusive constitution that would reflect all that India stands for.

Thus, Dr. B.R. Ambedkar led a constitutional drafting committee on August 28, 1947. After drafting, it was presented to the Constituent Assembly by the committee on November 4, 1947. This whole procedure was very elaborate and took up to 166 days to complete. Moreover, the committee organized sessions were kept open to the public. No matter the challenges and hardships, our constitutional committee left no stone unturned to include rights for all.

It aimed to create the perfect balance so all citizens of the country could enjoy equal rights pertaining to their religions, culture, caste, sex, creed and more.

At
last,
they presented the official Indian constitution to the country on January 26,
1950.

Moreover, the first session of the India Parliament was also conducted on this
(Total word 255)
day. In addition to that, 26th January also witnessed the swearing-in of India's first

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president, Dr. Rajendra Prasad. Thus, this day is very important as it marks the end of the British rule and birth of India as a Republic State.



(Total word 255)

During the period 1895-1905, many path-breaking discoveries were made which not only ushered in revolutions in several disciplines of science but also changed our very understanding of some of the prevailing concepts in science. The discovery of electron by Joseph John Thomson in 1897 was one such discovery. In fact, the discovery of electron is one of the greatest discoveries of modern physics. The electron was the first of fundamental constituents of all matter to be proposed and in the last hundred years. It has withstood all the tests of elementary.

The discovery of electron has not only revolutionized scientific thought but also our ways of life. Once electron was proposed as a fundamental constituent of matter, the scientists started building models of atomic structure. Atoms in their normal states are not electrically charged. So, as the electrons are negatively charged, it became obvious that the atoms also carry a charge of positive electricity to counterbalance the negative charge. Gradually, the physicists built up an idea how these charges were arranged in an atom. Among these models, the Rutherford model had the most lasting influence.

Rutherford discovered that the atom consisted of a heavy positively charged core surrounded by electrons. The existence of proton was recognized in 1914. However, with the advent of particle accelerators, hundreds of so-called elementary particles were discovered. To scientists, it was a real shock. They were not prepared to face so many elementary particles, the very beginning of human civilization.

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Rene Descartes was born on March 31, 1596, in France. His father was member of the nobility. He lost his mother a year after his birth. He was raised by his eternal grandmother and by a nurse to whom he was devoted. In 1606, he entered a Jesuit College that was established for the education of the young nobility and completed in 1614 the eight-year course of studies. His studies left him with a feeling of dissatisfaction at the extent of his own ignorance. But he left behind a mark of extreme brilliance.

He spent the period from 1618 to 1626, divided between participation in many campaigns of the Thirty Years War in Dutch. He never married. He was doing military service without salary. Descartes spent most of his time in the study of mathematics. By the age of 22 he began to develop his analytical geometry under the title Geometric by which the mathematicians still affectionately refer to it. It set forth the idea that a pair of numbers can determine a position on a surface; one number as a distance measured horizontally, the other as a distance measured vertically.

In the concept of co-ordinates, he gave a method commented to be the greatest single step ever made in the progress of exact science. He started in 1619 work on his magnum opus Discourse on the method of Rightly Conducting the Reason, which stamped him immediately as one of the great thinkers of his age. He postulated his notion of the unity of all science which was a revolutionary concept which contradicted the notion of Aristotle. The book contained three minor appendices on the behavior of lenses meteors and geometry.

(Total word 282)

On 31st December 2019, a cluster of cases of illness whose symptoms were similar to pneumonia were first reported in Wuhan, China .1 Upon further investigation, researchers found that the disease, subsequently named COVID-19, was caused by a newly discovered corona virus: the SARS-CoV-2 virus. Early cases were traced to a seafood market, and the extent of human to-human transmission risk remained unclear. By mid-January, cases had begun to surface in other parts of China, as well as the rest of the world.

Corona viruses are a large family of viruses that are known to cause illness ranging from the common cold to more severe diseases such as Middle East Respiratory Syndrome (MERS) and Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS). All age groups are at risk of contracting COVID-19, but elderly people and those with underlying health conditions are particularly susceptible to severe illness. While the primary transmission route is through respiratory droplets expelled from an infected person.

The disease can also spread through airborne routes, as well as through contaminated surfaces and objects. Infected persons may also display no symptoms at all (asymptomatic cases). These characteristics of the disease, coupled with an increasingly interconnected world and universally overburdened healthcare systems, allowed cases to spread rapidly. On 11th March 2020. The World Health Organization characterized COVID-19 as a pandemic the outbreak of COVID-19 is now the largest, longest. It is a large-scale health shock that has required a conscious.

(Total word 238)

The nature of poverty has undergone considerable change over the years. Who the poor are today is quite different from those called poor in an earlier period. In the 19th century and even more than half of the 20th century, people living in villages (in India about 70 per cent of the population lives in villages) depended directly or indirectly mostly on agriculture (as landless labour or small farmers) for their livelihood, having a very small mud thatched hut, were regarded as poor.

According to UNDP report (1996), 39 per cent of the rural population was living below the poverty line or earning less than Rs.2, 444 per person per year. This figure might have changed a bit due to the implementation of many rural development and Garb Hate (poverty eradication) programs but still most of the village India is suffering the consequences of poverty. The change in technology has changed the face of poverty. There is a great exodus of population from villages to urban areas in search of jobs.

The use of electricity, tractors, and many machines in agricultural pursuits, along with the improved hybrid seeds and method of cultivation, has forced many people to leave villages. This change in technology has made many people poor while a meager (big farmers and seminar) affluent. Technology often displaces workers by abolishing their jobs, while creating other, better paying ones for people more technically trained. Rich people can have more influence than poorer would have. If that was a regular individual facing the charges they would be in jail for the twenty year or more.

(Total word 265)

The Indian education system is quite an old education system that still exists. It has produced so many genius minds that are making India proud all over the world. However, while it is one of the one of the oldest education system, it is still not that developed when compared to others, which are in fact newer. This is so as the other countries have gone through growth and advancement, but the Indian education system is still stuck in old age. It faces a lot of problems that need to be sorted to let it reach its full potential.

In addition, subjects must not be merely taught theoretically but with practical. This will help in a better understanding of the subject without them having to mug up the whole thing due to lack of practical knowledge. Also, the syllabus must be updated with the changing times and not follow the old age pattern. Other than that, the government and private colleges must now increase the payroll of teachers. As they clearly deserve more than what they offer. To save money the schools hire teachers who are not qualified enough. This creates a very bad classroom environment and learning.

They must be hired if they are fit for the job and not because they are working at a lesser salary. In conclusion, the Indian education system must change for the better. It must give the students equal opportunities shine better in the future. We need to let go of the old and traditional ways and enhance the teaching standards so our youth can get create a better world. Furthermore, we see how the Indian education system focuses on theory more. Only a little percentage is given for practical.

(Total word 287)

The COVID-19 Pandemic is part of the worldwide pandemic of corona virus disease (SARS-COVID-19). The Rise and Impact of corona virus disease (COVID-19) pandemic, which originated in the city of Wuhan, China, has quickly spread to various countries with many cases having been reported worldwide pandemic disease. As of 30th July 2020, there have been 1, 74, 64, 696 cases reported worldwide and 67, 61, 42 deaths.4 in addition, the socio-economic damage caused by COVID-19 has been extensive.

It is a large-scale health shock that has required a conscious and essential pause on global activity to curb infection spread. Consequently, a parallel economic crisis has emerged. The international Monetary Fund (IMF) estimates the global economy will contract by 3% pushing an additional 40-60. The first case of COVID-19 in India was reported on 30th January 2020 in Trissur, Kerala. In the weeks that followed, cases were reported elsewhere, including Delhi, Hyderabad, Leach and Chennai, all with a history of travelling abroad. At the state level, flue corners were set up at hospitals for people reporting symptoms and passengers were screened at international airports.

Prompt response, praised by the World Health Organization (WHO) as tough and timely Medical professional underwent infectious disease training and put in place new protocols, preparing for a potential surge in cases. In early March, travel restrictions were places on foreign passport holders and Overseas Citizen of India (OCI) card holders, later extended to all passengers coming from Europe.

(Total word 242)

The conclusion of the Second World War brought many changes to the world. In the United States, President Truman spearhead programs that would rehabilitate the society through economic policies that would help the citizens in the Unites States recover from the war. The trauma experienced by the Americans was unimaginable for their fear of bombs and war devices grew at the same time the government was also on constant alert by ideologies the at differ from the Western version of democracy.

The United States continued to support wars of other democratic nations against communists thus domestic policies suffered for budgets were mostly allocated to national security and funding of wars. The growing racism of the 1950s contributed to the birth of civil rights groups where white youths protest to equalize the system. As the United States government aggressively supports foreign wars against communism, a chunk of the federal budget is allocated to national defense and security programs.

Domestic programs suffer thus the American population suffer for the number of poor people increased during the 1950s to 1960s. America's intervention in the Vietnam War cost constrains where a civil war almost broke out. The citizens grew weary and angry of the government's decisions and actions to aid the French in controlling communist Vietnam. People suspected that the United States government's ulterior motive in financially supporting the French in the war is because the former wanted to colonize the country. American families lost allot of their family members in the Vietnam War.

(Total word 250)

Written by:- Lakshay Kaushik

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It gives me very great pleasure to be here with you today at this very important conference. Regular interactions between the legislature, the judiciary and the executive are indeed important as they provide an opportunity for exchange of ideas and views on key issues concerning the governance of this vast country. This is particularly so in the context of our desire to reform governance to make it more just, humane, participatory and equitable.

The values of parliamentary democracy and constitutional government committed to the principles of equity, social justice, secularism and above all, the rule of law are the very foundations on which governance must rest. To preserve and protect these vital values the three pillars of our Republic must work together and in hand. The institutions of governance fashioned by our founding fathers of our Republic have served us well over the last five decades. However, it is fair to state that many of the institutions have been of late showing signs of stress and today, the efficiency and effectiveness of many of the institutions are being questioned.

There is growing dissatisfaction regarding the functioning of the executive and the legislature and their ability to deliver effective governance to meet the needs and challenges of our times. In this background, it is a matter of great satisfaction that the public at large continues to hold our judiciary in high esteem. The judiciary, as custodians and watchdogs of the fundamental rights of our people has discharged its responsibility very well indeed. The Supreme Court of India is a shining symbol of the great faith our people have in our judiciary.

Madam, pro-farmer policies have borne fruits. For the first time in the recent past the figures are there in the Economic Survey we have reversed the long term trend of decline in investment in agriculture and stepped up investment in agriculture through the Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme, the Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana, the National Food Security Mission, the National Horticultural Mission and other such schemes. We should also not forget the investment in water conservation structures that is being made through millions of works under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme.

Food production had increased from 174 million tons in 2002-03 to 233 million tons in 2008-09, which represents a growth rate of around six per cent per year. But I am conscious that a lot more need to be done to improve agricultural productivity, and we are committed to continuing our efforts to increase both public and private investment in agriculture and to diversify agricultures so that higher farm incomes provide stability to the lives of millions of our farmers.

The decision to pay remunerative prices by way of increased Minimum Support Prices is a part of our effort to incentives growth of agricultural production and productivity. I should also say that one of the weaknesses of the agricultural system in our country is the declines in the effectiveness of agricultural extension services in a large number of States. I think that is weakness which has to be plugged. The State Governments have to be mobilized to go back to the old system of extension under which India began the Green Revolution.

Various results were obtained by comparing the atmosphere over the northern and southern islands. Experiments in the Maldives in the 1990s showed that the effect of macroscopic pollutants in the atmosphere at that time. The time when pollutants blown south from India. It causes about a 10% reduction in sunlight reaching the surface in the area under the pollution cloud. That is a much greater reduction than expected from the presence of the particles themselves. Prior to the research being undertaken, predictions were of a 0.5% effect from particulate matter.

The variation from predication may be explained by cloud formation with the particles acting as the focus for droplet creation. Clouds are very effective at reflecting light back out into space. The phenomenon underlying global dimming may also have regional effects. The major sources of air pollution are carbon dioxide and sulfur dioxide emissions. While most of the earth has warmed, the regions that are downwind from major sources of air pollution have generally cooled. This may explain the cooling of the eastern United States relative to the warming western part.

However some research shows that black carbon will increase global warming being second only to CO₂. They believe that soot will absorb solar energy and transport it to other areas such as the Himalayas where glacial melting occurs. It can also darken Arctic ice reducing reflectivity and increasing absorption of solar radiation. Aircraft contrails are also called as vapor trails. Some climate scientists have theorized that aircraft contrails are implicated in global dimming.

(Total word 254)

As regards terrorism, the National Investigation Agency has commenced its work. Four Regional Hubs of National Security Guards have been set up. We are in the process of setting up a National Counter Terrorism Centre. A National Committee on Coastal Security has been set up which has adopted an integrated approach to coastal security and had taken major initiatives and decisions for registration of vessels, issue of identity cards to fishermen, installation of transponders on boats and setting up of four Joint Operation Centre.

Coastal Polices Stations and interceptor boats have become operational under the coastal security scheme. To supplement the efforts of the State Governments in modernizing their police forces, we have provided Rs. 1,250 crores during the current year, of which Rs. 955.53 crores have been released to States up to 28th January this year. This had helped States in augmenting the resources available to police forces in terms of vehicles, weaponry, communication, training, forensic facilities, intelligence capabilities, security equipment and building.

The Bureau of Police Research and Development is engaged in an in-depth assessment study of the scheme so that eh scheme could be improved upon. Yesterday, Shri Naidu and also some other Members referred to the agricultural situation in our country and the neglect of agriculture. It is certainly true that agricultural output in the current year, according to the latest estimates of the CSO, will show a decline of 0.2 per cent. But looking at the background of the developments in the year, the effect of a bad monsoon followed by drought,

Education and training in cosmetology takes you straight to the world of glamour and excitement and allows you to explore the opportunity to work with hair, skin or nails depending upon your choice. The different combinations of chemicals allow creating the right type of product for hair, skin or nails. Though the possibilities in the field of cosmetology are endless, you do require education or training in this field to be able to find the right path for yourself. The aim of make-up artists is to bring out beauty without making it look like a disguise.

Make-up artists apply cosmetics to enhance a client's appearance as also create any image a particular job calls for. The artist should be inclined artistically like blending shading or creating. A make-up artist can establish himself in a salon with a private clientele, become make-up director for a prestigious department, store, represent a line of cosmetics, work in Television and Movie production and find a position with a fashion magazine or work behind the scenes in theatre production. Operating as an independent freelancer allows you to create your own schedule or find employment with one company.

The make-up artists should concentrate on chemistry and anatomy if they want to make it to the top. Theatre experience, especially a study of stage lighting can be really helpful. Six months to one year work experience in a good salon is important after training. Volunteering your services to community theatres, fashion shows etc, will not only provide experience but also help in establishing contact with people who may be important to your career. Star Campbell Place a master of make-up artistry, says that achieving delicate effects.

Land and Labour in modern economic parlance are the basic factors of creation on this planet. Between the two, labour is supreme, for it is he who makes conscious and deliberate efforts to unravel the laws and mysteries of land and makes use of them for his own development. Indeed, his own development is the be-all and end-all of his entire conscious effort. Looked at in this light, human development has been the objective of human Endeavour ever since Adam and Eve first appeared on this earth.

Yes in the beginning the thrust of human Endeavour was in the direction of spiritual development but now it is in the direction of material development. In the earlier years, it was primarily the responsibility of an individual to develop himself, but now it has become the responsibility of the State to arrange for all round development of human beings. This has put human beings in new light. The shift in emphasis from individual effort and spiritual development to State planning and material development has turned human into a factor of production an economic.

Resource to be brought up developed and used for material development of the country as a whole Population growth at an alarming rate comes in the way of these social objectives in a big way. Rapid growth of population, therefore, has rightly been causing of concern in our country since the early fifty's However; popular perception in this regard has undergone a sea change over the last couple of years. In early fifties, socio-economic implications of population growth were a matter of concern largely in the context of the argument.

The major objectives of nationalization of commercial banks as set out by the prime minister may be summarized that removing the control over commercial banks by few large industrial houses. To providing adequate credit to the hitherto neglected sectors such as agriculture small business, small scale and professional, to introduce professional management in commercial banking to provide adequate training and reasonable service conditions for bank employees. The banks have really lived up to the expectations of parliament and the prime minister.

The commercial banks have become powerful institutions contributing for agricultural and rural development and also the up liftmen of weaker sections of the rural community. Some of the significant achievements are rapid branch expansion, of rural credit, strengthening of the co-operative sector and support to village and rural industries. The commercial banks in India had organized themselves along the lines and patterns of British banks. They are more comfortable with trade and large industrial houses than with the agriculture sector and small industries.

A number of changes have taken place in rural areas after commencement of the planning era. The concept of rural developmental has nether been concise consistent. Gandhi's ideas are different from those of Jawaharlal Nehru and they are again different from the ideas of Indhira Gandhi. These three dominant personalities, who played a significant the country, have left their imprints. Tumultuous and far reaching changes have taken place after the nationalization of commercial banks even before 1969, agriculture and allied activities were experiencing rapid growth under suggested five year plans. The national credit council pointed out a large credit

Science affects the average man and woman in two ways already. He or she benefits by its applications, driving a motor car or omnibus instead of a horse-drawn vehicle, being treated for disease by a doctor or surgeon rather than a priest or a witch, and being killed with an automatic pistol or shell in place of a dagger or a battle-axe. It also affects his or her opinion. Almost everyone believes that the earth is round and the heavens nearly empty instead of solid. And we are beginning to believe in our animal ancestry and the possibility of vast improvements in human nature by biological methods.

But science can do something far bigger for the human mind than the substitution of one set of beliefs for another, of inculcation of skepticism regarding accepted opinions. It was gradually spread among humanity as a whole the point of view that prevails among research workers and has enabled a few thousand men and a few dozen women to create the science on which modern civilization rests. For if we are to control our own and one another's actions as we are learning to control nature, the scientific point of view must come out of the laboratory and be applied to the events of daily life.

It is foolish to think that the outlook which has already revolutionized industry, agriculture, war and medicine will prove useless when applied to the family, the nation or the human race. Unfortunately, the growing realization of this fact is opening the door to innumerable false prophets who are advertising their own pet theories in sociology as scientific. Science is continually telling us through their mouths that we are doomed unless we give up smoking,

The brain is the essential organ of mind. As the chief focus of the nervous system the brain, with its vast number of cells closely inter-linked, is related to all the tissues and organs of the body by means of nerves. The reception by the brain cells of messages from the various sense organs arouses what is called sensation and consciousness, which from a physiological point of view, is simply awareness of sensation. All mind functioning is therefore primarily dependent on efficient sense organs and healthy nerves to transmit impulses when these sense organs are stimulated.

In turn, consciousness depends upon the integrity of the brain cells and should these cells be injured, as in concussion from a blow or damaged by the poisons of alcohol or diseases, then consciousness may be reduced or completely suspended. All forms of mental activity use up energy in the brain cells and this need is met with by an increased flow of blood containing nutriment to the brain triples between birth and adulthood-reaching a final weight of about 1 kilogram for men and 1.3 kilogram for women. By the age of 50 though, it shrinks slightly, losing about 30 grams. There is no correlation between brain size and intelligence.

A man's brain is usually slightly larger than a woman's but in both sexes the brain makes up a similar proportion of total weight. Two writers hold opposite records for brain size. The writers hold opposite records for brain size. The brain of the Russian author Ivan Turgenev weighed 2.012 kilogram. The brain of the French writer Anatoly France weighed little more than half that figure, 1.017 kilogram. The brain is divided into two hemispheres each a mirror image of the other.

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One day all the employees reached the office and they saw a big advice on the door on which it was written. Yesterday the person who has been hindering your growth in this company passed away. We invite you to join the funeral in the room that has been prepared in the gym. In the beginning, they all got sad for the death of one of their colleagues, but after a while, they started getting curious to know who was that man who hindered the growth of his colleagues and the company itself. The excitement in the gym was such that security agents were ordered to control the crowd within the room.

The more people reached the coffin, the more the excitement heated died. One by one the thrilled employees got closer to the coffin, and when they looked inside they suddenly became speechless. They stood nearby the coffin, shocked and in silence, as if someone had touched the deepest part of their soul. There was a mirror inside the coffin. Everyone who looked inside it could see himself. There was also a sign next to the mirror that said.

There is only one person who is capable of setting limits to your growth it is you are the only person who can revolutionize your life. You are the only person who can influence your happiness, your realization, and your success. You are the only person who can help yourself. Your life does not change when your boss changes, when your friends change, when your partner changes when you changes. The world is like a mirror. It gives back to anyone the reflection of the thoughts in which one has strongly believed. The world and your reality are like mirrors lying in a coffin, which show to any individual the death of his divine capability to imagine and

create

(Total word 308)

The Ministry of Water Resources lays down policies and programs for development and regulation of the country's water resources. It covers sectoral planning, coordination, policy guidelines, technical examination and techno economic appraisal of the projects, providing central assistance to specific projects, facilitation of external assistance and assistance in the resolution of inter-state water disputes, policy formulation, planning and guidance in respect of major, medium and minor irrigation, command area development, flood management and development of ground water resources etc.

The National Water Policy, 2002 lays emphasis on integrated water resources development and management for optimal and sustainable utilization of the available surface and ground water; creation of well developed information system; water conservation and demand management; quantity and quality aspects as well as environmental considerations; involvement of beneficiaries and stakeholders in the project planning and participatory approach in water resources management, training and research, resettlement and rehabilitation aspects of projected affected persons.

The Policy also encourages Private Sector participation in planning, development and management of water resources projects for diverse uses, wherever feasible with a view to introducing innovative ideas, generating financial resources and introducing corporate management and improving service efficiency and accountability to users. The average annual water available of the country is

assessed as 1869 billion cubic meter (BCM) and total utilizable water resource.
(Total word 216)

A Number of unchartered areas remain that are not currently covered by any of the existing Schemes of the Ministry of Women and Child Development. To cover a wide spectrum of program area for tackling social problems or meeting the needs of specific client groups which have hitherto not been addressed through the Schemes of MWCD or other Ministries, a general scheme of grant-in-aid (GIA) is implemented which does not transgress the existing grant-in-aid schemes but rather supplements them.

Support within this Scheme is given to work that is innovative in nature addressing a peculiar problem or working with a client group that has not been previously covered. 90 per cent financial assistance is provided to the Non Governmental Organizations (NGOs) and the balance of 10 per cent among others to be met by the voluntary agencies or any other organizations but preferably by the voluntary organization itself. The Commissions for Protection of Child Rights Act 2005 was notified in the Gazette of India on 20th January, 2006.

A National Commission for Protection of Child Rights was set up on 5th March 2007 in accordance with the provisions of the Act for proper enforcement of children's rights and effective implementation of laws and programs relating to children. Its Mission is to protect, promote and defend child rights in India. Its mandate is to ensure that all laws, policies, programs, practices and administrative structure in the country are in consonance with the child rights perspective as enshrined in the Constitution of India and also the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC).

(Total word 263)

These were either merged with British territories or handed over to the rulers of Patiala, Nabha and Jind, making Haryana a part of the Punjab province with the reorganization of Punjab on 1 November 1956. Haryana was born as a full-fledged state. Strategically located, Haryana is bounded by Uttar Pradesh in the east, Punjab in the west, Himachal Pradesh in the north, and Rajasthan in the south. The National Capital of Delhi juts into Haryana. With just 1.37 per cent of the total geographical area and less than two per cent of India's population, Haryana has carved a place of distinction for itself.

Whether it is agriculture or industry, canal irrigation or rural electrification, Haryana keeps marching towards modernity. The state enjoys the unique distinction of being among the first to provide electricity, metal led roads and potable drinking water to all its villages. Ranked among the most prosperous states in India, Haryana has the second highest per capita income in the country, after Goa. Agriculture is the mainstay of more than 65 per cent population in Haryana with the second largest contribution to the food bowl of the country.

The quantum of food grains production, which was nearly 25.92 lakh tone at the time of inception of the state, is likely to touch 155.5 lakh tones in 2009-10 due to crop intensification and increase in production of principal crops. Rice, wheat, jowar, bajra, maize, barley and pulses, sugarcane, cotton, oilseeds and potato are the major crops of the state. Under the diversification of crops, more and more area is being brought under cash crops like sugarcane, cotton and oilseeds, vegetable and fruits. Sustainable agriculture is being promoted through the propagation of

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I would also like to clarify that the transfer of enrichment and reprocessing items and technology has no bearing whatsoever on India upfront entitlement to reprocess foreign origin spent fuel and the use of such fuel in our own safeguarded facilities. Finally, Madam, I would like to bring to the attention of this august House that India has full mastery of the entire nuclear fuel cycle, and this includes enrichment and reprocessing technology. We have a well-entrenched E&R infrastructure of our own.

Our domestic three-stage nuclear power programs are entirely indigenous and self-sustaining. Our indigenous Fast Breeder Reactor Program and linked technology put us in the league of those very few nations, which today posse's cutting-edge technologies. The transfer of enrichment and reprocessing items and technology to India as part of full international civil nuclear cooperation would be an additional to accelerate our three-stage program. Madam, I believe, I have rightly answered all the major points. The Hon External affairs Minister would sum up the debate.

He would deal with other aspects. Today the country is facing a difficult situation. The monsoon has been delayed and in many places it has been deficient, though some parts of the country have received normal or excess rainfall. Agricultural operations have been adversely affected in several parts of the country causing distress to farmers and their families. A deficit of more than 6 million hectares has been reported in paddy, which is the worst affected crop. However, we are helped by the fact that we are operating today against a back drop of record production and procurement of food grains in both 2007-09 and 2008-09.

(Total word 272)

It is little difficult to suppress a sense of disquiet over the Supreme Court's directions on police and students union election reforms. No one will question the urgent need for change, indeed, a deep and abiding one, in both these institutions. But perhaps a greater reform is needed to make our democratic system work the way it should. In a democratic society, the task of making laws belongs to elected assemblies, and of executing them to a government comprising largely of elected legislators. The courts are meant to interpret laws and rules, not make them.

In recent years, failures of government have led to an unconscionable and uncomfortable tilt judicial activism that has undermined the basic balance. The problem with court verdicts is as Andrew Jackson once declared in another context, that they require some other authority to execute them. That institution can only be the government weak governments often find courts a convenient crutch to conduct their work, as did the Delhi government in pushing for the use of CNG fuel for public transport. But this doesn't always work. Witness the merging clash on the issue of demolitions and sealing.

At the same time, however we cannot but applaud the proposals mooted by the apex court to reform the police services and the students Union elections. But it would have been much better if the executive had come forward on its proposals. For example, the sum of Rs. 5,000 proposed as a ceiling for students' union election, will not even cover the cost of poster paper, Paint and fuel for mid-sized college election, police reforms; too, need to be viewed through realistic lenses. The reason why the various police commission recommendations remain unimplemented

Indeed, Carl Jung never found the same degree of acceptance among Indian psychologists and psychiatrists as Freud did. Jung had great admiration for Indian thought and there were convergences between his thought and aspects of Indian philosophy. He also, visited India and was associated with the establishment of two university departments of psychology in India. But serious intellectuals in India were not collecting testimonials for their culture; they were searching for new baselines for social criticism in a society where they and their children would have to live.

Indian is not an exception. In Africa, outside the psychiatric clinic, the major impact of Freud has been on studies of colonialism. The sensitivities of Aime Cesaire, Franz Fanon, Albert Memmi all francophone African scholars and none of them an academic were deeply tinged with psychological thought. Even when they differed from each other, as Fanon and Manoni did, they shared common categories and imageries, As if psychoanalysis was their language of self-expression and conversation.

After all, Freud has been appropriated rather thoroughly; some would say-by the dominant global culture of knowledge. Is there another Freud less digestible, less easy to fit in with the regnant ideas of rationality, individuality and dissent? Is there in psychoanalysis, beneath the pragmatism of its therapeutics, a persistent negation of the global regime of truth and thus, an invitation to non-western intellectuals who have lost their language of self-articulation? Contrary to appearances, Freud was not a fully assimilated Ashkenazi; he carried within him the traditions of an East European Jew. He was a child of the Enlightenment all right, but a defiant step-child.

Rapidly falling educational standards in India have added to the sorrows of the nation. Passing even the highest examinations even with a good second division is no guarantee that the successful candidate knows anything of the subjects which he had offered. The army of literate illiterates is alarmingly increasing from year to year. In the past people talked of the educated unemployed. Now the problem is of the educated' unemployables. These young men hold the highest degrees and are yet unable to read or write correctly, or even tolerably correctly, even ten sentences. What a shocking state of affairs.

This tragedy is the result of the neglect of language teaching in our schools and colleges. Today a very large number correctly the language which they are supposed to teach. This is indeed, intolerable. What is the remedy? One suggestion which deserves public as well as official attention is the opening of language schools offering concentrated courses in such schools about eighty percent of the teaching class work and home work should be confined to the teaching of English and of the mother tongue.

Only about twenty percent of the teaching and the school work should be connected with the other subjects of the student's choice. If there are six periods of teaching every day, only about eight or nine periods a week should be given to non-language subjects. The rest should be given exclusively to a through grounding in English and in the mother tongue. In these language schools there should be non text books of language. Helpful and careful training should be given for at least, training in dictation will be a very important item and every student will have to be

carefully

(Total word 285)

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In India alone the money in banks would run, on a rough and ready estimate, into more than several million crores. Let us give our attention to the services rendered by the banks. Money is in the banks than in unprotected houses. Banks create and encourage the habit of saving and thoughtful spending among the people. Fixed deposits earn a rising scale of interest according to the length of the period for which the money is kept in the bank. A good bank balance means economic security. Banks are of great benefit to governments and to national life. But banks need some sort of centralized control in our country this control is exercised by the Reserve Bank India.

There is a growing demand in the country for greater public control of the banks. Often the big and powerful shareholders of a bank use the bank for making unfair gains. If this could be stopped or curtailed, the government and the nation would stand to gain considerably. That is why the government of India took over fourteen major banks under its control. All government or public money is deposited in the banks and only a part of it remains in the government treasury.

The monthly salaries of public servants, of the police and the army, and various other six-monthly or annual payments made by the government involve hundreds of crores of rupees. Banks are the best repositories and channels for this purpose. The State bank of India with its hundreds of braches is seen to be humming with life and subdued animation every working day of the week. Banks help vary greatly in capital information. In addition to private deposits there is a vast sum of money of firms companies, of great industrialists and of the government.

(Total word 299)

Democracy is not something readymade and finished. It grows, evolves and passes through stages of failures and unsuccessful. Anti-democratic and un-democratic forces are never absent from any human society. Man is not a perfectly rational animal. Reason and un-reason are in constant conflict. All writers on the subject of democracy have dwelt on the difficulty against which the aims and ideals of democracy have to contest. Socrates and Jesus Christ were victims of a mob-minded majority. In India such monstrous and atrocious customs as the Sati System, untouchable, the caste system, enjoyed popular support for centuries.

Rule by a brute majority is not democracy. Sedgwick speaks of a democratic minimum, namely those irreducible and inviolable natural rights which majority rule cannot touch. Democracy is an all-embracing comprehensive system. Let us consider some of the conditions requisite for the success of democracy. Our Indian democracy is among the youngest democracies of the world. Since 1947-48 and the first general Elections in India, some crying and glaring facts have come to light. Our soldiers in the land, the naval and air forces are generally very low-paid and not quite well-treated.

Our police force is discontented, poorly-paid and highly inadequate in number. Our teachers, except in a few cases, are neither properly trained nor adequately paid. Men appointed as anti-corruption officers are so ill-paid that a small bribe makes them connive at food and medicine adulteration. Our authorities have woefully failed to hold the price-line which is the life-line of the nation and the encourager of bribery and corruption. The major part of the money allegedly spent in the name of our five-year Plans and other public services goes to line the pockets

Mankind, ever since there have been civilized communities; have been confronted with problems of two different kinds. On the one hand there has been the problem of mastering natural forces, of acquiring the knowledge and the skill required to produce tools and weapons and to encourage Nature in the production of useful animals and plants. This problem, in the modern world, is dealt with by science and the scientific technique, and experience has shown that in order to deal with it adequately it is necessary to train a large number of rather narrow specialists. But there is a second problem, less precise, and by some mistakenly regarded as unimportant.

I mean the problem of how best to utilize our command over the forces of nature. This includes such burning issues as democracy versus dictatorship, capitalism versus socialism, international government versus international anarchy, free speculation versus authoritarian dogma. On such issue the laboratory can give no decisive guidance. The kind of knowledge that gives most help in solving such problems is a wide survey of human life, in the past as well as in the present and an appreciation of the sources of misery or contentment as they appears in history.

It will be found that increase of skill has not, of itself, insured any increase of human happiness or well-being. When men first learnt to cultivate the soil, they used their knowledge to establish a cruel cult of human sacrifice. The men who first tamed the horse employed him to pillage and enslave peaceable populations. When in the infancy of the industrial revolution men discovered how to make cotton goods by machinery, the results were horrible; Jefferson's movement for the emancipation of slaves in America, which had been on the point of success.

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Metaphysics, according to F.H. Bradley is the finding of bad reasons for what we believe upon instinct. It is curious to find this pungent dictum at the beginning of a long book of earnest and even unctuous metaphysics, which through much arduous argumentation, leads up to the final conclusion: Outside of spirit here is not, and there cannot be, any reality, and the more that anything is spiritual. So much the more is it veritably real. A rare moment of self-knowledge must have inspired the initial aphorism, which was made bearable to its author by its semi-humorous form; but throughout the rest of his labours he allowed himself to be claimed by the instinct to find bad reasons.

When he was serious he was sophistical, and a typical philosopher; when he jested, he had insight and uttered un-philosophical truth. Philosophy has been defined as an unusually obstinate attempt to think clearly; I should define it rather as an unusually ingenious attempt to think fallaciously. The Philosopher's temperament is rare, because it has to combine two somewhat conflicting characteristics: on the one hand a strong desire to believe some general proposition about the universe or human life; on the other hand, inability to believe contentedly except on what appear to be intellectual grounds.

The more profound the philosopher, the more intricate and subtle must his fallacies be in order to produce in him the desired state of intellectual acquiescence. That is why philosophy is obscure. To the completely un-intellectual, general doctrines are unimportant; to the man of science, they are hypotheses to be tested by experiment; while to the philosopher they are mental habits which must be justified,

(Total word 277)

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The Government of India adopted the National Charter for Children as notified in the Gazette of India on 9th February, 2004. The National Charter is a statement embodying the Government's agenda for children. The document emphasizes Government of India's commitment to children's rights to survival, health and nutrition, standard of living, play and leisure early childhood care, education, protection of the girl child, empowering adolescents, equality, life and liberty name and nationality, freedom of expression, freedom of association and peaceful assembly, the rights to a family and the right to be protected from economic exploitation and all forms of abuse.

It also provides for protection of children in difficult circumstances, children with disabilities, children from marginalized and disadvantaged communities, and child victims. The document, while stipulating the duties of the State and the Community towards children, also emphasized the duties of children towards family society and the Nation. The National Child Award for Exceptional Achievement was instituted in 1996 to give recognition to children with exceptional abilities who have achieved outstanding status in various fields including academics, arts, culture and sports, etc.

Children between the ages of 4 to 15 years are to be considered for this award. One Gold Medal and 35 silver Medals (one for each State/UT) are given annually. The Award was instituted in 1979 to honour five institutions and three individuals for their outstanding performance in the field of child welfare. The National Award for Child Welfare includes a cash prize of Rs. 3 lakh and a certificate for each institution and Rs. 1 lakh and a certificate for each individual.

(Total word 265)

AILSAs is dedicated to the promotion and welfare of law students all over India. It strives to establish a platform for interaction with similar organizations at an international level for the benefit of student community. AILSA provides law students with opportunities to interact with legal professionals in both national and international arena. On regular basis the association conducts academic conferences, seminars, free legal aid, and academic conventions. Through the association, student activists and law professionals are constantly working together to fulfill the national demand for legal support. NLE'14 or National Legal Essay Competition is the flagship event organized by AILSA.

It provides a platform to the students enrolled in law schools and colleges all over the country to express their views on topics based on different avenues of the legal field. NLEC offers an educational exposure through a research based learning approach. It encourages research in the emerging areas of law among the participants. In view of this approach, the topics provided are broad, interesting and diverse. This shall enable the participants to choose from a wide range of issues and will boost the level of participation as well.

AILSAs has tried to go beyond the mundane subjects to throw light on the dynamic facets of law, and students by way of participants in this competition would be able to enhance their overall personality and hone their professional skills. Students from various years alike, the NLEC'14 Core Team led by Ms. Amrita Vyas, worked tirelessly day and night, under the supervision of the AILSA President to make this event a grand success.

The National investigation Agency has commenced its work. Four Regional Hubs of National Security Guards have been set up. We are in the process of setting up a National Counter Terrorism Centre. A National Committee on Coastal Security has been set up which has adopted an integrated approach to coastal security and had taken major initiatives and decisions for registration of vessels, issue of identity cards to fishermen, installation of transponders on boats and setting up of four Joint Operation Centre. Coastal Police Stations and interceptor boats have become operational under the coastal security scheme.

To supplement the efforts of the State Government in modernizing their police forces, we have provided Rs. 1,250 crores during the current year, of which Rs. 955.53 crores have been released to States up to 28th January this year. This had helped States in augmenting the resources available to police forces in terms of vehicles, weaponry, communication, training, forensic facilities, intelligence capabilities, security equipment and buildings. The Bureau of Police Research and Development is engaged in an in- depth assessment study of the scheme so that the scheme would be improved upon.

Shri Naidu and also some other Members referred to the agricultural situation in our country and the neglect of agriculture. It is certainly true that agricultural output in the current year, according to the latest estimates of the CSO, will show a decline of 0.2 per cent. But looking at the background of the developments in the year, the effect of a bad monsoon followed by drought, I think, this is a measure of the success of Indian agriculture that even a severe drought, the worst since 1972.

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I would like to inform the Hon'ble Leader of Opposition that the decision to open satellite services to non-governmental parties, Indian and foreign, was taken and approved by the Government in 1997. Thereafter, the norms, guidelines and procedures to operational this policy, including the modalities for pricing of lease of transponders were approved in 200 by the Cabinet which the Hon'ble Leader of Opposition was himself a member of at that time. The pricing of the lease of the transponders in the agreement was made in accordance with these guidelines. Member has said that he Cabinet approved this agreement in December 2005.

In December 2005, the Union Cabinet approved building of the GSAT-6 satellite following the approval given by the Space Commission in May 2005. The proposal sought approval for launching the satellite to offer a satellite digital multimedia broadcasting service and in addition to use the satellite capacity for strategic and social applications. The proposal stated that ISRO is already in receipt of several firm expressions of interest by service providers for utilization of this satellite capacity on commercial terms.

Neither the Space Commission nor the Cabinet was informed of the prior agreement between Antrix and Devas and therefore there was no question of approving it. The Leader of the Opposition has said that the Prime Minister should not close the issue only by annulling the deal, and that this will not wipe out criminality. I assure him that there is no such intention. A High Powered Review Committee has been set up, and the government will take all requisite action based on its findings and recommendations. But before I close my remarks on the issue,

(Total word 277)

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People talk of scams and if there is a scam, it must be dealt with. The law of the land must punish the wrong doers but we must not overlook also the fact of this tremendous growth of the telecom sector which has taken place as a result of sound policies pursued by our Government. In 1999, the then NDA Government changed the system of allocating telecom resources. The National Telecom Policy was needed at that time because the operators could not honour their earlier commitment which they had undertaken through the auction process. So, the auction process was reversed in 1999. In its place, there was put in place a revenue sharing business.

Our Government, by and large, has continued on the same path that was laid down in the national Telecom Policies. I think that policy has paid rich dividends. People ask me why then all these concerns about the wrong-doings. My respectful answer to that is that when I looked at the telecom situation in 2007-08, the proposals that came to me that the Ministry had decided not to go in for auctions, at that time, it had the support of the technical arm of the Telecom Regulatory system, the TRAI; it had the support of the concerned Ministry; and I felt level-playing field, it was entirely appropriate that we should continue on the path which we had followed until 2007.

Then subsequently it turned out to be that while the policy was sound, the way it was implemented, I think gave rise to problems. Those problems will now be looked into by the JPC, they are being looked into by the PAC; and if there are any criminal aspects, they are being looked into by the CBI. Our Government will fully cooperate with all these agencies and with all these entities to ensure that the truth comes out.

Democracy's representative nature validates the commitments we take on as countries; it should also determine the manner in which the architecture of international institutions evolves. For what is required for the international community to successfully deal with global challenges, whether they be security challenges, economic challenges, or challenges in the sphere of the environment are the existence of international institutions and a culture of genuine multilateralism. The United Nations and its specialized agencies are the only instruments available for responding effectively to the challenges we face collectively.

But what is missing, is our sustained commitment to democratizing the functioning of the United Nations. It is common knowledge that the UN is often unable to exert an effective influence on global economic and political issues of critical importance. This is due to what may be called as democracy deficit, which prevents effective multilateralism, a multilateralism that is based on a democratically evolved global consensus.

Therefore, reform and restructuring of the United Nations system can alone provide a crucial link in an expanding chain of efforts to refashion international structures, imbuing them with a greater degree of participatory decision-making, so as to make them more representative of contemporary realities. Our Millennium Declarations had recognized the urgency of the reform of the United Nations Security Council. An overwhelming majority of the world's population cannot be excluded from an institution that today legislates on an increasing number of issues, with ever-widening impact. The expansion of the Security Council in the category

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Government has made holding of more than 10 junked Rs. 500/1000 notes a panel offence punishable with a minimum Rs. 10,000 fine but the harsher four-year jail terms has been dropped. The Specified Ordinance, allows individuals to hold no more than 10 notes of the old currency. It allows 25 such currencies to be held by research scholars. Top sources said the ordinance, which will be sent to the President for his assent shortly, will come into effect from December 31. It provides for making holding of old 1,000 and 500 rupee notes after March 21 a criminal offence that will attract a fine of Rs. 10,000 or five times the cash held, whichever is higher.

Furnishing wrong info while depositing the old currency between January 1 and March 31 a window provided only for exigencies will attract a fine of Rs. 5000 or five times the amount, and post offices expires tomorrow. While the high-denomination currency ceased to be a legal tender from midnight of November 8, 2016. Sources said the proposal for a four-year jail term for anyone possessing after March 31, 2017 was not approved. The ordinance, which will have to be converted into proper legislation within 6 months, transfer or receiving an amount of over Rs. 10,000 in the now- demonetized Rs. 500 and 1,000 rupee notes a punishable offence.

While announcing the demonetization of the old currency on November 9, the government had allowed holders to either exchange them or deposit in bank and post office accounts. In 1978, a similar Ordinance was issued to end the government's liability after Rs. 1000, and Rs. 10,000 notes were demonetized by the Morari ji Desai- led government. Sources said the legal amendments are needed every time the government decides to scrap any legal tender to put an end to its promissory note.

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PMGKY commenced on December 17 and shall remain open for declarations and deposits up to March 31, 2017. The official said that at least 70 per cent of bank accounts have PAN number and are linked with Aadhar, and hence all deposits can be easily tracked. The PMGKY scheme provides an opportunity to persons (which includes banks and post office) The PMGKY scheme provide an opportunity to persons (which includes banks and post office) to declare such income and pay tax, surcharge and penalty totaling in all to 49.9 per cent of such declared.

Besides, the scheme provides that a mandatory deposit of not less than 25 per cent of such income shall be made in the zero-interest bearing Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Scheme, 2016, for four years. "We do expect a lot of revenue buoyancy because of this year or in subsequent years but nobody will go scot-free, the official said. Following the demonetization of 500 and 1,000 rupee notes on November 8, government has come out with PMGKY under which people can disclose unaccounted cash and come clean by paying 50 per cent tax.

Armed with information about Rs. 7 lakh Crore deposits made by some 60 lakh individuals and companies, the government today warned of hauling up anyone unable to show legal mean saying mere depositing in bank does not convert black money into white. This is not so. We have been getting daily information of all the deposits above Rs. 2 lakh, 5 lakh, a top government official told PTI. "Even if you take deposits of more than Rs 2 lakh, we have information about more than 60 lakh individuals, companies and institutions who have deposited more than Rs. 7 lakh crore of money. That's an astonishing number. We will look at it. For individuals

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Processes are the changes which underpins a transformation in the organization of human affairs. It is occurred by linking together and expanding human activity across regions and continents. Without reference to such expansive spatial connections, there can be no clear or coherent formulation of this term. A satisfactory definition of globalization must capture each of these elements: extensity (stretching), intensity, velocity and impact.

Held and his co-writers definition of globalization in that same book as “transformation in the spatial organizations of social relations and transactions- assessed in terms of their extensity, intensity, velocity and impact-generating transcontinental or interregional flows” was called “probably the most widely-cited definition” in the 2014 Global Consecutiveness Index. Swedish journalist, in his book, states that globalization: is the process of world shrinkage, of distances getting shorter, things moving closer. It pertains to the increasing ease with which somebody on one side of the world can interact, to mutual benefit, with somebody on the other side of the world.

Someone defines globalization with a more direct and historically contextualized emphasis: Globalization is the extension of social relations across world-space defining that world-space in terms of the historically variable ways that is has been practiced and socially understood through changing world-time. The Great Vowel Shift affected the stressed long vowels of Middle English. It was a chain shift, meaning that each shift triggered a subsequent shift in the vowel system. Mid and open vowels were raised, and close vowels were broken into diphthongs. For example, the word bite was originally pronounced as the world beet is today,

Indian Prime Minister Narendra Modi on Tuesday announced that 500 and 1,000 rupee bank notes would be withdrawn from circulation at midnight to crack down on rampant corruption and counterfeit currency. The surprise move was designed to bring billions of dollars worth of cash in unaccounted wealth into the mainstream economy, as well as hit the finances of militants who target India and are suspected of using fake 500 rupee notes to fund operations." Black money and corruption are the biggest obstacles in eradicating poverty."

Narendra Modi said in a hastily convened address to the nation after a cabinet meeting. Nearly 40 percent of India's economy is driven by small and medium sized enterprises that largely run on cash transactions. Economists said the move could impact these businesses, and in turn have a knock-on-effect on economic growth. There was concern among members of the public about changing larger denomination bank notes for new ones once they expired. Around a dozen people lined up to use an ICICI cash deposit machine in suburban Mumbai soon after the announcement, trying to deposit bundles of 500 and 1,000 rupee notes.

The machine stopped working after 10 minutes. Only two customers managed to deposit their money, and a security guard informed the rest that the cash dispenser has reached its limit and would not accept any more. Modi's ruling BJP party came into power in 2014 promising to bring black market money into the regular financial system, but critics said it had failed, with government data showing the cash economy outpacing the formal economy. The finance ministry said India would introduce new bank notes of 500 and 2,000 rupees from November 10.

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Over a period of 48 hours, India hosted leaders of the five-nations BRICS as well as the seven-nation BIMSTEC (Bay of Bengal Initiative for Multi-Sectoral Technical and Economic Cooperation, which together represent two-thirds of humanity and more than a quarter of the world growth. While BIMSTEC has geographical moorings, BRICS is a unique organization of countries that came together in 2006 not because of the promise as key “Emerging Economies” While the promise has faded their ability to grab the world’s attention and challenges the “old order” is still unmatched, as Russia, India, China, Brazil and South Africa remain leaders in their respective regions.

What they say on financial system, development initiatives, sharing of sources like water, oil, precious minerals and land, as a wide-ranging impact. It is, therefore, unfortunate that the outcome of the BRICS summit and the outreach to BIMSTEC countries has been popularly condensed into what they had to say on a single issue: terrorism, with only a few paragraphs out of the 109-para Goa Declaration dominating the discourse. The domestic context is partially responsible.

Even before Uri attack, New Delhi had embarked on a diplomatic mission to isolate Pakistan by raising the issue of terrorism emanating from its soil at the G-20 summit in China, the ASEAN summits in Laos, the Un General assembly, the Non-Aligned Movement meet in Venezuela, and elsewhere resounded with Pakistan’s continues cross-border adventurism. Even this success, New Delhi would have done better to bring the spotlight in Goa back to its own declared goal of building economies and bringing prosperity in the region.

(Total word 262)

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Now just to compare the period where the allegation is that we have destroyed during the five years period of UPA, including the year of unprecedented financial crisis and melt-down, where the growth has slowed down, where the fiscal deficit has increased, where the revenue deficit has increased, where in my own Budget speech I have admitted this, what is the total average performance of five years? The GDP growth rate is 8.6 per cent compared to 5.8 per cent. Compared to 4.0 per cent compared to 5.5 per cent. Revenue deficit is 2.5% compared to 4.0 per cent. We are total we have destroyed the economy.

I leave the question to the hon. Members to find an answer. Let us take into account certain other indicators. The tax GDP ratio during the six years period of NDA was 8.8%. During the five-year period of UPA, it is 11.1 percent. It was a dismal performance. Here, I can tell one point to them that this is for the first time that there has been little less but thanks to Dr. Manmohan Singh, when he was Finance Minister from 1991 to 1996 and thanks to Mr. Chidambaram, who presided over this Ministry till the other day. Every year the first document I used to consult, after the presentation of the Budget, is the comparable figure of the Revenue Receipt, between BE and RE.

We were used to, we were accustomed to see that more than often, RE used to be less than BE. The Revised Estimate was always more than BE. That is the strength of the economy, tax GDP ratio, savings rate and your capacity to invest. What was the investment? During the NDA regime, the investment in terms of GDP was 25.2% and during the UPA regime, it is 35.9 per cent. Now I come to rate of

(Total word 309)

The complement the facility of Kisan Credit Cards for dairy farmers the Haryana Government is planning to insure 10 lakhs mulch animals and generate animal IDs containing photographs of the animal and its owner. There move is to build the bankers confidence which would help the dairy farmer secure working capital loans. According to bankers the government move will not only streamline the credit line system but also boosts the milk production in the state.

We are planning to insure 10 lakhs mulch animals in a phased manner the insured animals will be issued a registration certificate with their details and photographs including that of the owner said Sunil Gulati Additional Chief Secretary animal Husbandry and dairying Department, Haryana. While addressing a bankers meeting, according to officials the process of insuring animals is likely to start from June and the premium will be. Soil and other growing media, such as coco peat are no longer necessary for growing potato as Potato Technology Centre at Shamgarh in Karnal with the help of central Potato Research Institute Shimla is going to start work on a research project for producing Potato in air by the air ponies' technique.

Air ponies are a process of growing Potato in air or mist environment without soil and other growing media. It is Rs. 6 crore projects and the budget for it has already been sanctioned. The PTC will call tenders for it once the model code of conduct ends we will set up three units of air ponies seed production to produce short-resilient Potato varieties. The trail for it will be started by the end of September. Dr. Satyender Yadav, said Deputy Director, PTC. We have also signed a move with International borne by the centre. Potato Centre Peru for assistance in

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It is good to learn that the Union Government values the utility of satellite remote sensing both for the development of India and sharing of information with other countries. The Union Minister for Human Resource Development, Dr. Murli Manohar Joshi, who also holds the portfolio of Science and Technology, while inaugurating the 12th plenary meeting of the Committee on Earth Observation Satellites (CEOS), stressed the fact that this technology has a profound value for humanity.

Satellite based remote sensing has become crucial to the future of humankind on account of its potential for averting loss of lives and severe damage to property resulting from cyclones and floods. The chairman of the Indian Space Research Organization (ISRO), Dr. Kasturirangan, has rightly pointed out that international cooperation in this field is bound to optimize benefits from space-borne earth observations. The objectives are to facilitate the widest use of satellite data and this has been highlighted time and again by the International Council of Scientific Unions (ICSU), which has been actively selling the concept.

The end use must obviously encompass education and training whose outreach can become widened through the application of satellite technology. Earth observation from space offers unique opportunities for obtaining crucial information on a global scale that will promote our understanding of the world's environment and how it is changing. The data, in fact, comprises areas like atmospheric physics and chemistry, oceans, land and solid earth, and can be of invaluable help in verifying, initiating and running predictive models. In addition, the details collected will enable

(Total word 257)

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Several Members have voiced their concerns over the situation in Pakistan and the terrorism that is emanating from there against India. The Government fully shares these concerns. We are taking all necessary steps to strengthen our internal security and defense capability. The Government has kept Parliament fully informed at every stage of our policy towards Pakistan. I had made a detailed statement on our approach towards Pakistan in this august house on 29th July, 2019. The External Affairs Minister briefed the House on the last round of Foreign Secretary level talks in February.

Our policy towards Pakistan is consistent, cautious and realistic. I have never believed that the channels of communication with Pakistan should break down. Even at the height of the Cold War, the Americans and the Soviets use to speak to each other. The chances of miss-calculation can only increase in an environment of no contract. I, therefore, personally conveyed our concerns to President when I met him in Russia and later to Prime Minister Imran Khan at the NAM summit last year. I had made an offer of talks on humanitarian and other issues in October last year during my visit to Anaantnag.

The decision to resume talks at the Foreign Secretary level is not a sudden decision but a calculated one, based on weighing all the costs and benefits. The fact of the matter is that the rest of the international community, despite Pakistan's role in terrorism, is talking to Pakistan. So, our not talking to them is not going to isolate them. We have made our pints strongly, but we cannot wish away the problem by not talking to them. Dialogue is the only way forward for civilized countries to resolve their problem. But, it is equally true that for any meaningful.

(Total word 297)

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The US has supported Indian's approach in strengthening peace and stability by supporting democratic forces, constitutional processes and political dialogue. IN Afghanistan, India strongly supported US led efforts to replace the repressive Taliban regime and to eliminate the Al Qaeda menace. We remain deeply involved in assisting the democratic Government of Afghanistan in its national reconstruction efforts. New partnerships have to escape the straitjacket of old paradigms. Looking beyond our bilateral relationship, I believe we can also be partners in developing a global perspective on creating a new and durable structure for international cooperation.

It is remarkable that the world order of 1945 dominates global decision making even today. The architecture of all our major international organizations had remained virtually immune to the momentous political, economic, social and demographic changes of the second half of the twentieth century. It is not only the agencies and councils of the United Nations, which are outdated. So too are many nuclear proliferation and arms control regimes and a number of other alliance system.

They were all designed to address threats that either no longer exist or have been so fundamentally altered that their neutralization calls for innovative approaches. I believe the time is ripe for the United States to seriously consider the advantages of further enhancing' our partnership on major international issue by recognizing India's due place in global councils. India's geographical location and security environment have informed our concern at the unrestrained proliferation of nuclear and missile technology.

(Total word 246)

A natural gas vehicle (NGV) is a car, truck, can or a bus, which uses natural gas to fuel its engine. Natural gas used in a vehicle is either in the form of compressed natural gas (CNG) or liquefied natural gas (LNG) to allow for sufficient storage no board the vehicle, compressed natural gas (CNG) is the form in which natural gas is compressed into special high pressure cylinders at a pressure of usually 3,000 – 3,600 pounds per square inch (psi). It is compressed to get more volume in a smaller amount of space in the cylinder, thereby allowing sufficient storage and eventually range for the vehicle.

Compressed natural gas is often used in light-medium-duty and some heavy-duty vehicle applications. Liquefied natural gas (LNG) is natural gas is in a liquid form. It is made by purifying and cooling natural gas to 260 F. More gas can be stored or transported in liquefied form than in compressed form in the same weight and space cylinder. Liquefied natural gas is used primarily in heavy-duty vehicle applications such as long-haul trucks and transit buses. There are several benefits of using natural gas as a vehicle fuel. Natural gas is clean. NGVs produce far less pollution than conventional gasoline-powered vehicles. In fact, they are 95 percent clearer.

Natural gas is inexpensive. Natural gas is less costly per gallon equivalent than gasoline, 25-30 percent. Natural gas is safe. In over 30 years of experience in foreign countries. NGVs have proven that natural gas is a safe fuel for vehicles. Natural gas is abundant and a domestic fuel. CNG vehicles have a substantial reduction in air pollution compressed to gasoline vehicles (on a per-mile basis), especially for particulate, CO, non-methane VOC and SO₂.

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The Indian Olympic Association (IOA) or Indian Olympic Committee (IOC) is the body responsible for selecting athletes to represent India at the Olympic Games, Asian Games and other international athletic meets and for managing the Indian teams at these events. It plays with the name of Team India. It also acts as the Indian Commonwealth Games Association, responsible for selecting athletes to represent India at the Commonwealth Games.

Indian athlete achievement at Tokyo Olympic 2020, it was a historic day for the nation as Neeraj Chopra's Javelin pierced the Tokyo night sky to herald a new dawn for Indian sports. August 7 of 2021, dateline Tokyo, will be etched in Indian hearts for eternity as the 23-year-old from Haryana won India's first track and field gold medal at the Olympics. This was also India's first gold medal since shooter Abhinav Bindra's won the 10m air rifle gold in 2008. With Neeraj gold on the penultimate day, India ended its campaign at the XXXII Olympiad with seven medals the country's best performance at the Summer Games.

Neeraj dropped the Javelin ahead of his first throw, as he tried to fix his throwing belt at the Tokyo Olympic Stadium. But that was the only false step he took this evening, as he sent the javelin soaring, a minute later, to a distance of 87.58m. His home town Panipat in Haryana gave 1.3 billion people a reason to celebrate, a reason to cry, and a reason to unite. Wearing the medal, which many in India have yearned for, Neeraj remembered the legendary Milkha Singh, who finished fourth in the 1060 Rome Olympics. Neeraj dedicated his medal to Milkha, who passed away in June, 2021.

(Total word 281)

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Haryana Public Service Commission, known commonly as HPSC is a government agency and topmost constitutional body of Government of Haryana, responsible for conducting Civil Services examinations and Competitive Examinations to select the eligible candidates for various civil services and departmental posts. The foundation of HPSC was led on 1 November 1966 when Haryana state was formed after the independence movement of India. It was originally established under the provisions of Punjab Reorganization Act, 1966. Government of India Act 1935 authorized the state government to form state public service commission.

HPSC performs its functions as authorized by Act-1966 and 1935 provision constitution of India. Its chairman is authorized to make independent decision under the certain rule and regulations amended by the Government of Haryana and its state governor. HPSC consist 8 members and a chairman that are appointed or removed by the state governor. Their term of service is set to fixed period which starts from the date of appointment. Haryana formed on 1 November 1966, is a state in North India. For the administrative purpose, Haryana is divided into 6 Revenue Divisions which are further divided into 22 districts.

For Law and Order maintenance, it is divided into 5 Police Ranges and 3 Police Commission rates. Administration of Haryana is divided into Revenue Divisions composed of districts. Districts are further subdivided into Tehsils of the revenue administration and the Community Development Blocks for the development work. Haryana Power Generation Corporation is responsible for production and procuring power, and following two Governments of Haryana PSUs is responsible.

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After the creation of State of Haryana in 1966, the State began its exciting and inspiring story of development. In the agricultural sector, with success of green revolution, Haryana became the second State having large agriculture surplus. State of Haryana is regarded as the wheat basket and rice bowl of India, contributing 45% of rice and 65% of what to the central pool and more than 5% to total food production of the country. It was therefore, imperative that a strong and efficient marketing infrastructure is created by setting up modern markets and evolving a feasible and efficient marketing system in the state.

The pre-requisite for this was the constitution of an Agricultural Marketing Board. Therefore, Haryana State Agricultural Marketing Board was constituted on 1st August 1969 with it's headquarter at Chandigarh, the capital of Haryana. At the time of its inception, there were only 58 Market Committees in the State with 58 Principal yards and 60 Sub Yards. Even these markets were small and congested and lacked the basic amenities and facilities for proper handling of the arrivals. The farmers had to travel long distances even up to 50 to 60 kilometers to bring their produce and often on katcha roads, to the markets.

The Haryana State Agricultural Marketing Board was set up on 1st August, 1969 for exercising superintendence and control over the Market Committees of Haryana. The primary objective of the Board has been to set up a marketing infrastructure for better regulation of the purchase, sale and storage and processing of agricultural produce within the framework of Punjab Agricultural Produce Markets Act, 1961 and Punjab Agricultural Produce Markets (General) Rules, 1962.

Haryana Power Generation Corporation Limited (HPGCL) is the electricity generating company of the Government of Haryana in India. It has been entrusted with the responsibility of setting up of new generating stations in state of Haryana. HPGCL is an ISO: 9001, ISO: 14001 and OHSAS: 18001 certified company. The certification was awarded by M/s British Standards Institution (BSI). Currently it has six power stations and projects situated at Panipat, Yamuna Nagar, Hisar & Jhajjar district.

HPGCL was incorporated as company on 17 March 1997 and was given the responsibility of operating and maintenance of State's own generating projects. The business of Generation of power of erstwhile HSEB was transferred to HPGCL on 14.08.98 pursuant to power reforms in Haryana. As a result, HPGCL came in existence on 14.08.98 for bringing in excellence in power generation in the states own Generation stations. In addition, it has been entrusted with the responsibility of setting up of new power plants. 2x300 MW DCRTTP Yamuna Nagar commissioned in record time.

First Unit was commissioned in a record period of 27 months which is the lowest for any coal based green field project in the Country. RGTPP Hisar, the first mega project in Northern Region progressing on fast track towards commissioning in 2009-

10. The boiler hydraulic test of Unit-1 completed successfully on 1 March 2009 within 25 months which is a record for fastest hydraulic test in the country. Jhajjar

awarded to IPP-First power generation project in Haryana based on Super Critical Technology. Faridabad Solar Power Plant is set up by (HPGCL) at the site of defunct
(Total word 268)

Faridabad Thermal Power Station in Faridabad.



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The Union Cabinet vide its decision dated 1st May 2013 has approved the launch of National Urban Health Mission (NUHM) as a Sub-mission of an over-arching National Health Mission (NHM), with National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) being the other sub- mission of National Health Mission. Outcomes for NHM in the 12th Plan are synonymous with those of the 12th Plan, and are part of the overall vision. The endeavor would be to ensure achievement of those indicators in Box 1. Specific goals for the states will be based on existing levels, capacity and context. State specific innovations would be encouraged.

Targets for communicable and non-communicable disease will be set at state level based on local epidemiological patterns and taking into account the financing available for each of these conditions. At the National level, the Mission Steering Group (MSG) and the Empowered Programme Committee (EPC) are in place. The MSG provides policy direction to the Mission. The Union Minister of Health & Family Welfare chairs the MSG. The convener is the Secretary, Department of Health & Family Welfare and the co-convener is the Additional Secretary & Mission Director.

Financial proposals brought before the MSG are first placed before and examined by the EPC, which is headed by the Union Secretary of Health and Family Welfare. The composition, role and powers of the MSG and EPC are in accordance with the Cabinet approval of May 1, 2013. The National Health Systems Resource Center (NHSRC) serves as the apex body for technical support to the center and states. Technical support focuses on problem identification, analysis and problem solving in the process of implementation.

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Haryana State Pollution Control Board was formed as statutory organization by Government of Haryana in the year 1974 to preserve the wholesomeness of water and prevent water pollution after Government of India legislation of water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974. The board was given additional responsibility to prevent Air Pollution from the year 1981 with the enactment of Air (prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 and in general for implementation of Environment laws and rules. To set up a comprehensive program for the prevention, control or abatement of pollution of streams and wells moreover as of air within the State and to secure the execution.

The State Government on any matter regarding the prevention, management or abatement of pollution and propagates data about pollution and takes necessary prevention and control measures. The Central Board in organizing the coaching of person engaged or to be engaged in programs about prevention, management of a battement of pollution and to pollution. Haryana State Pollution Control Board (HSPCB) categories & classification of business activities, the industries in Haryana have been classified in white, Red, Orange, and Green category as per the list, indicating the classification of 649 industries as per new guidelines.

Central Ground Water Authority is responsible to regulate and control development and management of ground water resources in the country. Get your authorization and enjoy simple processing, fast updates, and best of all no hidden fees. Central Ground Water Authority has been constituted under section 3 (3) of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 to regulate and control development and management of groundwater resources in the country. (Total Word 267)

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The name of the company is HARYANA STATE ROADS & BRIDGES DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LIMITED. Registered office of the company will be situated at Panchkula in the State of Haryana. The objects for which the company is established are the main objects of the company to be pursued by the company on its incorporation: To construct, erect, build, re-model, repair, execute, develop, improve, administer, manger, control, maintain, demolish, grade, curve, pave, macadamize, cement, highways, expressways, roads, paths, streets, bridges, sideways, bye-passes, tunnels, pavements, reclamation, improvements, road over bridges, road under bridges, underground roads, or any other structural.

The architectural work present is a part of the activity of the Haryana Public Works Department on Build-Operate and Transfer (BOT). Haryana State Roads and Bridges Development Corporation Limited is a State Government company, incorporated on 13 May, 1999. It is a public unlisted company and is classified as company limited by shares. Company's authorized capital stands at Rs 12500.0 lakhs and has 97.63384% paid-up capital which is Rs 12204.23 lakhs. Haryana State Roads and Bridges Development Corporation Limited last annual general meet (AGM) happened on 30 September, 2015.

The company last updated its financials on 31 March, 2015 as per Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA). Haryana State Roads and Bridges Development Corporation Limited is majorly in null business from last 23 years and currently, company operations are active. Current board members & directors, HSRDC of Haryana State Government to achieve the aforesaid objects and to raise funds in the form of loans from World,

(Total word 251)

Written by:- Lakshay Kaushik

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The Haryana Shahari Vikas Pradhikaran, formerly the Haryana Urban Development Authority (HUDA), is the urban planning agency of Haryana. The HSVP is responsible for urban development across the state. The role of HSVP, before 1977 and before the task was assigned to a dedicated body, the urban development work in Haryana used to be carried out by the urban estates department. With the inception of an urban development body, previously known as the Haryana Urban Development Authority (HUDA), in that year, the speed of urbanization increased in the state.

Now known as the Haryana Shahari Vikas Pradhikaran (HSVP), the agency is a statutory body of the Haryana government, constituted under the Haryana Urban Development Authority Act, 1977, with an aim to promote and secure the development of urban areas by acquiring undeveloped land. The agency develops and disposes of land for residential, industrial, institutional and commercial purposes. The key responsibilities of the body, which owns 30 urban townships across Haryana, are to design, develop and manage urban infrastructure of the highest standards and to provide affordable housing to all sections of society.

Its responsibilities also include promoting development of urban areas in a planned manner, using the acquired land for residential, industrial, recreational and commercial purpose and to make the developed land available to the Haryana Housing Board and other bodies, for providing houses to the EWS (Economically Weaker Sections). The duties of the HUDA also include undertaking construction works. The HUDA has 11 wings that assist it in development work. These include wings on architecture, authority, engineering, establishment, enforcement, finance.

Written by:- Lakshay Kaushik

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The Indian Red Cross Society (IRCS) is a voluntary humanitarian organization to protect human life and health based in India. It is part of the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement, and so shares the Fundamental Principles of the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement. The society's mission is providing relief in times of disasters/ emergencies and promoting health & care of vulnerable people and communities. It has a network of over 700 branches throughout India. The Society uses the Red Cross as an emblem in common with other international Red Cross societies.

Volunteering has been at the very heart of the Indian Red Cross Society since its inception in 1920, with the Society having Youth and junior volunteering programmes. The Society is closely associated with the John Ambulance in India. The Indian Red Cross Society, independent of the British Red Cross. The Bill was passed as the Indian Red Cross Society Act, 1920 on 17 March 1920 with the assent of the Governor General on the 20 March 1920. On 7 June 1920 fifty members were formally nominated to constitute the Indian Red Cross Society from members of the Indian branch of the Joint War Committee.

The first Managing Body was elected from among them with Sir William Malcolm Hailey as Chairman. History of Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement, Young Swiss businessman, Jean Henry Dunant was appalled by the condition of the wounded soldiers. International Red Cross Movement was established by Geneva Convention of 1864. The name and the emblem of the movement are derived from the reversal of the Swiss national flag, to honor the country in which Red Cross was found.

(Total word 277)

Written by:- Lakshay Kaushik

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Haryana State Industrial and Infrastructure Development Corporation (HSIIDC) headquartered at Panchkula is a 100% state owned agency of the government of Haryana in the Indian state of Haryana. For ease of doing business, Haryana is the first state in India to introduce a labour policy in 2005 and Land Pooling Policy in 2017, for which HSIIDC and as the nodal agency. Haryana Financial Corporation provides financial assistance for setting up new industrial units and for the expansion and diversification of the existing industries.

Various universities, educational and training institutes, including the nation's first skills university Haryana Vishwakarma Skill University, provide the human resources to capitalize on the infrastructure created by the HSIIDC. Haryana State Industrial Development Corporation (HSIDC), was formed on 8 March 1967 by the Department of Industries & Commerce, Haryana to promote medium and large industries for rapid industrialization. HSIDC was renamed to the HSIIDC in 2005. HSIIDC was formed to develop integrated industrial commercial, special economic zones, technology parks, Integrated Multimodal Logistics Hubs, road, rails, sports and public infrastructure in the state of Haryana in joint venture or public private partnership.

HSIIDC develops the basic infrastructure facilities such as internal roads, water supply, external electrification and affluent disposal system and then allots the industrial plots. Area in Haryana with they have well-developed infrastructure have easier access to markets for raw materials and finished products, credit, skilled labour, etc. hence HSIIDC has formed several subsidiaries to develop infrastructure

in various sectors across the state. The authority has divided the districts of Haryana,
(Total word 254)

Written by:- Lakshay Kaushik

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The National Games of India comprises various disciplines in which sportsmen from the different states of India participate against each other. The country's first few Olympic Games, now renamed as National Games, were held in North India (Delhi, Lahore, Allahabad, and Patiala), Chennai, Calcutta, and Mumbai. In the early 1920s the Indian chapter of the Olympic movement was born, and India participated in the 1920 Antwerp Olympics.

As part of this movement, a provisional Indian Olympic Association (IOA) came about by 1924, and the Indian Olympic Games were held in February 1924 in Delhi to select Indian competitors for the 1924 Paris Olympics. IOA Secretary Dr. Noehren wrote about these games as follows: The All India Athletic Carnival, the greatest and most representative gathering of its kind ever to be held in India, was recently celebrated in Delhi. Modern National Game of India comes for several years in the mid-twentieth century; the national games were conducted on a low key note. However, the first Modern National Games on the lines of the Olympics were held in 1985 in New Delhi.

Like the early games, the modern games had their challenges: for example, a decision on the sixth modern National Games in Ludhiana, Punjab was delayed because the Central Government diverted funding for the first Agro-Asian Games. The National Games were normally to be held every two years, leaving those years in which the Olympic Games and Sian Games are scheduled. In exceptional cases or natural calamity, the Indian Olympic Association (IOA) can relax the general rule. In practice, the games were often held at three to four year intervals in the 1990s, 2000s, and 2010s.

(Total word 275)

Written by:- Lakshay Kaushik

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Implementation of Human Resource Management System (HRMS) and updating the employee's details thereof, I am directed to invite your attention on the subject cited above and to say that as you are aware the Human Resources Management System (HRMS) is a flagship programme of Haryana Government which was adopted in the year 2017. The State Government vide instruction bearing Memo No.28/14/2016- 5B&C, dated 28.06.2016, issued by the Finance Department, Haryana has decided to implement Human Resources Management System (HRMS).

All Government Department to maintain personal information of each employee like Service Book ACR, promotion details, leave details, transfer etc. The implementation of HRMS has been carried out as per the Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) (Annexure-I) in four Phases by the all the Department as under: Government has considered the mater and to broaden the scope of HRMS to incorporate employees data of all Boards/Corporations/Autonomous bodies/Universities etc. All the statutory, non-statutory and autonomous entities under the aegis of all the departments shall initiate action to feed/update the basic as well as service level details/data of all their employees into HRMS Portal.

All the administrative Secretaries are directed to ensure that employee data of all statutory, non-statutory and autonomous entities under the aegis of their departments is uploaded in HRMS portal latest by 31st of October, 2020. For this purpose, it is advised to create HRMS cell and HRMS Nodal Officer in each department and the entities under its control. Please refer to Government letter of even number dated 20.11.2020 and others issued from time to time regarding,

Written by:- Lakshay Kaushik

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Indian COVID-19 vaccine receives WHO approval; the World Health Organization (WHO) on Wednesday approved an eighth vaccine against COVID-19, which follows as slight uptick in new cases globally. COVAXIN made by Indian company Bharat Biotech, has received WHO emergency use listing (EUL) meaning it could soon be available to millions worldwide. The EUL process assesses the quality safety and efficacy of vaccines and is a prerequisite for their inclusion in the global solidarity initiative, COVAXIN.

It also allows countries to expedite their regulatory approval to import and administer doses. This emergency use listing expands the availability of vaccines, the most effective medical tools we have to end the pandemic, said Dr. Mariangela Simao, WHO Assistant-Director General for Access to Medicines and Health Products. COVAXIN was already being administered in India, where authorities had approved its use since January, although a third phase of clinical trials was still ongoing, according to media reports. Bharat biotech later produced data showing the vaccine was around 78 per cent effective.

A WHO advisory group assessed COVAXIN under the EUL procedure, based on review of data on quality, safety, efficacy a risk management plan and programmatic suitability. The vaccine was determined to meet WHO standards for protection against COVID-19 and green-lit for worldwide distribution. The vaccine was found to have 78 per cent efficacy against COVID-19 of any severity, 14 or more days after the second dose. It is also extremely suitable for low and middle-income countries due to its easy storage requirements. WHO said available data on vaccination of pregnant women is insufficient to assess its safety or efficacy in this population, though studies

(Total word 270)

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Human Welfare Foundation established by a group of eminent community leaders in 2006, Human Welfare Foundation (HWF) has become one of India's leading nongovernment organizations dedicated to carrying out humanitarian and development programs to fight poverty and people sufferings by working in partnership with vulnerable communities regardless of faith, caste, gender or political beliefs. HWF's flagship project "VISION 2026" is an ambitious plan to bring about transformation on the social landscape of the country. The plan envisages the establishment of multifarious institutions across the country, with a strong human resource of committed volunteers and recognized community leaders.

The programme intervenes the needs of the day when one-third of country's populations hardly met the basic amenities for its servility. Cooked food packets were distributed to 1, 58,600 migrant and homeless people in various states. Ration kits containing essential items like Aatta, Rice, Oil, and Pulses were distributed to 45,998 families across the states. Over 10000 families were linked with government schemes for ration supply. Vision donated one ICU unit with advance biomedical equipment to IQRAA International Hospital.

Various awareness programs reached to 73200 persons. A pool of 1773 trained and dedicated volunteers actively engaged in executing various non-medical tasks in 203 COVID-19 hotspots in states of Assam, Bihar, and Uttar Pradesh. Assessment survey programs covered over 15,000 families consistent a population of over 75 thousand people in rural areas. Human Welfare Foundation is one of the leading social service organizations of India which has been working for the up-

liftmen

(Total word 248)

Written by:- Lakshay Kaushik

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Horticulture Department deals with the production and maintenance of fruits, vegetables, and flowers, spices mushroom, medicinal and aromatic plants. The cultivation of horticulture crops is highly specialized, technical and remunerative venture as compared to traditional crops being grown by the farmers. Apart from this, majority of Horticulture crops, being perishable in nature, requires systematic planning for their development. Horticulture development has assumed greater importance in recent years since this sector has been identified as remunerative for diversification of land use which provides increased employment opportunities, better return per unit area besides filling the nutritional gaps. Increase in outlay of more than 200 times in the last five years.

In the year 2004-05, the outlay for Horticulture was Rs. 80.00 lakhs which increased to Rs. 16573.00 lakhs in 2009-10 Launching of new schemes of National Horticulture Mission Micro-Irrigation and National Mission on Medicinal Plants. Major activities initiated under National horticulture Mission are the area expansion under food. Development of best integration model in India by integrating the components of community tank, orchard plantation and micro-irrigation & emulated by other States.

Concerted efforts on water saving techniques and increased subsidy assistance in Micro Irrigation scheme from 50% to 90%, so far an area of 8231. He has already been covered up to 2008-09. Tremendous impetus to the post harvest management and marketing of fruits and vegetables and got sanctioned projects to the tune of Rs.

67.00 crore and of Rs. 170.00 crores in 2006-07 and 2009-10. The facilities created are collection centres, pack houses, grading units and whole sale,

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The Department of Information Technology Electronics & Communication, Haryana (DITECH), headed by the Principal Secretary (IT), develops and provides direction in the use of Internet-based technologies to make it easier for citizens and businesses to interact with the State Government, save taxpayer money, and streamline citizen participation. DITECH develops, advances, and accelerates solutions that deliver world-class IT across the State Government of Haryana Departments.

With a wealth of IT and policy expertise on our team we enable implementation of government-wide information technology (IT) policies and programs, and use data, analysis and collaboration to deliver results and solutions that improve State Government IT service delivery. Via our collaboration to deliver results and solution that improve State Government IT service delivery. Via our collaborative working relationships with office management of DITECH, Additional Secretary (AS), State Information Officer (SIO), the Chief Information Technology Officer (CITO) and Director.

We support IT procurement personnel, and other IT decision makers with services, expertise, and solutions to address both the most common, and the most complex, State Government of Haryana's IT challenges. Operating at the intersection of policy and program execution, our team helps to navigate the complexities of Information Technology (IT), including. Previously known as The Department of Information Technology, it was renamed to the department of Electronics and Information Technology in 2012. On 19 July 2016, Deity was made into full-fledged ministry, which henceforth is known as the Ministry of Electronics and Information,

Written by:- Lakshay Kaushik

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The Haryana Police were formed when the state of Haryana was established after bifurcation from the state of Punjab on 1 November 1966. The organization is governed by the Punjab Police rules which were framed in 1934; however the State Government passed its police act in 2008. The same police practices being followed by police organization in North India. At the time when the state of Haryana was established, the organization had the responsibility for enforcement of the law in 6 districts and had strength of 12,165 personnel with Commando wing.

FIR (First Immediate Response) application is an SOS/emergency mobile application that helps its user seek immediate help from Police with a single click of a help button to be used by women, senior citizens and anyone who needs Police help in an emergency situation. FIR app was launched in Faridabad, Haryana by the Honorable Chief Minister Shri Manohar Lal Khattar and Commissioner of Police Faridabad. Haryana Police comes under direct control of Department of Home Affairs, Government of Haryana. The Haryana Police is headed by Home Minister. State Police Headquarters located in Sector 6, Panchkula. The total headcount of the personnel working in Haryana Police at present is 56,747.

The Mission of Haryana Police is to help the common man, to provide him security and to create a peaceful and law abiding community with his cooperation. Haryana Police is committed to uphold the Rule of Law, to prevent crime and to maintain law and order. We are here to protect him weak and under-privileged and also to serve the people. In order to make Haryana Police people-friendly, to enhance the credibility of the police and to check corruption, transparency in the system.

(Total word 283)

Written by:- Lakshay Kaushik

Ph: - 99921-25543

Indian Railways (IR) is a government-owned-railway system under the ownership of Ministry of Railways, Government of India that operates India's national railway system. It manages the Fourth-largest railway network in the world by size, with a total route length of 126,511 k.m (78,610 mi) as of 31 December 2021. 45,881 km or 35% of all the broad-gauge routes are electrified with 25 kv 50 Hz AC electric traction as of 1 April 2021. The first railway proposals for India were made in Madras in 1832. The country's first transport train, Red Hill Railway ran from Red Hills to the Chintadripet Bridge in Madras in 1837.

Indian Railways is headed by a Four-member Railway Board whose chairman reports to the Ministry of Railways. The Railway Board also acts as the Ministry of Railways. The officers manning the office of Railway Board are mostly from organized Group A Railway Services and Railway Board Secretariat Service. IR is divided into 18 zones, headed by general managers who report to the Railway Board. The zones are further subdivided into 71 operating divisions, headed by divisional railway managers (DRM). IR is a major shareholder in 16 public sector undertakings (PSU) and other organizations that are related to rail transport in India. Notable among the list are:

The divisional officers of the engineering, mechanical, electrical signal and telecommunication, stores, accounts, personnel, operating, commercial, security and safety branches report to their respective DRMs and are tasked with the operation and maintenance of assets. Station masters control individual stations and train movements through their stations' territory. In addition, there are a number of production units, training establishment public sector enterprises and other offices

(Total word 275)

Haryana is one of the states of union of India. In this state of Haryana there are numerous issues that media is hiding and people are eager to know them. Health sanitation problems, road and transport issues. Despite government's assurances and efforts electricity outages is a common issue here. State transport service is average. Road connectivity of rural areas to urban area is yet to be accomplished. Government RTI fee in Haryana is just Rs. 10, by way of cash against proper receipt/ PIO /DD/(court fee stamp), payable to the PIO or the officer so appointed by the government. To collect RTI fees.

Time limits for RTI application and first appeal is 30 days from the date of receipt of RTI application in the concerned office. In some cases it is 45 days if the PIO has taken help of other officials. In case no reply is received within 30 days from the date of filing RTI, one can go for first appeal, before the official higher in rank of the PIO concerned. In case no reply/decision is given by the first appellate authority one can approach information commission of Haryana with second appeal, as per the right to Information act, 2005 it is mandatory on the part of Public Information Officer either to provide the information or reject the request for any of the reasons specified by the RTI Act within 30 days of receipt of the request.

However, information concerning life and liberty of a person has to be provided within forty-eight hours of the receipt of RTI request. If an RTI is filed with the public with the public authority (PIO/APIO), it is possible that the required answers are not obtained on the first time, and in some cases, information is not received at all. In such cases, First appeal is to be filed to receive the required information to the satisfaction

(Total word 315)

Written by:- Lakshay Kaushik

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The Department of Skill Development and Industrial Training, Haryana is imparting skill-based training to the unemployed youth of the state through a network of 172 Government. Industrial Training Institutes (139 Co-Ed. ITI & 33 it is exclusively for Women) and 242 Private ITI's under Craftsman Training Schemes. Engineering & Non-Engineering trade course of one and two years duration are being run in these institutes. During the current academic session 2020-21, 77472 sanctioned seats in 3563 trade units are functional in Government.

It is and sanctioned seats in 2647 trade units are functional in Private it is of State. During session 2020-21 admissions, seats were offered for admission against which trainees have been admitted to ITIs. In the year 1966, when Haryana came into being, there was 48 Government. Industrial Training Institutes with a seating capacity of 7156. Now, there is a total of 414 Government & private. Industrial Training Institutes with sanctioned seats offering courses in 76 different trades. Quality of training in it is is being upgraded regularly by improvement in curriculum, training methodology, and training of trainers through industry sector council at Government of India.

New trades area also being introduced as per market demand. Making Haryana Skill hub in the country Official Twitter handle of Skill Development and Industrial Training Department, Government of Haryana. Opportunity for on the spot admission against vacant seats in it is has been given by the Department. On the spot admission in it is against vacant seats, will be held from 28.11.2021 to 30.11.2021. Admissions in ITIs one more chance to apply for admission by participating in fifth counseling.

(Total word 267)

Written by:- Lakshay Kaushik

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Regarding of Public Grievances addressed to Chief Minister, CM Web Portal with a link for CM Grievances Web Site and SOP to be followed. With reference to the subject cited above, it is informed that the Government has decided to establish CM Web portal with a link for CM Grievances Web Site for redressal of public grievances. This will be responsibility of the Information, Public Relation and Cultural Affairs Department to maintain the same as Information Public Relations and Cultural Affairs, Department will be the overall In-charge of the Development and implementation of CM Web Portal and will finalize the design of the CM Web Portal. It will also strengthen its IT infrastructure and team.

The team will continuously keep a watch of tweets and face book posts on real-time basis and take remedial action. It will strengthen its IT infrastructure and team so that their can continuously keep a watch of tweets and facebook posts on real-time basis and take remedial action. This call center will also be used to confirm whether the grievance has actually been redressed or not and taking feedbacks. Tendering for the call centre and related activities are entrusted to HARTRON by Information Public Relations and Cultural Affairs, Department.

Since this is a PR activity, the funds for this will be provided by Public Relations Department with a toll free 10 lines number. MD HARTRON to undertake this activity. The CM Web portal will have a grievance link to CM Grievance website developed by NIC. NIC will smoothly run the newly created Website for CM Grievances website. A customized toll free number is proposed to be started within a period of 8 weeks and for the purpose of running the said toll free number A 50

Seat will be operated ,

(Total word 295)

Written by:- Lakshay Kaushik

Ph: - 99921-25543

The Social Justice & Empowerment is working independently since the bifurcation of Social Welfare department in the year 1992. The Department is implementing a number of schemes for the care, protection and rehabilitation of socially under privileged. Earlier the Social Justice & Empowerment was working within a very small area having few welfare schemes. Now, it has expanded its area of schemes and has implemented schemes since the creation of the Departments covering beneficiaries belonging to urban as well as rural areas.

At present, the Department is implementing a number of schemes for the welfare of senior citizens, orphan/destitute children, Widows & destitute women, mentally retarded children, the blind, deaf & dumb, Kashmiri migrants, dwarfs & eunuchs minority communities such as Muslim, Sikhs, Christians, Parsis etc. in the state. Besides, the welfare of vulnerable groups of the society, the Department is also providing social security and economical assistance to the Senior Citizens, Widows and disabled of the States in the form of monthly pension who are unable to sustain themselves from their own resources and are in need of financial assistance. This Department is headed by the Director General working in the rank of Special Secretary/Joint Secretary to the Government of Haryana.

Generally Director General also looks after the work on Government side as Joint Secretary/Special Secretary. One Additional Director, one Joint Director and two Deputy Directors assist the Director General in day-to-day office work. Besides, 22 District Social Welfare Officers are monitoring schemes of the department at district level and 3 Government residential institutions functioning in various districts.

(Total word 259)

Written by:- Lakshay Kaushik

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Technical education is the crying need of India. India has had an over-dose of liberal education. Our education is incomplete and without any purpose if we do not receive some sort of technical education besides our liberal education. Department of Technical Education, Haryana is a State Board University in Haryana. Given below is the Ph.D. in History colleges affiliated to Department of Technical Education, Haryana. A just balance between liberal education and technical education needs to be maintained. Our British masters did not encourage technical education in our country. The result was terrible unemployment.

The Department of Technical Education (DTE) is a higher education governance body under the government of Haryana, India. It is a part of the higher education department and is managed by the Minister of Education. It conducts Master of Technology/Master of Planning, Bachelor of Technology/Bachelor of Architecture, MFA, BFA, Diploma and Certificate Courses through engineering colleges, polytechnics, technical high schools, commercial institutes, arts colleges, tailoring and garment making training centers and vocational training centers.

We depended upon the industrial goods of other countries. Technical education enables student to pick up a skill with which he may make his living, even if he remains unemployed after taking up his graduation. We need an army of highly technical hands for our multi-purpose river-projects, steel factories, fertilizer industry, locomotive and air-craft manufacture. Even agriculture is being rapidly mechanized by means of tractors and bulldozers. We need more and more technicians to manufacture tractor in India. We need scientists and technologists with practical knowledge of banking.

(Total word 256)

Written by:- Lakshay Kaushik

Ph: - 99921-25543

The following Act of Parliament received the assent of the President on the 23 December, 2005 and is hereby published for general information: THE DISASTER MANAGEMENT ACT, 2005. An Act to provide for the effective management of disasters and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto. This Act may be called the Disaster Management Act, 2005. It extends to the whole of India, It shall come into force on such date as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette appoint; and different dates may be appointed for different provisions of this Act and for different States, and any reference to commencement in any provision of this Act in relation to any State shall be construed as a reference to the commencement of that provision in that State.

The National Disaster Response Force (NDRF) is an Indian specialized force constituted for the purpose of special response to a threatening disaster situation or disaster under the Disaster Management Act, 2005. The Apex Body for Disaster Management in India is the NDMA. The Chairman of the NDMA is the Prime Minister. Panchkula district has the strategic and pollution free location that attracts many Boards and Corporations and government departments to locate their headquarters here.

The rich flora and fauna also adds to its beauty. But the district also faces some natural and unnatural hazards towards which the administration is actively engaged. District Disaster Management Plan (DDMP) is one. Such as tool that facilitates to take efficient measure in this direction. In simple terms, a District Disaster Management Plan guides in responding to a disaster, if ever occurred, and to prevent.

(Total word 270)

Written by:- Lakshay Kaushik

Ph: - 99921-25543

A sample survey conducted in Haryana found that in 65% of civil cases, the government was a litigant, sometimes on both sides. Government litigation crowds out the private citizens from the court system. Much of this government litigation is in the form of appeals and this survey again found that 95% of government appeals fail. In a way, they are appeals that should not have been made in the first place. In 1994 our government had convened a meeting of law ministers and law secretaries that had resolved that, disputes between the government and public sector undertaking (PSU), and one PSU and another PSU ought not to go to courts or tribunals, and that such disputes should be settled between the parties amicably.

This unfortunately has not happened. Our government will now ensure that this decision is effectively implemented. This step, along with a better assessment of which judgments are to be appealed against, would lead to some reduction of cases in courts. Another way of reducing the burden of cases is to have alternate dispute resolution systems. We have tried out Lok Adalats, women's Courts, Family Courts and Fast Track Courts and Tribunals. Their performance needs to be assessed and if necessary, they must be strengthened so that they can take some of the burden off the regular courts.

We have also not fully exploited the potential of alternate dispute resolution mechanisms like conciliation, mediation and arbitration. If they are made more efficient, the demand for adjudication will decrease. I request this august gathering to discuss more on the possibilities in this regard. At the government level we are also making efforts to reduce the incidence of litigation. A great deal of litigation is,

(Total word 285)

Written by:- Lakshay Kaushik

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A harmonized and rationalized tax structure is one our reform agenda. Once this is done, the causes for adjudication will diminish. We have also decided to establish the National Tax Tribunals, (NTT) which I hope will reduce Tax-related litigation. Within the courts themselves, I recognize the need for increasing the capacity of the system to handle cases irrespective of any process improvements. There is a physical limitation to the quantum of cases any judge can handle. The argument for more judges and for larger benches is a valid one.

While reduction in the caseload is one side of the coin, increasing the efficiency and productivity of the judiciary is the other side. There, I submit in all humility, scope for improving the productivity of existing resources and I am sure the Courts will deploy modern technology as ably demonstrated by the Supreme Court indicates that between 1991 and 2002 there was a short reduction by 80%. In the same period, pendency in High Courts has increased by nearly 30%. There is the scope for improving court management through the use of information technology and of improved case management methods.

I also believe that in the administration. The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court has, inter alia, drawn my attention to the problem of increasing pendency of cases in the Courts, and I am convinced that we must increase the strength of the Supreme Court bench. This will enable the courts to adjudicate more speedily and address the issue of the regular functioning of the Constitution Bench of the Court and the demand for constituting larger benches. Similar expansion in capacities will have to be considered at the state and subordinate levels as well.

Written by:- Lakshay Kaushik

Ph: - 99921-25543

The Prime Minister's announcement of a swathe of mega project on October 24 has come as daunting challenges. Mr Narendra Modi Commission or the Finance on the feasibility of mammoth project a 7,000 km long national highway corridor connecting Kashmir with Kanyakumari and Silchar with Saurashtra before committing his Government to it. Quick estimates suggest that the capital cost will be of the order of Rs. 28,000 crores spread over an unspecified period. A similar exercise in a grandiose thinking is what is involved in Mr. Narendra Modi mpromptu announcement that fived international airports with global state-of-the art technology would be set up in the country with 100 per cent foreign equity.

Here again, the evidence of in escapable since the Ministry of Civil Aviation itself appeared bamboozled by the Prime Minister of Civil Aviation itself appeared would be launched even though preliminary work on identifying the sites had not been initiated. The presumption that the BJP Government was desperately in mood among investors and entrepreneurs can hardly be faulted. If there was no other tangible way for the government to respond to the pleas from industry for kick-starting the economy some indications of a leap-fogging resolve could help bestir the core industries such as steel and cement out of a despondent mood.

Here lies the strategic impact of the mega projects announced by the Prime Minister, although the transparent lack of systematic thinking on the whole question of tapping private sector funds for building the infrastructures stands exposed. The first meeting of the Task Force on Infrastructure, which was held on Monday, has obviously been struck by the enormity of the investments the new highway,

Written by:- Lakshay Kaushik

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The energy summit held in Haryana last week under the aegis of the Confederation of Indian Industry (CII) focused attention on some worrisome features of the so-called reform process in the energy sector. Ambitious power generation targets visualized in Five-year Plans have not been matched by achievements. During the Eighth Plan period, the capacity addition was far short of the revised target of 30,000 MW. Resources constraints do not adequately explain the disappointing performance.

Free supply has become a politically competitive and sensitive issue among the States and few have the will to take a realistic stand on pricing electricity for different categories of consumers. Without proper pricing, the State Electricity Boards (SEBs) and other power generating agencies are unlikely to regain their financial health. The Central law envisaging regulatory outfits of determines the power traffic was indeed a bold step but most but most States are still dragging their feet on restructuring their generation and distribution systems. Private investors find the situation understandably frustrating despite the ministerial assurances that the reform process in place.

The summit has served to highlight their problems. While the private sector has to play an effective role in the creation of additional power generation and distribution capacity of the country, inordinate delays in clearances will only drive the investors away to more lucrative areas. Given the incentives, foreign investment in the power sector may increase substantially in the years ahead. During the Eighth Plan period, the private sector's share in power generation showed a marked increase. The projects in the pipeline are completed plan.

(Total word 260)

Written by:- Lakshay Kaushik

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It is good to learn that the Union Government values the utility of satellite remote sensing both for the development of India and sharing of information with other countries. The Union Minister for Human Resource Development, Dr. Murli Manohar Joshi, who also holds the portfolio of Science and Technology, while inaugurating the 12th plenary meeting of the Committee on Earth Observation Satellites (CEOS), stressed the fact that this technology had a profound value for humanity.

Satellite based remote sensing has become crucial to the future of humankind on account of its potential for averting loss of lives and severe damage to property resulting from cyclones and floods. The chairman of the Indian Space Research Organization (ISRO), Dr. Kasturirangan has rightly pointed out that international cooperation in this field is bound to optimize benefits from space-borne earth observations. The end use must obviously encompass education and training whose outreach can become widened through the application of satellite technology.

They must be given the knowhow for the processing and analysis of the data, and encouraged to join in the efforts of the international agencies working on environmental projects ultimately, the objectives is to facilitate the widest use of satellite data and this has been highlighted time and again by the International Council of Scientific Unions (ICSU), which has been actively selling the concept. The major environmental issues, global change and loss of biodiversity, are being currently scrutinized by the international community of researchers. ICSU is playing a major in providing the science underpinnings to address these issues through the,

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In keeping with its tradition of over-extending itself in the international arena, the United States has identified a number of entities in India and Pakistan with which

U.S. organization will not be allowed to trade unless they obtain government licenses. Such a ban has been expected ever since the U.S President, Mr. Clinton, announced sanctions against India and Pakistan after the May nuclear tests.

The delay must surely be on account of differences within the United State Government and pressure from business interests not to go ahead with a decision which will result in some loss of trade to some U.S business entities. Coming just a week after the selective waiver of the older sanctions against the two countries, this particular decision conveys the impression that the U.S wants to retain the right to punish the two countries. The ban is certainly going to vitiate the atmosphere at the next round of Indo-US. The latest U.S sanctions clearly violate the rules the World Trade Organization WTO. India has a strong case for taking the sanctions issues to the Dispute Settlement Body of the WTO and a ruling in India's favor will show the U.S that there is at least one area trade where it cannot always get away with unilateral action.

The U.S has once before been caught on the balk booth with such unilateral action. In 1966 a U.S law that threatened companies and individuals with Community to take the issue to the WTO. The dispute did not take its course at the WTO because both the U.s has once before been. The U.S has been imposing a number of sanctions of India on the basis of domestic laws on nuclear non-proliferation. Even where the decisions have involved multilateral institution like the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund, no international agreement has been explicitly

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Test Time:- 5

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(Total word 309)

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Haryana Kaushal Rozgar Nigam: prescription of Nigam Wage Rates for supply of manpower-thereof. Sir/Madam, I am directed to invite your attention to erstwhile Punjab Government, Finance Department instructions No. 700-F-41/60571 (FIN-GEN), dated 21.11.1941 which has governed the matter of D.C Rates Deputy Commissioners had been prescribing wage rates for various categories of manpower in the districts on the basis of above instructions.

It has been observed that various discrepancies have arisen over time involving differences in the rates of the rural labour and urban rates, increase in rates not proportional to the increase in the minimum wages, different prescriptions for experience etc. Government of Haryana has set up the Haryana Kaushal Rozgar Nigam (HKRN) with the mandate of deploying contractual manpower in Government Departments/Boards/Corporations etc. Government has decided to prescribe "Wage Rates" for various categories/levels of job roles (copy enclosed) which shall be charged by the Haryana Kaushal Rozgar Nigam (HKRN) from the indenting departments. These rates shall be titled as "Nigam Wage Rates".

The Government shall revise the Nigam Wage Rates from time to time. These instructions will supersede all the instructions on the subject of DC Rate issued by Government from time to time including the instructions dated 21.11.1941 and also the instructions issued by the Deputy Commissioners in Haryana State. All the D.R rates prescribed vide above said instructions shall stand withdrawn and the Deputy Commissioners shall henceforth not prescribe any DC Rates. Approval of Finance Department has been obtained vide their UO No. 12/33/2021-1FG-1/27177 & 30423.

(Total word 250)

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Although more than seven months had elapsed in the current fiscal year before the six of Haryana Annual Plan was finalized, the beleaguered Chief Minister Mr. Manohar Lal Khattar has managed to get a 28 per cent hike in the plan outlay at Rs. 5,353 cores over the 1997-98 level. While approving the higher outlay, the Planning Commission has also agreed to provide additional funds for rural infrastructure development. Appreciating the problems faced by the State Government in funding its infrastructure development, the Commission Deputy Chairman has agreed to take up its case with the Union Finance Ministry to facilitate an additional borrowing of about Rs. 300 cores.

The Government hopes to finance the Annual Plan with a budgetary support of Rs. 3,522 cores and by raising internal and extra-budgetary resources of Rs. 1,831 cores. The State resource base is projected at Rs. 4,157 cores, notwithstanding the recessionary conditions in the economy. While the Planning Commission itself is behind schedule in finalizing the Ninth Plan, the Central Plan the Central assistance to the State is projected at Rest. 1,196 cores Loan on small savings and the projected at Rs. 1,107 cores. Undeterred by its projects would contribute Undeterred by its experience last year;

The Government appears to be confident of mobilizing resources for this year's Annual Plan. Serious infrastructural lags have hurt the State's development, particularly in the power and transport sectors. The setting up of an additional power generation capacity of 2,751 MW during the Ninth Plan period will call for an investment of Rs. 11,000 cores. The Memoranda of Understanding signed with private cores.

(Total word 266)

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Soil and other growing media, such as coco peat are no longer necessary for growing potato as Potato Technology Centre at Shamgarh in Karnal with the help of central Potato Research Institute Shimla is going to start work on a research project for producing potato in air by the geaponics technique. Geaponics is a process of growing potato in air or mist environment without soil and other growing media. It is a Rs. 6 crore project and the budget for it has already been sanctioned. The PTC will call tenders for it once the model code of conduct ends we will set up three units of geaponics seed production to produce short- resilient potato varieties.

The trail for it will be started by the end of September. Dr. Satyender Yadav said, deputy director, PTC. We have also signed an agreement with International Potato Centre Peru for assistance in the project and for providing new advanced heat tolerant varieties high dry matter and short duration varieties he said? Dr. PK Mehta senior consultant at the said Indian is the second largest producer of potato in the world. It produces around 46 million ton and is the third most important food crop in the country after rice and wheat. At present the per capita consumption of potato in the country is around 34 kg a year.

The demand for a country will have to produce Haryana is producing around 10 lakh MT seed against the requirement of 1 lakh MT due to which is it department Himachal Pradesh and Punjab. The complement the facility of Kisan Credit Cards for dairy farmers the Haryana Government is planning to insure 10 lakhs milch animals and generate animal IDs containing photographs of the animal and its owner. There move is to build the farmers confidence which would help the dairy farmer secure,

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I want to submit before you this. What is the Central allocation for the NREGP? For the 2006-07 Revised Estimates (RE), the Central allocation was Rs. 11,300 crore number of districts 200 and per district allocation Rs. 56.5 crore. In 2007-09 RE, the Central allocation Rs. 12,000 crore number of district under NREGP 330 and per district allocation was slid down to Rs. 12,000 crore. In 2008-09, the Central allocation Rs.16,000 crore number of districts under Rs. 26.8 crore. That is, from 2006-07, from Rs. 56.5 crore, it has come down to Rs. 26.8 crore this is what has happened to the NREGP.

This is the flag ship programmed Bharat Nirman. This is one of the charters of NCPM. Regarding the unutilized funds under Rural Employment Programmed, all of us know that there are five programs for rural employment. I am directly putting forth to the hon. Minister I do not want to make any wild allegation and I expect and request, through your kind self, Sir, that the Government will give answers to these question to the entire country. Hon Minister and the Leader of the Opposition, it is only a vote on Account, do not have any hope.

Then also, we would not have excused him, we would not have excused the Government, the country could not have forgiven them. But they would have understood. But they came out with an Interim Budget, which is much, more than a Vote on Account. What is that they have given? I want to go into some of the important thing. If at all, the UPA brought back the entire economy from 1991-1998, the Indian economy started blooming and blossoming, there were three important reason. Firstly, investment in infrastructure Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana,

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There are two sectors; export sector and domestic sector. The flow of money is there in the domestic sector. About Rs. 65,000 crore has gone into the rural areas by way of waiver of loans. That means the farmers has been able to raise fresh loans. Earlier Rs. 85,000 crore was going into credit for agriculturists and now it is more than Rs.2,50,000 crore. This means the purchasing power, whether it is for the seeds, fertilizers or agricultural implements, has increased and ultimately the consumption also has increased.

The flow of money in the villages has increased from the earlier levels. I am not saying that money is overflowing in the villages but there is money in the villages. Consumption within the country and production are going up at the same time exports are very much affected. We have to do everything possible. We are willing to help anybody if he wished to run the industry. This is the main intention of giving the packages. If we say that industry should run, industry cannot run without the workers. So, any support given to the industry is the support given to the workers. The formulation should not be wrongly put forward whereby we say that we are supporting the industry and not supporting the workers.

Definitely by supporting the industry we are seeing to it that job-losses are not there, the workers are kept alive and working in the industry. Members have given a number of suggestions. With regard to Unemployment Allowance, we were giving six months allowance three months salary in six installments to the workers who have lost their jobs under ESI Corporation. After this crisis we have doubled it and we are now giving six months' salary in 12 installments. This has to be acknowledged.

(Total word 297)

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Even today, there is a news item that under US Pressure Swiss Bank, UBS is agreeing to expose the names and details of the American fraudsters who had stashed the money and put it in USB Bank. The same thing was revealed by the Germans a few months back that Indians are amongst the richest people of the world. The number of dollar-billionaires is increasing and there is a growth of 14 per cent of such people in this country. What is happening to the end use? They are having deregulation. GDRs are there.

They are taking external commercial borrowing. What is the end use? The money was put in the share market, capital market and there took place insider-trading, not only Satyam. Today, there is a news item that in the IPO scam, out of 40 lakh of Demit Accounts, more than six lakh accounts could not be traced. The Government is going to enjoy God sent Rs. 9,000 crore. Whose money is this? There is not trace. There is an amount involved of Rs. 9,000 crore in only one IPO scam. What have the bank done? What about the KYN norms? Nothing happens in the case of Raju and other big names.

The UK's Nobel Research Group has said that more than 500 such Indian companies are there who have been fund engaged in falsification of accounts, siphoning of funds, insider trading and violations of all laws of this country. Income-Tax evasion in 2022 and she was transferred. How can they allow a discussion on Satyam to take place? It is because their Chief Minister is involved they have their problem they had the 2022 history and both of them have a problem. There, we are just not allowed to discuss Satyam, the largest corporate fraud in this country.

(Total word 302)

Written by:- Lakshay Kaushik

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The process of economic reforms initiated by the Congress Government in the early 1990s has paid rich dividends in many dimensions. Yet it is also true that our economic performance has deteriorated in the second half of the 1990s. After achieving a growth rate of 6.7 per cent in the Eighth Plan period, the economy decelerated to 5.4 per cent in the Ninth Five Year Plan. The Tenth Plan had established an ambitious target of 8.1 per cent growth, against which the actual performance attained in the first two years – at around 6 per cent has been less than satisfactory. What is even more disturbing is that agricultural growth has decelerated from the mid 1990s.

In these circumstances, it is hardly surprising that a perception has grown that the benefits of economic reforms have bypassed a substantial section of our people. Therefore, I think it is incumbent on us to devise and implement a development strategy which introduces the urgently required corrective steps to achieve sustained high rates of growth in the economy, along with a significantly greater degree of inclusiveness and thereby, a lesser sense of alienation. We will need to pay much greater attention to agriculture and rural development and to reduce regional imbalances in the process of development.

Basic social services such as education and health will also require a sharper focus. The National Common Minimum Programme (NCMP) of our government clearly articulates the components of such an inclusive strategy, and I have instructed the Planning Commission to evaluate the implications of the NCMP approach and to elaborate it into specific and feasible policies and initiatives which can be built.

(Total word 273)

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This is the result of sustained efforts over the past fifty years to build institutions that provide the underpinning of economic development over the longer term efforts that began early on as a part of the vision of Indian government. It is also the result of economic reforms which have greatly increased our competitiveness in recent years. Economic analysts today agree that India has the potential to achieve 8% growth for a sustained period. The fact that this achievement has drawn on, and reinforced our democracy is an achievement of which all Indians are justly proud. Elections are the very essences of a democracy.

We take pride in the unaffected regularity of our electorate voting their representatives into and out of office quite matter of factly. The United States is keen to support the promotion of democratic values around the world. India is a living example of how democratic institutions can flourish in developing countries and in a manner which achieves developmental objectives. Our commitment to democracy is conjoined with a commitment to the deeper values of pluralisms and liberalism. India's embrace of diversity as an essential ingredient of our democracy what today is characterized as multiculturalism is deeply rooted in our culture.

The effort to preserve it in the process of building a modern state is a socio political experiment on a massive scale. Its success is a validation of our underlying philosophy. This is a model of democratic practice that has great relevance to this fractured world, in which we often hear seductive arguments equating ethnicity or language or religion with nationhood. Such flawed hypotheses do not create states or civilizations. Democracy cannot be based on exclusion; it has to be.

Molecular biology is the study of biology at the molecular level. It's a highly challenging and fascinating internally science which overlaps with other areas of biology, and chemistry like microbiology and particularly genes sand biochemistry. Cell biology studies the properties of cells including their physiological properties, their structure, and their organelles, interactions with their environment, their life cycle, division and death. Molecular and cellular biology are interrelated since most of the properties and functions of a cell can be described at the molecular level. Like all other life sciences, Molecular biology examines and solves a broad range of critical biological problems designing producing and testing new drugs to treat AIDS, cancer, asthma, diabetes or new peptides to fight bacterial infection.

A lot of work is under way in new areas are under way in new areas such as gene mapping gene therapy and drug delivery systems using advanced DNA technologies. Starting from the evolution of the cell and small molecules of the your study of microbiology at the Bachelor's level would have covered energy, biosynthesis, macromolecules protein function, basic genetic mechanisms, recombinant DNA technology, control of gene expression membrane, excitability intracellular compartments and protein sorting, cell signaling, the cytoskeleton maintenance of tissues and the immune system.

You now learn various computational methods including molecular mechanics molecular dynamics mapping and modeling (plotting the spatial arrangement of a small number of atoms or functional groups) and some software packages. Theory will be complemented with considerable lab work and experiments.

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We want them now. It is because; the people have started migrating to different industrial places in different States. Therefore, when you are making the Act like the NREGA or the NRHM, you have to get radical reforms and radical legislations to make it a success. When you do not have the radical reforms, how would you make it a successful program? There are so many lacunae in the NREGA program and the National Rural Health Mission. These are just announcements. People have been waiting to get the benefits of these programs, which are not reaching them. Therefore, to make the benefits reach them, we have to have radical reforms. For all this to happen, the Government has to have the will to do it.

Madam, I remember, on the floor of this House itself, the hon. Minister of Health had announced that the Medical Council of India would be looked into and review and the reforms would be made so that the doctors, after getting the degrees, would serve for a minimum of three years in the rural areas. But where has that announcement gone? Today, you will see that in the KBK districts Haryana, nearly 60 per cent of the doctors are not there. So, we have to depend upon the quails or we have to depend upon the hospitals in other States. Therefore, it is creating a lot of hardship to the people.

The, this Government is very famous for going back on its words. When the recent floods took place in State, they promised us Rs. 500 core. The Central team visited there six months after the floods. We have been given only around Rs. 200 crore and we have to get Rs. 300 crore more. They have an announcement that they have a Budget provision for flood management.

(Total word 304)

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Now, I am coming to the States. With the FRBM, the States have demanded an additional Rs. 20,000 crore. I am not speaking of any particular State. The States are really in serious difficulties. With the FRBM Act, the Finance Commission has made certain recommendations, and they cannot spend any more nor do they have the resources. In such a situation like this, the Government has been waxing eloquence on the Nuclear Deal. Earlier, during the NDA's time and also now in their time, in different segments of the atomic energy sector, research and other thing, we do find that the allocation is less.

What is an interesting story? They are so much interested in nuclear energy. I know at best you can go from three per cent to five per cent. That is a different story. What is the allocation of fund for the Uranium Corporation? Actually, what has happened is that the Government has failed to address the severe situation that the people are facing today? I have told the Government so many times about all these things. You go to the market. Inflation has come down. What is the price of a kilo of rice at Delhi? It is Rs. 21 which is a man's earning after eight or 10 hours of work. One kilo of rice is Rs. 21 at Delhi. They say that they cannot feel.

One eminent Economist, your Government's Economist, the indications are very much there in the Indian situation. What is deflation? Inflation will come down. It will come to zero. Investment is declining. Demand is declining. That is what is happening in Japan. That is what is happening in US. That is what is happening in the U.K. Do not take pride that inflation has come down. It is going to lead to deflationary situation. In such a situation, we need to facilitate demand creation.

(Total word 315)

Written by:- Lakshay Kaushik

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Haryana Staff Selection Commission Bays No.67-70, Sector-2, Panchkula-134151. Notice to candidates to fill up preference of departments online for the post of MPHWH (Female) against Advt. No. 15/2019, category. No. 04 & 20 of Health Care & ESI, Haryana departments, Haryana. In reference to earlier result dated 18.02.2022 for the post of MPHWH (Female) against Advertisement No. 15/2019, Cat.No.04 & 20. The Commission has decided that the selected candidates for aforementioned posts shall give preference from amongst the two department's i.e Health Department for cat. No. 04 and Employees State Insurance Health Care for Cat. No.20. the selected candidates shall fill their preference of department from 23.02.2022 to 25.02.2022 through candidates login using same login and password used for downloading admit card. If a candidate does not give any preference then Commission will allocate the department on its own.

In continuation of announcement dated 11.11.2021 with regard to the Computer Based Written Test for various posts conducted by the Haryana Public Service Commission on 14.09.2021, the candidates, three times the number of vacancies along with bracketed candidates. If any, bearing the following Roll No. have been declared qualified for Viva-Voce provisionally, subject to the fulfillment of all eligibility conditions. It is made clear that mere being declared successful in this Test, the candidates will not be entitled for any right for the said posts. The following Roll Numbers shown below have qualified for Viva-Voce provisionally. The Roll Nos. are in ascending order & not in order of merit. Manager (Estate) in HSHDC (Industries & Commerce Department, Haryana). Note: While preparing the list due care has been taken. However, any inadvertent error cannot be ruled out.

At least 1 year apprenticeship in Sugar Industry or completion of the Sugar Engineering Course from the NSI, Kanpur or one year experience in any established heavy industry like paper, Chemical, Textile etc. Knowledge of computer is necessary. Computer course up to “O” level will be preferred. Diploma in Mechanical Engineering (55% Marks). However, preference will go to first division. Experience-3 years as Assistant Engineer (Mechanical) in Sugar Industry or in any heavy industry like paper, chemical textile etc. or Sugar Engineering Course from the NSI, Kanpur with at least 1 year apprenticeship in Sugar Industry or in any established heavy industry like Paper, Chemical, Textile etc. Knowledge of computer is necessary.

Computer course up to “O” level will be preferred. ITI Certificate in Fitter Trade 2 years experience in similar capacity or 8 years experience. As fitter-II in Sugar Mills or in heavy industry such as paper cement, power plant, textile mills. However, experience from Sugar mills or power plant will be preferred. The candidates who fulfill the above required qualifications and experience may apply with complete Bio-Data (mobile No. E-mail ID & Postal Address) and attested copies of certificate of academic qualification and experience by 25.02.2022 up to 5:00 P.M.

Applications received after 25.02.2022 and without attested copies of testimonials/incomplete application would be straightway rejected without any notice. All the documents/ experience must be attached with prescribed Performa which can be downloaded from Mills Websites. The Selected candidates will be required to join immediately. Those who are working in Coop. Sugar Mills in Haryana must bring “No Objection Certificate”.

Written by:- Lakshay Kaushik

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Haryana Roadways State Transport (HR) is the Public Transport unit of the Government of Haryana in India. Haryana Roadways is a major part of Haryana Transport Department. It is the principal service provider for passenger transport in the state. The Consistent quality and punctuality of the service have earned a name in all neighbouring state. They have become the first choice of the passengers. In 1966, when Haryana was carved out of Punjab there arose a need of separate transport unit which would connect every part of the state with other parts effectively.

So, in 1966 HRTL was established with two Regional Transport authorities. On 1 December 1987, three RTAs were appointed at Ambala, Hisar and Faridabad. On 16 January 1991, three more RTAs were created at Rohtak, Karnal and Rewari. Now each district headquarters has Regional Transport Office (RTO) headed by Regional Transport Secretary and vehicle registration and driving licenses can be obtained from each district headquarters (RTA office) and Tehsil headquarters (usually SDO-Civil i.e. Sub Divisional Officer). Office of the Director General State Transport is responsible for providing well-coordinated, economical, safe and efficient transport action services to the public of the State.

Haryana Roadways, a State Government Undertaking, is the principal service provider for passenger transport in the State. Over the years Haryana Roadways has earned a name for itself for the range and quality of services provided by it. In tune with the emerging requirements of the travelling public, Haryana Roadways has undertaken a series of new initiative to provide better services to its clients. New

Volvo AC bus services have been introduced on Chandigarh-Delhi-Gurugram.

(Total word 268)

Written by:- Lakshay Kaushik

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Haryana Institute of Public Administration (HIPA) is an award winning ISO-certified Apex State Training Institute of the Government of Haryana, established in 1983 and providing training, research and consultancy for developing efficiency and effectiveness in administration. It conducts 350 courses and training modules for 10,000 participants, per annum including officers of the Haryana Civil Services (HCS) and other officers of the Government of Haryana and Government of India. The Institute has also trained officers from Asia and Africa and conducted a Management Development Programme on Global Issues from October 2020 to July 2021, where the distinguished speakers were from India and other countries.

The Institute boasts of a highly qualified and experienced faculty in Behavioural Sciences, Disaster Management, Finance and Taxation, Human Resources, Information Technology, Public Administration, Public Enterprise, Rural Development and the Cell, an ISO-9000 plus mechanism which benchmarks the excellence in state and national governance. It has also undertaken research for gender and juveniles, law and regulatory affairs and social justice and empowerment. Its state of the art classrooms are equipped for both physical and online training.

The institute has been awarded by the Ministry of Tourism, Government of India, for its unique and excellent training programmes. It has published many documents with funding from many UN Organizations and has the capacity to not only conduct its flagship programme but also customize specialized programmes and is in the process of publishing its in-house journal, Haryana Journal of Public Administration. The Institute is conveniently located in the National Capital Region,