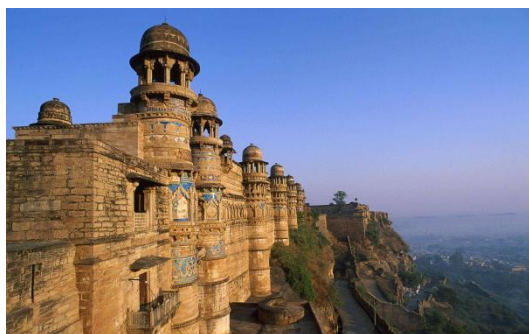


## One country, 28 systems

**文章导读：**印度联邦行政区划中的一级行政区域包括 28 个邦、6 个联邦属地及 1 个国家首都辖区。每一个邦都有各自的民选政府，而联邦属地及国家首都辖区则由联合政府指派政务官管理。印度位于南亚，是南亚次大陆最大的国家。东北部同孟加拉国、尼泊尔、不丹和中国接壤，东部与缅甸为邻，东南与斯里兰卡隔海相望，西北与巴基斯坦交界。东临孟加拉湾，西濒阿拉伯海，海岸线长 5560 公里。也是一个由 100 多个民族构成的统一多民族国家，主体民族为印度斯坦族，约占全国总人口的 46.3%。



【1】To **thrive**<sup>1</sup>, India needs an integrated national economy but flexible federal politics

【1】为了繁荣，印度需要一个一体化的国民经济和灵活的联邦政治

### 一、重点词汇

1. **Thrive** / θ raɪv/ v. 茁壮成长，兴旺，繁荣；

【2】THE WORLD has been seeing the bright side of India. In August it landed a spacecraft on the Moon. In the latest quarter GDP grew at an annual rate of 7.8%, making it the world's **perkiest**<sup>1</sup> big economy. Narendra Modi, the prime minister, has just hosted a G20 summit where other leaders, including Joe Biden, courted Asia's rising **behemoth**<sup>2</sup>. Yet inside India the talk has turned to whether Mr Modi's hunger for power and dreams of **national renewal**<sup>3</sup> could lead him to **bend**<sup>4</sup> the constitution. There are signs he wants to increase the **clout**<sup>5</sup> of national politics and the central government, and **dilute**<sup>6</sup> the influence of India's 28 states—many of which are not run by his party (see Asia section).

【2】全世界都看到了印度光明的一面。在8月份，印度的一艘宇宙飞船登上了月球。最近一个季度，国内生产总值以7.8%的年增长率增长，成为世界上最活跃的大经济体。印度总理纳伦德拉·莫迪刚刚主持了一次G20峰会，包括乔·拜登在内的其他领导人在会上向这个亚洲崛起的庞然大物示好。然而，在印度国内，人们的话题转向了莫迪对权力的渴望和国家复兴的梦想是否会导致他改变宪法。有迹象表明，他希望增加国家政治和中央政府的影响力，削弱印度28个邦的影响力，其中许多邦不是由他的政党管理的（见亚洲部分）。

### 一、重点词汇

1. **Perkiest** /'pɜ:kɪst/adj.快活的；高兴的；精力充沛的
2. **Behemoth** /br'hi:məθ; bə'hi:mɑ:θ/ n. 巨兽；河马 adj. 巨大的；高大的
3. **National renewal** 国家复兴
4. **Bend** 弯曲,改变
5. **Clout** /klaʊt/ 影响力；权力；破布
6. **Dilute** /daɪ'lʊ:t/ 稀释，削弱

### 二、表达积累

(一) 关于“影响、影响力”一些表达

#### 1.Influence:

His speech had a profound **influence** on the audience.

他的演讲对观众产生了深远的影响。

#### 2.Impact:

The new policy had a significant **impact** on the economy.

新政策对经济产生了重要的影响。

#### 3..Clout:

The influential lobbyist has a lot of political **clout**.

有影响力的游说者在政治上很有影响力。

#### 4.Sway:

The charismatic leader **sways** the opinions of his followers.

(有魅力的领导者能够左右追随者的观点。)

(二) 关于“庞然大物、巨兽或庞大的实体”一些表达

#### 1.Giant:

The company has become a **giant** in the tech industry.

该公司已经成为科技行业的巨头。

#### 2.Colossus:

The new stadium is a **colossus** of architecture.

这座新体育场是建筑界的巨人。

#### 3.Titan:

He is considered a **titan** of the financial world.

他被认为是金融界的巨擘。

#### 4.Mammoth:

The project required a **mammoth** effort from all team members.

这个项目需要团队中每个成员付出巨大的努力。

#### 5.Juggernaut:

The technology company has become an unstoppable **juggernaut**.

这家科技公司已经成为一个不可阻挡的巨头。

6. Leviathan:

The multinational corporation is a **leviathan** in the global market.

这家跨国公司是全球市场上的庞然大物。

7. Goliath:

The small startup managed to take down the industry **goliaths**.

这家小型初创公司成功击败了该行业的巨头。

【3】The constitution grants autonomy to the states in many areas, reflecting India's size and diversity. The reform under consideration is obscure but sensitive: **synchronising**<sup>1</sup> state elections with national polls, potentially creating a single event every five years when India votes (a general election is due in spring next year). Next week Mr Modi is **convening**<sup>2</sup> an unusual special session of parliament. It could be used to advance this idea. On September 1st he formed a committee to examine the **feasibility**<sup>3</sup> of **unitary**<sup>4</sup> elections.

【3】宪法在许多领域赋予各州自治权，反映了印度的规模和多样性。正在考虑的改革是模糊但敏感的：将州选举与全国民意调查同步，可能每五年在印度投票时创建一次单一事件（明年春天将举行大选）。下周，莫迪将召开一次不同寻常的国会特别会议。这个会议可以用来推进这个想法。9月1日，他成立了一个委员会来审查统一选举的可行性。

### 一、重点词汇

1. **Synchronise** /ˈsɪŋkrənaɪz/ vi. 同步；同时发生；vt. 使同步；使同时发生
2. **Convene** /kənˈviːn/ v. 召集，集合，开会；传唤
3. **Feasibility** /ˌfiːzəˈbɪləti/ n. 可行性，可能性
4. **Unitary** /ˈjuːnəteri/ adj. 单一的；统一的；单位的

### 二、表达积累

（一）关于“开会、召集、洽谈”的一些表达

1. Gather:

Let's **gather** all the team members for a meeting tomorrow morning.

让我们明天早上召集所有的团队成员开会。

2. Assemble:

The board of directors will **assemble** next week to discuss the new project.

董事会将在下周聚集在一起讨论新项目。

3. Call together:

The mayor **called together** a special task force to address the issue.

市长召集了一个特别工作组来解决这个问题。

4.Summon:

The judge will **summon** the jury for the trial.

法官将传唤陪审团进行审判。

5.Convoke:

The president **convoked** a meeting of all department heads.

总裁召集了所有部门主管开会。

6.Engage:

The CEO will **engage with** key stakeholders to discuss the company's strategy.

CEO 将与关键利益相关者进行接触，讨论公司的战略。

7.Hold:

We will **hold** a conference next month to explore new business opportunities.

我们将于下个月举办一场会议，探讨新的商机。

【4】His critics say this is a **power grab**<sup>1</sup> that will **upset**<sup>2</sup> a **delicate**<sup>3</sup> regional balance. Although Mr Modi dominates national politics, his Hindu-nationalist Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) does not control any states in the more prosperous and dynamic south: in May it lost control of Karnataka, India's tech hub. Synchronised polls could help Mr Modi **exploit**<sup>4</sup> his personal popularity in regional elections, enabling the BJP to expand its reach.

【4】他的批评者说，这是一场权力争夺，将破坏微妙的地区平衡。尽管莫迪主导着国家政治，但他的印度教民族主义政党印度人民党（BJP）并没有控制更繁荣、更有活力的南部任何一个邦：5月，它失去了对印度科技中心卡纳塔克邦的控制。同步民调可以帮助莫迪利用他在地区选举中的个人声望，使印度人民党能够扩大其影响力。

一、重点词汇

1. **Power grab** 权力掌握：以压迫或不道德的方式试图获取权力的行为。
2. **Upset** v. 使心烦意乱，使生气；打乱，搅乱；打翻，使倾覆
3. **Delicate** /'delɪkət/ adj. 柔和的，清淡的；虚弱的；微妙的；n.精美的衣物
4. **Exploit** /ɪk'splɔɪt/ v. 剥削，压榨；利用（.....为自己谋利）；运用，发挥；开发，开拓

【5】In many ways the goal of "one India" is sensible. For too long the economy was **balkanised**<sup>1</sup>, with **myriad**<sup>2</sup> local markets and taxes (try looking up "octroi"). Mr Modi has simplified this since he won power in 2014, replacing many local **levies**<sup>3</sup> with a national goods-and-services tax (GST). Along with better infrastructure this has created a deeper single market which is boosting growth. He has also promoted national

【5】在许多方面，“一个印度”的目标是合理的。长期以来，经济停滞不前，当地市场和税收无数（试着查找“货物入市税”）。自2014年掌权以来，莫迪先生简化了这一点，用国家商品和服务税（GST）取代了许多地方税。随着基础设施的改善，这创造了一个更深层次的单一市场，促进了经济增长。他还推动了国家数字支付和福利计划。加强中央政府是明智的，因为中央政府只发放了不到一半

digital-payment and welfare schemes. Strengthening central government, which <b>doles out</b> <sup>4</sup> less than half of public spending, can be wise.	的公共支出。
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一、重点词汇

1. **Balkanise** /'bɔ:lkenəiz/ vt. 使分裂成若干互相敌对的行政区或小国 n. 分割成小国
2. **Myriad** /'mɪriəd/ adj. 无数的，大量的
3. **Levies** /'leviz/ n. 征收额；征得的税；征收；

<p>【6】A simpler electoral calendar is also a legitimate goal. Non-stop campaigning for state elections disrupts the business of government. Other democracies hold polls simultaneously. But if Mr Modi goes ahead, risks loom. He may be tempted to <b>circumvent</b><sup>1</sup> the rules (<b>on paper</b><sup>2</sup>, constitutional amendments are needed, which may require a supermajority of parliament and the approval of most states). And if <b>foiled</b><sup>3</sup> he might weaponise regional tensions to stoke resentment in the BJP's northern heartlands. The BJP has form: it has weakened the courts and incited anti-Muslim <b>chauvinism</b><sup>4</sup>.</p>	<p>【6】一个更简单的选举日程也是一个合理的目标。不间断的州选举活动扰乱了政府的工作。其他民主国家同时举行投票。但如果莫迪继续下去，风险就迫在眉睫。他可能会试图规避这些规则（理论上，需要宪法修正案，这可能需要议会的绝对多数和大多数州的批准）。如果被挫败，他可能会将地区紧张局势武器化，以激起印度人民党北部腹地的不满。印度人民党有其形式：它削弱了法院，煽动了反穆斯林沙文主义。</p>
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一、重点词汇

1. **Circumvent** /,sɜ:rkəm'vent/ v. 规避，回避；（为避免某物而）改道，绕过；
2. **On paper** 理论上
3. **Foil** /fɔɪl/ n. 箔；箔纸；v. 挫败，阻止；
4. **Chauvinism** /'ʃəʊvɪnɪzəm/ n. 沙文主义；盲目的爱国心

<p>【7】Such divisiveness is always dangerous in India, with its many languages and at least six major religions. It <b>poses</b> a particular <b>threat</b> in the next decade as the regional balance shifts.</p>	<p>【7】这种分歧在印度总是很危险的，因为印度有多种语言和至少六种主要宗教。随着区域平衡的转变，它在未来十年构成了特别的威胁。</p>
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一、重点词汇

1. **Pose threat to** 对……构成威胁

<p>【8】Economically the south is <b>pulling far ahead</b><sup>1</sup>, leading to <b>rows about</b><sup>2</sup> why its taxes</p>	<p>【8】在经济上，南方遥遥领先，引发了人们对其税收为何补贴落后的北方的争论。从政</p>
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subsidise the backward north. In political terms a long-delayed redrawing of <b>constituencies</b> <sup>3</sup> after 2026 will cause northern states to gain <b>parliamentary</b> <sup>4</sup> seats, and the south, with its lower birth rates, to lose out.	治角度来看，推迟已久的2026年之后的选区重划将导致北部各州获得议会席位，而出生率较低的南部则将落败。
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### 一、重点词汇

1. **Pull far ahead** 遥遥领先
2. **Rows about** 争吵，争执，争论
3. **Constituency** n. 选区，选区的选民；支持者，顾客
4. **Parliamentary** /ˌpɑːrləˈmentri/ adj. 议会的，国会的，设有议会的

### 二、表达积累

(一) 关于“遥遥领先”的表达积累

#### 1. Far ahead:

The team is far ahead of their competitors in terms of sales.  
该团队在销售方面远远领先于竞争对手。

#### 2. Well in front:

The athlete finished the race well in front of the other runners.  
这位运动员在比赛中遥遥领先其他选手。

#### 3. Miles ahead:

The company's technology is miles ahead of its closest rivals.  
该公司的技术遥遥领先于最近的竞争对手。

#### 4. Light years ahead:

The research team is light years ahead in terms of innovation.  
这个研究团队在创新方面遥遥领先。

#### 5. Head and shoulders above:

The student's academic performance is head and shoulders above his peers.  
这位学生的学术表现远远超过了同龄人。

#### 6. Leading the pack:

The company is leading the pack in terms of market share.  
该公司在市场份额上遥遥领先。

#### 7. In a league of their own:

The band's talent puts them in a league of their own.  
这个乐队的才华使他们与众不同。



【9】Handled badly, such tensions could disrupt the single market and trigger **unrest**<sup>1</sup>. To manage them India needs to safeguard the federal system, which creates flexibility and **facilitates**<sup>2</sup> co-operation. Mr Modi's landmark reform, the GsT, came after painstaking negotiations with the states to achieve **unanimity**<sup>3</sup>. That spirit should govern other constitutional reforms, including of election **sequencing**<sup>4</sup>. Political federalism is not an **impediment**<sup>5</sup> to India becoming a superpower; it is a condition for it.

【9】如果处理不当，这种紧张局势可能会扰乱单一市场并引发动荡。为了管理它们，印度需要保护联邦制度，这创造了灵活性并促进了合作社。莫迪先生的里程碑式改革 GsT 是在与各州进行艰苦谈判以达成一致意见之后进行的。这种精神应该指导其他宪法改革，包括选举顺序。政治联邦制并不是印度成为超级大国的障碍；这是它的一个条件。

#### 一、重点词汇

1. **Unrest** /ʌn'rest/ n. 不安；动荡的局面；不安的状态
2. **Facilitate** /fə'sɪlɪteɪt/ v. 使更容易，使便利；促进，推动
3. **Unanimity** /ˌjuːnə'nɪməti/ n. 同意，全体一致
4. **Sequence** /'siːkwəns/ n. 顺序，次序；v. 按顺序排列；测定
5. **Impediment** /ɪm'pedɪmənt/ n. 妨碍，障碍；口吃，结巴