

UNIT - II

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Appro JRD

Summary of the Text

Sudha Murthy is a noted author, philanthropist and former Tata employee. Sudha Murthy pays an affectionate tribute to JRD Tata. A prolific writer in English and Kannada, Sudha Murthy has written novels, technical books, travelogs, collections of short stories and non-fictional pieces and books for children. Her books have been translated into all the major Indian languages. Murthy was the recipient of the R. K. Narayan Award for Literature and the PadmaShree in 2006 and the Attimabbe Award from the government of Karnataka for excellence in Kannada literature in 2011. Murthy is an notable philanthropist working as the chairperson of the Infosys Foundation and a member of public healthcare initiatives of the Gates Foundation.

Murthy's social work covers healthcare, education, empowerment of women, public hygiene, art and culture and poverty alleviation at the grassroots level. Sudha Murthy is the chairperson of the Infosys Foundation. She is involved in a number of social development initiatives and is also a widely published writer. She began her career with TELCO. She began writing in the later years of her life, documenting her varied experiences as a woman in the then-nascent IT industry, in social work and as a teacher. She is a prolific writer and has published novels, short story collections, Essays and travelogs besides columns in newspapers.

Sudha Murthy, a well-known social worker and author, is renowned for her noble mission to provide computer and library facilities in every government school in Karnataka. She serves as the Infosys Foundation's Chairperson.

April 1974 was likely the month. The Gulmohars were in bloom on the IISc campus as Bangalore became warmer. She was the only female graduate student in her department and stayed at a women's hostel. Other women were conducting research in various branches of the Science discipline. She eagerly anticipated completing her computer science doctorate abroad. Universities in the United States extended her scholarships. She had never considered working in India.

On her way to her dormitory one day from the lecture hall, she noticed a notice board with an advertisement. It was a standard employment advertisement from the renowned automaker TELCO. It was stated that the company was in need of young, intelligent, hardworking and academically accomplished engineers.

At the bottom was a small line that read, "Female applicants are not encouraged to apply." She was very upset after reading it. She was confronted with gender bias for the first time in her life. She viewed the job as a challenge despite her reluctance to accept it. Academically, she had outperformed the majority of her male classmates. She understands that academic excellence alone does not guarantee success in the real world.

She went enraged to her room after reading the notice. She chose to inform Telco's highest-ranking official of the wrongdoings committed by the company. She obtained a postcard and began writing, but a problem arose. She was unaware of Telco's leader. She believed it to be a Tata automobile. She knew J.R. Tata served as the leader of the Tata Group. His photograph was published in the newspaper.

She took the card and began writing after addressing it to JRD. She recalled with clarity what she had written : "The great Tatas have always been pioneers." They are the ones who established the basic infrastructure industries in India, such as iron and steel, chemicals, textiles and locomotives. They have cared for higher education in India since 1900 and were responsible for establishing the Indian Institute of Science. " She was astonished, however, that a company such as Telco practiced gender discrimination.

She sent the letter and then forgot about it. Less than ten days later, she received a telegram instructing her to attend an interview at Telco's Pune-based business. She was surprised by the telegram. Her hostel roommate advised her to take advantage of the opportunity. The first time she visited Pune, she fell in love with the city and remained devoted to it. She felt equally at home in Pune as she did in her hometown of Hubli. The location altered her life in numerous ways. She went to the Telco office in Pimpri for the interview. Six members of the panel whispered that this was the girl who had written to JRD Tata. As soon as she entered the room, she could hear someone hushing. By that time, she was certain she would not be hired. Fear was eradicated from her mind by the realization. Therefore, she was rather composed during the interview. Even before the interview began, she perceived the panel to be biased, so she responded in a rather impolite manner. She hoped this would be a technical interview only.

They were shocked by her impoliteness and she was embarrassed by her behavior. She responded to all of the technical questions posed by the panel. Then, an elderly gentleman with a warm tone explained the distinction between factory workers and academics. She was a young girl from the small town of Hubli and her world was restricted. She was unfamiliar with the ways of large corporations and their challenges. Finally, following a lengthy interview, she was informed of her success. She never expected to obtain employment in Pune. She met a reticent young man from Karnataka and the two became close friends and eventually wed.

It is referred to as Appro in Gujarati. This was the affectionate name by which he was known at Bombay House. She was extremely nervous, recalling her postcard incident: SM introduced her graciously. This young lady is both an engineer and a postgraduate. JRD is the first female employee to work in the Telco storefront. JRD looked at me. She prayed to God that he would not ask her any interview-related questions. Instead, he remarked that it was great that more women were entering the engineering field in our country. After that, she occasionally encountered JRD.

She was forced to resign from Telco in 1982. She desired a meeting with JRD Tata when she considered quitting her job. When they met, he advised her to be self-assured and to contribute to society.

Lastly, she viewed JRD as a great man who valued a postcard written by a young girl seeking justice. JRD was an extremely busy man. The passage of time did not diminish her affection for and regard for the Tata's household. JRD was her role model due to his humility, generosity and concern for his employees.

In this essay titled as 'Appro JRD' Sudha Murthy reminisces about JRD Tata who gave her the first break in her career as an Engineer. She talks of the great man's simplicity and vision and how he influenced her own journey as an entrepreneur and philanthropist.

She considered JRD as a great human because, despite being an extremely busy person, he valued one postcard written by a young woman seeking justice. He might have received thousands of letters every day. He could have thrown her letter away but he did not do that. He respected the intentions of that unknown young woman who had neither influence nor money and gave her an opportunity to work in his company. He did not merely give her a job, he changed her life and mindset forever.

He was the uncrowned ruler of the Indian business community. She was now afraid to meet him, but she did not have the chance to do so until she was transferred to Bombay. She had to show Mr. Moolgaokar, the chairman, some reports in his office on the first floor of Bombay House when JRD walked in. It was the first time she encountered "appro JRD."

Her love and respect for the house of Tatas remains undiminished by the passage of time. She always looked up to JRD. She saw him as a role model for his simplicity, his generosity, his kindness and the care he took of his employees. Those blue eyes always remind her of the sky; they had the same vastness and magnificence.

Questions

Q.1 Why was Sudha Murthy convinced that the interview panel was biased ? What were they biased against ?

Ans. : Sudha Murthy was convinced that the interview panel was biased because it clearly stated in its advertisement that ladies were not eligible to apply. The interview panel was biased because they have never employed ladies on the shop floor.

Q.2 What job was the speaker interviewing for ?

Ans. : The speaker was interviewing for the post of an engineer in Telco.

Q.3 Why does Sudha Murthy feel ashamed when she thinks back upon this incident ?

Ans. : Back upon this incident, the speaker feels ashamed upon her attitude. Because the interviewers were taken aback by her rudeness when she said "I hope this is only a technical interview". Even before the interview she reckoned the panel was biased. She was impolite to them.

Q.4 Answer the following questions in one sentence
i) Whose photographs does Sudha Murthy have each : on her office wall ?

Ans. : The two photographs Sudha Murthy has on her office wall are of the man in the blue suit who is Bharat Rama Ratan Tata and the black-and-white photo is of Jamshedji Tata."

ii) What subject did Sudha Murthy study at the master's level ?

Ans. : Sudha Murthy studied computer science at the master's level.

iii) What does Sudha Murthy compare JRD Tata to ?
Ans. : Sudha Murthy compares JRD as an uncrowned king of Indian industry.

Q.5 Answer the following questions in about 50 to 100 words each.

i) Describe Sudha Murthy's first experience of gender discrimination.

Ans. : One day while on the way to her hostel from her lecture hall complex, Sudha Murthy saw an advertisement on the notice board. It was a standard job requirement notice from the famous automobile company TELCO. It stated that the company had an excellent academic background, etc. At the bottom was a small line Lady candidates need not apply! She read it and was very upset. For the first time in her life, she was up against gender discrimination. It was a challenge for her. She wrote it to JRD.

ii) Convey in your own words what did Sudha Murthy wrote in her postcard to letter to JRD Tata ? What reply did she receive ?

Ans. : Sudha Murthy wrote in her letter to JRD Tata that the great Tatas have always been the pioneers. They are the first people to start basic infrastructural industries in India like iron, steel, textiles and locomotives. She also wrote that they have cared for higher education in India and the Tatas are responsible for the establishment of Indian Institute of Science where she studied. She says that she was very much surprised about how a company like Telco is discriminating on the basis of gender. Less than ten days later, she received a telegram as a reply instructing her to attend an interview at Telco's Pune-based business.

iii) Summarize what happened during Sudha Murthy's interview at TELCO ?

Ans. : Sudha Murthy went to the Telco office in Pimpri for the interview. Six members of the panel whispered that this was the girl who had written to JRD Tata. As soon as she entered the room, she could hear someone hushing. By that time, she was certain she would not be hired.

Fear was eradicated from her mind by the realization. Therefore, she was rather composed during the interview. Even before the interview began, she perceived the panel to be biased, so she responded in a rather impolite manner. She hoped this would be a technical interview only.

They were shocked by her impoliteness and she was embarrassed by her behavior. She responded to all of the technical questions posed by the panel. Then, an elderly gentleman with a warm tone explained the distinction between factory workers and academics. She was a young girl from the small town of Hubli and her world was restricted. She was unfamiliar with the ways of large corporations and their challenges. Finally, following a lengthy interview, she was informed of her success. She never expected to obtain employment in Pune. Thus, she showed her technical knowledge, intelligence, confidence and employability for the post through her body language and immediate answers at the interview.

iv) Describe Sudha Murthy's feelings about Pune and the impact that moving to Pune has had on her life?

Ans.: Sudha Murthy belonged to Karnataka. She was a young girl from the town of Hubli. Her career and life had a limited space. She was unaware of large corporate houses and its difficulties. She never thought of making her career in Pune but the city changed her life in many ways. She met a shy young man named Narayan Murthy from her native background, Karnataka. She became good friend of Mr. Narayan Murthy and after a couple of years they got married. So Sudha Murthy thinks that Pune is a special city of her life because it not only altered her engineering career but also her personal life. She became Murthy from Kulkarni after coming to Pune and established her own empire of Infosys with Narayan Murthy. In this way she expresses her gratitude towards Pune.

v) How did moving to Pune change Sudha Murthy's life?

Ans.: Her first visit to Pune made her fall in love with the city moving to Pune changed Sudha Murthy's life in many ways. To this day it remains dear to her. She feels much at home in Pune as she does in Hubli, her home town.

vi) What were Sudha Murthy's feelings on leaving TELCO?

Ans.: In 1982, Sudha Murthy had to resign from her job at Telco. She was reluctant to go but really, she had no choice but to leave Telco. After completing her formalities and her final settlement she was coming down from the steps of Bombay House. She saw JRD coming who was busy in his thoughts. She wanted to say goodbye to JRD. She said to JRD that she is leaving the job.

Q.6 Answer the following questions in about 250 To 300 words each.

i) Draw a character sketch of Sudha Murthy, as seen from the facets of her personality she reveals in this essay.

Ans.: Sudha Murthy was born in a Madhwa family on 19 August, 1950 in Shiggaon in Karnataka, India, the daughter of surgeon Dr. R. H. Kulkarni and his wife Vimla Kulkarni. She and her siblings were raised by her parents and maternal grandparents. These childhood experiences form the historical basis for her first notable work entitled, How I Taught my Grandmother to Read and other stories. Murthy completed a B.E. in Electrical and Electronics from the B. V. B. College of Engineering Technology (now known as KLE Technological University), standing first in her class and receiving a gold medal from the Chief Minister of Karnataka. Murthy completed M. E. in Computer Science from the Indian Institute of Science, standing first in her class and receiving a gold medal from the Indian Institute of Engineers.

Sudha Murthy became the first female engineer hired at India's largest auto manufacturer TATA Engineering and Locomotive Company (TELCO). She joined the company as a Development Engineer in Pune and then worked in Mumbai and Jamshedpur as well. She had written a postcard to the company's Chairman complaining of the 'men only' gender bias at TELCO. As a result, she was granted a special interview and hired immediately. She later joined Walchand Group of Industries at Pune as Senior Systems Analyst.

In 1996, she started Infosys Foundation and till date has been the trustee of Infosys Foundation and a Visiting Professor at the PG Center of Bangalore University. She also taught at Christ University. She has written and published many books, of which two are travelogues, two technical books, six novels and three educational books.

i) Why does Sudha Murthy have such great respect for JRD Tata? What did Sudha Murthy's encounters with JRD Tata reveal about the latter?

Ans.: It was only after joining Telco that Sudha Murthy realized who JRD was—the uncrowned King of Indian industry. Now she is scared, but she did not get to meet him till she was transferred to Bombay.

- One day she had to show some reports to Mr. Moolgaokar, the chairman, who all knew as SM. She was in his office on the first floor of Bombay House (the Tata headquarters) when, suddenly, JRD walked in. That was the first time she saw 'appro JRD.'

That was the affectionate term by which people at Bombay House addressed him. She was feeling very nervous, remembering her postcard episode. SM introduced her nicely, "Jeh (that's what his close associates called him), this young woman is an engineer and that too a postgraduate."

- She is the first woman to work on the Telco shop floor. JRD looked after. She was praying he would not ask her any questions about my interview (or the postcard that preceded it). Thankfully, he didn't. Instead, he remarked, "It is nice that girls are getting into engineering in our country. By the way, what is your name?" "When I joined Telco I was Sudha Kulkarni, Sir," I replied. "Now I am Sudha Murthy." He smiled kindly and started a discussion with SM. As for Sudha, she almost ran out of the room. After that she used to see JRD on and off. He was the Tata Group chairman and she was merely an engineer. There was nothing

JRD standing next to her and she did not know how to react. Yet again she started worrying about that postcard. Looking back, she realized JRD had forgotten about it.

- "Young lady, why are you here?" he asked. "Office time is over," she said. "Sir, I'm waiting for my husband to come and pick me up." JRD said. "It is getting dark and there's no one in the corridor. If I wait with you till for her."
- "Young lady, why are you here?" he asked. "Office time is over," she said. "Sir, I'm waiting for my husband to come and pick me up." JRD said. "It is getting dark and there's no one in the corridor. If I wait with you till for her."
- "Young lady, why are you here?" he asked. "Office time is over," she said. "Sir, I'm waiting for my husband to come and pick me up." JRD said. "It is getting dark and there's no one in the corridor. If I wait with you till for her."

In 1982 she had to resign from her job at Telco. She was reluctant to go, but she really did not have a choice. She was coming down the steps of Bombay House after wrapping up her final settlement when she saw JRD coming up. He was absorbed in thought. She wanted to say goodbye to him, so she stopped. He saw her and paused.

- Gently, he said, "So what are you doing, Mrs. Kulkarni?" (That was the way he always addressed me.) "Sir, I am leaving Telco." "Where are you going?" he asked. "Pune, sir. My husband is starting a company called Infosys and I'm shifting to Pune."
- "Oh! And what you will do when you are successful?" "Sir, I don't know whether we will be successful." "Never start with diffidence," he advised her.

- "Always start with confidence. When you are successful you must give back to society. Society gives us so much; we must reciprocate. I wish you all the best.

- Then JRD continued walking up the stairs. She stood there for what seemed like a millennium. That was the last time she saw him alive.

iii) What characteristics should the ideal role model have ? Is JRD Tata an ideal role model ? Why / Why not ?

Ans. : • JRD TATA was born to a French mother and his first language was French. JRD TATA is credited to be the founder of TCS, Tata Motors, Titan Industries, Tata Communications, Tata tea and Voltas but little is known that he was the first Indian to be a licensed pilot as well. He went on to found India's first commercial airline, Tata Airlines in 1932, which became Air India in 1946, now India's national airline.

JRD Tata was appointed as Chairman of Air India and a director on the Board of Indian Airlines, a position he retained for 25 years. Such was his success that he was bestowed with the title of Honorary Air Commodore of India. Bharat Ratna JRD Tata had a life which was full of achievements and recognition, yet people who have had the pleasure of interacting with him, were in love with not the industrialist inside him but for the person he was. As Sudha Murthy recalls "I always looked up to JRD. I saw him as a role model for his simplicity, his generosity, his kindness and the care he took of his employees. Those blue eyes always reminded me of the sky-they had the same vastness and magnificence.

• JRD Tata has stood up and shone in the field of business and went on to capture varied fields and had the capability to see beyond the normal horizons and peek into what lay generations ahead but also because people remembered him to be a good human always. He was known for his kindness, simplicity and the care he took of people around. He goes on to teach everyone a lesson of humbleness and significance of karma in one's life, which reflects a great volume of him.

- "BE NICE TO PEOPLE ON YOUR WAY UP, FOR YOU NEVER KNOW WHOM YOU WILL MEET, ON YOUR WAY DOWN" JRD Tata never let success deviate him from a path of being a human. The Qualities which I would want to adopt in my life are of humbleness and kindness. For he makes me realize that it's not a person's bank account which makes people like him, it is the behavior which he has. It's about being a human. Yes, it will always be about hard work and dedication to succeed. To be able to take risks and trust your decisions but it will also be about the fact that after every failure you would have the courage to try again. It's about doing your work with sincerity and the rewards and acknowledgments shall follow without even looking for them. It's about learning the basics of life - that loss is a reality and loving what you do is the best thing you can ask for. I have imbibed the fact that if you wish to leave a mark behind, you have to be honest and truthful to your work but at the end of it all, being a good human is more essential than creating a good product for consumption. In the end nothing describes him better than his own words "I never had any interest in making money. None of my decisions were influenced by whether it would bring me money or wealth, all I was concerned about was, sleep at night."

3. It is fascinating to see how the equipment works.

Ans. : It is fascinating to see how the equipment works.

4. We enjoyed his humorous anecdotes.

Ans. : We enjoyed his humorous anecdotes.

5. Professor Sen retired today. The principle and Dr. Sen's colleagues gave her a beautiful momentum.

Ans. : Professor Sen retired today. The principal and Dr. Sen's colleagues gave her a beautiful momentum.

6. The child watched curiously as the mechanic completed the maintenance work.

Ans. : The child watched curiously as the mechanic completed the maintenance work.

7. An argument between Komal and Kamal is nothing new. It's a regular occurrence.

Ans. : An argument between Komal and Kamal is nothing new. It's a regular occurrence.

8. The only certainty we can have is that nothing is permanent.

Ans. : The only certainty we can have is that nothing is permanent.

Q.7 Spot the incorrectly spelt words in each sentence and correct the spelling mistakes.

Q.8 Fill in the blanks using the correct spelling of the words given in the brackets.

1. Last year's harvest (exceeded) (expectations). This year however, the bad (whether) will result in a (disappointing) (yield)
- Ans. :** Last year's harvest exceeded expectations. This year however, the bad weather will result in a disappointing yield.

Homonyms, Homographs, Homophones

Q.9 What are homonyms ? Explain with example ?

Ans. : Homonyms are words having same spelling and pronunciation but different meanings.

e.g. She went to buy stationary. Stationary means not moving.

She went to buy stationery. Stationery means writing material.

Exercises

Q.10 Each set of sentences in Column X has homonyms. Match every sentence of each set in column X with the corresponding meaning in Column Y of the homonym in the sentence.

Set	X	Y
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1	(1) You mustn't always bank on him. (2) She withdrew money from the bank.	(a) Financial institution (b) Sloping land beside a water body (c) Rely on
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1. Sudha Murty heads a foundation that supports the underprivileged. Her philanthropy was influenced by JRD who encouraged her to give back to society.

Ans. : Sudha Murty heads a foundation that supports the underprivileged. Her philanthropy was influenced by JRD who encouraged her to give back to society.

2. My niece is very careful about hygiene.

Ans. : My niece is very careful about hygiene.

Set	X	Y
2	(1) He was fair-skinned. (2) It wasn't a fair deal. (3) We visited the fair. (4) Her performance was fair.	(a) Travelling show or exhibition (b) Slightly above average quality (c) Free from bias or deception (d) Lightly coloured
3	(1) It will suit my needs. (2) I wore my best suit. (3) I brought a suit against him.	(a) Set of garments (b) Legal proceedings (c) Be acceptable to
4	(1) The map was not to scale. (2) The thief could easily scale the wall. (3) The patient stood on the scale. (4) They were ranked on the scale of 10.	(a) Get on top of (b) Ratio between actual size and its image (c) Standard of reference (d) Weighing instrument
5	(1) We need someone to lead the team. (2) The police are following a lead. (3) She lost her lead in the final round.	(a) Advantage held by a competitor (b) Clue pointing to possible solution (c) Be in charge of

Q.11 Fill in the blanks in each set of sentences with a single homonym.**Ans. :** She wrote a new book.**Ans. :** The children went to book in the park.**Ans. :** I was asked to write a few lines of verse.**Ans. :** The sheep are not in their wright.

She uses a brush to write for calligraphy.

3. The deck tree is found in temperate regions.

Ans. : Let's deck up the house before the guests arrive.

4. We didn't realize the cult of the pandemic.

Ans. : The symphony is in the cult of C MAJOR.

You need to cut the fish before cooking it.

Q.12 What are homographs? Explain with examples.**Ans. :** She got an expensive gift for my birthday.**Ans. :** Homographs are the words having same spelling but different meanings and different pronunciations.

e.g. The wind seems to be strong today.

Wind = moving air

He always forgets to wind his wristwatch.

Wind = twist coil something

Q.13 For each set, match both sentences in column X with the corresponding meaning in column Y of the homograph in the sentence.

Set	X	Y
1	(1) The mayor will present the award. (2) She gave me a present for Diwali.	(a) Something given as a gift (b) To give especially an award.
2	(1) You missed the train by a minute. (2) The chances of success are minute.	(a) Immeasurably small (b) Unit of time
3	(1) I watched the match live on TV. (2) I live in Hyderabad.	(a) to inhabit (b) being broadcast at the time of occurrence
4	(1) she did not bow before the queen (2) The archer picked up his bow.	(a) to lower one's head in respect (b) weapon for shooting arrows
5	(1) Pick up the object. (2) I did not object to her demand.	(a) To express disapproval (b) A material thing
6	(1) She did not shed a single tear. (2) Do not tear the paper.	(a) To separate by force (b) Liquid produced by the eye when one cries
7	(1) The pipe was made of lead. (2) This will lead to success.	(a) A type of metal (b) Result in
8	(1) My wound has not yet healed. (2) I wound the tape.	(a) Injury (b) To arrange or coil around
9	(1) She asked me to close the window. (2) She stood close to the window.	(a) Very near (b) To shut

Q.14 For each of the words, make two sentences each that clearly demonstrates the different meanings these words have.

1. bear

Ans. :

Please don't desert me, I can't live without you.

They went to see the fair.

It's not fair. Be honest.

2. desert

Ans. :

I saw a bear in the street.

Sohan and Suhani are wandering in the park.

You can't park your car here. It's a public place.



5. type.

- Ans.:
I like this type of answering the question.
He is typing the letter.

6. blue

- Ans.:
He likes the colour blue.

7. train

- Why are you in blue today?

8. saw

- Train the employees for soft skills in engineering.

9. Ajun's

- Ajuni's _____ was _____ from playing in the school.

10. Ajun's

- Ajuni's _____ was _____ from playing in the school.

11. Ajun's

- Ajuni's _____ was _____ from playing in the school.

12. Ajun's

- Ajuni's _____ was _____ from playing in the school.

13. Ajun's

- Ajuni's _____ was _____ from playing in the school.

14. Ajun's

- Ajuni's _____ was _____ from playing in the school.

15. Ajun's

- Ajuni's _____ was _____ from playing in the school.

16. Ajun's

- Ajuni's _____ was _____ from playing in the school.

17. Ajun's

- Ajuni's _____ was _____ from playing in the school.

18. Ajun's

- Ajuni's _____ was _____ from playing in the school.

19. Ajun's

- Ajuni's _____ was _____ from playing in the school.

20. Ajun's

- Ajuni's _____ was _____ from playing in the school.

Exercises

Q.16 Fill in the blanks with the correct homophones from the options given in the box below.

- Road, rode to, two, too principal, principle

Banned, band, board, bored, their, there, they're

1. I am _____ of _____ games.

- Ans.: bored, board

2. She _____ her bike down the _____.

- Ans.: rode, road

3. four, fore

- Ans.:
Rihan's aunty praised her daughter.

4. I have four daughters.

- Ans.: two, to, too

5. Prem and Priti celebrated the event.

- Ans.: pair

6. heal, heel

- Ans.: pair

7. pane, pain

- Ans.:
She and I have spent a lot of time together.

8. past, passed

- Ans.: reign

9. I like this type of window pane.

- Ans.: reign

10. He is suffering from pain.

- Ans.:
Geeta and you have spent a lot of time together.

11. Don't mourn for the past.

- Ans.:
e.g. You and I have spent a lot of time together.

12. He has passed the exam.

- Ans.:
She and I have spent a lot of time together.

13. I like this type of window pane.

- Ans.: reign

14. He is suffering from pain.

- Ans.:
Geeta and you have spent a lot of time together.

15. I like this type of window pane.

- Ans.: reign

16. He is suffering from pain.

- Ans.:
Geeta and you have spent a lot of time together.

17. He is suffering from pain.

- Ans.:
Geeta and you have spent a lot of time together.

18. He is suffering from pain.

- Ans.:
Geeta and you have spent a lot of time together.

19. He is suffering from pain.

- Ans.:
Geeta and you have spent a lot of time together.

20. He is suffering from pain.

- Ans.:
Geeta and you have spent a lot of time together.

Grammar

Q.17 Fill in the blanks with the correct homophone from the options given in the brackets.

- (rein, rain, reign)

1. I bought a _____ of gloves. (pare, pair, pear)

- Ans.: pair

2. The king's _____ did not last very long. (rein, rain, reign)

- Ans.: reign

3. If your park here, the police will _____ your car away. (two, toe)

- Ans.: toe

4. The lioness picked up the _____ of the prey. (sent, scent, cent)

- Ans.: cent

5. She wanted to _____ her favourite outfit. (wear, ware)

- Ans.: wear

Exercises

Q.18 Show the difference between the words in the given sets of homophones by using them in sentences of your own.

1. Aisle, aisle

- Ans.: aisle, aisle

3. The United States is known for _____ military strength.

- Ans.: her

4. Kerala make _____ vulnerable to flooding. Many

- Ans.: it, their

volunteers offered _____ help after the recent floods.

- Ans.: it, their

5. Romeo and Juliet was written by William Shakespeare early in _____ career. _____ protagonists are two young lovers whose deaths reconcile their feuding families. _____ was among Shakespeare's most popular plays during _____ lifetime.

Ans. : his, His, It, his
6. Everyone should bring _____ own textbook to class.

Ans. : his/her
7. You and I managed to complete _____ work in time, but neither Rohit nor Ali submitted _____ work.

Ans. : our, their
8. All of the stolen jewellery was returned to their owner, Mr. Lal. _____ put all of the jewels back in _____ cases in _____ vault.

Ans. : He, his, his
Subject Verb Agreement

Q.21 What is subject-verb agreement ? Explain the rules ?
 Ans. : The subject verb agreement is a type of grammar setting with the tense forms of the verbs with the subject in number and person. It is one the chief grammar rules of the English language.

Exercises
Q.22 Fill in the blanks in the sentences below using the appropriate form of the verb on the right.
Use the verbs in the tenses suggested.

- There _____ three crows on the tree branch. (bc, simple present)
 Ans. : are
- The boys _____ table tennis. (play past continuous)
 Ans. : were playing
- Stephen _____ the table. (clear present perfect)
 Ans. : has cleared
- My trousers _____ been stolen.
 Ans. : have

4. The planes _____ the airport. (approach present continuous)
 Ans. : are approaching

5. The children in this school _____ Yoga classes twice a week. (have simple present)
 Ans. : have

6. Both the rice and curd _____ delicious. (be, simple present)
 Ans. : are

7. The rice and curd which the restaurant serves _____ delicious. (be, simple present)
 Ans. : is

8. Aditi is one of the girls who _____ selected. (be, simple present)
 Ans. : is

9. What _____ the news ?
 Ans. : have

10. The police _____ arrested the culprit.
 Ans. : have

Reading : Skimming and Scanning

Q.24 What is skimming ?
 Ans. : Skimming is a reading process to get an overall idea of the text. In this type of reading, the reader is not interested to complete details and any particular information. The chief aim of this reading is to get the gist of the text.

Exercises

Q.25 Skim through Sudha Murthy's essay and answer each of the following questions in a single sentence.

1. Who is the subject of Sudha Murthy's subject ?
 Ans. : An engineering graduate woman ready for a job but not getting access to it due to patriarchal rules.

2. How does the author feel about the subject ?
 Ans. : The author is, perhaps, reluctant to the subject and tries to set a new pattern having equal status with men in all career spheres.

3. Mathematics _____ an interesting subject.
 Ans. : is

4. This is the only one in his collection of stories that _____ worth reading.
 Ans. : is

5. Who is Sudha Murthy ?
 Ans. : Sudha Murthy is an Indian Technologist, philanthropist and a writer.

6. Where did Sudha Murthy born ?
 Ans. : Sudha Murthy born in Karnataka.

5. What does she talk about in the essay ?
 Ans. : have

6. The shop, with all of his goods, _____ insured.
 Ans. : is

7. Seven lakh rupees _____ a large sum of money.
 Ans. : is

8. Infosys is the second largest IT services company in India.
 Ans. : Infosys was started in 1996.

9. Where did Sudha Murty begin her career ?
 Ans. : Sudha Murty began her career at TELCO.

10. When was Infosys started ?
 Ans. : Infosys was started in 1996.

Ans. : She talks about JRD Tata's simplicity, vision and his influence as an entrepreneur and philanthropist.

6. What is the second largest IT services company in India ?
 Ans. : Infosys is the second largest IT services company in India.

7. When was Infosys started ?
 Ans. : Infosys was started in 1996.

8. Where did Sudha Murty begin her career ?
 Ans. : Sudha Murty began her career at TELCO.

9. What is scanning ?
 Ans. : It is a process of reading looking for specific information. For example, if you are looking for the



meaning of a word in a dictionary you already know which word you are searching for.

Q.28 Choose the correct answer from the options given below by scanning through Sudha Murthy's essay.

- What about TELCO's job requirement notice angered Sudha Murthy?
- Poor grammar and mistakes in punctuation.
- Discrimination against women
- Low salary being offered

Ans. : (b)

- What were Sudha Murthy's reasons for attending TELCO's interview?
- A free trip to Pune during which she could buy sarees for her friends
- Gaining experience of job interviews and having her resume screened
- The prestige associated with a company owned by the Tata group

Ans. : (d)

- What were Sudha Murthy's reasons for attending TELCO's interview?

- A free trip to Pune during which she could buy sarees for her friends
- Gaining experience of job interviews and having her resume screened
- The prestige associated with a company owned by the Tata group
- The inducement or being the first female engineer to work with TELCO

Ans. : (d)

- What advice did JRD Tata give Sudha Murthy when she was leaving TELCO?

Ans. : (c)

- What advice did JRD Tata give Sudha Murthy when she was leaving TELCO?

Ans. : (c)

- Name the building which housed TELCO's head office.

Ans. : (d)

- Name the building which housed TELCO's head office.

Ans. : (d)

- Looking back on her interview at TELCO, Sudha Murthy is embarrassed about _____.

Ans. : (a)

- her inability to answer the technical questions.

Ans. : (a)

- how she behaved at the start of the interview

Ans. : (a)

- having been humiliated by the male interviewers.

Ans. : (a)

- her lack of knowledge about the corporate world

Ans. : (a)

meaning of a word in a dictionary you already know which word you are searching for.

Q.29 Why was Sudha Murthy resigning from TELCO?

- She was unsure whether he approved of a woman on the factory floor.
- She wondered if he remembered her postcard to him.
- She was uncomfortable about his superior manners.
- She didn't know how to address him.

Ans. : (b)

- Why did Sudha Murthy resign from TELCO?

- She wanted to pursue a Ph.D. in the USA.
- She disliked being the only woman on the factory floor.
- She was beginning a new venture with her husband.
- She was moving to Pune after her marriage.

Ans. : (b)

- What was Sudha Murthy's hometown, as mentioned in this essay?

Ans. : Dharwad

- What was Sudha Murthy's surname before marriage?

Ans. : Kulkarni.

- Who was chairperson of TELCO when Murty joined the company?

Ans. : Sumant Moolgakar.

- Name the bearded man whose photograph hangs in Murty's office.

Ans. : Jamsetji Tata.

- Name the building which housed TELCO's head office.

Ans. : Bombay house (the Tata headquarters)

- Name the Institute where Murty completed her master's degree.

Ans. : Indian Institute of Science (IISc).

- What is the present name of TELCO?

Ans. : Internet service providers (ISPs)

- What form / type of postal mail did Murty use to write to JRD Tata?

Ans. : Postcard

- In which city was the Tata Institute located?

Ans. : Bangalore

- In which year did Murty quit TELCO?

Ans. : 1982

[c] That JRD Tata were alive to see her company's success

[d] That more people respect JRD Tata the way she does

Ans. : (b)

[c] That JRD Tata were alive to see her company's success

[d] That more people respect JRD Tata the way she does

Ans. : Computer science

Writing

Nature and Style of Sensible Writing Describing People, Objects, Places and Events

Q.30 What do you mean by describing people, objects, places and events? Explain in your own words?

Ans. : The purpose of descriptive writing is to depict a person, place, object, experience, emotion, event or situation in such a way that a picture is formed in the reader's mind. When describing something your goal should be to evoke a strong sense of familiarity and appreciation in the reader by painting an image that should be vivid and moving. This is done by using imaginative language, interesting comparisons and images that appeal to the senses of the readers.

Some key points for descriptive writing:

- The first thing to keep in mind is to be original, try not to be too influenced by what you may have read or heard about the subject you are writing about; instead, express as exactly as possible what you yourself sense, think or feel.
- Be a typical observer to make good descriptive writing; as it depends heavily on carefully observing and vividly recollecting your observations.
- Always try to choose clear, precise words that convey the exact meaning intended, not a general sense.
- Always use adjectives and adverbs to brighten your writing and make it more remarkable and symbolic.

For example, to describe a tidal wave, the word gigantic would be a better choice than merely big.

Try to involve all five senses when describing something. What do you see, sights, colours, lights?

What can you hear (sounds, noises, voices, music)?

11. In which city did Murty meet her husband?

Ans. : Pune

12. What subject did Sudha Murthy study at the master's level?

Ans. : Computer science



What can you smell (pleasant and unpleasant) ? odors or aromas) What do you taste (sweet, bitter, salty, sour, spicy) how does something feel to the touch to the touch (temperature, textures). Add as many such details as necessary to convey a full picture to the reader.

6. In addition to sensory details, you can also talk about your thoughts and emotions. How does the person place object experience you are describing make you feel? Does it evoke happiness, sadness, pity, tears, anger, excitement, indifference? Describing your emotions may help you connect with your reader who may have felt the same in similar situations.

7. Introduce the general, identifying features of the subject in the opening paragraph. Specific details in the following paragraphs. Sum up or comment in a general way or in the concluding paragraph.

8. Remember to group individual points in a manner that feels coherent and organised, instead of haphazard or random.

9. For certain people, objects, places or events, you may find that there are many things that you could possibly describe. When given a word limit, don't try to describe a little bit of every feature. Instead restrict yourself by choosing those features that will leave the strongest impression in the readable.

Q.31 Write a note of describing people ?

■ Ans. : While describing people, here are some points you could follow strictly :

1. Name, age, gender, first impressions
 2. Physical features; height, weight, skin, hair, disability, other externally visible features (e.g. tattoos)
 3. Clothing and accessories
 4. Action : manner of walking, repetitive motions, etc.
 5. With certain key features of personality, such as hair, you could go into great detail: colour, length, type (curly, straight, frizzy), hairstyle, facial hair. This is also true for clothing.
- When you are asked to write more than just a simple description, you should mention things such as

occupation, routine, skills and talents, likes and dislikes, goals, how the person makes you or others feel and so on, etc.

Q.32 How to describe objects effectively ?

■ Ans. : There are some points you could mention when describing objects :

- Name the object (you could also mention what kind of object it is or what category it might fall under)
- Use : What the object does or what it is used for
- Physical attributes : Size, shape, colour, material
- Other attributes : Smell, taste, sound, temperature
- Functioning : How the object works, its component parts
- Other characteristic features : Where it is found, who uses it, etc.

Q.33 How to describe places effectively ?

■ Ans. : When asked to describe landscapes, cities or villages, buildings, rooms, etc., you could mention: Location (e.g., the city or neighborhood the building /s/n, the region or country the landscape is in etc.)

1. Describe place through characters' senses
2. Include time period in description
3. Include small-scale changes in time
4. Show how characters feel about your setting
5. Keep setting description relevant to the story
6. List adjectives to describe your story locations

Exercises

Q.34 Write a brief descriptive passage on any one of the following :

1. A neighbour :

■ Ans. : Helpful neighbours are a boon. They assist one another in times of difficulty and share both their joys and sorrows. Having a caring neighbour makes things much more blissful and pleasant. Additionally, it makes us feel safe. This is particularly true for those who live far from

2. Celebrity :

My preferred celebrity is Hrithik Roshan. Being versatile, he is a leading Bollywood actor. He was born on 10 January 1974, in Mumbai. His father, Rakesh Roshan, is a Bollywood director who has made a number of successful films. Sussanne Khan, the daughter of director Sanjay Khan, is Hrithik Roshan's wife. On March 28, 2006, they welcomed their first child, a baby boy named Ilrahaan.

As a young actor, He appeared in the 1980 films *Aasha*, *Ap Ki Deewane* and *Bhagwan Dada*. He assisted his father in directing the films *Karan Arjun* and *Koyla* when he was an adult. *Kaho Naa Pyaar Hai* released in 2000 was his first film as a protagonist. He was paired with debutante actress Anisha Patel in the film. Directed by Rakesh Roshan, the film was an instant hit. The film was included in the 2003 edition of the Lameau Book of Records for receiving the most awards in Bollywood.

In the same year, he appeared in *Fiza* and *Affixon Kashmir*, both of which were less successful than his debut film. Diverse and vibrant, he gives life to the characters he portrays in films. *Koi Mil Gaya* (2003), *Krrish* (a sequel to *Koi Mil Gaya*, released in 2006) and *Dhoom 2* are among his most successful Bollywood films (a sequel of *Dhoom*, released in 2006). In their respective years of release, these were the highest-grossing films.

3. A person you dislike :

■ Ans. : Rohan, my classmate and neighbour, is the person I dislike the most out of everyone I know. He is a person with poor habits who is constantly surrounded by negative people. His parents have repeatedly cautioned him against associating with bad boys, but he disregards their advice. He spends the entire school day playing cards with other boys and misses all of his teachers' lectures. He manages to pass the final examination through unfair means. Man is a social animal and he interacts with a variety of individuals.

4. Action : manner of walking, repetitive motions, etc.

5. With certain key features of personality, such as hair, you could go into great detail: colour, length, type (curly, straight, frizzy), hairstyle, facial hair. This is also true for clothing.

2. A scientific apparatus or a device used in a laboratory.

3. An electronic appliance used daily at home.

■ Ans. : Mobile : An electronic appliance used daily at home. Mobile phones are one type of portable phone. A great scientific discovery. We receive and send news, play games, check the time, use a calculator, etc. on our phones. Now, the world resembles a village and can be referred to as a global village. Some individuals use mobile phones improperly. They commit crimes and acts of terrorism via mobile phone. Now, we can quickly find anything or any news on Google using our mobile phones.

Q.36 Write a brief passage on any one of the following :

1. A place of worship
2. A beautiful scenery
3. A museum or art gallery
4. A marketplace
5. The city at night
6. A ruined building

■ Ans. : A beautiful scenery :

Our perception of beauty is one of pleasure and appeal. It is enhanced by symmetry, colour, shape, smell, aroma, motion and vibration, brightness and darkness and other factors. In addition to the aforementioned characteristics, nature also possesses wind, water, sky, mountains, lush green meadows, trees and plants, animals, birds and insects such as butterflies. What could be more beautiful than ascending a mountain and observing a river or a distant sea with its beautiful curves and long waves that arrive at the coast in such a graceful manner?

What could be more beautiful than birds playing near a river in a forest ? They exude such joy and serenity that we forget who we are and begin to identify with the birds. When the Sun rises above the horizon, nature is incredibly beautiful, colourful and energising to the mind. Every person's mind and heart will be elated by the rainbow's majesty and splendour.

Q.35 Write a brief descriptive passage on any one of the following :

1. An object that you received as a present.



beautiful and enjoyable. The silvery white luster of all the surrounding natural objects enlightens our minds and frees us from all of our concerns. Occasionally, observing nature provides us with excellent ideas. The beauty of nature lies in its freshness, openness, recurrence, the gentle breeze caressing our cheeks and the warm sun warming our bodies. If anything is naturally and gracefully beautiful, it is nature itself.

Q.37 Write a brief descriptive passage on the following : An accident.

■ Ans. :
An accident :

Life is a void of sorrow. This is a tragic drama. Accidents are prevalent in this age of fast-moving vehicles. Generally speaking, all accidents can be attributed to the insatiable desire for speed. On the road between Ludhiana and Chandigarh, I witnessed a serious accident just last week. From Chandigarh, I was descending on a scooter. As I drew closer to Mohali, I observed a fast-moving bus. Following it was a car. As the car's driver attempted to pass the bus, he collided with an opposing vehicle.

Both automobiles rolled over. Four of the car's occupants were pronounced dead at the scene, while three others sustained severe injuries. People who were working in nearby fields rushed to the crash site. As a result of the bus's collision with a tree, a few passengers were also severely injured. I could not view the mutilated and bloodstained bodies. I dashed to a phone booth and called the police and hospital administrators. The police and medical rescue team quickly arrived on the scene. Others were transported to the PGH in Chandigarh after receiving initial care on the scene. The deceased's family was notified. It was a scene that broke the heart. Each and every eye contained tears. Such collisions are unavoidable if drivers adhere to traffic regulations. Certainly, speed is exciting, but it also kills. "Safety first, then speed" is the golden rule for preventing accidents.

Classifying

Q.38 What is classifying ?

■ Ans. :

- The activity of classifying makes the students develop the skills of observation and classification. It also provides for reinforcement of the concepts of similarities and differences. After getting the idea of classifying, students will be able to :

- Use their senses to identify properties of objects such as color, size, shape, etc.
- Classify a set of objects by their similarities and differences.

Understand that scientists classify things to make them easier to study.

Exercises

Q.39 Select any three of the topics given below and mention three different ways in which each can be classified :

1. Mobile Phone :

■ Ans. : Mobile devices of today are multifunctional, capable of hosting a variety of business and consumer applications.

Mobile devices of today are multifunctional, able to host a wide variety of applications for both business and personal use. Smartphones and tablets enable individuals to use their mobile device to access the Internet for email, instant messaging, text messaging and Web browsing, in addition to accessing work documents, contact lists and more. The mobile operating system will also determine which third-party applications can be used on your device.

Some of the more common and well-known mobile operating systems include the following :

- Windows Phone : Originally called the Windows Mobile platform and then Windows Phone, Microsoft's mobile OS is available on a variety of devices from a variety of wireless operators. You will find Windows Phone on Microsoft hardware devices as well as Nokia, Dell, HP, Motorola, Palm and i-mate products. Microsoft unveiled the latest release of its mobile operating system, Windows 10 Mobile, in late 2015 as part of the Windows 10 family of operating systems.
- Trees :
- Apple iOS :

Trees are woody seedlings. It is typically defined as a woody plant with numerous secondary branches supported well above the ground by a single main stem or trunk with clear apical dominance. Some authors specify a minimum mature height ranging from 3 to 6 meters, while others stipulate a minimum trunk diameter of 10 centimeters (30 cm girth). Shrubs are non-tree woody plants with multiple stems and/or a small stature. Trees have a longer lifespan than most other plants, with some reaching several thousand years old and reaching heights of up to 115 meters (390 feet).

Apple iOS :

Apple's iOS mobile operating system powers the company's line of mobile devices like the iPhone, iPad, iPod touch and Apple TV. Apple iOS was originally called the iPhone OS but was renamed in 2010 to reflect the operating system's evolving support for additional Apple devices. Apple updated iOS to iOS 9 in 2015 in conjunction with the company's OS X El Capitan operating system release.

Google Android :

Google Android is a mobile operating system based on Linux that has quickly become the biggest competitor to Apple iOS in the mobile device market. Google originally released Android's source code under open source licenses and today the company continues to develop the mobile OS privately prior to major update releases that are made available to OEMs and the public. Manufacturers of Android-powered smartphone and tablet devices include Samsung, Sony, Asus, Amazon, HTC and LG, as well as Google itself.

Windows Phone :
Originally called the Windows Mobile platform and then Windows Phone, Microsoft's mobile OS is available on a variety of devices from a variety of wireless operators. You will find Windows Phone on Microsoft hardware devices as well as Nokia, Dell, HP, Motorola, Palm and i-mate products. Microsoft unveiled the latest release of its mobile operating system, Windows 10 Mobile, in late 2015 as part of the Windows 10 family of operating systems.

A tree consists of roots, trunk(s), branches, twigs and leaves. The majority of a tree's stem consists of support and transport tissues (xylem and phloem). Wood is composed of xylem cells, while bark is composed of phloem and other extravascular tissues. According to the manner in which their stem diameter increases, trees can be categorised as exogenous or endogenous. Exogenous trees, which make up the vast majority of trees (all conifers and nearly all broadleaf trees), grow by adding new wood outwards, just beneath the bark. Endogenous trees, primarily monocots (e.g., palms and dragon trees), but also cacti, grow by incorporating new material within.

Q.40 Choose any two topics from the options given below and break them into smaller categories in about 300-350 words.

■ Ans. : Video games :

- There are numerous categories of video games. These categories are also referred to as genres. Multiple distinct genres of video games can be identified. Most commonly, video games are categorised according to the type of system they are designed for, such as computer games and console games.
- These categories consist of action, shooter, action-adventure, adventure, role-playing, simulation, strategy, puzzles, card games and race. Based on how they are played, video games can be divided into a variety of categories. Shooter games such as call of duty are vastly distinct from puzzle games such as Tetris.

- Typically, action video games emphasize physical challenges, such as hand-eye coordination and reaction time. In the majority of action games, the player typically controls the protagonist. The player must navigate a level while collecting objects, avoiding obstacles and utilizing a variety of attacks against enemies. The game is won by completing a sequence of levels.
- Shooter video games also test a player's reaction time and speed. Typically, shooter games center on a character wielding a weapon, typically a gun. The objective of shooter games is to eliminate enemies and complete missions.



- Action-adventure games are video games that combine adventure game and action game elements. It is perhaps the most expansive and diverse gaming genre.
- The player assumes the role of the protagonist in an interactive story driven by exploration and puzzle-solving in an adventure game. Virtually all adventure games are single-player.
- A role-playing game is a game in which participants assume the roles of fictional characters. Typically, role-playing video games rely on a well-developed story and setting that is divided into multiple quests.
- Simulation video games are games that are designed to simulate real or fictional aspects of reality. The vast majority of games fall into this category.
- To achieve a goal, strategy video games emphasize careful planning and deft resource management. These are also referred to as the mental games.
- Puzzle video games require the player to solve logical puzzles and even navigate through intricate environments.
- The final two categories, cards and races, are self-explanatory. Additionally, a video game can fit into a variety of genres. The greater the number of genres in a game, the greater the player's enjoyment. Grand Theft Auto, for instance, has incorporated nearly every genre into its video games. Grand Theft Auto has become the most popular video game franchise as a result.

Universities :

- Universities in India may be established under either a Central Act (Central Universities) or a State Act (State University). 182 of the 255 universities are State Universities, while the remaining 17 are Central Universities.
- Universities that are presumed to be universities or "Deemed universities." Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics (Pune), Tata Institute of Social Sciences (Mumbai) and Birla Institute of Technology and Science (Bhopal) are "Deemed Universities" because of their long tradition of teaching or specialization and excellence in a particular field of knowledge, respectively (Pilani). Recently, NITs have been granted Deemed University status.
- They have complete independence in terms of developing and innovating academic programmes. The

University Grants Commission (UGC), in accordance with Section 3 of the UGC Act of 1956 and with the approval of the Department of Secondary and Higher Education within the Ministry of Human Resource Development, grants "deemed university" status.

Universities in India are categorized as :

1. **Central universities or Union universities :** Central universities, also known as Union universities, are established by a parliamentary act and fall under the jurisdiction of the Department of Higher Education within the Human Resource Development Ministry of the Union. The UGC lists forty-two central universities. Due to the fact that the Central University of Jammu has not yet begun operations as of June 2011, there are in reality only 41.
2. **State universities :** State universities in India are typically established by a local act of parliament and are administered by the state government of each state and territory. As of August 26, 2011, the UGC lists 281 state universities, approximately 170 of which receive Central/UGC assistance. University of Mumbai, University of Madras and University of Calcutta share the oldest UGC-recorded establishment date of 1857.
3. **Private universities :** The UGC grants approval to private universities. They are permitted to grant degrees, but are not permitted to have off-campus affiliated colleges. There are 94 private universities on the UGC list as of September 1, 2011.
4. **Accredited college :** Deemed university, also known as "Deemed-to-be-University," is a status of autonomy granted by the Department of Higher Education, on the advice of the UGC, pursuant to Section 3 of the UGC Act, 1956. On the UGC list dated June 23, 2008, there are 130 listed universities. The Indian Institute of Science was the first institution to be granted deemed university status on May 12, 1958, according to this list. Note that in many instances, a single UGC listing includes multiple institutions. For instance, the Homi Bhabha National Institute listing includes the Institute of Mathematical Sciences, the Indira Gandhi Centre for Atomic Research and other institutes. The list that follows contains only the major institute granted the status; additional institutes are not listed separately.

END ...



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