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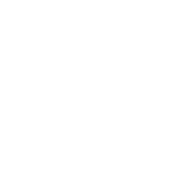
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we should be carefull in selecting our reading materials. It is a blessing if we have a reading habit because the advantages are many. If we choose the book correctly reading gives us a great pleasure. Some books are meant for light, reading while others are for serious reading.. However reading any books simply gives the reader pleasure and amusement. If we are tired of our school work, it is healthy to read a story book to relax our mind.

there are good books written by famous authors. There are many such books available in our libraries. The stories of well known authors teach us mirals, which we need to learn to become good citizens. It does not matter what subject we choose a novel or a biography. Readingg good books makes us realize the virtues of mankind. There are many good books on loterature, history traver science and religion. choose the best nook which yoiu think valuable to you.

The chief engineer will operate the new machine.

A friend of the family came to see me yesterday

it is very strange to hear such general opinion.

in less than another month he may have to go away

it may not be in order if the matter is left over

observe the official rules for safety on the road

they will have to order their paper every morning

we have seen the full account of their new competition

this restriction may make the housing question serious

voice your own opinions and speak up when you stand up

the plant was bedded in earth and is in good condition

write this letter on good paper and send it off by saturday

the value of industrial insurance was clear to the official

the people who go away do not make the best use of the time

it would be a pleasurefor me to represent you in that town.

Friends said to the old man, "sit down and rest yourselves here on this bench. My good wife Baucis has gone to see what you can have for supper."

" I do not practice", Goldsmith once said; "I make it a rule to prescribe only for my fruends.' "Pray dear doctor, "said Beauclerk, "after your rule, and prescribe only for your enemies."

my sons said he a great treasure lies hidden in the estate i am about to leave you where is it hidden said the sons iam about to tell you said the old man but you must dig for it

as you dont know what these beans are sasid the man if you plant them over night by morning they grow right up to the sky

he said to the shoemaker you are a big blockhead you have done the reverse of what i desiredd you i told you to make one of the shoes larger than the other and instead if that youhave made one of them smaller than the other

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i cannot hope to see these trees which i am planting come in perfction said the duke but it is right for me to plant fot the benfit of my succrssors

I cannot hope to see these trees which I am planting come in perfect said the duke but it is right for me to plant for the benfit of my successors

I cannot hope to see these trees which I am planting come in perfect said the duke but it is right for mr to plant for the benfit of my successors

Rivers have been very useful to men in all parts if the earth since very early times they provide water to slake the thirst of men to fertilize their lands and to provide a means of communication for the goods that transport from place to place early civilization bigan on the banks if the great rivers of the world such as the world such as the nile and the Indus These rivers provided the water the peoplle on their banks needed for all their purposes

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when the grass dry the trees have lost their leaves the rivers have very little water in them and the fields are parched everyone prays for the coming of rain but when it continues to rain for often causes great hardship to many people especially in the equatorial region the rainy season is therefore welcomed at times and at other times it is hated

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these are mainly due to various chemical substances from industry which get into public water supply usually they contain solvents detergents heavy metals dyes pigments slphides organic substances etc these chemicals may affest directly by contact to produce severe skin diseases allergies or reaction or chemicals may affect directly by contact to produce severe skin diseases allergies or reaction chemicals burns some toxins produce acute effects while others produce chronic effects sometimes the chemicals are ingested by workers if they do not wash their hands before taking food one may come in contact with them through other means besides water.

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beginners book beginners book davalgi davalgi davalgli beginners book

Money is the instruments of exchange helping in buying and selling and also in fixing a value on things and commodities it may be in metal or in paper with the market getting more and more complicated there are other negotiable instuments which are as good as the minte coins or the printed note money gives purchasing power but this power is not absolute as it is on various factors

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Keeping fit means maintaining good health. Looking at history in the West, the activities connected with keeping fit first started in Greece where the Olympic Games were born. In those days these activities were pursued for sportsmanship. The Chinese have thier unique form of exercises for keeping fit. These have been developed from methods used a thousand years ago Examples are Taiji, Gongfu and Waidangong which are among the most popular in Singapore.

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drought can be defined as lack or shortage of water for an unusually long period it can occur at any place vausing anything from inconvenience to death through famine. when the rains fall the effect can be disastrous no drinking water crops die people starve in industrial communities droughts can cause water scarcity and closing down of various evonomic activities in this unit the focus of discussion will be drought its characteristics predictability forecasting and warning system..

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we should be careful in selecting our reading materials it is a blessing if we have a reading habit beacause the advantages are many if we choose the book correctly reading gives us a great pleasure some books are meant for light reading while others are for serious reading however reading any books simply gives the reader pleasure and amusement if we are tired of our school work it is healthy to read a story book to relax our mind.

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Water is the real elixir. We cannot think of life without water. Life is said to have originated in water millions and millions year ago. We need water todrink to wash our bodies and clothes to cook our food and to grow crops vegetables and fruits. Water is also essential for animals birds reptiles insects etc. We need huge resources of water to generate electricity on large and commercial scale. In our body there ismore than 70 percent of water. It corresponds with the proportion of water found on the earth; no living being can exits for long without water, the most precious liquid. We use oceans, seas, bays, rivers and lakes as wateways to carry goods, passengers etc. Lack of rains and scarcity of water cause droughts and untold suffering. Thus, water is very precious arid every drop of it should be conserved.

W is luxury for one may be a neccessity for another. For example a car is a luxury for a common man working in a once or a factory. But it is a necessity roars an executive working in and managing a business establishment or company. He can ill--afford to go here and there in buses, three-wheeler and taxies. He must have a decent car always at his disposal. For the success of his business, it is imperative that his status is maintained and all the amenities provided.. Many items winchare considered a luxury is now necessities. Take, for example the telephone, fridge, washing machine, etc. They are now the essential items of modern common living. Some years back a cycle was enough for an average working man in a city, but now a scoote has becomes a minimum necessity for him to maintain his mobility. Thus , the criterions of luxury changes with the progress of the society and the passage of time. An item may be a luxury, comfort or a necessity, depending on the status, stature and working requirements of a person concerned.

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

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

The walls of the Ajanta caves are decorate with Ajanta paintings, the pomp and splendour of the royal courts, the romance of love, singing and dancing. Some of them depict the world of nature - vegatation and flowers, animals and birds. Many themes depicted are from the Budha's life and Jataka stories. The scenes are full of vitality. Figures are drawn with admirable skill. The intense human appeal gives the message of unity of life depicted through the panorama of all forms of life.

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The paintings give a fuller picture of real life. The medium used to draw is line. What was achieved in the west with could was achieved in India with line. This style in ancient time spread to central Asia and is evident in wall paintings and in paintings on wooden panels. The tradition of painting continued for sometime on other parts of India like Badami, kanchi and Ellora. Later, it spread to Sri Lanka. Gradually, the art of wall painting faded, though the art of book illumination continued, particularly in Jain texts.

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Mr. Lim is a farmer by profession and he is proud being one. His holdings are small, but he feels they are enough for him. He owns a few hectares of good land, a ploughing machine and a small cottage. His fields are fed with wate from a stream. As a modern farmer he has a pump set for pumping water. So his fields are never allowed to go dry. He grows mainly paddy, in a small patch of land he has the vegatable garden.

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Usally he is an early rise.He starts his pump and waters his fields. He will be going round to see whether water does not overflow. He may remove the weeds from among the plants. He goes into the vegetable garden to see if there is any pick for the day. He trims the hedges, digs the plots or dresses them up for the next planting. He is fond of his flower pots of which he has a few. He takes pride in them. After these morning rounds he takes his breakfast. It ishis gossiping time. He meets others and takes part inthe village gossip. He cannot read, he learns about with mornings news. As it is common nowadays he discusses with his friend the day's politics.

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Sometimes, the commission agent may come and our friend will talk to him about the market prospects.

In the afternoon, after a wash and a lunch, he streches himself for a mid-days siesta. He gets up and after a cup of tea; he goes to the fields and sees averything is in order. Then he takes a stroll in the nearly towns and makes some purchages for the house. That is also the time for him to meet friends and exchange views. He returns home and had an early dinner. He plans for the next day. Sometimes it may be taking the grains to the market, it may be transplanting; some other times it may be taking the machine for repair. Thus he leads a simple life and he is contented.

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Pandit Nehru eas one of the gratest figures of our generation, an outstanding statesman whose services to the cause of human freedom are unforgettable. As a fighter for freedom he was illustrious, as a maker of modern India his serves were unparalled.His life and work have had a great impact on our mental makeup, social structure and intellectual progress. It will be difficult to reconcile ourselver to the image of India without his active and all-- pervasive leadership.

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As a man Nehru combined a fine sensitivity of mind a rare delicacy of feeling, with large and generous impulses. To the weak and the frustrated his heart went out in profound sympathy. Nehru held the office of the prime Minister of our country ever since the dawn of ondependence; and in the long years of his rule tried to put our country on a progressive , scientific dynamic and non communal basis. His firm loyality to certain basic tenets of liberalism gave direction of our thought and life. He used the existing social and political institutions and breathed into them a new spirit, a new vitality. He by his series of public utterances educated our people to an appreciation of the values he had cherished. He fought for a high level of human life.

By his own powerfull and vibrant voice, he created, moulded, inspired and kindled a whole generation of Indians to a loyality to the principles which he held so dear. Though nurtured in a life of ease and comfort, he drew himself into the national struggle and became a great leader.

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Today is May Day that is dedicated all over the world to those who work. Today is also the day of Indian National Trade Union Congress . Let me wish you all the very best and convey my greetings to those who have come in lakhs. May Day was first observed to pay homage to the toilling workers, those who work with their muscles to those who work with their muscles to those who build strength in our society inour country, in humanity.

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We have all socialists. Our socialism is best suited to our needsand our ideals. It is not a borrowed one but is in the grand Indian culture which we always accept, absorb and cherish good ideals wherever they come from and fuse them into our system without losing our own Indian character, without losing the roots that are so deep in our soil, the roots that are spread in our history and our culture. Our socialism aims at removing powerty. It aims at ensuring justice to those working in industries in urban areas, those woeking in the rural areas and in all other sectors. It looks after those sections of society who suffer from ups and downs. It seeks to give equal changes to women who are half of our active force, It is to help the needy who must be our sacred Trust. Our socialism works at fighting the vested interests in order to achieve the uplift and well being of the deprived. it is to fortify the political freedom that we have gained, It is for free thinking, whatever the pressures that we may come across from the powerful.

You have a great responsibility in presenting to countless readers an objective assessment of the state of the economy, its problems and prospects. I am glad to have this oppotunity to share some thoughts onthis subjects. The broad picture of recent performance provides good ground for satisfaction. The economy has been steady growth. This is fully in line with our plan targets. It is alsa better than our earlier performance. The economy has clearly moved on to a higher growth path. The Seventh plan is off to a very good start. In the central sector, the plan outlay in the first three years of thr plan has reached more than half of the total outlay in real terms. This has never happened before. With this speed, we have every reason to expect that the seventh plan targets in investment and production will be achieved.

The position ragarding individual sectors also shows impressive progress at the sectoral level, reflecting the success o f our basic plan strategy, and the soundness of our sectoral policies. There are also problems and even areas of weakness, and I shall refer to some of these as I go along. They call for redoubled effort at implementation and in some cases policy correctives. But the basic thrust of our policies is sound and willbe maintained. Agriculture is where most of our people, including the poorest, derive their livelihood and this sector, therefore, has the top priority.

A society is a very goodand complexthing . It includes nearly every part of human life. It includes the economy, families, education, peoples culture, beliefs, faith and history. It includes all kinds of social relations fromthe smallest ti the largest. Government is a very small part of it. But what we call polittics is not kept away from the society. It is a part of it. Politics depends on what kind of society it is, what is people like. Politics is not something far away from the everyday life of the people. Politics is about people. That is the reasion why one cannot understandthe politics of a county without knowing what the society is like. But knowing a society likes ours is not quite simple, because of the size. Apart from size, it is also large in terms of people. We are the second largest country in the world in terms of size and the population.

To understand a society one has to know not only present but also the past. India has a very long history. The Indian peple have many types of differences in terms of nationality, language, religion, culture and customs. India as a whole is a nation. But within ilt, there are many types of people who have their distinct culture, language and a history that binds them together in common bonds. An excellent way of finding them out would be by the languages. Though the index if language may not always be rigght, broadly language also decides culture. Each different language woulld have its own literature great novels, drama and poetry.

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There are three important propositions oh the problem of over population. At one extreme is the view that the popolation is not only already too large, but is also growing at too rapid a rate, and that something should be done immediately, to arrest this growth . At the other exteme is the view that the apprehensions about popoulation size and growth are quite unwarranted. Between these two extreme views, is the one , whish I believe is subscribed to by a majority of peoplw, a confused and ambivalenty one on popolation size and growth. Thus the problem of over population, when discussed in the abstraaaact, evokes a controversy.

One would therfore hope to drive home the problem of over population by relating it to resources available. But this, too lends itself to controversy, since there are two extreme views part from a third confused and ambivalent one on population and resources as well. One is calles the Natural earth voew while the other is termed as the Social-economic view. To put it briefly, the natural earth view, is that the land(for growing food) and other resources are fixed or finite and that sooner or later it willl be impossible to find adequate resources if the growth of population is not adequately checked and controlled. Those who hold the natural earth view, as well as those who hold the social economic opinion are agreed that the demand for resources has been growing not only because of growth of population, but also because of an increase on the percapita consumption of resources.

Adavancement of knowledge, or briefly research, is recognized as a vital necessity for the life and progress of any nation; increasing attention has therefore to be devoted to this side of the function of a university. Alll the university both the old and the new are as a matter of fact making increased provision for it. It is a matter for gratification that this meed has been emphasized in this country also and that almost all universities are training students in the matter of original investigation. To seek an arguments for research in the universities is an utter anachronism. It rests upon the broad basis of the value of the intelllectual progress of mankind. It is on the question of research and on the lead which the universities can give to it that the reputation of the country as ab intellectual center largely depends.

It may asked, "what is research?" The word 'research'

is a catch word and lilke all catch words seems rather soiled by too familier use; but for the sake of brevity we have to use it. Research means investigation, the tracking of truth. It is a process of eternal inquisitiveness. No study survives unless it is rooted in research, unless it is implelles by a desire for finding out truth. Thus research is a life

giving herb. To a man who has this spirit of inquiry, learning presents a shoreless sea; to him that has it not, it is bounded on all sides. Research has two aspects. In the first place, it is an attempt to enlarge the domain of knowledge.

We have made every effort to send foodgrains to deficit areas. You are aware that west bengal, kerala, bihar, uttar pradesh and many other parts of the country are faced with shortage of food. With the help of the Governament and private organisations, the needs of the people is these states were met to some extent. I would like to congratulate the people of these states for the courage with they faced the difficulties. They have upheld the honour of India.They have shownthat a free nation is capable of overcoming difficulties. The people of India are faced with many other problems.

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There is the problem of rising prices. There is a demand for higher wages. It is a vicious circle of rising prices, higher rents, higher wages and again higher prices. It is our endeavour to break this vicious circle. we want to stabilise prices.We have all to cooperate to solve this problem. We have to make sacrifies.We should restrict our purchases of consumer goods. It is not an easy problem. THe poorer sections of the community are the worst sufferers. I have the gratest sympathy for them. We have to find ways and means of solving this problem. I know that everyone wants an increase in wages. People are also worried that they can buy very little even with increased wages. We have to find solution to the problems facing the people. We have limited resources. We have to consider ways and means of increasing our resources. If we can increase our resources by undergoing hardship.

One of the major aims of nationalisation of banks two decades ago was to build up a financial infrastructure geographically wide and functionally diverse to help in the processof resource mobilisation to meet the expanding and emerging needs of a developing economy. It was also felt that timely and adequate credit support should be available for those sectors which were hitherto neglected so that the system reached out to the common man from the rural urban and semiurban areas. It was expected of the banking system to provide for expainsion of credit to agriculture and small industry in place of what what was regarded as an important situation where the system served mainly the rich in the urban and industries sectors. For this, the extensions of the geographical spread of banking was given first importance because it acted as an instrument of deposit mobilisation on the one hand and the provision of credit to the rural hinterland of the economy on the other. The growth of deposits through a wide network of branches provided the banking system with an increasing volume of resources, but the growth of these resources has bot kept pace with the increasing demands made on them.

The claims of the government and the public sector on banking system's resources have been steadly increasing through the mechanism of statutory liquidity ratio and cash reserve ratio.

The University of Hyderabad is one of the illustrious institutions instruction with a cosmopolitan character in a cosmopolitan city like Hyderabad. Being a central university it has also the distinction of bringing together students from various parts of the country promotintg and inculcating in the minds of the young the spirit of national integration. I am sure this university is basically suited for laying the foundations for an altogether different approach to the problems of life, as there young people are being inducted into their life and careers.

It is well known that the university are verymuch in the focus these days for various reason. More often than not, it is not bevause of the campus, or yhe so called unrest of the student community, but becuase of the vital role the universities are called upon to play in the myriad aspects of our national life. University campuses essentially bring together people to press the search for truth, the adventure of the ideas as learners and teachers. But unfortunately very few of our Universities can be said to have been fulfilling such an ideal role. The reasons are obvious. Higher education for instance is viewed in the context of acquision of degrees is not the be all and end all of university education, because in our day to day life a degree is an uncertain equipment.

There is nothing in Andhra Pradesh that has not been influenced by the Nizams. Jewellery is an expception. Early visitors were struck by its opulence and variety. As such, all of India is known for its rich tradition of jewellery. Of course, eachregion has its district flavour. Andhras have a propensity for gold and pearls. And jewellery here does more than adorn; it also signifies status. This is something more perceptible here than in the northern states.

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Today the acquisition of jewellery, and particular of antique jewellery, in some classes is more for the sake of fashion and less for the sake of investment. But on the whole, the rush for jewellery is on as much withthe moneyed elite as with ordinary folks. For some people, it is a pastime of sorts to camp out at the family jewellery and their diamonds reset or their pearls strung. It is not surprising that these women give so much time and thought to jewellery. They probably known that their erotic aura is intensified by jewellery and feel a basic urge to make the most of it. Men are aware of that and are only too glad to use jewellery as a means to win women over. From ancient times, jewellery has been used not only to adorn and woo but also to proclaim rank and wealth. In the hierarchical society of medieval India, the classes were sharply separated in manners, customs and pursuits, and the distinction them was sharply expressed by the costumes and jewellery they were.

The office is the place where all the administatice and executive work relating to the business is done. It is the seat, not only of the administrative activities which determine the policy of the whole business, but also of the principal executive activities where by the policy is carried into effect. It is the office which directs and coordinates the various activities of the business.

The office is the place where proper records for the purpose of control, information and efficient operation are prepared, handled and seviced. It is the place which unifies the different activities of an enterprise in order to achive some pre-determined goals. The activities of a business like decision making and decision enforcing can be carried out only with the help of communicating and recording activities, which is the work of an office. THe office enables the efficient functioning of management of a business by supplying factual information and data of various type. The business office is usually located in the central parts of a city or a town,so that it is easily accessible to the customers. THe considerations like nearness to banks, post of

fices, railway stations etc., will have to be taken into account while choosing the location of the office. The availability of financial and communication facilities will generally influence the selection of the site for the office and if the office is located in an out of the way place, much expenditure and time will be wasted.

Higher Education is considered the apex stage of formal education. It includes greater specialisation necessetated by rapid socio economic and industrial development. It also includes formalism which again is mecessitated by the institutionalised system of education. Research is another major component of higher eduction in which the combined intelligence of a group finds the solution to various social problems. Downthe corridor of time, higher education has come to mean production and dissemination of knowledge. Hence the universities have been founded which are committed to the search for and dissemination of knowledge. It has acted as an energy that disseminates cultural heritage, helps develop new thinking and to critically analyse the social life, its ideals, values and its institutions. Hence the New Education policy urges universities to be centres of execellence and relevance where, apart from teaching, research and generation of knowledge, the advancement and extension of the sphere of knowledge should also take place.

Higher education is a part of the larger socio-economic system and hence the university has a dynamic role to play in changing the society by changing the thinking process of young people and by putting forward new findings about society which might in turn influence the production, services and management of the said system.

High education is a part of the larger socio-economic

When Scientists are engaged in studying the secrets of the Sun, one is tempted to ask whether the marvels of science are able to avert a natural disaster. The answer is in the negative. What is disaster? It is a great misfortune or calamity occurring suddenly. Its suddenness as well as its magnatitude render difficult preventive action on a large scale. The only way out of this situation is to prepare ourselves to face this disaster and mitigate its effects by timely rescue, relief and rahabilitation operations. In this context, "Diaster mangement" assumes immense importance.

What is disaster preparedness? It involves creation of awareness towards disaster. It implies anticipation of disasters. Hence science comes in handy. Scientific knowledge and scientific equipments enable man now to forecast the coming events with a reasonable degree of accuracy, thereby creating the proper climate for disaster preparedness. This calls for a systematic collection, compilation and analysis of data pertaining to particular type of disaster, cycloce, tidal wave etc. It will then be possible to reach a conclusion in regard to the intervals of time at which a particular kind of disaster is likely to occur. Again a scientific study of the occurrence of a particular type of disaster will help identification of areas likely to be affected by the disaster. Mapping the disaster prone area scientifically is the first essential step in the accomplishing disaster preparedness.

The peak summer of 1986 in Meghalaya had an unusual warm message for the civilians of Mausinram a place which receives more rains than Cherrapunji. Cherrapunji is famous for receiving the highest rainfall in the world. But surprisingly the notice board in the Public Works Department Office in Mausinram asked to civilians to cut down their groundwater consumption, as the local water table had gone down during that year. For meteorologists, Cherrapunji and Mausinram make little differance, as the are the first to receive the south western to monsoon and are located in the same belt on an elevated plateau. Cherrapunji the above of rainy clouds has two records to its credit; the downpour in july 1961 that drenched the surface and measured 9299 mm and again the same year another record was created.

This record can only be improved either Cherrapunji or Mausinram. Though the monsoon plays hide and seek in the rest of the country, the Cherrapunji belt always gets its share of an average annual rainfall of 10,000 mm. This cry for drinking water is a serious problem in a place where there is highest rainfall. Cherrapunji is aptly but awefully, described as the "west desert". The reason for Cherrapunji sad state is in the features of the ground there. Cherrapunji has many geological and geomorphological factors which are not congenial for retention of rain water.

Nevertheless, Indian agriculture faces several major challenges not only peculiar to the sector itself but also as a part of the overall economic situation. Once should note that Indian agriculture economy is quite significantly integrated with other sectors of economy and does influence and gets influenced by other sectors of the economy. It is no longer possible to look at agricultural economy as a water tight compartment which charts out an independent and parallel existence outside the overall economic situation. THis has been largely due to the agriculture markets in different parts becoming closely integrated with each other. Modernisation of agriculture has also meant dependene on inputs not merely locally available but essentially products of industrial sector. In this process, agricultural growth in the country is not unique but follows more or less the same trends as have been witnessed in other parts of the world especially the developed countries. When we look at the challenges facing Indian agricultura, we find that some of them are unique to the sector itself, Amongst the major challenges in terms of socio-economic development, some could be considered as the most key challenges.

It is only through an integrated measure of a policy and programme package that the challenges facing Indian agriculture can squarely be met. Emphasis on one aspects or the other such as extension or marketing or efficient delivery of inputs and sevices or agrarian.

Radio telescope is an astronomical tool used for understanding celestial bodies, but the facility available in India is not sufficient. The Glant Metrewave Radio Telescope (GMRT), the world's most powerful radio telescope operating at metre wave lengths is being set up at Khodad. 80 km from pune, at a cost of fifteen milllion dollars. It consists of 30 fully steerable parabolic dishes of 45 metre diameter each. A radio telescope, the basic tool for exploring the radio universe, comprises a reflector antenna, a feed and a receiver system. The reflector focuses are radio waves from a celestial object on to the feed which collects the weak radio signlas and feeds them to a sensitive low-noise amplifier, to be further processed by a sophesticated electronic received system.

Radio astronomy is the exploration of the universe through natuarally produced radio waves received by us from its many constituents. A relatively young science, it has given rise to many discovies of remarkable objects and phenomena that include radio galaxies, quasars, pulsars, cosmic masers, the 3k microwave background radiation and a large number of molecules in the interstellar space such as water vapour, ammonia, alcohol. Many of these and other phenomena are being actively studied buy radio astronomers of the National centre for Radio Astrophysics of the Tata Institute of Fundamentnal Research.

River have been very useful to men in all parts of the earth since very early times. They provide water to slakethe thirst of men, to fertilize their lands and to provide a means of communication for the goods that transport from place to place. Early civilization began on the banks of the great river of the world,such as the Nile and the Indus. These rivers provided the water, the people on their banks needed for all their purposes.

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When the grass dry, the trees have lost their leaves, the rivers have very little watger in them and the fields are parched,everyone prays for the coming of rain. But when it continues to rain for several days, there are prayers everywhere for the rain to stop, for heavy and continuous rain often causes great hardship to many people, especially in the equatorial in the equatorial region. The rainy seasons is therefore welcomed at times,and at other, it is hated.

Money is the instrments of exchange, helping in buying and selling and also in fixing a value on things and commodities. It may be in metal or in paper. With the market getting more and more complicated, there are other negotiable instruments which are as good as the minted coins or the printed notes. Money gives purchasing power but this power is not absolute as it is on various factors.

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Keeping fit means maintaining good health. Looking at history in the West, the activities connected with keeping fit first started in Greece where the Olympic Games were born. In those days these activities were pursued for sportsmanship. The chinese have their unique form of exercises for keeping fit. These have been developed from methods used a thousand years ago. Examples are Taiji, Gongfu and waidangong which are among the most popular in singapore.

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These are mainly due to various chemical substances from industry which get into public water supply. Usually they contain solvents, detergents,, heavy metals, dyes, pigments, sulphides, organic substances etc. these chemicals may affect directly, by contact, to produce severe skin diseases, allergies or reaction or chemical burns. Some toxins priduce acute effects while othes produce chronic effects. Sometimes, the chemicals are ingested by workers if they do not wash their hands before taking food. One may come in contact with them through other means besides water.

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All great art is the expression of man's delight in God's work, not his won.

Books are windows throgh which the soul looks out.

Conscience warnsus as a friend before it punishes us as a judge.

Distance sometimes endears friendship, and absence sweetens it.

Enjoy when you can, and endure when you must.

Forgiveness is man's deepest need and highest achievement.

God has two dwellings- one in heaven and the other in thankful heart.

Home is where there is one to love us.

It is easier to gave advise than to bear sufferings manfully.

Joy is not in things, but in us.

Kindness is the language, which the deaf can hear and the blind can read

Love is the act of endless forgiveness; a tender look which becomes a habit.

Modesty is the considence of the body.

Nature never deceives us; it is always we who deceive

ourselves

"My sons, "said he, "a great treasure lies hidden in the estate. I am about to leave you". "Where is it hidden?" said sons. "I am about to tell you, "said the old man, "but you must dig for it."

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Mr. Lim is a farmer by profession and he is proud of being one. His holdings are small, but he feels they are enough for him. He owns a few hectares of good land, a ploughing machine and a small cottage. His fields are fed with water from a stream. As a modern farmer he has a pump set for pumping water. So his fields are never allowed to go dry. He grows mainly paddy, in a small patch of land he has the vegetable garden.

In the aftenoon, after a wash and a lunch, he stretches himself for a mid days siesta. He gets up and after a cup of tea; he goes to the fields and sees everything is in order. Then he takes a stroll in the nearly towns and makes some purchages for the house. That is also the tiime for him to meet friends and exchange views. He returns home and had an early dinner. He plans for the next day. Sometimes it may be takingthe grains to the market, it may be transplanting; some other times it may be taking the machine for repair. Thus he leads a simple life and he is contented.

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The walls of the Ajanta caves are decorated with Ajanta paintings, depicting the pomp and spiendour of the royal courts, the romance of love, singing and dancing. Some of them depict the world of nature- vegetation and flowers, animals and birds. Many themes depicted are from the Buddha's life and Jataka stories. The scenes are full of vitally. Figures are drawn with admirals skill. The intense human appeal gives the message of unity of life depicted through the panorama of all forms of life.

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The planting give a fuller picture of real life. The medium used to draw is line. What was achieved in the west with could was achieved in India with line. This style in ancient time spread to central Asia and is evident in wall paintings and in paintings on wooden panels. The tradition of painting continued for sometime in other parts of India like Badami, Kanchi and Ellora. Later it spread to Sri Lanka. Gradually, the art of wall painting faded, though the art of book illumination continued, particularly in Jain texts.

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The typewriter was invented by william Henry Mill in 1714

The key board consists of 44 or 46 character keys.

The carpet area of the hall is 100 sq.ft.

A Cricket team consists of 11 players.

NH 5 is going to be converted as 6 line Express Highway.

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Drought can be defined as lack or shortage of water for and unusually long period. It can occur at any place causing anything from inconvenience to deaths through famine. When the rains fall, the effect can be disastrous; no drinking water, crops die, people starve. In industrial communities, droughrs can cause water scatcity and closing down of various economic activities. In this Unit, the focus of discussion will be drought, its characteristics, predictability, forcecasting and warning System.

We should be careful in selecting our reading materials. It is a blessing if we have a reading habit beacause the advantages are many. If we chose tha book correctly reading gives us a great pleasure. Some books are meant for light, reading while others are for serious reading. However reading any books simply gives the reader pleasure and amusement. If we are tired of our school work, it is healthy to read a story book to relax our mind.

There are good books written by famous authors. There are many such books available in our libraries. The stories of well known authors teach us morals, which we need to learn to become good citizens. It does not matter what subject we choose - a novel or a biography. Reading good books makes us realize the virtues of mankind. There are many good books on literature, history, travel, science and religion. Choose the best book which you think is valuable to you.

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Water is the real elixir. We cannot think of life without water. Life is said to have originated in water millions and millions year ago. We need water to drink, to wash our bodies and clothes, to cook our food and to grow crops, vegetables and fruits. Water is also essential for animals, birds, reptiles insects etc. We need huge resources of water to generate electricity on large and commercial scale. In our body there is more than 70 per cent of water. It corresponds with the proportion of water found on the earth; no living being can exists for long without water, the most precious liquid We use oceans, seas, bays, rivers and lakes as waterways to carry goods, passengers etc. Lack of rains and scarcity of water cause droughts and untold suffering. Thus, water is very precious arid every drop of it should be conserved.

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The walls of the Ajanta caves are decorated with Ajanta painting, depicting the pomp and splendour of the royal courts, the romance of love, singing and dancing. Some of them depict the world of nature-vegetation and flowers, animals and birds. Many themes depicted are from the Buddha's life and Jataka stories.The scenes are full of vitality . Figures are drawn with admirable skill. The intense human appeal gives the message of unity of the depicted through the panorama of all forms of life.

The paintings give a fuller picture of real life. The medium used to draw is line, what was achieves in the west with could was achieved in India with line. This style in ancient time spread to central Asia and is evident in wall paintings and in paintings on wooden panels.The tradition of painting continued for sometime in other parts of India like Badami, Kanchi and Ellora. Later, it spread to Sri Lanka. Gradually, the art of wall painting faded though the art of book illumination continued, particularly in Jain texts.

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Pandit Nehru was one of the greatest figures of our generation, an outstanding statesman whose seveces to the cause of human freedom are unforgettable. As a fighter for freedom he was illustrious, as a marker of modern India his services were unparaled. His life and work have had a great impact on our mental makeup, social structure and intellectual progress. It will be difficult to reconcile ourselves to the image of India without his active and all-pervasive leadership.

As a man Nehru combined a fine sensitivity of mind, a rare dellicacy of feeling, with large and generous impulses. To the weak and the frustrated his heart went out in profound sympathy. Nehru held the office of the Prime Minister of our country ever since the dawn of independence; and in the long years of his rule tried to put our country on a progressive, scientific dynamic and thought and life. He used the existing social and political institutions and breathed intothem a new spirit, a new vitality. He by his series of public utterances educated our people to an appreciation of the values he had charished. He fought for a high level of human life.

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THere are three important propositions on the problems of over populations. At one extreme is the view that the population is not only already too large, but is also growing at too rapid a rate, and that something should be done immediately, to arrest this growth. At the other extreme is the view that the apprehensions about population size and growth are quite unwarranted. Between these two extreme views, is the one,which I believe is subscribed to, by a majority of people, a confused and ambivalent one an population size and growth. Thus the problem of over population, when discussed in the abstract, evokes a controversy.

One would, therefor, hope to drive home the problem of over population by ralting it to resources avilable. But this, too lends itself to controversy, since there are two extreme views part from a third confused and ambivalent one an population and resources as well. One is called the Natural earth view while the other is termed as the Social-economic view. To put it briefly, the natural earth view, is that, the land (for growing food) and other resourcesa re fixed or finite and that sooner or later it will be impossible to find adequate resources if the growth of population is not adequately checked and controlled. THose who hold the natural earth view, as well as those who hold the social-economic opinion are agreed that the demand for resources had been growing not only because of growth of population, but also because of an increase in the percapita consumption of resources.

The University of Hyderabad is one of the illustrious institution with a cosmopolitan character in a cosmopolitan city like Hyderabad. Being a central University it has also the distinction of bringing together students from various parts of the country promoting and inculcating in the minds of the young the spirit of national integration. I am sure this University is basically sited for laying the foundation for an altogether different approach to the problems of life, as there young people are being inducted into their life and careers.

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It is well known that the universities are very much in the focus these days for various reasons. More often than not, it is not because of the campus problems, or the so called unrest of the student community, but because of the vital role the universities are called upon to play in the myriad aspects of our national life. University campusees essentially bring together people to press the search for truth, the adventure of the ideas as learners and teachers. But unfortunately very few of our Universities can be said to have been fulfilling such an ideal role. The reasons are obvious. Higher education for instance is viewed in the context of acquisition of degrees both post-graduate research work and post-doctoral degrees etc. The conferment of degrees is not the be all and eend all of university education, because in our day to day life a degree is and uncertain equipment.

There is nothing in Andhra Pradesh that has not been influenced by the Nizams. Jewellery is an exception. Early visitors were struck by its opulence and variety. As such, all of India is known for its rich tradition of jewellery. Of course, each region has its distinct flavour. Andhras have a propencity for gold and pearls. And jewellery here does more than adorn; it also signifies status. This is something more perceptible here than in the northern.

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Today the acquisition of jewellery, and particularly of antique jewellery, in some classes is more for the sake of fashion and less for the sake of investment. But on the whole, the rush for jewellery is on as mush with the moneyed elite as with ordinary folks. For some people, it is a pastime of sorts to camp out at the family jewellery and get their diamonds reset or their pearls strung. It is not surprising that these women give so much time and thought to jewellery. They probably known that their erotic aura is intencifies by jewellery and feel a basic urge to make the most of it. Men are aware of that amd are only too glad to use jewellery as a means to win women over. From ancient times, jewellery has been used not only to adorn and woo but also to prioclaim rank and wealth. In the hierarchical society of medieval India, the classes were sharply separated in manners, customs and pursuits, and the distinction between them was sharply expressed by the costumes and jewellery they were.

The offfice is the place where all the administrative and executive work relatingto the business is done. It is the seat, not only of the administrative activities which determine the policy of the whole business, but also of the principal executive activities where by the policy is carried into effect. It is the office which directs and coordinated the various activities of the business.

The office is the place where proper records for the purpose of control, information and efficient operation are prepared, handled amd serviced. It is the place which unifies the different activities of an enterprise in order to achieve some pre-determined goals. The activities of a business like decision making and decision enforcing can be carried out only with the help of communicating and recording activities, which is the work of an office. The office enables the efficient functioning of management of a business by supplying factual information and data of various type. The business office is usually loacated in the central parts of a city or a town, so that it is easily accessible to the customers. The considerations like nearness to banks, post office. The availability of financial and communication facilities will generally influence the selection of the site for the office and if the office is located in an out of the way place, much expenditure and time will be wasted.

Higher Education is considered the apex stage of formal education. It includes greater specialisation necessitated by rapid socio economic and industrial development. It also includes formalism which again is necessitated by the institutionalised system of education. Research is another major component of higher education in which the combined intelligence of a group finds the solution to various social problems. Down the corridor of time, higher education has come to mean production and dessemination of knowledge. Hence the universities have been founded which are committed to the search for and dissemination of knowledge. It has acted as an energy that disseminates cultural heritage, helps develop new thinking and to critically analyse the social life, its ideals, values and its institutions. Hence the New Education Policy urges universities to be centres of excellence and relevance where, apart from teaching, research and generation of knowledge, the advancement and extension of the sphere of knowledge should also take place.

Higher education is a part of the larger socio-economic system ans hence the university has a dynamic role to play in changing the society by changing the thinking process of young people and by putting forward new findings about society which might in turn influence the production, services and management of the said system.

When Scientist are engaged in studying the secrets of the Sun, one is tempted to ask whether the marvels of science are able to avert a natural disaster. The answer is in the nagetive. What is disaster? It is a great misfortune of calamity occurring suddenly. Its suddennness as well as its magnitude render difficult priventive action on a large scale. The only way out of this situation is to prapare ourselves to face this disaster and mitigate its effects by timely rescue, relief and rehabilitation operation. In this context, "Disaster Management" assumes immense importance.

What is disaster preparedness? It involves creation of awareness towards disaster. It implies anticipation of disasters. Hence science comes in handy. Scientific knowledge and scientific equipments enable man now to forecast the coming events with a reasonable degree of accuracy, thereby creating the proper climate for disaster preparedness. This calls for a systematic collection, compilation and analysis of data pertaining to particular type of disaster, cyclone, tidal wave etc. It will then be possible to reach a conclusion in regard to the intervals of time at which a particular kind of disaster is likely to occur. Again a scientific study of the occurrence of a particular type of kind of disaster will help identification of areas likely to be affected by the disaster. Mapping the disaster prone area scientifically is the first essential step in the accomplishing disaster preparedness.

The peak summer of 1986 in Meghalaya had an unusual warm message for the civilians of Mausinram a place which receives more rains than Cherrapunji is famous for receiving the highest rainfall in the world. But surprisingly the notice board in the public works department office in mausinram asked to civilians to cut down their groundwater consumption, as the local water table had gone down during that year. For meteorologists, Cherrapunji and Mausinram make little difference, as they are the first to receive the south western to monsoon and are located in the same belt on an elevated plateau. Cherrapunji the above of rainy clouds, has two records to its credit; the downpour in July 1961 that drenched the surface and measured 9299 mm and agian the same year another record was created.

This record can only be improved either Cherrapunji or Mausinram. Though the monsoon plays hide and hike seek in the rest of the country, the Cherrapunji belt always gets its share of an average annual rainfall of 10,000 mm. This cry for drinking water is a serious problem in a place where there is highest rainfall. Cherrapunji is aptly but awefully, described as the "west desert". The reason for Cherrapunjisad state is in the features of the ground there. Cherrapunji had many geological and geomorphological factors which are not congenial for retention of rain water.

Radio telescope is an astronomical tool used for understanding celestial bodies, but the facility available in India is not sufficient. The Gaint Metrewave Radio Telescope(GMRT), the world's most powerful radio telescope operating at metre wave lengths is being set up at Khodad. 80 km from Pune, at a cost of fifteen million dollars, It consists of 30 fully steerable parabolic dishes of 45 metre diameter each. A radio telescope, the basic tool for exploring the radio universe, comprises a reflector antenna, a feed and a receiver system. The reflector focuses the radio waves from a celestial object on to the feed which collects the weak radio signals and feeds them to a sensitive low-noise amplifier, to be further processd by a sophisticated electronic received system.

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Money is the instrument of exchange, helping in buying and selling and also in fixing a value on things and commodities. It may be in metal or in paper. With the market getting more and more complicated, there are other negotiable instruments which are as good as the minted coins or the printed notes. Money gives purchasing power but this power is not absolute as it is on various factors.

Keeping fit means maintaining good health. Looking at history in the West, the activities connected with keeping fit first started in Greece where the Olympic Games were born. In those days these activities were pursued for sportsmanship. The Chinese have their unique form of exercises for keeping fir. These have been developed from methods used a thousand years ago. Examples are Taiji, Gongfu and Waidangong which are among the most popular in Singapore.

Drought can be defined as lack or shortage of water for an unusually long period. It can occur at any place causing anything from inconvenience to deaths through famine. When the rains fail, the effect can be disastrous; no drinking water, crops die, people starve. In industrial communities, droughts can cause water scarcity and closing down of variouse economic activities. In this Unit, the focus of discussion will be drought, its characteristic, pridiactability, forecasting and warning System.

We should be careful in selecting our reading materials. It is a blessing if we have a reading habit because the advantages are many. It we choose the book correctly reading gives us a great pleasure. Some books are meant for light, reading while others are for serious reading. However reading any books simply gives the reader pleasure and amusement. If we are tired of our school work, it is healthy to read a story book to relax our mind.

There are good books written by famous authors. There are many such books available in our libraries. The stories of well known authors teach us morals, which we need to learn to become good citizens. It does not matter what subject we choose - a novel or a biography. Reading good books makes us realize the virtues of mankind. There are many good books on literature, history, travel, science and religion. Choose the best book which you think is valuable to you.

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You have a great resposnibility in presenting to countless readers an objective assessment of the state of the economy, its pronlems and prospects. I am glad to have this opportunity o share some thoughts on this subject. The broad picture of recent performance provides good ground for satisfaction. The economy has been steady growth. This is fully in line with our Plan targers. It is much faster than the growth rate of all other developing countries in the same period. It is also better than our earlier performanace. THe economy has clearly moved on to a higher growth path. The seventh plan

is off to a very good start. In the central sector, the Plan outlay in the first three years of the plan has reached more than half of the total outlay in real terms. This has never happened before. With this speed we have every reason to expect that the seventh plan targets in investment and production will be achieved.

The position regarding individual sectors also shows impressive progress at the sectoral level, reflecting the success of our basic plan strategy, and the soundness of our sectoral policies. There are also pronlems and even areas of wealness, and I shall refer to some of these as I go along. They call for redoubled effort at implementation and in some cases policy correctives. But the basic thrust of our policies is sound and will be maintained. Agriculture is where most of our people, including the poorest, derive their livelihood and this sector, therefore, has the top priority.

To understand a society, one has to know not only its present but also the past. India has a very long history. The Indian people have many types of differences - in terms of nationality, language, religion, culture and cutstoms. India as a whole is a nation. But within it, there are many types of people who have their distinct culture, language and a history that binds them together in common bonds. An excellent way of finding them out would be by the languages. Though the index of language may not always be right, broadly language also decides culture. Each different language would have its own literature - great novels, drama and poetry.

District Development Officer

Director of Audio Visual Publicity

Director of Information and Public Relations

Andhra Pradesh Education Rules

Andhra Pradesh Administrative Tribunal

Union Public Service Commision

Banking Service Recruitment Board

Staff Selection Commission

Food Corporation of India

Food and Agriculture Department

Andhra Pradesh Industrial Infrastructure Corporation

Andhra Pradesh State Financial Corporation

Andhra Pradesh State Trading Corporation

Non-Gazetted Governament Officers' Association

Central Public Works Department

Indian Chamber of Commerce

"My sons, "said he, "a great treasure lies hidden in the estate. I am about to leave you." "Where is it hidden? said the sons. "I am about to tell you, "said the old man; "but you must dig for it."

Usally he is an early riser. He starts his pump and waters his fields. He will be going round to see whether water does not overflow. He may remove the weeds from among the plants. He goes into the vegetables garden to see if there is any pick for the day. He trims the hedges, digs the plots or dresses them up for the next planting. He is found of his flower pots of which he has a few. He takes pride in them. After these morning rounds he takes his breakfast. It is his gossiping time. He meets others and takes part in the village gossip. He cannot read, he learns about with morning news. As it is common nowadays, he discusses with his friend the day's politics. Sometimes, the commission agent may come, and our friend will talk to him about the market prospects.

In the afternoon, after a wash and a lunch, he stretches himself for a mid-days siesta. He gets up and after a cup of tea; he goes to the fields and sees everything is in order. Then he takes a stroll in the nearly towns and makes some purchases purchases purchages purchages purchages purchages purchages purchages purchages purchages purchages purchages......

River have been very usefull to men in all parts of the earth since very early times. They provide water to slake the thirst of men, to fertilize their lands and to provide a means of communication for the goods that transport from place to place. Early civilizations began on the banks of the great rivers of the world, such as the Nile and the Indus. These rivers provided the water, the people on their banks needed for all their purposes.

We should be careful in selecting our reading material. It is a blessing if we have a reading habit because the advantages are many. If we choose the book correctly reading gives us a great pleasure. Some books are meant for light, reading while others are for serious reading. However reading any books simply gives the reader pleasure and amusement. If we are tired of our school work, it is healthy to read a story book to relax our mind.

There are good books written by famous authors. There are many such books available in our libraries. The stories of well known authors teach us morals, which we need to learn to become good citizens. It does not matter what subject we choose - a novel or a biography. Reading good books makes us reallize the verues of mankind. There are many good books on lliterature, history, travel, science and religion. Choose the best book which you thing is valuable to you.

Money is theinstrument of exchange, helping in buying and selling and also in fixing a value on things and commodities. It may be in metal or in paper. With the market getting more and more complicated, there are other negotiable instruments which are as good as the minted coins or the printed notes. Money gives purchaging power but this power is not absolute as it is on various factors.

Keeping fit means maintaining good health. Looking at history in the West, the activities connected with keeping fit first started in Greece where the Olympic Games were born. In those days these activites were pursued for sportsmanship. The Chinese have their unique form or exercises for keeping fit. These have been developed from methods used a thousand years ago. Examples are Taiji, Gongfu and Waidangong which are among the most popular in Singapore.

FOREWORD

This book is systematically and ideally designed for the benefit of Beginners seeking to learn and master the TYPEWRITING/COMPUTER KEY BOARD. This book includes amplified forms of abservation, quotations and Speed Passages.

This book was first published in 1996 as TYPEWRITING BEGINNERS BOOK. Now the book is modified and published with a new look.

The machine is of the same high quality.

These people are producing a new system.

The amount of the bank balance is a surprise

He is hoping for an early answer to the note.

If we add that amount it will make a difference.

The peak summer of 1986 in Meghalaya had an unusual warm message for the civilians of Mausinram a place which receives more rains than Cherrapunji. Cherrapunji is famous for receiving the highest rainfall in the world. But surprisingly the notice board in the Public Works Department Office in Mausinram asked to civillians to cut down their groundwater consumption, as the local water table had gone down during that year. For meteorologists, Cherrapunji and Mausinram make little difference, as thay are the first to recieve the south western to monson and are located in the same belt on an elevated plateau. Cherrapunji the above of rainy clouds, has two records to its credit; the downpour in July 1961 that drenched the surface and measured 9299 mm and again the same year another record was created.

The walls of the Ajanta caves are decorated with Ajanta paintings, depicting the pomp and splendour of the royal courts, the romance of love, singing and dancing. Some of themdepict the world of nature - vegetation and flowers, animals and birds. Many themes depicted are from the Buddha's life and Jataka stories. The scenes are full of vitality. Figures are drawn with admirable skill. The intense human appeal gives the massage of unity of life depicted through the panorama of all forms of life.

The paintings give a fuller picture of real life. The medium used to draw in line. What was achieved in the West with could was achieved in India with line. This style in ancient time spread to central Asia and is evident in wall paintings and in paintings on wooden panels. The tradition of painting continued for sometime in other parts o f India like Badami, Kanchi and Ellora. Later, it spread to Sri Lanka. Gradually, the art of wall painting faded, though the art of book illumination continued, particularly in Jain texts.

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Today is May Day that is dedicated all over the world to those who work. Today is also the day of Indian National Trade Union Congress. Let me wish you all the very best and convey my greeting to those who have come in lakhs. Many Day was first observed to pay homage to the toilling workers, those who work with their muscles to those who build strength in our society, in our country, in humanity.

We have all socialist. Our socialism is best suited to our needs and our ideals. It is not a borrowed one but is in the grand Indian culture which we always accept, absorb and cherish good ideals wherever they come from and fuse them into our system without losing our own Indian character, without losing the roots that are so deep in our soil, the roots that are spread in our history and our culture. Our socialism aims at removing poverty. It aims at ensuring justice to those working in industries in urban areas, those working in the rural areas and in all other sectors. It looks after those sections of society who suffer from ups and downs. It seeks to give equal changes to women who are half of our active force. It is to help the needy who must be our sacred Trust. Our socialism works at fighting the vested interests in order to achieve the uplift and well being of the deprived. It is to fortify the political freedom that we have gained. It is for free thinking, whatever the pressures that we may come across from the powerfull.

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Advancement of knowledge, or briefly research, is recognized as a vital necessity for the life and progress of any relation; increasing attention has therefore to be devoted to this side of the function of a university. All the universities both the old and the new are as a matter of fact making increased provision for it. It is a matter for gratification that this need has been emphasized in this country also and that almost all universities are training students in the matter of original investigation. To seek and a rgument for research in the universities ins an utter anachronism. It rests upon the broad basis of the value of the intellectual progress of mankind. It is on the question research and on thelead which the universities can give to it that the reputation of the country as an intellictual centre largely depends.

One would, therefore, hope to drive home the problem of over population by relating it to resources available. But this, too lends itself to controversy, since there are two extreme views part from a third confused and ambivalent one on population and resources as well. One is called the Natural earth view while the other is termed as the Social-economic view. To put it briefly, the natural earth view, is that, the land (for growing food) and other resources are fixed or finite and that sooner or later it will be impossible to find adequate resources if the growth of population is not adequately checked and controlled. Those who hold the natural earth view, as well as those who hold the social-economic opinion are agreed that the demand for resources has been growing not only because of growth of population, but also because of an increase in the percapita consumption of resources.

Friends sadild to the old man, "sit down and rest yourselves here on this bench. My good wife Baucis has gone to see what you can have for supper."

"I do not practice", Goldsmith once said; "I make it a rule to prescribe only for my friends." "pray, dear doctor," said Beauclerk, "after your rule, and prescribe only for your enemies."

Money is the instrument of exchange, helping in buying and selling and also in Being a value on things and commodities. It may be in metal or in paper. With the market getting more and more complicated, there are other negotiable instruments which are as good as the minted coins or the printed notes. Money gives purchasing power but the power is not absolute as it is on various factors.

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Droght can be defined as lack or shortage of water for an unusually long period. It can occur at any place causing anything from inconvenience to deaths through famine. When the rains fail, the effect can be disastrous; no drinking water, crops die, people starve. In industrial communities, droughts can cause water scarcity and closing down of various economic activities. In this Unit, the focus of discussion will be drought, its characteristics, predictability, forecasting and warning System.

**I Love My India**

India is in Asia. India is in the seventh largest country in the world in area, and the second largest in populatin.

* The northern boundary of India is protected byvery high mountain ranges –the Himalayas.
* The southern part of India is a peninsula. It is surrounded by water bodies, namely the Arabian Sea in the west, the Bay of Begal in the east and the Indian Ocean in the south.
* Kanniyakumari is the southernmost tip of the mainland of India. However, the southernmost tip of the country is Indira Point. It is in Andaman and Nicobar Islands. Locate these places in Map 1.2.
* India shares land boundaries with Pakistan, Afghanistan, China, Nepal, Bhutan, Myanmar and Bangladesh.
* Our neighbours across the sea are Sri Lanka and Maldives.

POLITICAL DIVISIONS:

India became an independent country on 15 August 1947. Today India is a union of 28 states and nine Union Territories, including the National Capital Territory of Delhi (see Map 1.2). The names of all the states and the Union Territories, and their capitals, are given in Table 1.1.