

54th year of Publication

SIMPLEST SWIFTEST & SUREST

ON
PITMAN SHORTHAND

Progressive Shorthand

monthly

with

Eng./GK/Reasoning

READING & DICTATION
EXERCISES FOR
SPEED DEVELOPMENT

April 2024

₹60

Reading and Dictation Passages have been marked for 20 words each, so that the same can be dictated for 80 to 160 wpm speed.

Exercise 1

I have been surprised to read some comments on the speech I delivered at the recent Conference of Education Ministers. ²⁰ I inaugurated the Conference. I did not speak on any resolution, nor indeed did I see any resolution. I have ⁴⁰ not yet seen the precise resolution passed by the Conference, though I have heard about it.

I laid great stress ⁶⁰ in my speech on the necessity of a considerable number of our people knowing foreign languages and, more especially, English. ⁸⁰ This was in relation to our development programmes and our Second and subsequent Five-Year Plans. I pointed out that ¹⁰⁰ it would not be possible for us to go ahead with these plans unless there was a high standard of ¹²⁰ technical and scientific education and that this standard could not be obtained at this stage without a full knowledge of ¹⁴⁰ at least one foreign language. As a matter of fact, scientists in any country today have to acquire knowledge of ¹⁶⁰ several languages in order to keep abreast of scientific literature. I did not say a word against Hindi. Indeed I ¹⁸⁰ said something in favour of it. I took it for granted that Hindi was going to function more and more ²⁰⁰ as a language in our education and administration except in certain parts of India where the regional languages would be ²²⁰ principally used. Nor did I say anything about the medium of instruction. About this, I have no doubt that it ²⁴⁰ will have to be either Hindi or other regional languages. My positive stress was on a foreign language being learnt adequately. ²⁶⁰ In the circumstances in India, this foreign language would inevitably be English, though I hope that other languages such as ²⁸⁰ French, German, etc. would also be learnt. English today is by far the most widespread and important world language and ³⁰⁰ probably two-thirds of the scientific and technical books in the world are published in English.

I find that most ³²⁰ people have no idea of what industrialization implies. We discuss the financial aspect of it and vaguely think of factories ³⁴⁰ and the like growing up. But the most vital part of industrialization is the training of man-power. We want ³⁶⁰ a vast number of scientists, technologists and engineers of various kinds. We also want to create a background in which ³⁸⁰ these people grow. This problem of trained man-power is our major problem and that we have to solve. ⁴⁰⁰

INEVITABLY : ultimately; IMPLIES . means;

Handwritten shorthand notes corresponding to the English text on the left, written in a cursive shorthand style on a set of four-line guides.

Exercise 2

Our whole future progress depends on this process of industrialization and the use of higher techniques. It must be remembered ²⁰ that it takes long to train a first-class scientist or technician. To put up a steel plant takes some ⁴⁰ years. It takes twice that time to train a technician who can run that steel plant. It takes five times ⁶⁰ as much time to train a competent atomic scientist as it takes to put up an atomic reactor. We ⁸⁰ have thus today to organize training for the people required for the Second and Third Five-Year Plans. We cannot ¹⁰⁰ delay this, or else our planning and industrial progress will be automatically held up. It is obvious that this high-class ¹²⁰ training cannot be given today and for some years to come without knowledge of a foreign language. It is ¹⁴⁰ possible and indeed desirable to give elementary scientific and technological training in Hindi or our other regional languages. We can ¹⁶⁰ translate some text-books as we have actually done. We can build up our technical terms in Hindi, as we ¹⁸⁰ are doing. But we cannot produce the vast and complicated thought that lies behind this technical and industrial age by ²⁰⁰ translating a few books or having a list of terms. Changes in technology today are so rapid that even books ²²⁰ that are being printed get out of date very soon. Every scientist has to keep up to date by reading ²⁴⁰ many scientific and technical periodicals, usually in several languages.

For this and other reasons, it seems to me essential ²⁶⁰ for us to continue in a big way adequate teaching of English as a second language. I say English because ²⁸⁰ that is the easiest foreign language for us to learn and is the most important. We should learn other foreign ³⁰⁰ languages also. Personally I think that even from the cultural point of view in addition to the point of ³²⁰ view of developing and widening the scope of Hindi and our other languages it is necessary for us to keep ³⁴⁰ in intimate touch with, and have adequate knowledge of foreign languages. Only thus can the stream of thought come to ³⁶⁰ us from various parts of the world. This will enrich Hindi and gradually make it a vehicle of this new ³⁸⁰ thought which will go to other countries, possible through Hindi. I fear that many of our people have little conception ⁴⁰⁰ of the world we live in—this world of automation and atomic energy. We are living through a period of ⁴²⁰ revolution and we have to face a struggle for survival for our country and not merely for achieving higher standard. ⁴⁴⁰

Handwritten notes in Hindi, likely a shorthand or shorthand practice, covering the right side of the page. The text is written in a cursive style on lined paper.

Exercise 3

I am coming here today from Bihar where I performed or helped in the opening ceremony of a very magnificent ²⁰ piece of work of Indian engineers, the great Dam. This, I am told, is the longest in the world. A ⁴⁰ day before that I performed or participated in a completely different function at Nalanda, a great university centre of 1,500 years ago in Magadha, which is now Bihar. At ⁶⁰ this place, where the ruins of the university still exist, my mind went back to the days of the Buddha. ⁸⁰ I thought of his message which, apart from its religious significance, was a message of tolerance, a message against superstition, ¹⁰⁰ rituals and dogma. It was a message essentially in the scientific spirit. The Buddha asked no man to believe anything ¹²⁰ except what could be proved by experiment and trial. All he wanted men to do was to seek the truth ¹⁴⁰ and not accept anything on the word of another, even though it be of the Buddha himself. That seems to ¹⁶⁰ me the essence of his message, besides tolerance and compassion, and it struck me that the message, far from being ¹⁸⁰ out of date today, had a peculiar significance in this world of ours.

The spirit of dogma, I say with ²⁰⁰ respect, has affected badly the religious quest and made both minds and practices conform too rigidly. Rigid and intolerant ideas, ²²⁰ ideas which assert in effect that "I am in possession of the truth, the whole truth, every bit of the ²⁴⁰ truth, and nobody outside the pale has it," narrow men's minds, shutting the door against a tolerant and objective approach, ²⁶⁰ where men not only look up at the heavens without fear but are also prepared to look down into the ²⁸⁰ pit of hell without fear. It seems to me that people in the Buddha's time were more advanced in tolerance and ³⁰⁰ compassion than we are, although they were not so advanced in technology and science. While I was there it struck ³²⁰ me that quite apart from the religious issues, there might be something worthwhile in the traditional view of life, because ³⁴⁰ it is a tolerant view of life. While it may hold one opinion it respects the opinion of the others, ³⁶⁰ and allows that there may be truth in the others' opinions, too. It looks at the universe and the mysteries ³⁸⁰ of the universe and tries to find them in a spirit of humility. That is their approach to their religion. ⁴⁰⁰

MAGNIFICENT : splendid, grandeur; DOGMA : principle;
RUINS . remains after destruction; QUEST : a mission, search;

Handwritten shorthand notes in a cursive style, corresponding to the typed text on the left. The notes are organized into lines, with some lines starting with a small circle or dot, likely representing a specific shorthand symbol or stroke order. The handwriting is dense and fills most of the right-hand page.

Exercise 4

The scientist is supposed to be an objective seeker after truth. Science has grown because in a large measure the ²⁰ great scientists have sought truth in that way. But I suppose no man today, not even a scientist, can live ⁴⁰ in a world of his own, in some kind of ivory tower, cut off from what is happening. Therefore, science ⁶⁰ today has perhaps begun to cross the borders of moral and ethics. If it gets divorced completely from the realm ⁸⁰ of morality and ethics then the power it possesses may be used for evil purposes. But above all, if it ¹⁰⁰ ties itself to the gospel of hatred and violence, then undoubtedly it will have taken a wrong direction which will ¹²⁰ bring much peril to the world. I plead with the scientists here and elsewhere to remember that the scientific spirit ¹⁴⁰ is essentially one of tolerance, one of humility, one of realization that somebody else may also have a bit of ¹⁶⁰ the truth. Scientists should note that they do not have a monopoly of the truth, that nobody has a monopoly, ¹⁸⁰ no country, no people, no book. Truth is too vast to be contained in the minds of human beings, or ²⁰⁰ in books, however sacred.

Let us be a little humble, let us think that the truth may not perhaps be ²²⁰ entirely with us. Let us co-operate with others, let us, even when we do not appreciate what others say, respect ²⁴⁰ their views and their ways of life. Let us go back to an ancient age in India, Asoka's period 2,300 ²⁶⁰ years ago. This man who was infinitely more than an emperor has left memorials all over this ²⁸⁰ great land — memorials which you can see today. Among the messages that he gave, there is one which I think ³⁰⁰ we should all remember not only in this country but elsewhere. Addressing his own people he said, "If you rever ³²⁰ your faith, while you rever your own faith you shall rever the faith of others. In reverencing the faith of ³⁴⁰ others, you will exalt your own faith and will get you own faith honoured by others." If you apply that ³⁶⁰ message of tolerance not only to religion but to the other activities of human life such as politics, economics and ³⁸⁰ science, you will find that it puts things in a different context. It is a context which is not very ⁴⁰⁰ much in evidence today where differences of opinion are not liked, where the tendency is to suppress the view or ⁴²⁰ the way of life that is not approved of, where ultimately science itself becomes vitiated by a narrow outlook. ⁴⁴⁰

ETHICS : morality; SACRED : pure; REVER : respect;
SUPPRESS : to crush; VITIATED : to corrupt, to debase;

Handwritten shorthand notes in Devanagari script, corresponding to the typed text on the left. The notes are written on a set of horizontal lines and include various symbols and abbreviations used in shorthand.

Exercise 5

This Bill does not form part of what is called the Hindu Code series of Bills. Nevertheless, it is connected with the various changes that are sought to be brought about, so that it may be considered, broadly speaking, a part of that approach. During the last many years, we—this House and its predecessors—have been considering this matter in various forms. At least on two or three occasions I gave an assurance to this House that we shall expedite this matter. But somehow or other my assurance did not produce much effect on the situation, and in spite of our wishes, there has been delay. It is true that in a matter of this kind one cannot rush on and one has to give every consideration to various viewpoints in this House as well as outside. Nevertheless, it is rather unfortunate that there has been such considerable delay. Therefore, it is a matter of peculiar satisfaction to me that we are at last coming to grips with these problems in the shape of this Bill and one or two others that will follow.

I am not scholar enough to discuss the niceties of Hindu law. But I have dabbled in some broad studies of law and custom and history and cultural developments. My own conception of Hindu society has been that it is essentially dynamic, not static and unchangeable. Indeed the mere fact that it has lasted a long time is due to a certain dynamism which has enabled it to adapt itself to changing conditions. Gradually, Hindu society became rather static, through the hardening of the caste system and in various other ways. This process was spread over hundreds of years, and the final seal was set upon it with the advent of British Government in this country. Whenever we talked of Hindu law, we always talked of Hindu law and custom which meant that custom was gradually changing Hindu law. That is, as conditions changed, customs developed which affected the law in practice, whatever it might have been in the ancient texts. Of course, there are so many ancient texts that one can quote the scripture for any argument. Anyhow, the coming of the British, as I said, made the whole conception static, because they codified our law, and did so with the help of the most conservative sections of the community here.

DABBLED : to indulge; CONSERVATIVE : traditional;
PREDECESSORS : who come earlier; EXPEDITE : to implement;

Handwritten shorthand notes in a cursive style, corresponding to the typed text on the left. The notes are written on a set of horizontal lines and include various symbols, loops, and abbreviations used in shorthand.

Exercise 6

We have gone through political revolution in this country, and become independent. We are going through a process of economic²⁰ change. There is another aspect, which is equally important, and that is social change. I do not think it is⁴⁰ possible for you to think in terms of political change ignoring economic and social change. Most people now admit that⁶⁰ economic change is as necessary as political change, but some people seem to think that 'social' change, using the word⁸⁰ in a narrower context, is something entirely different from political and economic matters and that social life can be kept¹⁰⁰ a closed preserve. I submit that this is not the right outlook, because life is an integrated whole. If¹²⁰ the political context changes or the economic outlook varies, it follows that the social context also changes, whether you wish¹⁴⁰ it or not. Therefore, a true revolution in a country must take into account all the three aspects together. The¹⁶⁰ person who considers himself a political revolutionary but a reactionary or a conservative in the economic sense or in the¹⁸⁰ social sense is not an integrated person, he lives in compartments.

Take the problem of untouchability. I cannot quote the²⁰⁰ sacred books, but many people hold that the sacred books enjoined it on them. Nevertheless, we came to the conclusion²²⁰ long ago that it must be done away with not only because it was unjust but as Gandhiji repeatedly said,²⁴⁰ for the very survival of Hindu society. That is to say, this important social change became essential even from²⁶⁰ the narrower point of view of Hindu society itself. That manner of thinking has to be applied to other problems²⁸⁰ of human relationships as well. After all, the biggest problems of the world are human relationships—whether of one individual³⁰⁰ with another, or an individual with a group, or one group with another group.

So far as this particular Bill is³²⁰ concerned, as the House knows, it is a permissive measure, it is not forced down anybody's throat. It is essential³⁴⁰ to have permissive measures as a half-way course which will lead to other measures. I do not propose to³⁶⁰ say anything about the clauses of the Bill. I think that as the Bill has emerged from the Council of³⁸⁰ States, it would be desirable to make alterations or amendments only here and there, not in regard to any⁴⁰⁰ big principles. This is not, we all know, any kind of a party measure. It is a measure affecting all⁴²⁰ of us. The Bill concerns not merely Hindus, for it is a permissive measure which anybody can take advantage of.⁴⁴⁰

ENJOINED : to command; AMENDMENTS : process of changing statute;

Handwritten shorthand notes in Devanagari script, corresponding to the printed text on the left. The notes are written in a cursive style with various symbols and abbreviations.

Exercise 7

It is a matter of great gratification to me that we have arrived at the Third Reading stage of this ²⁰ Bill and I have every hope that this House will finalize it in the course of the next few hours. ⁴⁰ I approve of this Bill. It represents not merely what is incorporated in it but something more. I think it ⁶⁰ is highly important in the context of our national development. We talk about our Five-Year Plans, about economic progress, ⁸⁰ industrialization, political freedom and all that. They are all highly important. But I have no doubt in my mind that ¹⁰⁰ the real progress of the country means progress not only on the political plan, not only on the economic plane, ¹²⁰ but also on the social plane. They have to be integrated, all these, when a great nation goes forward. I ¹⁴⁰ welcome this particular measure because I think it is of the highest importance that we should take up the social ¹⁶⁰ challenge. On a previous occasion, speaking, I think, not on this Bill but on a similar measure, the Special Marriage ¹⁸⁰ Bill, I ventured to say something about my reading. I speak, of course, before experts with fear, but I ²⁰⁰ venture to say what my conception of Hindu law is.

Hindu law had never been rigid, it had a ²²⁰ certain dynamic element in it, indeed that was its strength. It was not a law of the statute book which ²⁴⁰ could be changed at will. It encouraged many kinds of customs to grow up. When they grew up it acknowledged ²⁶⁰ them. In fact, even today in India there are so many varieties of Hindu law—in the south, in the ²⁸⁰ north, in the east—that it is very difficult to say that this is the one and the only Hindu ³⁰⁰ law. There is variety all over. Then again, everyone knows that a great majority of Hindus, apart from the few ³²⁰ top most castes, are governed by all kinds of customs. Would anyone here venture to say that they are not Hindus ³⁴⁰ and drive them out of the Hindu fold? Surely not. Therefore, the essential quality of Hindu law in the old ³⁶⁰ times was this dynamic quality. It did not change by decree or statute, but by allowing changes to creep in. ³⁸⁰ This is why formal amendment were made in the Hindu Law from time to time in this great country. ⁴⁰⁰

VENTURE : enterprise; FORMAL : based on law;

Exercise 8

Now I venture to ask, can any law, whether it is social or economic, be applicable with equal force when ²⁰ society has changed completely? Let us take the India of a thousand or two thousand years ago. The population of ⁴⁰ India in those days was one-hundredth of

Handwritten shorthand notes in Devanagari script, corresponding to the printed text on the left. The notes are written on a grid of horizontal lines and use various symbols and abbreviations to represent the original text.

what it is today and India was a community of a large ⁶⁰ number of villages and some small towns. Modern conditions are entirely different. In the cities of Delhi, Calcutta, Bombay and ⁸⁰ Madras industries are growing and new social relationships are being established. Can anyone say that while all these changes are ¹⁰⁰ taking place in our social set-up, certain things must remain unchanged? This Bill has been discussed here for a ¹²⁰ few days, but behind it lie years and years of investigation. First there was committee which functioned for a ¹⁴⁰ number of years. Here in this Parliament this matter has come up for the last three and a half years. ¹⁶⁰ Even before this Parliament came into being Bills had repeatedly been moved. No subject, I take it, has been so ¹⁸⁰ much before the public, and discussed so much, as this particular subject of the reform of the Hindu law in ²⁰⁰ regard to personal relationships. It was right that there should have been so much opportunity given for public consideration, because ²²⁰ it is an important measure.

This morning a fact came to my notice, that in the small State of Saurashtra, ²⁴⁰ one of our smallest States—one of our socially advanced States, if I may say so—there is on an ²⁶⁰ average one suicide a day among the women because of maladjustments in human relationships. The figure was over 300 ²⁸⁰ in a year. You can calculate the proportion it works out to in that State. These are authentic figures ³⁰⁰ which the Chief Minister of that State gave me. This shows the maladjustment and the difficulties that the women have ³²⁰ to face. I have no doubt that similar statistics may be collected from other parts of India.

I had the ³⁴⁰ privilege of listening to the speech of the hon. Member opposite. The more I listened to it, the more ³⁶⁰ confused and surprised I got. He dealt at great length with what a sacrament is. What does it mean? A ³⁸⁰ sacrament, I take it, is some ceremony which has a religious significance. A Hindu marriage is a religious ceremony, undoubtedly. ⁴⁰⁰ But does it mean that it is a sacrament to tie up people who bite, who hate each other, who ⁴²⁰ make life hell for each other? Is that a sacrament or a samskara? I do not understand. This has to be considered afresh. ⁴⁴⁰

SACRAMENT : outwards sign of religious grace;
AUTHENTIC : genuine; STATISTICS : organised data;

Exercise 9

We are lucky in having this centenary of the Posts and Telegraphs soon after having celebrated the centenary of the ²⁰ Indian Railways. It is on

Handwritten shorthand notes in a cursive style, corresponding to the printed text on the left. The notes are written on a set of horizontal lines. Some words are clearly legible, such as '300' and '3000'.

occasions like this that one gets an opportunity of looking back and assessing the past ⁴⁰ achievement and also planning for the future. It is indeed gratifying that these important occasions have synchronised with our ⁶⁰ Five-Year Plan. You will agree that correct stock-taking is the essential prerequisite of sound planning; and I do ⁸⁰ not think anything could make for sounder planning in the field of Posts and Telegraphs than the celebration of this ¹⁰⁰ Centenary and organising this exhibition.

In the context of scientific progress and amenities of modern life, we are accustomed to ¹²⁰ think of India as a young country. The fact that we became masters of our affairs at home only six ¹⁴⁰ years ago tends to confirm this impression. In reality, this impression is an illusion to allay which it will be ¹⁶⁰ necessary to know the facts about the growth and development of tele-communications in India.

One hundred years ago, telegraph ¹⁸⁰ lines began to radiate from Calcutta which was then India's capital. Actually, the beginning had been made in this direction ²⁰⁰ 14 years earlier, in 1839, when an Englishman, Dr Smith completed on his own and without official assistance, ²²⁰ about 21 miles of telegraphic line proceeding from Calcutta in the direction of Diamond Harbour. It was, however, in ²⁴⁰ 1851, that the first telegraph line to carry traffic was constructed between Calcutta and Diamond Harbour. The next ²⁶⁰ two years may be said to be a period of experimentation. Towards the end of 1853, the experimental ²⁸⁰ stage ended and countrywide expansion of telegraphic traffic was planned. The first line to be taken in hand was between ³⁰⁰ Calcutta and Agra in November, 1853. Since then, our telegraph services have gone on expanding in all directions. ³²⁰

There are not many countries in the world which could trace back the history of their channels of communications so ³⁴⁰ far back. From the very beginning these services were Government-owned, and it is now recognised that the Indian Posts ³⁶⁰ and Telegraphs is the oldest Government-owned public utility in the world. It is a fact of which we can ³⁸⁰ all be legitimately proud the Indian Posts and Telegraphs Department for its great strides since the pre-Mutiny. ⁴⁰⁰

SYNCHROSIS : to put in order; ILLUSION : falsehood;
PRE-REQUISITE : pre-conditions; STRIDES : a long step;

Exercise 10

Since Independence, great progress has been made in the field of Posts and Telegraphs. In this development, the village, and ²⁰ not merely the city, was the target

Handwritten shorthand notes in Devanagari script, corresponding to the English text on the left. The notes are written on a set of four horizontal lines. Some words are clearly legible, such as '1839', '1851', '1853', 'Calcutta', 'Diamond Harbour', 'Agra', 'Government-owned', 'public utility', and 'Department'. The notes are a dense representation of the original text.

of concentration. Thousands of new post offices have been set up in the ⁴⁰ countryside, so that today every village with a population of 2,000 or above has a post office. The Communication ⁶⁰ Ministry's target is to bring the post office within three miles of every Indian, irrespective of the remoteness of his ⁸⁰ village.

In other fields, namely, those of telephone, wireless communication, etc., progress has been equally commendable. Telephone exchanges are being ¹⁰⁰ automatized so as to do away with manual exchanges. Automatic exchanges are already working in several places like Delhi, Bombay, ¹²⁰ Madras etc. In Calcutta too it has started working. The next places to be taken up are Lucknow, Patna, Jaipur, ¹⁴⁰ Ajmer, Gwalior and Coimbatore. It is proposed to install high power wireless transmitters at Calcutta, Bombay, Madras and New Delhi ¹⁶⁰ and strengthen the coastal wireless stations. The all-round expansion of the wireless network will cost Rs. 57 lakh. ¹⁸⁰ The Indian Telephone Industries factory at Bangalore has already started supplying automatic exchange equipment. A telephone cable factory is in ²⁰⁰ the offing at Chittaranjan and a teleprinter factory is proposed to be set up soon.

This record of progress is ²²⁰ indeed very satisfactory. Nevertheless, quite a lot has yet to be achieved. I am glad that the Posts and Telegraphs ²⁴⁰ is conscious of this fact and does not propose to rest on its oars. It is concentrating on its ²⁶⁰ Five-Year Plan, of which expansion and modernisation are the slogans. In the Plan, Rs. 48 crore are earmarked for ²⁸⁰ capital outlay. The objectives of the Development Plan include the opening of a telegraph office in every town of 5,000 ³⁰⁰ or more, in every sub-divisional headquarter and in every Thana or Police Station, irrespective of its size. Every ³²⁰ district headquarter and every town of the 30,000 or more will have a telephone exchange by this year. Trunk ³⁴⁰ facilities will be extended to every sub-divisional headquarter as well as to every town having a population of 20,000 ³⁶⁰ or more. A large number of public call offices are to be opened. Lastly, the welfare of workers is ³⁸⁰ a cardinal principle with the P & T Department. Their working conditions will be improved and a definite number of ⁴⁰⁰ them will have been provided Government accommodation by next year. About the importance of modern communications nothing much need ⁴²⁰ be said, for the telegraph, the telephone and the wireless, which have ended time and distance, are the principal characteristics of the present age. ⁴⁴⁰

CARDINAL : important, essential;

Handwritten notes in shorthand script, likely representing the text on the left. The notes are organized into several lines, with some numbers (e.g., 2000, 5000, 30000, 20000, 5000, 30000, 20000) interspersed, possibly indicating word counts or specific points of reference. The script is dense and appears to be a shorthand system used for rapid writing.

Exercise 11

Sir, the role of audio-visual aids also in school education has not been fully appreciated and given a fillip. ²⁰ Though the CIET is there to look after the implementation of these programmes and educational technology and ⁴⁰ helping the SIETs in the States, not much progress has been made and many schools have ⁶⁰ not got the TV sets or Video so far. In fact, the Government of Andhra Pradesh, as the Minister ⁸⁰ very well knows, has made a lot of progress in introducing audio visual aids in the schools. For classes I ¹⁰⁰ and II all the lessons have been converted into video cassettes and schools have been given video sets also. The ¹²⁰ mid-day meal scheme is being successfully implemented by the Tamil Nadu Government. In Andhra Pradesh, we are not able to ¹⁴⁰ sustain the scheme for lack of resources and also organizational back-up. About this also the Centre has to take a ¹⁶⁰ view and, wherever possible, this should be encouraged so that retention of children in the schools will be higher. Similarly, ¹⁸⁰ many States are supplying uniforms and text books to school children. For this also there should be a special provision ²⁰⁰ in the Central budget to assist the States. As I mentioned earlier, the three language formula is not working properly ²²⁰ in the Kendriya Vidyalayas. Also in many States, particularly, in the Hindi areas, the three language formula is not functioning. ²⁴⁰ In the interest of national unity and integration, we have been repeatedly stressing that the Hindi States must introduce at ²⁶⁰ least one language from the non-Hindi States as a third language. Many States are doing only with Sanskrit. Except the ²⁸⁰ State of Haryana and one or two other States, they are not introducing the third language. Therefore, that must be ³⁰⁰ done, and Centre must act if they really want national integration to be promoted. When we come to the ³²⁰ university and higher education, the UGC's role is now confined only to giving money grants and some recognition. ³⁴⁰ But it should devote more attention to the improvement of standards and avoidance of duplication because many universities are starting ³⁶⁰ courses which are duplicate, duplicating other universities in the same State. They should have better coordination and they should pay ³⁸⁰ more attention to the standards in this respect. Then, about university teachers' salaries, the Mehrotra Committee's recommendations are being implemented. ⁴⁰⁰

AUDIO VISUAL AIDS : appliances for seeing pictures with sound;

Handwritten notes in shorthand script, likely a student's attempt at shorthand for the text on the left. The notes are written on a set of horizontal lines and cover the right half of the page.

Exercise 12

Then one point which I would like to mention to the Minister in this connection is, how far the proliferation²⁰ of general colleges will help in the promotion of employment opportunities because more and more educated unemployed are registering themselves⁴⁰ in the employment exchanges and how to prevent this kind of explosive situation because general educational colleges are being opened⁶⁰ almost everyday in many places. There is no restriction on that. The State Governments are also not placing proper restrictions⁸⁰ on the opening of those colleges. In this regard, a policy should be evolved also. Also the role of the¹⁰⁰ private sector, private enterprise, in running these colleges, particularly in the higher education, should also be defined. There used to be a lot of enthusiasm in the private enterprise to open colleges and run them in the past. But more¹⁴⁰ and more stress is now being given to opening government colleges. That also requires a little review.

Then the universities¹⁶⁰ should be spared from the burden of the day-to-day administration, the administrative burden. They should devote more time¹⁸⁰ for research and maintenance of standards etc. in colleges. Nowadays, they are more burdened with the administrative work.²⁰⁰ In Andhra Pradesh we are experimenting with the Commissioner²²⁰ of higher education, which of course, has landed in trouble due²²⁰ to court orders. But you are going to have a National Council for Higher Education. Therefore, similarly, the Council's task²⁴⁰ should be to save universities from the day-to-day administrative work. The concept of open universities should also be²⁶⁰ encouraged. In that respect also Andhra Pradesh has taken a lead. It was the first State to start an open²⁸⁰ University. Subsequently, you have started the Indira Gandhi Open University here. So, more and more States should be encouraged so³⁰⁰ that those who cannot attend colleges regularly, can take advantage of the education offered by the open universities. Then, about³²⁰ rural universities, the proposal is not making headway. In reply to a parliamentary question, the Minister said that the plans³⁴⁰ are still being finalised. I do not know what the snag is and why the progress is so tardy in³⁶⁰ this respect.

Another area where little progress has been made is in regard to delinking of degrees from jobs. The³⁸⁰ National Policy on Education has suggested that the Department of Personnel should complete a review of the job requirements and⁴⁰⁰ recruitment rules to identify those jobs which can

Handwritten shorthand notes in Devanagari script, corresponding to the printed text on the left. The notes are written in a cursive style on lined paper.

be delinked from university degrees. The Department of Personnel has not completed ⁴²⁰ that task so far and National Testing Service was to be established to advise specific tests in this regard. ⁴⁴⁰

SNAG : deficiency; TARDY : slow;
 PROLIFERATION : to increase rapidly; STRESS : force, pressure;

Exercise 13

It has given me great pleasure to have been able to visit the gold mines this morning. I have wandered ²⁰ about this country a great deal and also visited this State on three previous occasions. But I have visited the ⁴⁰ gold mines for the first time this morning. You can, therefore, easily understand how happy I am to have seen ⁶⁰ many things which I did not see before. I had seen many mines, some of which operate in the State ⁸⁰ from which I come. There I had seen coal mines, copper mines, iron mines, mica mines, but I had not ¹⁰⁰ seen a gold mine because it does not exist elsewhere. So it was a matter of real pleasure that I ¹²⁰ came here and saw the working of the gold mines in your area.

In this country, Nature has endowed us ¹⁴⁰ with a great deal of wealth which is hidden in the bowels of the earth. We have not been able ¹⁶⁰ so far to get a correct and exact picture of what there is under the earth. The Government is engaged ¹⁸⁰ in setting up some sort of an organisation which will investigate and estimate our mineral resources. Work in this line ²⁰⁰ has been going on but it is intended to intensify it so that we may go ahead in this direction. ²²⁰ It is therefore, a matter for congratulation that you are doing this kind of work and have been able to ²⁴⁰ strike new fields which you consider to be quite satisfactory from the point of view of work and profit. You ²⁶⁰ have no reason to apprehend that the Government will do anything which will stand in the way of the development ²⁸⁰ of this important industry. We are anxious to develop all our resources. It takes a little time for all Governments ³⁰⁰ to make up their minds and especially when they have not all the necessary knowledge and information to enable them ³²⁰ to form a correct decision on points. I understand a Committee has been appointed which is going to look into ³⁴⁰ all the aspects of this question so far as these mines are concerned and I hope the recommendations of the ³⁶⁰ Committee will be such as will help further progress and development of these industries. It is in the interest of ³⁸⁰ the Government, it is in the interest of the workers, it is in the interest of the companies so far. ⁴⁰⁰

Handwritten shorthand notes in a cursive style, corresponding to the printed text on the left. The notes are organized into lines, with some lines starting with a vertical line and a number (e.g., 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000).

It has given me great pleasure to go round the town which has grown up in this place which, you ⁴²⁰ said, at one time was nothing but barren rocks. I have seen at Jamshedpur and probably there are several other ⁴⁴⁰ places like this where on account of development of modern industries, townships have grown up and this is one of ⁴⁶⁰ them, where there were jungles before. I think some of you might have seen Jamshedpur. Jamshedpur was nothing but dense ⁴⁸⁰ jungle about 45 years ago. It was then very largely inhabited by wild elephants. In the same place, we ⁵⁰⁰ have today the biggest city in the Province, and the biggest steel factory in Asia. It often happens that when ⁵²⁰ one industry grows up in a particular place, other subsidiary industries grow up along with it. From the experience of ⁵⁴⁰ Jamshedpur, I can say that you can also look forward to the development of other subsidiary industries in your area. ⁵⁶⁰ There are at Jamshedpur, I think, more men employed in the subsidiary industries than in the main industry because whereas ⁵⁸⁰ the main Iron & Steel Works is one factory which of course is a very big factory, there are large ⁶⁰⁰ numbers of other industries round about the main factory and they all employ large numbers of workers. Our village folk, ⁶²⁰ although simple and mostly uneducated, were able to pick up the technical work. I believe, that has been your experience ⁶⁴⁰ also. A considerable proportion of the labour population here comes from the Madras Presidency and other local areas. The fact ⁶⁶⁰ that the ordinary people are taking to modern industries gives us hope that our industries will prosper. For, once the ⁶⁸⁰ problem of trained technicians is overcome, the problem of finding organising and directing skill will not present much difficulty. In ⁷⁰⁰ any case, if necessary, we could get such specialised talent from outside.

We are anxious for the growth of all ⁷²⁰ industries. I am sure you also realise that for the growth of industries it is necessary that our labour is ⁷⁴⁰ contented and it feels secure. If that is borne in mind, I am sure, with your experience and skill, you ⁷⁶⁰ have no reason to fear that this industry would close down for want of support or that this place will ⁷⁸⁰ once again be inhabited by lizards and jackals. I am sure, God willing, it will continue to prosper.

I thank ⁸⁰⁰ you all for the kindness shown to me and for taking me round and showing all the places. I am ⁸²⁰ particularly thankful to the people who have come out in their thousands on the road-side to greet me. ⁸⁴⁰

BOWELS : areas; SUBSIDIARY : supported;

Handwritten shorthand notes in Devanagari script, corresponding to the printed text on the left. The notes are written in a cursive style and include some numbers like 45, 420, 440, 460, 480, 500, 520, 540, 560, 580, 600, 620, 640, 660, 680, 700, 720, 740, 760, 780, 800, 820, 840.

Exercise 14

How times have changed? The executive, which term in the present context, means politicians in power, has the courage to²⁰ tell the judiciary how to put its house in order by formulating a code of conduct for judges. What about⁴⁰ the code of conduct of the ministers and parliamentarians? What about the code of conduct for the political parties during⁶⁰ elections, often formulated but always violated? And what about the pervasive corruption in the executive?

One would be inclined to⁸⁰ tell the executive to practise honesty and uprightness before it preached but one refrains from doing so because the sad¹⁰⁰ face is that the judiciary has deteriorated beyond belief and one no more feels morally confident in defending the institution.¹²⁰ Look at the waning public support for the judges and the judiciary. When three Supreme Court judges were superseded, there¹⁴⁰ was strong public protest against the move and there were lawyers, public men and journalists prepared to stand up and¹⁶⁰ be courted. When there was the move, the transfer of High Court judges, this was viewed in the correct perspective, as¹⁸⁰ a serious attempt further to discipline the judges. This instrument was liberally used during the Emergency, though because of the²⁰⁰ censorship, formal and informal, the fact of the transfer of 16 judges did not come to light. It was heartening²²⁰ to discover that there were brave judges in the High Court who were prepared to pay the price for their²⁴⁰ uprightness. The nation owes a debt of gratitude to them.

The full story of how the Government has twisted²⁶⁰ arm of the judiciary is yet to be told. Facts remain hidden, though there are occasional rumblings, particularly by retired²⁸⁰ judges. Mr Justice Jaganmohan Reddy has gone on record as saying that there was an attempt by the Government to³⁰⁰ influence the Keshavanand Bharati judgment and that some judges were party to it. We all know how an attempt was³²⁰ made by the then Chief Justice to review the Keshavanand Bharati judgment by the large Bench but the move was hastily³⁴⁰ abandoned perhaps because it needed majority in favour of the review was not in sight. And we all know what³⁶⁰ The Supreme Court did in the ADM Jabalpur case, in which it was held that even the citizens³⁸⁰ right to life and liberty got suspended during the Emergency. We all know that dissenting voice of justice H.R. Khanna⁴⁰⁰ which is a darkest period of Indian polity as such.

And we all know what the Supreme Court did⁴²⁰ in the S.P. Gupta case, commonly known as the judges case. The judiciary surrendered its final right of appointment⁴⁴⁰ to the Executive. One

Handwritten notes in Urdu script, likely a shorthand or summary of the text, covering the entire right side of the page.

of the unstated reasons was that some of the judges constituting the bench had more faith⁴⁶⁰ in the executive than in their own Chief Justice. They critically talked in private about their judges. And the Government⁴⁸⁰ not only gleefully grabbed what it was given on a platter but started reducing consultation with the Chief Justice into⁵⁰⁰ a farce. There was wheeling and dealing or casual consultation on the telephone. Mr. Justice Venkat was not consulted about⁵²⁰ the elevation of Mr Justice Ramaswamy, now in the news, to the Supreme Court.

The point is simple. So long as⁵⁴⁰ the public was convinced that the judiciary was more sinned against than sinning at least the more upright people came⁵⁶⁰ to its defence. But when they found that the worst enemies of the judiciary were some of the judges themselves,⁵⁸⁰ they started losing moral fervour. Some of the retired judges did the rest. They spoke openly, day in and day⁶⁰⁰ out, about the fall in judicial standards and position. Hon'ble Chief Justice was persuaded that one way of cleansing the⁶²⁰ judiciary was to transfer about 80 High Court judges. A contempt case was moved against him in Mumbai but the⁶⁴⁰ judgement went in his favour. Then there is Mr Justice Krishna Iyer who has been speaking bluntly about his robed⁶⁶⁰ brethren and their various acts of omission and commission.

The question of judicial accountability is a pertinent one. The Constitution⁶⁸⁰ put the higher judiciary on a pedestal. A High Court or Supreme Court judge cannot be punished for laziness or⁷⁰⁰ inefficiency, or both. He cannot be punished for his lack of knowledge of law— all that can happen is some⁷²⁰ comments by a higher court or a larger bench. And it is becoming increasingly clear that he cannot easily⁷⁴⁰ be punished for corruption either. He has to be impeached through a difficult process, now made much more difficult by⁷⁶⁰ the Supreme Court through its ruling on the subject.

It is in this background that the Law Minister's suggestion for⁷⁸⁰ a code of conduct for judges needs to be viewed. The timing is perfect. Public sympathy for judges is virtually⁸⁰⁰ non-existent. Having wrested all it wanted on matter of appointments and transfers, the Executive is further trying to humiliate⁸²⁰ the judges by focusing public attention on their more soft sides. And the points chosen for the proposed code are empirically⁸⁴⁰ based.

PERVASIVE: present at all places;

PERSPECTIVE: future prospects;

RUMBLINGS: to move with noise;

DISSENTING: not agreeing;

GLEEFULLY: joy, mirth;

PERTINENT: relevant.

Handwritten notes in shorthand script, likely corresponding to the text on the left. The notes are written in a cursive style with various symbols and abbreviations. Some words are underlined or circled. The notes appear to be a summary or a set of reminders related to the text on the left.

Exercise 15

When I am asked to lay the foundation-stone of a building meant to house a public utility department such ²⁰ as the Posts and Telegraphs, my immediate reaction is to accept such an invitation. On such occasions I feel happy, ⁴⁰ partly because they provide me an opportunity of studying and familiarising myself with the systematic growth and development of a ⁶⁰ Government department over many past years, and partly because such an occasion is symbolic of the real progress of the ⁸⁰ department in question. The decisions to have adequate and the right type of office accommodation, and to make the necessary ¹⁰⁰ budgetary provision for the same, are necessarily important landmarks in the evolution and growth of a department. When we think ¹²⁰ of the Posts and Telegraphs Department, a whole host of ideas and past associations rush up and jostle for expression. ¹⁴⁰ After the Indian Railways, it is the largest public utility service of the Government. In point of time, the postal ¹⁶⁰ and telegraph service may be described as the first nationalised undertaking of the Government, because it was as long back ¹⁸⁰ as 1837 that the Government assumed the sole right of conveyance of mail and made the establishment of ²⁰⁰ post offices within the East India Company's territories necessary. Before that year, some kind of private postal system was in ²²⁰ vogue. All this was banned in 1837, excepting a few services which ran under Government licence. As the ²⁴⁰ Company's territories extended to cover the rest of the country, the whole of India came within the gamut of Government's ²⁶⁰ postal service. The introduction of the Railways in 1853 put the conveyance of mail on a proper footing. ²⁸⁰ In fact, it marked the end of one epoch in the postal history of India and the beginning of another. ³⁰⁰ As I said, the Posts and Telegraphs Department is the second largest public utility service of the Government. Where the ³²⁰ common man is concerned, no other Governmental activity functions as intimately and as extensively as this Department. The punctual postman ³⁴⁰ going on his rounds all round the year, the long red-coloured letter box standing guard at a familiar corner ³⁶⁰ in a village, the modest hut which serves as a post office all these symbols have a peculiar meaning for ³⁸⁰ everyone in an Indian village. From the earliest times, postal service has been the most obvious Governmental activity in India. ⁴⁰⁰

The functions of the Posts and Telegraphs Department are many and varied. Apart from its primary responsibility of providing channels ⁴²⁰ for communication

Handwritten notes in Urdu script, likely a shorthand or shorthand notes, corresponding to the text on the left. The notes are written in a cursive style and include various symbols and abbreviations. Some words are clearly legible, such as 'پست و تلگراف' (Post and Telegraph) and '1837'.

by road, rail, air and steamer or by the installation of telegraph offices and telephone exchanges, it functions ⁴⁴⁰ as the agent of the Government to help the public invest their money in National Savings Certificates; it offers facilities ⁴⁶⁰ for life insurance, though on a limited scale; it provides banking facilities and thus encourages a sense of thrift among ⁴⁸⁰ the public. Although conveyance of post was undertaken as a Government monopoly in 1837, it was in ⁵⁰⁰ 1925 that the Department was commercialised. Till 1947, the year of our Independence, its expansion and progress ⁵²⁰ had been slow, though quite steady. I am glad to say that since Independence, the Department has taken long strides ⁵⁴⁰ in its determination to provide each village with proper communication facilities. Over 25,000 post offices have been opened ⁵⁶⁰ since August, 1947, as compared with 20,240 which were already in existence in undivided India. This ⁵⁸⁰ increase in the number of post offices, stupendous as it is gives, I believe, an idea of the progress that ⁶⁰⁰ the Posts and Telegraphs Department has made during the last seven years. At present, every village with a population of ⁶²⁰ two thousand or more has been provided with a post office. No wonder that the number of letter boxes has ⁶⁴⁰ also gone up by about 130 per cent. Apart from this quantitative expansion in all directions, a good deal ⁶⁶⁰ of progress has also been made in reducing the time-lag and otherwise improving the general service for the benefit ⁶⁸⁰ of the public.

Whenever an occasion for a general review of national progress during the years of Freedom has arisen, ⁷⁰⁰ I have heard our tele-communication services being mentioned prominently. I would like to congratulate the Ministry of Communications and ⁷²⁰ the P. & T. Directorate for the amount of goodwill and appreciation they have earned for themselves. The "All UP" ⁷⁴⁰ Air mail scheme, constituting as it does a unique landmark in the history of mail communications in India; the institution ⁷⁶⁰ of mobile post offices in urban areas; the novel 'Own Your Phone' scheme, and the contribution that the Posts and ⁷⁸⁰ Telegraphs Department has made in popularising the national language—these are some of the things which have been greatly appreciated ⁸⁰⁰ by the public. Expansion of the postal and tele-communication services in the rural areas is the main item in ⁸²⁰ the Five Year Plan. So far as your Department is concerned. I am glad to say that well done boys. ⁸⁴⁰

EPOCH : era; STUPENDOUS : large;
VOGUE : in fashion; GAMUT : an entire range;

Handwritten shorthand notes in Devanagari script, corresponding to the printed text on the left. The notes are written in a cursive style and include some numbers and symbols like 'PST', 'UP', and 'x'. The text is organized into lines, with some lines starting with a vertical line on the left side.

Exercise 16

Madam, there was also a reference to unemployment which I agree is a very serious problem, which requires serious attention.²⁰ Our Government has certainly given it the desired attention and taken up those programmes, which have helped in generating employment⁴⁰ both in the rural areas and in the urban areas. According to my friend, the number of unemployed is increasing.⁶⁰ May-be, compared to 1947 and now, yes. But he must not forget that the India of 2000⁸⁰ is not the India of 1947. The face of India has changed. The face of our rural India¹⁰⁰ has changed. Our population, Madam, has more than trebled in this intervening period. If we talk in terms of pure¹²⁰ mathematics, then the entire population of India as on 15th August, 1947 has been brought above the poverty line.¹⁴⁰ But what have they themselves been doing for the poor and for the unemployed, both in West Bengal and in¹⁶⁰ Tripura. Have unemployment and poverty vanished from West Bengal? Has it vanished in Tripura? In the case of West¹⁸⁰ Bengal, it is the one State in India where the economy has been most mismanaged, where employment is given not²⁰⁰ keeping in view the deserving nature of a case, not keeping in view the social and economic plight of an²²⁰ individual but whether he holds the red card of the CPI(M) or not. The same were appointing²⁴⁰ party cadres as school teachers without any school buildings, denying employment to genuine unemployed youth²⁶⁰ because the people are more inclined towards the Congress Government, these friends on the other side are becoming upset, upset²⁸⁰ to an extent that they have refused to accept the verdict of the people, they have refused to accept the³⁰⁰ mandate given by the people to Congress party even in the latest election in Tripura.

Madam, coming back to the³²⁰ situation which prevailed last year, it is a matter of concern that we continue to have a serious challenge posed³⁴⁰ by the fundamentalists. It is well known that they have been getting the assistance from across the border, where training³⁶⁰ camps have been set up. They are getting weapons from there and innocent people, including women and children, are becoming³⁸⁰ increasingly the victims of such forces. We condemn this outside interference and assistance and we should not have any reservations.⁴⁰⁰

Sir, the other threat which we face because of the military build-up across our borders is also a⁴²⁰ threat for all of us to face. While I will dwell on it later, what I find is

Handwritten notes in Urdu script, appearing to be a transcription or commentary on the printed text. The notes are written in a cursive style and cover the right side of the page.

that friends ⁴⁴⁰ on the other side sometimes ignore or refuse to accept that it is equally their responsibility to be one with ⁴⁶⁰ the Government on these issues, those issues which concern all of us as a nation.

Last year, we have also ⁴⁸⁰ seen the worst drought of the century, more severe than what was there in 1967. The drought affected ⁵⁰⁰ 240 districts in the country. In some parts of Saurashtra and Rajasthan it was for the third or ⁵²⁰ fourth successive year that the drought was there. And in Bengal, Assam and parts of Bihar do had floods. It ⁵⁴⁰ was a great challenge and I commend the Government for having geared itself up. The Government did not for a ⁵⁶⁰ moment shy away from its responsibilities. In spite of the enormity of the challenge, the situation was met effectively. We ⁵⁸⁰ all know with what promptness the Central teams were despatched to all the affected States to assess the damage or ⁶⁰⁰ the loss.

Timely assistance was provided to the people, particularly to the farmers. The public distribution system was strengthened. Water was ⁶²⁰ made available. Essential commodities were made available and there was no panic. In any other country, particularly in a developing ⁶⁴⁰ country, a crisis of this magnitude, would have resulted in panic. But here, we commend the Government for having weathered ⁶⁶⁰ the storm, and in addition to that, for the alertness with which the counter fiscal measures have been taken and ⁶⁸⁰ financial discipline introduced in the country to check the inflationary trend. I will not go into details about the economic ⁷⁰⁰ achievements which have been mentioned in detail by my esteemed colleague. But may I say that this challenge of drought ⁷²⁰ is certainly not over, we must never be complacent, we have to invoke the latest technology to unearth our hidden ⁷⁴⁰ ground water resources, we have to ensure adequate growth in production of fodder and also strengthen our public distribution system. ⁷⁶⁰

I have no doubt that the Government which has demonstrated clearly its abilities and its determination will be able to ⁷⁸⁰ do it. I may briefly mention about some of the very significant achievements during 1988. In spite of ⁸⁰⁰ all challenges, we expect an industrial growth of 8 to 9 per cent. This is commendable and I hope our ⁸²⁰ friends on the other side, though they oppose this Motion will not disagree with something which is so visible and clear. ⁸⁴⁰

VANISHED : disappeared;

GENUINE : real;

DWELL : to talk about;

COMPLACENT : initiativeless;

Handwritten notes in Devanagari script, likely a shorthand or summary of the printed text. The notes are written on a grid of horizontal lines. Some lines contain numbers and dates, such as '1967', '1988', and '8.9.64'. The handwriting is cursive and compact, typical of shorthand.

Exercise 17

I am thankful to the organizers of this International Exhibition on Low-Cost Housing for inviting me to inaugurate it. ²⁰ This exhibition, perhaps the first of its kind, focuses attention on one of the most pressing problems of today, the ⁴⁰ problem of housing. There is shortage of houses everywhere. Nearly all the countries of the world today are faced with ⁶⁰ the problem of constructing more and more houses to cope with the increasing demand. A reasonably comfortable house, providing shelter ⁸⁰ against the inclemencies of weather and affording room for necessary rest and leisure, is an elementary need of mankind. It ¹⁰⁰ is clear that if the present need is to be met to any reasonable extent, houses will have to be ¹²⁰ built on a huge scale. This is possible only if the cost of construction and of materials for building a ¹⁴⁰ house is brought down to a level which would be within the reach of a person of average means. It ¹⁶⁰ is, therefore, appropriate that this exhibition should be called an exhibition on low-cost housing.

Generally speaking, housing sounds like ¹⁸⁰ an abstract idea although houses are made of such substantial material as brick and mortar. I believe one great contribution ²⁰⁰ of this International Exhibition will be to bring the problem of housing into the region of the concrete. The many ²²⁰ exhibits displayed here are its unmistakable proof. You will agree that when it comes to bringing together, in a practical ²⁴⁰ way, the existing knowledge on house-building and design, and to translating that knowledge into actual houses, this change in ²⁶⁰ outlook would necessarily represent a great advance over the present position. This exhibition will provide a forum to professional men ²⁸⁰ to exchange ideas and enable them to see the methods which have already passed the test or are still engaging ³⁰⁰ the attention of planners, engineers and architects. To the layman, who is in need of a house this exhibition is ³²⁰ bound to provide a goodly choice to select from. This choice will be real in so far as every house ³⁴⁰ exhibited in this exhibition costs less than Rs. 5,000. Besides demonstrating the various types of houses built from different ³⁶⁰ materials, this exhibition will also stimulate proper interest in housing—not in the abstract problem of housing as such which ³⁸⁰ might be an alluring subject of discussion, but in houses themselves, houses promising roofs on top and cosy shelter within. ⁴⁰⁰

I particularly welcome the broad auspices under which this exhibition has been arranged. As the problem of housing is common ⁴²⁰ to all countries, and human beings

Handwritten shorthand notes in Devanagari script, corresponding to the printed text on the left. The notes are written on a set of four horizontal lines (top, middle, bottom, and descender lines) and use various symbols and abbreviations to represent the words and phrases of the text.

all over the world need houses to live in, it is only proper that ⁴⁴⁰ such a venture should take the shape of an international forum for the common good of all. I am told, ⁴⁶⁰ exhibits have been received from many foreign countries, including Burma, Ceylon, Australia, Finland, Germany, Austria, Indonesia, Israel, Singapore, Thailand, Sweden, ⁴⁸⁰ Italy, the Fiji Islands and the United Kingdom. By convening an international Seminar on housing under the auspices of the ⁵⁰⁰ United Nations Technical Administration, this exhibition has not merely added to its status but greatly widened its scope. This Seminar, ⁵²⁰ in which experienced architects and engineers from many countries are participating, will discuss such important subjects as improvement in building ⁵⁴⁰ materials, construction methods and programmes for housing, etc. This will be followed by discussions by the Inter-Secretariat Working Party ⁵⁶⁰ of the ECAFE which is meeting in Delhi this month. As a result of all these discussions and valuable exchange ⁵⁸⁰ of ideas, let us hope it will be possible to pool the experiences of the participating countries and adopt models ⁶⁰⁰ which would result in bringing cheap and comfortable houses within the reach of the common people.

As I have said, ⁶²⁰ a house is one of man's elementary needs. Ever since the dawn of civilization or may be even before that, ⁶⁴⁰ when man, like beasts of prey, lived in the open, the need of some kind of shelter was felt by ⁶⁶⁰ him. There was a time when the improvised shelter offered by bushes and trees satisfied his need. In places where ⁶⁸⁰ trees did not grow, a rock hideout or a cave or the shade of any projecting cliff answered his simple ⁷⁰⁰ requirements. As time passed and man learnt to manipulate the twigs and branches of trees, he found leafy huts rendering ⁷²⁰ better service to him. Gradually, he began to thatch and plaster these huts with mud. And so man went on ⁷⁴⁰ progressing, improving upon his craftsmanship and selecting better and better building material, till he found himself capable of raising such ⁷⁶⁰ gigantic structures as the Pyramids of Egypt. Although throughout this long stretch of time, known to us as the Historic ⁷⁸⁰ Era, man has been familiar with the art of construction and has been responsible for raising structures of all kinds ⁸⁰⁰ and sizes, the need of the common people did not receive the attention which it deserved. It is at once ⁸²⁰ the duty and the privilege of us all, living in this democratic age, to think of housing and housing needs. ⁸⁴⁰

INCLEMENCIES : infavourable; STIMULATE : to encourage;
 MANIPULATE : to change to favour oneself; GIGANTIC : extra big;

Handwritten shorthand notes in a cursive style, corresponding to the printed text on the left. The notes are organized into lines, with some lines starting with a vertical line and a dot, likely indicating a new word or phrase. The shorthand is dense and appears to be a personal shorthand system used for quick note-taking.

Exercise 18

Madam Deputy Chairman, since I have to end my speech on a sour note, I start with a sweet note²⁰ by adding my own voice to the plethora of congratulations to our scientists on this great achievement. I only wish⁴⁰ that our achievements in other sectors also had been so remarkable as to deserve compliments. Then, really, the debate on⁶⁰ the Motion of Thanks to the President would have been very illuminating. Madam, I am sorry to say that the⁸⁰ President's Address delivered this week without meaning any disrespect to the President was indeed disappointing. It was so dull and¹⁰⁰ routine that the Ministers who attended the function including the Prime Minister dozed off during most of the speech. That¹²⁰ shows the character of the speech, the great achievements incorporated in the speech. And quite strangely Madam, this 16-page¹⁴⁰ document does not give any indication of the direction in which this Government is going or proposes to go. It¹⁶⁰ does not give even an idea of how this Government is going to tackle the manifold problems facing this country.¹⁸⁰ More time has been devoted to the problems of Afghanistan, Thailand and other countries and the problem of apartheid. I²⁰⁰ don't object to that. But when specific solutions are offered to international problems, the problems of other countries, the President's²²⁰ Address does not indicate any solution to any of the problems facing this country. That is the unfortunate and the²⁴⁰ most significant part of his speech.

Madam, this Government came into power in 1984 with two specific promises.²⁶⁰ One is that they would provide a Government that works and the other is that they would provide a clean²⁸⁰ and honest Government. My endeavour would be to disprove both these claims. It is not a Government that works. It³⁰⁰ is also not an honest government. While saying so, I do not want to belittle the achievements of and the³²⁰ hard work put in by our farmers, by our industrial workers and by our scientists and technologists in their respective³⁴⁰ fields. But for them, this country would have collapsed long ago under the burden of mismanagement and misrule of this³⁶⁰ Government. Either in relation to the problems facing the country or in relation to the problems faced by a State Government³⁸⁰ for Centre's approval, there is complete standstill and the government does not come forward with any solutions to these problems.⁴⁰⁰

Sir, whenever a decision is taken, there is so much of drama in that. If you take the recent changes⁴²⁰ of the

Handwritten shorthand notes in a cursive style, corresponding to the printed text on the left. The notes are written on a set of horizontal lines and include some numbers like 1984, 20, 40, 60, 80, 100, 120, 140, 160, 180, 200, 220, 240, 260, 280, 300, 320, 340, 360, 380, 400, 420.

Central Ministers or even the Chief Ministers, you would find mid-night elections. Heavens would not have fallen if ⁴⁴⁰ the Bihar Legislature or the Madhya Pradesh Legislature or some other legislature meets during the day and elects its leaders. ⁴⁶⁰ People are rushed by special planes and elected or selected at mid-night hours bringing about wholesale changes in the State ⁴⁸⁰ Administration.

Similarly, there is no finality about the Cabinet changes at the Centre. In spite of 23 Cabinet reshuffles since ⁵⁰⁰ this Prime Minister has come to power, the Cabinet is incomplete because even now a number of portfolios are held ⁵²⁰ as dual charge by some Cabinet Ministers. The Cabinet itself is not complete even after nearly three years of this ⁵⁴⁰ Government. That itself shows the indecision of the Government and the leadership here. If you come to the specific problems, this ⁵⁶⁰ Government had earned some euphoria because of certain Accords not signed in the beginning of its tenure. There was the ⁵⁸⁰ Punjab Accord, the Assam Accord and what not. But what is the position of these accords today? The Punjab Accord ⁶⁰⁰ is in shambles. The Punjab problem is more acute today than what it was when this Government took charge. There ⁶²⁰ is more extremism more violence. In spite of the dismissal of Punjab Government for alleged inept handling of the law ⁶⁴⁰ and order situation and consequent imposition of President's rule, the situation has not improved. It has, in fact, worsened. Who ⁶⁶⁰ should be dismissed now for this worsening situation? Now there are rumours that even the Director-General of Police and ⁶⁸⁰ the Governor also want to quit. That is the stage to which the Punjab problem has been brought. On the ⁷⁰⁰ Assam Accord, nothing has been done. The foreigners' problem has not been solved. A big contingent, including the Assam Home ⁷²⁰ Minister, came here the other day, held a dharna at the Boat Club and got arrested. And that is the ⁷⁴⁰ stage of the Assam Accord. And new problems have been added.

In West Bengal, there is the Gorkhaland demand. By ⁷⁶⁰ giving encouragement to a secessionist demand, another problem has been created, another state was sought to be created in West ⁷⁸⁰ Bengal. I find that all these problems are arising or solutions are evading the problems, because the top leadership today ⁸⁰⁰ lacks not only the maturity to handle these problems but also the political advice which is very essential for a ⁸²⁰ solution of the problems. The Prime Minister is surrounded by a coterie of persons who have no political background. ⁸⁴⁰

EUPHORIA : sensation of well being;

SECESSIONIST : separatist; INEPT : inept, foolish;

Handwritten notes in shorthand script, likely corresponding to the printed text on the left. The notes are written in a cursive style with various symbols and abbreviations, filling the right-hand page of the notebook.

Exercise 19

I feel it a great honour to inaugurate this memorable session of the World Forestry Congress. For the first time, ²⁰ it is meeting outside Europe in an eastern country. The importance of the occasion is heightened by the fact that ⁴⁰ it is combined with the first session of the World Tropical Forestry Congress. It is fitting that the first of ⁶⁰ what I hope may be a regular series of Tropical Forestry Congresses should be held in India, which has been ⁸⁰ working in this difficult field of forestry for close on a century. I am, therefore, happy that the offer of ¹⁰⁰ the Government of India to undertake responsibility for holding the Fourth World Forestry Congress was accepted by the Food and ¹²⁰ Agriculture Organisation. That Organisation has extended its full co-operation in the difficult task of organising the Congress, for which we ¹⁴⁰ are deeply grateful.

I believe we have here today as representative gathering of world foresters and technicians connected with ¹⁶⁰ wood-based industries as has ever assembled in any place before. Delegates from fifty-one countries and representatives of a ¹⁸⁰ number of organisations such as the Food and Agriculture Organisation, UNESCO and I.L.O., are present at this inaugural ²⁰⁰ session. It is a matter of gratification that even countries which are not members of the F.A.O. have ²²⁰ considered the Congress important enough to send strong delegations to participate in its discussions. In the name of India, I ²⁴⁰ extend to all the members of the Congress a most cordial welcome. Many of them have taken part in the ²⁶⁰ excursions which were organised in the different parts of the country. I hope they have been able to see something ²⁸⁰ of our forestry activities and of the art and culture of this ancient land.

It is appropriate, I think, that ³⁰⁰ the Congress meets at DehraDun which is universally recognised as the headquarters of Indian forestry. The Forest Research Institute ³²⁰ in whose Convocation Hall we are assembled today is one of the oldest institutions of research and education in the ³⁴⁰ country, dating back as it does to 1878 when it started as a modest school for training forest ³⁶⁰ rangers. During the three quarters of a century of its existence, it has played a leading part in the development ³⁸⁰ of Indian forestry. I believe its work is not unknown in international forestry circles for the betterment of a forestry infrastructure. ⁴⁰⁰

I observe that the Congress has a comprehensive agenda before it and I note with satisfaction that Tropical Forestry figures ⁴²⁰ prominently in it. The discussions will

Handwritten notes in Urdu script, appearing to be a transcription of the printed text on the left. The notes are written in a cursive style on lined paper. Some words like 'FAO' and 'UNESCO' are clearly visible in the handwriting.

no doubt be of a technical nature, but if the recommendations which emerge from ⁴⁴⁰ the discussions are to be fruitful, they must inevitably take note of administrative, budgetary and social considerations. Forestry is not ⁴⁶⁰ an end in itself. As an aspect of land utilization, its value and significance are exactly in proportion to the ⁴⁸⁰ sustained contribution it makes to human welfare, tangibly and directly through the produce that comes out of the forest and ⁵⁰⁰ subtly and indirectly by protecting the soil and conditioning the climate, thereby sustaining the physical bases of life. Forests also ⁵²⁰ provide a refuge and home for wild life. In the end they have a great recreational and aesthetic value. In ⁵⁴⁰ India the forest are closely bound up with our religious and spiritual heritage. Whatever function the forests perform, the touchstone ⁵⁶⁰ and measure of their value should be human satisfaction.

Wood is essential for human life as fuel, as a versatile ⁵⁸⁰ structural material, and as raw material of many products which are indispensable to modern life. Forests are efficient agents for ⁶⁰⁰ soil conservation, for flood control and for stream flow maintenance. In principle, it should not be difficult for any country ⁶²⁰ to work out the proportion that forests should occupy in its territory and the manner in which they should be ⁶⁴⁰ distributed so that they may yield in full their productive and protective values. But hardly in any country would it ⁶⁶⁰ be possible to secure a logically desirable and theoretically correct allocation of land to agriculture, pasture and forestry, because one ⁶⁸⁰ is not planning on a clean slate so to say. In an ancient country like India, the pressure of the ⁷⁰⁰ human and cattle population on the soil makes the problem of obtaining sufficient land under forest, one of peculiar difficulty. ⁷²⁰ An approach to the target fixed can often be made by afforesting waste lands by rehabilitation of waste woodlands, and ⁷⁴⁰ by encouraging village forestry. There are, however, limits to what can be done in these directions. Every country has to ⁷⁶⁰ strike a balance between the competitive claims of agriculture, animal husbandry and forestry for use of the land for productive ⁷⁸⁰ purposes and this balance must in the last resort be based on considerations of what is practically possible in a ⁸⁰⁰ given set of conditions rather than on what may be theoretically desirable. In the older countries, it may happen that ⁸²⁰ the area under forest plus the area available for afforestation is less than what is considered the desirable minimum now. ⁸⁴⁰

UTILIZATION : profitable use;

TANGIBLE : solid, worthwhile; SUBTLY : sharply;

Handwritten shorthand notes in Urdu script, corresponding to the printed text on the left. The notes are written on lined paper and use various symbols and abbreviations to represent the original text.

Exercise 20

Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Motion of Thanks for the President's Address, I am not in ²⁰ the habit of attacking anybody. But in his Address to the Joint Session of Parliament, the President, with great eloquence ⁴⁰ and lucidity, has put all the achievements of Government. Also, he has thrown sufficient light on the future policy and ⁶⁰ programmes of this Government. There is hardly any field which he has not touched upon in the Address. So, it ⁸⁰ is not necessary for me to elaborate on general issues which have already been included in the President's Address because ¹⁰⁰ it is a catalogue of the achievements of this Government. It is the duty of the Opposition to pinpoint some ¹²⁰ loopholes, no role to play in democracy. So we go here and there, otherwise they should not be agitated ¹⁴⁰ over what they say because a time will come when we have to take vote on this and people will ¹⁶⁰ throw them out at the time of voting. Therefore, I do not have any intention to confront what they say ¹⁸⁰ and what they point out against the Government. Since it is a general discussion, Members belonging to different parts of ²⁰⁰ the country use the opportunity to bring out the problems pertaining to their respective areas. As you know, Sir, from ²²⁰ the North-Eastern region we are very few, and since I represent that region, I want to elaborate on certain ²⁴⁰ issues which confront this region because the other major issues in this country, like the problems of Punjab, Sri Lanka ²⁶⁰ and agitation in U.P. have overshadowed our problems. Therefore, I would like to highlight the specific problems which we ²⁸⁰ are facing in the North-Eastern region. Unless this region is developed, unless the people of this region feel contented, ³⁰⁰ the security of the country in that region is not safe.

Therefore, I would like to draw the attention of ³²⁰ the House and the Members to the need to pay special attention to the very delicate and difficult problems which ³⁴⁰ we face in that region. I am happy to say that the recent election results in that region, be it ³⁶⁰ Nagaland or Tripura, clearly shows that the people of that region are for emotional integration, political integration and that they ³⁸⁰ want to participate with the rest of the country in moulding the destiny of the nation as an equal partner. ⁴⁰⁰

Sir, I want to point out some of the missing links which the President may have advertently or inadvertently omitted, ⁴²⁰ some of the things which he should have included

Handwritten notes in shorthand script, likely representing the text on the left page, written on a set of ruled lines.

in the President's Address. For example, the Prime Minister has declared ⁴⁴⁰ that he has got an open mind for solution of all the problems of underground Nagas within the parameters of ⁴⁶⁰ the Constitution of India. I would like to draw the attention of this House to the fact that the insurgency ⁴⁸⁰ still continues in Nagaland, Manipur, even in Assam and Tripura, and you cannot just brush aside this kind of insurgency. ⁵⁰⁰ It has been there since independence. Before independence, we tribals asserted our identity. We do not like to be ⁵²⁰ swamped or we do not want to be submerged by the majority community, and, therefore, we asserted our identity, our ⁵⁴⁰ right to survive as a people. But it was construed as anti-national. But it was Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru who recognised ⁵⁶⁰ this aspiration of the tribal people. Yes, small we are, it was he who had given us the political equality ⁵⁸⁰ with the rest of the country. So, the tribal people shall never, never forget the Nehru family. Today I am ⁶⁰⁰ saying this because it was only because of Pt. Nehru that I could be here today as Member of Parliament. ⁶²⁰

Now, I would like to mention, Nagaland was a disturbed area for 20 years. Even now we have the NSCN ⁶⁴⁰ and the Federal Group of underground people. When I was Chief Minister with the permission of late Mrs. Indira Gandhi ⁶⁶⁰ and the present Prime Minister, I initiated to contact them and I have succeeded to a large extent. I told ⁶⁸⁰ them that whether it is the Federal Group, they are Nagas, they are Indian citizens, if we kill each other, ⁷⁰⁰ it amounts to fratricide, it is civil war. How can you entertain civil war in your own State among your ⁷²⁰ own people, among your own brothers. So it is always good to bring them together bring them to the talking ⁷⁴⁰ table so that a solution can be worked out. The Prime Minister, during his last visit to Nagaland has also ⁷⁶⁰ said that the door is open for talks within the framework of the Constitution of India. But at the same ⁷⁸⁰ time, I read the paper that there will be a joint operation of the Burmese Army and the Indian ⁸⁰⁰ Army. On the one side you are saying, you join us, on the other side again you want to use ⁸²⁰ Dandas. Is it peaceful approach? I would request the Prime Minister to see whether this is a pragmatic approach. ⁸⁴⁰

INADVERTANTLY : without intention;

FRATRICIDE : crime of murdering a brother;

SWAMPED : to overwhelm; **INSURGENCY** : armed rebellion;

Handwritten notes in shorthand script, likely corresponding to the typed text on the left. The notes are written in a cursive style with various symbols and abbreviations. Some words like 'NSCN' and 'Dandas' are clearly visible in the shorthand.

Exercise 21 (Budget)

Hon'ble Speaker, I present the Interim Budget for 2024-25. The Indian economy has witnessed profound positive²⁰ transformation in the last ten years. The people of India are looking ahead to the future with hope and optimism.⁴⁰ With the blessings of the people, when our Government under the visionary and dynamic leadership of Hon'ble Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi⁶⁰ assumed office in 2014, the country was facing enormous challenges. With 'Sabka Saath, Sabka Vikas' as its 'mantra',⁸⁰ the Government overcame those challenges in right earnest. Structural reforms were undertaken. Pro-people programmes were formulated and implemented promptly.¹⁰⁰ Conditions were created for more opportunities for employment and entrepreneurship. The economy got a new vigour. The fruits of development started reaching¹²⁰ the people at scale. The country got a new sense of purpose and hope. Naturally, the people blessed the Government with¹⁴⁰ a bigger mandate. In the second term, our Government under the leadership of Hon'ble Prime Minister doubled down on its¹⁶⁰ responsibilities to build a prosperous country with comprehensive development of all people and all regions. Our Government strengthened its 'mantra'¹⁸⁰ to 'Sabka Saath, Sabka Vikas, and Sabka Vishwas'.

Our development philosophy covered all elements of inclusivity, namely, social inclusivity through coverage²⁰⁰ of all strata of the society, and geographical inclusivity through development of all regions of the country. With the 'whole of nation'²²⁰ approach of 'Sabka Prayas', the country overcame the challenge of a once-in-a-century pandemic, took long strides towards²⁴⁰ 'Atmanirbhar Bharat', committed to 'Panch Pran', and laid solid foundations for the 'Amrit Kaal'. As a result, our²⁶⁰ young country has high aspirations, pride in its present, and hope and confidence for a bright future. We expect²⁸⁰ that our Government, based on its stupendous work, will be blessed again by the people with a resounding mandate.³⁰⁰ Our humane and inclusive approach to development is a marked and deliberate departure from the earlier approach of 'provisioning'³²⁰ up-to-village level'. Development programmes, in the last ten years, have targeted each and every household and individual, through³⁴⁰ 'housing for all', 'har ghar jal', electricity for all, cooking gas for all, bank accounts and financial services for all, in³⁶⁰ record time. The worries about food have been eliminated through free ration for 80 crore people. Minimum support prices for the produce³⁸⁰ of 'Annadata' are periodically increased appropriately. These and the provision of basic necessities have enhanced real income in the rural areas.⁴⁰⁰

Our Government is working with an approach to development that is all-round, all-pervasive and all-inclusive. It covers⁴²⁰ all castes and people at all levels. We are working to make India a 'Viksit Bharat' by 2047.⁴⁴⁰ For achieving that goal, we need to improve

Handwritten notes in Urdu script, including the date 2024-25 and the page number 34.

people's capability and empower them. Previously, social justice was mostly a political slogan.⁴⁶⁰ For our Government, social justice is an effective and necessary governance model. The saturation approach of covering all eligible people⁴⁸⁰ is the true and comprehensive achievement of social justice. This is secularism in action, reduces corruption, and prevents nepotism.⁵⁰⁰ There is openness and assurance that benefits are delivered to all eligible people. The resources are distributed fairly. All, regardless of⁵²⁰ their social standing, get access to opportunities. We are addressing systemic inequalities that had plagued our society. We focus on⁵⁴⁰ outcomes and not on outlays so that the socio-economic transformation is achieved. As our Prime Minister firmly believes, we need⁵⁶⁰ to focus on four major castes. They are, Poor, Women, Youth and Farmer. Their needs, their aspirations, and their welfare⁵⁸⁰ are our highest priority. The country progresses, when they progress. All four require and receive government support in their⁶⁰⁰ quest to better their lives. Their empowerment and well-being will drive the country forward. We believe in empowering the poor.⁶²⁰

The earlier approach of tackling poverty through entitlements had resulted in very modest outcomes. When the poor become empowered⁶⁴⁰ partners in the development process, government's power to assist them also increases manifold. With the pursuit of 'Sabka Saath'⁶⁶⁰ in these 10 years, the Government has assisted 25 crore people to get freedom from multi-dimensional poverty.⁶⁸⁰ Our Government's efforts are now getting synergized with energy and passion of such empowered people. This is truly elevating them from poverty.⁷⁰⁰ 'Direct Benefit Transfer' of Rs.34 lakh crore from the Government using PM-Jan Dhan accounts has led to⁷²⁰ savings of Rs. 2.7 lakh crore for the Government. This has been realized through avoidance of leakages prevalent⁷⁴⁰ earlier. The savings have helped in providing more funds for 'Garib Kalyan'. PM-SVANidhi has provided credit assistance to⁷⁶⁰ 78 lakh street vendors. From that total, 2.3 lakh have received credit for the third time now.⁷⁸⁰ PM-JANMAN Yojana reaches out to the particularly vulnerable tribal groups, who have remained outside the realm of development⁸⁰⁰ so far. PM-Vishwakarma Yojana provides end-to-end support to artisans and craftspeople engaged in 18 trades. The schemes⁸²⁰ for empowerment of Divyangs and Transgender persons reflect firm resolve of our Government to leave no one behind in India.⁸⁴⁰

FM-Nirmala Sitharaman

PROFOUND: deep in understanding;

ENORMOUS: large; **COMPREHENSIVE:** detailed;

STUPENDOUS: very big;

SATURATION: all abundance;

NEPOTISM: favoring dear ones.

Handwritten notes in Progressive Shorthand (PM) script, corresponding to the printed text on the left. The notes are written in a cursive shorthand style with various symbols and abbreviations.

Exercise 22 (Budget)

Farmers are our 'Annadata'. Every year, under PM-KISAN SAMMAN Yojana, direct financial assistance is provided to 11.8 crore²⁰ farmers, including marginal and small farmers. Crop insurance is given to 4 crore farmers under PM Fasal Bima Yojana.⁴⁰ These, besides several other programmes, are assisting 'Annadata' in producing food for the country and the world. Electronic National Agriculture Market⁶⁰ has integrated 1361 mandis, and is providing services to 1.8 crore farmers with trading volume⁸⁰ of Rs. 3 lakh crore. The sector is poised for inclusive, balanced, higher growth and productivity. These are facilitated from farmer-centric policies,¹⁰⁰ income support, coverage of risks through price and insurance support, promotion of technologies and innovations through start-ups. Our prosperity¹²⁰ depends on adequately equipping and empowering the youth. The National Education Policy 2020 is ushering in transformational reforms.¹⁴⁰ PM ScHools for Rising India are delivering quality teaching, and nurturing holistic and well-rounded individuals.

The Skill India Mission¹⁶⁰ has trained 1.4 crore youth, upskilled and reskilled 54 lakh youth, and established 3000 new ITIs.¹⁸⁰ A large number of new institutions of higher learning, have been set up in all parts of the country.²⁰⁰ PM Mudra Yojana has sanctioned 43 crore loans aggregating to Rs. 22.5 lakh crore for entrepreneurial aspirations²²⁰ of our youth. Besides that, Fund of Funds, Start Up India, and Start Up Credit Guarantee schemes are assisting²⁴⁰ our youth. They are also becoming 'rozgardata'. The country is proud of our youth scaling new heights in sports. The highest ever²⁶⁰ medal tally in Asian Games and Asian Para Games in 2023 reflects a high confidence level.²⁸⁰ Chess prodigy and our Number-One ranked player put up a stiff fight against the reigning World Champion in 2023.³⁰⁰ Today, India has over 80 chess grandmasters compared to little over 20 in 2010. The empowerment of women³²⁰ through entrepreneurship, ease of living, and dignity for them has gained momentum in these ten years. Thirty crore Mudra Yojana loans³⁴⁰ have been given to women entrepreneurs. Female enrolment in higher education has gone up by twenty-eight per cent in³⁶⁰ ten years. In STEM courses, girls and women constitute forty-three per cent of enrolment one of the³⁸⁰ highest in the world. All these measures are getting reflected in the increasing participation of women in workforce in the country.⁴⁰⁰

The impact of all-round development is discernible in all sectors. There is macro-economic stability, including in the external sector.⁴²⁰ Investments are robust. The economy is doing

Handwritten notes in Progressive Shorthand (P.S.) script, corresponding to the printed text on the left. The notes are written on lined paper and include various symbols and abbreviations used in shorthand.

well. People are living better and earning better, with even greater aspirations⁴⁴⁰ for the future. Average real income of the people has increased by fifty per cent. Inflation is moderate. People are getting empowered,⁴⁶⁰ equipped and enabled to pursue their aspirations. There is effective and timely delivery of programmes and of large projects.⁴⁸⁰ The multipronged economic management over the past ten years has complemented people-centric inclusive development. Following are some of the⁵⁰⁰ major elements One, All forms of infrastructure, physical, digital or social, are being built in record time. Two, All parts⁵²⁰ of the country are becoming active participants in economic growth Three, Digital Public Infrastructure, a new 'factor of production' in the⁵⁴⁰ 21st century, is instrumental in formalization of the economy. Four, Goods and Services Tax has enabled 'One Nation, One Market, One Tax'.⁵⁶⁰ Tax reforms have led to deepening and widening of tax base. Five, strengthening of the financial sector⁵⁸⁰ has helped in making savings, credit and investments more efficient. Six, GIFT IFSC⁶⁰⁰ and the unified regulatory authority, IFSCA are creating a robust gateway for global capital and financial services for the economy.⁶²⁰ Lastly, Proactive inflation management has helped keep inflation within the policy band.

Geopolitically, global affairs are becoming more complex and⁶⁴⁰ challenging with wars and conflicts. Globalization is being redefined with reshoring and friend-shoring, disruption and fragmentation of supply chains,⁶⁶⁰ and competition for critical minerals and technologies. A new world order is emerging after the Covid pandemic. India assumed⁶⁸⁰ G20 Presidency, during very difficult times for the world. The global economy was going through high inflation, high interest rates,⁷⁰⁰ low growth, very high public debt, low trade growth, and climate challenges. The pandemic had led to a crisis of⁷²⁰ food, fertilizer, fuel and finances for the world, while India successfully navigated its way. The country showed the way forward⁷⁴⁰ and built consensus on solutions for those global problems. The recently announced India-Middle East-Europe Economic Corridor is a⁷⁶⁰ strategic and economic game changer for India and others. In the words of Hon'ble Prime Minister, the corridor "will become⁷⁸⁰ the basis of world trade for hundreds of years to come, and history will remember that this corridor was initiated on Indian soil".⁸⁰⁰ Our vision for 'Viksit Bharat' is that of "Prosperous Bharat in harmony with nature, with modern infrastructure, and providing opportunities⁸²⁰ for all citizens and all regions to reach their potential for the growth in all the fields of life here."⁸⁴⁰

FM-Nirmala Sitharaman

INNOVATIONS: new or different;

IMPACT: great effect; **MULTIPRONGED:** many sided;

PANDEMIC: disease in all parts of the world;

CONSENSUS: all agreement.

Handwritten notes in Devanagari script, including the acronym IFSCA.

Exercise 23

Sir, unfortunately for most of us, what is decided by the highest judicial authority in our country is that the²⁰ Directive Principles are not as important as Fundamental Right. It is most unfortunate. I do not mean any criticism⁴⁰ against any individual judge sitting, I mean criticism from the point of view of the principle adopted to decide the⁶⁰ cases. The directive Principles are not only the duties cast upon the State, they are a sort of rights available⁸⁰ to citizens as a whole in the country, to the society as a whole. We consider the right available to¹⁰⁰ an individual and we do not consider the right available to so many individuals in the country, we are committing¹²⁰ a mistake somewhere. They have decided that because Directive Principles are not justiciable, fundamental right are more important and when¹⁴⁰ a law is made to implement the Directive Principles if it goes against the Fundamental Right, it has to be struck¹⁶⁰ down. That is most unfortunate. There is a decided case in which a Harijan student was admitted in a medical¹⁸⁰ college, a law was made for that purpose. The case went to the High Court in Madras and it decided²⁰⁰ that equality before law is not available under that Act because all students should be treated equal and so the²²⁰ admission was cancelled. That was most unfortunate. It is a different thing that the judgement was reversed and so many²⁴⁰ other steps were taken and we have now in our country students from Scheduled Castes and Tribes getting admission to²⁶⁰ medical colleges on priority, it is all there but that a different thing.

Only a few days back in this²⁸⁰ House itself, I do not mean any disrespect to the Hon. Members who pleaded the cause in the most beautiful,³⁰⁰ most effective manner, what have we decided? There was a law brought before this House which said that³²⁰ in order to protect the skull and brain of an individual he should wear helmet. Then, because of the prevailing religious³⁴⁰ and other social circumstances, certain citizens were given exemption from this. He said, if you do this, somebody will³⁶⁰ go to the court and get an injunction against this because there is discrimination against women in this country. What³⁸⁰ was the result? The result was that the Hon. Minister had to say that the ladies would be exempted.⁴⁰⁰

With respect to what my friend is asking us to do, I am one with him, I would be the⁴²⁰ happiest person if this is included in the Chapter on fundamental rights. I would be the happiest person. But there⁴⁴⁰ are certain difficulties and those difficulties are to be taken into account. My dear friend standing here said that unless

Handwritten shorthand notes in Devanagari script, corresponding to the printed text on the left. The notes are written in a cursive style on ruled lines.

you⁴⁶⁰ change some other provisions in the Constitution, it is not going to be possible for you to implement this Fundamental⁴⁸⁰ Right. Supposing we are not including this in Fundamental Rights but supposing we are trying to implement it? In Maharashtra,⁵⁰⁰ the Employment Guarantee Resolution was passed and then the law was passed. Now we are trying to see that this is⁵²⁰ included in the Fundamental Right Chapter. But there was difficulty in America when President Roosevelt under the new deal made⁵⁴⁰ a law to see that those who were in service were not retrenched in that recession period, that law was⁵⁶⁰ challenged in the Supreme Court and that law was first struck down. When he came out openly and when he⁵⁸⁰ said I will pack the benches, that 'pack the benches' phrase changed the entire situation and a different judgement was⁶⁰⁰ given and law was again declared as not ultra vires of the Constitution. That is the position there. Now, if⁶²⁰ you make a change of this kind, if you pass a law that is not going to help us. It may somehow⁶⁴⁰ or the other create so many difficulties.

We have Article 32 in our Constitution. What does Article 32⁶⁶⁰ and also Article 226 provide? Article 32 provides the right to an individual to go to⁶⁸⁰ the Supreme Court in order to enforce the Fundamental Rights made available to the citizens.⁷⁰⁰ In the Fundamental Right Chapter, Article 32 is also there. I do not mean that the people should misinterpret me⁷²⁰ when I say that Article 32 creates difficulty and that Article 32 should not be there. I do⁷⁴⁰ not mean that, Article 32 would be necessary. Difficulty arises as Article 32 is there and if fundamental⁷⁶⁰ right is made available to the citizen that citizen can directly go to the Supreme Court. Article 32 says that⁷⁸⁰ writ can be issued against the Government. There is the right available to the citizen in the Fundamental Right Article 32⁸⁰⁰ is there and Article 226 which is not treated as a part of the Fundamental Rights⁸²⁰ Chapter also gives the same kind of right to citizen in the High Court as given by the fundamental right.⁸⁴⁰

INJUNCTION : stoppage of an act by law;
RETRENCHED : terminated;
ULTRA VIRES : against the law;

Handwritten notes in shorthand script, likely representing the typed text on the left side of the page.

Handwritten notes in shorthand script, possibly a signature or additional notes.

Exercise 24

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I stand to oppose the demands for Grants of the Ministry of Agriculture. Today we are having²⁰ a debate to think over the agriculturist of our country and the people living in villages. Jharkhand a state of India⁴⁰ is full of forests. The land there is uneven and small rivers are flowing and we have seen and experienced⁶⁰ till today that whatever schemes were prepared for the welfare of agriculture could not be implemented. In our area it⁸⁰ was first of all decided by the agriculture experts and officials that there should be lift irrigation for irrigation purposes.¹⁰⁰ Lift irrigation was started in rivers but the condition was such that even after the construction was complete the¹²⁰ electric pump was not installed. Even when the electric supply was available, pumping sets were not provided nor the minor¹⁴⁰ canals were constructed at all and after 4-5 years have elapsed the officials said that the scheme would not¹⁶⁰ prove a success in this area because it is a hilly area. The most successful thing is the construction of¹⁸⁰ large dams. That could not serve any purpose. Hundreds of dams have been constructed in our area. The dams are²⁰⁰ not constructed for irrigation purposes. People give in writing that these dams would serve the purpose of irrigation, but the²²⁰ dams generated electricity only. Due to construction of big dams for the generation of electricity, villages get submerged and land²⁴⁰ is sunk.

Therefore we are not able to get any electricity nor any water for irrigation. We don't get anything²⁶⁰ in the name of irrigation. Such is our condition. Big dams and lift irrigation have proved useless. When the issue²⁸⁰ of construction and digging of wells is discussed and amount of Rs. 18-19 thousand is allotted to us. Only³⁰⁰ one type of well known as "Jaldhara" is dug and the Government invests Rs. 40 thousand in it. This³²⁰ is the difference, with all that the well is useful and there are small ponds here and there. Experience is Dumka³⁴⁰ district has shown that such ponds are highly useful. Small ponds should be developed and wells constructed. Electric pumping sets³⁶⁰ should also be installed. Electricity and agriculture go hand in hand, our country is short of nothing. For the generation³⁸⁰ of electricity we have got coal and rivers available here but of no avail. We are in utter darkness.⁴⁰⁰

We regularly give suggestions for the construction of small power houses near the collieries but it is not done. Our people⁴²⁰ have lost hope and reached that we don't get anything, though

Handwritten shorthand notes in Devanagari script, corresponding to the printed text on the left. The notes are written in a cursive style on lined paper.

we have got the maximum resources⁴⁴⁰ here. Justice is not done to us. What can we do further. Everyting is lost in the name of irrigation.⁴⁶⁰ We do not have enough land, agriculture or big agriculturists. Only agriculturists have 2-3 or 5 acres of land⁴⁸⁰ are left here and there people are far from rules and laws. We want that the Government should drop bigger⁵⁰⁰ plans and construct wells and develop only small ponds. Major plans do not solve our irrigation problems and these involve⁵²⁰ heavy expenditure alone. Rates are going up day by day, and no work is being done. There Government is not able⁵⁴⁰ to provide money in time for the construction of dams. With the result we waste hundreds of crores of rupees.⁵⁶⁰ The situation with us is that dam is constructed but canals are not constructed. Therefore, the Government should pay attention⁵⁸⁰ to the construction of wells and development of ponds.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to dwell on one more⁶⁰⁰ point. Huge amount of the Central Government funds are spent in the name of development of Adivasis and Harijans in⁶²⁰ our country but it does not reach the people. The money is siphoned off while in transit, the expenditure is⁶⁴⁰ shown on paper. The money is sanctioned on paper and even distributed on paper. That is all. It does not⁶⁶⁰ reach the villages. Is there any remedy? We are used to such things now because we have been witnessing all⁶⁸⁰ this since long. We know that we won't be getting any financial help. So many goats, cows, oxen were distributed⁷⁰⁰ under I.R.D.P. but not even a single cow is found in the villages. All the animals are⁷²⁰ distributed en route. Wild goats⁷⁴⁰ ought to have been distributed in forest areas, but the officials said the long logged goats should be brought from cities for distribution. These city goats could not survive in forests. Only one goat is⁷⁶⁰ distributed and one hundred goats are shown on paper. Such are the rules of the Government as well as such⁷⁸⁰ are the officials to execute these rules. How could these people be set right. That is why we are feeling⁸⁰⁰ like slaves even after independence. It gives us tremendous pain to find all these irregularities in our own Government. We⁸²⁰ do not have roads in our villages now-a-days, how is the development possible? The Government has spent crores⁸⁴⁰ of rupees to set up Krishi Bazar.⁸⁴⁷

- IMPLEMENTED: enforced;
- SUBMERGED: to get into the whole;
- COLLIERIES: coal mines;
- DWELL: to deal with.

Handwritten notes in Urdu script, appearing to be a transcription of the typed text on the left. The notes are written in a cursive style and cover the right side of the page.

Exercise 25 (Legal)

This appeal by Industrial Development Bank of India takes exception to the judgment passed by the full bench of the²⁰ Andhra Pradesh High Court in Original Side Appeal No. 1 of 2005, whereby it has been held that notwithstanding⁴⁰ the winding up order in the case of M/s. Sri Vishnu Industries Limited, and the provisions Companies Act, 1956,⁶⁰ the customs authorities have the first right to sell the imported goods under the Customs Act, 1962⁸⁰ and adjust the sale proceeds towards payment of customs duty. The Company, during the period 1994-2000,¹⁰⁰ was granted and availed of financial assistance from the appellant IDBI. As a security, the Company¹²⁰ had hypothecated movable properties and created equitable mortgage of immovable properties by depositing title deeds. The charge was duly registered¹⁴⁰ with the Registrar of Companies. In addition, the promoters and guarantors had furnished personal guarantees. In the present case,¹⁶⁰ we are concerned with the hypothecated movable property, namely, machinery and its components, imported from Italy during the years 1998-1999.¹⁸⁰ The goods, packed in 180 wooden containers, were warehoused in a private bonded warehouse by executing bond²⁰⁰ in terms of Section 59(1) of the Customs Act.

The goods were initially warehoused for one year, which²²⁰ period was extended. However, as the goods were not cleared for home consumption in terms of Section 47 of the²⁴⁰ Customs Act, even after expiry of the extended period of warehousing, show-cause notices were issued and after considering the²⁶⁰ explanation given by the Company, orders-in-original dated 15th September 2000 and 10th October 2000 were passed²⁸⁰ confirming levy of customs duty of Rs.3 lacs and Rs. ten lakhs, respectively. When the Company did not pay the duty,³⁰⁰ the authorities had passed an order for sale of the warehoused goods for recovery of the customs duty, relying on the³²⁰ powers conferred under Section 72(2) read with Section 142 of the Customs Act. Thereafter, another³⁴⁰ order under Section 72(2) of the Customs Act was passed for detention and sale of the warehoused goods³⁶⁰ for recovery of Rs.22 lakhs. On failure to pay the duty, steps were initiated for auctioning the imported goods³⁸⁰ and the Company was informed as per the decisions of the relevant authority in the case for action required here.⁴⁰⁰

In the meanwhile, Company Petition No. 168 of 2002 was filed before the Andhra Pradesh High Court⁴²⁰ for winding up of the Company. This petition was admitted on 1st April 2003. The Company was directed⁴⁴⁰ to be wound up vide the order

Handwritten notes in shorthand script covering the right side of the page, including dates like 1956, 1962, 1994-2000, 1998-1999, 2000, 2003, and references to sections like 59(1), 72(2), 142, and 168.

passed. Thereupon, the Official Liquidator filed an application under Section 468 of the⁴⁶⁰ Companies Act read with Rules 9 and 11 of the Companies Rules, 1959 for directing the⁴⁸⁰ customs authorities to handover possession of the imported goods, which had been put up for auction for payment of the⁵⁰⁰ customs duty. This application was allowed by a single judge of the High Court vide the order observing, inter alia,⁵²⁰ that the customs authorities had not followed the procedure contemplated under the Customs Act before passing the order under Section 72⁵⁴⁰ of the Customs Act, in the absence of which the detention orders were void ab initio and non-existent in the⁵⁶⁰ eyes of law. Secondly, on an order of winding up being passed, in terms of Section 456 of the Companies Act,⁵⁸⁰ the assets of the company in liquidation, by operation of law, vest in the Official Liquidator, who alone was entitled⁶⁰⁰ to deal with the effects and actionable claims. Reference was also made to Section 447 of the Companies Act.⁶²⁰

Consequently, as the winding up order had been passed against the Company but sale was yet to be effected, the Official Liquidator⁶⁴⁰ was duty bound to take into his custody and control all properties, effects and actionable claims, including the movable property,⁶⁶⁰ that is, the imported goods. Official Liquidator, as the custodian of all the properties of the Company, functions under the⁶⁸⁰ directions of the Company Court. Any person making any claim against the Company has to prove his claim before the⁷⁰⁰ Official Liquidator by placing necessary material in support. Accordingly, the submission regarding the custom authorities' entitlement and right under the Customs⁷²⁰ Act to sell the imported goods to realise their dues was rejected. On the customs authorities preferring⁷⁴⁰ an intra-court appeal, the matter was referred to the full bench of the Andhra Pradesh High Court on the question of⁷⁶⁰ whether the claim of a secured creditor has precedence over the right of the customs authorities to recover the customs duty.⁷⁸⁰ The full bench, relying on and approving the ratio of the Calcutta High Court in Collector of Customs Versus Dytron India Ltd.⁸⁰⁰ disagreed with the view expressed by a full bench of the Madras High Court in UTI Bank Ltd.⁸²⁰ The full bench of the Andhra Pradesh High Court has held that this case has no application in this particular case.⁸⁴⁰

- HYPOTHECATED:** goods kept against payment;
- LEVY:** charge;
- CONTEMPLATED:** planned;
- VOID AB INITIO:** not enforceable at the beginning.

Handwritten notes in shorthand script, likely representing the same text as the printed page, with some numbers like 468, 480, 500, 520, 540, 560, 580, 600, 620, 640, 660, 680, 700, 720, 740, 760, 780, 800, 820, 840 written in the right margin.

Exercise 26 (Legal)

The appellant was a school teacher at the Railway Higher Secondary School, Alipur Junction. He taught mathematics to the²⁰ school children. Aggrieved by the judgment of the High Court at Calcutta in W.P.C.T. No. 130⁴⁰ of 2009, the appellant is before us in appeal. By the said judgment, the High Court denied him absorption as an Assistant Teacher⁶⁰ in the Higher Secondary Section and also rejected his claim for continuity in service. The appellant was initially appointed as⁸⁰ a Substitute Teacher on 05.12.1989. According to him, artificial breaks were created in his service by¹⁰⁰ terminating him on the eve of the school vacations and thereafter reappointing him. The appellant states that he was terminated¹²⁰ first before the summer vacations on 09.06.1990 and was re-engaged on 24.07.1990.¹⁴⁰ His further case is that he was again terminated on 22.09.1990, on the eve of Puja Holidays. According to him, he was re-engaged on¹⁶⁰ 01.11.1990. When the matter stood thus, the appellant, fearing further creation of artificial breaks filed an application being¹⁸⁰ O.A. No. 209 of 1990 before the Central Administrative Tribunal Guwahati Bench. He prayed for setting aside²⁰⁰ of the letters of termination dated 09.06.1990 and 19.09.1990 and also²²⁰ prayed for regularization of his service and for salary during the period of breaks.

The Tribunal passed an interim order²⁴⁰ and it is an admitted fact that he continued till 12.11.1994 when his services were again²⁶⁰ terminated, after the Tribunal had dismissed his application. The Tribunal, while dismissing his application on 31.10.1994,²⁸⁰ solely relied on another order of the same Tribunal, passed on the same day, in O.A. No. 149³⁰⁰ of 1989 in the case of Smt. Jayasree Deb Roy. Para 4 of the order in the appellant's case³²⁰ is important, which we extract herein: We have examined the question of regularization of substitute teachers in detail in our³⁴⁰ order on O.A. No. 149 of 1989 passed today. We have come to the conclusion³⁶⁰ that the substitute teachers cannot claim regularization as a matter of right. We have also held that selection by the³⁸⁰ Railway Recruitment Board is essential for regular appointment. For the same reasons we hold that the applicant is not valid.⁴⁰⁰

Moreover, in the instant case although the applicant had appeared before the Recruitment Board he was not selected. That does not⁴²⁰ entitled him to ask for any relief of regularization on the basis of his earlier service as substitute

Handwritten notes in Bengali script, including dates and case references such as W.P.C.T. No. 130 2009, 05.12.1989, 09.06.1990, 24.07.1990, 22.09.1990, 01.11.1990, O.A. No. 209 1990, 12.11.1994, 31.10.1994, O.A. No. 149 1989, and 149 1989.

teacher.⁴⁴⁰ O.A. No. 149 of 1989 was carried in Appeal to this Court by way of⁶⁶⁰ Civil Appeal No. 9000 of 1995 along with the batch of matters of similarly situated candidates, which was⁴⁸⁰ disposed of on 13.10.1995. The operative portion of the said order reads as, the appellants were,⁵⁰⁰ therefore, entitled to the benefit conferred under para 5.1 of the circular and on that basis the appellants are⁵²⁰ entitled to absorption on regular basis through the process of screening by the screening committee in accordance with the said⁵⁴⁰ provision and they are not required to face selection by the Railway Recruitment Board for the purpose of regular absorption.⁵⁶⁰ The judgment of the Tribunal holding otherwise cannot, therefore, be upheld and has to be set aside. After the impugned Judgment⁵⁸⁰ of the Tribunal, the services of the appellants have been terminated. In case the appellants are found suitable for⁶⁰⁰ absorption by the Screening Committee, they should be appointed on regular basis on the post that was held by them⁶²⁰ and they would also be entitled to continuity of service.

The appeals are, therefore, allowed, the judgments of the Tribunal,⁶⁴⁰ in the applications filed by the appellants are set aside and the said applications are allowed with the direction that the⁶⁶⁰ appellants shall be considered for absorption on regular basis on the post of Assistant Teacher by the Screening Committee⁶⁸⁰ in accordance with para 5.1 of the master circular, and in case the appellants are found suitable for such⁷⁰⁰ absorption by the Screening Committee, they shall be restored to the post held by them with continuity of service.⁷²⁰ The process of selection by the Screening Committee as per directions in this order shall be completed within a period⁷⁶⁰ of three months from the receipt of the copy of this order. A copy of this order be sent to the⁷⁸⁰ Chief Personnel Officer, North East Frontier Railway, Guwahati. By our order, we had directed that appointment may not be made⁸⁰⁰ on six posts of school teachers. The said order shall continue till the Screening Committee completes the process of screening.⁸²⁰ The appellant too carried the matter from the Tribunal to this Court. His matter was disposed of in allowing an opportunity.⁸⁴⁰

Handwritten notes in Assamese script, including dates like 1989, 1995, 13.10.1995, and references to para 5.1. The text appears to be a summary or commentary on the printed text, possibly a translation or a detailed note.

ARTIFICIAL: not real;
 INTERIM: temporary;
 IMPUGMED: to contradict;
 RESTORED: to give life.