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READING & DICTATION
EXERCISES FOR
SPEED DEVELOPMENT

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Exercise 1

Questions of equity apart, the mode and scale of subsidizing has had two effects. One has been to induce a²⁰ faster rate of growth of enrolments at this level than is otherwise likely to have taken place. In several parts⁴⁰ of the country the fees charged for higher education have remained unchanged for decades and the rising costs have been almost wholly⁶⁰ covered by the subsidies from Government. Higher education has therefore become almost free for those who are in a position to⁸⁰ meet the other related expenses.

The other effect has been to encourage in this sphere, particularly in the last decade,¹⁰⁰ a kind of entrepreneurship with little commitment to the goals of higher education. Where the rate of subsidy is high,¹²⁰ and the rest of the expenditure can be almost wholly covered by fees collected from students, a college can be started¹⁴⁰ and run with very little exertion on the part of the sponsors. In Delhi, 95 per cent of the excess¹⁶⁰ expenditure of a college on all approved items over its income from fees is met by the University Grants Commission.¹⁸⁰ The sponsoring body - whether it is a private agency or a local authority - needs therefore to cover only a very²⁰⁰ small fraction of the total expenditure on running a college. Naturally there is no dearth of entrepreneurs for starting colleges²²⁰ with an eye on the patronage and influence they can exercise through their control over them.

Though the extent of²⁴⁰ subsidy is not as high elsewhere the position is not very different in several other parts of the country where²⁶⁰ liberal grants-in-aid are given by State Governments to colleges. The main qualification required of the promoters of higher²⁸⁰ education under these conditions is only that they have the contacts for securing the necessary financial and other support from³⁰⁰ the powers that be.

Where the rate of subsidy is not so high some adjustments are called for. These are³²⁰ usually made in the fees charged from students and in the teacher-student ratios maintained. Thus the annual fee for³⁴⁰ under-graduate education ranges all the way from less than Rs. 100 per student the colleges in Rajasthan to well³⁶⁰ over Rs.300 per student in Bombay. The average number of students assigned to a teacher also varies from as³⁸⁰ low as 12 in some areas to more than twice that figure in others. This subsidy has to be discontinued.⁴⁰⁰

EXERTION: effort; SUBSIDY: grants.

Handwritten shorthand notes corresponding to the text on the left, written on a set of four horizontal lines. The notes are dense and use various symbols and abbreviations characteristic of shorthand.

Exercise 2

All this has usually a decisive impact at the higher levels of decision-making and administration in the universities.²⁰ For both the representatives of college managements and of teachers secure representation in the various bodies of the universities of¹⁰ which they form a part. Changes in the structure and content of courses are therefore usually resisted if they call⁶⁰ for more appointments at the college level then the managements are prepared to make or if much more effort is⁸⁰ required on the part of the existing staff. If any teaching is organized at the university level - as is generally¹⁰⁰ done for post-graduate courses - the principle of representation has to be usually given considerable weight irrespective of academic considerations.¹²⁰ The various sectional interests involved have to be taken into account also when examiners are appointed by universities and sometimes¹⁴⁰ even when the results of the examinations are declared.

Universities as organized now are in fact highly vulnerable to pressures¹⁶⁰ of various kinds. The representation given to colleges, the system of elections to the more important decision-making bodies, and¹⁸⁰ direct dependence on Government grants are all potential instruments for gaining influence and exerting pressure within universities. It is not²⁰⁰ surprising therefore that, when teachers and students are also free to participate in political activity, universities get affected very quickly²²⁰ by all the under-currents and conflicts in the society of which they are a part. One of the major²⁴⁰ problems now is that, while political forces are able to gain entry very easily, the universities do not have the²⁶⁰ means for effectively coping with them.

Under these conditions growth in size beyond a point becomes a particularly serious handicap.²⁸⁰ Not only are there few economies of scale to be gained by such expansion but diseconomies set in through³⁰⁰ their greater vulnerability to pressures from outside and from within. This has become a major problem for many Indian universities.³²⁰ The growing tendencies towards regionalism in the country have also had serious effects on higher education. These tendencies are generally³⁴⁰ expressed in demands relating to the medium of instruction. Some of these demands are based on sound educational principles³⁶⁰ and are wholly justifiable; but in their most extreme form they usually indicate either ignorance of the minimum requirements of³⁸⁰ higher education or inward-looking conduct of a kind that places considerations of a selfish character above these requirements. In⁴⁰⁰ practice both have been in evidence. More specifically the problem arises when instruction at the post-graduate level is sought⁴²⁰ to be given in the regional languages. For most of the relevant literature at that level is usually not available.⁴⁴⁰

IMPACT: effect; VULNERABILITY: easy to be hurt.

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 various symbols, dots, and abbreviations used in shorthand.

Exercise 3

Sir, I rise to support the Demands that have been placed before the House by the Home Minister. Sir, I²⁰ need not remind the House that this year the Home Ministry's demands are being discussed in a context which can⁴⁰ be described as almost unexampled. It is for the first time that we are discussing the Demands of this Ministry⁶⁰ after the country passed through the period of the Emergency that rocked the very basic structure of our Constitution and⁸⁰ our policy and made the common people of our country realise what they have lost with the eclipse of their¹⁰⁰ Fundamental Rights and freedom.

Sir, the nineteen months of rule marked the culmination of a concerted effort to undermine democracy.¹²⁰ Those who wanted to destroy the democracy and convert our system into a totalitarian system had looked upon the Home Ministry as¹⁴⁰ the main instrument for forcing their will on the nation. They wanted to substitute the Rule of Law with a¹⁶⁰ reign of terror to place individuals above the Law, to provide immunity to those whom the group liked and to¹⁸⁰ harass all those who were looked upon as dangerous to the monopoly of power that the extra-Constitutional caucus wanted²⁰⁰ to preserve. The then Home Minister was himself a captive of this caucus. It was practically a totalitarian regime and²²⁰ was, therefore, bound to be a police regime. That is why, I would request the Home Minister that the whole²⁴⁰ police department should be thoroughly overhauled.

Sir, I do not want to take the time of the House by listing²⁶⁰ the various agencies and organisations that were set up in the Police Department and the Home Department during emergency and²⁸⁰ before that I also do not want to take the time of the House in describing the fabulous amounts of³⁰⁰ money that had been placed at the disposal of RAW and other agencies. Even the money was placed³²⁰ at the disposal of certain individuals and that was exempted from the scrutiny of the Comptroller and Auditor General of³⁴⁰ India or the Parliament. I do not want to go into all these details, but I would only request the³⁶⁰ Home Minister to go into these things and ensure that such things do not happen in future. Under the circumstances,³⁸⁰ Sir, the task of the Home Minister is, therefore, one of dismantling the police state that was built up by the previous Government.⁴⁰⁰

IMMUNITY: the state of being immune; FABULOUS: huge;
DISMANTLING: to unfix; SCRUTINY: close examination.

Exercise 4

Sir, I must congratulate the Home Minister for the excellent beginning that he has made and for the speed that²⁰ he has acquired to restore the Fundamental Rights to the citizens and to appoint Commission of Enquiry to go into⁴⁰ the excesses of the earlier rule as well as the shocking scandals that had characterised last years of the previous regime.⁶⁰ However, in all humility, I must confess that it is not enough. The Forty-Second Amendment of the Constitution should⁸⁰ be withdrawn immediately, the Fundamental Rights will have to be fully restored, the role and power of the judiciary must¹⁰⁰ be restored immediately. Then, the necessary correction in the attitude of the police cannot be achieved if, at this moment,¹²⁰ we do not differentiate between those officers and men who acted on instructions and those who went out of their¹⁴⁰ way to trouble and harass people during the earlier rule. If we do not differentiate between these people and do not¹⁶⁰ give to the guilty exemplary punishment that would serve as deterrent and corrective, we would not be able to reorganise¹⁸⁰ the police department.

Now I come to the area of general administration, for which the Home Minister is wholly responsible.²⁰⁰ Our public offices have not earned a great reputation for efficiency. Public petitions and letters remain unanswered and under consideration²²⁰ for months and months together. Public petitions and letters written by the public representatives, councillors, legislators or Members of Parliament²⁴⁰ even to the Ministers, leave aside the officers, remain unanswered or under consideration for years together. Sometimes, we do not²⁶⁰ get a reply at all to our letters. Our people have to suffer because of this. We hope the Home²⁸⁰ Minister will see that these public offices function efficiently, even after 50 years of our own Government, these public officers³⁰⁰ especially officers like, Block Development Officers and the public officials do not behave properly and they even behave very badly to³²⁰ the public. The Home Minister should look into that so that the public officers behave properly and in a manner³⁴⁰ as to instil confidence in the people that it is their own Government which wants to serve them and not³⁶⁰ to terrorise them. Within the time you have given, I want to draw the attention of the Home Minister³⁸⁰ to a very important matter. I know the law and order is a State subject. Honourable Member was telling that our⁴⁰⁰ Home Minister has encroached upon this State subject. Sir, if some State Governments and their Chief Ministers and Ministers behave⁴²⁰ in such a way which is against people's interest, naturally, Government of India have to take action against these people.⁴⁴⁰

INSTILL : to infuse; RESTORE: to give back;
EXEMPLARY: worthy of imitation.

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

Exercise 5

Sir, the Directorates of Industries of the States which are the implementing agencies of the programmes of small scale industries²⁰ development are expected to ensure this. Therefore, the Centre expects the State Governments to do something about this. As far⁴⁰ as the Governments are concerned, they are complacent about all this. They are blissfully silent about the possible steps they⁶⁰ may take in future at least to plug the loopholes, to prevent such recurring eventuality. They are not prepared to⁸⁰ do that even now. They shift the responsibility or pass on the buck and say that State Governments are responsible¹⁰⁰ because the small scale sector is within their purview. That is, one stock reply which is often given. So, Sir,¹²⁰ this is how the multinational companies, big monopoly houses etc. have come to occupy a place of pivotal importance and accumulated the riches, in a very speedy manner by cornering all the benefits legitimately due to small scale sector.

Now¹⁶⁰ Sir, the other day, discussion took place in this House about the amounts held in the Swiss Banks. How this¹⁸⁰ is happening? A study by the International Monetary Fund has confirmed that deposits in Swiss Banks are to the extent²⁰⁰ of about Rs. 1,300 crores. At least 15 to 20 times that money lies in the secret accounts of²²⁰ the Indians, in the Banks of Hong Kong, USA and several other places. Sir, it is estimated that the²⁴⁰ total amount thus comes to about Rs.30,000 crores. This figure is again escalating at the rate of 15²⁶⁰ to 20 per cent per year. Last year, foreign trade was of the order of about Rs. 3,000²⁸⁰ crores. At least 10 per cent of this cost goes towards secret accounts which covers trade only. There are defence³⁰⁰ and other contracts also. Therefore, we can very well understand what will happen in that sector also. Instead of the³²⁰ money being made available for this country, it is being kept elsewhere in furtherance of their own interests. It is³⁴⁰ not available for any national purpose and developmental purpose. Honourable Sir, I want to make a passing reference to the³⁶⁰ big business, entering into small scale sectors, and cornering all the incentives, concessions and exemptions due to small scale sectors.³⁸⁰ With a view to harness these benefits, large Houses have started setting up their own units in the small scale sectors.⁴⁰⁰

COMPLACENT: self-satisfied; ACCUMULATING: to pile;
ESCALATING: rising suddenly; HARNESS: to tackle.

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

Exercise 6

Prominent monopoly Houses and FERA companies have done so and are still doing this. Some of the small scale sector²⁰ enterprises are owned by the multinational companies. Small scale units are small because of the limited resources of the⁴⁰ entrepreneur. The definition of the small scale sector which is so changed as to permit monopoly houses to enter into⁶⁰ the small scale sector. Therefore, what I urge, that the Minister should give a considered thought to the definition of⁸⁰ the small scale sector which is giving every scope to the multinationals to enter into small scale sector and corner¹⁰⁰ all the benefits. The monopoly Houses enter the small scale sector. And several companies numbering 290 are¹²⁰ in the small scale sector because of the lacunae in the definition which is deliberately retained. I use the word¹⁴⁰ 'deliberately'. I am sorry; if I am wrong I may be corrected. I will be too happy for that¹⁶⁰ corrections. Large Houses' entry in the small scale sector by virtue of their large resources both technical and commercial¹⁸⁰ - places the real small scale manufacturer at a definite disadvantage. He is eliminated, he is being annihilated, the big shark²⁰⁰ is eating the small fish. There is no turnover ceiling. There is no reference to the character of ownership. There²²⁰ is a constant upward revision of investment ceiling.

I give a more glaring example of an electronic company, Weston, for²⁴⁰ instance. It registered itself as a small scale unit. But the amount it spends on publicity alone must be several²⁶⁰ times larger than the total investment of most of the small scale units. I will give one more instance of²⁸⁰ companies which are subsidiaries to big Houses. There is a big list available. The Minister himself must be knowing it.³⁰⁰ The Government of India says that small scale undertakings which are subsidiaries or are owned or controlled by any other undertaking³²⁰ are not eligible for special concessions. Let the Minister then identify those industries. The stock reply is: This is a³⁴⁰ matter within the purview of the State Government. This information is not maintained by Centre. Let them not come forward³⁶⁰ with such replies. When I put a Question, a reply came that the information was not maintained by the Centre.³⁸⁰ This was the reply. Is the Government in the dark or do they want us to be in the dark? In either⁴⁰⁰ case, it is not good for the country. Government have more than 50 per cent equity. We have private companies⁴²⁰ where Government have more than 50 per cent of equity and there Government has a definite and decisive say.⁴⁴⁰

LEGITIMATE: proper; LACUNAE: defects;
ANNIHILATED: to end.

Exercise 7

Sir, politics has always been defined as a system under which you determine who gets, what, how much and how.²⁰ Politics is concerned with the distribution of assets, resources and goods and services of the society. But politics in our⁴⁰ country has been reduced to a game of competitive acquisition and we politicians perhaps are very acquisitive animals. We are⁶⁰ always confronting each other in order to get wealth, very hopefully, for our States, for our regions, for our communities,⁸⁰ a bigger share of the cake. Some sort of a struggle is essential; certain degree of competition ought to be¹⁰⁰ there; but when it is carried to a point where we start encroaching upon the legitimate aspirations of another region¹²⁰ of our country, then perhaps we give rise to a situation which does not¹⁴⁰ augur well for harmony to which my friend referred.

Sir, we have two ways of looking at the problems that¹⁶⁰ are with us today. One is of course, to go into contemporary reality. The other is to take a conceptual¹⁸⁰ view and that what I imagine the Commission has tried to do, what is ought to be, what is²⁰⁰ the pattern that we should proceed towards. Of course, the real test will always be, how we can change from²²⁰ the contemporary reality to that ideal which we are harping on. But the tendency that we find today, whether it²⁴⁰ is the Central Government or the State Governments, the overall tendency over the last fifty years has been that every²⁶⁰ political party in our country and every political leader has been speaking in terms of decentralisation or power, keeping in²⁸⁰ view that surrender is the ultimate test. But the actual fact, we must admit that the trend has been towards³⁰⁰ centralisation. More and more power and more functions have gone upwards even from the level of the local³²⁰ bodies or municipalities. The functions that we at one time carried out by Panchayats, they have all become concentrated into³⁴⁰ the hand what you call, bureaucracy or the District Administration or the State Governments. In fact, if I say³⁶⁰ so, to a large extent, many of those functions have also in effect been concentrated in the hands of the³⁸⁰ Central Government. There are ways of doing it. Some are blessed with favours and some are looked at with disfavour.⁴⁰⁰

ACQUISITIVE: tendency to own (add);

HARPING: deal tediously;

ENCROACHING: to take over rights of other.

Handwritten shorthand notes in Devanagari script, corresponding to the typed text on the left. The notes are written in a cursive style on a set of horizontal lines.

Exercise 8

And that creates to my mind, a situation which I think, in the larger national interest, we should avoid. So²⁰ how do we reverse this trend? This is a question, to my mind. We must start with this confession that⁴⁰ this trend of 50 years has to be reversed. Gandhiji talked of the gram panchayat. And that is why when⁶⁰ I think of the Centre-State relations I am not confining myself to just the relations between the Centre⁸⁰ and the States. I think, you have to think of the Centre-State relations in the larger perspective of decentralisation of¹⁰⁰ power when it logically follows that a State Government must be prepared to share its power with the district level¹²⁰ and whatever authority we have at the district level that power should be decentralised to the block level and right¹⁴⁰ down to the gram panchayat level. And I was very happy the other day when the Prime Minister did talk¹⁶⁰ about reversing the planning process. That is what we have been arguing for so many years that economic and social¹⁸⁰ planning of this country must not be carried out in the ivory towers of Delhi. It must begin from the²⁰⁰ grassroots level. A combination of panchayat plan must give²²⁰ us a district plans. A combination of district plans must give us a State plan. And similarly, a combination of²⁴⁰ State plans must finally give us the national plan. Of course, I am not taking into considerations those specific areas²⁶⁰ of authority in which, for example the Centre is supreme. There, of course, the Centre has to plan by itself.²⁸⁰ I will come to that later. But broadly that should be the pattern.

Having said this, I would like to³⁰⁰ say that from a purely functional point of view and by virtue of geography and history, by virtue of the³²⁰ very size of our country and by virtue of the plurality which is a gift of history, efficiency in administration³⁴⁰ and accountability are just not possible without a degree of decentralisation. If the village teacher is not working the³⁶⁰ Education Minister at the Centre cannot control. It is impossible. If a³⁸⁰ Medical Officer in the primary health centre is not paying due attention to his job, it is only at that⁴⁰⁰ level that his performance can be controlled and he can be made accountable there itself. Therefore, there has to be⁴²⁰ monitoring at that level. And for that monitoring to be effective, there has to be authority vested at that level.⁴⁴⁰

PERSPECTIVE: prospects for the future;
DECENTRALISATION: spreading.

Handwritten shorthand notes corresponding to the text on the left, written in a cursive style on a set of horizontal lines.

Exercise 10

Those who have no commitment to the concept of public undertakings, socialism and working for the underdog, should have no²⁰ place in top management of any undertaking. The difficulty lies in that we are half-hearted in these matters. We have⁴⁰ the mentality of private businessman and also we have the concept and the ideal of a public undertaking. The increasing⁶⁰ participation of workers is the only safeguard for the success of any public undertaking in this country. There have been⁸⁰ cases of inflated sales and fraudulent transactions about which my Honourable friend made a pointed reference I would submit that¹⁰⁰ the Economic Intelligence Bureau should play an effective role in checking malpractices in such big undertakings. Unless this is done¹²⁰ public undertakings would come in a big way for sharp and hostile criticism from all those who are opposed to¹⁴⁰ the ideology of socialism.

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

As regards 4 per cent interest allowable on the quantum of compensation, my Honourable friend has¹⁶⁰ said that this is not fair. The Government cannot afford to pay the same amount of higher interest as is¹⁸⁰ done in the case of private sector. The Constitution itself has provided that the quantum of compensation would not be²⁰⁰ justifiable. It has been done with a deliberate objective. If compensation at market value is to be paid to private²²⁰ individuals then it would not be possible to take over the undertakings at all. If the shareholders have taken the²⁴⁰ maximum benefit out of their investment they should not be paid any compensation and only nominal compensation can be paid.²⁶⁰ The Constitution allows legislation in that respect.

I congratulate the Minister on bringing forward this progressive Bill. The steel industry²⁸⁰ is the basis of our industrial structure. In fact, the extent of industrialisation of a country is measured by the³⁰⁰ amount of steel consumed per head of the population. This industrial undertaking, namely, the Iron and Steel Company, is a³²⁰ big industrial complex and it consists of not only an integrated steel plant but also an iron foundry. The company³⁴⁰ was started initially after the First World War and by 1952 it had increased its capacity to one³⁶⁰ million tonnes. But the decline in the fortunes of the company started in the sixties and by 1963³⁸⁰ the production had gone down to one lakh tonnes per year, that is, 13 per cent of its rated capacity⁴⁰⁰ as stated by the Honourable Minister. In fact, its production had reached a figure of 8 lakh tonnes, from that⁴²⁰ it came down to one lakh tonnes which was a result of the rotten management and the low price of steel.⁸⁴⁰

CRUCIAL: essential point; VISIBLE: seen to the naked eye;
STRATEGY: policy in war.

Exercise 11

Sir, we were expecting that this Bill which is before us and which has been passed by Rajya Sabha, would²⁰ deal with some of the vital issues that are agitating the minds of the people and their living conditions also,⁴⁰ but unfortunately it does not do so. The reality is that in the original Act of 1955, we⁶⁰ have about 13 categories of essential commodities including cattle fodder, coal, automobile parts, cotton, wool, textiles, raw cotton, raw jute,⁸⁰ drugs, foodgrains, iron ore, petroleum and petroleum products, sugar and sugarcane but this Bill touches only a few things. Here,¹⁰⁰ the vital aspects are not even touched up. There is no Statement of Objects and Reasons appended with the Bill¹²⁰ so that we can grasp the meaning of this. As far as this Bill is concerned, it deals with some¹⁴⁰ formality and technical matters only.

When we touch upon this subject, we know that there are three aspects which are¹⁶⁰ important such as production, distribution and price. With regard to production, the whole country knows that there has been a bumper crop¹⁸⁰ of foodgrains and we are patting ourselves on the back for that. Besides that, there have been huge imports. With²⁰⁰ regard to groundnut also, the Minister has been declaring that there has been a bumper crop of 80 lakh tonnes²²⁰ and it comes to about 40 per cent more than the last year's production. Here, we have just now heard²⁴⁰ that the National Textile Corporation is playing its part in stepping production and making the sick and deserted units²⁶⁰ viable ones. In such a situation, when there is production on such a huge scale, what is the factor that²⁸⁰ is hindering the proper distribution and check on price rise in our country?

I would like to ask in view³⁰⁰ of the fact that the production in the public sector is growing even the National Textile Corporation with six mills,³²⁰ most of them dead mills, is growing, I would like to know about role of the private sector in the³⁴⁰ matter of textiles. We have been hearing that the private sector is resorting to lock outs and even retrenchment. Is the³⁶⁰ Government of India aware of the fact that the monopolies in our country are resorting to a policy of increasing³⁸⁰ profits by raising prices, after reducing production? So, their policy is anti-national. They reduce production and increase profit by raising the prices.⁴⁰⁰

APPENDED: attached; VIABLE: practicable;

RESORTING: to have recourse to.

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

Exercise 12

In regard to production, we fear that we may again be in a mess. We have not been able to²⁰ control lock-outs etc. And in regard to the production of groundnuts, cotton and jute, there is an over-supply. The jute⁴⁰ mills are crying that their products have not been taken up. In such a situation, this would hamper production next⁶⁰ year. When the real producers are not getting impetus, whether they produce food grains, edible oils, jute, sugarcane, cotton or oilseeds⁸⁰ the danger is that they will not get adequate encouragement and the production may not go on steadily increasing, as¹⁰⁰ it did this year. As such, one would expect that the Government would consider the fact that the jute mills¹²⁰ are not doing justice to jute production, its growers or even to its marketing. They are depending entirely upon the¹⁴⁰ Government. They are not reducing the price of jute goods. When the price of jute has gone down naturally we¹⁶⁰ expect that the prices of jute goods will be less. But they are not cheaper. There is a crisis in¹⁸⁰ the jute market but the prices of finished goods are where they were. They are also slightly costlier in some²⁰⁰ respects.

In such a situation the production policy of the private sector is not helping the cause of the industry²²⁰ itself, much less to talk of that of the producers or consumers. And the same thing applies to sugar²⁴⁰ mills and to cotton mills in private hands. One would feel that the time has come when the Government should²⁶⁰ take up courage to nationalise at least jute, cotton and sugar mills, in order to be in a stronger position²⁸⁰ and to have a strong hand over production and to have a steady increase in production, in order to have³⁰⁰ proper distribution and reasonable prices. Then comes the question of distribution. With regard to this, our Government feels very helpless.³²⁰ The Minister has indicated that the traders were reconciled to the emergency and were waiting on their wings to exploit³⁴⁰ the situation when the opportunity arose. The opportunity was the delay in onset of the monsoon by three weeks which³⁶⁰ led them to hoarding and black-marketing. He is saying in a helpless manner that some delay in the onset³⁸⁰ of the monsoon allowed them to resort to hoarding and black marketing. Therefore, they are committing these crimes at a⁴⁰⁰ time when there is a national emergency, when the Government has more than adequate powers to control them. There should be⁴²⁰ a panel to deal with compilation of production data and identifying trends of significance and advising the Government in time of need.⁴⁴⁰

IMPETEUS: to push energy; RECONCILED: to bring to agreement.

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 various symbols, abbreviations, and some numbers (e.g., 20, 40, 60, 80, 100, 120, 140, 160, 180, 200, 220, 240, 260, 280, 300, 320, 340, 360, 380, 400, 420, 440) used as markers for specific points in the text.

Exercise 13

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the recommendation on certain observations of the Board with regard to the policy on children of²⁰ our country, is really speaking a very good outcome and a very good exercise. I have patiently heard the views⁴⁰ on the policy as they were expressed by our Honourable Deputy Minister on the last day of the previous Session.⁶⁰ I also congratulated him for his attitude towards the children. But, I would like to point out a few things⁸⁰ on this national policy on children which is followed in other countries as well as in India. In India, perhaps¹⁰⁰ it is a known fact both from the point of view of religion and that of ancient thinking, that the¹²⁰ child is treated as God. Usually, it is a common phenomenon both in the villages and the cities. This symbolises¹⁴⁰ our devotion to children. It also indicates our expectations and our dreams about children.

I could really appreciate that when¹⁶⁰ we were under the British Rule, we could not evolve a suitable policy in relation to children with a view¹⁸⁰ to improving their conditions. But we are now a free country. After taking oath as the Prime Minister of free²⁰⁰ India, Jawaharlal Nehru never forgot to mention something about the children of India whenever he spoke whether on the²²⁰ occasion of Republic Day, Independence Day or anything else. He thought that the country could have been built much more²⁴⁰ given sufficient care and they had been made to feel that they were partners²⁶⁰ in all our work, This was also the thinking of Lenin in Soviet Russia. Immediately after the Revolution, Lenin used²⁸⁰ to speak about children on all occasions and say that they should be given due care. This resulted in the formation of the³⁰⁰ Young Pioneers Group for children between the ages of 6 and 14, in Soviet Union and other socialist countries. In³²⁰ all the socialist countries this group is recognised, engineered, financed and administered by the governments and given highest priority in³⁴⁰ the matter of development. Similarly, measures have been undertaken recently in Iraq also. While I was there recently, I could see³⁶⁰ that they have adopted the same policy. The first priority is given to them by that country. In our country³⁸⁰ many organisations do take care of the children. Voluntary organisations and the State Governments do provide them with many facilities.⁴⁰⁰

The recommendations are very nice. If we read them, they appear to be much more constructive than even the Young⁴²⁰

Handwritten notes in Urdu script, likely a shorthand or summary of the text, written on lined paper.

Pioneer Group's programmes in the Soviet Union. But in actual practice, nothing has been done because of lack of funds.⁴⁴⁰ If everybody receiving a salary and paying income tax, wealth tax, gift tax or vehicle tax is requested to⁴⁶⁰ participate in the endeavour to raise resources for children, nobody will object. If the general masses pay 5 paise per⁴⁸⁰ individual per year, we can have a very sizeable budget and a very constructive and comprehensive policy, both at the⁵⁰⁰ Centre and in the States.

When a child grows into a young man, he talks of sports and games. Look⁵²⁰ at the budget allocation for sports and games, which would help the development of the mental and physical potential of⁵⁴⁰ the young of our country. It is a small amount, in comparison to what they spend in Middleeastern countries,⁵⁶⁰ In a country having 100 crores of people, that is, the second largest population in the world, children and youth⁵⁸⁰ are not given any financial expenditure support by the Government. There is no compulsory item of expenditure for the promotion of⁶⁰⁰ the moral and cultural talents of the children, in the national sphere. This work has to depend on some social⁶²⁰ organisations. I do not object to the participation of voluntary organisations. But I do feel that when a country proclaims⁶⁴⁰ itself to be a socialist country, or a country on its march towards socialism, the looking after the youth⁶⁶⁰ and children should be the basic pillar of the policy of the country.

What is the position in our country?⁶⁸⁰ The children are badly neglected. They do not know even their own parents. In the words of Jawaharlal Nehru, when a⁷⁰⁰ child is born in this country, it should consider the country as its mother and the country should consider the⁷²⁰ children as their own. Do our children think of our country in that way now? Today, the looking after of⁷⁴⁰ children is done by the father of a church, because they feel that is the way to serve God.⁷⁶⁰ Sometimes we give them prizes or we recommend their names to the United Nations Organisation or other authorities for⁷⁸⁰ the award of Nobel or some other prize. But do you think that a country like ours should depend on⁸⁰⁰ a father of a church for the welfare of our children? The moment a child is born in our country⁸²⁰ it should be the responsibility of the country under our Constitution and the rule of law as it obtains today.⁸⁴⁰

PHENOMENON: fact, ; ENDEAVOUR: serious efforts;

COMPREHENSIVE: detailed.

Handwritten notes in Urdu script, likely a shorthand or summary of the text on the left, covering the same topics of child welfare, government expenditure, and social responsibilities.

spite of resource crunch we should spend more on capital and we are likely⁴⁴⁰ to end the year at around Rs.4.50 lakh crores which I have provided in the Revised Estimate 2020-21.⁴⁶⁰ For this year, I propose a sharp increase in capital expenditure and thus have provided⁴⁸⁰ Rs.5.54 lakh crores which is 34.5% more than the Budget Estimate of 2020-21.⁵⁰⁰ Of this, I have kept a sum of more than Rs.44,000 crores in the Budget head of the⁵²⁰ Department of Economic Affairs to be provided for projects, programmes, departments that show good progress on Capital Expenditure and are⁵⁴⁰ in need of further funds. Over and above this expenditure, we would also be providing more than Rs.2 lakh crores to⁵⁶⁰ States and Autonomous Bodies for their Capital Expenditure.

More than 13,000 Kms length of roads, at a cost of⁵⁸⁰ Rs.3.3 lakh crores, has already been awarded under the Rs.5.30 lakh crores Bharatmala Pariyojana project⁶⁰⁰ of which 3,800 Kms have been constructed. By March 2022, we would be⁶²⁰ awarding another 8,500 Kms and complete an additional 11,000 Kms of national highway corridors.⁶⁴⁰ To further augment road infrastructure, more economic corridors are also being planned. Some are: One, 3,500 km⁶⁶⁰ of National Highway works in the state of Tamil Nadu at an investment of Rs.1 lakh crores. Construction will start next year.⁶⁸⁰ Two, 1,100 Km of National Highway works in the State of Kerala at an investment⁷⁰⁰ of Rs.65,000 crores including 600 km section of Mumbai Kanyakumari corridor in Kerala. Three, 700 km⁷²⁰ of highway works in the state of West Bengal at a cost of Rs.25,000 crores including⁷⁴⁰ upgradation of existing road-Kolkata Siliguri, Four, National Highway works of around Rs.19,000 crores are currently⁷⁶⁰ in progress in the State of Assam. Further works of more than Rs.34,000 crores covering more than 1300 Kms⁷⁸⁰ of National Highways will be undertaken in the State in the coming three years. Indian Railways have⁸⁰⁰ prepared a National Rail Plan for India 2030. The Plan is to create a 'future ready' Railway system by 2030.⁸²⁰ Bringing down the logistic costs for our industry is at the core of our strategy to enable 'Make in India'.⁸⁴²

CATALYST: thing/person that causes change;

MONETIZATION: to value in money;

CRUNCH: great shortage;

LOGISTIC: carrying goods/service;

STRATEGY: policy in war.

Handwritten notes in Urdu script, including numbers like 4.12, 4.50, 5.54, 34.51, 9446, 131, 3.3, 530, 38, 85, 19, 35, 104, 65, 25, 19, 34, 13, 2030, 2030, 19, 2, 7, 9, 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.

Exercise 15

Sir, the problems of the company audit, the difficulties experienced by the junior auditors and the complaints of the audit profession²⁰ in relation to these companies are before the Government and a comprehensive amending Bill was introduced in this House in⁴⁰ 1992 which was referred to the Select Committee of both Houses of Parliament in which I happened to⁶⁰ be a Member where elaborate evidence was recorded not only from the Chambers of Commerce and Industry but also from⁸⁰ the Chartered Accountants and also others who had the special knowledge of the working of the companies. All these aspects¹⁰⁰ were considered and the Committee came to the conclusion of fixing the number of companies an auditor personally or a¹²⁰ firm of auditors could audit be at 20. Therefore, the mover could have withdrawn this Bill and introduced another after the¹⁴⁰ amendments to the Company Law came into force.

One of the reasons advanced by the mover is that the social¹⁶⁰ concept should be introduced into auditing, by which perhaps he means that there should be dispersal of audit work among¹⁸⁰ the thousands of members of the audit profession. I respectfully submit that this is not possible. No work can be distributed²⁰⁰ because some auditors have little work or are starving and some work should be given to them. This is not²²⁰ possible. An auditor like a lawyer or a doctor should have a reputation which would enable him to get the²⁴⁰ work of audit of a company. Naturally companies would select auditors or firms of auditors who have a reputation in²⁶⁰ their profession. Therefore, it is not possible to introduce the social concept in auditing in fixing the number of companies,²⁸⁰ a firm of auditors should be allowed to audit under the Act.

His second point is that monopoly should be³⁰⁰ broken. The cry against monopoly is common now-a-days that there should be no monopoly houses, there should be no monopoly³²⁰ and all that. If an auditor has attracted the audit work of a number of companies to himself how can³⁴⁰ you say it is a monopoly? When an auditor has no work because he has not earned a reputation in³⁶⁰ the field, how can there be a complaint that he is not occupied? This happens in every profession. Only a³⁸⁰ few lawyers get the work. Work is concentrated among a few doctors. How can the others in the profession complain?⁴⁰⁰

Handwritten notes in shorthand script, likely corresponding to the typed text on the left, covering the right side of the page.

Then there is the cry for nationalisation of audit. The mover mentioned it while moving the Bill. How can there⁴²⁰ be nationalisation of a profession? Have we thought of nationalisation of the legal profession or the medical profession? It is⁴⁴⁰ not possible. Can the State maintain a panel of lawyers? The State do appoint lawyers in case where a client⁴⁶⁰ is not able to engage a lawyer. But no Government, no State can maintain a panel of lawyers, doctors and⁴⁸⁰ so on to look to the needy. It is not a workable proposition. Nationalisation may be a good slogan but⁵⁰⁰ it does not work in relation to certain professions in which the success of an individual depends on his own⁵²⁰ merit.

Another point urged by the mover was that an auditor should be changed every two or three years. His⁵⁴⁰ main complaint is that an auditor or firm of auditors auditing the accounts of a particular company for a number⁵⁶⁰ of years may act in collusion with the firm and may not do the auditing faithfully or correctly, that he⁵⁸⁰ may be hand in glove with the company and its directors. In such cases where a chartered accountant is found⁶⁰⁰ to be guilty of misconduct, there are provisions in the Chartered Accountants Act under which action can be taken against⁶²⁰ him. It takes two to three years for an auditor to understand the working of a company. All these questions⁶⁴⁰ were gone into the Joint Committee in great detail and then it was found that no limit could be⁶⁶⁰ put. Though the number of companies an auditor could audit could be limited, the period during which he should be⁶⁸⁰ allowed to audit a company was not found to be capable of limitation as feasible, and that was why it⁷⁰⁰ was rejected. Another objection taken by the mover was that all the auditors are in the metropolitan areas. Necessarily, they⁷²⁰ should be from the metropolitan areas. They should know the working of companies. How can an auditor residing in a⁷⁴⁰ small town whose only business is to audit the accounts of small businessmen for sales tax purposes or for the⁷⁶⁰ purposes of other commercial taxes be entrusted with the work of auditing a company's accounts? It is a complicated affair,⁷⁸⁰ it is not possible. It is only in metropolitan cities that the auditors could carry on their profession, they get⁸⁰⁰ the whole time experience of accounts of the companies. About costing also I think the Company Law Board can order an⁸²⁰ enquiry into the cost of production in a company. I think all those provisions have been made after elaborate discussion.⁸⁴⁰

ELABORATE: to highlight; STARVING: to die out of hunger;
COLLUSION: coming together for fraud.

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

how to get it and then come to the contractor who used to exploit these poor⁴⁴⁰ tribals and take the minor forest produce at very cheap prices and sell it to Government or other agencies at⁴⁶⁰ a very high price, making a lot of profit. We have advised the State Government that this should be put⁴⁸⁰ to an end to, that the co-operatives should purchase these minor forest produce from the tribals or the State Government itself⁵⁰⁰ should directly purchase these minor forest produces from the tribals so that all the benefits can go to the tribals⁵²⁰ rather than going to the middlemen.

Then in the field of marketing policy, there also we are taking steps so⁵⁴⁰ that exploitation of the tribals by these money-lenders can be stopped. Now-a-days what happens particularly in Madhya Pradesh, Orissa⁵⁶⁰ and Bihar, is that if a moneylenders gives a few rupees to a tribal, he makes him bonded labour for⁵⁸⁰ life. The tribal people are simple people they do not know the calculation and other things. A few hundred⁶⁰⁰ rupees are given to them and for their whole life they have to serve that man because he will say⁶²⁰ that it is the interest that has been paid and the original still remains. So he becomes a bonded labourer⁶⁴⁰ to the moneylender. To end that exploitation also laws have been passed and you know liquidation of indebtedness is⁶⁶⁰ one item of the New Economic Programme. An alternative system of credit is also being provided and particularly in the⁶⁸⁰ tribal areas we are seeing to it that when they need consumption loans there also some arrangement should be made⁷⁰⁰ so that they have not to go to those very moneylenders who will now exploit them with more vigour.⁷²⁰

A single line of administration has been provided with effective delegation. Previously, postings in tribal areas were considered as punishment⁷⁴⁰ postings. Whenever any officer was found unfit in urban areas, he used to be posted in the tribal areas. We⁷⁶⁰ have asked the State Governments that this should be totally discarded, and only able and honest officers should be posted⁷⁸⁰ there. We have also told them that unless you make it more attractive, efficient officers may not be forthcoming to⁸⁰⁰ go and serve in the tribal areas. But we have appointed some efficient officers and given them incentives in the⁸²⁰ form of money and facilities so that those who are posted in the tribal areas can live in that area.⁸⁴⁰

VENDING: selling; RESTORATION: to give place to;
LIQUIDATION: bankruptcy; DISCARDED: to reject.

Handwritten shorthand notes in Devanagari script, corresponding to the printed text on the left. The notes are written in a cursive style and are organized into horizontal lines, each starting with a small number (e.g., 440, 460, 480, etc.) that matches the superscripted numbers in the printed text.

Exercise 16

Sir, it is for the first time that this concept of integrated tribal development block has been introduced in the Sixth²⁰ Five Year Plan. It is known to this House and to everybody that the tribal people who live in the⁴⁰ most under-developed and backward pockets of our country have been exploited for centuries. They have been exploited by the moneylenders⁶⁰ They were exploited by the foreigners who came to this country and so they remained backward. We brought the concept of⁸⁰ tribal development blocks. More than 500 tribal development blocks were there. Central assistance was given to the States, so¹⁰⁰ that they could develop, but unfortunately the exploitation has remained there. The States, instead of spending some money from their¹²⁰ own State plans, spent only that money which was given by the Centre. So, seeing their plight, seeing that after¹⁴⁰ 50 years of Independence, they have not come up to the standard, and our Prime Minister was kind enough to¹⁶⁰ pay a special attention to the development of tribals, and it is for the first time that this concept has¹⁸⁰ been introduced. This concept has been that we must protect them from exploitation and we must raise their standard of²⁰⁰ living and their educational level.

A Conference of the State Ministers and Chief Ministers responsible for tribal development was called²²⁰ and certain hard decisions were taken there. The first decision we took was to change the excise policy. We said²⁴⁰ that vending of liquor through contractor should not be there in the tribal areas. I plead guilty that, in spite²⁶⁰ of our calling the Conference and advising the Chief Ministers, all the Chief Ministers have not done it. But in²⁸⁰ the majority of the States it is being done. In some States in tribal areas the new excise policy is³⁰⁰ in operation and vending of liquor through contractors has been stopped. Then there was the question of review of³²⁰ land laws and restoration of appropriated lands which were taken away from the tribals by hook or by crook by³⁴⁰ the money-lenders and other exploiters. We brought some laws that these lands should be restored to the tribals. When the³⁶⁰ New Economic Programme was launched after the earlier period, it was for the first time that action was taken on³⁸⁰ that and most of the States have passed laws under which appropriated lands are being restored to the tribals.⁴⁰⁰

Sir, I also come from a forest area and I know how in many forest areas things are happening. It⁴²⁰ is the tribal who knows

Handwritten notes in shorthand script, likely representing the spoken text of the exercise.

Exercise 17

Sir, I express my gratitude to the Honourable Members for the keen interest they had taken in the whole matter and²⁰ for the many valuable suggestions they have made. Unfortunately, in the limited time at my disposal, I will not be⁴⁰ able to refer to every point which has been raised by the Honourable Members but I can assure the House⁶⁰ through you that all the suggestions which have been made will be given full consideration by the Government. I would⁸⁰ like to take up some common points which have been stressed by a very large number of my Honourable friends¹⁰⁰ here. The first point that has been stressed by a very large number of members deals with the question of¹²⁰ the care of expectant mothers and the care and particularly, the nutritional care of smaller children upto the age of¹⁴⁰ six. There is no doubt that this is the most important period in the life of any human being and¹⁶⁰ any lack of effort in this age group can have very serious consequences when the child grows into adulthood. For¹⁸⁰ this purpose, Education Ministry in close collaboration with the Ministry of Health, Agriculture and obviously with the co-operation of the²⁰⁰ State Governments has started the integrated child development services which aim at all these points that have been emphasized.

The²²⁰ concept of integrated child development services has been explained by us before, but I would crave your indulgence to explain²⁴⁰ again in a few minutes the main concept of the integrated child development services. It starts with the question of²⁶⁰ nutrition and health care of expectant mothers, than there is a full-fledged programme of immunisation, which certainly includes the triple²⁸⁰ vaccines. Along with this there is the question of regular health check up, referral services, nutrition supplementing measures and³⁰⁰ the diet and pre-school, and formal and informal education.

We consider it absolutely essential that children of the age group three³²⁰ to six, and particularly those belonging to the weaker sections of the community should be provided with such care so³⁴⁰ that they can develop proper attitudes and motivations and also their character formation is influenced in a healthy direction. For³⁶⁰ this purpose, we propose to set up centres as far as possible in close proximity of a primary school to³⁸⁰ involve elder children, especially girls, to participate in the looking after of the younger babies as a part of their work experience.⁴⁰⁰

It would provide them with adequate training to learn about how to look after children and younger babies. It would⁴²⁰ also

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provide assistance to the Centres' workers and a fullfledged training programme the workers have to undertake. Because this⁴⁴⁰ was a new scheme and because it involved the co-operation of a very large number of agencies it was felt⁴⁶⁰ that let the systems be worked out in a small number of blocks and we have chosen 35 blocks⁴⁸⁰ -- 20 of these are rural blocks, 10 are in tribal areas and 5 in urban slums. This programme is being⁵⁰⁰ tried out and Government would like to expand this scheme to a very large number of other blocks so that⁵²⁰ we are able to cover hopefully by the Ninth Plan period every block in the country.

This is an important⁵⁴⁰ scheme whereby the problems of the rural children and the children belonging to the weaker sections of the community would⁵⁶⁰ be looked after from the point of view of health, from the point of view of immunisation and from the⁵⁸⁰ point of view of what may be called pre-school education or attitude formation and so on. This programme, I am⁶⁰⁰ glad to say, has evoked proper response from all the Ministries of the Government of India and most of the⁶²⁰ State Governments. We felt that an independent agency to monitor this scheme would be extremely useful. For this purpose⁶⁴⁰ we invited the medical colleges and I am glad to say that 27 medical colleges have responded to our⁶⁶⁰ invitation.

The All India Institute of Medical Sciences in New Delhi is co-ordinating the work that is being done by⁶⁸⁰ the medical colleges for preparing the base-line data about nutrition, about the general health of children and of expectant⁷⁰⁰ mothers and so on. It would also be supervising the implementation of the Scheme in other respects so that along⁷²⁰ with the administrative set-up which is looking after this programme, there is also an independent organisation which can monitor and⁷⁴⁰ which can provide expert guidance for the implementation of this particular programme.

We have also insisted that in each village⁷⁶⁰ there should be women organisation formed because without involvement of the women of the villages and the localities concerned no⁷⁸⁰ worthwhile programme for children is likely to succeed. The progress so far in this regard has been on⁸⁰⁰ the whole satisfactory although I would like greater emphasis being placed by the State Government on the setting up of⁸²⁰ women organisations in each of the villages. The State Governments are anxious to set up these organisations as early as possible.⁸⁴⁰

COLLABORATION: cooperation; PROXIMITY: nearness;
IMMUNISATION: to protect against disease.

Handwritten shorthand notes in Devanagari 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 18

Sir, while supporting the Demands for Grants of the Commerce Ministry, I compliment the Commerce Minister for the excellent work²⁰ done during the year on all matters falling within the purview of the Ministry. The Report of the Ministry highlights⁴⁰ the achievements and puts the problems in a correct perspective. The time has now come to push ahead with policies⁶⁰ for placing greater emphasis on exporting finished and semi-finished goods in preference to raw materials. This will promote industrialisation⁸⁰ and help augment foreign exchange earnings. Renewed emphasis must be laid on creation of export surplus and restraining the pull¹⁰⁰ of the home market as and when it develop, through suitable fiscal measures. This is very important. We must create¹²⁰ export surplus otherwise we cannot improve our exports.

There is a paramount need to do some fundamental rethinking on export¹⁴⁰ assistance measures. Is it possible to replace the present Schemes of cash compensatory support and import replenishment by a more¹⁶⁰ durable system such as taxing profits attributable to exports to a concessional rate? Also a scheme of tax credit certificate¹⁸⁰ can be introduced. For this purpose, I suggest that a compact high level committee preferably including non-official experts should be²⁰⁰ appointed. The increasing problems of sales tax on export transactions must be resolved. It was over a year ago that²²⁰ the Supreme Court had made a judgement that chain contracts for exports through State Trading Corporation would not be exempt²⁴⁰ from sales tax. I understand that Commerce Ministry is engaged in resolving this problem, but so far, no action has been²⁶⁰ taken.

The problem of export finance must be examined so as to put Indian exporters at least on par²⁸⁰ with their competitors. Adequate shipping facilities must be provided. This problem must be taken up in right earnest. I believe³⁰⁰ that India has the capacity to become a world leader in exports of cotton textiles, ready-made garments³²⁰ sugar, processed vegetable oils, leather manufacturers and engineering goods. These potentialities can be realised by initiating a bold programme of³⁴⁰ augmenting production of raw cotton sugarcane, oilseeds, steel etc. I also attach great importance to the efforts that the Commerce³⁶⁰ Ministry have been making in building a healthy relationship between industry and trade. There should be complete harmony on all³⁸⁰ matters concerning policies and procedures and regular and frequent discussions must take place between the commercial organisations and Government.⁴⁰⁰

I find that we have too many associations both at the Centre,

State and District levels. Such expansion is not⁴²⁰ a healthy process. I would suggest that this matter should be examined in all its aspects so that there are⁴⁴⁰ selected all-India organisations which can speak with appropriate knowledge and study on all matters relating to export promotion and⁴⁶⁰ industrial development. I know myself that many of the commercial houses have now reoriented their thinking. They are wedded to⁴⁸⁰ achieve national goals in which the highest priority must be given to promotion of exports through creation of larger surpluses.⁵⁰⁰ I am glad to find that a new Department of Textiles is being created. The cotton textile and jute industries⁵²⁰ are currently in a bad way and are working below capacity. There is a crying need for initiating programmes of modernisation,⁵⁴⁰ renovation and rehabilitation. I would like to submit that the Commerce Ministry should restore health to the cotton textiles industry⁵⁶⁰ so that the general economic and industrial outlook in the country will improve.

The policy announced in the beginning of⁵⁸⁰ December last year was good as far as it went, but there is need to review it so that a⁶⁰⁰ vigorous programme of development of the spinning sector can be initiated without further loss of time. I would like to⁶²⁰ take this opportunity of referring to the number of joint commissions that have been set up with different countries in⁶⁴⁰ the world. I suggest that the business community should be associated with the discussions as also in negotiating trade agreements.⁶⁶⁰ That will be really very beneficial.

I am happy to find that a separate chapter has been devoted in the⁶⁸⁰ Report of the Commerce Ministry to Indian industrial joint ventures abroad. It is true that prospective entrepreneurs wishing to set⁷⁰⁰ up joint ventures receive due assistance from Government. I would, however, suggest that India's potentialities and capabilities in this regard⁷²⁰ should be realised more fully. Here, I would also suggest our collaboration with other countries in putting up industries in⁷⁴⁰ third countries. We can always collaborate with the Russia, China or Japan to put up industries in third world⁷⁶⁰ countries. Such collaboration will be beneficial to all concerned. India has well-developed capacities in the field of construction, architecture, town⁷⁸⁰ planning, dam engineering, mining, oil exploration, power engineering, management and economic consultancy. Subcontracting, particularly in South-East Asia offers large⁸⁰⁰ scope and there is no harm in becoming a junior partner, provided it can give satisfactory results to the nation.⁸²⁰ I would suggest that the Commerce Ministry should take greater interest in enabling Indian entrepreneurs to realise the potential in this behalf.⁸⁴⁰

AUGMENT: to increase; FISCAL: monetary;
PARAMOUNT: chief; HARMONY: good relations.

Handwritten notes in shorthand script, likely corresponding to the typed text on the left. The notes are written on a set of horizontal lines and cover the right half of the page.

Exercise 19

Sir, no governments, no party has any magic solutions to those problems and those problems are going to be with us²⁰ the problems of reviving economic growth, the problem of massive unemployment, the problem of resource mobilisation, the problem of savings,⁴⁰ investment, etc., the problem of energy, the problem of shortage of power, electrical, hydro and other forms of power, not the⁶⁰ political power, as there is no shortage of political power. But there is shortage of this power where every scheme⁸⁰ of areas, every project of areas, almost every unit of enterprise is roadblocked because of the shortage of power and¹⁰⁰ energy.

The problem of finding a happy combination between hard-core, a economic policies for economic revival with distributed justice¹²⁰ with constraints on the growth of the kind of economic activity which would deprive merit. How to find this balance¹⁴⁰ and how to revive the economy. These are massive problems for which we need a massive national effort, and¹⁶⁰ I am pleading for a new national consensus, the path that has already proved to be the most suitable, the¹⁸⁰ path of the public sector enjoying the commanding heights while we retain freedom of enterprise in certain important sectors.

Sir,²⁰⁰ the President has also in his speech mentioned the international situation although in somewhat subdued terms because of the gravity²²⁰ of the situation. There is no doubt that the international situation is grim. The psychology of the cold war is²⁴⁰ again gripping the big powers. Sir, we have had an occasion to discuss certain developments on our borders, Afghanistan and²⁶⁰ Pakistan, and I have spoken on them at length, and I do propose to repeat those things. But I²⁸⁰ would like to submit three major factors in the international situation at present, positive and negative. Only when we understand³⁰⁰ these, can we evolve suitable responses also. One is the problem of adjustments to the realities of the new situation. The³²⁰ new situation is that at one time we saw one power or one set of powers predominant, dominating the seas,³⁴⁰ dominating the pathways and now another power, another set of powers have arisen with an equal measure of power. To find³⁶⁰ adjustment and harmony is one of the major problems. We had the philosophy or the theory of the excess of³⁸⁰ power, we had the theory of sufficiency of superiority and we had the theory of sufficiency of power here.⁴⁰⁰

Handwritten shorthand notes in Urdu script, corresponding to the typed text on the left. The notes are written in a cursive style on a set of horizontal lines.

My good friend, the Agriculture Minister is here. I do not know whether he is interested in the international problems. But⁴²⁰ I hope he will convey some of our ideas to those who are directly dealing with these. I would like⁴⁴⁰ to mention the second problem. It is also a negative one if I may put it in this kind of cliché⁴⁶⁰ that the power of the powerful is increasing at a fantastic rate and that the distance between it and⁴⁸⁰ the other is increasing sharply. We have seen the experience of the UNIDO Conference⁵⁰⁰ which is taking place these days, how difficult it is for the international community to work towards a⁵²⁰ new international economic order because the powerful do not find it in their interests to agree to a new international⁵⁴⁰ economic order which would be more just. And that makes it necessary for us, precisely for that reason, to concert⁵⁶⁰ forces with all other similarly situated countries to work for a new international economic order.

But the third factor which⁵⁸⁰ I will mention and which is a positive factor is that the power of the powerful may be⁶⁰⁰ increasing at a fast rate but there are limits to the use of that power. You have enormous weapons, you⁶²⁰ can destroy the world many times over but you cannot use those weapons. The balance of terror has given⁶⁴⁰ leverage to less powerful countries, those countries who may not be a large power like India and others, to⁶⁶⁰ come together, to work together and to exercise more leverage. And finally, Sir, I would like to say that there⁶⁸⁰ is an immediate problem for this country because for the first time, we are being encircled. There is the US⁷⁰⁰ China-Pakistan combine. Whatever may be their calculations for the rest of the world, and I know that at⁷²⁰ least the United States is worried, is bothered, is concerned about the Gulf more than anything else, about the Middle East,⁷⁴⁰ about the oil and so on and so forth, the actual impact of that is happening, the actual consequence⁷⁶⁰ of it, is encirclement of India for the first time by three major powers.

There will be bases there. Today⁷⁸⁰ we read in the newspapers that the Minister is going to the Special Assistant to the U.S. President, himself is⁸⁰⁰ going to Pakistan. Now this is an ominous development for which we must find suitable responses. I would suggest a⁸²⁰ multi-pronged approach. The first element of that approach must be to exercise all our influence to restrain the big powers.⁸⁴⁰

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CONSENSUS: agreement; GRAVITY: seriousness
FANTASTIC: extraordinary.

Exercise 20

It is today a rare day in my life, having to introduce a friend of 50 years from whom I have²⁰ borrowed a great deal, from whom I have learnt a great deal. I think, it was Lord Keynes who said⁴⁰ that in human affairs one should not minimise the role of vested interest. But he had the courage to⁶⁰ say that, in his view, in the long run ideas are probably more influential than vested interests. Prof. Sen's writings, his life,⁸⁰ his work are a standing monument to the¹⁰⁰ living truth embodied in Lord Keynes's that famous quote. When I was a student at Cambridge, and this I have¹²⁰ mentioned very many times, an old book of Prof. Pigou influenced me a great deal and that was the opening¹⁴⁰ chapter of his Economics of Welfare in which he stated, 'when we study economics our impulse is not philosopher's impulse¹⁶⁰ - knowledge for the sake of knowledge but for the healing touch that knowledge directly or indirectly may help to bring'.¹⁸⁰ I think, in our times we have seen Prof. Sen's writings have influenced not only national policies but also²⁰⁰ the way the world thinks about issues of development, about poverty, about inequalities, gender inequalities in particular. In all these²²⁰ areas Prof. Sen has been a great pathfinder. Wonder, I believe, he once said, is the beginning of philosophy and²⁴⁰ I go back to Pigou when he said 'it is not wonder but the social enthusiasm which revolts against the²⁶⁰ joylessness of withered life and the filth of mean streets which is the beginning of the economic science'.

Prof. Sen²⁸⁰ is no ordinary economist. He has contributed a great deal to the world of philosophy, our understanding of our past, culture³⁰⁰ and civilisation. But his written work has always been inspired by what³²⁰ I believe, is the ultimate purpose of the study of social science. So it is for me a real pleasure to be associated with this function for yet³⁴⁰ another reason. When I went to Washington I came to know in a manner which was not known to me before,³⁶⁰ how much the world looks upto India as a laboratory for the successful functioning of a democracy in a country³⁸⁰ of billion people with a great diversity, where all religions of the world are represented, where we take pride in languages as our national languages.⁴⁰⁰

When the President of the United States introduced me to his wife and he said to her 'Laura do you⁴²⁰ know of any other country of a billion people trying to seek its salvation in the framework of a democratic polity'.⁴⁴⁰ 150 million

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Muslims but not one of them has joined the rank Al-Qaeda. So it was with deep sense⁴⁶⁰ of pride that I heard all that. But we have to practice tolerance, respect for diversity which is our heritage.⁴⁸⁰ If the 21st century is to be Indian century and I do believe that this century in many ways⁵⁰⁰ will be Indian century because distances are losing their old significance. Advances in science and technology have made it⁵²⁰ possible as never before that chronic poverty not to be the inevitable lot of a majority of human kind⁵⁴⁰ also most societies of the future thanks to the revolution in transport in communication will be multi-cultural and multi-ethnic⁵⁶⁰ and how then to reconcile the management of this globalisation processes with the search inherent in all human beings,⁵⁸⁰ of searching for their roots and I think in that quest our culture our civilisation our history I do believe⁶⁰⁰ will have important guides.

India is on the threshold of great opportunities and great challenges. As I have said that⁶²⁰ poverty removal is an attainable goal and here works of Prof. Sen and his colleagues have illuminated the pathways how⁶⁴⁰ this can be realised. I think, today more and more people recognize that that's the route to deal with our⁶⁶⁰ social and economic problems. But India's message to the world is that diversity pluralism are the way of future.⁶⁸⁰ We have lots of challenges at home. At times scepticism to which Prof. Sen has so brilliantly referred in this⁷⁰⁰ new book, takes us in many directions sometime it breeds cynicism. I recall, I was in 1975 in⁷²⁰ Paris attending the meeting of the Aid India Consortium and I think the declaration of emergency was introduced while⁷⁴⁰ meeting was on and if a French social scientist of mine said Dr. Singh well inevitable has happened liberal democracy is not⁷⁶⁰ meant for people at low standards of living that India has. So this is a luxury you cannot afford⁷⁸⁰ and you have proved that sceptics right. For 57 years we have kept the faith with some aberrations⁸⁰⁰ but a lot has to be done. I think the thinking segment of our population has to give this lead. The eternal India⁸²⁰ and essence of Indian culture and civilisation and here Prof. Sen has captured the true essence of what it is.⁸⁴⁰

MONUMENT: memorial; **SALVATION:** act of saving;

PLURALISM: more than one thought;

SCEPTICISM: doubting; **CYNICISM:** doubting nature;

ABERRATION: the act of straining from truth..

Handwritten notes in shorthand script, likely corresponding to the typed text on the left. The notes are written on lined paper and include various symbols and abbreviations used in shorthand.

Exercise 21

I strayed into politics by an accident but I have been a lifelong student of politics and I have always believed that²⁰ politics is a purposeful instrument of social, political and economic change. Politics which departs from that path and becomes⁴⁰ a servant of narrow, parochial, silly, things loses its wider societal role. We are today debating a great national tragedy,⁶⁰ a great human tragedy. This is not an issue which should divide this House. This is not an issue⁸⁰ where partisan politics should have an upper hand in analysing those traumatic events of 1984 the death of a¹⁰⁰ Prime Minister, a revered and beloved leader of our country in her own courtyards, by two bodyguards; and this whole¹²⁰ mass tragedy that befell Delhi and other cities. Our collective effort has to be to find pathways where we¹⁴⁰ ensure that such tragedies whether in Delhi or Gujarat never again take place in our country. Therefore, I am not¹⁶⁰ standing before this House to score any partisan points. What happened in 1984 was a grim national tragedy¹⁸⁰ and it brought us all to shame. Both the assassination of Shrimati Indira Gandhi and subsequent events leading to²⁰⁰ anti-Sikh riots and all those ghastly happenings should have never happened. They are blots on our national conscience.²²⁰ On this, there is no difference of opinion on any side. But the question arises: "Where do we go from here?"²⁴⁰

Twenty-one years have passed; more than one political party has been in power; and yet the feeling persists that somehow²⁶⁰ the truth has not come out and justice has not prevailed. Therefore, it is our collective responsibility to find ways²⁸⁰ and means where we could accelerate the processes which would give out people a feeling that they do appreciate justice in this³⁰⁰ massive State of India. I wish the debate had taken that tone. But the debate has been on narrow, partisan lines³²⁰ and I respectfully say to the House that does not serve its purpose. The Sikhs are a very³⁴⁰ proud community. They have a glorious past. Our gurus have bequeathed to us a living philosophy which is more relevant³⁶⁰ today than it ever was. That the Sikhs have made a phenomenal contribution to our freedom struggle is also known.³⁸⁰ Anybody who goes to Port Blair would find how many people who were sent to the gallows.⁴⁰⁰

Came the partition, the Sikh community suffered the most. The Canal colonies of erstwhile Punjab which were blooming with property⁴²⁰ were the creations of the Sikh

Handwritten notes in shorthand script, likely representing the original text or a parallel transcription. The notes are written on lined paper and include some numbers like 1984 and 1984.

peasants. They were all lost to the Sikh community. Many of them migrated⁴⁴⁰ to this part of the Punjab. Lakhs and lakhs of people became homeless. I have seen people seeing their daughters, their⁴⁶⁰ children being killed before their very eyes in those ghastly days of the partition. That trauma still haunts me.⁴⁸⁰ It is a credit to the Sikh community that did not allow that tragedy to depress them. Then came the⁵⁰⁰ Independence of India and there arose a new Punjab on the ashes of old. When the history of that period⁵²⁰ is written, the making of the new Punjab, the role of two individuals will shine in the annals of history.⁵⁴⁰ That was Jawaharlal Nehru and Sardar Pratap Singh Kairon. What Punjab is today is largely the creation of these two great men⁵⁶⁰ of our country. I do not want to score debating points against my friends in the Akali Dal and⁵⁸⁰ I say to them with all respect, while they were all agitating to divide Punjab, the Punjab Government, inspired by⁶⁰⁰ Jawaharlal Nehru and with people like Sardar Pratap Singh Kairon at their help, wrote a glorious chapter in the history of Punjab.⁶²⁰

The Green Revolution is the creation of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, late Shrimati Indira Gandhi and Sardar Pratap Singh Kairon⁶⁴⁰ in Punjab. If we are trying to drive a gap between the Sikh community and the Congress Party, we must⁶⁶⁰ never forget that fact. Then came the events of 1980s. Who is to be blamed and who is⁶⁸⁰ not to be blamed, I am not here to apportion blames. But for a time it appeared the Punjab had fallen⁷⁰⁰ on evil day. We saw that period when serious attempts were made to divert the attention of this brave community which has⁷²⁰ contributed so much to the development of our country, which even to this day, defends many of our national frontiers⁷⁴⁰ that are on the borders. People, many of them outside our country, tried to drive a wedge between the Sikh community⁷⁶⁰ and the mainstream of national life. The terrorist elements, aided and abetted by forces from abroad, sought to⁷⁸⁰ disrupt our unity, our polity, our society and whatever we say or do in this House or outside I think,⁸⁰⁰ it would be a sin against our nationhood if we try to saw the seeds of discontent among the youths⁸²⁰ of Punjab. Punjab is border State of our Union. The Sikhs have been its valiant protectors through centuries here.⁸⁴⁰

PAROCHIAL: limited interests;

ACCELERATE: to increase gradually;

TRAUMA: physical or emotional shock;

VALIANT: fighter.

Handwritten notes in shorthand script, likely corresponding to the text on the left. The notes are written on a grid of horizontal lines and include various symbols and abbreviations. Some words are clearly legible, such as '1980s' and 'Punjab'.

Exercise 22

Mr. Chairman, I stand to support the Demands for Grants under the control of the Ministry of Human Resource Development.²⁰ There are number of departments under this Ministry. So it is not easy to cover all the departments. Even a⁴⁰ few known to you know very well that I always take my seat before you⁶⁰ ring the bell which you please note. Today I may take a few minutes more. It is difficult to select from which point I⁸⁰ shall start. I shall take some points, which most probably will not be taken up by my colleagues in this¹⁰⁰ House.

It is known that the West Bengal Government did not agree to start Navodaya Vidyalayas. I know from my¹²⁰ personal experience that if opportunity is given to a boy from the street, he can develop in a wonderful way.¹⁴⁰ I can give you hundreds of examples from my personal experience of my long life. But I will give you¹⁶⁰ one example. Perhaps you know of a man-made famine in Bengal in 1943. At that time¹⁸⁰ there were a large number of people who were on the streets. We picked up a few boys and girls²⁰⁰ from the street and kept them in our house for some time and we opened a number of children's homes²²⁰ in West Bengal. And with reference to this I am telling you about the Home of Kolkata. One boy was²⁴⁰ a little boy when we picked him up. We thought that he was a boy of seven or eight years²⁶⁰ but after some time, when he stayed with us after he was fed well, we realised that the boy was²⁸⁰ not less than 12 years old. Gradually, we could realise that he is not only good in education but he³⁰⁰ is a wonderful singer and a good painter. A few years later, we took the painting of that boy to³²⁰ no less than a person, a famous painter.

Now, I request through you Sir, that the West Bengal Government should³⁴⁰ start this scheme. What they are denying the people they do not know and I do not want to go³⁶⁰ into that controversy but I request them to think over it. In this connection I would like very earnestly to point out³⁸⁰ that in 1942 Movement, they did not agree, but later on they said, it was a mistake.⁴⁰⁰

Sir, I would like to suggest that a special programme should be introduced for girls in sports. Usually our

Handwritten notes in Bengali script, including the year 1943 and 1942, written on a grid background.

parents⁴²⁰ are not coming forward to send their girls for sports. Special efforts must be made so that the girls could⁴⁴⁰ come to the sports. I would like to point out that the scheme of stadium must be helped in there⁴⁶⁰ sub-division and even in the villages. In this connection, I would like to submit that I have tried my level⁴⁸⁰ best to get some money for the stadium in our sub-division, but I was not successful. I hope I will⁵⁰⁰ be successful later on. As far as I know, Tribal dances are not included in the Dance Degree Course. It⁵²⁰ must be introduced and tribal people are to be appointed as tribal dance teachers. It is not that a person⁵⁴⁰ from outside should learn and come to the University or Colleges. Tribal people should be trained and appointed as teachers.⁵⁶⁰

Development of folk dance must be looked into. In this connection, I would like to submit that collection of folk⁵⁸⁰ stories and themes are to be planned from the remote corners of our country because as you all know, if⁶⁰⁰ those can be collected we shall have a real treasure in our country. There are a number of very⁶²⁰ good schemes under Department of Young Affairs, Sports and Women Child Welfare, but I am sorry to say that delay⁶⁴⁰ in releasing grant spoils everything. I am forced to say that delay in release of grant gives scope of false⁶⁶⁰ accounts and even the situation makes for a few organisations not to use money properly. If money is not released⁶⁸⁰ for months, how the teachers are to be paid, how children are to be fed, how medical care can be⁷⁰⁰ given and where is the money for medicine.

The policy of our Government is to help voluntary organisations. But⁷²⁰ I am sorry to say that sometimes many voluntary organisations do not get proper treatment. After the applications from voluntary⁷⁴⁰ organisations are sent, they are kept pending for a long time. My request is this. If the Government cannot give⁷⁶⁰ grants, let them say that for certain reasons, they are not able to give them the grant. Do not keep⁷⁸⁰ them pending and keep hanging. Then money is not released in time. Of course, I must say that I am⁸⁰⁰ the last person to suggest that the Government should assist voluntary organisations without proper enquiry. I further suggest that some⁸²⁰ organisations which get money from various foreign organisations Government should keep proper vigilance so that the money is spent properly.⁸⁴⁰

VIGILANCE: to keep a watch.

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Exercise 23

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I thank you for allowing me to participate in this debate. Firstly, I support the grants allotted²⁰ to this Ministry. I personally feel the allotment is less as the Ministry and the Government are going in for⁴⁰ the New Education Policy wherein Culture, Education and Sports have been clubbed together. It is a very big step for⁶⁰ the Government and I personally feel that some more time should have been spent on assessing the whole structure and⁸⁰ the results before actually putting it into practice. Sir, there are two major things which have affected our education and¹⁰⁰ that is the rural and the urban people have to be separated. They have different standards of living. It is one¹²⁰ crux of the problem and the gap has to be bridged so that the youth living in the rural areas¹⁴⁰ have equal opportunity, equal standing along with the urban youth and society.

Secondly, educational institutions like any other institution should¹⁶⁰ have autonomy for achieving better standard. Whenever there is competition, there is always an attempt to do better. For that¹⁸⁰ reason, to improve the educational system, to improve better educational facilities, it would be advisable to give more powers to²⁰⁰ these institutions so that they compete with each other for better results. Further, the role of the Government should be²²⁰ that of an observer and not an active participant as it has now been. Sir, there is too much of²⁴⁰ involvement, political involvement, which hinders the development of the institutions and also the educational system.

The National Education Policy was²⁶⁰ adopted in 1986. Unfortunately, we have been having drought for the last three years. In spite of that,²⁸⁰ I very strongly feel that the allocation of funds for education should not have been cut. For, the education is³⁰⁰ a very important factor, for a developing country like ours, specially where there is too much illiteracy and for development,³²⁰ it is very essential that a new awakening among the masses, specially among the backward people, the uneducated people is³⁴⁰ important. For that reason, the allocation, as I said earlier, is not enough. It should not have been cut either. ³⁶⁰ I now come over to Culture where I want to say a few words. I was referring to the dictionary³⁸⁰ to find out exactly what Culture means. It means trained and refined state of the understanding and manners and etiquette. ⁴⁰⁰

Handwritten notes in shorthand script, likely corresponding to the printed text on the left. The notes are written on a set of horizontal lines and include various symbols, abbreviations, and some numbers (e.g., 1986, 1986, 1986) used for shorthand representation of the spoken or written words.

There seems to be a certain amount of confusion when culture is referred to especially in the Government. Culture is⁴²⁰ everywhere in whatever you do, eat, sleep, walk, talk. It is not only an art. Culture has to be inborn.⁴⁴⁰ It cannot be implemented into anybody just like you implement education. No doubt, the Government is doing a laudable job⁴⁶⁰ in trying to get the massive public interested in culture. But the biggest blunder they made is the Apna Utsav⁴⁸⁰ that was organised in Delhi last year. No statement has been brought forward to show how much culture has been⁵⁰⁰ created in the city of Delhi. What was the idea behind so much expenditure and so much culture that does⁵²⁰ not exist? No doubt it was like giving a book on law to a two-year old KG-going⁵⁴⁰ student and telling him to study. Culture can be brought into prominence. But, at first, it is necessary to understand⁵⁶⁰ how much acceptance is there amongst the public. As you travel, you will see that most of the public listens⁵⁸⁰ to film music, ghazals, geets but suddenly you give them classical music by the top-most artistes of our country. Naturally⁶⁰⁰ they are not going to understand what is happening. It is a gradual consumption which should take place from light⁶²⁰ music, which can be understood, gradually to better music and better arts.

Same is the case with the folk dances.⁶⁴⁰ Now, folk dance is not artistic, not all of them, but a lot of them are not artistically inclined. There⁶⁶⁰ are spontaneous activities which take place during festival or during other rites. They seem always right amongst their own atmosphere,⁶⁸⁰ their own surroundings, cannot be presented on a stage and ask people to accept them as a form of art.⁷⁰⁰ All this should have been thought before organising these festivals. No doubt it is a very good idea to show⁷²⁰ what our culture is to other countries where it does not exist or where they don't have. We have a⁷⁴⁰ very rich culture in our country, varying culture. Culture is one thing which can replace words. It does not mean⁷⁶⁰ any words to convey something which our Government is trying to do. We have got several museums in the country.⁷⁸⁰ All over the world, there are museums which are recognised as educational institutions. I have been shouting for the last⁸⁰⁰ five years, why this step has not been taken by the Government where our museums are taken as educational institutions,⁸²⁰ where our culture is housed. The Government has not come forward with any policy and always evaded the reply.⁸⁴⁰

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 use various symbols and abbreviations to represent the original text.

CRUX: essential; AUTONOMY: independence;
HINDERS: draws back; SPONTANEOUS: voluntarily.

Exercise 24

Sir, we would like you to share with us the role which you envisage for elected local bodies in the planning²⁰ process. At present, there exist many different agencies outside the framework of democratically elected local bodies, to whom is entrusted⁴⁰ most of the major tasks of urban planning. These include City Development Authorities and City Improvement Trusts, besides a number⁶⁰ of State Government agencies owing responsibilities to the State Government above, but not to the people below. If planning for economic⁸⁰ development and social justice is to become the centrepiece of the activities of democratic local bodies, should all these other¹⁰⁰ agencies be dissolved or merged into the elected local bodies? Or should they be kept separate and above the system,¹²⁰ as at present? The answer you give should be compatible with our basic principle of maximum devolution.¹⁴⁰

The second point relating to planning is the methodology for coordinating urban planning with rural planning while it would of¹⁶⁰ course be appropriate for urban and rural bodies respectively to plan matters which fall exclusively within the irrespective jurisdiction it¹⁸⁰ has to be recognised that growth impulses largely come from the interaction between urban groups and the their rural areas. It²⁰⁰ is because the linkages between town and country are so crucial to growth that many State Governments have established bodies²²⁰ like the District Planning Board or the District Planning and Development Council to identify and strengthen these linkages. The tragedy²⁴⁰ is that, in the name of coordination, District Planning Board have been established outside the framework of democratically elected local²⁶⁰ bodies and generally placed under the charge of a Minister appointed by the State Government.

Thus, the most crucial planning²⁸⁰ functions and much of the effective decision-making power, as also the allocation of the bulk of finances, has been³⁰⁰ vested in bodies which are outside the democratic framework of local government and are dominated by Ministers appointed by the³²⁰ State Government. I call it a tragedy because it is through these agencies that the elected authority is bypassed or³⁴⁰ overruled. In the name of coordination, democracy is being sabotaged. In the name of coordination the will of elected local³⁶⁰ bodies is being subordinated to the will of the State Government. In the name of coordination, the people's will is³⁸⁰ being replaced by the will of officialdom. What measure would you suggest to establish a democratic district planning body?⁴⁰⁰

The second major act of devolution envisaged in the Panchayati Raj Bill is the implementation of development schemes relating to⁴²⁰ the subjects set out in the proposed Eleventh Schedule.

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We would wish you to pool your experience of the different⁴⁴⁰ States of India and suggest the subjects which might be set out in a separate Schedule in respect of which⁴⁶⁰ Constitutional authority would be available for the meaningful devolution of powers to urban panchayats. The financial condition of municipal bodies⁴⁸⁰ at all level is pitiable. They barely have the funds to sustain themselves. They are unable to even maintain community⁵⁰⁰ assets and services, let alone create new ones. Debt and default are widespread. There is fiscal irresponsibility allied to financial⁵²⁰ indiscipline. The sound finances of urban institutions of local self-government is a matter of crucial importance. Much of the wealth⁵⁴⁰ of India is generated in urban India. Its rates of growth are significantly higher than in rural India. The asset⁵⁶⁰ which municipal bodies sit on, namely, urban land is a very valuable commodity whose values goes on increasing rapidly. We⁵⁸⁰ would like you to examine in depth all questions relating to the financial health or urban bodies. You have numerous⁶⁰⁰ reports on the subject prepared by Committees established by both the Central and State Governments. You have in the Panchayati⁶²⁰ Raj Bill the proposal for the establishment of a State Finance Commission to set out principles on the basis of⁶⁴⁰ which taxes may be assigned to, or appropriated by, Panchayati Raj institutions at different levels. Then there are the grants-in-aid⁶⁶⁰ from the Consolidated fund of the State and funds from Centrally-sponsored schemes as such. Should the proposed State Finance⁶⁸⁰ Commission also set out similar principles for financial devolution to urban local bodies? Should there be Centrally-sponsored schemes for⁷⁰⁰ the urban areas? There is also the question of access for municipal bodies to institutional finance and the capital market.

We⁷²⁰ would like your consideration of these financial questions to be guided by the sentiments expressed by Jawahar Lal Nehru when he⁷⁴⁰ presented his first report as Chairman of the Allahabad Municipality sixty six years ago. Finally, we would like you to⁷⁶⁰ consider issues that are vital for efficient municipal administration but are not, perhaps, amenable to settlement through a Constitutional provision.⁷⁸⁰ For example, what should be the relationship between the municipal bureaucracy and the elected municipal representatives? How does one ensure⁸⁰⁰ harmony and cooperative relations between the municipal bureaucracy and the democratically elected representatives of municipal bodies? Should not urban administration⁸²⁰ be carried out at the behest of the elected representatives rather than by bureaucratic order, however, benevolent and well-intentioned?⁸⁴⁰

DEVOLUTION: distribution; HARMONY: in agreement;
SABOTAGED: to prosecute a dispute by destruction;
AMENABLE: changeable.

Handwritten notes in shorthand script, likely corresponding to the printed text on the left. The notes are written in a cursive style on a grid background.

Exercise 25 (Legal)

All wages or salary including wages payable for time or piece work and salary earned wholly or in part by way of²⁰ commission of any workman, in respect of services rendered to the company and any⁴⁰ compensation payable to any workman under any of the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947; Two, all accrued holiday remuneration becoming⁶⁰ payable to any workman, or in the case of his death to any other person in his right, on the⁸⁰ termination of his employment before, or by the effect of, the winding up order or resolution; Three, unless the company¹⁰⁰ is being wound up voluntarily merely for the purposes of reconstruction or of amalgamation with another company, or unless the¹²⁰ company has, at the commencement of the winding up, under such a contract with insurers as is mentioned in¹⁴⁰ Section 14 of the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923, rights capable of being transferred to and vested in the workman,¹⁶⁰ all amounts due in respect of any compensation or liability for compensation under the said Act in respect of the¹⁸⁰ death or disablement of any workman of the company; Four, all sums due to any workman from a provident fund, a pension fund,²⁰⁰ a gratuity fund or any other fund for the welfare of the workmen, maintained by the company;²²⁰ Five, "workmen's portion", in relation to the security of any secured creditor of a company, means the amount which bears²⁴⁰ to the value of the security the same proportion as the amount of the workmen's dues bears to the aggregate²⁶⁰ of (a) the amount of workmen's dues; and (b) the amounts of the debts due to the secured creditors.²⁸⁰

As per Section 447 of the Companies Act, an order for winding up of a company operates in favour of³⁰⁰ all the creditors as if it had been made on a joint petition of a creditor. All creditors are treated as³²⁰ petitioning creditors. Section 456 of the Companies Act requires a provisional liquidator or a liquidator, as the case³⁴⁰ may be, to take all properties and action claims, to which the company is or appears to be entitled, into³⁶⁰ his custody or under his control. Sub-section (1A) to Section 456 of the Companies Act entitles the³⁸⁰ liquidator to write a request to the Chief Presidency Magistrate within whose jurisdiction such property, effects or actionable claims are.⁴⁰⁰

Sub-section (1B) to Section 456 of the Companies Act permits the Chief Presidency Magistrate or the⁴²⁰ District Magistrate to take such steps or use such force, as in his

Handwritten notes in Urdu script, including references to sections 447, 456, and 456(1A) and (1B) of the Companies Act.

opinion may be necessary. Section 468⁴⁴⁰ of the Companies Act permits the tribunal/court to direct any contributory, trustee, receiver, banker, agent, officer or other employee⁴⁶⁰ of the company to pay, deliver, surrender or transfer forthwith, or within such time as directed, to the liquidator, any⁴⁸⁰ money, property, or books and papers in his custody and control to which the company is prima facie entitled.⁵⁰⁰ Sections 528 to 530 of the Companies Act fall under Chapter V--Provisions Applicable to Every Mode⁵²⁰ of Winding Up', under the sub-heading 'proof and ranking of claims'. Section 528 of the Companies Act⁵⁴⁰ states that debts of all descriptions, including the debts payable on contingency, and claims against the company, present or future,⁵⁶⁰ ascertained or sounding only in damages, shall be admissible to proof against the company, on a just estimate being made⁵⁸⁰ of such debts as far as possible. Section 456 of the Companies Act, inter alia, provides that all the⁶⁰⁰ property and effects of the Company shall be deemed to be in the custody of the tribunal/court⁶²⁰ as from the date of the order for the winding up of the Company.

The objective of giving jurisdiction to the⁶⁴⁰ Company Court/tribunal during the process of liquidation of the Company is two-fold: First, to ensure that the assets⁶⁶⁰ of a company in liquidation are amassed and possessed to prevent a scramble and dissipation of the assets of an⁶⁸⁰ insolvent company. Secondly, the Company Court/tribunal is entrusted with paying off debts from the sale proceeds of the assets⁷⁰⁰ so assimilated, according to the waterfall mechanism provided for and specified under Sections 529, 529A⁷²⁰ and 530 of the Companies Act. Accordingly, and with this objective, Section 529A of the Companies Act⁷⁴⁰ refers to the doctrine of pari passu in the proviso to sub-section (1) to Section 529,⁷⁶⁰ with reference to the claims inter se the workmen and the secured creditors. Even otherwise, on a conspectus of these⁷⁸⁰ sections, the principle applicable and underlying these provisions is to stop alienation and preserve the assets on the date of the⁸⁰⁰ bankruptcy, which date, in some cases, can relate back to the date of filing of the winding up petition,⁸⁴⁰ as in case of execution of a decree. This preservation is with a view to ensure the division and application of the assets of the company.⁸⁴⁰

ACCRUED: earned;

LIQUIDATOR: person to distribute assets among creditors;

JURISDICTION: legal area; **PRIMA FACIE:** on the force of it;

INTERALIA: in relation to.

Handwritten notes in Urdu script, including references to sections 468, 528, 530, 456, 529, 529A, and 530 of the Companies Act, and the phrase 'pari passu'.

Exercise 26 (Legal)

The contention now raised in the present round of proceedings for absorption as Assistant Teacher in the Higher Secondary Section²⁰ is strongly refuted by the respondents by pointing out that his engagement as a substitute teacher was only in the⁴⁰ pay-scale of Rs.1200-2040 which was the scale for the primary teacher. They contend that his⁶⁰ claim that he was allowed to take classes for XI and XII is unfounded. No doubt, the Central Administrative Tribunal,⁸⁰ Calcutta Bench has recorded that the applicant had functioned as a mathematics teacher for Class XI and XII as a¹⁰⁰ stop-gap measure. This issue, however, need not detain the Court any longer as at no point in the first¹²⁰ round of proceedings, the appellant made such a claim; the Screening Committee having considered him, pursuant to the orders¹⁴⁰ of this Court, has thought it fit to absorb him only as a primary teacher; the Screening Committee itself was pursuant¹⁶⁰ to the orders of this Court and based on the Master Circular of 29.01.1991 wherein¹⁸⁰ the claims of the candidates like the appellant were examined; the records of his appointment as a substitute teacher admittedly²⁰⁰ show that he was only appointed as a substitute primary teacher; it is on the completion of three months as²²⁰ substitute primary teacher that he acquired temporary status and on absorption now he became entitled to certain benefits under the²⁴⁰ Circular which we have elaborated herein above.

In the earlier round of proceedings culminating in the order of this Court²⁶⁰ dated 15.02.1996, this issue was never raised. His claim for absorption as an assistant teacher²⁸⁰ in the Higher Secondary Section is clearly barred by constructive res judicata. Almost two centuries ago, in Henderson vs. Henderson,³⁰⁰ the Vice-Chancellor Sir James Wigram felicitously puts the principle thus: In trying this question I believe I state the³²⁰ rule of the Court correctly when I say that, where a given matter becomes the subject of litigation in, and³⁴⁰ of adjudication by, a Court of competent jurisdiction, the Court requires the parties to that litigation to bring forward their³⁶⁰ whole case, and will not permit the same parties to open the same subject of litigation in respect of matter which³⁸⁰ might have been brought forward as part of the subject in contest, but which was not brought forward earlier.⁴⁰⁰

This principle popularly known as the doctrine of constructive res judicata, based on the might and ought theory, has been⁴²⁰ recognized by this Court in several judgments. In

Handwritten notes in Urdu script, including dates like 15.02.1996 and 29.01.1991, and class levels XI-XII.

Maharashtra Vikrikar Karamchari Sangathan vs. State of Maharashtra and Another, this Court⁴⁴⁰ held as under: It was then contended on behalf of the appellants that neither the Recruitment Rules of 1971⁴⁶⁰ nor the Seniority Rules of 1982 provided for carrying forward the vacancies falling in either category. In the⁴⁸⁰ absence of such rules which specifically provide for carrying forward the vacancies falling in either category, no such carry-forward⁵⁰⁰ rule could be implied either in the Recruitment Rules or in the Seniority Rules. This contention need not detain us⁵²⁰ any longer because such a contention was available to the appellants in the earlier proceedings, namely, Transfer Application No. 820⁵⁴⁰ of 1991 and the same was not put in issue. That not having been done, it must⁵⁶⁰ follow that such a contention is barred by the principles of constructive res judicata. Neither the contesting respondents nor the⁵⁸⁰ appellants ever raised this contention at any stage of the proceedings in Transfer Petition No. 822 of 1991.⁶⁰⁰ It would, therefore, be too late to raise such a contention when the seniority list has been⁶²⁰ finalized pursuant to the judgment of MAT, Bombay Bench in Transfer Petition No. 822 of 1991.⁶⁴⁰

The doctrine itself is based on public policy flowing from the age-old legal maxim which republic state had bounden duty⁶⁶⁰ which means that in the interest of the State there should be an end to litigation and no party ought⁶⁸⁰ to be vexed twice in a litigation for one and the same cause. The contention raised on behalf of the appellant⁷⁰⁰ that he should at least be paid the salary and allowances as paid to the Assistant Teachers in the⁷²⁰ Higher Secondary Section for the time he functioned should also fail for the reason as set out herein above.⁷⁴⁰ The appellant however cannot be denied continuity of service under the Master Circular read with the orders of this Court in Smt. J. D. Roy⁷⁶⁰ and the order in the appellant's own case i.e. C.A. No. 3557 of 1996.⁷⁸⁰ This is a fresh cause of action, which has arisen in view of his absorption on 02.01.1998,⁸⁰⁰ subsequent to the culmination of the earlier round of proceedings. The conduct of the authorities themselves in subjecting the appellant⁸²⁰ to screening before the Screening Committee, clearly indicates that even they wanted to treat the appellant's case on par with the case of Smt. J. D. Roy and Others.⁸⁴²

ELABORATED: detailed;

RES JUDICATA: matter not taken earlier, not taken now;

CULMINATION: in highest point attained.

Handwritten notes in Devanagari script, including dates like 1971, 1982, 1991, 1996, 1998, and case numbers like 820, 822, 3557, 822.