

54th year of Publication

SIMPLEST SWIFTEST & SUREST

ON
PITMAN SHORTHAND

Progressive Shorthand

monthly

with

Eng./GK/Reasoning

READING & DICTATION
EXERCISES FOR
SPEED DEVELOPMENT

Exercise 1

I am happy to be with you this morning to inaugurate your Annual Session and to attend your National Conference. ²⁰ Speaking at such important business conferences is a matter of pleasure for me. But before accepting the invitation from the ⁴⁰ organisers this time, I wondered whether the pleasure of inaugurating your Annual Session comes with a price tag because for ⁶⁰ the third consecutive year the CII's Annual Session has been inaugurated by a different Prime Minister. Your President ⁸⁰ has said some good words about me in his welcome remarks. They are, no doubt, pleasing to my ears. But ¹⁰⁰ they also remind me of the enormous expectations people have from me and from my Government. In the recently ¹²⁰ concluded general elections, the people have given a mandate to the BJP and its allies to govern. ¹⁴⁰ At the same time, it is a fractured mandate. The challenge before us is to do full justice to ¹⁶⁰ our job even though we have a fractured mandate.

I assure you, that in spite of some teething problems, the ¹⁸⁰ people's desire to see a stable, strong and action-oriented Government in New Delhi will be fulfilled. We have accepted the ²⁰⁰ challenge. The theme for this conference, "Bringing Growth Back: Economy, Education and Employment", captures in a nutshell, the main thrust of ²²⁰ our National Agenda for Governance, which is the blueprint for our policies. And as such there is a happy convergence ²⁴⁰ of the Government and the Indian Industry. Such a **participating** relationship will enable India to realize her ²⁶⁰ full potential of economic growth and the well-being of our people. I have good reason to be emphatic on ²⁸⁰ this point. Today not only the global standing of a nation, but also its security, integrity and stability, indeed its ³⁰⁰ very existence as a nation, is dependent on its economic strength. I, therefore, firmly believe that the time has come ³²⁰ to insulate the nation's economy as much as possible from the turmoil in its democratic polity. It is high time all ³⁴⁰ sections of our society, including those in business, industry and politics, sank their partisan obsessions and focused their attention on ³⁶⁰ the all-important national imperative: Growth, More Growth and ³⁸⁰ Still More Growth. With the Union budget due for presentation, it is an opportune time to spell out our philosophy. ⁴⁰⁰

MANDATE: authoritative command ; NUTSHELL: in brief,
TURMOIL: confusion

Handwritten shorthand notes corresponding to the text on the left, written on a set of four horizontal lines. The shorthand uses various symbols, including numbers, letters, and dots, to represent words and phrases from the text.

The National Agenda has stated in clear and unambiguous terms that my Government shall strive to develop a national consensus ²⁰ on all major issues confronting the nation. The problems facing the Indian economy are too many, too complex and far ⁴⁰ too important to be subjected to a partisan approach. We simply cannot afford to play politics with the nation's economy ⁶⁰ any more. This, indeed, will be the real test of patriotism on the economic front. This point demands candid and ⁸⁰ even self-critical elaboration. The first phase of economic liberalization was launched in 1991. Some of the reforms ¹⁰⁰ brought about positive changes. Unfortunately, the measures taken to free the economy were not matched by checks and balances. And ¹²⁰ we have paid a price for those lapses. Also, the liberalization process suffered from inadequate attention to the eradication of ¹⁴⁰ unemployment and to many critical issues in the social sector such as healthcare, education and housing. Importantly, it failed to ¹⁶⁰ give a momentum to infrastructure development, which is now choking growth. In our view, the reasons lie in the failure ¹⁸⁰ of the Government to effectively address the core concerns of the Indian Industry. They lie in the failure of the ²⁰⁰ Indian Industry to appreciate the core concerns of the Government.

They also lie in the failure of both the Government ²²⁰ and the industry to convince the common man that he too has a stake, a vital stake, in the reforms ²⁴⁰ process. That is why, during the election campaign, I repeatedly stressed that India urgently needs to reform the reforms process. ²⁶⁰ To explain what we mean by this, let me first enumerate what I think are the three main complaints of ²⁸⁰ the industry against the Government, the three main complaints of the Government against the Industry, and also the three main ³⁰⁰ complaints of the common man against both the Government and the Industry. The three chief complaints of the Industry against ³²⁰ the Government are: One: Industry thinks the Government is the root cause of avoidable delays owing to excessive controls. Even ³⁴⁰ after seven years of reforms, a typical industrialist is forced to spend considerable time in management of the Government than ³⁶⁰ in management of his own business. Two: Industry complains that the Government takes too much, but provides too little and ³⁸⁰ that too haphazardly. Three: The Government is in all those areas of business in which it had no business to ⁴⁰⁰ be there in the first place. Now let us look at the three chief complaints of the Government against the ⁴²⁰ Industry. One: Government feels that the Industry does not share its social objectives. Two: the Industry wants the Government to govern well. ⁴⁴⁰

PARTISAN: to take one side only ; **MOMENTUM :** to give force.

Handwritten shorthand notes corresponding to the typed text on the left, written in a cursive shorthand style on lined paper.

Exercise 3

We need to reform the Industry. Broadly speaking, every industry and industrialist is entitled to grow to their fullest potential. But²⁰ without recourse to unethical practices or evasions of dues to the State. We need to also reform the mentality of⁴⁰ the common citizen. He must realize the imperatives of hard work, quality work and discipline. Responsible citizenry demands no less.⁶⁰ And barring those who belong to the weaker sections of the society and hence deserve all the support of affirmative⁸⁰ action that we can render unto them, the others should begin to respect the laws, which fashion and govern a¹⁰⁰ sound economy. Which means, they must pay for what they use. And, yes, they must also get what they pay¹²⁰ for. In short, the nation as a whole needs to reform itself in order to be able to effectively face¹⁴⁰ the new challenges and seize the new opportunities of the 21st century. Let us together create a mindset revolution¹⁶⁰ to harmonize the objectives of economic liberalization and social liberation. Let us together build a strong, prosperous and self-confident¹⁸⁰ India, freed from the curses of mass unemployment, illiteracy and other manifestations of underdevelopment. And let us make India a²⁰⁰ global economic power in the 21st century. The key to translating this vision into reality is growth, growth with²²⁰ employment and equity.

In our National Agenda, we have pledged to bring sustainable GDP growth into 7 to 8 per cent²⁴⁰ bracket from the present level of 5 per cent. Many people doubt if it is an achievable²⁶⁰ target. I would say that this is a moderate target, given both India's capacity and necessity. Even at this rate²⁸⁰ of 7 to 8 per cent, India has to wait for well over half a century to catch up with³⁰⁰ the developed world. Can we afford to be slower than this? We must grow faster. We can grow faster. We³²⁰ simply have no other alternative. In the sphere of the economy, I should tell you plainly that I have inherited³⁴⁰ a weak and deficit ridden economy. But I am not complaining. My job is not to harp on the past but³⁶⁰ to look to the future, not to complain but to lead. Shri Kumar has rightly talked about the need to³⁸⁰ rebuild confidence and morale of industry. He has especially highlighted the issue of bringing back decision-making to the fore.⁴⁰⁰

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, dots, and strokes to represent the words and phrases of the text.

IMPERATIVES : essentials ; HARMONIZE : to coordinate;
HARP : to talk loudly; MORALE : high spirits.

Exercise 4

I would like to utilize this occasion to tell you and the nation what my Government will do in the next ²⁰ three months. All of us are legitimately concerned about the prolonged downturn in the economy. Industry, especially, is looking to the ⁴⁰ Government to take necessary steps to kick-start the economy. This is no doubt dictated by the objective of faster ⁶⁰ economic growth. But it is also necessitated by my own Government's stated goal of creating at least ten million new ⁸⁰ job each year in the economy. We shall soon announce a series of schemes to mobilize investible funds from idle ¹⁰⁰ resources existing in the country but unavailable to the exchequer. In consultation with trade and industry we will take all ¹²⁰ necessary steps to reduce the currently untenable level of NPA as of banks and financial institutions. We will also ¹⁴⁰ devise machinery for resolving disputes between the revenue departments and trade and industry to speedily obtain for the Government what ¹⁶⁰ is legitimately the State's. Also suitable policy measures will be taken to tap new and unconventional sources of funding, such ¹⁸⁰ as debt market instruments, pension and insurance funds for infrastructure projects.

The Government is committed to broaden, deepen and speed ²⁰⁰ up the process of internal liberalization. In the case of globalization, we will adopt a carefully calibrated approach, for reasons ²²⁰ most of you appreciate. The Government will play the role less and less of an active player in the economy ²⁴⁰ and more and more of a legislator, facilitator and regulator. Where necessary, it will be the protector of India's commerce and ²⁶⁰ industry. My Government's relationship with industry will be based on trust, not marred by mistrust. I come from a political tradition ²⁸⁰ that does not look upon commerce and industry with suspicion. When it was conventional political expediency to decry entrepreneurship, ³⁰⁰ we championed their cause. As a government, we will do more. As a concrete proof of this approach, we will ³²⁰ soon appoint a commission to comprehensively review in a short time-frame all the administrative laws, rules and regulations ³⁴⁰ governing industry and trade. Such of them which have outlived their utility will be either totally scrapped or radically simplified. ³⁶⁰ With this move, we aim to enable Indian entrepreneurs, small, medium or big to create more wealth for themselves and ³⁸⁰ the nation. The Companies Act will be drastically overhauled. The Foreign Exchange Regulation Act will be replaced with a legislation consistent ⁴⁰⁰ with the current needs. We will ensure that crucial Government orders are not passed without first ascertaining their consequences ⁴²⁰ on domestic industry. Many of the problems faced by industry are at the state and local levels as such now. ⁴⁴⁰

EXPEDIENCY: convenience ; CRUCIAL: very important.

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

Exercise 5

Infrastructure development is the very backbone of any strategy aimed at achieving higher growth and large-scale employment generation. However, ²⁰ an unfortunate impression gained ground after the first phase of liberalization that the Government will have less and less ⁴⁰ to do with infrastructure development. As a result, a slowdown has taken place in investments in this vital area of ⁶⁰ the economy. My Government will substantially increase investments in infrastructure development. Simultaneously, private sector investments will receive far greater policy ⁸⁰ and implementation support. The Minister for Power has just recently announced wide ranging initiatives on the power front. My Government ¹⁰⁰ will take firm decisions and also support firm decisions of State Governments to bring financial viability to the power sector. ¹²⁰ The State Electricity Boards are bankrupt and need restructuring. The drain on internally raised resources has to stop. In this regard, ¹⁴⁰ the country should take note of the bold but painful steps the Andhra Pradesh Chief Minister, has taken to ¹⁶⁰ guard and raise the viability of power generation and distribution in his State. We also support, in this regard, the ¹⁸⁰ initiatives of the Orissa Government. Delays in implementation have been the bane of infrastructure projects in India. They have led ²⁰⁰ to not only cost and time overruns, but also loss of opportunities in downstream income and employment generation. This neglect and ²²⁰ waste will be positively addressed. Towards this end, the Prime Minister's Office will directly monitor all projects capitalized ²⁴⁰ at more than Rupees one hundred crore each in the areas of power, roads, bridges, and dams, irrigation, telecommunication, oil and energy, ²⁶⁰ railways, ports and airports. My office will seek a monthly progress report on all such projects and ensure that they ²⁸⁰ are completed and commissioned on due dates.

Agriculture is the very heart of our economy and culture. Farm production has ³⁰⁰ to reach a growth rate of at least 5 per cent otherwise our goals of overall economic growth and employment ³²⁰ generation, as also our promise to build a hunger free India by the year 2010 will remain unfulfilled. Food ³⁴⁰ security on a long term basis is our urgent and immediate concern. Government plans to earmark substantial Plan funds for ³⁶⁰ public investment in agriculture, rural development, irrigation, horticulture, afforestation, wasteland development and related rural infrastructure. We will also pay special attention ³⁸⁰ to the modernization of the agro-processing industry. It has immense potential for employment generation in the country now. ⁴⁰⁰

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, dots, and strokes to represent the original text in a compact form.

STRATEGY : policy in war; BANE : cause of trouble.

Exercise 6

Agro-processing industry provides a critical link between the agriculturist and the urban consumer. We will strengthen this link, among ²⁰ other things, by encouraging collaboration between the cooperative agriculture sector and the corporate sector. Opportunities in exports of food products ⁴⁰ will be vigorously pursued. We intend to give vastly higher policy attention to the small-scale industry and Bhagidari sector, ⁶⁰ as these are important sources of self-employment. This sector makes the highest contribution to the country's GDP. ⁸⁰ My Government will welcome suggestions from the CII and other Industry organizations as how to provide to this sector ¹⁰⁰ critical developmental inputs such as easy, adequate and timely credit, marketing infrastructure and appropriate technology. Housing and construction are ¹²⁰ the greater generators of productive employment, next only to agriculture and services. The National Agenda for Governance has pledged to ¹⁴⁰ facilitate construction of two million new housing units each year, with priority for low and middle-income family needs. Within ¹⁶⁰ the next 60 days, my Government will unveil a National Housing Policy. All impediments in the realization of our stated ¹⁸⁰ goals in the policy will be removed forthwith. The Urban Land Ceiling Act will be suitably amended to facilitate realization ²⁰⁰ of housing goals and to boost construction. Information technology is an area of special importance. It has already revolutionised the ²²⁰ world. No country can hope to develop global competitiveness if it ignores information technology. This is one area where India ²⁴⁰ can quickly establish global dominance. India can be fully competitive in this area with tremendous pay-offs in terms of ²⁶⁰ income generation and creation of high quality jobs. This area also provides an alternative and attainable opportunity to Indian business ²⁸⁰ and industry to become software czars. Just three Indian companies, not exactly household names, have today a market capitalization of ³⁰⁰ Rupees thirteen thousand crores and all are also aggressively exporting. In this connection, I invite specific suggestions from trade and industry ³²⁰ for removing any bottlenecks in the way of faster growth of the Infotech industry. In the National Agenda, we ³⁴⁰ have pledged to make India a software superpower. Within the next 30 days, we will set up a National Information ³⁶⁰ Technology Task Force, which will formulate a draft National Informatics Policy. The Government will initiate immediate steps to effect ³⁸⁰ reforms in the Public Sector. These will embrace the whole gamut of imaginative restructuring, including transparent disinvestment and reducing PSU losses. ⁴⁰⁰ Indian Industry must improve its global competitiveness and strengthen its export muscle. We cannot succeed in Swadeshi development ⁴²⁰ if we do not export. The new Exim Policy seeks to provide special support to our exporters as such ⁴⁴⁰

IMPEDIMENTS: hurdles ; AMENDED : altered ;
GAMUT : entire range or scope; TRANSPARENT : openness;

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

Exercise 7

Yesterday, at the same venue, I addressed the big industrialists. Today, I am addressing a gathering of entrepreneurs engaged in ²⁰ small-scale industries. The word "Small" does not augur well with industrialists, but it aptly refers to industry. While addressing ⁴⁰ the big industrialists, I mentioned about the small-scale industry. Whatever I said yesterday I would like to quote: "We ⁶⁰ intend to give vastly higher policy attention to the small-scale industry and the Bhagidari sector, as these are important ⁸⁰ sources of self-employment" I had dwelt at length on the problems of the small-scale industry. I again quote: ¹⁰⁰ "This sector makes highest contribution to the country's GDP. My Government will welcome suggestions from the industry organizations ¹²⁰ as how to provide to this sector critical development inputs such as easy, adequate and timely credit, marketing infrastructure and ¹⁴⁰ appropriate technology." This delineates mainly issues you confront. I might have missed some points which I intend to put before ¹⁶⁰ you in brief. It need not be emphasised how significant small-scale industries are in our national economy in the ¹⁸⁰ present context.

It need not to be emphasised. However, small-scale industries have been relegated during the last few years. ²⁰⁰ Even in the economic reforms process, which is often widely discussed and we too support economic reforms in the country, ²²⁰ the small-scale sector has been lost sight of and the main thrust of the reforms has been put on ²⁴⁰ the corporate sector. No doubt, the corporate sector opportunities or export potential, ²⁶⁰ we cannot ignore this sector which occupies a key position. It is, therefore, essential that this sector has to ²⁸⁰ play an important role in national development. The need of the hour is the nation's development and rapid development in ³⁰⁰ the right direction. The complacency, which we witness, must be put aside and we must march ahead for facing the challenges. ³²⁰ This is what we need. The small-scale sector is facing problems of credit availability. We will strengthen ³⁴⁰ NABARD and SIDBI and make suitable arrangements to ensure adequate and easy flow ³⁶⁰ of credit. You sell your products to large industries, which include public sector undertakings, but it takes quite a long ³⁸⁰ time for realising your dues. The Government will lay down a timeframe within which you must get your payment. ⁴⁰⁰

Handwritten shorthand notes corresponding to the typed text on the left, written on a set of four horizontal lines. The notes are in a shorthand system, likely Pitman's shorthand, and cover the entire length of the text on the right side of the page.

DELINEATES : state by description ; **RELEGATE** : to give it a lower place.

How do you define small? How small may be treated as small sector industry? This has been debated for quite ²⁰ a long time. What should be the criteria for classifying an industry as a small one? Whether it should depend ⁴⁰ on the number of persons engaged in the industry or on the amount of capital invested? We have a number ⁶⁰ of categories of industries and all have the utility and importance in the economy as well. We have to take ⁸⁰ a comprehensive, not a fragmented view of the entire economy. But at the same time it is also important for ¹⁰⁰ us to be aware of the problems of various segments of our economy. While seeking solutions to these problems, we ¹²⁰ must consider the picture in totality as well as the specific problems.

We will be able to find solutions to ¹⁴⁰ these problems and succeed. Last time when I addressed you I had opposed the raising of limit from Rs. 60 lakh ¹⁶⁰ to Rs. 3 crore. Considering it to be on the higher side, I had said that the ideal limit for ¹⁸⁰ small-scale sector should be Rs. 1 crore. Today I will not say that the limit should be so much ²⁰⁰ as the situation has changed. I would declare that the ceiling on investment in the small-scale industry will be ²²⁰ Rs. 1 crore. Reservation has also been an issue for discussion. Small industries require protection. We have to offer ²⁴⁰ wide protection to our small-scale industry in comparison to the protection offered to multinational companies. That is why the ²⁶⁰ system of reservation was introduced so that certain areas of production may be earmarked for small-scale industries. There are ²⁸⁰ so many bigger and wider areas for large scale industries to operate in. They should not enter into the sector earmarked ³⁰⁰ for small industry. But what had been the thinking of previous governments on this issue. The Abid Hussain Committee ³²⁰ had recommended abolition of reservation. Fortunately the Government did not accept this recommendation. But they did certain things in the ³⁴⁰ last phase of their tenure, which they should not have done. There is no need to scrap the reservation policy. ³⁶⁰ It must continue. The products of small industry must get protection. Big industry should stay away from them. There is ³⁸⁰ a list. There may be the question of details which could be discussed with your organization. But the small industry ⁴⁰⁰ must be protected from the prevalent cut-throat competition. It is important for small industry to use adequate technology. The ⁴²⁰ products which these industries are turning out are of good quality. Such products have growing demand among the consumers now. ⁴⁴⁰

CRITERIA : basis ; EARMARKED : to separate for a purpose;

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 9

Sir, now take the case of oil seeds. We are importing one million tonnes of oil seeds at a ²⁰ cost of Rs. 500 crores per year. What was PL 480? We were ⁴⁰ importing wheat more or less the same quantity. Why cannot we produce one million tonnes of oil ⁶⁰ seeds in India? Our masses are not getting pulses. Without pulses, what is the protein they get? Pulses are ⁸⁰ not sufficient. Our scientists have brought about a revolution. Without pulses, what is the protein they get? Pulses are ⁸⁰ not sufficient. Our scientists have brought about a revolution, the green revolution, so far as wheat is concerned. Our ¹⁰⁰ scientists have the greatest skill and they have bring about this revolution so far as the oil seeds and ¹²⁰ protein are concerned so that the common people are not deprived of them. Now, Sir, the planning process should ensure ¹⁴⁰ that we produce mass consumption goods. What was the position last year? There was a shortage in production of about ¹⁶⁰ 25 per cent in aluminium, in cement and in steel. Why can't we ensure that there is no ¹⁸⁰ shortage in production? Was there any shortage in the production of air-conditioners? No. Was there any shortage in ²⁰⁰ the production of refrigerators? No. Was there any shortage in the production of cigarettes? No. In beer? No. In polyester ²²⁰ No. No shortfall in the production of the luxuries goods goods which the affluent people could buy, in ²⁴⁰ spite of the problems in the power sector, in the coal sector, and in the elitist sector, and the elitist and the affluent industries could prosper in spite of all these things. There was a shortage in ²⁶⁰ aluminium, steel and cement. Why was there a shortage of about 15 per cent in the production of nitrogenous fertilizers? ²⁸⁰ Why was there a 50 per cent shortage in the production of the petroleum products? All these have to ³⁰⁰ be rectified.

Plan is not or should not be a mere statement of intentions and Plan is not just that ³²⁰ document saying that so much aluminium should be produced this year, so much of cement should be produced this year, ³⁴⁰ and so on. There must be some machinery and some mechanism to see that these national objectives are fulfilled. Where ³⁶⁰ are those detailed programmes? Where are those connections between the Planning Commission and the different industries, different entrepreneurs, peasants, ³⁸⁰ scientists and others so that these targets can actually be achieved and there is no shortfall in production as well. ⁴⁰⁰

AFFLUENT : rich ; RECTIFIED : corrected;

Handwritten notes in shorthand script on the right side of the page, corresponding to the printed text. The notes are written in a cursive shorthand style on lined paper.

Now, so far as agricultural production is concerned, agricultural production cannot pick up without proper land reforms. Unfortunately according²⁰ to the Economic Survey of this year, land reforms have been neglected. But the Economic Survey of 1985-86⁴⁰ said that land reforms were very essential for rural reconstruction. I hope that the Planning Minister will pay adequate⁶⁰ attention to the question of land reforms. So far as land reforms and agricultural production are concerned, in agricultural production,⁸⁰ in spite of our difficulties we are ahead of China. China's growth of farm output is not even 2.5 per¹⁰⁰ cent, perhaps it is a mere 2 per cent. But our growth in farm output is about 3 per cent.¹²⁰ Therefore, we are ahead of China. But in other matters, China is ahead of us. But there is no reason why we¹⁴⁰ should not excel them. Therefore, when we face these difficulties, we have to see how we can rectify them. Now,¹⁶⁰ on the question of self-reliance in recent times due to the absence of the Planning Minister or due to some other¹⁸⁰ distortions, there has been a backsliding and it seems that we have lost faith in the Swadeshi spirit, in the spirit that²⁰⁰ we Indian people can stand on our own.

Therefore, not much of foreign aid is there and foreign aid has²²⁰ increased to Rs. 800 crores or so and aid from the International Monetary Fund is about Rs. 540²⁴⁰ crores. This type of reliance, too much reliance, on foreign aid and assistance will not make our nation grow. Therefore,²⁶⁰ Sir, I hope that the public sector, in which we have invested about fifteen thousand crores of rupees, should²⁸⁰ have the surplus. If we have to have a proper planning, we must have a proper approach towards the management as³⁰⁰ well as towards the workers. When we industrialise, when we nationalise an industry, when we socialise an industry, it is not an³²⁰ institutional change. There should not only be an institutional change, but there should also be a psychological change. You cannot³⁴⁰ have planning without the planning ethos, the planning psychology, the spirit of hard work, the spirit of discipline, the sense³⁶⁰ of dedication to the nation and a sense of and passion for justice. Therefore, institutional change, attitudinal change and psychological³⁸⁰ change go along with the planning mechanism and the planning and unless we can make everybody feel that when we⁴⁰⁰ nationalise an industry, it belong to the nation and that it must produce surpluses and that it must not create⁴²⁰ losses, we cannot succeed, because those surpluses will generate capital for further investment, for further production and for further employment.⁴⁴⁰

DISTORTIONS : to twist out of shape; **ETHOS**: cultural basis;

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

Exercise 11

Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I support the Address made by the President before the Members of both the Houses. It consists²⁰ of matters relating to all round progress of India, maintaining unity and integrity of the country, honour of the women,⁴⁰ providing a boost to agriculture and removal of the shortage of pulses. First, I would like to speak on agriculture.⁶⁰ After the nationalisation of Banks, farmers had set up tube wells and irrigated their land. With the availability of irrigation⁸⁰ facilities, good seeds and good quality fertilisers, the agricultural production has increased just now, it was stated in the House¹⁰⁰ that when our population was 40 crores, we used to import foodgrains from abroad. But with the rise in population,¹²⁰ our stock of foodgrains has also increased. For this all the credit goes to our Prime Minister. During his regime,¹⁴⁰ farmers were sanctioned loans and all facilities were made available to them. Farmers worked very hard and increased the production¹⁶⁰ of foodgrains. At present there is a little shortage of pulses. The President has said in his Address that¹⁸⁰ Rs. 50 crores have been earmarked for increasing the production of pulses so that production of pulses may increase and their²⁰⁰ rates might be reduced and the consumers may be able to get them at lower prices. This will solve the²²⁰ problem of shortage of pulses with the hard work of farmers. I would also like to say that the farmers²⁴⁰ produce crops by working very hard. But there are certain things on which the Government should pay its attention.²⁶⁰

The farmer works hard for the whole year but when the crops are ready for harvesting hailstorms damage his crops. Sometimes²⁸⁰ their granary catches fire. The Government should pay attention towards this so that the morale of farmer gets a³⁰⁰ boost and he might be in a position to produce more and more. I would like to express my view³²⁰ about unemployment. The DRDA provided three wheeler scooters which also helped in getting licences to the unemployed³⁴⁰ educated youth of Delhi so that they could earn their livelihood. Bank loans were provided to petty shopkeepers, rehriwallahs and³⁶⁰ vendors on a very nominal interest. It is a fact that in the entire country 20 lakh people were helped³⁸⁰ to bring themselves above the poverty line. The reason is that the Government helps them so that they may become self-reliant.⁴⁰⁰

Handwritten notes in Urdu script, including the acronym DRDA, are written on the right side of the page.

INTEGRITY: honesty ; GRANARY : godowns of grain;

Exercise 12

Under the New Economic Programme the poor, the landless labourers, the Harijans were distributed 120 sq. yd. of plot²⁰ each in every village panchayat and provision of roads, electricity, water supply were made for them by DRDA.⁴⁰ They were allotted plots free of cost. Everyone should have bread, clothes and house and that is why our Government⁶⁰ is helping them in this regard. This is the aim of our party. It had been the policy of our⁸⁰ leader to raise the poor above the poverty line so that they may become self-reliant. Now our new leader is also¹⁰⁰ following the same policy. There are no two opinions that previously there was much poverty. The members of the opposition¹²⁰ say that the poor have become poorer. This is not correct. The poor have made progress in comparison to the¹⁴⁰ past. You can see the history of the past 20 years to know as to what transformation has taken place.¹⁶⁰

The people of the opposition speak of 50 years, but I would like you to go through the development of¹⁸⁰ only last ten years. The water of the Ganga and the Yamuna rivers has been made available to each and²⁰⁰ every village so that the incidence of disease is checked and provision of electricity and roads has been made in²²⁰ the countryside. Of course, facility of road link from one village to another is lacking in some cases, but our²⁴⁰ Government will definitely pay attention towards this problem so that roads are provided there for the facility of the people.²⁶⁰

The Government have sufficient stock of foodgrains. Fair price shops have been opened at different places in every city and²⁸⁰ village. Ten years back there used to be long queues at every such shop, but now people get all things³⁰⁰ of their necessity at reasonable rates. The Government have taken responsibility to supply foodgrains directly to Fair Price Shops so³²⁰ that the poor people may get foodgrains at cheaper rates. It has always been our endeavour to provide maximum benefit³⁴⁰ to the poor. There are a number of unauthorised colonies in Delhi which are facing great difficulty. Lakhs of people³⁶⁰ reside in these colonies. The Government is going to make provision of water there. Tubewells are being installed at different³⁸⁰ places and electricity is being made available to them. In an unauthorised colony of pre-1981 period, people⁴⁰⁰ belonging to middle class category like tailors, conductors from Haryana and Rajasthan are living there. Roads should be constructed in⁴²⁰ such colonies so that they can go anywhere without any difficulty. Buildings should be constructed for schools in the rural areas.⁴⁴⁰

TRANSFORMATION : change over ; ENDEAVOUR: serious efforts.

Exercise 13

Mr. Chairman, Sir, so far as the rural banks are concerned, they will help the rural poor. But so far ²⁰ as I know, the number of banks which are going to be started is very small according to the requirements ⁴⁰ of the rural people. If you want that they should really be helpful to the rural people, you must take ⁶⁰ into account the 60 per cent population of the rural people who are almost poor peasants or agricultural labourers who ⁸⁰ require help, who are compelled to go to the money-lender for their existence in their difficult time for their needs. ¹⁰⁰ If the Government is really going to help them, then it requires finance. Those families, as a whole, in India ¹²⁰ will number a minimum of 6 crores. If you are to help them by giving at least Rs. 100 or ¹⁴⁰ Rs. 200 as loan per year for productive purpose, it will come to Rs. 600 or 1200 ¹⁶⁰ crores per year. Then the purpose of the Government will be really helpful to the poor people.

The question is, ¹⁸⁰ if you want to give loans to these persons and want to free them from the clutches of the money-lender ²⁰⁰ or the big traders, then you must create a condition so that these poor persons, may be agricultural labourers, may ²²⁰ be poor peasants, will be able to utilise the money taken from the bank in a productive way, have some ²⁴⁰ surplus, help his family and give back the loan taken from bank. In this way, the bank will be ²⁶⁰ working properly not getting liquidated. That condition must be created for the poor peasants and the agricultural labourers. This requires ²⁸⁰ that these poor peasants must have sufficient land, proper irrigating facilities, seeds and all that so that by utilising a ³⁰⁰ small plot of land, he can produce sufficiently to maintain his family, to sell the surplus make a profit and ³²⁰ give back the loan taken from the bank. That condition must be created. That is the basic thing we must ³⁴⁰ think of. How are you going to do that? Without having that in our mind, our efforts will go in ³⁶⁰ a blind way and will not help these poor people. Next comes the agricultural labour. If you cannot give them ³⁸⁰ land, may be Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes or anybody, you must guarantee the minimum wage to the agricultural labourer. ⁴⁰⁰

The Government guarantee work to the agricultural labourers throughout the year or at least the rural industries should be developed ⁴²⁰ so that they can get employment in the rural areas during off time when no harvesting or sowing is going ⁴⁴⁰ on. You must arrange the labour power to be

Handwritten notes in Urdu script, likely a transcription of the English text, written on lined paper.

utilised in developing irrigation and other things or some rural industries ⁴⁶⁰ so that they can employ labour. Then only the agricultural labourer taking loan from the bank can help his family ⁴⁸⁰ and the bank will be really helpful. Without this broad outlook in our country, the objective of rural bank to ⁵⁰⁰ help these poor people will not be fulfilled. I want that the Minister should have some such outlook so that ⁵²⁰ it can really help the rural people. For this, a radical land reform is required in the rural areas. The ⁵⁴⁰ Agricultural Tax Enquiry Committee Report or Ray Committee Report has already mentioned that 10 per cent of the families are ⁵⁶⁰ controlling two-thirds of the rural produce. If that is the case, if you are going to help those 90 ⁵⁸⁰ per cent rural families who are only getting only one-third of the rural produce, then that system must be ⁶⁰⁰ changed and for that a radical reform is required. You have better seeds and fertilisers and irrigation. Scientists are developing ⁶²⁰ various methods of having sufficient produce from a limited area of land. There is the rotation of crops etc. You ⁶⁴⁰ can fully utilise the scientific achievements for the poor people to develop new village industries. And then there are families ⁶⁶⁰ who are holding and controlling vast amount of land without being able to utilise it, who become money-lenders at ⁶⁸⁰ great profits. These must be removed from the village. Then only your rural banks will be helpful. Otherwise these rural ⁷⁰⁰ banks would be the dens of the money lenders. If you do not proceed in that way, it will work as ⁷²⁰ a shelter for the money lenders. They will take money in the name of agricultural workers and poor peasants and ⁷⁴⁰ utilise it themselves. If a Government officer goes there, well, so many labourers are tilling the land and they will ⁷⁶⁰ make it appear before the officer that the agricultural labourers are utilising it. But, really speaking they are nominal.

The ⁷⁸⁰ same things in co-operatives also. Co-operative loans are taken by rich farmers and they utilise it in the villages ⁸⁰⁰ in the name of the poor people. So, if you really want to help the poor and free them from ⁸²⁰ the clutches of the money-lenders the Government should have a radical change in the system of village economy in India. ⁸⁴⁰

CLUTCHES : grasp tightly; DENS: resort of criminals ;
 RADICAL : extremism.

Handwritten shorthand notes in Urdu script, corresponding to the text on the left. The notes are written on a set of horizontal lines. At the bottom of the page, there are three large numbers: 7, 1, and 1, written in a larger, bolder style than the rest of the text.

Exercise 14

Sir, I rise to offer my reactions and make my observations in this debate on planning. I feel, this²⁰ debate is taking place at the most appropriate time, because, the guidelines and the objectives, though limited, for the⁴⁰ Seventh Five Year plan are being finalised and are being fixed. Sir, the objectives are there. The Planning Commission fixes⁶⁰ the physical targets as against the volume of expenditure as fixed against the mobilised resources. But these physical targets⁸⁰ according to me are offset according to me, because of three reasons. Firstly, a large sector of our economy is not within the¹⁰⁰ control of the Planning Commission. I would cite that the sectors of cement, energy, coal and railways. These¹²⁰ have become very sensitive, so much so a slightest change here and there will set off the targets which have¹⁴⁰ been fixed by the Planning Commission. Then, I come to the second point which is a very important point. The¹⁶⁰ Finance Commission, as per our Constitution, has been authorised to make every time certain recommendations. One of the recommendations¹⁸⁰ is that whenever there are natural calamities like drought, like floods, like earthquakes and so on, then the loans²⁰⁰ which are to be advanced to the States are to be advanced from the Plans which are to be projected by²²⁰ the States concerned.

We know, in our country, more or less, every State suffers from these calamities within a short²⁴⁰ span of five years, and, therefore, the plans of the States also suffer. A remedy will have to be found²⁶⁰ for this purpose. Then, Sir, the third reason is that although we fix the growth rate in general and in²⁸⁰ the industrial sector in particular, we have no built-in mechanism, to see that the benefits and the gains of the³⁰⁰ plans are justly and equitably distributed among all the people spread all over the country. Then, Sir, I come³²⁰ to a very important point which has been a point of discussion and a point of controversy whenever any demands³⁴⁰ are made or any Budget proposals are discussed in this House. This is about the development of the backward³⁶⁰ areas. This is particularly so because I came from an area where all the five districts are industrially backward as declared³⁸⁰ by the Planning Commission. Let me first point out that there is a misconception about the whole thing.⁴⁰⁰

We have been from the beginning identifying the States as backward States and advanced States in this country. This is⁴²⁰ the rootcause why backward areas are

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

existing in our country. This particular subject is mostly concerned with macro, ⁴⁴⁰ semi-macro, micro and semi-micro **planning**. I would suggest that there should be co-ordination at every level and an integration at ⁴⁶⁰ all the levels. This is not happening as far as backward areas are concerned. In 1973, ⁴⁸⁰ Committee was appointed under Mr. Pande to find our backward areas in this country. Then again in 1967 ⁵⁰⁰ another Committee was appointed under my Hon. friend who tried to find our different industries and certain indices which would help in ⁵²⁰ deciding upon the backward areas of the districts and he came to the conclusion that in this country there were ⁵⁴⁰ 250 districts which were considered to be backward. I do not agree with this concept because it ⁵⁶⁰ is not only the industrial backwardness which is to be taken into account but there are certain other factors also which ⁵⁸⁰ have to be taken into account and unless we go to the same micro level of the district to be counted ⁶⁰⁰ as a unit for the purpose of planning, I do not think we will be able to eradicate or remove the underdeveloped ⁶²⁰ character of the backward areas. The definition of backward areas has been confused with different terms. Although they ⁶⁴⁰ have got their own parameters, they have got their own counts, their own methods of being judged, the term backward area ⁶⁶⁰ has been confused with the term under-developing areas and with the term sick areas. Sick areas are those areas ⁶⁸⁰ which have developed and where the micro units have gone sick. They require revitalisation, they require consolidation ⁷⁰⁰ here. I am concerned with the backward areas which are under developed in their character. Now what should be ⁷²⁰ done for this? I have got a few suggestions to make about them. First of all, I feel that this concept that if ⁷⁴⁰ some State is advanced and, therefore, the area that is covered by that State is also taken as advanced, should ⁷⁶⁰ not at all be there. On the other hand, we must take district as a unit, and according to the indices ⁷⁸⁰ that are at our disposal we should decide upon which districts in this country are backward from all points of ⁸⁰⁰ view. A total picture should be taken into account. And not the picture about industry alone should be taken into account. It was ⁸²⁰ because the picture about industry was taken into account, there were certain recommendations made that there should be concession in taxes. ⁸⁴⁰

CALAMITIES : misfortunes; REMEDY : to cure;
 MISCONCEPTION: wrong understanding ; PARAMETERS:
 basis; INDICES: alphabetical list.

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 and abbreviations used in shorthand.

Exercise 15

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the way my friend initiated the discussion on this issue, it appeared that he did not²⁰ want to realise the gravity of the situation in the right perspective. He objected to the searches made of the⁴⁰ refugees in Tamil Nadu but he himself said that arms had been recovered from them and he was speaking against⁶⁰ it. I am of the view that it is basically a question of law and order which Tamil Nadu Government⁸⁰ has tried to solve in its own way, which to my mind is the correct one. We are aware that¹⁰⁰ the conditions in Sri Lanka are quite difficult and also how a state of confrontation developed between the people of¹²⁰ Tamil origin and the Sinhalese. I will come to that subject later on but it is true that the situation¹⁴⁰ in Sri Lanka is quite grim and about 1 lakh 50 thousand people have migrated to India and are living¹⁶⁰ in Tamil Nadu. We can very well imagine the burden which has fallen on the Tamil Nadu Government or Government of¹⁸⁰ India, but this will have to be conceded that the foreigners who flee to India, either due to some crisis²⁰⁰ or as a result of atrocities committed on them, have some responsibility. They should see that they do not disturb²²⁰ the peace and law and order of the country in which they take refugee and do not pose any challenge²⁴⁰ to the administration. We have been observing infighting among their different factions resulting in murder of one person. Keeping this²⁶⁰ in view, I think there was no other alternative before the Tamil Nadu Government but to take stern action to²⁸⁰ maintain the law and order.

Action taken by it has been praised by everyone but it in no way means³⁰⁰ that anyone in this country supports the action of the Sri Lankan Government. It is true that ever since we³²⁰ got Independence, say since 1950, differences between the Sinhalese majority and the Tamil minority have been surfacing and³⁴⁰ there have been clashes between the two communities. Later on, in 1956 with the declaration of the Sinhalese³⁶⁰ as the official language there, we are aware how the Tamil speaking people were discriminated against. All this resulted in³⁸⁰ riots which after two years assumed serious proportions resulting in heavy loss of life and property for both the communities.⁴⁰⁰

In addition to the language issue, Tamils' grievance regarding discrimination in the matter of jobs is also genuine. Even in⁴²⁰ areas like East and North provinces which are pre-dominantly Tamil areas, efforts were made to settle Sinhalese there gradually, so⁴⁴⁰ that with the passage of

Handwritten notes in shorthand script, corresponding to the printed text on the left. The notes are written on lined paper and include some numbers like 1950 and 1956.

time their minority may be converted into majority. No one could have accepted such a ⁴⁶⁰ situation. With the same end in view, the Buddhists of other provinces, who are in majority, were given a special ⁴⁸⁰ status and were also given preference in the matter of education and jobs. From this it was felt that Tamils ⁵⁰⁰ were being neglected in every field and were also being deprived of their rights. It was natural for the Tamils ⁵²⁰ to harbour a sense of insecurity and apprehension. Sri Lankan Government should have tried to resolve the issue. But what ⁵⁴⁰ we see is that the steps taken by the Government of that country to resolve the issue had adverse effect ⁵⁶⁰ and the problem, instead of being solved, became aggravated. Terrible carnage took place there and the attention of the world ⁵⁸⁰ was drawn towards them. It was universally condemned and in our country also, widespread resentment was expressed against it because ⁶⁰⁰ these Tamils were of Indian origin. May be they had gone there hundred years ago or in certain parts even ⁶²⁰ thousand years ago but their language and culture is common with us.

Therefore, it was natural that there was a ⁶⁴⁰ widespread resentment in our country and the people pressurised the Government to take initiative in this matter. The Government of ⁶⁶⁰ India played a prominent role in resolving the Tamil problem and the results have been very encouraging. These have made ⁶⁸⁰ a good impact. We know that Sri Lankan Government wanted that the disturbances should be quelled with police force and ⁷⁰⁰ by use of arms and they used the force so brutally that not only in our country but also in ⁷²⁰ the entire world there was outcry against it and the people condemned it. Now a lot of progress has been ⁷⁴⁰ made in meeting the demands of the Tamils. Tamil organisations want to establish their own State - Eelam, under Sri Lankan ⁷⁶⁰ Government. The Sri Lankan Government was not at all ready to concede it. But ever since the Government of India ⁷⁸⁰ started taking interest and talks were held, the results seem to be quite encouraging. In the beginning Sri Lankan Government ⁸⁰⁰ was not at all ready to hold talks, to come to the negotiating table because it wanted a military solution ⁸²⁰ and not a political solution of the problem. But the efforts made by the Government of India to solve the problem broke the deadlock. ⁸⁴⁰

PERSPECTIVE: in natural form; **GRIM:** serious; **ATROCITIES:** extremely wicked; **GENUINE:** real; **AGGRAVATED:** worsened.

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

Exercise 16

We have heard with careful attention the statement by the Hon. Minister. It would have been helpful if the Hon. ²⁰ Minister had thought it prudent to give us in advance a copy of the statement which he has just now ⁴⁰ made. It would have helped us in formulating our own thinking for a discussion of this subject here today but ⁶⁰ probably because it was the first time that he was making a statement on foreign policy he did not consider ⁸⁰ it necessary to let us have an advance copy. But in future when the Hon. Minister make such statements, I ¹⁰⁰ would through you, request him to let us have an advance copy to help us.

The statement made by the ¹²⁰ Hon. Minister does give a fairly clear idea of how he proposes to handle the various matters that concern his ¹⁴⁰ charge. I must commend the transition of a leader of the Opposition, who used to be fairly critical of the ¹⁶⁰ policies followed by the Ministry of External Affairs, to the position of being in charge of this Ministry, handling the ¹⁸⁰ foreign relations of the country. I sometimes feel a little jealous of the Hon. Minister because though he may be ²⁰⁰ facing complex and delicate problems in handling our relations with foreign countries, as far as this House is concerned, he ²²⁰ would normally get our generous cooperation and support. This has been a historical fact that over the last 50 years ²⁴⁰ generally this Hon. House has extended its fullest support and cooperation to the Government in its functioning and handling of ²⁶⁰ the relations of this country. I consider this to be natural because foreign relations are in a sense projection of ²⁸⁰ the self-interest of the country. Surely, by a change of Government, the interests of the country do not change. ³⁰⁰ And so, we are happy that the new Government has given this House and the country an assurance that they ³²⁰ will pursue the policies that have been the bed-rock of the foreign relations of country. There are certain basic ³⁴⁰ fundamental principles which have gone into the formulation of our foreign policy. It is in a sense, a development of ³⁶⁰ the national movement of the country, of the struggle for freedom. I may point out that it has been this ³⁸⁰ country's endeavour all along to support the freedom movement of various countries in the world of people from colonial rule. ⁴⁰⁰

Sir, it has been the practice that we have always thrown our weight against discrimination on the basis either of ⁴²⁰ colour or religion anywhere in the world. We have

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.

also emphasized very often that we cannot be silent spectators when ⁴⁴⁰ majority communities in the countries are oppressed and ruled by racial minorities. Southern Africa is an area which continues to draw ⁴⁶⁰ our attention and concern. In Southern Africa, whether it is Rhodesia or South Africa or South-West Africa, we find that ⁴⁸⁰ the majority of the people of the countries are ruled by a small minority in the interests of the minority ⁵⁰⁰ and not in the interests of the majority of the people. Our entire foreign policy as I have said is ⁵²⁰ based on our ideological commitment and is an extension of India's struggle for freedom and national liberation. There is a ⁵⁴⁰ small point to which I would like to draw the attention of the Hon. Minister, and I hope he would ⁵⁶⁰ not mind my drawing his attention to it. I do it only because it appears in the Report of the ⁵⁸⁰ Ministry of External Affairs though I was a little surprised.

I am a little unhappy that this statement is being made ⁶⁰⁰ in the printed Report of the Ministry of External Affairs and I may point out that this has been said ⁶²⁰ more than once in the Report. Why this was emphasised and what does it imply? Did the Hon. Minister or any Member ⁶⁴⁰ of his Government or any executive of the Ministry of External Affairs ever think that in a democratic country like ⁶⁶⁰ ours, after the elections, which have always been free and fair, the change in Government would not be peaceful? Did ⁶⁸⁰ he have any doubt about it? Are we not over-playing this peaceful change? Are we not hereby exhibiting our ⁷⁰⁰ own doubts about the normality of the change which comes about in every democratic country of the world? Apart from ⁷²⁰ a brief and unfortunate two-year lull, and here I am referring to the earlier period, there has always been normal ⁷⁴⁰ democratic functioning in our country. If the elections had not been held or had not been free and fair and ⁷⁶⁰ the change of Government not normal, the Hon. Minister would not have been the Minister of External Affairs. In any case, ⁷⁸⁰ I do not think we should give too much importance at least in our various printed reports about the so ⁸⁰⁰ called peaceful change. What we say on our political platforms outside, is different. Surely, we do not want certificates from ⁸²⁰ foreign countries about how we conduct our Government and our institutions. You will kindly excuse this and take appropriate steps in this direction. ⁸⁴⁰

PRUDENT: wise; TRANSITION: change over; OPPRESSED: treat with gross harshness; IDEOLOGICAL: based on ideals.

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, numbers, and abbreviations used for shorthand representation.

Exercise 17

It gives me pleasure to welcome you to this first joint session of the Seventh Parliament, I extend my felicitations ²⁰ to the members of the new Lok Sabha. The Sixth Lok Sabha was elected in March this year as such. ⁴⁰ But it could not last its full term and had to be dissolved less than half way through. After its dissolution, ⁶⁰ the governance of the country had to be carried on for some months without a Lok Sabha. Happily the uncertainty ⁸⁰ of these last few months has been resolved. The people of India have through the democratic process unambiguously rejected philosophies ¹⁰⁰ based on regional, linguistic, sectoral or communal differences and have chosen to be governed by those who derive their mandate ¹²⁰ from all parts of the country and all sections of the population. The result of the elections has made it ¹⁴⁰ possible for the country to look forward to a period of stable government at the Centre. It is a matter ¹⁶⁰ of regret that today we do not have amongst us here representatives from a number of constituencies of some of ¹⁸⁰ the North-Eastern States. The problems of this region, and more especially of Assam at the moment, require to be ²⁰⁰ dealt with urgently and in a spirit of understanding and mutual accommodation on all sides. The Government will spare no ²²⁰ speedy solutions to these problems and to put an end to violence. Government appeals to all sections ²⁴⁰ of the people to help in creating conditions **conducive** to this.

Anti-national forces have become active on our borders posing ²⁶⁰ a fresh threat to our security. Communal and other divisive forces have also reared their ugly heads in different ²⁸⁰ parts of the country causing serious prejudice to our ideals of national integration and national unity. The confidence of linguistic ³⁰⁰ and other minorities, Harijans and weaker sections of society has been seriously eroded. Increase in crime and inadequacy of measures ³²⁰ to detect and prevent crime have created a sense of insecurity in the minds of law-abiding people. Disrespect for law ³⁴⁰ and widespread indiscipline have slowed down the wheels of productive endeavour. The economic situation which the present Government has inherited ³⁶⁰ is a matter of grave concern and anxiety. The last year has witnessed a vicious inflationary spiral with prices registering ³⁸⁰ a rise of about 20%. There has been a severe set-back in agricultural production while industrial production has remained stagnant. ⁴⁰⁰

The massive and **broad based** confidence reposed by the people in the new Government reflects a keen desire that the deterioration ⁴²⁰ in the law and order sector as well as in the economy should be halted and reversed. The Government would ⁴⁴⁰ like to assure the people that this is indeed what it proposes to do with determination and speed. The Government

Handwritten notes in shorthand script, likely representing the text of the exercise, written on lined paper.

⁴⁶⁰ will do its utmost to put down lawlessness and restore confidence amongst all people, especially those belonging to the weaker ⁴⁸⁰ sections. The law enforcement agencies at the Centre and in the States will be activated, so that problems are dealt ⁵⁰⁰ with promptly and effectively.

Honourable Members, the new Government has taken charge just over a week ago. The Budget will ⁵²⁰ be presented in the next session when the socio-economic measures proposed to be adopted in the furtherance of Government's broad ⁵⁴⁰ objectives will be spelt out. However, there are certain matters which require to be mentioned. The Government would like to ⁵⁶⁰ re-affirm its commitment to planning as an essential tool for engineering social and economic change. The great task of nation-building ⁵⁸⁰ will have to be resumed with redoubled vigour so that coming generations can hope for a fuller and better life. ⁶⁰⁰ The Government will devote immediate attention to restoring the economic health of the nation. Measures for the control of prices ⁶²⁰ will be initiated. Stringent action will be taken against anti-social elements such as smugglers, hoarders and black-marketeers. The Government ⁶⁴⁰ is conscious of its duty to the weaker sections of society. The New Economic Programme, which had proved a ⁶⁶⁰ boon to the poor, the landless, the artisans handloom weavers, scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and other socially backward sections, will ⁶⁸⁰ be revitalised and implemented in a dynamic manner. The minimum needs programme started during the Fifth Plan will once again ⁷⁰⁰ be accorded high priority, with special stress on education and health. Agriculture and rural development, with special emphasis on assistance ⁷²⁰ to small and marginal farmers as well as agricultural labourers, will receive the highest priority in the Government's strategy. Immediate ⁷⁴⁰ attention will be given to alleviate the distress caused by the widespread drought. All assistance will be extended to the ⁷⁶⁰ farmers to achieve maximum production by ensuring proper and timely supply of inputs like fertilizers, credit, water, electricity, diesel, kerosene ⁷⁸⁰ etc. For this the co-operation of the State Governments will be secured in full measure. It will be the Government's ⁸⁰⁰ endeavour to ensure proper remunerative prices to the farmer for his produce. While providing for sustained growth of agriculture the ⁸²⁰ Government will devote greater attention to the production of commodities such as oil-seeds to eliminate our dependence on them ⁸⁴⁰

ALLEVIATE: to improve; UNAMBIGUOUSLY: clearly;
PREJUDICE: bias; RE-AFFIRM: to state as fact again.

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

Exercise 18

On the industrial front emphasis will be laid on the rapid increase in industrial production through better utilization of existing ²⁰ capacity, improved labour relations and better management, particularly of public sector undertakings. Efforts will be directed to systematic expansion of ⁴⁰ our exports through better management of both the agricultural and industrial sectors. The country is faced with a massive energy ⁶⁰ crisis. We are entering a period of rising energy costs and likely shortages in supplies. The Government proposes to evolve ⁸⁰ a comprehensive national policy on Energy with emphasis on fuller utilization of renewable energy sources, both traditional and non-traditional. The ¹⁰⁰ steady deterioration of the environment threatens the present and future well-being of the country and the people. Afforestation, flood control, ¹²⁰ soil conservation, preservation of flora and fauna, proper land use planning, water and air pollution controls, and judicious location of ¹⁴⁰ industries must be undertaken urgently. The Government is setting up a specialised machinery with adequate powers to incorporate in all ¹⁶⁰ planned development measures to maintain the ecological balance. The role of Science and Technology will be strengthened. Steps will be ¹⁸⁰ taken to ensure that research and development get their due place in all important sectors of national endeavour. The Government ²⁰⁰ reiterates its commitment to the freedom of the Press. It believes in providing all possible encouragement for the development of ²²⁰ small and medium newspapers including those in regional languages. An independent judiciary is a necessary concomitant of the democratic process. ²⁴⁰ The Government is anxious that our legal system should provide speedy justice and that opportunities for securing justice are not ²⁶⁰ denied to any citizen by reason of economic or other disabilities. Measures for this purpose and other allied matters are ²⁸⁰ proposed to be initiated.

The Government is committed fully to secularism and will take steps to ensure that the minorities, ³⁰⁰ while preserving their distinct cultural identities, enjoy a sense of full and equal participation in all spheres of national life. ³²⁰ Legislation for assuring the minority character of the Aligarh Muslim University will be introduced in the next session. In a ³⁴⁰ polity like ours, healthy relations between the Centre and the States are essential for effective functioning. It will be the ³⁶⁰ endeavour of the Central Government to maintain and foster such relations. In international affairs, the Government will follow the path ³⁸⁰ of non-alignment. India has always stood steadfast in the independence of its judgement in the making of her foreign policy. ⁴⁰⁰

The intervention of outside forces and the induction of armaments in the region as well as in our neighbourhood have

Handwritten shorthand notes in Devanagari script, corresponding to the printed text on the left. The notes are written in a cursive style on a set of four horizontal lines (top, middle, bottom, and descender lines). The text is a shorthand representation of the main text, using various symbols and abbreviations to capture the meaning of the words and phrases.

⁴²⁰ created a dangerous situation not only for ourselves but for the entire area. Recent developments in Afghanistan highlight the re-emergence⁴⁴⁰ of the cold war. This is a matter of grave concern. The countries of the region should be allowed to⁴⁶⁰ devote their energies to the promotion of regional stability and co-operation with one another. The resources of the region are⁴⁸⁰ enormous and should be utilised for the welfare of the people there. To subject these countries to Big Power rivalries⁵⁰⁰ is totally unacceptable to us. The Government intends to initiate consultations and action to foster co-operation for the well-being of⁵²⁰ the entire region.

With our neighbours, the Government intends to follow a policy of co-operation and friendship. With Pakistan our⁵⁴⁰ relations are in the process of normalisation and the Government proposes to continue on the course set in motion by⁵⁶⁰ the Simla Agreement of 1972. We hope that the Government's policy will be reciprocated in ample measure. Sino-Indian⁵⁸⁰ moves towards normalised relations, a potentially stabilising factor, were inevitably affected by the Sino-Vietnam conflict. India remains willing⁶⁰⁰ to discuss all issues with China including the boundary question in search of a peaceful solution based on equality. We⁶²⁰ hope to progress also as regards bilateral exchanges. Our friendship with Vietnam remains a constant factor in our policy. We⁶⁴⁰ stand for a Kampuchea, able to seek its own destiny free of outside pressure. We intend to continue to improve⁶⁶⁰ our relations with ASEAN for whose members we have goodwill and understanding. The need in South East Asia is for⁶⁸⁰ mutual confidence and relaxation of tensions. Distance has been no bar to our forging close and friendly relations with the⁷⁰⁰ countries of Latin America or the far-flung countries of the Commonwealth. Our relations with Japan and the countries of Europe⁷²⁰ are comprehensive in nature and are mutually satisfying. With our brethren in Africa we have stood shoulder to shoulder in⁷⁴⁰ the struggle against colonialism and racialism. Our solidarity with the Arab cause is based on principles and we believe that⁷⁶⁰ a solution to the problems of West Asia cannot be found without conceding the legitimate demands of the Palestinians for⁷⁸⁰ their homeland. Our relations with the Soviet Union have expanded, based on an abiding friendship which demonstrates the virtues of⁸⁰⁰ reliability and mutual understanding. We intend to deepen and extend this co-operation. We have many-sided relations with the United States.⁸²⁰ These will be further consolidated in the context of the common values we cherish as sister democracies in this region.⁸⁴⁰

ECOLOGICAL : based on nature; REITERATES: to "state again; FOSTER: to strengthen; BILATERAL: two sided.

Handwritten notes in Shorthand (Progressive Shorthand) on the right side of the page, corresponding to the typed text. The notes are written in a cursive shorthand style on lined paper.

Exercise 19 (Budget)

Honourable Speaker, Sir, It was our Government which set up a separate Department for Fisheries realizing the importance²⁰ of assisting fishermen. This has resulted in doubling of both inland and aquaculture production. Seafood export since 2013-14⁴⁰ has also doubled. Implementation of Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana will be stepped up to: One, enhance aquaculture productivity from existing⁴⁰ 3 to 5 tons per hectare. Two, double exports to Rs. 1 lakh crore and Three, generate 55 lakh employment in near future.⁸⁰ Eighty-three lakh SHGs with nine crore women are transforming rural socio-economic landscape with empowerment¹⁰⁰ and self-reliance. Their success has assisted nearly one crore women to become Lakhpati Didi already. They are an inspiration¹²⁰ to others. Their achievements will be recognized through honouring them. Buoyed by the success, it has been decided to enhance¹⁴⁰ the target for Lakhpati Didi from 2 crore to 3 crore. New age technologies and data are changing the lives¹⁶⁰ of people and businesses. They are also enabling new economic opportunities and facilitating provision of high-quality services at affordable¹⁸⁰ prices for all, including those at 'bottom of the pyramid'. Opportunities for India at the global level are expanding. India²⁰⁰ is showing solutions through innovation and entrepreneurship of its people.

Prime Minister Shastri gave the slogan of "Jai Jawan Jai Kisan".²²⁰ Prime Minister Vajpayee made that "Jai Jawan Jai Kisan Jai Vigyan". Prime Minister Modi has furthered that²⁴⁰ to "Jai Jawan Jai Kisan, Jai Vigyan and Jai Anusandhan", as innovation is the foundation of development. For our tech savvy youth, this will be²⁶⁰ a golden era. A corpus of rupees one lakh crore will be established with fifty-year interest free loan.²⁸⁰ The corpus will provide long-term financing or refinancing with long tenors and low or nil interest rates.³⁰⁰ This will encourage the private sector to scale up research and innovation significantly in sunrise domains. We need to have programmes that³²⁰ combine the powers of our youth and technology. A new scheme will be launched for strengthening deep-tech technologies for³⁴⁰ defence purposes and expediting 'atmanirbharta'. Building on the massive tripling of the capital expenditure outlay in the past 4 years³⁶⁰ resulting in huge multiplier impact on economic growth and employment creation, the outlay for the next year is being³⁸⁰ increased by 11.1 per cent to eleven lakh, eleven thousand, one hundred and eleven crore rupees for the country.⁴⁰⁰

Three major economic railway corridor programmes will be implemented. These are: One, energy, mineral and cement corridors. Two, port connectivity corridors,⁴²⁰ and Three, high traffic density corridors. The projects have been identified under the PM Gati Shakti

Handwritten notes in Progressive Shorthand (P.S.) script, corresponding to the printed text on the left. The notes are written in black ink on lined paper. Some words are underlined or circled in the shorthand. The notes cover the entire right side of the page, from top to bottom.

for enabling⁴⁴⁰ multi-modal connectivity. They will improve logistics efficiency and reduce cost. The resultant decongestion of the high-traffic corridors will also⁴⁶⁰ help in improving operations of passenger trains, resulting in safety and higher travel speed for passengers. Together with dedicated⁴⁸⁰ freight corridors, these three economic corridor programmes will accelerate our GDP growth and reduce logistic costs.⁵⁰⁰ Forty thousand normal rail bogies will be converted to the Vande Bharat standards to enhance safety, convenience and comfort of passengers.⁵²⁰ The aviation sector has been galvanized in the past ten years. Number of airports have doubled to 149.⁵⁴⁰ Roll out of air connectivity to tier-two and tier-three cities under UDAN scheme has been⁵⁶⁰ widespread. Five hundred and seventeen new routes are carrying 1.3 crore passengers. Indian carriers have pro-actively⁵⁸⁰ placed orders for over 1000 new aircrafts. Expansion of existing airports and development of new airports will continue expeditiously.⁶⁰⁰ We have a fast-expanding middle class and rapid urbanization is taking place. Metro Rail and NaMo Bharat can be⁶²⁰ the boon for the required urban transformation. Expansion of these systems will be supported in large cities focusing on transit-oriented development.⁶⁴⁰

Towards meeting our commitment for 'net-zero' by 2070, the following measures will be taken. Viability gap⁶⁶⁰ funding will be provided for harnessing offshore wind energy potential for initial capacity of one giga-watt. Coal gasification⁶⁸⁰ and liquefaction capacity of 100 MT will be set up by 2030. This will also help in reducing⁷⁰⁰ imports of natural gas, methanol, and ammonia. Phased mandatory blending of compressed biogas in compressed natural gas for transport⁷²⁰ and piped natural gas for domestic purposes will be mandated. Financial assistance will be provided for procurement of biomass⁷⁴⁰ aggregation machinery to support collection. Our Government will expand and strengthen the e-vehicle ecosystem by supporting manufacturing and charging infrastructure.⁷⁶⁰ Greater adoption of e-buses for public transport networks will be encouraged through payment security mechanism. For promoting⁷⁸⁰ green growth, a new scheme of bio-manufacturing and bio-foundry will be launched. This will provide environment friendly alternatives⁸⁰⁰ such as biodegradable polymers, plastics, pharmaceuticals and agri-inputs. This scheme will also help in transforming today's consumptive manufacturing change⁸²⁰ to the one based on regenerative principles. For promoting climate change activities for blue economy 2.0, a scheme for its restoration⁸⁴⁰

FM-Nirmala Sitharaman

AQUACULTURE: water species; **INNOVATION:** new idea.

EXPEDITING: getting done fast; **ACCELERATING:** igrowing

gradually; **RESTORATION:** to bring to original state.

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

Exercise 20

I wish to thank my fellow countrymen for the confidence reposed in me and for affection and goodwill they have ²⁰shown me not only as President, but indeed all through my public life covering a span of over 50 years. ⁴⁰As you are all aware, during my term as President, it fell to my lot to examine and decide constitutional ⁶⁰issues the like of which none of my predecessors had been called upon to face. Constitutional experts may have differences ⁸⁰of opinion about the correctness of some of my decisions but the people, by their verdict, approved of the way ¹⁰⁰I had dealt with the situation. Having regard to the background against which the general elections to the Lok Sabha ¹²⁰in January, 1999, were conducted, I felt a special responsibility in the matter and was anxious to ensure that ¹⁴⁰elections should be free, fair and peaceful. It gave me immense satisfaction that the Governments at the Centre and in ¹⁶⁰the States and administration at all levels both in the Centre and in the States ensured that the elections conducted ¹⁸⁰were as free and fair as were earlier. While the lamp of democracy has been extinguished in some countries around ²⁰⁰us, we have reason to feel pleased that we have adopted and have been following the democratic system of Government. ²²⁰Our people have made it clear beyond doubt that they will not accept abrogation or abridgement in human rights and ²⁴⁰freedom and have shown their clear preference for the democratic system.

Democratic form of government is rule by reason and by ²⁶⁰persuasion. We should always endeavour to arrive at as much of consent as possible. The voice of the minority and ²⁸⁰the voice of the Opposition, which too represents a sizeable section of the people, should be heard and given all ³⁰⁰possible consideration. The Opposition on its part has to be reasonable and constructive in its approach. Whichever party may be ³²⁰in power, there must be an Opposition that can expose the mistakes and misdeeds of the ruling party, so that ³⁴⁰the latter at any moment of providing an alternative to the party in power is the only safeguard against misrule. ³⁶⁰It is a matter of regret that over the years a united Opposition which can provide an alternative to the ³⁸⁰party in power has not evolved. In the absence of a strong Opposition, work of the Government is not challenged. ⁴⁰⁰

Democracy is not just a political system. A mere facade of elections and an assembly of elected representatives is not ⁴²⁰the totality of its content. It is essentially civilised conduct of human relations and affairs. Restraint and moderation, understanding and ⁴⁴⁰accommodation, decency and uprightness are the basic

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

values that go to build a sound democratic system. If we ponder over ⁴⁶⁰ the country's political scenario and examine how far our conduct of public affairs is inspired by these qualities, we can ⁴⁸⁰ have little cause for satisfaction. As I have said, our people have shown a clear preference for the democratic system, ⁵⁰⁰ but if we make a mockery of it, will the public, whose disillusionment is daily growing, accept this state of ⁵²⁰ affairs for long? I have often spoken about disparities in income and wealth distribution, a phenomenon which came to Government's ⁵⁴⁰ notice over 20 years back and led to the appointment of a committee to inquire into the matter.

Disparities have ⁵⁶⁰ become accentuated since then. Concentration of wealth, apart from its socially undesirable consequences, has disturbing implications for the working of ⁵⁸⁰ our democratic system, which I need not elaborate. While there is little doubt that large investments for development over the ⁶⁰⁰ successive five-year Plans have added to the country's wealth, for the majority of our people, there has been no ⁶²⁰ marked improvement in living standards. Per capita availability of essential commodities has been fluctuating and has not shown any significant ⁶⁴⁰ improvement. Per capita income at current prices has been increasing, but at constant prices there has been little improvement. That ⁶⁶⁰ the cost of living has relentlessly been going up is borne out by the Government's own action in increasing the ⁶⁸⁰ rates of dearness allowance twice or thrice in the course of a year. I am not unaware of our many ⁷⁰⁰ achievements since attainment of independence. Near self-sufficiency in the matter of food, large industrial capacity in capital, intermediate and consumer ⁷²⁰ goods, enormous improvement in transport, power and other basic requisites, rapid strides in science and technology including such sophisticated areas ⁷⁴⁰ as nuclear power and space technology are creditable achievements. A nation that has achieved so much in the short span ⁷⁶⁰ of 50 years gives promise of ability to bring about a better life for the mass of its people. Critical ⁷⁸⁰ examination of the investments already made with a view to maximising the benefits from the time and priorities to be ⁸⁰⁰ followed hereafter need to be undertaken so that there may be visible improvement in the living condition of the poor. ⁸²⁰ Above all, we must realise that positions of power and authority are places of public **held in that spirit only.** ⁸⁴⁰

VERDICT: judgement; **IMMENSE:** large; **ABROGATION:** to repeal, cancel; **FACADE:** outward appearance; **DISILLUSIONMENT:** disappointment; **ACCENTUATED:** to give prominence.

Handwritten notes in shorthand script on the right side of the page, corresponding to the main text. The notes are written on a set of horizontal lines and appear to be a shorthand representation of the text on the left.

Exercise 21 (Budget)

Hon'ble Speaker Sir, with confidence arising from strong and exemplary track-record of performance and progress earning 'Sabka Vishwas', the²⁰ next five years will be years of unprecedented development, and golden moments to realize the dream of developed India⁴⁰ @ 2047. The trinity of demography, democracy and diversity backed by 'Sabka Prayas' has the potential to fulfill⁶⁰ aspirations of every Indian. As Hon'ble Prime Minister in his Independence Day address to the nation mentioned, "There is no⁸⁰ dearth of opportunities; as many opportunities as we want. The country is capable of creating more opportunities. Sky's the limit"¹⁰⁰. Our Government will adopt economic policies that foster and sustain growth, facilitate inclusive and sustainable development, improve productivity, create opportunities¹²⁰ for all, help them enhance their capabilities, and contribute to generation of resources to power investments and fulfil aspirations. Guided by the¹⁴⁰ principle 'Reform, Perform, and Transform', the Government will take up next generation reforms, and build consensus with the states¹⁶⁰ and stakeholders for effective implementation. It is an important policy priority for our Government to ensure timely and adequate finances, relevant¹⁸⁰ technologies and appropriate training for the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises to grow and also compete globally.

Orienting the regulatory environment²⁰⁰ to facilitate their growth will be an important element of this policy mix. Aligning with the 'Panchamrit' goals, our Government²²⁰ will facilitate sustaining high and more resource-efficient economic growth. This will work towards energy security in terms of availability,²⁴⁰ accessibility and affordability. For meeting the investment needs our Government will prepare the financial sector in terms of size, capacity,²⁶⁰ skills and regulatory framework. Our Government stands ready to assist the states in faster development of aspirational districts and blocks,²⁸⁰ including generation of ample economic opportunities. Our Government will pay utmost attention to make the eastern region and its people³⁰⁰ a powerful driver of India's growth. Despite the challenges due to COVID. implementation of PM Awas Yojana (Grameen) continued and we³²⁰ are close to achieving the target of three crore houses. Two crore more houses will be taken up in the³⁴⁰ next five years to meet the requirement arising from increase in the number of families. Through rooftop solarization, one crore³⁸⁰ households will be enabled to obtain up to 300 units free electricity every month. This scheme follows the resolve³⁸⁰ of Hon'ble Prime Minister on the historic day of consecration of Ram Mandir in Ayodhya to benefit the household in rural areas.⁴⁰⁰

Following benefits are expected : Savings up to fifteen to eighteen thousand rupees annually for households from free solar electricity⁴²⁰ and selling the surplus to the distribution companies; two. Charging of electric vehicles. Entrepreneurship opportunities for

a large number⁴⁴⁰ of vendors for supply and installation; and Employment opportunities for the youth with technical skills in manufacturing, installation and maintenance.⁴⁶⁰ Our Government will launch a scheme to help deserving sections of the middle class "living in rented houses, or slums,⁴⁸⁰ or chawls and unauthorized colonies" to buy or build their own houses. Several youth are ambitious to get qualified⁵⁰⁰ as doctors. They aim to serve our people through improved healthcare services. Our Government plans to set up more medical colleges⁵²⁰ by utilizing the existing hospital infrastructure under various departments. A committee for this purpose will be set-up⁵⁴⁰ to examine the issues and make relevant recommendations. Our Government will encourage vaccination for girls in age group of 9⁵⁶⁰ to 14 years for prevention of cervical cancer. Various schemes for maternal and child care will be brought under one⁵⁸⁰ comprehensive programme for synergy in implementation. Upgradation of anganwadi centres under "Saksham Anganwadi and Poshan 2.0" will be expedited⁶⁰⁰ for improved nutrition delivery, early childhood care and development.

The newly designed U-WIN platform for managing immunization and intensified⁶²⁰ efforts of Mission Indradhanush will be rolled out expeditiously throughout the country. Healthcare cover under Ayushman Bharat scheme will be⁶⁴⁰ extended to all ASHA workers, Anganwadi Workers and Helpers. The efforts for value addition in agricultural sector and boosting farmers' income⁶⁶⁰ will be stepped up. Pradhan Mantri Kisan Sampada Yojana has benefitted 38 lakh farmers and generated 10 lakh employment.⁶⁸⁰ Pradhan Mantri Formalisation of Micro Food Processing Enterprises Yojana has assisted 2.4 lakh SHGs and sixty thousand⁷⁰⁰ individuals with credit linkages. Other schemes are complementing the efforts for reducing post-harvest losses, and improving productivity and incomes.⁷²⁰ For ensuring faster growth of the sector, our Government will further promote private and public investment in post-harvest activities⁷⁴⁰ including aggregation, modern storage, efficient supply chains, primary and secondary processing and marketing and branding. Building on the initiative announced⁷⁶⁰ in 2022, a strategy will be formulated to achieve 'atmanirbharta' for oil seeds such as mustard, groundnut and sesame.⁷⁸⁰ This will cover research for high-yielding varieties, widespread adoption of modern farming techniques, market linkages, procurement, value addition, and crop insurance.⁸⁰⁰ A comprehensive programme for supporting dairy farmers will be formulated. Efforts are already on to control foot and⁸²⁰ mouth disease. India is the world's largest milk producer but with low productivity of milk-animals in the country now.⁸⁴⁰

FM-Nirmala Sitharaman

TRINITY: group of three. FOSTER: to strengthen;
 ACCESSIBILITY: reach; CONSECRATION: to set for sacred purpose. EXPEDITIOUSLY: in a fast way.

Handwritten notes in Devanagari script, appearing to be a transcription of the printed text on the left. The notes are written in black ink on lined paper and cover the right half of the page.

Exercise 22

We may be able to change their thinking, I do not know. They have started quite a lot in recent²⁰ years. They started off as being very conservative in their economic policy but lately they have been saying that they⁴⁰ believe in socialism only they do not think that we are socialism. Only they do not follow properly. First, they⁶⁰ were against the very concept of planning. Now they say. Planning is good; but our plans are bad. In⁸⁰ foreign policy also they were against our policy of non-alignment and they were for a pro-Western attitude. Since¹⁰⁰ last year they have been saying that they believe in non-alignment but we are not certainly non-aligned.

So¹²⁰ in any way it is several steps forward and in most of my public speeches when I criticised them, I¹⁴⁰ have said I am not against the Sangh Parivar as indeed I am not against any party as such. I¹⁶⁰ am against certain ideas which I consider to be bad for national unity or national strength and that is why¹⁸⁰ as long as the Sangh Parivar talks about superiority of one religion or the people of one region, about the²⁰⁰ majority community being the first class citizens, and the others being the second class citizens on that point I am²²⁰ certainly going to oppose them with all my strength and I hope I am not immodest when I say that²⁴⁰ it was largely due to my efforts in the latest mid-term polls that we were able to reduce²⁶⁰ Sangh Parivar seats both in Bihar and U.P. and for which they cannot forgive me.

And there is no occasion²⁸⁰ when they have come to me on other matters, when they have not said: Why do you hit us? And³⁰⁰ I tell them that it is only for these reasons, and if you change, well, you have a right to³²⁰ think like us on economic matters or any important matter. It is a democratic country but just religious opposition is³⁴⁰ very bad for us, as we have seen in the last communal riots that we had. It is something which³⁶⁰ eats away the very foundations of our nation. While we are settling down, the people are maturing politically, the people³⁸⁰ are being strengthened. The example I gave of the Sangh Parivar. They changed certainly not because of my speeches.⁴⁰⁰

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

Obviously, the people are not at one level. Many of our Swatantra Party MPs are elected from areas in⁴²⁰ Bihar which they had never visited before. They do not even speak the language of the people. They know nothing⁴⁴⁰ about it. But they elected from those areas because people are economically backward, less politically conscious than in other⁴⁶⁰ parts. There are within any country different levels of development. Again, if I may give an example, in 1990⁴⁸⁰ I went to a place in NEFA where the very first wheel that the people saw was⁵⁰⁰ the wheel of our Dakota plane. They had no conception of anything round, although they had a fairly developed irrigation⁵²⁰ system of their own. But they had never worked on a wheel. They had not seen a cart or anything like⁵⁴⁰ that. Now today they have got jeeps. You cannot say that those people are as politically conscious as people in⁵⁶⁰ Delhi or Mumbai, or in Bihar or UP. So when you think of India, you must think of this⁵⁸⁰ in the background.

Now, obviously, I cannot prophesy about India's future except that, as I said earlier, I have great⁶⁰⁰ confidence in the people. And I have no doubt that whatever happens, they will come at the top. And that⁶²⁰ is what matters. One of the points of disagreement between me and some of our party bosses was that right⁶⁴⁰ in the beginning, soon after becoming Prime Minister, I made a speech in Mumbai where I said that Congress is⁶⁶⁰ very dear to me because some people joined it at the age of 15, some people at the age of⁶⁸⁰ 20 and some at 40 or 50. But I was born in the Congress. There was no time when my⁷⁰⁰ home, was not the centre of all the major political movements, decisions and the meetings that⁷²⁰ took place and the whole of modern Indian history was being made there.

People from all over India, peasants and⁷⁴⁰ others, were constantly coming. I was meeting them. I was in touch with their problems and so on. Nobody could⁷⁶⁰ be closer to the Congress or even more emotionally involved than I have been and still I am. But even⁷⁸⁰ so, I do feel that the country is more important than the Congress. If the Congress serves the needs of⁸⁰⁰ the country, it is all right, we are with it. But if it does not, we cannot say that this⁸²⁰ is more important than India or the people of India. And many people resented this remark of mine.⁸⁴⁰

PROPHECY: to forecast; CONCEPT: Idea; MID-TERM: in the middle.

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

Exercise 23

As many Hon. Members have remarked, the President's Address this year has been much more than a mere formal address²⁰. It is not a mere outline the business before this particular session or during the year. Actually, it is⁴⁰ an urgent summons to the tasks which await us as we enter one new decade after completing another. In fact,⁶⁰ it is something even more than this. It marks the transition from one definite stage in our economic development and⁸⁰ political evolution to the beginning of another. Anyone who views modern Indian history with comprehension and a sense of fairness,¹⁰⁰ anyone who is at all conversant with the processes of economic development, knows that today the country is economically and¹²⁰ politically stronger than it was before, and also more capable of facing the challenges with which it is confronted. In¹⁴⁰ fact, at no time has there been more enthusiasm and greater self-confidence in the people of India, a greater¹⁶⁰ expectation of change and also, I would say, a greater capacity to bring about this change.

The Leader of the¹⁸⁰ Opposition, Sir, has used many alternative adjectives. He has called the Address, if I remember his words right, dull, dry,²⁰⁰ and so on. It is human, Sir, to see the world in one's own image. The trouble with the Leader²²⁰ of the Opposition and his party is, as one Hon. Member said just now, that they have to listen to²⁴⁰ the voice of the people. They have ceased to notice the urge and the fervour, which is so evident not²⁶⁰ only to our countrymen, but to the many people who have been visiting us from different countries from all parts²⁸⁰ of the globe in recent months.

But they, Sir, have unfortunately fallen out of step and got so far behind³⁰⁰ that they are under the illusion that there is no progress at all. The Hon. Member has alleged that we³²⁰ are, or perhaps I am, obsessed with the idea of toppling State Governments. I presume he has in mind Bihar³⁴⁰ and Uttar Pradesh. Now, Sir, Bihar is his home state and I do not know whether he has some grievance³⁶⁰ against the ending of the Governor's rule there, because that is the only government that was toppled in Bihar, and³⁸⁰ right only some little time ago I was being urged by some of the same people to end the Governor's rule as soon as possible.⁴⁰⁰

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

My visits to UP were undertaken to acquaint myself with the problems of Uttar Pradesh and also to counteract⁴²⁰ the accusation, made very loudly and often there, that the Centre and more particularly this Prime Minister and also the⁴⁴⁰ two preceding Prime Ministers had been neglecting it. Now, one cannot simultaneously complain that the Prime Minister is neglecting UP⁴⁶⁰ and also that the Prime Minister is giving attention to UP. You have to make up your mind which⁴⁸⁰ out of the two you want. My purpose in going whether to UP or any other State is to⁵⁰⁰ tell the people about the policies of the Government generally and with regard to that particular State and I did⁵²⁰ tell the people of UP that while it is true that the State does not get all that it⁵⁴⁰ expects from the Centre this happens to be true of all other States as well and also with regard to⁵⁶⁰ the Central Ministries; not that they do not get it from the Centre because they are in the Centre but⁵⁸⁰ they do not get all that they ask for from the Planning Commission or the Finance Ministry.

As far as⁶⁰⁰ UP is concerned, more than half of the expense on the development plans of that State has throughout come⁶²⁰ from the Centre. Admittedly this is not sufficient to meet the needs of the State which is one of the ⁶⁴⁰ most economically backward in the entire country. That is why very much more has to be done not only by⁶⁶⁰ the Government of India but also by the State Government. But the picture that is being painted here, if I⁶⁸⁰ may use the word, was rather a romantic one which was perhaps because of the nature of the Hon. Leader⁷⁰⁰ of the Opposition but I do not know what picture was conjured up before the other Members.

But anybody who⁷²⁰ did not know the situation and who was listening to him might have got away with the impression that from⁷⁴⁰ the helicopter I was flying in I was busy shooting down all the politicians who were opposed to me. The⁷⁶⁰ only reply that I can make to this is, if there was anybody who toppled the previous government there, it⁷⁸⁰ was the leader of that government himself. One of the amendments moved here speaks of totalitarian methods. That is indeed⁸⁰⁰ a most extra-ordinary statement and it shows a certain lack of knowledge of how totalitarian governments have acted in the⁸²⁰ past or are acting today. I think it is crystal clear not only from my words but from my actions.⁸⁴⁰

TRANSITION: Change; **ILLUSION:** A false show

OBSESSED: to haunt; **ACQUAINT:** to introduce

CONJURED: To bind by an oath;

TOTALITARIAN: dictatorship

Handwritten notes in Hindi script, appearing to be a shorthand or summary of the typed text, written on a separate sheet of paper placed over the typed text.

Exercise 24

Madam, when I heard the statement made by the Hon. Home Minister and when he made a reference in it²⁰ to the local touch, I really thought that his statement would apply some balm on the wounds inflicted on Assam⁴⁰. However, it is my misfortune to be reminded by his statement of a similar statement made by Mr. Maxwell about⁶⁰ forty years ago. In that statement, the colonial administrators has placed all the blame for whatever had happened on the⁸⁰ leaders of the nationalist movement who were fighting for the independence of the country. At that time the colonial administrators¹⁰⁰ did not want to discuss the pros and cons. They only wanted that suppression should be let loose and thereafter¹²⁰ there will only be apologists who will say that suppression was the only thing that was necessary and that was¹⁴⁰ required. It is unfortunate that the Hon. Minister has displayed a similar colonial insensitiveness.

It is unfortunate that¹⁶⁰ from the very beginning when he took over as the Home Minister, things started going wrong with the people of¹⁸⁰ Assam and with the negotiations on Assam. You would kindly recall that immediately after the talks were ended in November,²⁰⁰ this colonial administrative and bureaucratic attitude showed itself and the leaders of the movement were arrested. This is the scale²²⁰ or the magnitude of the folly that has been perpetrated on Assam. If it were possible for the Government to²⁴⁰ see reasons, they could have, with great statesmanship, avoided the holocaust that have visited Assam. The Hon. Leader of the²⁶⁰ House has referred to the question of Constitutional amendment. I would simply ask whether a Constitutional amendment was not possible.²⁸⁰ After all, Madam, President's Rule has to come to an end on 18th March, and that is one month away.³⁰⁰

It was possible with the support of the various political parties which had said that they would be supporting a³²⁰ Constitutional amendment, and it would have been possible to adopt such an amendment during this one month, during this one³⁴⁰ week. I do not know why this eventuality never occurred to the Leader of the House or to his Government.³⁶⁰ The Hon. Home Minister has said in his statement that the prolonged agitation in Assam has generated an atmosphere of³⁸⁰ bitterness and distrust and distributed harmony amongst different sections and groups. I do not agree with the statement at all.⁴⁰⁰

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., 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32nd, 33rd, 34th, 35th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 40th).

My friend talked of democracy and ballot. He said that the ballot was free. This was an election in which⁴²⁰ ballot was unfree but baton was free; blow was free, bayonet was free, bullet was free but ballot was not⁴⁴⁰ free. This was an election in which the people would not vote but if they did not want to vote⁴⁶⁰ they were being forced to vote, and it was an election conducted entirely by the CRPF and BSF. ⁴⁸⁰ I can say on authority that at various places, the BSF jawans were being given training to serve⁵⁰⁰ as polling personnel and in a large number of cases the CRPF and BSF personnel acted⁵²⁰ as civilian personnel to discharge duties of polling officers. That was the kind of election which has been arranged in⁵⁴⁰ Assam.

But then, when you say this election is a normal election, when you say the situation is an ordinary⁵⁶⁰ situation, I would only recall the kind of oppressive laws that were available and are still available in Assam. ⁵⁸⁰ Who does not know about the special Armed Forces Act, who does not know about the Disturbed Areas Act, who does⁶⁰⁰ not know that the various provisions of the infamous Police Act of 1861 were also implemented in Assam,⁶²⁰ who does not know that NSA and ESMA were also implemented, who does not know⁶⁴⁰ that there was the Executive Magistrates orders by which anybody who was an executive Magistrate would be discharging the duties⁶⁶⁰ of a Judicial Magistrate so that the independence of the judiciary was given the go-by? And does not⁶⁸⁰ know that any person could be given the responsibility of acting as a police officer or police personnel and if⁷⁰⁰ he or she says, No, I won't do it he or she would be fined or sentenced otherwise. And there⁷²⁰ was Press censorship. On the one hand you have all these oppressive laws and on the other you also promulgated⁷⁴⁰ Section 144 all over Assam and no meeting can be held without the permission of the authorities, and⁷⁶⁰ the authorities would not permit it.

This was the situation and it is said that there was a free election.⁷⁸⁰ Whenever an Ordinance was issued, whether it was the Ordinance relating to the position of the Executive Magistrates or an⁸⁰⁰ Ordinance relating to police forces, the plea was that the situation was extraordinary. In each Gazette notification it was said⁸²⁰ that the situation was extraordinary and that is why we are doing this, we are taking over these powers.⁸⁴⁰

SUPPRESSION: to crush down; **PERPETRATED:** to commit;
HOLOCAUST: destruction.

Handwritten notes in shorthand script on the right side of the page, corresponding to the printed text. The notes include phrases like "CRPF-BSF", "NSA-ESMA", and "1861", along with various symbols and abbreviations.

Exercise 25 (Legal)

Section 529A of the Companies Act, an enacted provision, is to be given primacy in case of conflict,²⁰ and consequently, in case of disharmony, this section will override the discordant provisions of the Companies Act and all⁴⁰ other enactments in force. Section 529A of the Companies Act was enforced by Act No. 35 of⁶⁰ 1985 with effect from 24th May 1985. Therefore, when there is a clash and disagreement between⁸⁰ section 529A of the Companies Act and another provision of the Companies Act or any other enactment¹⁰⁰ in force on 24th May 1985, Section 529A prevails and the debts are to be¹²⁰ paid in terms of Section 529A of the Companies Act. As per clause (b) of sub-Section (1)¹⁴⁰ to Section 529A of the Companies Act, the debts due to secured creditors to the extent such debts¹⁶⁰ under clause (c) of the proviso to sub-Section (1) to Section 529 rank pari passu with the workmen's dues,¹⁸⁰ are to be paid in priority to all other debts. Sub-section (2) to Section 529A states that the²⁰⁰ debts payable under clauses (a) and (b) of sub-Section (1) to Section 529A shall be²²⁰ paid in full, unless the assets are insufficient to meet them, in which case they shall abate in equal proportions.²⁴⁰

In the present case, we are not required to examine the inter-play and principle of proportionality with reference to clauses (a)²⁶⁰ and (b) to Section 529A of the Companies Act, albeit we must give full effect to²⁸⁰ and enforce the enacted nature of Section 529A of the Companies Act, whereby, notwithstanding anything contained in any other³⁰⁰ provision of the Companies Act or any other law for the time being in force on 24th May 1985,³²⁰ on winding up of a company, the debt due to the workmen and the debt due to secured creditors³⁴⁰ as specified, rank pari passu and are to be paid in the manner prescribed therein in priority to all other debts.³⁶⁰ Section 530 of the Companies Act, which was amended and substituted by Act No. 35 of 1985³⁸⁰ states that Section 530 is subject to provisions of Section 529A of the Companies Act.⁴⁰⁰

Section 530 of the Companies Act deals with preferential payments that are a level below the overriding preferential payments⁴²⁰ under Section 529A of the Companies Act. Clause (a) to Section 530(1) of the Companies Act confers preferential status to all revenue taxes, cesses, and rates 'due' to the Central or the State government⁴⁶⁰ or to a local authority on the 'relevant date' as

Handwritten notes in Urdu script, including references to sections 529A, 530, and dates like 24/5/1985 and 35/1985.

defined in clause (c) to sub-section (8) to ⁴⁸⁰ Section 530 of the Companies Act, which have become 'due and payable' within the twelve months next before the relevant date. The taxes, ⁵⁰⁰ cesses and rates due to the Central and State governments or local authorities under Section 530 of the Companies Act ⁵²⁰ cannot be given priority over the payments or debts mentioned in Section 529A of the Companies Act. ⁵⁴⁰ It is, therefore, beyond debate that the provisions of Section 529A of the Companies Act prevail over ⁵⁶⁰ Section 530 of the Companies Act. We shall subsequently interpret the expression debts 'due' in the first portion of ⁵⁸⁰ clause (a) to Section 530(1) of the Companies Act and the words 'become due and payable within the twelve months ⁶⁰⁰ next before that date' in the latter portion of clause (a) to Section 530(1) of the Companies Act, but ⁶²⁰ at this stage, it is relevant to take on record the 'relevant date' as defined in clause (c) to sub-Section (8) ⁶⁴⁰ to Section 530 of the Companies Act.

As per sub- clause (i) to clause (c) to sub-Section ⁶⁶⁰ (8) to Section 530 of the Companies Act, the 'relevant date' in case where a company has been ordered ⁶⁸⁰ to be wound up compulsorily, shall be the date of appointment or first appointment of a provisional liquidator, or if ⁷⁰⁰ no such appointment is made, the date of the winding up order, unless the company had commenced to be wound up ⁷²⁰ voluntarily before that date. The present case is one of compulsory winding up and, therefore, the 'relevant date', in the ⁷⁴⁰ absence of appointment of a provisional liquidator, would be the date on which the winding up order was passed against the ⁷⁶⁰ Company, which is 1st December 2003. Again, before we proceed to interpret the expressions debt 'due' and debt 'due ⁷⁸⁰ and payable' in clause (a) to Section 530(1) of the Companies Act, it is relevant to take note of the effect of Sections 447 and 456 of the Companies Act, as well as the ⁸⁰⁰ object and purpose behind these provisions. The relevant sections read are: An order for winding up a ⁸²⁰ company shall operate in favour of all the creditors and of all the contributories of the company as such. ⁸⁴⁰

Handwritten notes in Urdu script, including references to sections 530, 529A, and 447-456 of the Companies Act, and the words 'relevant date', 'winding up order', and 'provisional liquidator'.

DISCORDANT: conflicting;
PARI PASSU: with equal pace;
CESSES: taxes.

LIQUIDATOR: officer for distributing assets among creditors.

Exercise 26 (Legal)

These appeals relate to regular absorption of the appellants who are working as substitute teachers in the Railways. In the impugned judgment the Central Administrative Tribunal has observed that the appellants should be given an opportunity to appear before the Selection Board if they are otherwise eligible as and when such selection is made and has expressed the hope that the respondents would try to accommodate them even on temporary basis if there happens to be any casual vacancy available from time to time and for that purpose they may be placed on waiting list of substitute teachers. The submission of the learned counsel appearing for the appellants, is that the appellants who have crossed the age bar may not be eligible for such consideration. Having regard to the facts and circumstances of these cases, it is directed that if the appellants have crossed the prescribed maximum age, they may be considered for regular selection by giving relaxation in that regard. But such relaxation shall be confined to one opportunity for consideration for such selection. The appeals are disposed of accordingly. No order as to costs.

Even though textually, the orders may appear different, the respondent-authorities rightly acted in terms of the true purport of the order. They subjected the appellant also to the process of screening by the Screening Committee in accordance with para 5.1 of the Master Circular. After subjecting the appellant for screening, by an order, the appellant was appointed as Primary Teacher in the Railway Higher Secondary School, Alipurduar Junction against an existing vacancy. Being aggrieved, the appellant filed Original Application No. 978 of 1998 before the Central Administrative Tribunal, Calcutta Bench. The grievance was that firstly, the appellant should have been absorbed in the post of Assistant Teacher instead of being absorbed as a Primary Teacher with admissible continuity of service in the pay-scale of Rs.5500-9000 and not Rs.4500-7000 that was now offered under the 02.01.1998 order; Secondly, the appellant is entitled to the pay-scale and allowances admissible to the post of Assistant Teacher Grade- I, namely, Rs.1600-2900 instead of the pay-scale of Rs.1200-2040 that was offered. Thirdly, that under the Master Circular a Substitute School Teacher is entitled to continuity in service as much prescribed therein.

At this stage, we can profitably refer the order passed on the aspect of continuity of service with regard to these teachers who were currently absorbed. The order reads as: In compliance with

Judgment of Hon'ble Supreme Court of India and⁴⁴⁰ CAT, the following substitute teachers are absorbed as Primary teacher and posted in Railway Schools in various regions.⁴⁶⁰ As will be seen from the earlier paragraph of the letter, extracted hereinabove, the only reason that the appellant was denied continuity⁴⁸⁰ of service while others were granted was that this Court had not made any order regarding continuity of service.⁵⁰⁰ All other teachers, were granted continuity of service and the past service rendered by them as substitute Teacher in different spells was⁵²⁰ taken into account for all purposes except seniority from the date of acquiring of temporary status by treating breaks as not taken.⁵⁴⁰ The respondent-authorities defended their orders before the Central Administrative Tribunal, Calcutta Bench. The Central Administrative Tribunal, Calcutta Bench,⁵⁶⁰ by its judgment, held that the appellant had only been appointed as a primary teacher on 05.12.1989⁵⁸⁰ in the pay-scale of Rs.1200-2040; that functioning as a mathematics teacher for Classes XI and XII,⁶⁰⁰ as a stop-gap measure, would not entitle him the rights of a regular appointee to the post of Post Graduate Teacher,⁶²⁰ that the orders of this Court did not, in the appellant's case, direct specifically regarding continuity of service, as was done⁶⁴⁰ in the other cases and the appellant's case being one of regular absorption, no continuity of service can be given to him. Holding so,⁶⁶⁰ the Central Administrative Tribunal, Calcutta Bench dismissed the application of the appellant.

The appellant filed a Writ Petition before⁶⁸⁰ the High Court at Calcutta. The High Court once again, relying on the order of this Court, held that the⁷⁰⁰ benefit of continuous service was specifically rejected in the case of the appellant. So holding, the High Court upheld the⁷²⁰ order of the Central Administrative Tribunal, Calcutta Bench. The appellant is before us in Appeal. We have heard the learned counsel⁷⁴⁰ for the appellant and the learned counsel for the Union of India. Both the learned counsel have painstakingly taken us through⁷⁶⁰ the records of the case and presented their respective points of view very ably. The learned counsel for the appellant, contends⁷⁸⁰ that under the Master Circular would apply to the case of the appellant. According to her, on completion of three months⁸⁰⁰ continuous service, the appellant acquired the temporary status who have acquired temporary status were to be screened by a Screening Committee⁸²⁰ and not by Selection Boards for the purpose of absorption, and under Clause 6, the date of appointment of a substitute to be recorded.⁸⁴⁰

IMPUGNED: contrary order; **PRESCRIBED:** laid down by law;

AGGRIEVED: party who suffered.

ABSORBED: to draw in.