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READING & DICTATION
EXERCISES FOR
SPEED DEVELOPMENT

November 2024

₹ 60

Reading and Dictation Passages have been marked for 20 words each, so that the same can be dictated for 80 to 160 wpm speed. Advance & difficult passages have been marked with ' * '.

Exercise 1

If we travel all over India we see an enormous variety of population in various degrees of development. We see ²⁰ many cultural, political, social and economic disparities. We want to put an end to these disparities and inequalities. But remember, ⁴⁰ there is a limit to the amount of compulsion that we can exercise, apart from the desirability of compulsion. We ⁶⁰ have to go by consent, not everybody's consent, but the consent of the community as a whole. Apart from this ⁸⁰ factor, so far as our country is concerned, we have followed a policy in our political field which is somewhat ¹⁰⁰ unique. In our political struggle, by and large, we have adopted peaceful methods.

An example is the way we put ¹²⁰ an end to the princely order in this country. We paid for it. But remember this: what we paid for ¹⁴⁰ it, however heavy, was very little compared with the cost of a conflict. In economic field, similarly, we want ¹⁶⁰ to do a way with classes, but by the method of winning over people. I admit class struggle, but I do ¹⁸⁰ not want to aggravate it. I do not want to be obsessed with it. I want to get rid of ²⁰⁰ it as far as possible without aggravating the struggle. I dislike comparing my country with others to our advantage or ²²⁰ disadvantage, because I do not want to criticize other countries. But I venture to point out that where upheavals occur, ²⁴⁰ they are products of history, and the violence, defeat and civil war govern the subsequent events. Some Hon. Members seem ²⁶⁰ to think that in order to have progress, they must destroy. They think that by increasing the conflict and bitterness ²⁸⁰ they can have a clean slate to write upon. No country has ever had a clean slate to write upon, ³⁰⁰ not even after the biggest of revolutions. No one should deliberately destroy something which is worthwhile in order to build ³²⁰ something which may be good in certain circumstances. I am prepared to compare what has been done in India in ³⁴⁰ the last few years with what has been achieved in any other country. We may have achieved less; I am ³⁶⁰ prepared to admit that. But we must take into account the peaceful and co-operative methods of our approach. You may ³⁸⁰ say that even taking this peaceful, cooperative method of approach we might have gone faster. But I am not sure. ⁴⁰⁰

(Handwritten shorthand notes corresponding to the text on the left, written on a set of three horizontal lines per row.)

DISPARITIES : inequalities; **AGGRAVATE** : worsen; **OBSSESSED** : haunt;

Exercise 2

The word democracy, I know, can mean many things, but I am talking of what is called parliamentary democracy. There ²⁰ are other methods which may equally be democratic but which are different. Why have we chosen parliamentary democracy? Because we ⁴⁰ think that in the long run it produces the best results. If we come to the conclusion that it does ⁶⁰ not produce the best results, well, we change it, obviously because we want results. What are the results we are ⁸⁰ aiming at? National well-being, and the happiness of the millions and millions of our people. We have, at the ¹⁰⁰ present moment, a country which is industrially not developed, although we are industrially more developed than any other country in ¹²⁰ Asia, apart from Japan. I am not at the moment taking into consideration the Soviet regions of Asia. Apart from ¹⁴⁰ these two exceptions, India is industrially better developed than any country, certainly more than China. Nevertheless, we are an underdeveloped ¹⁶⁰ country. Our standard of living is low. We have got to raise that, and in raising that we have got ¹⁸⁰ to find employment for all our people. What are our objectives? We may define them in many ways, but perhaps ²⁰⁰ one way which is more important than others is to find progressively fuller employment till we reach full employment through ²²⁰ increased production. You may also say that greater production ought to imply better distribution.

If that is our approach, how ²⁴⁰ are we to do it in this very complicated situation that we are in, with an underdeveloped economy and ²⁶⁰ with very little surplus to invest? We cannot compare our problems with those of the industrialized West, because they have ²⁸⁰ had centuries, or at any rate, generations of growth. We cannot compare ourselves with Soviet Russia. The only country which, ³⁰⁰ in a sense, is comparable is China, which also has a vast population, unemployment, very low standards and underdevelopment of ³²⁰ industries. Therefore, it is conceivable that as they achieve progress according to their ways, we may be able to learn ³⁴⁰ something from them. But China has passed through forty years of civil war and international war. We had, fortunately, a peaceful ³⁶⁰ transfer of power in this country, with a running machine. A running machine has its advantages and disadvantages. I prefer ³⁸⁰ the advantages. The disadvantage may be that you are tied up with certain processes which take time to change ⁴⁰⁰ advantages are obvious—that you do not destroy and start from scratch. We started at a higher level, as I ⁴²⁰ said,

Handwritten shorthand notes corresponding to the text on the left, written on a set of four horizontal lines. The notes are dense and cover the entire right side of the page.

compared to most countries in Asia. This has led to stability—political, economic and social—which shall help growth. ⁴⁴⁰

SCRATCH : having no handicap allowance;

Exercise 3

We started planning, as the House will remember, three years or four years ago, with very little data. It is ²⁰ very difficult to plan without data. Gradually, we have collected data. Gradually, we have made the States and the people ⁴⁰ in the States plan-conscious. All the time, we have had to face the terrific problem of food shortage in ⁶⁰ this country. We came to the conclusion rightly or wrong, that in the First-Five-Year Plan, the most important ⁸⁰ thing was the agricultural front. Of course, we are carrying on with the river valley schemes, and we have put ¹⁰⁰ up factories and many other kinds of plants. But, essentially, we realized that food shortage was the big problem ¹²⁰ and we concentrated on that. We did that because we felt that unless we had a strong food basis, our industrial efforts might well be bogged ¹⁴⁰ down.

Hon. Members who have studied the history of other countries probably know that ¹⁶⁰ too much stress on heavy industries has produced difficult problems in those countries. In fact, the price paid for rapid ¹⁸⁰ industrialization has been terrific in some socialistic countries. I am certain that no country with any kind of parliamentary democracy ²⁰⁰ can possibly pay it. May be, where there is a dictatorship with an army behind it, they may be able to ²²⁰ do it. But even a dictator cannot go too far without the consent of the people. Real progress must ultimately ²⁴⁰ depend on industrialization. That industrialization ultimately depends on heavy industries. Even to preserve our national independence, and, much more, to ²⁶⁰ raise our standards of living, heavy industries are essential. But if we go in for heavy industries alone and not ²⁸⁰ think of the other factors, is quite possible that our problems will become much more difficult. It is possible ³⁰⁰ also that unemployment will grow. We have to face the problems which China has to face. Of course, we hear ³²⁰ many kinds of reports about China. There are good accounts and true accounts. There is terrific unemployment in China. Their ³⁴⁰ own leader says so. They are trying to face it, perhaps in a different way. The same problem comes up ³⁶⁰ before us. We want higher techniques. We cannot progress without higher techniques. But the moment we think of higher techniques, ³⁸⁰ we cause unemployment. We do not want

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unemployment; we want more employment. We want that no one be unemployed here. ⁴⁰⁰

BOGGED : to overwhelm;

Exercise 4

People talk about the public sector and the private sector. Does the House realize that the biggest and the overwhelming ²⁰ part of the private sector is the private sector of the peasants in India? That is the real private sector ⁴⁰ in our country, not the few factories we have. There is much discussion about the public sector and the private ⁶⁰ sector. I said the other day—and have said it more than once—that I attach great importance to the ⁸⁰ public sector. The pattern of society that we look forward to is a socialist pattern of society which is classless, ¹⁰⁰ casteless. So far as the Congress is concerned, for a long time past, it has laid down its objective as ¹²⁰ a casteless, classless society, which, obviously, can be attained only in a socialistic pattern. But I would beg of you ¹⁴⁰ not to imagine that because socialism conceives of nationalized industry, therefore you must have all industry nationalized. I think that ¹⁶⁰ as the socialist pattern grows, there is bound to be more and more nationalized industry, but what is important is ¹⁸⁰ not that there should be an attempt to nationalize everything, but that we should aim at the ultimate result, which ²⁰⁰ is higher production and employment. If by taking any step you actually hinder the process of production and employment from growing, ²²⁰ then that does not lead you to the socialistic pattern. In a country like India, where money, trained personnel and ²⁴⁰ experience are lacking, we have to take advantage of such experience, training and money as we have. We want to ²⁶⁰ make this business of building up India a co-operative enterprise of all the people. We try to avoid conflicts and ²⁸⁰ try to avoid taking steps which have a chilling effect on this pattern. We want to go ahead in regard ³⁰⁰ to production and employment. That is the vital thing. And in order to attain that, we have to create the ³²⁰ right atmosphere and encourage initiative.

In regard to the public and the private sector, it is obvious that with the ³⁴⁰ limited resources we have in the hands of the State, we cannot do all that we want to do at ³⁶⁰ the present moment. We shall, of course, try to do as much as we can. But some people suggest that ³⁸⁰ we must prevent the private sector from functioning in the field of industries. I think such an idea comes from ⁴⁰⁰ confused thinking. I do not understand this attitude. I want a socialist society in

Handwritten shorthand notes in Urdu 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 lines) and use various symbols and abbreviations to represent the original text.

India. I want to get out ⁴²⁰ of this framework of an acquisitive society, but I am not going to get it by merely passing resolutions etc. ⁴⁴⁰

HINDER : affecting adversely; **ACQUISITIVE** : to own;

Exercise 5

Yesterday I had the honour to present a resolution before you, which you passed. In it we stated that we ²⁰ wanted it to be clearly understood that we aim at a socialistic pattern of society. In that resolution which ⁴⁰ deal with the economic policy, we have to give effect to that decision of yours, because ultimately it is the ⁶⁰ economic policy which is going to shape that picture of India which you call the 'socialistic pattern'. This resolution is ⁸⁰ therefore of the highest importance.

In a resolution of this kind, however long-drawn-out it might be, one cannot ¹⁰⁰ enter into the details of policies. There is a danger in such resolutions, and that is what you may use ¹²⁰ striking words and vague phrases and imagine that you have given a great lead to the country. That does not ¹⁴⁰ help us, because we have to solve the problems of India. How to deal with those problems is itself ¹⁶⁰ a problem. The problems of unemployment and of raising the level of our people are not solved by broad decisions ¹⁸⁰ or slogans. I say this without any disrespect to those who wield striking words, because I myself have been a ²⁰⁰ wielder of words all my life, drafting resolutions, getting them passed and so on. But a time comes when ²²⁰ you have to forget words and deal with hard actualities. This applies more especially to Congressmen because they have much ²⁴⁰ more responsibility than others in running the Government and deciding the Government's policy. For us merely to write resolutions is ²⁶⁰ not good enough. What, then, must we do? The only thing to be done is to sit down and draw ²⁸⁰ up a plan, a detailed plan. That is the function of the Planning Commission and of the Government and of ³⁰⁰ those whom they consult. Obviously, a Congress session cannot sit down and draw up a five-year plan. But in a ³²⁰ resolution of this kind we have to indicate the type of thinking needed in drawing up that plan. This resolution ³⁴⁰ contains a brief reference to the objective to be achieved. First of all, after expressing appreciation of what has been done, ³⁶⁰ the resolution says that the time has now come for substantially increasing production, for raising the standards of living and ³⁸⁰ for having progressively fuller employment so as to achieve full employment within a period of ten years in the Congress. ⁴⁰⁰

Handwritten shorthand notes corresponding to the text on the left, written on a set of horizontal lines. The shorthand is a form of shorthand used for speed writing, consisting of various symbols and abbreviations.

Exercise 6

The first thing to note about this resolution is that it does not merely repeat what we have said before. It points out that the time has²⁰ come for us to advance on the economic and social plane. In a sense we have been doing it, but⁴⁰ we have not been doing it adequately. The time has come to put an end to unemployment in ten⁶⁰ years. By ten years we mean two Five-Year-Plan periods. I wish you to appreciate that we try not⁸⁰ to word our resolution in what might be called bombastic language. We are an old and mature organization with a¹⁰⁰ great deal of experience. It is not desirable, therefore, that we should use words which are vague and meaningless. On¹²⁰ the whole we understate what we propose to do. If we really give effect to this resolution it means bringing¹⁴⁰ about a revolution in this country, an economic revolution bigger than any that has taken place in our times. Take¹⁶⁰ the simple fact of putting an end to unemployment within ten years. Just try to think what it means in¹⁸⁰ this country with its population growing year by year. It is a terrific job, the like of which has not²⁰⁰ been done in these circumstances in any other country.

We talk about planning. As you all know, planning is essential,²²⁰ and without it there would be anarchy in our economic development. About five years ago, planning was not acceptable²⁴⁰ to many people in high places but today it has come to be recognized as essential even by the man²⁶⁰ in the street. Our First Five-Year Plan is now about three years old, and we are now thinking about²⁸⁰ our Second Five-Year Plan. A phrase in this resolution says that the Second Five Year Plan must keep the³⁰⁰ national aims of a Welfare State and a socialistic economy before it. These can only be achieved by a considerable³²⁰ increase in national income, and our economic policy must, therefore, aim at plenty and equitable distribution. The Second Five-Year³⁴⁰ Plan must keep these objectives in view and should be based on the physical needs of the people. These are really³⁶⁰ the important and governing words of the resolution and ought to be the controlling factors in drawing up the Second³⁸⁰ Five-Year Plan. Before going on to other aspects of the question may I say that a Welfare State and a⁴⁰⁰ socialistic pattern of economy are not synonymous expressions? It is true that a socialistic economy must provide for a⁴²⁰ Welfare State but it does not necessarily follow that a Welfare State must also be

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based on a socialistic pattern.

BOMBASTIC : high sounding words; **ANARCHY** : disorderliness;

Exercise 7

Now I come to this governing clause which I just referred to with regard to the Second Five Year Plan, ²⁰ namely, that the Second Five Year Plan should be based on the physical needs of the people. You will remember ⁴⁰ that yesterday the President also emphasized the necessity for basing planning on the people's physical needs. Our First Five Year ⁶⁰ Plan was based on the data and the material we had at our disposal as well as on things ⁸⁰ that were actually being done at the time. Take these big river valley schemes. All these things were done ¹⁰⁰ at the time and we had no choice but to continue them. We had to accept what had been done. ¹²⁰ Of course, we added one or two new schemes and rearranged the priorities. That is to say, our Plan was largely ¹⁴⁰ based on the finances available and consisted in taking up those schemes which were most useful. But it was limited ¹⁶⁰ planning, not planning in the real sense of the word.

The conception of planning today is not to think of ¹⁸⁰ the money we have and then to divide it up in the various schemes but to measure the physical needs, ²⁰⁰ that is to say, how much of food the people want, how much of clothes they want, how much of housing ²²⁰ they want, how much of education they want, how much of health services they want, how much of work and ²⁴⁰ employment they want, and so on. We calculate all these and then decide what everyone in India should have of ²⁶⁰ these things. Once we do that, we can set about increasing production and fulfilling these needs.

It is not a ²⁸⁰ simple matter because in calculating the needs of the people, we have to calculate on the basis not only of an ³⁰⁰ increasing population but of increasing needs. I shall give you an instance. Let us take sugar. Our people now consume ³²⁰ much more sugar than they used to, with the result that our calculations about sugar production went wrong. Now, why ³⁴⁰ do they eat more sugar? Evidently because they are better off. If a man getting a hundred rupees finds his ³⁶⁰ income increased to a hundred and fifty, he will eat more sugar, buy more cloth, and so on. Therefore, in ³⁸⁰ making calculations, we have to keep in mind that the extra money that goes increases consumption and thereby higher needs of goods. ⁴⁰⁰

EVIDENTLY : clearly;

CONCEPTION : to come into existence;

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Exercise 8

Then we decide how to produce those things in India. In order to meet a particular variety of needs we have now to put up a factory which will produce the goods that we need five years hence. Thus, planning is a much more complicated process than merely drawing up some schemes and fixing a system of priorities. Behind all this is another factor—finance. Finance is important but not so important as people think. What is really important is drawing up the physical needs of the people and then working to produce things which will fulfil such needs. If you are producing wealth, it does not matter very much if you have some deficit financing because you are actually putting money back through goods and services. Therefore it does not matter how you manipulate your currency so long as your production is also keeping pace with it. Of course there is the fear of inflation. We must avoid it. But there is no such fear at present in India.

On the other hand, there is deflation. Nevertheless, we have to guard against inflation. We have to produce the equivalent of the money pumped in. Sometimes there is a gap between investment and production, when inflation sets in. For example, let us say we put in a hundred crores of rupees in a river valley scheme which takes seven or eight years to build. During the years it is being built we get nothing out of it but expenditure. This can be balanced in cottage industries, in which the gap in time is not large. The additional money that you have put in is not locked up for long. Therefore in planning we have to balance heavy industry, light industry, village industry and cottage industry. We want heavy industry because without it we can never really be an independent country. Light industry too has become essential for us. So has cottage industry. I am putting forward this argument not from the Gandhian ideal, but because it is essential in order to balance heavy industry and to prevent the big gap between the pumping in of money and production. But production is not all. A man works and produces something because he expects others to consume what he produces. If there is no consumption, he stops production. Therefore whether it is a factory or a cottage unit, consumption of what is produced should be taken care of. Mass production inevitably involves mass consumption, which in turn involves many other factors, chiefly the purchasing power of the consumer. Therefore planning must take note of the need to provide more purchasing power too.

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Exercise 9

Yours is a conference of highly technical people and you have asked a non-technical person to inaugurate it, perhaps ²⁰ because it is the non-technical people who have to get advantage of it and especially as head of Government ⁴⁰ here, I am certainly very much interested in the very valuable work that all of you have been doing in ⁶⁰ the tasks that you have undertaken.

Geo-technical engineering is very vital for many of our activities in the present day ⁸⁰ world of science and technology where we are trying to take advantage of the valuable resources that nature can give ¹⁰⁰ us and also of how to utilise them because that is the problem which is even more vital. But it ¹²⁰ is possible to understand nature and its laws and to accord it to ourselves to those laws in the working ¹⁴⁰ of nature so that we can take maximum advantage of what nature can provide us. Whether it is flood control ¹⁶⁰ or whether it is irrigation or whether it is mere structure it has got to be borne in mind to ¹⁸⁰ match constructions; or now as we are looking into the sea-beds and trying to take advantage of the inexhaustible ²⁰⁰ wealth that is supposed to lie therein, this knowledge and skill with which you have endowed yourselves are very vital, ²²⁰ if you have to make the profitable use of all these natural resources.

The building that are built now are ²⁴⁰ also complicated and are very high, tall, going up to 50-60 storeys. And unless the foundations are properly designed ²⁶⁰ and arranged, there can be disaster in the same way. We now know there are several earthquake-prone areas, and ²⁸⁰ it is possible also to forecast earthquake though we have not yet been able to get adequate knowledge to free ³⁰⁰ ourselves completely, but I am sure in course of time we will be able to know them.

Natural laws are ³²⁰ definite and unchangeable and if they are known, you can certainly see that those laws do not act against us, ³⁴⁰ but we can so behave ourselves that they act to our advantage. If these laws had not been so definite ³⁶⁰ and unchangeable and perfect, it would not have been possible for man to know some of these things and go ³⁸⁰ to the Moon. What we have acquired today is a very small part of the total knowledge of the Universe. ⁴⁰⁰

As a matter of fact, I do not consider anything marvellous or anything as miracle. Everything is in conformity with ⁴²⁰ the laws of the Universe. We call them

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miracles or marvellous because we do not know them. And as we ⁴⁴⁰ know something quite, but we do not expect, then we consider them miracle. But that should make us something and ⁴⁶⁰ should enable us to dwell more and more into the depths of this knowledge so that in the modern world ⁴⁸⁰ we can have a better, meaningful human society, which works for the benefit of the whole human society. We have ⁵⁰⁰ not yet reached that stage. There are people who are in want and even those who have plenty, are not ⁵²⁰ happy. That also requires to be gone into side by side. Everything you take, if man is not happy, then ⁵⁴⁰ it is not worth. But if one is happy, in spite of circumstances, then one has achieved peace of mind. ⁵⁶⁰ And if peace of mind is obtained, you can bear with this field of knowledge for more successfully and with ⁵⁸⁰ greater effect, precision and even speed. I hope, therefore, that you will, in your deliberations on the technical matters, also ⁶⁰⁰ got into this matter of working with peace of mind so that your efforts become more and more effective and ⁶²⁰ successful.

I have only pointed this out to you not with a feeling that you are not aware of these ⁶⁴⁰ things but because you are engineers. It is a fundamental condition that if engineering is to succeed, it must be ⁶⁶⁰ done coolly and calmly considering all the circumstances that are available. That is the foundation of all engineering. I am ⁶⁸⁰ sure you are aware of these things, but as a layman, I don't think I can tell you anything about ⁷⁰⁰ the technical matters. I can only tell you how technical matters can be utilised and more progress can be made ⁷²⁰ in technical matters from technology. Ultimately that is what is going to be utilised. That is how it is going ⁷⁴⁰ to be used. Therefore, these are conditions which are necessary for all of us.

In this country, there is a ⁷⁶⁰ difference. We have inherited several things which enable us to keep calm and not be get into tension. That is ⁷⁸⁰ what I have seen in my travels all over the world. I find in this country people have more smiles ⁸⁰⁰ on their face, the poorest man has a smile on his face. Whereas in the affluent countries, ⁸²⁰ I find there is tension and he is in a hurry and impatience which many a times lead us to disaster. ⁸⁴⁰

PRONE : inclined to; **MARVELOUS** : fantastic;
ENDOWED : blessed, to enrich; **DISASTER** : calamity;
GEOTECHNICAL : technology relating to natural resources;

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., 440, 460, 480, 500, 520, 540, 560, 580, 600, 620, 640, 660, 680, 700, 720, 740, 760, 780, 800, 820, 840).

Exercise 10

Sir, Article 14 of the Constitution guarantees you equality of opportunity. It disallows any kind of discrimination on the basis ²⁰ of place of birth, sex, religion etc. Why should this alone happen that when it comes to the question of ⁴⁰ recruiting men to the army or the armed forces, you should think of the volume of population, the number of ⁶⁰ recruitable male population in a State and then base your recruitment to a particular regiment on the basis of these ⁸⁰ figures? So, I would plead that the whole matter be reconsidered. Otherwise what would happen is that on these two ¹⁰⁰ counts alone the disparity in pensions, the reduction in the recruitment quota to the various regiments of the armed forces, ¹²⁰ the resentment against these policies and these procedures would continue to go on and one day this can burst in ¹⁴⁰ such a big dimension that it will not be controllable.

I would also plead for some other benefits to the ¹⁶⁰ ex-servicemen. For example, you have reserved 10 per cent of posts or 15 per cent posts in the various ¹⁸⁰ public sector undertakings, in the departments of the Government of India, in the State Governments, for persons retired from armed ²⁰⁰ forces. But have you ensured that the system is working well? Where is the monitoring system? Is there any monitoring ²²⁰ system in this country under the control of the Ministry of Defence or let us say tagged on to the ²⁴⁰ Directorate of Resettlement and Rehabilitation which ensures that whatever percentage was fixed for every State, for every Department, for every ²⁶⁰ public undertaking, has been implemented and the people who served in the prime of their life in the armed forces ²⁸⁰ of their country, who gave their sweat and toil, sometimes their blood also, are not driven from pillar to post ³⁰⁰ just at the suggestions of a few clerks and petty officials. They are the heroes of the armed forces but ³²⁰ they have to suffer the insults and injuries and they have to suffer the irritants which you can not imagine.

Here ³⁴⁰ all Members of Parliament including the Minister of Defence will award laurels to the armed forces. But when a ³⁶⁰ man retires from the armed forces he is driven from pillar to post. He is a man who has done his ³⁸⁰ duty. He is the man who has dedicated the best years of his life to the cause of the nation. ⁴⁰⁰

I would like to talk about the small benefits like setting up of CSD canteens. They should be ⁴²⁰ ensured about them. There are large chunks of areas where they cannot find the necessities of life. Every suggestion that ⁴⁴⁰ is

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, loops, and abbreviations used in shorthand.

made by the Member of Parliament here or made by any persons in the public life is scoffed at ⁴⁶⁰ by bureaucrats because it has emanated from the representative of the public. Because it has not come from the files ⁴⁸⁰ of petty clerks. Therefore, I would plead that there should be system in which you not only look to the ⁵⁰⁰ people serving in the armed forces but you should look to the areas they are serving and there should be ⁵²⁰ development. If a person dies in the armed forces his wife or mother in the village should be able to ⁵⁴⁰ receive telegram or telephone call.

Therefore, I plead for the development of the areas from which these large number of ⁵⁶⁰ servicemen are recruited. I would suggest that unless plans of the Ministry of Defence are linked to the total defence ⁵⁸⁰ of the country, by simply parading the armed forces, by giving them laurels, and medals you will not be able ⁶⁰⁰ to defend the country. Your lines of strategic movement, the important railway lines of defence must be properly restructured so ⁶²⁰ that you can mobilise armed forces in the manner which meets the enemy threat immediately. Every General or Major General ⁶⁴⁰ knows that the line of defence must be perpendicular to the border with the enemy country. There is a railway ⁶⁶⁰ line to Amritsar. The Ministry of Railways and the State Government of Himachal Pradesh and Punjab have proposed that alternate ⁶⁸⁰ line of Defence must be constructed. This should be given due priority not only for the development of the region ⁷⁰⁰ but also for the development of the country. You cannot move forces in the areas.

We must also look ⁷²⁰ the Navy because it is often a neglected wing of the Armed Forces. We forget this wing. We have a ⁷⁴⁰ long coastal line. We should see that it is properly guarded. Now that the Indian ocean is going to become ⁷⁶⁰ the seat of gun powder with the U.S. design looming dark in the horizon, we must not risk. We ⁷⁸⁰ should be alive to the threat not only from across the borders but also from the coastal side. I would ⁸⁰⁰ very much like that the Indian proposal to treat the Indian ocean as a zone of peace should be accepted ⁸²⁰ by all nations of the world. I would like to conclude by saying that our armed forces are doing well. ⁸⁴⁰

Handwritten shorthand notes in Urdu 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 original text.

LAURELS : element of evergreen;
 SCOFFED : deny; BUREAUCRATS : govt. officials;
 STRATEGIC : relating to policy; LOOMING : appearing indistinctly;

Exercise 11

At the outset, I must clear some misunderstanding which has arisen in some quarters as a result of the new ²⁰ name given to the Family Planning programme, the name being Family Welfare Programme. I do not see why there should ⁴⁰ have been any misunderstanding in this matter. As a matter of fact, the name 'Family Welfare Programme' is far more ⁶⁰ suitable and meaningful in this connection in my view. Family Planning touches only one aspect. The health of the people ⁸⁰ does not depend only on population control. As a matter of fact population control is necessary but merely controlling population ¹⁰⁰ is not going to make people healthy. And health also is a means to an end—that enjoy happiness ¹²⁰ if he is not healthy. It is, therefore, necessary ¹⁴⁰ that people should be enabled to keep healthy. It is not possible for any person to keep somebody healthy unless ¹⁶⁰ that person cooperates in that task and therefore, it is very necessary that we educate the people on this subject ¹⁸⁰ as to how to maintain health and help them to do so.

Population has become a serious problem in this ²⁰⁰ country because we are poor and the means of production are not available for every person. If means of production ²²⁰ were available for every person and had been provided, population would not have been a problem. As a matter of ²⁴⁰ fact, every person produces more than he needs, if given proper opportunity of work. Moreover when everybody has work and ²⁶⁰ is happy, population control comes in automatically on account of physiological progress. But at present, it is a very serious ²⁸⁰ problem. If population goes on increasing at the rate it has gone on increasing, all our programmes for giving work ³⁰⁰ and providing means of production with inadequate resources would be futile. It is, therefore, very vital that we should control ³²⁰ the population and, therefore, population control becomes also a major programme.

During the past two years family planning programme became ³⁴⁰ rather a menace to the people because it was being forced on them specially the programme of vasectomy. It was ³⁶⁰ indiscriminately done and that is what would happen if it is to be done only in order to count the ³⁸⁰ heads. It is decided that so many people have got to be vasectomised so that the growth rate goes down. ⁴⁰⁰

What we have said is that we cannot have a programme for the welfare of the people by means of ⁴²⁰

coercion. Coercion has its own limits. You can coerce people who are criminally minded, to reform to some extent, but ⁴⁴⁰ even there more coercion is not going to reform them. One has also to make them understand the necessity of ⁴⁶⁰ reforming. But in any programme of health coercion will not help. When you make a person take exercise compulsorily for ⁴⁸⁰ his health, it does not go in him in a proper manner. He somehow does it because he has got ⁵⁰⁰ to do it. Otherwise he will have to pay a price for it. When exercises are taken in that manner ⁵²⁰ instead of doing good, they do harm. People have, therefore, to be educated into the advantages of exercise and to ⁵⁴⁰ be shown how these exercises can be taken without any discomfort or with great advantage and that is why the ⁵⁶⁰ policy of Government is to have family planning i.e. population control as vigorously as we can on a ⁵⁸⁰ voluntary basis and not on coercive basis. I have every hope that if the task is attended to by all ⁶⁰⁰ concerned with this programme with the necessary right spirit as to how to tackle it, I am quite sure that ⁶²⁰ there will be a great response from our people. When people take to it willingly the programme also will be ⁶⁴⁰ performed with much better results and in a more effective manner. It will also result in the welfare of the ⁶⁶⁰ people. But family welfare denotes a wider field which is even more necessary.

Whatever development we want to do in ⁶⁸⁰ the country depends upon the capacity of the people to do their work efficiently and to go on increasing their ⁷⁰⁰ productive capacity in any field of work that they can take up. And if this is to be done health ⁷²⁰ becomes a very primary condition. Unless a person enjoys a fairly good health, it will not be possible for him ⁷⁴⁰ to do his work efficiently. It is necessary for us to see that the people of this country are enabled ⁷⁶⁰ to keep them maintain their health in a fairly good manner so that they are able to follow their work ⁷⁸⁰ and profession efficiently and live also a healthy life. A person who is ill, is not able to enjoy life ⁸⁰⁰ generally. There can be exceptions of people who have a strong mind, and who would be happy under all conditions. ⁸²⁰ But even to obtain strength of the mind, a healthy body is primarily necessary ~~even to~~ the spiritual minded people. ⁸⁴⁰

VIGOROUSLY : to do with energy;

VASECTOMY : operation of men to check birth;

MENACE : threat; **PHYSIOLOGICAL** : based on physique;

Handwritten shorthand notes corresponding to the text on the left, written on a set of four horizontal lines (top, middle, bottom, and a dashed midline). The shorthand is dense and appears to be a form of shorthand used in the Progressive Shorthand course.

Exercise 12

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, after a long debate it is rather tiresome for most Members to hear again a long ²⁰speech. I shall, therefore, confine my reply to the salient points which have been raised in the course of the ⁴⁰debate. In the course of the debate certain questions were asked. They require answer. There were certain opinions expressed as ⁶⁰their own, as their interpretation. Then there was a general discussion and then there was a tirade. So, I will ⁸⁰have to sort out my replies to each one of these things in an appropriate way and meet the points ¹⁰⁰raised.

At the outset, I would like to express my sincere thanks for all the persons who have contributed to ¹²⁰the debate. I am very happy that all Members who participated in the debate had made a thorough study of ¹⁴⁰the Memorandum which the Government submitted, the assessment made by the IMF staff, and have very carefully analysed ¹⁶⁰and compared the one with the other, and I want to thank them for drawing my attention to certain things ¹⁸⁰for which my reply is needed. Sir, broadly I will deal with the points which require explanation. The Hon. Member ²⁰⁰raised the point as to how this money is going to be used, and this seems to be worrying a ²²⁰large number of Members. This loan is not a budgetary support. This is only an assistance to meet the foreign ²⁴⁰exchange deficit of the Government of India. This Rs. 5,000 and odd crores will not be brought into budget ²⁶⁰at all. It cannot be spent on any of the things on which many Members wanted it should be done. ²⁸⁰In fact, some people even thought that it should be distributed, being such a large amount.

I have mentioned in ³⁰⁰the course of my introductory statement this morning that at the end of this year there would be deficit on ³²⁰current account of about Rs. 3,000 crores at the end of this year. If it continues for another year ³⁴⁰then Rs. 3,500 and odd crores which is now foreign exchange reserve in our possession will be exhausted, ³⁶⁰and we will have no foreign exchange whatsoever to meet our essential obligation and if at that time we want ³⁸⁰and try to borrow, I said, we will not be able to borrow. We shall have to go and beg. ⁴⁰⁰

Today, we are in a position of strength with foreign exchange reserve of about Rs. 3,500 crores. We ⁴²⁰are raising this loan and this loan cannot be used either for budgetary purposes, for defence purposes or for internal ⁴⁴⁰administration or anything of the kind. But indirectly it

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.

will have on salutary effect. The foreign exchange which would ⁴⁶⁰ otherwise have to meet from our own earnings could be used for better purposes, particularly for internal use. But this ⁴⁸⁰ amount as such will be transferred to the Reserve Bank of India and people who want the foreign exchange must ⁵⁰⁰ pay in rupees to the Reserve Bank of India and request release of foreign exchange from the Reserve Bank of ⁵²⁰ India. This is the modality of operation.

The question was asked, is it necessary to have this large loan? What ⁵⁴⁰ I have established is only a line of credit. I have not borrowed Rs. 5,000 crores but I have ⁵⁶⁰ established a line of credit by which I would be entitled to borrow upto Rs. 5,000 crores in the ⁵⁸⁰ course of three years, if I want. At the present moment it appears that we may require it. But there ⁶⁰⁰ are possibilities of our not being under pressure to use this money under certain circumstances. For instance, we may increase ⁶²⁰ our oil production and if we increase our oil production then our import of oil will go down and to ⁶⁴⁰ that extent we will not be requiring foreign exchange. The Hon. Member said your refinery capacity is fully employed so what ⁶⁶⁰ will you do? What is usually done in internal oil business is you swap the crude for the product and ⁶⁸⁰ if we produce a larger quantity of crude in our country, we will be able to swap crude for the ⁷⁰⁰ products with other countries and we will be able to reduce to a very large extent our import of oil ⁷²⁰ and oil products.

I am a believer of God and God willing, it may be that if the prospects which ⁷⁴⁰ we have in oil exploration, particularly in the Bombay High, in the Godawari Basin and the Cauvery Basin prove to ⁷⁶⁰ be successful in the course of seven or eight years, it would be possible to reduce our dependence on imported ⁷⁸⁰ oil to become more or less self-sufficient. This is possible only when concerted effort is made by the ⁸⁰⁰ State Govts. to achieve the targets laid down for production in the years to come. But in any event, we expected upto ⁸²⁰ 2000, 70 per cent of our requirements would be met by us and rest will have to be imported. ⁸⁴⁰

CRUDE : raw;

SWAP : exchange;

SALUTARY : threat;

RADIANT : important;

TIRADE : long drawn scolding;

MODALITY : method of doing;

Handwritten notes in Urdu script, likely a shorthand or summary of the printed text, written on a set of horizontal lines.

Exercise 13

You have invited me here on an auspicious day for this auspicious opening ceremony. I have come here gladly for²⁰ a variety of reasons. Perhaps some people might wonder what is the connection between Gandhiji and this great factory, for he⁴⁰ was apparently not favoured great factories. He thought much more of the village and the home. And yet, I⁶⁰ feel that this idea is due to a basic misapprehension. I am quite sure that if it had been our⁸⁰ good fortune to have Gandhiji with us today, he would have been glad at the opening of this factory. This¹⁰⁰ factory, like all factories, does not come in the way of his basic desire to develop the village industries and¹²⁰ generally raise the standard of our vast rural and urban population. Some people take rather a narrow and lopsided¹⁴⁰ view of Gandhiji. None of us perhaps is fully capable of understanding all the aspects of his manysided character. We¹⁶⁰ cling to one or two aspects not realizing that we do not see the whole of that remarkable personality. Many,¹⁸⁰ I suppose, took the letter of what he said and paid little attention to the spirit, to the underlying philosophy²⁰⁰ for which he stood. You will remember that often he let us have some glimpses into his mind which would²²⁰ show that mind was deep and wide and looked not only at the millions of our people but at²⁴⁰ the whole of humanity.

Functioning at a particular moment in India as the leader of a great struggle against a²⁶⁰ mighty empire, he brought methods and tools into play which were particularly suited for that struggle as well as for²⁸⁰ the constructive activity of the nation. He laid stress on village industries and, curiously enough, even those who were critical³⁰⁰ of him, who were sceptical about village industries and the like, today stand for village industries and the development of³²⁰ our rural areas. Others have arrived only gradually and through painful processes of reasoning at the conclusion he arrived at³⁴⁰ intuitively. And there is no conflict between that conclusion and this factory or other big factories that we might build³⁶⁰ because we try to co-ordinate the two approaches. There can be no real well being or advance in material standard³⁸⁰ in India without the big factory. I shall venture to say that we cannot even maintain our freedom without big factories.⁴⁰⁰

We cannot keep pace with the modern world unless we adopt the latest techniques, whether it in for the big⁴²⁰ factory or the small, or for village industry. We cannot keep pace with

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 and abbreviations used in shorthand.

the modern world unless we utilize the source⁴⁴⁰ of power that are available to the modern world. Today, we stand on the threshold of the atomic age. Enormous⁴⁶⁰ new resources of power have been placed at the disposal of man. Whether he uses them for good or ill⁴⁸⁰ only the future will show. What we do know is that the power is there and we cannot ignore it⁵⁰⁰. We shall have to use this new source of atomic energy when the time comes. At the same time, everything⁵²⁰ has ultimately to be judged in terms of human welfare, and the only real yardstick we can employ is the⁵⁴⁰ happiness of our three hundred and sixty million people. Therefore, I see no inconsistency in my coming here on Gandhiji's⁵⁶⁰ birthday and performing the opening ceremony of this great factory.

I go about from end to end in India, seeing⁵⁸⁰ new factories come up, great schemes take shape and great river valley projects develop, giving power and nourishing water to⁶⁰⁰ our fields. I see the Community Projects and National Extension Service spread in our rural areas with a speed which⁶²⁰ is remarkable and without precedent in history. Remember this, that perhaps the biggest scheme in India is not this big⁶⁴⁰ factory or a hundred other factories, but the hundreds and thousands of Community projects that are changing the face of⁶⁶⁰ India. That is the great revolution that is taking place in the village, and in the heart of India. I⁶⁸⁰ see all this and as I see it, I feel excitement creeping over me.

I am impressed by this magnificent⁷⁰⁰ structure, which has been built with considerable rapidity and, to the layman's eye, built efficiently, attractively and imposingly. I should⁷²⁰ tell you that my first approach to this factory was not a pleasing one. I saw a huge ten-or⁷⁴⁰ twelve-foot wall. I do not like walls and I am allergic to them -- I have had too much of walls⁷⁶⁰ in my life -- and this big twelve foot wall, mile upon mile, without a break, almost gave me a headache.⁷⁸⁰ when I was coming here. I am told that a great part of this wall is not part of this⁸⁰⁰ factory at all but a relic of the great repair shop that was here once. Evidently the builder of⁸²⁰ this factory has carried on the tradition because I saw the wall being continued right up to the main gate.⁸⁴⁰

INTUITIVELY : to know without conscious reasoning;
 MISAPPREHENSION : misunderstanding; SCEPTICAL : doubtful;
 ENORMOUS: large; PRECEDENT: example;

Handwritten notes in Urdu script, corresponding to the English text on the left. The notes are written in a cursive style and cover the right half of the page.

Exercise 14

As you have just heard from the Chairman of the Municipality, I have visited this place many times earlier. The²⁰ first time that I came here, I think was twenty-five years ago, and now that I have come⁴⁰ again, this past quarter of a century passes before my eyes. I see how after a long struggle we achieved⁶⁰ freedom and independence and how since then we have engaged ourselves in an even more difficult struggle, the struggle to⁸⁰ achieve economic well-being and higher standards for all our people. Everyone will agree with that objective of economic well-being.¹⁰⁰ Why then do we differ in many ways? Why are there various parties? It is good to have various¹²⁰ parties because when there are different approaches to a problem, more light is thrown upon it. I do not believe¹⁴⁰ in all people being regimented to think in one way. I want free flow and free exchange of thought and¹⁶⁰ out of that we sometimes find a bit of the truth.

Nevertheless, why do we differ often and quarrel with¹⁸⁰ one another about the way and the path to be pursued? I want to say a few words about that²⁰⁰ to you. Wherever I go I lay stress on something that is obvious, with which everyone should agree. I lay²²⁰ stress on the Unity of India, not merely the political unity which we have achieved, but something far deeper, the²⁴⁰ emotional unity, the integration of our minds and hearts, the suppression of feelings of separatism. While all people agree about²⁶⁰ the unity of India, there are many people and even some parties that act in a way which can only²⁸⁰ result in breaking the unity of India. Why they do so, I do not know. While, on the one hand,³⁰⁰ we, the people of India, are bound together by strong bonds of culture, common objectives, friendship, affection, on the other,³²⁰ unfortunately, there are inherent in India separatist and disruptive tendencies which raise their head whenever some new question arises. We³⁴⁰ talk about the recognition of States. By all means let us discuss it. But why this passion and fury? What³⁶⁰ does this separatism ultimately mean? Not your affection for you fellow-man, but your dislike of others. I have no³⁸⁰ objection to people coming together because they like one another, or to nations coming together because they like one another.⁴⁰⁰

But I have the strongest objection to people coming together because they dislike and hate somebody else. The coming together⁴²⁰ to hurt somebody else is bad. That is why in the international field we are against these military alliances which⁴⁴⁰ are not the coming together of people who like one another, but

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are meant to be aimed against another country⁴⁶⁰ or group of countries. Anything is bad the basis of which is hatred and dislike and enmity, international or national.⁴⁸⁰

We must be on our guard against the disruptive tendencies in the country which raise their head whenever an occasion⁵⁰⁰ offers itself. Among these disruptive tendencies are some which come under the name of communalism politics under some religious garb,⁵²⁰ one religious group being incited to hate another religious group. Then there is provincialism. There is casteism, perhaps the most⁵⁴⁰ dangerous of all in our country. When the caste system came into being it may have been very good, but⁵⁶⁰ for the last few hundred years it has weakened us nationally and socially. It has divided us up into small⁵⁸⁰ groups. It has separated us into clans of people, some calling themselves high caste and some middle caste and some⁶⁰⁰ low caste and some no caste at all. And so we have this inequality persisting, one group being exploited by⁶²⁰ another. I think that was the main reason for India's weakness and India's downfall.

We have before us all these⁶⁴⁰ lessons of history. We have seen how, repeatedly, in spite of our many virtues and our great abilities, we have⁶⁶⁰ fallen in the race of the nations, and because of this lack of unity amongst us the entire community of⁶⁸⁰ India has been separated into castes and creeds which do not pull together. Therefore, I lay stress everywhere on the⁷⁰⁰ unity of India, and on our need to fight communalism, provincialism and casteism.

So far as I am concerned, and⁷²⁰ I hope, so far as you are concerned, there is no division between North and South and East and West⁷⁴⁰ of India. There is only one India of which all of us, you and I, are inheritors. It belongs to⁷⁶⁰ all of us. This southern part of India is not your private preserve. I have as much right to it⁷⁸⁰ as you. Likewise, the northern States of the Himalayas are not our private preserve. They are your inheritance also. They⁸⁰⁰ belong to you as much as to anybody else in India. So the whole of India from the North to⁸²⁰ the South is the common heritage of every Indian, and all India's History, is our common heritage for all purposes.⁸⁴⁰

- INHERENT:** inborn, naturally a part of;
- SUPPRESSION:** to crush down, to conceal;
- DISRUPTIVE:** the act of bursting & separating;
- GARB:** cover;

Handwritten notes in Urdu script, likely a translation or commentary on the English text, covering the same paragraphs.

Handwritten notes in Urdu script, possibly a signature or additional remarks.

Exercise 15

My colleague, the Hon. Minister of Defence, will no doubt deal with the broad issues raised in this debate and²⁰ with the criticisms and suggestions made. I have intervened to draw the attention of the House to certain broad and⁴⁰ basic principles of the lines of defence and more especially, the problems that we have to face.

I have noticed⁶⁰ in the course of the debate today a certain concern and anxiety about recent events, amounting almost to an apprehension,⁸⁰ lest India might be attacked by our neighbouring country and we might not be ready for it. The number of¹⁰⁰ recent border incidents, and more especially the fact that a great foreign country is giving military aid, has led, no¹²⁰ doubt, to this apprehension. It is perfectly true that the situation today in regard to the defence if India has¹⁴⁰ been very much affected by factor of military aid coming in from a great country and we have to¹⁶⁰ view this situation in this new light.

The Hon. Members who spoke just before me asked us to have¹⁸⁰ the latest equipment and the best training. What exactly does that mean? In nothing, I think, has there been such²⁰⁰ a great technological improvement as in war equipment. Of course, the latest example of that, the final example, is the²²⁰ nuclear weapon, atomic bomb or hydrogen bomb. That is the culmination of this process. It means that no country in²⁴⁰ the world, excepting the two great Powers, is adequately defended, because only they have enough of these nuclear weapons. How,²⁶⁰ then, does one judge the adequacy of a country's defence?

Obviously, if some Power which has nuclear weapons at its²⁸⁰ disposal choose to attack India, from the purely military point of view we have little defence. It may be that³⁰⁰ from other point of view we may yet be able to meet this menace of the atomic bomb, because a³²⁰ people that have vitality, strength and unity, and a people that will not surrender whatever happens, can never be defeated.³⁴⁰ I have often said, therefore, that the real answer to the atomic bomb lies in other spheres. I mention this³⁶⁰ because in the final analysis what counts is not your soldier or your military weapon, but the spirit of unity³⁸⁰ of the people, the will of the people to survive in spite of every difficulty and every menace present here.⁴⁰⁰

If I am confident about India, that confidence depends more on the spirit and unity of our people than on⁴²⁰ other factors. If that is weak, for me it just does not matter how many tanks or how

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many aircraft⁴⁴⁰ we may put in. Technology has developed so rapidly that if, unfortunately, there is a great war in the⁴⁶⁰ future, probably every book that has been written in the past about warfare and every weapon that was used during⁴⁸⁰ the last war and previously, would be out of date. Judged from that point of view, we in India and⁵⁰⁰ nearly all the countries of the world, excepting a very few, are completely out of date and there is not⁵²⁰ help for us at present.

What is the equation of defence? In what lies the strength of a people for⁵⁴⁰ defence? Well, one thinks immediately about defence forces army, navy, air force. Perfectly right. They are the spear points of⁵⁶⁰ defence. They have to bear the brunt of any attack. How do they exist? What are they based on? The⁵⁸⁰ more technical armies and navies and air forces get, the more important becomes the industrial and technological base of the⁶⁰⁰ country. You may import a machine or an aircraft or some other highly technical weapon and you may even teach⁶²⁰ somebody to use it, but that is a very superficial type of defence because you have not got the technological⁶⁴⁰ background for it. If spare parts go wrong, your whole machine is useless. If somebody from whom you bought⁶⁶⁰ it refuses to supply a part of it, it becomes useless, so that in spite of your independence you become⁶⁸⁰ dependent on others, and very greatly so.

From that point of view probably there are very few countries in the⁷⁰⁰ world that are really independent, able to stand on their own feet against the military strength of others. Therefore, apart⁷²⁰ from the army, navy and so on, you have to have an industrial and technological background in the country.

Supporting⁷⁴⁰ all this is the economy of the country. If the country's economy is not sound, it is a weak country.⁷⁶⁰ I can give many examples to this House of countries which for the moment may have a good army, but⁷⁸⁰ whose strength is really superficial, because the army depends on outside factors, foreign machines, foreign economy, foreign help. Such a⁸⁰⁰ country is essentially a dependent country, though called independent as regards his political status is concerned in the world.⁸²⁰ We do not subscribe to this new, so we believe that strength lies in developing the country in all spheres.⁸⁴⁰

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 original text.

- MENACE: threat;
- CULMINATION: conclusion;
- SUPERFICIAL: shallow, unsound;
- SUBSCRIBE: to consent, to contribute;

Exercise 16

The equation of defence is your defence forces plus your industrial and technological background, plus, thirdly, the economy of the²⁰ country, and fourthly, the spirit of the people. Looking at the countries of the world, there are only two at⁴⁰ the present moment which may be termed, from the military point of view, absolutely in the front rank. There are⁶⁰ many other countries in between. Where do we come in the picture? Here we are, backward technologically and industrially, and⁸⁰ yet, except for Japan, probably more industrialized at the present moment than any other country in Asia. I am leaving¹⁰⁰ out the Soviet territories, and even in regard to China, which is making great progress, I think it may well¹²⁰ be said that at the present moment we are somewhat in advance in some ways, industrially considered, certainly not¹⁴⁰ in a military way. They have a huge army. We have a relatively small army. But I am talking about¹⁶⁰ industrial development and not of other matters.

We belong, therefore, to the so-called underdeveloped countries, though more advanced¹⁸⁰ in some matters. Take atomic energy. Probably we are in the first half a dozen countries of the world or²⁰⁰ somewhere near that. I do not exactly know it is difficult to say. We are certainly not among the first²²⁰ three or four. We are in the next rank.

An Hon. Member, I am told, said here: "What is the²⁴⁰ good of your Five Year Plans? You must concentrate on defence." That is a grave statement to make. But the²⁶⁰ Five Year Plan is the defence plan of the country. What else is it? Because, defence does not consist in²⁸⁰ people going about marching up and down the road with guns and other weapons. Defence consists today in a country³⁰⁰ being industrially prepared for producing the goods and equipment of defence. The right approach to defence is to avoid having³²⁰ unfriendly relations with other countries. Some Hon. Members in this House who talk in rather aggressive terms of neighbouring countries,³⁴⁰ and want to take brave action sword in hand, serve no cause, certainly not the cause of this country. It³⁶⁰ is one thing for us to be perfectly prepared, because, however peaceful our policy may be, no responsible Government can³⁸⁰ take the risk of an emergency arising which it cannot face. This we have to keep in mind at all times.⁴⁰⁰

Then we come to the second aspect. The strength of a country develops by industrial growth, which implies the

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capacity⁴²⁰ to make weapons of war for the army, the navy or the force. You cannot develop an isolated industry⁴⁴⁰ without a general background of industrial development. You cannot have a factory producing tanks in the absence of other industrial⁴⁶⁰ development in the country. A factory producing aircraft can be erected only if there is a large supply of technically⁴⁸⁰ trained people. Therefore our immediate object should be, both from the point of view of economic development and that of⁵⁰⁰ defence, to build up industry, heavy industry in particular. The criticism may be justified that we ought to have started⁵²⁰ thinking in these terms even earlier. But the point is that we are at least today thinking in terms of⁵⁴⁰ building up heavy industry, iron and steel, machine making plants, and production of oil. Take this business of oil. Most⁵⁶⁰ of your machines will become completely useless without oil to run them. If we do not produce enough oil in⁵⁸⁰ this country, well, the big machines get tied up. There will be nothing to run them with.

Now, we come⁶⁰⁰ up against a grave difficulty. Let us admit for the moment that we are proceeding along right lines—those right⁶²⁰ lines being the industrialization of the country, which is good from the economic point of view as well as for⁶⁴⁰ defence. But industrialization takes time.

What will happen before you are strong enough? You may get knocked down in the⁶⁶⁰ course of the next ten years. And all you saying 'we are not ready for an attack' will not⁶⁸⁰ prevent the enemy from attacking you. This is a difficult problem that every country has to face, to balance immediate⁷⁰⁰ danger with consideration of better security later on. If you think too much in terms of immediate danger and⁷²⁰ concentrate on it, the result will be that you never get strong enough tomorrow and the day after. Your resources⁷⁴⁰ are being spent not in productive ways, not in the growth of real strength, but in temporary strength which you⁷⁶⁰ buy or borrow from others. You get a machine from outside. You use it and it does give you some⁷⁸⁰ temporary assurance, although it is not very great. But, as I told you, if some part goes wrong, you are helpless.⁸⁰⁰ And this difficulty has become even more real for us because of recent developments, more especially the military aid that⁸²⁰ has come in fairly considerable quantity to our neighbour country. I do not think that there is likelihood of war.⁸⁴⁰

AGGRESSIVE: assaulting, encroaching;

IMPLIES: to mean

Handwritten shorthand notes in a cursive style, corresponding to the printed text on the left. The notes are organized into lines, with some lines starting with a vertical line indicating a new line of text. The shorthand uses various symbols, including letters, numbers, and dots, to represent words and phrases. The notes are written on a background of horizontal dotted lines.

Exercise 17

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Bill as it proposes to amend the Constitution in a manner²⁰ so that the most important and the urgent need of our people may be included in our Constitution as fundamental⁴⁰ rights. Right to work is the essential condition of our existence as a human being. You know, Sir, through work,⁶⁰ man distinguished himself from beast and develops his capability to be the master of his fate control the nature⁸⁰ and build up the civilization. This power to work helps him to control the nature and to use it in¹⁰⁰ his interest, he produces his bread and thus continues his existence. Without work, how can a man earn his livelihood?¹²⁰ So, it is absolutely related to the question of his existence.

But, today, this existence of man is challenged in¹⁴⁰ our country. The unending queue of unemployed people is increasing day by day. There is no security of his existence¹⁶⁰ as he has no means of production at his disposal. In a developing country like ours, the unemployment problem is¹⁸⁰ the most burning problem. We have no opportunity to work and no right to work. The number of unemployed people²⁰⁰ registered with the Employment Exchanges in our country is more than 2.5 crores. But this is not the²²⁰ real picture. There are more than 2.5 crores of unemployed in our country living in the cities and²⁴⁰ rural areas. In the rural areas, the uneducated masses of unemployed youth do not register their names with the Employment²⁶⁰ Exchange offices. The agricultural labourers, poor peasants from the bulk of the rural are unemployed. Besides, they do not get jobs²⁸⁰ for all the time throughout the year. More people are entering into cultivation on the same size of land,³⁰⁰ thus increasing the number of hidden unemployed people. The rural poor peasants, etc.³²⁰ are the major part of rural unemployed. With them the other section of the small and middle peasantry and rural³⁴⁰ artisans are gradually losing their land and their small means of production. Share croppers are being evicted from the land³⁶⁰ and day by day these people are getting more and more impoverished. The middle class people also are the most³⁸⁰ unfortunate victims of unemployment. Workers are thrown out of their jobs due to lock out, closure and recession in the economy.⁴⁰⁰

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But how can they live without a job? After 60 years of our independence the ruling class is far¹²⁰ behind in getting these people out of this problem. We are making Plans one after another. But what is the⁴⁰ result? After the First Five Year Plan, the number of the registered unemployed people stood at 20 lakhs. After the Second⁶⁰ Five Year Plan, it rose to 35 lakhs. After the Third Five Year Plan, it crossed the line of¹⁸⁰ fifty three lakhs. After the 5th Plan it is more than 80 lakhs and now it is 2.5⁵⁰⁰ crores. This is the reality in spite of the ruling party's tall talks of socialistic pattern, democratic socialism, ultimately⁵²⁰ socialism and new Economic Programme. The ruling party have been crying from the housetops about the so called socialism⁵⁴⁰ in our country. The number of unemployd in the country has been increasing beacuse their socialism is a fake socialism⁵⁶⁰ and it is to deceive the people only. They talk of socialism only because they know people love and like⁵⁸⁰ it. People believe that without socialism unemployment problem cannot be solved but what is socialism? It is only the⁶⁰⁰ scientific socialism which is the real socialism and which abolishes exploitation of man by man, which abolishes private property system⁶²⁰ in the economy which takes the means of production in the hands of the State and which guarantees the right⁶⁴⁰ to work. But in our socialism, the rich becomes richer and poor becomes poorer. This is really capitalism under the⁶⁶⁰ guise of socialism, this is fake socialism and this is only to deceive the people. Can we claim of building⁶⁸⁰ socialism without making the right to work as a fundamental right? We cannot. In all the socialistic countries, this right⁷⁰⁰ to work is guaranteed by the Constitution as a fundamental right. I would like to quote the relevant Articales from⁷²⁰ the Constitution of a few socialist countires. Articles 40 of the Russian Constitution says that the citizens⁷⁴⁰ of the Russian have the right to work that is, to guaranteed employment and pay in accordance⁷⁶⁰ with the quantity and quality of their work, and not below the State established minimum including the right to choose⁷⁸⁰ their trade or profession.

Article 48 of the Constitution of China says, citizens, have the right to work.⁸⁰⁰ To ensure that citizens enjoy this right, the State provides employment in accordance with the principle of overall consideration, and⁸²⁰ on the basis of increased production, the State gradually increase payment for labour, improves working conditions, strengthens labour protection.⁸⁴⁰

ABOLISH: to end;

RECESSION : state of fall in business;

IMPOVERISHED : to reduce to extreme poverty.

Handwritten notes in Urdu script, likely a shorthand or summary of the text on the left. The notes are written on a grid of dotted lines and include various symbols and abbreviations used in shorthand.

Exercise 18

Mr. Chairman as we are aware, for several years in the past, I had been intimately interested in the financial²⁰ and economic problems of my country. I am glad that this Conference has been devoting a great deal of attention⁴⁰ to the problems of inflation and recession in which the world has been so intensely and seriously involved during the⁶⁰ last few years. My interest in matters of finance and economics has been both official and personal. In the international⁸⁰ sphere, I have followed the apprehension and concern the devastating effect of inflation combined with a persistent recession which caused¹⁰⁰ a steep fall in the prices of commodities and created continued monetary instability. This has given a severe jolt to¹²⁰ the economy of so many countries throughout the world whether they are developed or developing countries. Although the sudden increase¹⁴⁰ in oil prices and subsequent further doses of increase have been among the main contributory factors; in my view, national¹⁶⁰ policies in trade and monetary field cannot be completely absolved from blame. We are, therefore, today face to face with¹⁸⁰ a problem which though a legacy of the recent past is demanding urgent attention. The problems are with us and²⁰⁰ will continue to plague us in future. Prudence dictates that the process of recovery has to be brought about on²²⁰ a wider front. Even though it has begun in developed countries it is still weak and faltering in many of²⁴⁰ those economies. So far as developing countries are concerned. It is not only a question of recovery -- it is a²⁶⁰ question of survival.

The developing countries themselves do not present a uniform picture. The poorer among those which are commonly²⁸⁰ described as a non oil developing countries, have been very seriously affected and as time passes, their plight is going³⁰⁰ to worsen and not improve unless collective and co-operative action is expeditiously taken to pull them out of a grave³²⁰ and persistent situation. Their collective balance of payments deficit which was in the region of nine billion dollars per year³⁴⁰ in the early '70s has reached an appalling dimension of between 30 to 40 billion dollars. Earlier developed countries had³⁶⁰ also run into such deficit but they had in their favour strength and resilience of their economies, their measure of³⁸⁰ mutual help and large access they had to liquidity provided by International Monetary Fund helped them considerably to bear shock.⁴⁰⁰

It is quite obvious in the circumstances that the developing countries would find themselves in unenviable situation. On the⁴²⁰

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

one hand their economy has further grievously worsened during the last six or seven years for reasons not only beyond⁴⁴⁰ their control but also beyond their capacity to retrieve. On the other, their own economic strength has substantially diminished. My⁴⁶⁰ submission, Mr. Chairman, is that it is not out of charity that OPEC and developed countries have to pull them⁴⁸⁰ out of despair and despondency but that call of humanity and demand of brotherhood, both of which must appeal to⁵⁰⁰ a Commonwealth gathering like ours, require that their problems revive sympathetic consideration and are meaningfully solved with little delay⁵²⁰ as possible. These countries are the victims of history and crisis after crisis has overtaken them while they were still⁵⁴⁰ finding their feet after securing freedom from colonialism and exploitation. Political issues, however important, pale into significance when measured against⁵⁶⁰ global challenges as well as opportunities in the economy of the next two decades. These opportunities have to be taken⁵⁸⁰ advantage of in turn, otherwise they will slip beyond recall. The relations of today or tomorrow between nations are going⁶⁰⁰ to be determined not so much by political accord and accommodation as by the manner in which they can be⁶²⁰ helped to avoid the economic strains and stresses. The problems of poverty, unemployment and under-employment and of removing inequalities in⁶⁴⁰ a world which is becoming more and more aware of gaps and shortcomings and more and more intolerant of failures⁶⁶⁰ and shortfalls in the performance are placing a grim burden of responsibility of Government with limited resources at their command.⁶⁸⁰

For several years, the world community has made loud professions of containing the expansion of poverty and reducing its incidence.⁷⁰⁰ For several years, A search for the eradication of poverty and through its elimination of a major threat to world⁷²⁰ peace and stability has been going on. May I remind this gathering that empty stomachs are no respecter of persons⁷⁴⁰ or institutions. However, new international economic order about which many pious sentiments have been expressed since the Sixth Special Session⁷⁶⁰ of the U. N. General Assembly, must not be allowed to remain an utopian dream. For the time being it⁷⁸⁰ is the only answer to the problems that we have been discussing. It is a realistic and indeed, a necessary⁸⁰⁰ goal if we are to survive the elemental problems which threaten us and thus reach the goal of an international⁸²⁰ society based on the concepts of equity, sovereign equality, interdependence and justice for the welfare of the people of this country.⁸⁴⁰

APPREHENSION : fear; **ABSOLVED**: pardoned;
EXPEDITIOUSLY: quickly; **RESILIENCE**: flexibility;
LEGACY: to inherit; **PRUDENCE**: wisdom; **UTOPIAN**: ideal;

Handwritten notes in Urdu script, likely a shorthand or shorthand notes, covering the right side of the page. The text is dense and appears to be a transcription or summary of the printed text on the left.

Exercise 19

Since, in our Constitution, we have guaranteed certain rights. And the Fundamental Rights that are made available to the citizens²⁰ in India, are provided in Part III of our Constitution. What are the rights that are made available to the⁴⁰ citizens. They are, the right to equality before law, right to freedom of speech and expression, to assemble peacefully and without⁶⁰ arms, to form associations or unions, to move freely throughout the territory of India, to reside and settle in any⁸⁰ part of the territory of India, and practise any profession or carry on any occupation, trade or business.¹⁰⁰

And there are certain other rights which are made available to the citizens of India. If we study and examine¹²⁰ these rights, I am constrained to say that these rights can be enjoyed by those people who are rich or¹⁴⁰ people who are having enough to exist on. These rights unfortunately cannot be enjoyed by the poor people. In¹⁶⁰ the other Constitutions of the world, there are certain other fundamental rights made available, and those rights are right¹⁸⁰ to existence itself. It is not mentioned in those Constitutions that the right to existence is made available to the²⁰⁰ citizens, but under different headings, those rights are made available, the right to education is made available, the right²²⁰ to shelter is made available, the right to education is made available, the right to medical assistance is made available²⁴⁰ These kinds of rights are made available to citizens in some countries of the world.

If we study the²⁶⁰ American Constitution, these kinds of rights are not made available to the citizens in the American Constitution. The rights which²⁸⁰ can be enjoyed by the well-to-do people are available in the American Constitution, but the right which can be³⁰⁰ enjoyed by the poor people are not made available in the American Constitution. The right to work is not made³²⁰ available to the citizens in America in spite of the fact that even in America, there is unemployment. America is³⁴⁰ a very vast country having huge resources and very limited population, yet the right to work is not made available³⁶⁰ to the citizens in America. There are so many socialist countries in the world and in almost all socialist³⁸⁰ countries, the right to work is also made available to the citizens as a part of national policy under the Constitution.⁴⁰⁰

The new Russian Constitution has gone a step ahead and says that the right to work of the choice of⁴²⁰ the man who wants to work is available to the citizen. In other countries the choice is not given⁴⁴⁰ to the man who wants to work. He can go to the

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

government and ask for a job and a job is ⁴⁶⁰ made available to him. He has to accept it whether he likes it or not. But, in the Russian Constitution, One ⁴⁸⁰ can say, I want a job of this kind and that kind of job should be made available to me. ⁵⁰⁰ And that of a job is given to him under the new Constitution in the Russia. p. But there ⁵²⁰ is one thing which is to be borne in mind, when we take these things into consideration. In all the ⁵⁴⁰ capitalist countries or the countries which are not socialist countries, the right to work is not made available, and in ⁵⁶⁰ almost all the countries, the duty to work is not made available.

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

There is no duty cast upon the citizen ⁵⁸⁰ to do their job. But in all the socialist countries, the right to work is given as well as the ⁶⁰⁰ duty to work is also cast upon the citizens. Right to work is also related to the duty to do ⁶²⁰ the work in the socialist countries of the world. I have studied so many constitutions of the world in which ⁶⁴⁰ the right to work and duty to work is given in only one clause itself. The citizens have a right to ⁶⁶⁰ work and duty to work. In one sentence, that is mentioned. Even in China, the duty is cast upon ⁶⁸⁰ the citizens to work. In the Russia also, the duty is cast upon the citizens to work and if ⁷⁰⁰ that duty is not done, the right will not be made available. If we study the concept of the right ⁷²⁰ it can not exist unless there is a duty on the other side. If there is a duty, there will be ⁷⁴⁰ a right, and if there is a right, there will be a duty. Now, the Indian concept of the duty ⁷⁶⁰ and right is something different from the western concept.

The Indian concept starts from the duty and ends in right ⁷⁸⁰ and the western concept starts from the right and ends in duty. I say, as a son, I have ⁸⁰⁰ a duty towards my father. When I have a duty towards my father, father gets a right as against me. ⁸²⁰ When a father has a duty towards a son, son gets a right as against the father. This is proper. ⁸⁴⁰

CONSTRAINED: to compel, to coerce;

Exercise 22

Honourable Members, while building the future, my Government is re-establishing the splendour and heritage of Indian culture. Recently, a new chapter has been²⁰ added to it, in the form of the grand campus of Nalanda University. Nalanda was not just a university, but⁴⁰ a testimony to India's glorious past as a global knowledge hub, I am confident that the new Nalanda University will⁶⁰ help in making India a Global Knowledge Hub. It is the endeavour of my Government to continue to inspire the⁸⁰ future generations with our legacy of thousands of years. That is why places of pilgrimage and centres of faith and¹⁰⁰ spirituality are being spruced up across the country. My Government is working with the same pride for heritage as it has been¹²⁰ working for development. This resolve for pride in heritage is becoming a symbol of honour for the Scheduled Castes,¹⁴⁰ Scheduled Tribes, the deprived and all communities. My Government started celebrating the birth anniversary of Bhagwan Birsa Munda as¹⁶⁰ Jan Jatiya Gaurav Divas. The 150th birth anniversary of Bhagwan Birsa Munda will be celebrated across the country next year¹⁸⁰ with great enthusiasm.

The country is also celebrating the 500th birth anniversary of Rani Durgavati on a large scale.²⁰⁰ Last month, the country has started the year-long celebration to mark the 300th birth anniversary of²²⁰ Rani Ahilyabai Holkar. Earlier, the Government also celebrated the 550th Prakash Parv of Guru Nanak Dev Ji²⁴⁰ and the 350th Prakash Parv of Guru Gobind Singh Ji with great fervour. The tradition of celebrating festivals²⁶⁰ like Kashi Tamil Sangamam and Saurashtra Tamil Sangamam in the spirit of 'Ek Bharat Shreshtha Bharat' was also initiated by my Government.²⁸⁰ The new generations get inspiration for nation building from these events, and the sense of national pride is made stronger.³⁰⁰ Our successes are our shared heritage. We should, therefore, take pride and not hesitate in embracing them. Today, India³²⁰ is performing well in various sectors. These achievements give us immense opportunities to make us feel proud of our³⁴⁰ progress and successes. We should feel proud when India performs well in digital payments globally. We should feel proud when³⁶⁰ our scientists successfully land Chandrayaan on the South Pole of the Moon. We should feel proud when India becomes the³⁸⁰ fastest growing economy in the world. We should also feel proud when India conducts such a large election exercise here.⁴⁰⁰

Today, the whole world respects us as the Mother of Democracy. The people of India have always demonstrated complete trust in⁴²⁰ democracy and expressed full faith in the electoral institutions.

Handwritten notes in Progressive Shorthand (Monthly) November 2024, corresponding to the printed text on the left. The notes are written in a shorthand system on lined paper.

We need to preserve and protect this trust to sustain our⁴⁴⁰ robust democracy. We must realise that hurting the faith of people in democratic institutions and the electoral process is like⁴⁶⁰ cutting the very branch on which we all are sitting. We should collectively denounce every attempt to undermine the credibility⁴⁸⁰ of our democracy. We all remember those times when ballot papers were snatched and looted. To ensure the sanctity of the⁵⁰⁰ electoral process, it was decided to use EVMs. The EVM has passed every test, from the Supreme Court⁵²⁰ to the people's court, in the last few decades. I also want to share with you some of my concerns.⁵⁴⁰ I would urge you to introspect on these issues and give concrete and constructive solutions to the country. In this era⁵⁶⁰ of communication revolution, disruptive forces are conspiring to weaken democracy and create fissures in the society. These forces are⁵⁸⁰ present within the country and are also operating from outside the country. These forces resort to rumour mongering, misleading the⁶⁰⁰ people and misinformation.

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.

This situation cannot be allowed to continue unchecked. Today, technology is advancing every day. In such a situation,⁶²⁰ its misuse against humanity can be extremely harmful. India has expressed these concerns at the international forums also and advocated⁶⁴⁰ for a global framework. It is our responsibility to stop this tendency and find new ways and means to address this challenge.⁶⁶⁰ The global order is taking a new shape in this third decade of 21st century. Due to the efforts⁶⁸⁰ of my Government, Bharat is giving a new confidence to the world as a Vishwa-Bandhu. Due to its human-centric approach,⁷⁰⁰ India today is the first responder in any crisis and has become a strong voice of the Global South.⁷²⁰ India has been at the forefront in safeguarding humanity; be it the Corona crisis or an earthquake or a war.⁷⁴⁰ The way the world now views India was evident during the G-7 summit held in Italy. India also⁷⁶⁰ brought the world together on various issues during her G-20 presidency. It was during India's presidency that the African Union⁷⁸⁰ was made a permanent member of the G-20. This has strengthened the confidence of Africa and the entire⁸⁰⁰ Global South. Following the Neighbourhood First Policy, India has strengthened its relations with neighbouring countries. Participation of the leaders of⁸²⁰ seven neighbouring countries in the swearing-in ceremony of the Union Council of Ministers on June 9 reflects this priority of my Government.⁸⁴⁰

- SPLENDOUR: very impressive beauty; TESTIMONY: proof;
- LEGACY: property given after the person leaves;
- DENOUNCE: to express critically of a person;
- INTROSPECT: self-examination;
- FISSURES: long deep cracks.

Handwritten notes in Progressive Shorthand, likely corresponding to the definitions provided in the list above.

Exercise 21 (Budget)

Hon'ble Speaker, Sir, For promoting women-led development, the budget carries an allocation of more than Rs. 3 lakh crore²⁰ for schemes benefitting women and girls. This signals our government's commitment for enhancing women's role in economic development. For improving⁴⁰ the socio-economic condition of tribal communities, we will launch the Pradhan Mantri Janjatiya Unnat Gram Abhiyan by adopting saturation⁶⁰ coverage for tribal families in tribal-majority villages and aspirational districts. This will cover 63,000 villages benefitting 5 crore⁸⁰ tribal people. More than 100 branches of India Post Payment Bank will be set up in the North East region¹⁰⁰ to expand the banking services. This year, I have made a provision of Rs. 3 lakh crore for¹²⁰ rural development including rural infrastructure. This budget provides special attention to MSMEs and manufacturing, particularly labour-intensive manufacturing.¹⁴⁰ We have formulated a package covering financing, regulatory changes and technology support for MSMEs to help them¹⁶⁰ grow and also compete globally, as mentioned in the interim budget. I am happy to announce the following specific measures.¹⁸⁰

For facilitating term loans to MSMEs for purchase of machinery and equipment without collateral or third-party guarantee,²⁰⁰ a credit guarantee scheme will be introduced. The scheme will operate on pooling of credit risks of such²²⁰ MSMEs. A separately constituted self-financing guarantee fund will provide, to each applicant, guarantee cover upto Rs. 100 crore,²⁴⁰ while the loan amount may be larger. The borrower will have to provide an upfront guarantee fee and an²⁶⁰ annual guarantee fee on the reducing loan balance. Public sector banks will build their in-house capability to assess²⁸⁰ MSMEs for credit, instead of relying on external assessment. They will also take a lead in developing or³⁰⁰ getting developed a new credit assessment model, based on the scoring of digital footprints of MSMEs³²⁰ in the economy. This is expected to be a significant improvement over the traditional assessment of credit eligibility based only on³⁴⁰ asset or turnover criteria. That will also cover MSMEs without a formal accounting system. I am happy³⁶⁰ to announce a new mechanism for facilitating continuation of bank credit to MSMEs during their stress period.³⁸⁰ While being in the 'special mention account' stage for reasons beyond their control, MSMEs need credit to continue.⁴⁰⁰

For facilitating MSMEs to unlock their working capital by converting their trade receivables into cash, I propose⁴²⁰ to reduce the turnover threshold of buyers for mandatory onboarding

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

Exercise 22

Sir, unfortunately for most of us, what is decided by the highest judicial authority in our country is that Directive Principles are not as important as Fundamental Right. It is most unfortunate. I do not mean any criticism⁴⁰ against any individual judge sitting, I mean criticism from the point of view of the principle adopted to decide the⁶⁰ cases. The Directive Principles are not only the duties cast upon the State, they are a sort of rights available⁸⁰ to the citizens as a whole in the country, to the society as a whole. We consider the right available to¹⁰⁰ an individual and we do not consider the right available to so many individuals in the country, we are committing¹²⁰ a mistake somewhere. They have decided that because Directive Principles are not justiciable, fundamental rights are more important and when¹⁴⁰ a law is made to implement the Directive Principles if it goes against the Fundamental Rights, it has to be struck¹⁶⁰ down. That is most unfortunate.

There is a decided case in which a Harijan student was admitted in a medical¹⁸⁰ college, a law was made for that purpose. The case went to the High Court in Madras and it decided²⁰⁰ that equality before a law is not available under that Act because all students should be treated equal and so the²²⁰ admission was cancelled. That was most unfortunate. It is a different thing that the judgement was reversed and so many²⁴⁰ other steps were taken and we have now in our country students from Scheduled Castes and Tribes getting admission to²⁶⁰ medical colleges on priority, it is all there but that is a different thing.

Only a few days back in this²⁸⁰ House itself, I do not mean any disrespect to the Hon. Members who pleaded the cause in the most beautiful,³⁰⁰ most effective manner, what have we decided? There was a law brought before this House which said that in³²⁰ order to protect the skull and brain of an individual he should wear helmet. Then, because of the prevailing religious³⁴⁰ and other social circumstances, certain citizens were given exemption from this. He said, if you do this, somebody will³⁶⁰ go to the court and get an injunction against this because there is discrimination between women in this country. What³⁸⁰ was the result? The result was that the Hon. Minister had to say that the ladies would be exempted.⁴⁰⁰

With respect to what my friend is asking us to do, I am one with him, I would be the⁴²⁰ happiest person if this is

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 lines) and use various symbols, dots, and strokes to represent the phonetic structure of the original text.

included in the Chapter on Fundamental Rights. I would be the happiest person. But there⁴⁴⁰ are certain difficulties and those difficulties are to be taken into account. My dear friend standing here said that unless you⁴⁶⁰ change some other provision in the Constitution, it is not going to be possible for you to implement this Fundamental⁴⁸⁰ Right. Supposing we are not including this in Fundamental Rights but supposing we are trying to implement it?

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

We have Article 32 in our Constitution. What does Article 32⁶⁶⁰ and also Article 226 provide? Article 32 provides the right to an individual to go to⁶⁸⁰ the Supreme Court in order to enforce the Fundamental Rights Chapter, Article 32 is also there. I do not mean that the people should misinterpret me⁷²⁰ when I say that Article 32 creates difficulty and that Article 32 should not be there. I do⁷⁴⁰ not mean that, Article 32 would be necessary. Difficulty arises as Article 32 is there and if fundamental⁷⁶⁰ right is made available to the citizen that citizen can directly go to the Supreme Court. Article 32 says that⁷⁸⁰ Writ can be issued against the Government. There is the right available to the citizen in the Fundamental Right Article⁸⁰⁰ 32 is there and Article 226 which is not treated as a part of the Fundamental Rights⁸²⁰ Chapter also gives the same kind of the right to citizen in the High court as given by the fundamental rights.⁸⁴⁰

INJUNCTION: stoppage of an act by law;

RETRENCHED: terminated; **ULTRA VIRES:** against the law;

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, numbers, and abbreviations. Some numbers like 32, 226, 440, 460, 480, 500, 520, 540, 560, 580, 600, 620, 640, 660, 680, 720, 740, 760, 780, 800, 820, and 840 are visible, matching the superscripted numbers in the printed text. The notes appear to be a shorthand representation of the text, possibly for personal use or as a study aid.

Exercise 23 (Legal)

This hearing has been done through hybrid mode. The present appeal under Section 117A of the Patents Act, 1970 was originally filed by the Appellant²⁰ BlackBerry Limited before the Intellectual Property Appellate Board in the year 2020. Vide order, notice was issued by the IPAB⁴⁰ in the present appeal. Thereafter, consequent upon the abolition of the IPAB and, upon the⁶⁰ enactment of the Tribunals Reforms Act, 2021, the present appeal stood transferred to this Court. The Appellant is⁸⁰ a corporation organised under the laws of Ontario, Canada, specializing in providing telecommunication products, services, and solutions. These include enterprise¹⁰⁰ software, Internet of Things, network infrastructure, and other associated services. The Appellant was originally known as Research In Motion and is¹²⁰ widely known as the former developer of the BlackBerry brand of smartphones and tablets as also the messaging app¹⁴⁰ BlackBerry Messenger, commonly referred to as 'BBM'. The Appellant claims that its products are used worldwide by various¹⁶⁰ businesses, automobile makers, and government agencies. The present appeal relates to the subject patent application titled "Administration of Wireless Systems".¹⁸⁰ The subject patent application bearing Application was filed on 25th July, 2008, with ten Claims, as a Convention Application,²⁰⁰ claiming priority from three US patent applications. The earliest priority date of the subject patent application is²²⁰ 27th July, 2007. Thereafter, the subject patent application published as per Section 11 of the Act on 6th March, 2009.²⁴⁰

117A
1970
2020
IPAB
2021
2008
2007
2009
2008
3(k)
IPAB
FER
2019
3(k)
FER

The Appellant filed a Request for Examination for the subject patent application on 19th November, 2008. In response²⁶⁰ to the same, initially, the Indian Patent Office issued a First Examination Report raising objections of redundancy of Claims, lack of²⁸⁰ inventive step, as also an objection under Section 3(k) of the Act. Other objections regarding lack of clarity, and³⁰⁰ non-compliance with formal requirements were also raised by the IPO in the said FER.³²⁰ To substantiate the objection of lack of inventive step, the Assistant Controller of Patents and Designs cited give prior³⁴⁰ art documents. A tabular chart capturing the details of the five prior art documents cited by the Controller is set out.³⁶⁰ In response to the FER, the Appellant filed their reply, requesting the Controller to reconsider the objection regarding³⁸⁰ redundancy of Claims as also waive the objections of lack of inventive step and subject matter eligibility under Section 3(k) of the Act.⁴⁰⁰

In response to the reply to the FER submitted by the Appellant, the Controller issued a hearing notice dated⁴²⁰ 16th July, 2019 reiterating some of the objections of lack of clarity, redundancy

of Claims and subject matter⁴⁴⁰ eligibility under Section 3(k) of the Act. Additionally, some formal objections were also cited by the Controller. However, the⁴⁶⁰ objection of lack of inventive step was however dropped by the Controller taking into consideration the explanation given by the⁴⁸⁰ Appellant, which distinguished the prior arts cited by the IPO. The Appellant attended the hearing scheduled⁵⁰⁰ by the Controller on 6th September, 2019 and subsequently filed written submissions to substantiate its arguments seeking grant⁵²⁰ of the subject patent application. In the written submissions filed before the IPO, the Appellant revised the Claims of the⁵⁴⁰ subject patent application and limited them to six Claims. Further, to overcome the objection of redundancy of Claims,⁵⁶⁰ the Appellant Claims 1-3 of the originally filed Claims were cancelled. In respect of the pending objection under Section 3(k)⁵⁸⁰ of the Act, the Appellant asserted that the Claims of the subject patent had a technical effect and were⁶⁰⁰ technically enabled which contribute to their technical character. Accordingly, the Appellant contended that the objection under Section 3(k)⁶²⁰ of the Act was not tenable. In addition, the Appellant also attempted to overcome all the formal objections raised by the⁶⁴⁰ Controller in the hearing notice.

However, despite the submissions advanced by the Appellant, the Controller refused the application for the⁶⁶⁰ grant of the patent under Section 15 of the Act on the grounds that the objection relating to non-patentability⁶⁸⁰ under Section 3(k) of the Act still persisted. The impugned order dated 25th September, 2019 was passed⁷⁰⁰ on the grounds that the subject application was directed towards sets of instructions and software which were purely functional and⁷²⁰ lacking any inventive hardware features. Aggrieved by the impugned order, the Appellant has filed the present appeal. Submissions of the Appellant on behalf of the⁷⁴⁰ Appellant, submissions have been advanced. He has primarily canvassed his submission on the basis of a Synopsis of Appeal⁷⁶⁰ dated 9th September, 2022 and a Brief Note of submissions dated 27th March, 2023. The Appellant⁷⁸⁰ has also filed a chart giving the status of applications derived from the same⁸⁰⁰ priority and or part of the same patent family. The said chart also includes the status of Indian Patent Applications deriving priority from the same application⁸²⁰ and or part of the same patent family. It is the case of the Appellant that the subject patent application relates.⁸⁴⁰

ABOLITION: to end officially

REDUNDANCY: absolute; not as per time;

WAIVE: non-compiling to rule;

SUBSTANTIATE: to provide information to prove true;

IMPUGNED: order making rule in operative;

Handwritten notes in Urdu script, including dates like 2019-09-06, 2022-09-09, and 2023-03-27, and references to Section 3(k) of the Act.

Exercise 26 (Legal)

This suit has been filed by the Union of India seeking possession of the suit property as also other ancillary reliefs²⁰ including damages and earned profits. The prayer also sought interest at the rate of 18% p.a.⁴⁰ for the amount pending, rent, occupation charges, damages and misuser charges etc., to the Land and Development Officer from 9th November, 1987.⁶⁰ A subsequent suit was filed being 'M/s. Express Newspapers Ltd. and Others versus Union of India & Another⁸⁰ seeking relief against notice of re-entry and ejection dated 2nd November, 1987 issued by Land and Development Officer¹⁰⁰ to M/s. Express Newspapers Ltd. & Others, declaring them as illegal. By way of background, it deserves to be¹²⁰ noticed that initially, Express Newspapers were allotted plot nos. 1 and 2 which were close to the Tilak Bridge,¹⁴⁰ ITO, New Delhi. These plots were part of the ten plots which were earmarked for the press/publications¹⁶⁰ and were loosely termed as the Press Enclave.

It is averred that due to a specific request made on¹⁸⁰ behalf of the then Prime Minister - Pandit Nehru, as per the record, the founder of the Express Newspapers, Mr. Ram Nath Goenka²⁰⁰ surrendered plot nos. 1 and 2 and as an alternative, present plot nos. 9 and 10 were allotted,²²⁰ as the said plot nos. 1 and 2 were to be allotted for the establishment of the Gandhi Memorial Hall.²⁴⁰ The intended lease agreement for Plot nos. 9 and 10, was executed on 17th November, 1952 and the agreement²⁶⁰ for lease was entered on 26th May, 1954. During construction, an underground sewer pipe line was discovered.²⁸⁰ This resulted in a change in the construction, which was planned for the building and a revised allotment was made.³⁰⁰ The terms of the revised allotment dated 11th April, 1956 were that the building line should be³²⁰ 25ft. away from the east side of the Central line of the sewer and excavation of foundation shall not³⁴⁰ be less than 20 ft. away from the central line of the sewer. Consensus was arrived at to undertake construction³⁶⁰ only east of the drain until the drain is shifted. The revision was made accordingly and the allotment took place³⁸⁰ by which the two plots were divided diagonally. As per this revised lease the allotment of land was made officially.⁴⁰⁰

A perpetual lease deed was then executed, after the construction of the building, in terms of the revised allotment wherein⁴²⁰ clauses 2(7) and 2(13) stipulated certain restrictions i.e., the suit premises will not be used for any other⁴⁴⁰ purposes

Handwritten notes in shorthand script, including dates like 18/11/87, 1987, 1952, 1954, 1956, 2019, and 2(13).

apart from Newspaper press and certain residential flats. However, by then, permission was sought by Express Newspapers for⁴⁶⁰ using the building and the surplus area for non-Newspapers purposes i.e., for general commercial purpose. Correspondence ensued between⁴⁸⁰ the parties, in this regard. Finally, on 15th January, 1960 permanent change of purpose was permitted in respect of⁵⁰⁰ 1 lakh sq. ft. out of the total 1.50 lakhs, subject to payment of additional premium at⁵²⁰ Rupees 3 Lakh per acre. Pursuant to this understanding which was arrived at between the parties, various commercial lessees/tenants were⁵⁴⁰ inducted by Express Newspapers. According to the L&DO, however, formal permission was still required from the Ministry, which⁵⁶⁰ as per Express Newspapers, was not required. Various demands were raised by L&DO in the year 1962⁵⁸⁰ which according to the Defendants stood paid. The supplemental lease deed was then executed on 17th November, 1964⁶⁰⁰ which recognized the use of 1 lakh sq. ft. for a non-newspaper purpose i.e., general commercial purpose.⁶²⁰

Express Newspapers applied to the Ministry for Works & Housing for shifting of the sewer pipe line to enable the⁶⁴⁰ land located west of the drain to be made usable as they wanted to start a Hindi Newspaper and inter-connect⁶⁶⁰ the proposed building with the existing one. Thereafter, it was acknowledged that DDA has permitted 300%⁶⁸⁰ Floor Area Ratio and so the new construction should not exceed the same. Thus it was requested that the plot should⁷⁰⁰ only be treated as a commercial complex vide letter dated 31st December, 1977. Express Newspapers had also⁷²⁰ approached the Delhi Water Supply and Sewage Disposal and upon the feasibility of shifting being confirmed by and MCD,⁷⁴⁰ Express Newspapers agreed to reimburse both these authorities the actual cost of reconstruction of the drainage and the shifting thereof.⁷⁶⁰ Subsequently, the DWSSB gave its approval to shift the existing trunk barrel vide their official letter.⁷⁸⁰ Express Newspapers again sought approval for construction of a five storied building which was the original plan. A three-member committee⁸⁰⁰ from the Ministry inspected the land and on 9th June, 1978 and the construction was permitted, subject⁸²⁰ to the sewer line being diverted. The Urban Arts Commission also permitted the approval for the additional construction.⁸⁴⁰

AVERRED: to state forcefully;

EXCAVATION: digging the plinth;

PERPETUAL: continuing for long time;

FEASIBILITY: practicability;

REIMBURSE: to pay money back.

Handwritten notes in Hindi script, including dates like 1960, 1962, 1964, 1977, and 1978, and abbreviations like DDA, MCD, and DWSSB.